

# Appendix A

## A.1 Proof of Lemma 1.4

**Proof:** .

(i) Let  $\mathbf{A} = [\underline{a}, \bar{a}]$ ,  $\mathbf{B} = [\underline{b}, \bar{b}]$ ,  $\mathbf{C} = [\underline{c}, \bar{c}]$ , and  $\mathbf{D} = [\underline{d}, \bar{d}]$ . Since  $\mathbf{A} \oplus \mathbf{B} \preceq \mathbf{C} \oplus \mathbf{D}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \underline{a} + \underline{b} \preceq \underline{c} + \underline{d} \text{ and } \bar{a} + \bar{b} \preceq \bar{c} + \bar{d} \\
 \implies & \underline{a} - \underline{c} \preceq \underline{d} - \underline{b} \text{ and } \bar{a} - \bar{c} \preceq \bar{d} - \bar{b} \\
 \implies & \min\{\underline{a} - \underline{c}, \bar{a} - \bar{c}\} \preceq \min\{\underline{d} - \underline{b}, \bar{d} - \bar{b}\}, \text{ and} \\
 & \max\{\underline{a} - \underline{c}, \bar{a} - \bar{c}\} \preceq \max\{\underline{d} - \underline{b}, \bar{d} - \bar{b}\}. \tag{A.1}
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence,  $\mathbf{A} \ominus_{gH} \mathbf{C} \preceq \mathbf{D} \ominus_{gH} \mathbf{B}$ .

(ii) Let  $\mathbf{A} = [\underline{a}, \bar{a}]$ , and  $\mathbf{B} = [\underline{b}, \bar{b}]$ . Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{A} \preceq \mathbf{B} \oplus [\epsilon, \epsilon] & \iff \underline{a} \leq \underline{b} + \epsilon \text{ and } \bar{a} \leq \bar{b} + \epsilon & \iff & \underline{a} - \underline{b} \leq \epsilon \text{ and } \bar{a} - \bar{b} \leq \epsilon \\
 & & \iff & \mathbf{A} \ominus_{gH} \mathbf{B} \preceq [\epsilon, \epsilon].
 \end{aligned}$$

(iii) Let  $\mathbf{A} = [\underline{a}, \bar{a}]$ , and  $\mathbf{B} = [\underline{b}, \bar{b}]$ . Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\mathbf{A} \ominus_{gH} \mathbf{B}) \oplus ([\epsilon, \epsilon] \ominus_{gH} [\delta, \delta]) \\
 = & [\min\{\underline{a} - \underline{b}, \bar{a} - \bar{b}\}, \max\{\underline{a} - \underline{b}, \bar{a} - \bar{b}\}] \oplus [\epsilon - \delta, \epsilon - \delta] \\
 = & [\min\{(\underline{a} + \epsilon) - (\underline{b} + \delta), (\bar{a} + \epsilon) - (\bar{b} + \delta)\}, \max\{(\underline{a} + \epsilon) - (\underline{b} + \delta), (\bar{a} + \epsilon) - (\bar{b} + \delta)\}] \\
 = & (\mathbf{A} \oplus [\epsilon, \epsilon]) \ominus_{gH} (\mathbf{B} \oplus [\delta, \delta]).
 \end{aligned}$$

(iv) Let  $\mathbf{A} = [\underline{a}, \bar{a}]$ ,  $\mathbf{B} = [\underline{b}, \bar{b}]$ , and  $\mathbf{C} = [\underline{c}, \bar{c}]$ . Since  $\mathbf{A} \preceq \mathbf{B} \oplus \mathbf{C}$  and  $\mathbf{C} \preceq \mathbf{0}$ , then

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \underline{a} \leq \underline{b} + \underline{c}, \bar{a} \leq \bar{b} + \bar{c} \text{ and } \underline{c} \leq 0, \bar{c} \leq 0 \\
 \implies & \underline{a} \leq \underline{b} \text{ and } \bar{a} \leq \bar{b} \implies \mathbf{A} \preceq \mathbf{B}.
 \end{aligned}$$

□

## A.2 Proof of Lemma 1.7

**Proof:** Let  $\mathbf{B}_1 = \inf_{y \in \mathcal{S}_1} \mathbf{F}(y)$ ,  $\mathbf{B}_2 = \inf_{y \in \mathcal{S}_2} \mathbf{F}(y)$ , and  $\mathbf{B} = \inf_{y \in \mathcal{S}} \mathbf{F}(y)$ .

- (i) From Definition 1.5 and Definition 1.19,  $\mathbf{B}_2$  is a lower bound of  $\mathcal{S}_2$  and  $\mathcal{S}_1 \subseteq \mathcal{S}_2$ , therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{B}_2 &\preceq \inf_{y \in \mathcal{S}_1} \mathbf{F}(y) \\ \implies \inf_{y \in \mathcal{S}_2} \mathbf{F}(y) &\preceq \inf_{y \in \mathcal{S}_1} \mathbf{F}(y). \end{aligned}$$

- (ii) Part ((ii)) can be proved in the similar manner as ((i)).

- (iii) From Definition 1.5 and Definition 1.19, for each  $y \in \mathcal{S}$  and for every  $\delta \geq 0$ , we get

$$\mathbf{B} \preceq \mathbf{F}(y) \implies \delta \odot \mathbf{B} \preceq \delta \odot \mathbf{F}(y) \implies \delta \odot \mathbf{B} \preceq \inf_{y \in \mathcal{S}} (\delta \odot \mathbf{F}). \quad (\text{A.2})$$

Since  $\mathbf{B}$  is an infimum of  $\mathbf{F}$ , then for given  $\epsilon > 0$  and  $\delta > 0$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{F}(y_1) &\prec \mathbf{B} \oplus \left[ \frac{\epsilon}{\delta}, \frac{\epsilon}{\delta} \right] \text{ for some } y_1 \in \mathcal{S} \\ \implies \delta \odot \mathbf{F}(y_1) &\prec \delta \odot \left( \mathbf{B} \oplus \left[ \frac{\epsilon}{\delta}, \frac{\epsilon}{\delta} \right] \right) \\ \implies \delta \odot \mathbf{F}(y_1) &\prec (\delta \odot \mathbf{B}) \oplus [\epsilon, \epsilon]. \end{aligned}$$

Due to arbitrariness of  $\epsilon$ , any interval  $\mathbf{C} \in I(\mathbb{R})$  such that  $\delta \odot \mathbf{B} \prec \mathbf{C}$ , cannot be a lower bound of  $\delta \odot \mathbf{B}$ . Therefore,

$$\inf_{y \in \mathcal{S}} (\delta \odot \mathbf{F}) \preceq \delta \odot \mathbf{B}. \quad (\text{A.3})$$

From (A.2) and (A.3), we obtain  $\inf_{y \in \mathcal{S}} (\delta \odot \mathbf{F}) = \delta \odot \inf_{y \in \mathcal{S}} \mathbf{F}$ .

- (iv) Part (iv) can be proved in the similar manner as (iii).

□

# Appendix B

## B.1 Proof of Lemma 2.1

**Proof:** Let  $\mathbf{B}_1 = \{\Gamma(\widehat{\mathbf{X}}) : \widehat{\mathbf{X}} \in \mathbf{S}_1\}$ ,  $\mathbf{B}_2 = \{\Gamma(\widehat{\mathbf{X}}) : \widehat{\mathbf{X}} \in \mathbf{S}_2\}$ , and  $\mathbf{B} = \{\Gamma(\widehat{\mathbf{X}}) : \widehat{\mathbf{X}} \in \mathbf{S}\}$ .

(i) From Definition 2.4, we have

$$\inf_{\mathbf{S}_2} \Gamma = \inf\{\Gamma(\widehat{\mathbf{X}}) : \widehat{\mathbf{X}} \in \mathbf{S}_2\} = \inf \mathbf{B}_2 = \overline{\mathbf{M}}, \text{ where } \overline{\mathbf{M}} \in I(\mathbb{R}).$$

Since  $\overline{\mathbf{M}}$  is a lower bound of  $\mathbf{B}_2$  and  $\mathbf{S}_1 \subseteq \mathbf{S}_2$ ,  $\overline{\mathbf{M}}$  is also a lower bound of  $\mathbf{B}_1$ . This implies that

$$\overline{\mathbf{M}} \preceq \inf_{\mathbf{S}_1} \Gamma \implies \inf_{\mathbf{S}_2} \Gamma \preceq \inf_{\mathbf{S}_1} \Gamma.$$

(ii) From Definition 2.4, we have

$$\sup_{\mathbf{S}_2} \Gamma = \sup\{\Gamma(\widehat{\mathbf{X}}) : \widehat{\mathbf{X}} \in \mathbf{S}_2\} = \sup \mathbf{B}_2 = \overline{\mathbf{N}}, \text{ where } \overline{\mathbf{N}} \in I(\mathbb{R}).$$

Since  $\overline{\mathbf{N}}$  is an upper bound of  $\mathbf{B}_2$  and  $\mathbf{S}_1 \subseteq \mathbf{S}_2$ , therefore  $\overline{\mathbf{N}}$  is also an upper bound of  $\mathbf{B}_1$ . This implies that

$$\sup_{\mathbf{S}_1} \Gamma \preceq \overline{\mathbf{N}} \implies \sup_{\mathbf{S}_1} \Gamma \preceq \sup_{\mathbf{S}_2} \Gamma.$$

(iii) From Definition 2.4, we have

$$\inf_{\mathbf{S}} \Gamma = \inf\{\Gamma(\widehat{\mathbf{X}}) : \widehat{\mathbf{X}} \in \mathbf{S}\} = \inf \mathbf{B} = \overline{\mathbf{M}}.$$

Thus, for each  $\widehat{\mathbf{X}} \in \mathbf{S}$  and for every  $\beta \geq 0$ , we get

$$\overline{\mathbf{M}} \preceq \Gamma(\widehat{\mathbf{X}}) \implies \beta \odot \overline{\mathbf{M}} \preceq \beta \odot \Gamma(\widehat{\mathbf{X}}) \implies \beta \odot \overline{\mathbf{M}} \preceq \inf_{\mathbf{S}} (\beta \odot \Gamma). \quad (\text{B.1})$$

Since  $\overline{\mathbf{M}}$  is an infimum of  $\mathbf{B}$ , for given  $\epsilon > 0$  and  $\beta > 0$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \Gamma(\widehat{\mathbf{X}}_1) \prec \overline{\mathbf{M}} \oplus \left[ \frac{\epsilon}{\beta}, \frac{\epsilon}{\beta} \right] \text{ for some } \widehat{\mathbf{X}}_1 \in \mathbf{S} \\ \implies & \beta \odot \Gamma(\widehat{\mathbf{X}}_1) \prec \beta \odot \left( \overline{\mathbf{M}} \oplus \left[ \frac{\epsilon}{\beta}, \frac{\epsilon}{\beta} \right] \right) \\ \implies & \beta \odot \Gamma(\widehat{\mathbf{X}}_1) \prec (\beta \odot \overline{\mathbf{M}}) \oplus [\epsilon, \epsilon]. \end{aligned}$$

Due to arbitrariness of  $\epsilon$ , any interval  $\mathbf{C} \in I(\mathbb{R})$  such that  $\beta \odot \overline{\mathbf{M}} \prec \mathbf{C}$  cannot be a lower bound of  $\beta \odot \mathbf{B}$ . Therefore,

$$\inf_{\mathbf{S}} (\beta \odot \Gamma) \preceq \beta \odot \overline{\mathbf{M}}. \quad (\text{B.2})$$

From (B.1) and (B.2), we obtain  $\inf_{\mathbf{S}} (\beta \odot \Gamma) = \beta \odot \inf_{\mathbf{S}} \Gamma$ .

(iv) From Definition 2.4, we have

$$\sup_{\mathbf{S}} \Gamma = \sup\{\Gamma(\widehat{\mathbf{X}}) : \widehat{\mathbf{X}} \in \mathbf{S}\} = \sup \mathbf{B} = \overline{\mathbf{N}}.$$

Thus, for each  $\widehat{\mathbf{X}} \in \mathbf{S}$  and  $\beta \geq 0$ , we get

$$\Gamma(\widehat{\mathbf{X}}) \preceq \overline{\mathbf{N}} \implies \beta \odot \Gamma(\widehat{\mathbf{X}}) \preceq \beta \odot \overline{\mathbf{N}} \implies \sup_{\mathbf{S}} (\beta \odot \Gamma) \preceq \beta \odot \overline{\mathbf{N}}. \quad (\text{B.3})$$

Since  $\overline{\mathbf{N}}$  is a supremum of  $\mathbf{B}$ , for given  $\epsilon > 0$  and  $\beta > 0$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \overline{\mathbf{N}} \ominus_{gH} \left[ \frac{\epsilon}{\beta}, \frac{\epsilon}{\beta} \right] \prec \Gamma(\widehat{\mathbf{X}}_1) \text{ for some } \widehat{\mathbf{X}}_1 \in \mathbf{S} \\ \implies & \beta \odot \left( \overline{\mathbf{N}} \ominus_{gH} \left[ \frac{\epsilon}{\beta}, \frac{\epsilon}{\beta} \right] \right) \prec \beta \odot \Gamma(\widehat{\mathbf{X}}_1) \\ \implies & \beta \odot \overline{\mathbf{N}} \ominus_{gH} [\epsilon, \epsilon] \prec \beta \odot \Gamma(\widehat{\mathbf{X}}_1). \end{aligned}$$

Due to arbitrariness of  $\epsilon$ , any interval  $\mathbf{C} \in I(\mathbb{R})$  such that  $\mathbf{C} \prec \beta \odot \overline{\mathbf{N}}$  cannot be an upper bound of  $\beta \odot \mathbf{B}$ . Therefore,

$$\beta \odot \overline{\mathbf{N}} \preceq \sup_{\mathbf{S}} (\beta \odot \Gamma). \quad (\text{B.4})$$

In view of (B.3) and (B.4), we obtain  $\sup_{\mathbf{S}} (\beta \odot \Gamma) = \beta \odot \sup_{\mathbf{S}} \Gamma$ .

□

## B.2 Proof of Lemma 2.2

**Proof:** (i) From Definitions 1.5 and 2.4, for each  $\widehat{\mathbf{X}} \in \mathbf{S}$  we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \inf_{\mathbf{S}} \Gamma_1 \preceq \Gamma_1(\widehat{\mathbf{X}}) \text{ and } \inf_{\mathbf{S}} \Gamma_2 \preceq \Gamma_2(\widehat{\mathbf{X}}) \\ \implies & \inf_{\mathbf{S}} \Gamma_1 \oplus \inf_{\mathbf{S}} \Gamma_2 \preceq \Gamma_1(\widehat{\mathbf{X}}) \oplus \Gamma_2(\widehat{\mathbf{X}}) \text{ from Lemma 2.5 of [7].} \end{aligned}$$

Since  $\inf_{\mathbf{S}} (\Gamma_1 \oplus \Gamma_2)$  is the infimum of  $\Gamma_1(\widehat{\mathbf{X}}) \oplus \Gamma_2(\widehat{\mathbf{X}})$  for each  $\widehat{\mathbf{X}} \in \mathbf{S}$ ,

$$\inf_{\mathbf{S}} \Gamma_1 \oplus \inf_{\mathbf{S}} \Gamma_2 \preceq \inf_{\mathbf{S}} (\Gamma_1 \oplus \Gamma_2).$$

(ii) From Definitions 1.6 and 2.4, for each  $\widehat{\mathbf{X}} \in \mathbf{S}$  we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \Gamma_1(\widehat{\mathbf{X}}) \preceq \sup_{\mathbf{S}} \Gamma_1 \text{ and } \Gamma_2(\widehat{\mathbf{X}}) \preceq \sup_{\mathbf{S}} \Gamma_2 \\ \implies & \Gamma_1(\widehat{\mathbf{X}}) \oplus \Gamma_2(\widehat{\mathbf{X}}) \preceq \sup_{\mathbf{S}} \Gamma_1 \oplus \sup_{\mathbf{S}} \Gamma_2 \text{ from Lemma 2.5 of [7].} \end{aligned}$$

Since  $\sup_{\mathbf{S}} (\Gamma_1 \oplus \Gamma_2)$  is the supremum of  $\Gamma_1(\widehat{\mathbf{X}}) \oplus \Gamma_2(\widehat{\mathbf{X}})$  for each  $\widehat{\mathbf{X}} \in \mathbf{S}$ , we have

$$\sup_{\mathbf{S}} (\Gamma_1 \oplus \Gamma_2) \preceq \sup_{\mathbf{S}} \Gamma_1 \oplus \sup_{\mathbf{S}} \Gamma_2.$$

□

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# LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

1. **Anshika** and D. Ghosh. Interval-valued value function and its application in interval optimization problems. *Computational and Applied Mathematics*, 41(4), 1-26, 2022.
2. **Anshika**, D. Ghosh, R. Mesiar, H.R. Yao, and R.S. Chauhan. Generalized-Hukuhara subdifferential analysis and its application in nonconvex composite interval optimization problems. *Information Sciences*, 622, 771-793, 2023.
3. **Anshika**, K. Kumar, and D. Ghosh. Generalized-Hukuhara global subdifferentiability in interval optimization problems. In: Chiranjibe Jana, Madhumangal Pal, Ghulam Muhiuddin, and Peide Liu (Eds.), *Fuzzy Optimization, Decision-Making and Operations Research: Theory and Applications*, pp. 135-160, Cham: Springer, 2023.
4. S. Ghosh, D. Ghosh, and **Anshika**. Normal and tangent cones for set of intervals and their application in optimization with functions of interval variables. *Soft Computing*, 27(15), 10737-10758, 2023.
5. **Anshika**, K. Kumar, and D. Ghosh. Generalized-Hukuhara Dini-Hadamard  $\epsilon$ -subdifferential and  $H_\epsilon$ -subgradient for interval-valued function in interval optimization. *Journal of Applied and Numerical Optimization*, 6, 177-202, 2024.
6. K. Kumar, **Anshika**, and D. Ghosh. Generalized-Hukuhara subdifferentiability for convex interval-valued functions and its applications in nonsmooth interval optimization. In: Tanmoy Som, Oscar Castillo, Anoop Kumar Tiwari, and Shivam Shreevastava (Eds.), *Fuzzy, Rough and Intuitionistic Fuzzy Set Approaches for Data Handling: Theory and Applications*, pp. 237-256, Springer Nature Singapore, 2023.
7. D. Ghosh, **Anshika**, Q.H. Ansari, and X. Zhao. Newton method for set optimization problems with set-valued mapping being finitely many vector-valued

functions. (Review Submitted to Optimization)

8. D. Ghosh, **Anshika**, J.C. Yao, and X. Zhao. Quasi-Newton method for set optimization problems with set-valued mapping given by finitely many vector-valued functions. (Review Submitted to Numerical Functional Analysis and Optimization)