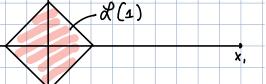


## esempio:

$$\beta: |R^2 \rightarrow |R|$$
  $\beta(x) = ||x||_{L} = |x_1| + |x_2|$   $D = |R^2|$   $x_2 \uparrow$ 

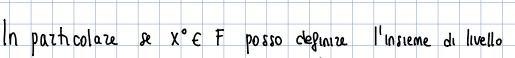
$$\mathcal{E}(d) = \{x \in D \mid \mathcal{E}(x) \leq d\} = \{x \in |R^2| ||x||_4 \leq 4\}$$



## e Jempio:

$$\cdot \mathcal{E}(x) = ||x||_2^2 \qquad D = |R^2|$$

$$\mathcal{A}(d) = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid |x||_2^2 \leq 1 \right\} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq 1 \right\}$$



$$\mathcal{L}(f(x^{\circ})) = \{x \in F \mid \mathcal{J}(x) \leq \mathcal{J}(x^{\circ})\}$$

## PROP:

Se 
$$\exists d \in \mathbb{R}$$
  $\exists d \in \mathbb{R}$   $\exists d \in \mathbb{R}$ 

allora 3 un punto di minimo globale di f si F.

## DIMOSTRAZIONE

Consideriamo il problema

$$\pm$$
  $\exists x^* \in \mathcal{L}(d)$  A.c  $\mathcal{L}(x^*) \leq \mathcal{L}(x)$   $\forall x \in \mathcal{L}(d)$ 

