

6

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^2} f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T Q x + c^T x \quad Ax \leq b, \quad Q \in \mathbb{R}^2, c \in \mathbb{R}^2, b \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$L(x, \lambda) = \frac{1}{2} x^T Q x + c^T x + \lambda^T (Ax - b)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = Qx + c + A^T \lambda = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0 \Rightarrow Qx + c + A^T \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow x = -Q^{-1}(c + A^T \lambda)$$

حالتی که در تابع قرار می‌دهیم:

$$L(-Q^{-1}(c + A^T \lambda), \lambda) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}((-Q^{-1}(c + A^T \lambda))^T Q (-Q^{-1}(c + A^T \lambda)))}_{\text{I}} + \underbrace{c^T(-Q^{-1}(c + A^T \lambda))}_{\text{II}} + \underbrace{\lambda^T(A(-Q^{-1}(c + A^T \lambda)) - b)}_{\text{III}}$$

$$\text{I} = \frac{1}{2}((c + A^T \lambda)^T Q^{-1} Q Q^{-1}(c + A^T \lambda)) = \frac{1}{2}(c + A^T \lambda)^T Q^{-1}(c + A^T \lambda)$$

$$\text{III} = -\lambda^T(AQ^{-1}(c + A^T \lambda) - b)$$

$$\Rightarrow L(-Q^{-1}(c + A^T \lambda), \lambda) = \frac{1}{2}(c + A^T \lambda)^T Q^{-1}(c + A^T \lambda) - c^T Q^{-1}(c + A^T \lambda) - \lambda^T(AQ^{-1}(c + A^T \lambda) - b)$$

$$\Rightarrow L(-Q^{-1}(c + A^T \lambda), \lambda) = -\frac{1}{2}(c + A^T \lambda)^T Q^{-1}(c + A^T \lambda) - b^T \lambda$$

$$\max_{\lambda \geq 0} -\frac{1}{2}(c + A^T \lambda)^T Q^{-1}(c + A^T \lambda) - b^T \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \min_{\lambda \geq 0} +\frac{1}{2}(c + A^T \lambda)^T Q^{-1}(c + A^T \lambda) + b^T \lambda$$

مشکل دوگان مسئله بهینه‌ی بالاست.