## Ch4 - Optimisation avec contraintes

I Introduction

$$\begin{cases} m, n f(x) \\ g(x) = 0 \\ f(x) \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad 1 \leq i \leq i_{*}$$

$$h_{j}(x) \leq 0 \quad 2 \leq j \leq j_{*}$$

1 Janction cour

$$g_{i}(x) = 0$$
: containte d'égalité

 $h_{i}(x) \in 0$ : containte d'inégalité

Ensemble Admissible

$$K = \begin{cases} \chi \in \mathbb{R}^{n}, & g_{i}(z) = 0 & \forall i = 1 ... \\ h_{i}(x) \leq 0 & \forall j = 1 ... \\ \end{pmatrix}$$

(Pb d'optimisation containt)
Kest fermé (contrent sa frontiere)

Rq:

Example: 
$$h = 1.1-1$$
 pour  $\mathbb{R}^2 \cong \mathbb{C}$ 

Continuite degrets

 $\begin{cases} m, n, f(x) \\ g.(x) = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $1 \leq i \leq i_*$ 

Example:

 $D: ax + by + c = 0$ 
 $(a, b) \neq 0$ 

A  $(a, b)$ 

The est be projets orthogonal de A am D.

Todelination

 $|A \cap A| = m_i |A \cap A|$ 
 $|A \cap A| = m_i |A \cap A|$ 

 $2 \quad \text{Elipse}$   $ax^{2} + by^{2} - 1 = 0$   $2 / \sqrt{b}$   $4 / \sqrt{a}$ ab 70 2/sa A × 1. 2. 52 17<sub>+</sub> ? min f (n) Soit & & Rn. On dit que & est un point régulier pour S: 1x > n : aucun point régulier.

(en réalité, on a très très souvent ix << n)

Soir  $x \in K$  solution de  $(P) \in min J(x)$   $g(x) = 0 \quad \forall i = 1...i *$ On suppose que za est un ptrégulier.  $\exists (\lambda_i)_{i=1...i_k} \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{Z}_2}, i \times \overline{\mathbb{I}}$   $\forall f(x_*)_{i=1} \downarrow \forall f$ Kng: Systère campler (condition d'optimalité d'ordre 1) (n+1\* éq° scalaire) Application: Traver la projection orthogonale d'un point sur 1 droite  $\int (\Pi) = \int (x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{2} \left( (x_1 - x_1)^2 + (x_2 - \beta)^2 \right)$ 

 $g(n) = g(x_1, x_2) = \alpha x_1 + b x_2 + c = 0$ 

(a,b)  $\pm (0,0)$ 

(P) : min 
$$f(n)$$
 $g(n) = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$ 

[our pr n extrapolico.]

 $\nabla f(n) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - x \\ x_2 - 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\nabla f(x) + \lambda_1 \nabla g(x) = 0$$
 $g(x) = 0$ 

( $x_1 - x + \lambda a = 0$ 
 $x_1 + x_2 + c = 0$ 

( $x_1 - x + \lambda a = 0$ 
 $x_1 + x_2 + c = 0$ 

( $x_1 - x + b = 0$ 
 $x_1 + b = 0$ 
 $x_2 - x + db = 0$ 
 $x_1 + b = 0$ 
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(3) Project on le cerde unité  $f(n) = \frac{1}{2}((x_1-x)^2 + (x_2-\beta)^2)$  $g(n) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 2$ 

$$\nabla_{3}(n) = \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \nabla_{3}(n) = \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} - x \\ x_{2} - 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

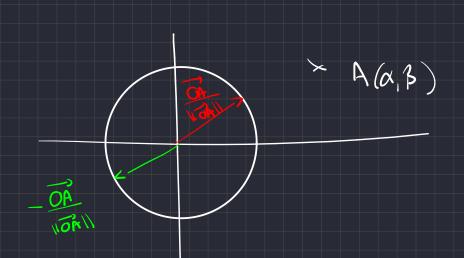
$$\Pi_{3}(n) = \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \nabla_{3}(n) = \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} - x \\ x_{2} - 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}$$
  $\beta$  =  $\sqrt{|OA|}$ 

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
(a_0 & 2.2) \\
1+2d & = -\sqrt{2+\beta^2} \\
(a_1\beta) & \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{2+\beta^2}}\right) \\
\hline
(01)^2 & = -\sqrt{2+\beta^2} \\
\hline
(02)^2 & = -\sqrt{2+\beta^2} \\
\hline
(03)^2 & = -\sqrt{2+\beta^2} \\
\hline
(04)^2 & = -\sqrt{2+\beta^2} \\
\hline
(04)^2 & = -\sqrt{2+\beta^2} \\
\hline
(05)^2 & = -\sqrt{2+\beta^2} \\
\hline
(06)^2 & = -\sqrt{2+\beta^2} \\
\hline
(07)^2 & = -\sqrt{2+\beta^2$$



C'est Nº le plus proche de A C'est N° le plus éloigné de A æx est solution de (P'): mar j(2)
gi(2)=0 Si x x est régulier alors  $\int \nabla f(x_*) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} d_i \nabla g_i(x_*) = 0$  $\left[\begin{array}{c} \left(g_{i}\left(x_{*}\right)=0\right) & \left(\frac{1}{2}J_{i-1},i\right) \end{array}\right]$  $A\left(\frac{3}{8}\right) \stackrel{?}{\checkmark} + \beta^2 + \beta^2 + 3^2 = 1$  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$   $\Pi \mapsto f(n) = \frac{1}{2} \| \overrightarrow{A} \|^2$  $= \frac{1}{2} \left( (x_3 - x)^2 + (x_2 - \beta)^2 + (x_3 - \beta)^2 \right)$  $g_{1}(\Pi) = x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} + x_{3}^{2} - 1 = 0$   $g_{2}(\Pi) = x_{3}^{2} = 0$ Q = { \(\mathbb{A}\_1 \mathbb{A}\_2 \mathbb{A}\_2 \),

$$\Pi_{*} \in \mathcal{E}$$

the procho de  $A:$ 
 $\operatorname{min} J(n) \iff g_{1}(n) = 0$ 
 $g_{2}(n) = 0$ 
 $\operatorname{de}(n) = 0$ 
 $\operatorname{de}(n) = 0$ 

$$\nabla g_{1}(n) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_{1} \\ 2x_{2} \\ 2x_{3} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \nabla g_{2}(n) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{$$

Sypr. d'opt

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{3}(n) + \sqrt{3} \sqrt{3}(n) + \sqrt{2} \sqrt{3}(n) = 0 \\ \sqrt{3}(n) = 0 \\ \sqrt{3}(n) = 0 \end{cases}$$

m+, A(4,8)

$$D = \{(x_1, x_2), x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 1 \le 0\}$$

$$= \{(x_1, x_2), h(x_1, x_2) \le 0\}$$

$$J(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{2} ((x_1 - x)^2, (x_2 - \beta)^2) = \frac{1}{2} ||AR||^2$$

$$\begin{cases}
(\Pi^*) = \min_{h(n) \leq 0} f(x) \\
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\mathcal{P}) \quad \min_{h(1) \leq 0} f(\infty) = f(n^{2}) \quad (A \notin \mathcal{D})$$

$$\Pi^* \text{ solution de } (P):$$

$$\Pi^* \in \mathbb{C} \quad \Pi^* \in \Lambda$$

$$\Pi^* \in \mathbb{C} \quad \Pi^* = \Lambda$$

$$\Pi^* \in \mathbb{C} \quad \Pi^* = \Lambda$$

$$\Pi^* \in \Lambda$$

$$(2)$$
  $\Pi^* \in \mathcal{E}$   $h(\Pi^*) = 0$  (Contiguée activée)

Névusirament 
$$\Pi^* = A$$
  $\left( x^2 + \beta^2 < 1 \right)$ 

$$\Rightarrow \int \int (u_*) = 0$$

Déf: Soit x\* E R? On dit que x\* ext régulier pour (P) Thm (de Kuhn-Tucker).

Soit x<sub>a</sub> la sol<sup>6</sup> de (?): min f(x)

h; (x) \le 0 j=1... On suppose que  $x_n$  est régulier. Alors il existe  $(\lambda_j)_{j=1-j}$  to  $\forall f(x_n) + \sum_{j=1}^{n} \lambda_j \forall h_j(x_n) = 0$ 130 j=2.-jk Jh. (cx) = 0 (complémentante) dj = 0 h (x) 5 0 d 50 €  $h(z) \geq 0$ Kmg  $(Q) \quad \text{max} \quad f(x)$   $h_j(x) \leq Q$  j = 2 - j \*7 5 0

	max f	min g
h < 0		+
h 3 O	+	

$$A(x, \beta) \qquad f(n) = \frac{1}{2} \|A\Pi\|^2 = \frac{1}{2} ((x_1 - x)^2 + (x_2 - \beta)^2)$$

$$D = \{ \Pi, h(n) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 1 = 0 \}$$

$$(P): \min_{h(n) \leq 0} f(n) = f(n^*)$$

$$KT$$

$$(KT): \begin{cases} \begin{cases} \nabla f(m) + \Delta \nabla h(m) = 0 \\ \lambda \geq 0 \end{cases} & \Delta h(n) = 0 \\ h(n) \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

Syst complet

$$\begin{cases} x_{1} - 4 + \frac{1}{2}(2x_{1}) = 0 \\ x_{2} - 3 + \frac{1}{2}(2x_{1}) = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}(2x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} - 1) = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}(2x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} - 1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} - 1 = 0 \\ x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

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$$\begin{cases} x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} + x_$$

(KT) => Rob do solution

(KT) ne o'applique pas

$$\nabla h_1(\Pi) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \nabla h_2(\Pi) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\nabla h_3(\Pi) = \begin{pmatrix} -3(1+2)^2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 

The phragular

 $= 2 \text{ Laisen tomber } h_1 - 1$ 

RT avec  $h_2$  et  $h_3$  ...

Poo do solution!

 $\nabla h_2(\Pi_*) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ 
 $\nabla h_3(\Pi_*) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$