

a)

$$f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \beta x_1 x_2 + x_1 + 2x_2 \quad \text{Обрежи точка } (x_1^*, x_2^*) \text{ за која}$$

$$\nabla f = 0$$

$$\nabla f(x_1, x_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 + \beta x_2 + 1 \\ 2x_2 + \beta x_1 + 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{годуше} \\ \text{лучен} \end{array} \quad \begin{cases} 2x_1 + \beta x_2 + 1 = 0 \\ \beta x_1 + 2x_2 + 2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -\frac{\beta x_2 + 1}{2} \\ x_2 = -\frac{\beta x_1 + 2}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} * \\ x_2 = -\frac{\beta(-\frac{\beta x_2 + 1}{2}) + 2}{2} \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{\beta^2 x_2 + \beta - 4}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} * \\ 4x_2 - \beta^2 x_2 = \beta - 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} * \\ x_2 = \frac{\beta - 4}{4 - \beta^2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = -\frac{\beta(\frac{\beta - 4}{4 - \beta^2}) + 1}{2} \\ x_2 = \frac{\beta - 4}{4 - \beta^2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\beta^2 - 4\beta + 4) \beta \\ -(4 - \beta^2) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{4 - 4\beta}{2(4 - \beta^2)} \\ x_2 = \frac{\beta - 4}{4 - \beta^2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{2(1 + \beta)}{4 - \beta^2} \\ x_2 = \frac{\beta - 4}{4 - \beta^2} \end{cases} \quad (x_1^*, x_2^*) = \left(\frac{2(1 + \beta)}{4 - \beta^2}, \frac{\beta - 4}{4 - \beta^2} \right), \beta \neq \pm 2$$

8) Хесоле начин за

$$\nabla^2 f(x_1, x_2) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & \beta \\ \beta & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\beta \neq \pm 2$ бидејќи тоа вклучува иницијалниот случај за кога $\beta = 0$ и $\beta = 4$ кога се вршат иницијалниот случај за кога $\beta = -4$. Овие случаји не се решени огледно со иницијалниот случај за кога $\beta = 0$.

За брзините да бидат аномалија минимум истиот е да $\nabla^2 f$ е нозадивно семидиференцијално односно ф-јата да биде комплексна за што да биде семидиференцијална истиот е диференцијално низок до 4.

- минимум од брзини 12130×12130

- минимум од брзини $-\det(\nabla^2 f(x)) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & \beta \\ \beta & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - \beta^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \beta^2 \leq 4 \Rightarrow \beta \in [-2, 2]$

За некоја точка да биде споменатија индекс на минимум истиот е да $\nabla^2 f$ е нозадивно геодезичка матрица односно ф-јата да е споменато компактна за брзини да е нозадивно геодезичка истиот е да минимумите и брзините бидат истиот.

$$12130 \times \det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & \beta \\ \beta & 2 \end{bmatrix} = 4 - \beta^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \beta \in (-2, 2)$$

Изразот што има членот β не е утврдено на $\beta = \{-2, 2\}$

да $\beta \in (-2, 2)$ хесолејќи е нозадивно геодезичка и $f(x_1, x_2)$ е споменато компактна односно брзини има поканети и споменати такви, то $\left(\frac{2(1+\beta)}{4-\beta^2}, \frac{\beta-4}{4-\beta^2} \right)$

$$\min f(x_1, x_2) \text{ da } \beta = 0 \quad \text{e} \quad \left(\frac{-2}{4}, \frac{-4}{4} \right) \Rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{2}, -1 \right)$$

u wój uszczególnia $\frac{1}{4} + 1 \neq \frac{1}{2} - 2 = -\frac{5}{4}$

a)

$$f(x) = \|x\|_2 = \sqrt{x^T x}, \quad x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 1}$$

u)

За да е функцията f комплексна и симетрична

$$x^T x = [x_1^2 + x_2^2]_{1 \times 1}$$

$$x^T = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \end{bmatrix}_{1 \times 2}$$

$$\|x\|_2 = \sqrt{x^T x} = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}$$

$$\nabla f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}} \\ \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \nabla^2 f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{x_2^2}{(x_1^2 + x_2^2)^{3/2}} & \frac{-x_1 x_2}{(x_1^2 + x_2^2)^{3/2}} \\ \frac{-x_1 x_2}{(x_1^2 + x_2^2)^{3/2}} & \frac{x_1^2}{(x_1^2 + x_2^2)^{3/2}} \end{bmatrix} =$$

За да е функцията f комплексна и симетрична
да е възможна хероадиагонална ненулеви
символи за всички x_1, x_2 от \mathbb{R}

Според критерий ПСДМ

~~$|x_1|^2 = x_1^2 \geq 0$~~

~~$|x_2|^2 = x_2^2 \geq 0$~~

$$\text{огледи симетрия} \quad \left| \begin{array}{cc} x_2^2 & -x_1 x_2 \\ -x_1 x_2 & x_1^2 \end{array} \right| = x_1^2 x_2^2 - (-x_1 x_2)^2 = 0 \geq 0 \quad \forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

\Rightarrow Съществува $\nabla^2 f(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow f(x)$ е комплексна функция

b) За да симетрична, да са симетрични всички компоненти на функцията

$$f(x) = \|x - b\|_2 = (x - b)^T (x - b)$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - b_1, x_2 - b_2, \dots, x_n - b_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(1) \circ (2) = [(x_1 - b_1)^2 + (x_2 - b_2)^2 + \dots + (x_n - b_n)^2]_{1 \times 1}$$

$$\nabla f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 2(x_1 - b_1) \\ \vdots \\ 2(x_n - b_n) \end{bmatrix}_{n \times 1}$$

$$\nabla^2 f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & & & & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & 0 \\ 0 & & & 2 & \\ 0 & & & & n \times n \end{bmatrix} = 2 \cdot I$$

Симетрична $\nabla^2 f(x) \geq 0$

$$|2| \geq 2 \geq 0$$

$$|2| = 4 \geq 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 8 \geq 0$$

Симетрична $\nabla^2 f(x) \geq 0$

$\nabla^2 f \geq 0 \Rightarrow f$ е комплексна

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2^n \geq 0 \quad \text{и.e. } 2^n \geq 0 \quad \hat{i} = \overline{i}$$

Задача е Rosenbrock функцията $f(x_1, x_2) = 100(x_2 - x_1^2)^2 + (1 - x_1)^2$

a) Енергетичната функция е конвексна на \mathbb{R}^2

$$\nabla f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 200(x_2 - x_1^2)(-2x_1) + 2(1 - x_1)(-1) \\ 200(x_2 - x_1^2)(1) \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -400x_1(x_2 - x_1^2) - 2(1 - x_1) \\ 200(x_2 - x_1^2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 400x_1^3 - 400x_1x_2 + 2x_1 - 2 \\ 200x_2 - 200x_1^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\nabla^2 f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_1^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} & \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_2^2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 400(3x_1^2 - x_2) + 2 & -400x_1 \\ -400x_1 & 200 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_1^2} = -400(x_2 - x_1^2) + (-400x_1)(-2x_1) + 2 = -400(x_2 - x_1^2) + 800x_1^2 + 2 = 1200x_1^2 - 400x_2 + 2 = 400(3x_1^2 - x_2) + 2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_2^2} = 200 \quad \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} = -400x_1 \quad \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} = -400x_1$$

(I)

$$400(3x_1^2 - x_2) + 2 = 1200x_1^2 - 400x_2 + 2 > 0$$

$$\text{II} \quad (400(3x_1^2 - x_2) + 2)(200) - 400^2x_1^2 = (1200x_1^2 - 400x_2 + 2 - 800x_1^2)200 = (400x_1^2 - 400x_2 + 2)200 = 200(400(x_1^2 - x_2) + 2) > 0 \quad \text{II} \dots \begin{cases} 3x_1^2 - x_2 > \frac{1}{200} \\ x_1^2 - x_2 > \frac{1}{200} \end{cases}$$

и тој е конвексен.

$$f(0, 0) = 1$$

$$f(1, 1) = 100(1-1)^2 + (1-1)^2 = 0$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = 100\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 100\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{100}{16} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{104}{16} = \frac{52}{8} = \frac{26}{4} = \frac{13}{2}$$

$$f(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) \leq \lambda f(x) + (1-\lambda)f(y) \quad \lambda \in (0, 1)$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}y\right) \leq \frac{1}{2}f(x) + \frac{1}{2}f(y) \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}y = \left(\frac{0+1}{2}, \frac{0+1}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{13}{2} = f\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \neq \frac{1}{2}f(0, 0) + \frac{1}{2}f(1, 1) = \frac{1}{2}1 + 0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

Функцијата не е конвексна на \mathbb{R}^2

①

8)

$Df(x) = 0$ - genob za ga kufgme ciay wognu

$$\begin{bmatrix} -400x_1(x_2-x_1^2)-2(1-x_1) \\ 200(x_2-x_1^2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -400x_1(x_2-x_1^2)-2(1-x_1)=0 \\ 200(x_2-x_1^2)=0 \Leftrightarrow x_2-x_1^2=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -400x_1(x_2-x_1^2)-2(1-x_1)=0 \\ x_2-x_1^2=0 \end{cases} \stackrel{\text{zamena}}{\Leftrightarrow} \begin{cases} -2(1-x_1)=0 \\ x_2=x_1^2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1=1 \\ x_2=1^2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x_1=1 \\ x_2=1 \end{cases}$$

Zanenybame $(1,1)$ lo xecijahnu

unike
mognu lo
equilibrium
ciay.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 400(3-1)+2 & -400 \\ -400 & 200 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 802 & -400 \\ -400 & 200 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1802 & 20 \\ 802 & -400 \\ -400 & 200 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 802 - 200 - 400 \cdot 900^2 = 802 - 800 = 2 > 0 \Rightarrow (1,1) \text{ e mutumy}$$

$$f(1,1) = 100(1-1)^2 + (1-1)^2 = 0$$

Cijorec ocodunace na pf-jawa
ne mohre ya una cijorec bregrec
oy o tpuu $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$(1,1)$ e irodanen mutumy

6) da uccidio ce huocu lo $(1,1)$ u una bregrecce $f(x_1, x_2) = 0$

Compartment	Weight (tonnes)	Capacity (tonnes)	Space Capacity (m^3)
Front	10	6000	
Centre	16	8700	
Rear	8	5300	

Cargo	Weight (tonnes)	Volume (m^3 /tonne)	Profit (€/ton)
C ₁	10	480	310
C ₂	15	650	380
C ₃	23	580	350
C ₄	12	390	285

Proportion Constraint to keep balance: 10:16:8

X_{ij} - weight of cargo i in compartment j

goal maximum profit

$$\max f(x) = 310 \sum_{j=1}^3 X_{1j} + 380 \sum_{j=1}^3 X_{2j} + 350 \sum_{j=1}^3 X_{3j} + 285 \sum_{j=1}^3 X_{4j}$$

s.t.

$$X_{ij} \geq 0 \quad i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}, j \in \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^4 X_{i1} \leq 10$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^4 X_{i2} \leq 16$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^4 X_{i3} \leq 8$$

$$480X_{11} + 650X_{21} + 580X_{31} + 390X_{41} \leq 6800$$

$$480X_{12} + 650X_{22} + 580X_{32} + 390X_{42} \leq 8700$$

$$480X_{13} + 650X_{23} + 580X_{33} + 390X_{43} \leq 5300$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^4 X_{1j} \leq 10$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^4 X_{2j} \leq 16$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^4 X_{3j} \leq 8$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^4 X_{4j} \leq 23$$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^4 X_{i1}}{10} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^4 X_{i2}}{16} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^4 X_{i3}}{8}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 380 \\ 380 \\ 380 \\ 350 \\ 350 \\ 350 \\ 285 \\ 285 \\ 285 \end{bmatrix} \quad 12 \times 1$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} X_{11} \\ X_{12} \\ X_{13} \\ X_{21} \\ X_{22} \\ X_{23} \\ X_{31} \\ X_{32} \\ X_{33} \\ X_{41} \\ X_{42} \\ X_{43} \end{bmatrix} \quad 12 \times 1$$

$$b = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 15 \\ 23 \\ 12 \\ 6800 \\ 8700 \\ 5300 \end{bmatrix} \quad 10 \times 1$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 \\ 010 & 010 & 010 & 010 & 10 \\ 001 & 001 & 001 & 010 & 10 \\ 111 & 100 & 000 & 000 & 00 \\ 000 & 111 & 000 & 000 & 00 \\ 000000 & 111 & 000 & 000 & 00 \\ 000000 & 000 & 111 & 000 & 00 \\ 4100 & 06500 & 0500 & 00390 & 00 \\ 040 & 00650 & 00530 & 0 & 0390 \\ 0040 & 00650 & 00530 & 00 & 0390 \end{bmatrix} \quad 10 \times n$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -5 & 0 & 1 & 8 & -5 & 0 & 1 & 8 & -5 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & -5 & 4 & 0 & -5 & 4 & 0 & 3 & 4 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad 3 \times 12$$

$$\text{Maximize } C^T \cdot X$$

ST.

$$AX \leq b$$

$$X \geq 0$$

$$D \cdot X = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^4 x_{i1} = u \quad \sum_{i=1}^4 x_{i2} = v \quad \sum_{i=1}^4 x_{i3} = w$$

$$\frac{a}{10} - \frac{b}{16} = 0 \Rightarrow 8a - 5b = 0$$

$$\frac{a}{10} - \frac{c}{8} = 0 \Rightarrow 4a - 5c = 0$$

$$\frac{b}{16} - \frac{c}{8} = 0 \Rightarrow b - 2c = 0$$

za nevalore lo konijnen

(2)

minimize $f_0(x_1, x_2)$

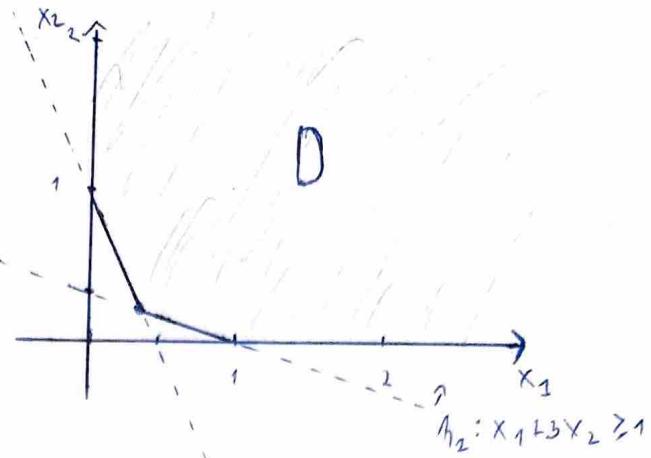
s.t.

$$h_1: 2x_1 + x_2 \geq 1$$

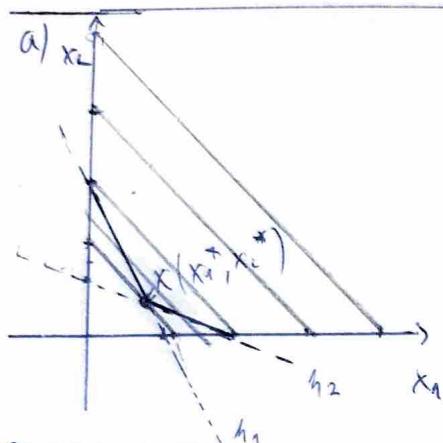
$$h_2: x_1 + 3x_2 \geq 1$$

$$h_3: x_1 \geq 0$$

$$h_4: x_2 \geq 0$$



$$\begin{array}{l} h_1: 2x_1 + x_2 \geq 1 \\ h_2: x_1 + 3x_2 \geq 1 \end{array}$$



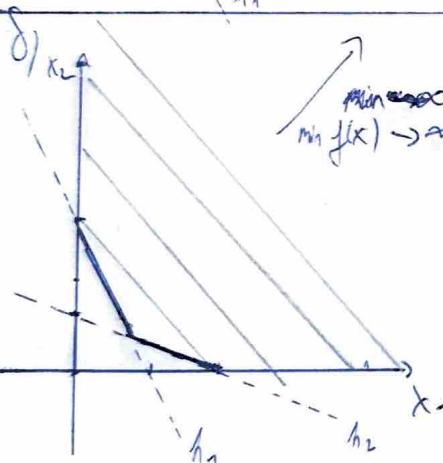
$$\min f_0(x_1, x_2) = x_1 + x_2$$

$$\text{s.t. } h_i(x) \quad i = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$\min f_0(x_1, x_2) = f_0(0, 4, 0, 2) = 0,4 + 0,2 = 0,6$$

Изменяя h_1 , h_2 и h_3

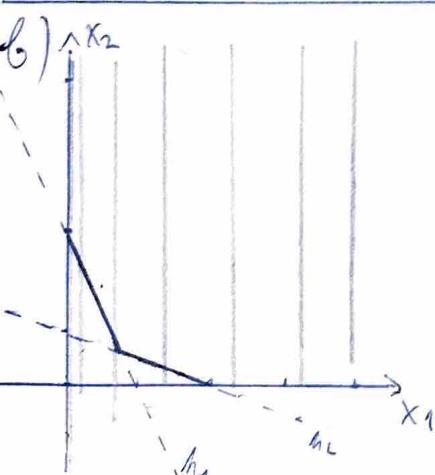
$$x_1^* = \frac{1 \cdot (-1) - 3 \cdot (-1)}{2 \cdot 3 - 1 \cdot 1} = \frac{2}{5} = 0,4 \quad x_2^* = \frac{(-1) \cdot 1 - (-1) \cdot 2}{2 \cdot 3 - 1 \cdot 1} = \frac{1}{5} = 0,2$$



$$\min f_0(x_1, x_2) = -x_1 - x_2$$

$$\text{s.t. } h_i(x) \quad i = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

Ограничением наa решение огно сао
песчанка ве аирему ком $-\infty$ ола ве
гонтак та киа линия огно сао
е ограницен от тое виа x_1 и x_2 заберава
ко мнои аирему вредно сао



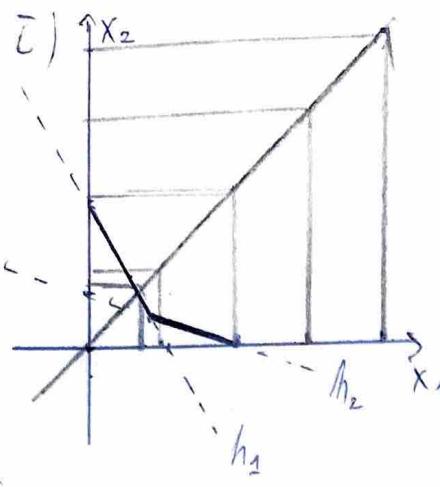
$$\min f_0(x_1, x_2) = x_1$$

$$\text{s.t. } h_i(x) \quad i = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$f_0(0, 1) = 0$ е минимална вредноста на
облаа ф-ја

тиа ве тиа та избачиа $(0, x_2)$ виа x_2
 $x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ и $x_2 \geq 1$ односно $x_2 \in [1, \infty)$

Односно уенчата ф-ја ве изпълнитела до ∞
мнои линии ю мин-



minimize $f(x_1, x_2) = \max\{x_1, x_2\}$

s.t. h_1, h_2, h_3, h_4 obj. фундаментален метод за едномерни оптимизирани задачи

$$\textcircled{I} \quad \max\{x_1, x_2\} = x_1 \text{ kога } x_1 \geq x_2 \text{ и } \textcircled{II} \quad \max\{x_1, x_2\} = x_2 \text{ kога } x_2 \geq x_1$$

$\min x_1$

s.t.

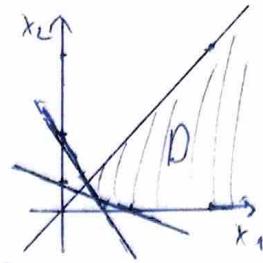
h_1

h_2

h_3

h_4

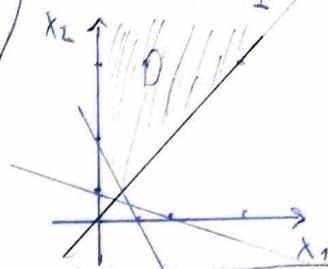
$\text{т.з. } x_1 \geq x_2$



$\min x_2$

s.t. h_1, h_2, h_3, h_4

$\text{т.з. } x_2 \geq x_1$



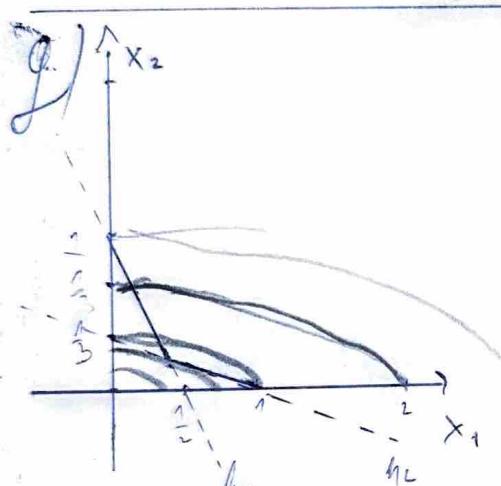
Suprime синеен на

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 \Rightarrow \\ 2x_1 + x_2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 \\ 3x_1 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

min резултат е ло $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$
и употребва $\frac{1}{3}$

у минимумно решение не биде
единствено и обиколка 2

може да е голямата за това
което е x_1 или x_2 и този избор
е близък към $f(x_1^*, x_2^*)$
което да не е голямата
или близък към $x_1 = x_2$



minimize $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + 9x_2^2 = x_1^2 + (3x_2)^2 = r$

минимумна близък към $\text{f(x)} = x_1^2 + 9x_2^2$ да е посочвана
което е x_1 и x_2 и този избор
е близък към $x_1 = x_2$ то
настъпват също

което е x_1 и x_2 и този избор
 $x_1^2 + (3x_2)^2 = \frac{1}{3}$ не е достатъчен за x_2 и е
достатъчно да търси което е x_1 и x_2 и този избор

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 = r \\ x_1 + 3x_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 3 \frac{1-x_1}{3} = r \\ x_2 = \frac{1-x_1}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1^2 + 1 - 2x_1 + x_1^2 = r \\ x_2 = \frac{1-x_1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x_1^2 - 2x_1 + 1 - r = 0 \\ x_2 = \frac{1-x_1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$x_{1B} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{+2 \pm 0}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

минимумно решение е $x_1 = \frac{1}{2}, x_2 = \frac{1}{6}$

$$r = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

условие

$$2x_1 + x_2 \leq 1$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{6} \leq 1$$

$$x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{2} \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{6} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{minimize } f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T P x + q^T x + r$$

$P_{n \times n}$ - квадратна гелт м-га

a) Университета туса за нейкране на О.И. со корисноста на технологија.

$$x^{k+1} = x^k - [D^2 f(x^k)]^{-1} \cdot Df(x^k) \quad k=0, 1, \dots, n$$

$q_{n \times 1}$

$r_{1 \times 1}$

$$x = nx = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

1)

$$\nabla_x (x^T A x) = 2 A x \quad (\text{ако } A \text{ е симетрична матрица})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} (x^T A x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij} x_i x_j \right\} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \left\{ \sum_{i \neq k}^n \sum_{j \neq k}^n A_{ij} x_j x_i + \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{i \neq k} A_{ik} x_i x_k + \sum_{j \neq k} A_{kj} x_k x_j + A_{kk} x_k^2 \right\} = \sum_{i \neq k} A_{ik} x_i + \sum_{j \neq k} A_{kj} x_j + A_{kk} x_k + A_{kk} x_k =$$

$$= 2 \sum_{i=1}^n A_{ik} x_i$$

$$A_{ik} = A_{kj} - \underbrace{\text{изразува се в матрицата}}_{\text{симетричноста}}$$

$$= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} (x^T A x) = 2 A x$$

$$2) \nabla_x q^T x = q$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} q^T x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n q_i x_i \right) = q_k \rightarrow \nabla_x q^T x = q$$

$$1) + 2) \Rightarrow \nabla f(x) = D \left\{ \frac{1}{2} x^T P x + q^T x + r \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 P x + q = P x + q$$

3)

$$\nabla_x (Ax) = A$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} (Ax) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij} x_j \right\} =$$

$$\nabla_x^2 f(x) = D^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} x^T P x + q^T x + r \right) = P$$

$$x^{k+1} = x^k - P^{-1} (P x^k + q) = x^k - P^{-1} P x^k + P^{-1} q = x^k - x^k + P^{-1} q = P^{-1} q$$

5)

$$x^1 = x^0 - (\nabla^2 f(x^0))^{-1} \circ f(x^0) = x^0 - p^{-1} \cdot (p \circ x^0 + q) = x^0 - I x^0 + p^{-1} q =$$
$$= x^0 - x^0 + p^{-1} \cdot q = -p^{-1} \cdot q$$

кога тој е идентично значеје да се добиеното
с решенијето на једначината минимум

$$x = -p^{-1} q$$

6) идентична тврд

~~тврд~~ за G нејаки и $x^{k+1} = x^k - G_0 \circ f(x^k) =$

$$= x^k - G_0 (P x^k + q) = x^k - G P x^k + G_0 q = (I_{n \times n} - G_0 P) x^k - G_0 q$$

Minimize $x_1^3 + x_2^3 - 3x_1x_2$

$$\text{a)} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f(x_1, x_2)}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial f(x_1, x_2)}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3x_1^2 - 3x_2 \\ 3x_2^2 - 3x_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x_1^2 - 3x_2 = 0 \\ 3x_2^2 - 3x_1 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_1^2 = x_2 \\ x_2^2 = x_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2^2 = x_1^2 \\ (x_1^2)^2 - x_1 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_2 = x_1 \\ x_1^4 - x_1 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_2 = x_1 \\ x_1(x_1^3 - 1) = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_2 = x_1 \\ x_1(x_1 - 1)(x_1^2 + x_1 + 1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Найти минимум

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{критические точки } (x_1, x_2) \text{ се}$$

(0) Xeенжнола m-гер ke uaiawane genu ce nok. сиалынчында жана

$$\nabla^2 f(x_1, x_2) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f(x_1, x_2)}{\partial x_1^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f(x_1, x_2)}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f(x_1, x_2)}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} & \frac{\partial^2 f(x_1, x_2)}{\partial x_2^2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6x_1 & -3 \\ -3 & 6x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Ja } (x_1, x_2) = (0, 0) \quad \nabla^2 f(0, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \text{негативнаа е}\text{ негативнаа е}\text{ негативнаа е}\text{ негативнаа е}$$

$$\text{Ja } (x_1, x_2) = (1, 1) \quad \nabla^2 f(1, 1) = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -3 \\ -3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{сигнесин айсан}$$

161 > 0

$$\begin{vmatrix} 6 & -3 \\ -3 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 36 - 9 = 27 > 0 \quad \text{положителнаа е иобарилын телесинең ма} \Rightarrow$$

бижкесин е сактап оғынады

$$\delta) \text{ Итерациялында жаса жаңынан мөнөттөн күйімдөр менен е } x_k = x_{k-1} - \frac{\nabla f(x_{k-1})}{\nabla^2 f(x_{k-1})}$$

$$\nabla f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 3x_1^2 - 3x_2 \\ 3x_2^2 - 3x_1 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 1} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \quad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{оғынады}$$

$$\nabla^2 f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 6x_1 & -3 \\ -3 & 6x_2 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2} \quad (\nabla^2 f(x^k))^{-1} = \frac{1}{36x_1x_2 - 9} \begin{bmatrix} 6x_2 & 3 \\ 3 & 6x_1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{9(4x_1x_2 - 1)} \begin{bmatrix} 6x_2 & 3 \\ 3 & 6x_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\nabla^2 f(x^{k+1}) \cdot \nabla f(x^k))^{-1} = \frac{1}{3(4x_1x_2 - 1)} \begin{bmatrix} 2x_2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2x_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3x_1^2 - 3x_2 \\ 3x_2^2 - 3x_1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3(4x_1x_2 - 1)} \begin{bmatrix} 6x_1^2x_2 - 6x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 - 3x_1 \\ 3x_1^2 - 3x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3(4x_1x_2 - 1)} \begin{bmatrix} 3x_1^2 - 3x_2 \\ 3x_1^2 - 3x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left[\begin{matrix} 0^2 & f(x) \\ 0 & f(k) \end{matrix} \right]^{-1} \left[\begin{matrix} 0 & f(x) \\ 0 & f(k) \end{matrix} \right] &= \left[\begin{matrix} 2x_1^2x_2 - x_2^2 - x_1 \\ 2x_2^2x_1 - x_1^2 - x_2 \end{matrix} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{4x_1x_2 - 1} \\ \left[\begin{matrix} x_1^{k+1} \\ x_2^{k+1} \end{matrix} \right] &= \left[\begin{matrix} x_1^k \\ x_2^k \end{matrix} \right] - \frac{1}{4x_1^kx_2^k - 1} \left[\begin{matrix} 2(x_1^k)^2x_2^k - (x_2^k)^2 - x_1^k \\ 2(x_2^k)^2x_1^k - (x_1^k)^2 - x_2^k \end{matrix} \right] = \left[\begin{matrix} x_1^k(4x_1^kx_2^k - 1) - 2(x_1^k)^2x_2^k + (x_2^k)^2 \\ x_2^k(4x_1^kx_2^k - 1) - 2(x_2^k)^2x_1^k + (x_1^k)^2 \end{matrix} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{4x_1^kx_2^k - 1} \\ &= \left[\begin{matrix} (4(x_1^k)^2)x_2^k - x_1^k - 2(x_1^k)^2x_2^k + (x_2^k)^2 + x_1^k \\ 4x_1^k(x_2^k)^2 - x_2^k - 2(x_2^k)^2x_1^k + (x_1^k)^2 + x_2^k \end{matrix} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{4x_1^kx_2^k - 1} = \left[\begin{matrix} 2(x_1^k)^2x_2^k + (x_2^k)^2 \\ 2x_1^k(x_2^k)^2 + (x_1^k)^2 \end{matrix} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{4x_1^kx_2^k - 1} \\ &= \frac{1}{4x_1^kx_2^k - 1} \left[\begin{matrix} x_2^k(2(x_1^k)^2 + x_2^k) \\ x_1^k(2(x_2^k)^2 + x_1^k) \end{matrix} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^0 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad x^1 &= \begin{bmatrix} -2(2 + (-2) + -2) \\ -2(2 + (-2)^2 + -2) \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{15} = \frac{1}{15} \begin{bmatrix} -12 \\ -12 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{12}{15} \\ -\frac{12}{15} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0,8 \\ -0,8 \end{bmatrix} \\ x^2 &= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{12}{15}(2 + \left(\frac{-12}{15}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-12}{15}\right)) \\ \dots \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{4 \cdot \frac{12 - 12}{15 \cdot 15} - 1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{12}{15} \cdot \left(2 + \frac{144}{225} + \frac{144}{15}\right) \\ \dots \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{4 \cdot \frac{144}{225} - \frac{225}{225}} = \\ x^3 &= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{256}{6305} \\ -\frac{256}{6305} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} +0,0406 \\ -0,0406 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{12}{15} \cdot \frac{108}{225} \\ \dots \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{225}{351} = \frac{-12}{15} \cdot \frac{108}{225} \cdot \frac{225}{351} = \frac{-12}{15} \cdot \frac{8 \cdot 3^2}{5^2 \cdot 15} = \frac{-48}{65} \end{aligned}$$

Со ищем в л. (-2, -2) со
изменением нач. се дополняем
до единичной матрицы (0, 0)

$$6) \quad x^0 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad x^1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{3} \\ \frac{4}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1,3(6) \\ 1,3(6) \end{bmatrix} \quad x^2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{16}{15} \\ \frac{16}{15} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1,06(6) \\ 1,06(6) \end{bmatrix} \quad x^3 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{256}{255} \\ \frac{256}{255} \end{bmatrix} \approx \begin{bmatrix} 1,00392 \\ 1,00392 \end{bmatrix}$$

Со ищем в л. (2, 2) со изменением нач. се дополняем до
единичной матрицы

7) Решение ф-ла не имеет смысла, так как значение определителя за x_1 и x_2 бывают
одновременно нулем (1,1) или несравненное для его ненулевым. Од. в δ задерживаем
единичной начальной матрицы или единичной матрицы из единичной матрицы.

$$f(x) = -\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \log x_i \quad D = \left\{ x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n : x_i > 0, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 1 \right\}$$

$$\nabla f(x_n) = \begin{bmatrix} -(\log x_1 + 1) \\ -(\log x_2 + 1) \\ \vdots \\ -(\log x_n + 1) \end{bmatrix}_{n \times 1}$$

$$x \log x' = \log x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \log x + 1$$

$$x_i > 0 \quad \forall i = 1, n$$

$$\frac{1}{x_i} > 0 \quad \forall i = 1, n$$

$$-\frac{1}{x_i} < 0 \quad \forall i = 1, n$$

$$\nabla^2 f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{x_1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{x_2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & -\frac{1}{x_n} & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

$$-\nabla^2 f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{x_1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{x_2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \frac{1}{x_n} \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

липса $-\nabla^2 f > 0$

$$\left| \frac{1}{x_1} \right| \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x_1} > 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{x_1} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{x_2} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{x_1} \cdot \frac{1}{x_2} = \frac{1}{x_1 x_2} > 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{x_1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{x_2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{x_3} \end{vmatrix} = \left(\frac{1}{x_1} \right) \left(\frac{1}{x_2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{x_3} \right) > 0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{x_1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{x_2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \frac{1}{x_n} \end{vmatrix} =$$

\Rightarrow функция е логарифмична

\Rightarrow функция е съвсем конкавна на
разпределението однакви.

$$\prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i} > 0 \text{ и } \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i} > 0$$

$$\text{1) Maximize } \left(-\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \log x_i \right)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 1 \\ x_i > 0 \quad \forall i = 1, n \end{cases}$$

на ограничения

формулиране на проблема

$$L(x, u) = -\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \log x_i + u \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - 1 \right)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i} = -\log x_i - 1 + u = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial u} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - 1 = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \log x_i = u - 1 \\ \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i} = -\log x_i - 1 + u = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial u} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - 1 = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \log x_i = u - 1 \\ \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_i = e^{u-1} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_{i=1}^n e^{u-1} = 1 \\ ne^{u-1} = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u-1 = \log \frac{1}{n} \\ u-1 = \log \frac{1}{n} - \log n \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \hline \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} * \\ \mu - 1 = -\log n \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_i = e^{-\log n} \\ \mu = 1 - \log n \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_i = \frac{1}{e^{\log n}} \\ \mu = 1 - \log n \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_i = \frac{1}{n} \\ \mu = 1 - \log n \end{array} \right.$$

$$x_i = \frac{1}{n}$$

е асортативен \max на
центрична функција.

Тоа е корагу кадо центрична ф-ја е симетрична

$x_i = \frac{1}{n}$ е наканет и соданет \max на функцијата

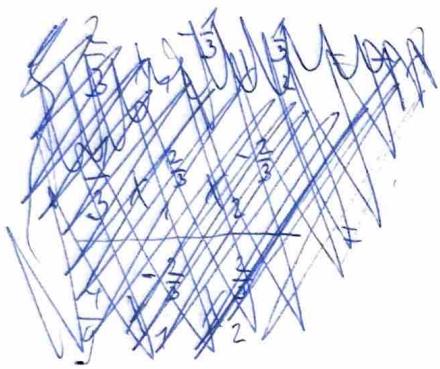
и има вредност $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \log \frac{1}{n} = n \cdot \frac{1}{n} \log \frac{1}{n} = \log \frac{1}{n} = -\log n$

OKO17 - домашнo 10

19S/2021

Maximize $x_1^{2/3} \cdot x_2^{1/3}$ ja изразувам паследованија функцијата
 s.t. $x_1 + x_2 = 6$ $L(x_1, x_2, \lambda) = x_1^{2/3} \cdot x_2^{1/3} + \lambda(x_1 + x_2 - 6)$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = \frac{2}{3} x_1^{-\frac{1}{3}} x_2^{\frac{1}{3}} + \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = \frac{1}{3} x_1^{\frac{2}{3}} x_2^{-\frac{2}{3}} + \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = x_1 + x_2 - 6 = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{3} x_1^{-\frac{1}{3}} x_2^{\frac{1}{3}} = -\lambda \\ \frac{1}{3} x_1^{\frac{2}{3}} x_2^{-\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{2}{3} x_1^{-\frac{1}{3}} x_2^{\frac{1}{3}} = 0 \\ x_1 = 6 - x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{3} x_1^{-\frac{1}{3}} x_2^{\frac{1}{3}} = -\lambda \\ \frac{x_1^{\frac{2}{3}}}{3 x_2^{\frac{2}{3}}} - \frac{2 x_2^{\frac{1}{3}}}{3 x_1^{\frac{1}{3}}} = 0 \\ x_1 = 6 - x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} * \\ \frac{x_1 - 2x_2}{3 x_2^{\frac{2}{3}} x_1^{\frac{1}{3}}} = 0 \\ * \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} * \\ x_1 \neq 0 \\ x_2 \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} * \\ x_1 - 2x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 - 6 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} * \\ 3x_1 - 26 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 - 6 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} * \\ x_1 = \frac{26}{3} \\ x_2 + \frac{26}{3} - 6 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} * \\ x_1 = \frac{26}{3} \\ x_2 = \frac{6}{3} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} * \\ \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{26}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \left(\frac{6}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = -\lambda \\ * \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} * \\ \left(\frac{\frac{6}{3}}{\frac{26}{3}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = -\frac{3}{2} \lambda \\ * \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} * \\ \frac{\frac{3}{1}}{\frac{6}{2}} = -\frac{3}{2} \lambda \\ * \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{2 \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{3}}}{3} = -\frac{2^{\frac{2}{3}}}{3}$$

$$\nabla_x^2 L(x^*) = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{9} x_1^{-\frac{4}{3}} x_2^{\frac{1}{3}} & \frac{2}{9} x_1^{-\frac{1}{3}} x_2^{-\frac{2}{3}} \\ \frac{2}{9} x_1^{-\frac{1}{3}} x_2^{-\frac{2}{3}} & -\frac{2}{9} x_1^{\frac{2}{3}} x_2^{-\frac{5}{3}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{26}} & \frac{2^{\frac{2}{3}}}{36} \\ \frac{2^{\frac{2}{3}}}{36} & -\frac{2 \cdot 2^{\frac{2}{3}}}{36} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J(x) = [\nabla f_i(x)] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow M = [J]$$

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad V = t_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N^T \cdot \nabla_x^2 L(x^*) = \left[-\frac{4 \cdot 2^{\frac{2}{3}}}{36} - \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{26}} \right]^{(1)} \cdot \left[-\frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{26}} - \frac{4 \cdot 2^{\frac{2}{3}}}{36} \right]^{(2)}$$

(1)

$$\left[\frac{-4 \cdot 2^{2/3}}{36} - \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{26}} \right]$$

нелинейно убывающий

здесь $b > 0$

Однако производная не имеет
некоторых

(2)

$$\left[\frac{-1}{3\sqrt[3]{26}} - \frac{4 \cdot 2^{2/3}}{36} \right]$$

ОКУ17 - Задача 12

a)

$$\text{minimize } x_1^2 + x_2^2$$

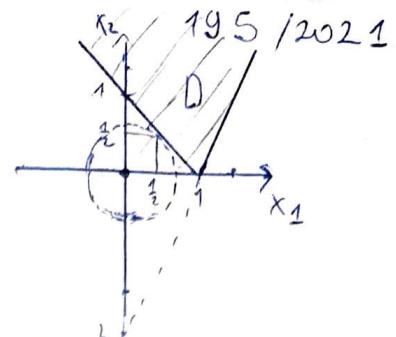
$$\text{s.t. } h_1: 1 - x_1 - x_2 \leq 0$$

$$2 - 2x_1 + x_2 \geq 0 \quad \text{где } 2 + 2x_1 - x_2 \leq 0$$

$$L(x_1, x_2, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \lambda_1(1 - x_1 - x_2) + \lambda_2(2 + 2x_1 - x_2)$$

и формируем начальное для \uparrow

составно со ККТ условия в формулe следующим



$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = 2x_1 - \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = 2x_2 - \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1(-x_1 - x_2 + 1) = 0$$

$$\lambda_2(2x_1 - x_2 - 2) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \geq 0$$

$$\lambda_2 = 0 \quad \lambda_1 > 0$$

$$\begin{cases} -x_1 - x_2 + 1 = 0 \\ 2x_1 - \lambda_1 = 0 \\ 2x_2 - \lambda_1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -x_1 - x_2 + 1 = 0 \\ x_1 = \frac{\lambda_1}{2} \\ x_2 = \frac{\lambda_1}{2} \end{array} \right\} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{\lambda_1}{2} - \frac{\lambda_1}{2} + 1 = 0 \\ x_1 = \frac{\lambda_1}{2} \\ x_2 = \frac{\lambda_1}{2} \end{array} \right\} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda_1 = 1 \\ x_1 = \frac{1}{2} \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$$

Будем использовать метод поиска решения в областях ограничениях и исключив из сокращения забыва

$$(x_1^*, x_2^*) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \quad f_0(x_1^*, x_2^*) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

8)

$$\text{minimize } x_1^2 + x_2^2$$

$$\text{s.t. } \begin{aligned} 1 - x_1 - x_2 &\leq 0 \\ -2 + 2x_1 - x_2 &\leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$L(x, \lambda) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \lambda_1(1 - x_1 - x_2) + \lambda_2(-2 + 2x_1 - x_2)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = 2x_1 - \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 = 0 & x_1^* = \frac{\lambda_1 - 2\lambda_2}{2} \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = 2x_2 - \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 = 0 & x_2^* = \frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}{2} \end{cases}$$

io chomurame nai, rannholow gyanem irodnom

$$L(x^*, \lambda^*, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) = g(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) = \left(\frac{\lambda_1 - 2\lambda_2}{2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}{2} \right)^2 + \lambda_1 \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_1 - 2\lambda_2}{2} - \frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}{2} \right) + \lambda_2 \left(-2 + 2 \frac{\lambda_1 - 2\lambda_2}{2} - \frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{4} (\lambda_1^2 - 4\lambda_1\lambda_2 + 4\lambda_2^2 + \lambda_1^2 + 2\lambda_1\lambda_2 + \lambda_2^2) + \cancel{\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_1\lambda_2 + \lambda_2^2} + \cancel{\frac{1}{4} (2\lambda_1^2 + 5\lambda_1\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_1\lambda_2 + 4\lambda_2^2 - 4\lambda_1^2 - 2\lambda_1\lambda_2 - 2\lambda_2^2)} + \cancel{\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_1\lambda_2 + \lambda_2^2} = \frac{1}{4} (2\lambda_1^2 + 5\lambda_1\lambda_2 - 2\lambda_1\lambda_2 + 4\lambda_2^2 - 4\lambda_1^2 + 2\lambda_1\lambda_2 - 10\lambda_2^2) = \frac{1}{4} (-2\lambda_1^2 - 5\lambda_2^2 + 2\lambda_1\lambda_2 + 4\lambda_1 - 8\lambda_2) = \boxed{\frac{-1}{2}\lambda_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_1\lambda_2 - \frac{5}{4}\lambda_2^2 + \lambda_1 - 2\lambda_2}$$

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$$\underset{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}{\text{maximize}} \quad g(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) =$$

$$\text{s.t. } \begin{aligned} \lambda_1 &\geq 0 \\ \lambda_2 &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Ogħoġha

$$\underset{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}{\text{minimize}} \quad -g(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) = \frac{1}{2}\lambda_1^2 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda_1\lambda_2 + \frac{5}{4}\lambda_2^2$$

$$\text{s.t. } \begin{aligned} \lambda_1 &\geq 0 \\ \lambda_2 &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cancel{-\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2}$$

Itu uio uo co meiġġonu lu ciegeniha ja iqtnejha fu ja uman ujeopardiha? Husa:

$$\lambda^{k+1} = \lambda^k - 6 \nabla g(\lambda^k) \quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\lambda_1^{k+1} = \max(0, \lambda_i^{k+1}) \quad i=1, 2$$

~~$$\nabla g(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial g(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)}{\partial \lambda_1} \\ \frac{\partial g(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)}{\partial \lambda_2} \end{bmatrix} =$$~~

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\nabla g(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) = P \cdot \lambda + q$$

$$\lambda = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1^k = \frac{\lambda_1^k - 2\lambda_2^k}{2} \\ x_2^k = \frac{\lambda_1^k + \lambda_2^k}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} +\lambda_1 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2 - 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2}\lambda_1 + \frac{5}{2}\lambda_2 + 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2)

Задача 14

OKON

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вар 1.

$$\text{Minimize } -x_1 + x_2^2 + x_3^2$$

$$\text{S. t. f}_1 \quad x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 \leq 1 \quad x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 \leq 0$$

$$f_2 \quad x_1 - x_2 - x_3 \geq 0 \Rightarrow -x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \leq 0$$

$$f_{3,4,5} \quad x_i \geq 0, i=1,2,3 \quad -x_i \leq 0, i=1,2,3$$

$$L(x_1, x_2, x_3, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4, \lambda_5) = -x_1 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + \lambda_1(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 - 1) + \\ + \lambda_2(-x_1 + x_2 + x_3) + \lambda_3(-x_1) + \lambda_4(-x_2) + \lambda_5(-x_3)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = -1 + 2\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 - \lambda_3$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = 2x_2 + 2\lambda_1 x_2 + \lambda_2 - \lambda_4$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_3} = 2x_3 + 2\lambda_1 x_3 + \lambda_2 - \lambda_5$$

$$\lambda_1(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$\lambda_2(-x_1 + x_2 + x_3) = 0$$

$$\lambda_3(-x_1) = 0$$

$$\lambda_4(-x_2) = 0$$

$$\lambda_5(-x_3) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4, \lambda_5 \geq 0$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \lambda_5 x_1 = 0 \\ \lambda_5 x_2 = 0 \\ \lambda_5 x_3 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$1^0 \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4, \lambda_5 \geq 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$f_1 = f_2 = f_3 = f_4 = f_5 = 0$$

$$2 \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4, \lambda_5 \geq 0, \lambda_3 = 0$$

$$3 \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_5 \geq 0, \lambda_4 = 0$$

$$4^0 \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_4, \lambda_5 \geq 0, \lambda_3 = 0$$

$$5^0 \lambda_1, \lambda_3, \lambda_4, \lambda_5 \geq 0, \lambda_2 = 0$$

$$6^0 \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_5 \geq 0, \lambda_1 = 0$$

$$7^0 \lambda_3, \lambda_4, \lambda_5 \geq 0, \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$$

$$8^0 \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_5 \geq 0, \lambda_1 = \lambda_3 = 0$$

$$9^0 \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_5 \geq 0, \lambda_1 = \lambda_4$$

$$10^0 \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_5 \geq 0, \lambda_1 = \lambda_5$$

$$11^0 \lambda_3, \lambda_4, \lambda_5 \geq 0, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3$$

$$12^0 \lambda_1, \lambda_3, \lambda_5 \geq 0, \lambda_2 = \lambda_4$$

$$13^0 \lambda_1, \lambda_3, \lambda_4 \geq 0, \lambda_2 = \lambda_5$$

$$14^0 \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \geq 0, \lambda_3 = \lambda_4$$

$$15^0 \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_4 \geq 0, \lambda_3 = \lambda_5$$

$$16^0 \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \geq 0, \lambda_4 = \lambda_5$$

$$17^0 \lambda_3, \lambda_5 \geq 0, \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0 \quad 22^0 \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \geq 0, \lambda_1 = \lambda_4 = \lambda_5 = 0$$

$$18^0 \lambda_3, \lambda_4 \geq 0, \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_4 = 0 \quad 23^0 \lambda_1, \lambda_5 \geq 0, \lambda_2 = \lambda_5 = \lambda_4 = 0$$

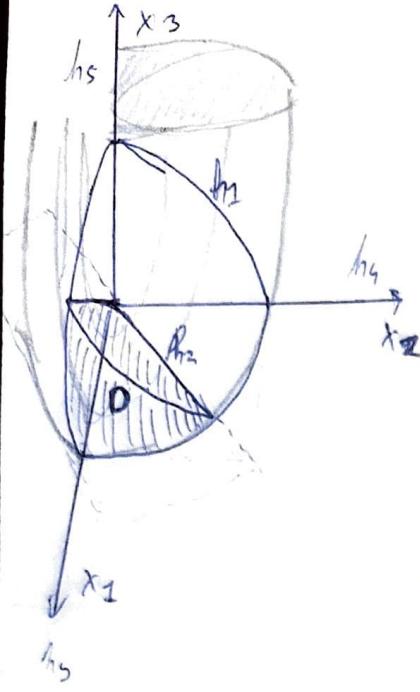
$$19^0 \lambda_3, \lambda_4 \geq 0, \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_5 = 0 \quad 24^0 \lambda_1, \lambda_4 \geq 0, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \lambda_5 = 0$$

$$20^0 \lambda_2, \lambda_5 \geq 0, \lambda_1 = \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = 0 \quad 25^0 \lambda_4, \lambda_2 \geq 0, \lambda_5 = \lambda_4 = \lambda_5 = 0$$

$$21^0 \lambda_2, \lambda_4 \geq 0, \lambda_1 = \lambda_3 = \lambda_5 = 0 \quad 26^0 \lambda_5 \geq 0, \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = \lambda_5 = 0$$

$$28^0 \lambda_4 \geq 0, \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \lambda_5 = 0 \quad 30^0 \lambda_2 \geq 0, \lambda_4 = \lambda_5 = 0$$

$$29^0 \lambda_3 \geq 0, \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_4 = \lambda_5 = 0 \quad 31^0 \lambda_2 \geq 0, \lambda_1 = \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = \lambda_5 = 0$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -1 + 2\lambda_1 x_1 = 0 \\ 2x_2 + 2\lambda_1 x_2 = 0 \\ 2x_3 + 2\lambda_1 x_3 = 0 \\ x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 - 1 = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = \frac{1}{2\lambda_1} \\ 2x_2(\lambda_1 + 1) = 0 \\ 2x_3(\lambda_1 + 1) = 0 \\ x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 - 1 = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \lambda_1 > 0 \\ \lambda_1 + 1 = 0 \\ \lambda_1 = -1 \\ \text{no solution} \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = \frac{1}{2\lambda_1} \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \\ \left(\frac{1}{2\lambda_1}\right)^2 - 1 = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} * \\ * \\ * \\ \frac{1}{4\lambda_1^2} = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} + \\ \leq \\ + \\ \lambda_1^2 = \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \\ \lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

Chyngyzau ve umu mutumyn lo kütükelik (x_1^*, x_2^*, x_3^*)

$\Rightarrow (1, 0, 0)$ u ce godilkı ochenmangala breyicer

$f(x_1^*, x_2^*, x_3^*) = -1$

$\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2}$
ne möhc
aşangu yendike
 $\lambda_1 > 0$