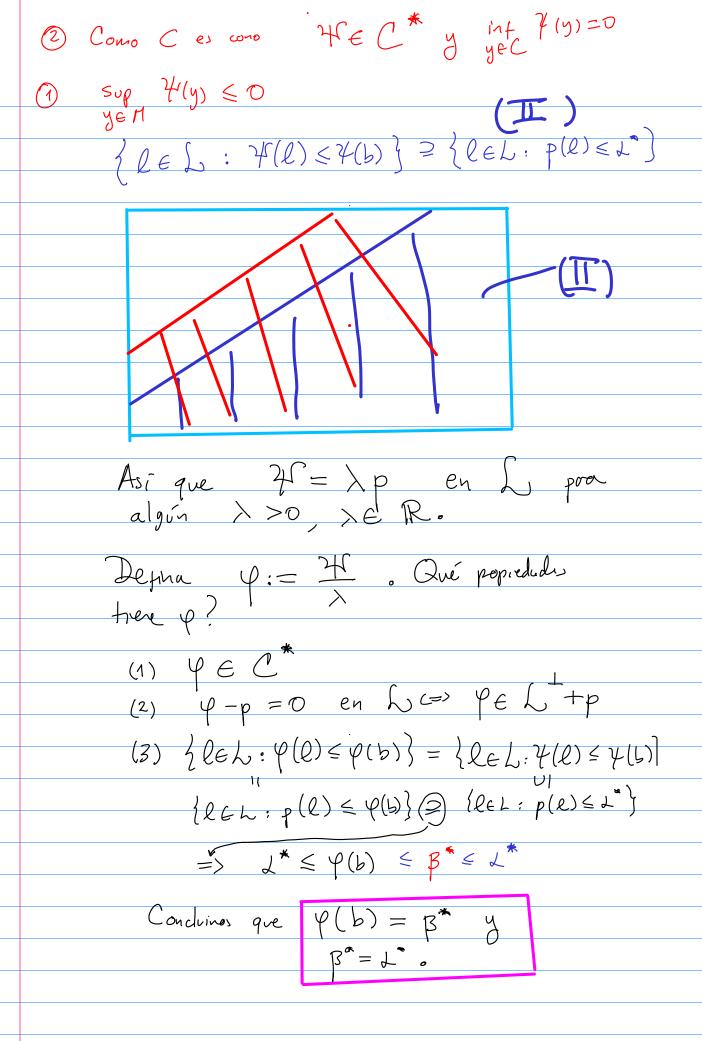


(2) Ejemplos: (2.1) (P) es acolodo por debajo y int(C) () L1 \$\$\phi\$ pero el íntimo en (P) no se alcanza así que algua de las hipotesis palla en el dual. $\begin{array}{c}
\mathcal{L}^{k} = \inf \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \chi_{1} - \chi_{2} \\ \chi_{1} + \chi_{2} \end{array} \right\} \in \mathbb{E} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{3} \\
= \left\{ \left(\chi_{1} \chi_{2} , \chi_{3} \right) : \| \left(\chi_{1} , \chi_{3} \right) \|_{2} \leq \chi_{3} \right\}
\end{array}$ Af: d=0 y no x al can ta $\|(x_1-x_2,1)\| \leq x_1+x_2 \iff \int_{x_1^2+x_2^2+2x_1}^{x_1+x_2} x_2 \geq (x_1-x_2)^2+1^2$ $\langle z \rangle \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 \geqslant 0 \\ 4x_1 x_2 \geqslant 1 \end{cases}$ inf $\{x_i: (x_i,x_i) \in \mathcal{R}\}$ Constines version intripseca; nore alcuza $(x_1, x_2) \longmapsto (x_1 + x_2, 1, x_1 - x_2)$ $y_1 \quad y_2 \quad y_2$ 2= 1h+ 1 y1+y2; y € E $\begin{array}{c}
y \in \\
\downarrow \\
-(-\ell_2)
\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c}
y_2 = 0\\
y_2 = 0
\end{array}$ * dos pagnos nãos adhte ...



* de dos pargras atas

$$\lambda^{2} = 1 \text{ inf }
\begin{cases}
y_{1} + y_{2} & y \in E \\
y_{2} & y \in E
\end{cases}$$

$$y = a_{1} y_{1} + a_{2} y_{3} + a_{3} y_{3}^{2} \qquad (y_{2} = 0) \quad b$$

$$\beta = \sup \left\{ -d_2 : y \in E^* \right\}$$
 $\psi \in L^{\perp} + y_{1} + y_{2}$
 $\psi = a_2 y_2 + y_{1} + y_{2}$

$$B = \sup \left\{ -a_2 : \frac{\|(a_1, a_2)\| \le a_3}{(a_1, a_2, a_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3} \right.$$

$$(a_1, a_2, a_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$(a_1, a_2, a_3) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, a_2, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$B = \sup_{\{a_1, a_2, a_3\} \in \mathbb{R}^3} \{a_1, a_2, a_3\} = \left(\frac{1}{2}, a_2, \frac{1}{2}\right).$$

$$B = \sup_{a_2 \in \mathbb{R}} \left\{ -a_2 : \left\| \left(\frac{1}{2}, a_2 \right) \right\| \le \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

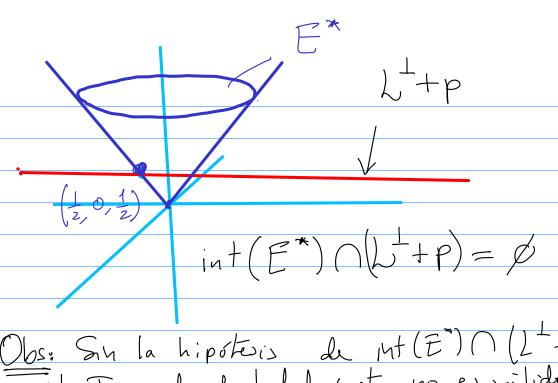
$$= \sup_{\alpha_{2} \in \mathbb{R}} \left\{ -q_{2} : \alpha_{2} = 0 \right\} = 0 = 1$$

$$= \sup_{\alpha_{2} \in \mathbb{R}} \left\{ -q_{2} : \alpha_{2} = 0 \right\} = 0$$

$$= \inf_{\alpha_{1} \in \mathbb{R}} \left\{ -q_{2} : \alpha_{2} = 0 \right\} = 0$$

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Obs: Sin la hipotesis de int (E) \((L+p) \neq \)

el Team de dialidad funta no es vailado

porque el pinnal no se alcunsa necesiata

cono er el ejemplo.

Ejemplo 2: (P) acolodo y soluble ($L^{*} > -\infty$ y \exists y con $p(y) = L^{*}$) pero int(C) $\cap (L - b) = \emptyset$ y dual intaclible (luego hay unduality gap ∞).

$$||(a,1)|| \leq -\alpha \quad (=) \quad -\alpha \geq 0 \quad (=) \quad \alpha \leq 0$$

$$||(a,1)|| \leq -\alpha \quad (=) \quad .$$

$$||a| \quad ||a| < -\alpha \quad ||a|$$

Carchino que el dual es mjachible

$$B^* = \sup_{\varphi \in U} \{0: \varphi \in C^*\} = \infty$$