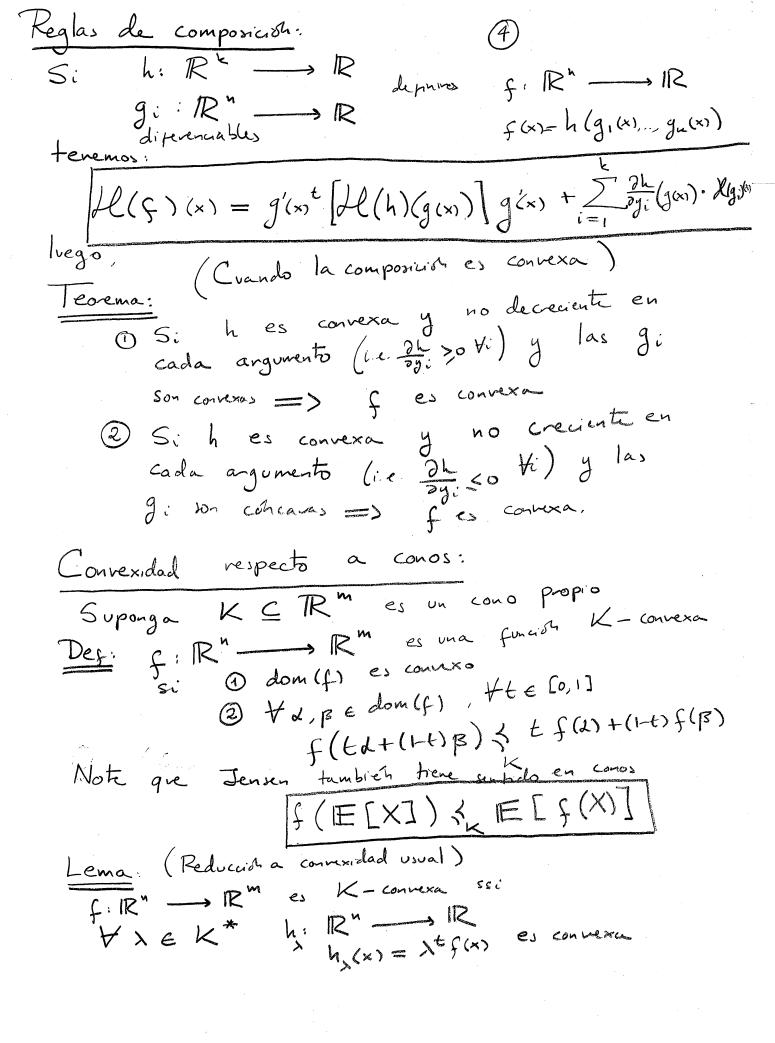


Ejemplos: Def: Un V-politudo es u caginto de la forma (2)
- Jemplos: - Conv((propm)) + Cone((qrogs)) (2)
Dec: Un poliedro es el conjuto de soluciones
de una colección printer de designaldades
Inealis {x \ R". Ax \ b \ = P \
(Fl. of D. Farrer - Motzkin)
1) I sale and I sale and I
Pasar, algoritmicanen, de via
Consecuencia: Todo polihedo acotado es la clava
comera de faire positro
· Todo polihedo es la intersection de algun atrite positro con un subespano breal.
Ejemplo:
$\{(x,t)\in\mathbb{R}^n\times\mathbb{R}: x \leq t\}=C_{n\cdot n}$
{ (x, t) \in R" \times R :  x  \set} = C  .     y  _* = \frac{\text{y}^{\in \chi} :  \text{x}  \le 1}{\text{x}}.
Si $\ \cdot\  = \ \cdot\ _2$ $C_{\ \cdot\ _2}$ se llama el cono de Lorentz.
Ejemp Los rayos extentes de & son los putos de
la bola unitre $\{(x,1):  x _2=1\}$ , polinais, cradéhica
Ejemplo. Styl p cxs & Sym² (V): p(x) > 0}
A Color M Color
$A \geq 0, \qquad \{x : x \in \mathbb{R}^{2} \leq 1\}$
Godo elemento de 5(V) es ma sua alla la compositione de 1 la composition
A SEEB
Todo elemento de S(V) es una ma ale  cradados vvt : ve IR <sup>n</sup> y hay importo, regio enterla, III  Orden: A & sI (=) \lambda_mm(A) \geq 5. A & B (=) \xi_n \xi
(v, 1) > 2

II. Funciones convexas: (3)
Def: f: R" -> R es coniexa ssi
1 dom(f) es un conjunto convexo 2 + 2, B ∈ dom(f) +t∈Co,13 f(td+(+6)B) <tf(d+1+h)f< td=""></tf(d+1+h)f<>
$\frac{\text{Obs:}}{\text{S: } x \in \text{dom}(f) \text{ de fina } g(t) = f(x+tv), v \in \mathbb{R}^n}$ $f \in \text{convexu sin'} g \mid_{0} \text{ es } \forall x  \frac{\text{Def: } Ep:(f) = \{(x,y): y \geq f(x)\}}{\text{Teo: } f \text{ convexu}}$
Teoema: Sea f: IR" - IR ma función con do misio
abjects y conexo.  ① Si f es dipunable entonus  f conexa ssi $\forall y, x \in dom(f)(f(y) \ge f(x) + \nabla f(x)^{t}(y - x))$
a dipunable entorus
$f$ conum ssi $\mathcal{H}_{f}(x) \neq 0$
3) $f$ es convexa ssi $\{(x,y):y \geq f(x)\}$ es convexo.
Obs: La designal dad de Jusen es la deprimos de convexidad
$f\left(\Theta_{i}\chi_{i}+-+\Theta_{n}\chi_{n}\right)\leqslant\Theta_{i}f\left(\chi_{i}\right)+\cdot+\Theta_{n}f\left(\chi_{n}\right)$
$f(E[X]) \leq E[f(X)].$
Cómo constru funciones convexas?
Teorema:  (a) Si $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (b) Si $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (c) $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (c) $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (d) $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (e) $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (e) $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (f) $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (f) $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (f) $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (f) $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (f) $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (f) $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (f) $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (f) $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (f) $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (f) $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (f) $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (f) $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (f) $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (f) $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (f) $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (f) $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (f) $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (f) $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (f) $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (f) $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (f) $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (f) $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (f) $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (f) $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (f) $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (f) $\{g_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, dom(g_{\lambda}) \text{ (on)}\}$ son frums  (f) $\{g_{\lambda}: R$
(2) Si $f(x,y): \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{n} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ es convecu
=> $g(x) = \inf_{y \in D} f(x, y)$ D convexo es na mun convexo.



Ejemplos: Las normas son convexas (2)  $f(x) = \log(e^{x_1} + \cdots + e^{x_n})$  es convexa Lasique f(x) es ma "vessor diferentable" del maximo Dem de convexidad: := ex, + ex, Calculamos  $\mathcal{H}(f)(x) = \frac{1}{\sum^{2}} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left[ e^{x_{i}} \circ e^{x_{i}} \right] - \left[ e^{x_{i}} e^{x_{j}} \right] \right]$ Vemos la forma evadation asociada vt H(f)(x) v:  $\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{2}} \left[ \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} e^{x_i} \right) \left( v_i^2 e^{x_i} + v_n^2 e^{x_n} \right) - \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_i e^{x_i} \right) \right]$ negativa por Cauchy-Schwartz o porque  $V_1^2 \frac{e^{\lambda}}{\Sigma} + v_n^2 \frac{e^{\lambda n}}{\Sigma} = \mathbb{E}\left[Z^2\right]$  Justin double  $P\{Z = v_i\} = \frac{e^{x_i}}{\Sigma}$  y  $\mathbb{E}[Z]$   $\mathbb{E}[Z]$ (3)  $f(X) = \lambda_{max}(X)$  pro X una malit sinchica.  $\lambda_{\max}(X) = \sup_{X \in \mathcal{X}} \left\{ \left. \left\langle \left\langle \left\langle \left\langle X \right\rangle \right\rangle \right\rangle \right\} \right\} \right\}$ 

y la función X -> v\* Xv prim v fijo

es lineal y liego convexa en X.

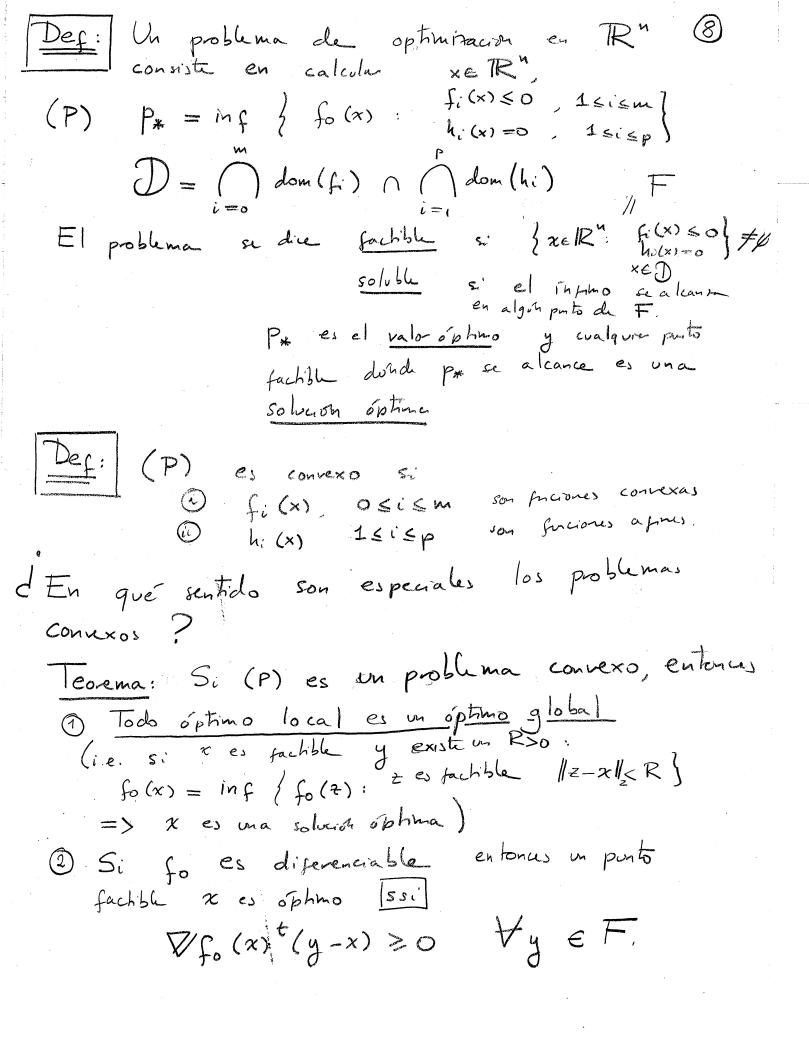
Lema del complemento de Schon: Suponga que X = [A B] siméhican X > 0 ss. A > 0 y S = C-BA'B>0 Dem: Si A & O entonies pour todoix Schrich Cen X. la musi ut Au + 2vtBtu + vtCv = g(u) ese. convexa y por lo tento a lanza su mínimo cuando Vg(u) = 0, es deun si u = -A'BV. sush hyundo tenemos inf  $g(u) = V^{\pm} 5V$ . Luego Ado y Sdo => Xdo. Recipocamente si X >0 => (")X (") es una finais conexa en (u,v) lugo infg(u) = v t Sv es conexa y conclumos S to Conselinpho scalinga X to => Sto. (5) Si g,(x), g,(x) son fuciones convexas V depha  $f(x) = [g(x)]_{[1]} + \dots + [g(x)]_{[r]} dohde$ f(x) es convexa. Dem: h(2,,, 2k):= Z<sub>[1]</sub> + -+ Z<sub>crs</sub> = max (Z<sub>i,+-+</sub>Z<sub>i,</sub>: {i,,,i,} ⊆ [1,...k])
| [1] | [1] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2 es convixa porque es supremo de piciones lineales y h es no decrecionte en cada argumento. Como las gi son convexas la composición  $f(x) = h(g_1(x), g_k(x))$  es convera

Es fourth  $f(X) = X X^{t}$  con  $X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$  ?

es G(n) - convexa.

Dem: Basta proba que  $X^{t}$  es convexa pour los rayos externales del cono  $S_{t}(n) = S_{t}(n)$ .

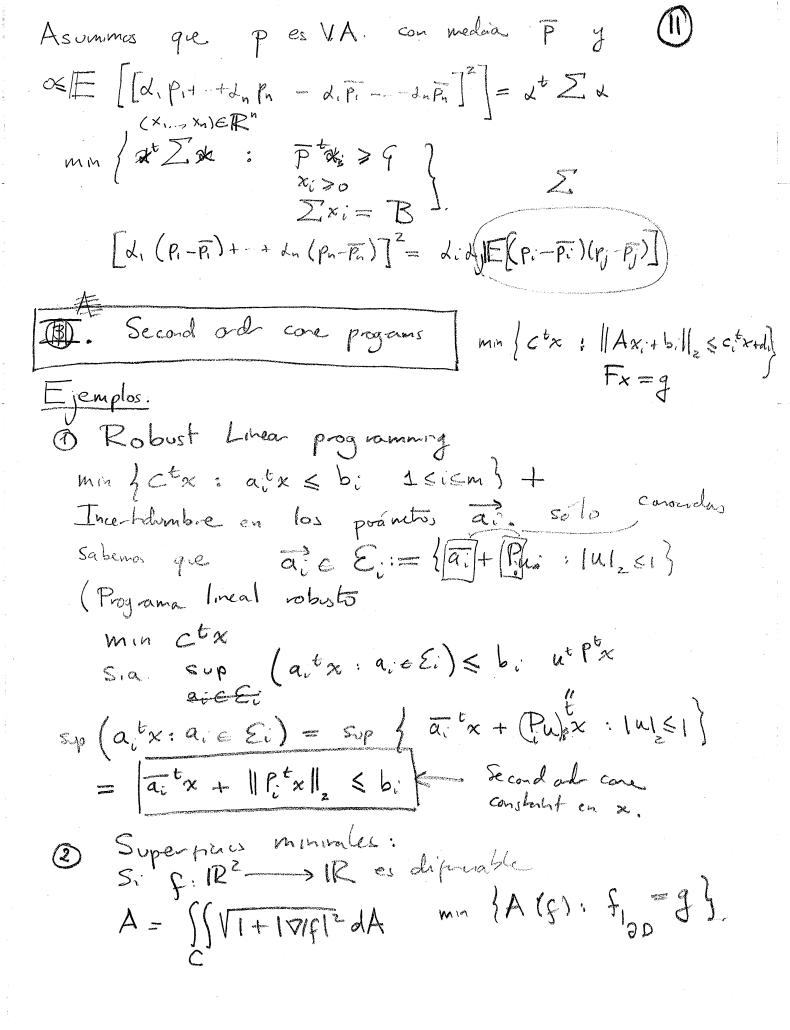
estos corresponden a las matrices  $Z_{t}^{t}$   $X^{t} = t^{t} \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} X X^{t} \right) = \|X_{t}^{t}\|_{2}^{2}$ esta es una composición de la musur conexa  $\|\cdot\|_{2}$ y una fram han  $X \longrightarrow X_{t}^{t}$  luego comexa en  $X^{t}$ y el resultado xe rigula.



Ejemplos: (Condiciones de optimalidad permiten encontra alguna veces la solveron) restrictiones, fo(x) differentiable condominio abieto.  $x \in dom(f_0)$  es optimo ssi  $\nabla f(x_0) \equiv 0$  (equivalente endom(x) V/f(x) (y-x) con dom (fo) =  $\{x: Ax < b\}$  = abouts.  $x^*$  es option ssi  $x^*$  satisface.

A  $x^*$  \( b, \forall \( \frac{1}{b\_i} \) = \( \frac{1}{b\_i} \) = \( \frac{1}{b\_i} \) = \( \frac{1}{b\_i} \) = \( \frac{1}{b\_i} \) Ophinización sobre el ortante positio  $P_* = \ln f \left\{ f_0(x) : x > 0 \right\}, \text{ for convexa dom}(f_0) = \mathbb{R}^n$ Orbinal dod  $\frac{Ophmaldod}{\nabla f_0(x^n)^t} (y - x^n) \ge 0 \quad \forall y > 0 \implies \text{(i)} \quad \nabla f_0(x^n) \ne 0$ · Esta idea es muy útil para minimitación porcial (sólo con respecto a algunas de las varables):  $f_0(x_1, x_2)$   $\mathbb{R}$  Ejemplo;  $\mathbb{S}$   $\begin{bmatrix} P_{11} & P_{12} \\ P_{12} & P_{22} \end{bmatrix}$   $f_0$ , encuente  $f_0(x_1, x_2)$   $f_0(x_1, x_2)$ In  $\{f_0(x_1, x_2): f_{\bar{\iota}}(x_1) \leq 0, 1 \leq i \leq m\} = \inf \{f_0(x_1): f_i(x_1) \leq 0\}$ en este caso inf  $(f_0(x_1, x_2)) = x_1 + [P_{11} - P_{12}P_{22}P_{12}] \times (P_{11} - P_{12}P_{22}P_{12}) \times (P_{11} - P_{12}P_{22}P_{22}) \times (P_{11} - P_{12}P_{22}P_{22}P_{22}) \times (P_{11} - P_{12}P_{22}P_{22}P_{22}P_{22}P_{22}P_{22}P_{22}P_{22}P_{22}P_{22}P_{22}P_{22}P_{22}P_{22}P_{22}P_{$ Poque  $V_{x_2}$  fo  $(x_1 x_2) = 2 \left[ P_{zz} \times_2 + P_{12}^{\tau} \times_4 \right] = 0$ =)  $x_2^* = -P_{22}P_{12} \times_1 = \int_0^1 f_0(x_1) = f_0(x_1, x_2^*)$ y el pobleno se due a:  $|m:n| \times_{i} t \left[ P_{i1} - P_{i2} P_{i2} P_{i2} \right] \times_{i} : f_{i}(X_{i}) \le 0, 1 \le i \le m,$ 

Algunos problemas de optimización convexa: (6)
[I. Optimización lineal] min {ctx : Ax & b }.
Fig. I. O Problema de la dieta.
( val el la bola euchara
and a side and the contract of
Varables (xc, v) cento y and
Den and a second second
t/
Cheby show no delt
5. p PIX = ii) X (w) & [n].
(2) (Designal dades de Joseph pour assistantes des la probabilidad Si $p_i = P\{X = u_i\}$ , $X(w) \in EnJ$ . dishbucione de $\{(p_1, p_n): p_i \ge 0, \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i = 1\}$ es el simplex de probabilidad $\{(p_1, p_n): p_i \ge 0, \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i = 1\}$ es el simplex de $p$ -obabilidad $\{(p_1, p_n): p_i \ge 0, \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i = 1\}$ es el simplex de $p$ -obabilidad $\{(p_1, p_n): p_i \ge 0, \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i = 1\}$ es el simplex de $p$ -obabilidad $\{(p_1, p_n): p_i \ge 0, \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i = 1\}$ es el simplex de $p$ -obabilidad $\{(p_1, p_n): p_i \ge 0, \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i = 1\}$ es el simplex de $p$ -obabilidad $\{(p_1, p_n): p_i \ge 0, \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i = 1\}$ es el simplex de $p$ -obabilidad $\{(p_1, p_n): p_i \ge 0, \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i = 1\}$ es el simplex de $p$ -obabilidad $\{(p_1, p_n): p_i \ge 0, \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i = 1\}$ es el simplex de $p$ -obabilidad $\{(p_1, p_n): p_i \ge 0, \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i = 1\}$ es el simplex de $p$ -obabilidad $\{(p_1, p_n): p_i \ge 0, \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i = 1\}$ es el simplex de $p$ -obabilidad $\{(p_1, p_n): p_i \ge 0, \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i = 1\}$
$F(c(x)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i f(w)$
y pea coalque hours $f$ , $E[f(X)] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i f(u_i)$
es lineal glandonos; objetivos y resticciones.
3 (Max-flow)
Cual es el máximo flujo de sat si tenemos capandados límite corocidas cij en cada asta?
ITT Ontimitación cuadrática min 3xtPx + gtx+n; gxxh!
$\lambda^{\pm}$
tenemos capandados (mite corocidas cij en cada orsta)  II. Optimitación cuadrática min {xtPx + qtx+v; qxxh   Ax=6)  Ejemplos: (minimos cuadradas) (min   Ax-b  _2 = (Ax-b, Ax-b) =: fo (x) = xtAx-25tAx+5tb
$\nabla f_0(x) = 2A A x - 25 A$
~ = [AtA] At b 2 P+ + X Pn = (P-Pa)
$x^* = [A^tA]^TA^tb                                    $
2 (Pahphodi) nachvos  Markowitz:) pi - pino relatio Pf-Po # unitale da  pi - pino relatio Po Po receioni
x: - mato en USD a polapoho a cada actro.



Resolverno mediate discelimenti.
Vfcx) a L [fitis - fis]   (fitis - fis)
A(s) ~ \\ \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \  \( \lambda \text{dic} \pi \) \
Valors de la portra son restreurs en fry.
min Dan tij:
1/2   (disc P/f)   < tij ij=0,-k
foj = 1 ] Le condiciones de fronts.
Lim he el aptro.
IV Programación semidificada Problema manda min { tr(CX): tr(AiX)=bi} en gral?
min { ctx : 2, Ait + x, A 3 TB}.
Emplo:
1) Encuentre el valo mitro que pudetral el mexo valo popio de ma matz motra
en el espano uchal (A, Am).
Min S X,A,+++X,A, SISO

3 Si (FMKC) es una materia doblente esto contra (ZA) = ZA) = 1, A)=0) enforces el vech de uns per un vede popio un valo popro 1. 1> /2 > ... > /4 SLEM = max ( 1 xil : 0 > 2). Dado un garo q. Pij smihra, no negata ItP=1
Pij o, ij & EG). (P-+111<sup>t</sup>) F-tIKP-1115 t I send suchen, sque P1=1] = Irecisho a ets. fund had shall the [t] &o (=> [h111] & P- 11 70 WIST -

Ophnisaan rectaal Fijo KER" (14)
Papo K-mn {fo(x): \$1(x) so , 1 sism} (pv)
hi(x)=0 , 1 sism} 0 = { fo(x): x < F } = |R" 2\* es un punto épho si fo(x\*) es mínimo de O Des: x\* es óptimo en el suldo de Parto si fo(x") es minimal en O. Como encotra optimos de Parets? Lema () Si \ Ekint(K\*) y el poblina Galmin min { 1 th (x): files) so deismit hi(x)=0, 1515 p ]] here we cohort offer 2" => x = es optiona Parts del problema rechial. (2) So (PV) es convexo (i.e. So K-convery => to do opto de Pato ficaveras) calcher a parte de escalibrar conalgon 250

min (wet 12) (-ptx, xt21x)

s.a. It Ejemplo:  $1^{t}x = R$ , x > 0Escaloramos: min ), (-ptx)+ 12(x+27x)  $1^{t} \times = 0$ ,  $x \geq 0$ 

Dualidad: Consider et poblema de ophintaux general (B)

Def P\* = inf {  $f_0(x): h_i(x) = 0, 1 \le i \le p$ } (PG) Def: · El Lagrangia de (PG) es  $L(x, y, y): \mathbb{R}^{n} \times \mathbb{R}^{n} \times \mathbb{R}^{n} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ Sole TODO fo(x) + Zxifi(x) + Z Yi hi(x) el dominio, · El poblema dual Lagrangiano no el capto fullo d\*= sup { g(x, y): x >0 m R"
yelkp leorena (Duahdad) @ d\* < P\* (dvalidad dibil) [El valor de la friend objetus en cualquer purto fachble del dual Lagrangiano es < P\* | Si (PG) es convexo , y de comple la hipótesis de Slate (3 x e relint (D): fi(x) <0, 1 sism) => /= P\* Caso espenal min fo(x) sa. Axib con fo convexa.

Siel problema es fachble => cumple la hipotesis de Slate => hay dualidad frents

5 = { (fa(x), fm(x), h,(x), hp(x), fo(x)) : x ED}.  $A = \{(u, v, t) : f(x) \leq u \in \mathcal{F} C \text{ avero} \\ h(x) \leq v \in \mathcal{F} D \text{ prints}.$ B = {(0,0,5): SEP } } - Convince Obs: g(x, x) = m+ /(x, x, 1)\*(u, v, t): (4, v, t) & A) (Sport put of B). Is there a hyperplane which supports (0,0px) & A g(x, y) < (x, y, 1) (0,0pm) = pm Separate Than + Slate's qualification imply
that the apports hyperphe (X, Y', 4') has 4' +0

(A', A', 1) ~ CONUXOS) Teorema (Perhabation de poblimas Suporga que hay dialidad fruta y anhos sin solubles,  $P_*(u,v) := \inf_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \{f_0(x) : f_i(x) \leq u_i \}$ 1sism) 1 & 1 Ep ). P\*(u,v) => converse
P\*(u,v) > P\*(0,0) (-(1)) tu - (1) tv
P\*(u,v) > P\*(0,0) (-(1)) tu - (1) tv fra pur ord. Cuales su lus filmos de red spor?? Opr - h Spi - Vi

Condiziones KKT: Si el primal y el dual son solible y no hay duality jap entonces: fo(x)= g(x,x) = mf{L(x,x)v): xeD} L(x; x; tot 至 (x) => [x \* minimizes the Lagragian] X'f(x") = 0 ti Sifiyhi sudyendly Sifiyhi sudyendly WKT: O Fachballdad pomly y dual of O Complety slackers (3) \( \sum \left[ \sum ((x, x')\nu) \right] \( \frac{\pi}{2} \) si el poble escuro Micesans y Expunts, Dualidad en el caso gualzado. int { fo(x): f:(x) } 0 } hi(x) = 0Det: L(x0,0) = fo(x) + x + f, (x) + 1 x m fm(x) Treches V. Mp

In  $\{L(x,\lambda,v): x\in \mathbb{D}\}=g(x,v)$ Problems delides sup  $\{g(x,v): \lambda \uparrow_{K_i},0\}$ . Tevens de delided analogo.