FOCILO ESERCIZI ES 1 PER TROUBRE CONVECTITA' APPLICO: · LIGORITMO 1) APPLIED CRITERIO SEI MINORI DI NORD OUEST - SODOKSFATTO -> CONVESCE - TROVO UN BETERLILIVANTE CO -> NON CONVESSE POICHE LO D = FROMM NU CLOST. TAS ADDITIO CELLEURO MINOUS DEINGIBER THE ASION HE WOUM. FUMINO LE IN-K BICHE E COLONNE BY UND MATTICE E: Q>O <-> K=1,..., N HANNO del >O escupio: per K=3 auremo n-k=0 pic K=1 aucerro li-K=2 15 1 2 ) - det (5+ 48) = 53 TUTT SO SUDIL per k=2 aureno n-k=1 } = det= 15-2=13>>> | Q>>> = DEF POSITIVA omnor principaer ELIMNO LE N-K EMPREN CORRISPONDENTI COLONNE ALLONA DAVE E LE Q = 0 = TUTTI I MINORU PRINCIPALI HANNO del >0 esembios per k=1 aureno n-k=2 \$ \rightarrow \left = 5 \left \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3} \right \rightarrow \left \frac{1}{3} \right \r

3 3 d roll= 6 | \$ 3 2 | roll=6 | 5 8 2 | roll=6

per k=2 oureuro n-k=1

eccetera.

e fempio-PATICO: f(x) = 7x12+ 1x2+3x3+2x1x2+8x1x3+2x2x3+4x-x2+2x3 WILDIN MICCOLO IL CINADIENTE E L'HESSIANAS  $\nabla f = \begin{bmatrix} 14x_1 + 2x_2 + 8x_3 + 4 \\ x_2 + 2x_1 + 2x_3 - 1 \\ 6x_3 + 8x_1 + 2x_2 + 2 \end{bmatrix} e \quad \nabla^2 f = \begin{bmatrix} 14 & 2 & 8 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 8 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ POSSIAMO QUINDE STUDIARE IL FEED 2 det=10 | 14 2 8 | 2 1 2 | 2 1 2 | 2 4 > 0 AUDIA U CRITERIO EL RICPETIATO! Q=D2f >0 -> f STRETTAMENTE CONVESSA /ESERCIZIO  $\begin{array}{lll}
\mathbf{G}_{11} & \mathbf{X}_{1}^{2} + (\mathbf{X}_{2} + \mathbf{Z})^{2} & \mathbf{A} \\
\mathbf{G}_{11} & \mathbf{X}_{1}^{2} + (\mathbf{X}_{2} + \mathbf{Z})^{2} & \mathbf{A} \\
\mathbf{G}_{12} & \mathbf{X}_{1}^{2} + \mathbf{X}_{2}^{2} \leq \mathbf{G} \\
\mathbf{G}_{2} & \mathbf{X}_{1}^{2} + \mathbf{X}_{2}^{2} \leq \mathbf{G} \\
\mathbf{G}_{2} & \mathbf{G}_{3} & \mathbf{G}_{4} & \mathbf{G}_{4} \\
\mathbf{G}_{3} & \mathbf{G}_{4} & \mathbf{G}_{4} & \mathbf{G}_{4} \\
\mathbf{G}_{4} & \mathbf{G}_{4} & \mathbf{G}_{4} & \mathbf{G}_{4} \\
\mathbf{G}_{4} & \mathbf{G}_{4} & \mathbf{G}_{4} & \mathbf{G}_{4} \\
\mathbf{G}_{5} & \mathbf{G}_{4} & \mathbf{G}_{4} & \mathbf{G}_{4} \\
\mathbf{G}_{5} & \mathbf{G}_{4} & \mathbf{G}_{5} & \mathbf{G}_{5} \\
\mathbf{G}_{5} & \mathbf{G}_{5} & \mathbf{G}_{5} & \mathbf{G}_{5} & \mathbf{G}_{5} \\
\mathbf{G}_{5} & \mathbf{G}_{5} & \mathbf{G}_{5} & \mathbf{G}_{5} \\
\mathbf{G}_{5} & \mathbf{G}_{5} & \mathbf{G}_{5} & \mathbf{G}_{5} \\
\mathbf{G}_{5} & \mathbf{G}_{5} & \mathbf{G}_{5} & \mathbf{G}_{5} & \mathbf{G}_{5} \\
\mathbf{G}_{5} & \mathbf{G}_{5} & \mathbf{G}_{5} & \mathbf{G}_{5} & \mathbf{G}_{5} \\
\mathbf{G}_{5} & \mathbf{G}_{5} & \mathbf{G}_{5} & \mathbf{G}_{5} & \mathbf{G}_{5} \\
\mathbf{G}_{5} & \mathbf{G}_{5} & \mathbf{G}_{5} & \mathbf{G}_{5} \\
\mathbf{G}_{5} & \mathbf{G}_{5}$ CONTROLL CONVESCITA' INSCENTE: CONTROLL CINGRETTE E HEISTA NA BEL VINCOCI · 92 2 93 -> SONO UNTARY -> CANVESON PER gi BISOGNA CHEOLIRCA VI 2 Vif:  $\nabla f = \begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 \\ 2x_2 \end{bmatrix}$   $\nabla^2 f = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} > 0 \rightarrow \text{convesso}$ Moni f convess --- PROB. CONVESSO --- JUNIUS CLORALE S CONVESSO POTEVANO ANCHE UTILIZZADE METERSTRASS (potche) & a timede commes) oppupe amplicamentes

Scansionato con CamScanner

curue di levello

dilla f

CONDISTONI & OMINO ES.2 Tune f(x)

Ax = b -> d AMMISSERICE: dER" -> OIDEO, VIETED das I(xx)={i=1,..., w: atx=bi} SE INVECE IL VINCOLO EL DI NOTITIVAMEN: UTX = Ci pue i=1,-,1P E QUINDA ON STUDY STUDY SEI w. d =0 · NINCOU ON BOX  $\frac{\partial f(x^*)}{\partial x^*} = \begin{cases}
\frac{1}{2} & \text{ so } x^* = 0; \\
\frac{1}{2} & \text{ so } x^* = 0; \\
\frac{1}{2} & \text{ so } x^* = 0;
\end{cases}$ I wire f(x) l li L Xi L lli DUE: JEC' e x\* minimo vocace ESERCIZIO -> OTTIMO FISOL WEIERSTLAGS lmin (x1-1)2+x2 (x1-1)2+x2=1 - INPLEME CHUSO & COMPARD OEK OEK LOSSIAMO PUTESTABLE RE CONDIGION KRY IN MODO LATE BY OUE SENGENERSE TUTTI I CLUBE SATI DU OTTIMO! (1) Wansmarson (1) L(x, x, u) = (x,-1)2+x2+ / ((x,-1)2+x2-1) - 1/4 @ ANNULLIMENTO LICINANCHANA! Vx,~(-..)=2(x1-1)+2/2(x1-1)-h=0 Vx2L (---)=1+211x2 3 IMPONIAMO LA COMPLEMENTARIETA: (Ligilia)  $\gamma_{\chi'=0} < \frac{\chi'=0}{\gamma=0}$ O=1X & O=1/ OMAINGANI ANOUADO 5 Dell' AMALISER BELLETA' POLI (BLX) LO MLX) = 2) X, ZO (x1-1)2+x2=-1 @ SOSTITUIAMO 120 e X=0: 1+ x2 = 1 -> x2=0 E BUINDY I Xx= (0) → CHE EDESTITUTED OF =0 -5-5/1- y=0 QUINDI NON PLESCO A SOUDISFANE LE KKT. ANOVA CONTROLLTANO IT SENDCTULLY, DES BRES AUCUSAISE MICUS

 $\nabla h = \begin{bmatrix} 2(x_1 - 1) \\ 2x \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \nabla h(3) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{of } \quad \nabla g = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ AMONY RE TECHNICOS -3 -1 -> TK=1 -> NO UNEARMENTE INDROENDENTI RUINON NON SOONSFO LE UCQ. UTILIFELAMO QUOM LE CONIHEIDNI DE PRITE-JOHN. IMPONIANO CUBETO DO=0 (porele po=1 des marg) errours; 0.7/x= 202(x1-1)+2/11(x1-1)-x=0 · VLx2 = No +2,0x2 =0 , y. x1 =0 < x=0 0 x, ho 20 · (x1-1)2+x5=1 , x170 SUDAL LEELPICHIAMO SE IMPONEMBO NO=0 & X= (3) TROVO X E M, ALLONA, 0+11 C=0 -212-=1 C=0 -22-TROUDURD COOL & MOCRETURISTORY -> (3) LERIPLOS FJ. (1) IMPONIANO X = D E XISO ALLONA APPLICATION KKT: 0 12 xx = 2(x1-1) + 2, ci(x1-1) = 0 x · PLx2 = 1+2/11x2 =0 0(X1-1)5 +x5 =1 ' X1 >0 STAULDED GLICALPESOG (X1-1)2=1- X2 show of the tollo services!  $(x_1-1)(2+2\mu)=0$   $< x_1=1$ SE XI=1 QUONG; x2=1 < x2=+1 → (1) → 1+21=0 → 1= 1= 0 × x1=-1 → (-1) → 1-21=0 → 1= 1= 0 × OMENEUDO COR ALLE SOLLELONI (IN 20016) manch un presso) E PER SECULERE (10MANA BISTERY) 80871741BE E CULARALIZE AR UNLORE OMENOTO.

ESEMPIO: IPERPIANO AMMISSIBLE

Es.3

$$TS = \left\{ \left( \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, 4 \right), \left( \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, 4 \right), \left( \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, 4 \right), \left( \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, -1 \right), \left( \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, -1 \right), \left( \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, -1 \right) \right\}$$

annow I are usien stranno

$$A = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} \right\} + B = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

E OUTA L'EQUESIONE DI UN IDERPIANO)

$$\hat{\mathbf{w}} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \|\hat{\mathbf{w}}\| = \sqrt{\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{i}} = \sqrt{5}$$

POSSIAMO SERVERE QUINDY DER AS

$$d(\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\omega} \\ \hat{S} \end{pmatrix}) = \frac{|\hat{\omega}^{T} \times + \hat{b}|}{|\hat{\omega}^{T} |} = \frac{|10+5-10|}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$d(\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\omega} \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}) = \frac{|\underline{\omega} + \underline{\omega} - 10|}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$d\left(\begin{bmatrix} 57 & (\hat{\omega}) \\ 2 & (\hat{\omega}) \end{pmatrix} = \frac{10+2 \cdot 101}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$d\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{w}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{w}} \end{pmatrix}\right) = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$d\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{w}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{w}} \end{pmatrix}\right) = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$d\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{w}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{w}} \end{pmatrix}\right) = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$d\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{w}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{w}} \end{pmatrix}\right) = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$d\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{w}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{w}} \end{pmatrix}\right) = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$d\left(\begin{bmatrix} 3\\3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \hat{w}\\ 15 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}}$$

A CONSEQUENZA SECULEREMO!

possiono amnos encourse a E B:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{w}^{T} \dot{x}_{i} + \beta = 1 \longrightarrow \infty \hat{w} = \begin{pmatrix} 2^{\infty} \\ \omega \end{pmatrix}$$

BULLING AUREMO!

$$\alpha \hat{\omega}^{\dagger} \hat{\omega}^{\dagger} + \beta = (2\alpha \alpha) \binom{5}{5} + \beta = 1 \rightarrow 10\alpha + 5\alpha + \beta = 1 \rightarrow 15\alpha + \beta = 1$$

E ANCONS

$$\alpha \hat{x}^{T} \hat{x}_{3} + \beta = (2\alpha \alpha) {3 \choose 3} + \beta = -1 \rightarrow 9\alpha + \beta = -1$$

CHE POSSO METTERE 4 SISTEMAN

MENTRE:

QUEND :

x;= 5

di= 喜

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BOULE IL MARGINE SENTS:
 P(\overline{\omega}, \overline{b}) = \frac{1}{\|\overline{\omega}\|} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{(\overline{\omega} + \overline{\Delta})}{2} = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{5}{\sqrt{5}}) \cdot \frac{1}{2}
 11011= 14+ = 15
 ESERCISIO: IDERPIANO OTTINO
 DETO UN TS DEL TIPO;
 DETO UN TS DEL TIPO;

TS = \left\{ \left( \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, 1 \right), \dots, \left( \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, -1 \right) \right\}

B = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ bulki qualli con -1} \right\}

POSSIANO QUINDI RISOLUERE;
sources remine onlysood
  mn = m2+ 7 m5
  \begin{cases} \omega_{1} \cdot 5 + \omega_{2} \cdot 5 + 6 \ge 1 & \lambda_{1} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \omega_{1} - 3 + \omega_{2} - 3 + 6 \le -1 & \lambda_{6} \end{cases}
ADDITERIES LE LE KKT (MCGSSOTILE & SUfficienti):
··· + \c (3w1+3w2+6+1)
AUDM COSSIAMO SERVITES
ANNUCLAMENTO PL =0 ( & DU, 1 DUL) 26)
2) COMPCENENTARLETA' (VINCOCI = 0)
3) NON NECUTIVITA ( him. 1 h6 20)
Y) AMMISSERSCITA (VIN COCI NORMELE GIA OUTI/FATTI) *
ESEMPIO: DULLE
DATO 11 REQUENTE TS= { ([0.231],1),--, ([6.593],1)}
· DOMANOS 1
secrus 11 serves (con C=1)
   、これがはればないとなったから
     = 1 / 1 / 20
    0 4 Xi 4 C=1
    - 11 + 12 + ··· = 0
, pompings s
EXPENDO LE SOURIONE DEL DELLE Xº= [D.CLZZ ... 1] INDIVIDUA
I METTORI DI ENPROPERO E CLICOLE L'IPERPIANO DOTINO.
W^* = \sum_{i=1}^{8} \lambda_i^* y_i \lambda_i^* = -0.422 \binom{4.231}{4.750} + -- = \binom{-0.216}{-3.468}
WENTRE b* SANA' ?
 Li = 0. UZZ E (0,1) - 1: (Y(W*TX+b*)-1) =0
b*= - 1 ( (-0.216 -3.468) ( 4.750) b =0
AUDRE L'IPERPIANO RANGE
                                           b*= 16.387
-0.216×1-3.468×2+(6.387=0 → y(x)=(x)
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ES.U
DIDE QUALI & POSSONO ESSERE DETERMINATI?
DELL COMPLEMENTARIETÀ ?
 ルでき;=0=(c-xi)を、一きこつ se xiとc
Auons:
 €1 = tulti quelli com Lcc = €16=0 - BEN cheschercut
FR anteri &=c NON CO.
DUTO IL PUNTO XT(S 7) COME CLESSIFICE LE MA FOR SUM?
y(3)= sequ(4)=-1 → xT=(27) ∈ B
ESERCITIO : KERNEL UNEARE
                                 A-{[5],[4],[5]}
DATO UN TRAINING SETI
TS = \left\{ \left( \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, 1 \right), \dots, \left( \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, -1 \right) \right\}
                                B= {[2],[4],[3]}
auona le parente éleveras
(min = mi2+ = mi2+ c & + ...+ C & c
  W1.5+W2.5+6≥1-€1 ->
  W1.3+W2.3+b ≤ -1- €6 -> ~6
 $i ≥ 0
POESIAMO CICOLIRCI LI Q CONE:
Q = | 55 65 | done i) encourr : x; x;
                     x1 x1 = (5 5) (5) = 25+25=50
CHE AURA DESTOCALLORS
第 (0,--1217.5983)
DOSSIAMO OULNON PASSERE A RISCUERE,
 [ mu & & Qi; x; x; - 5 x;
                                                  042 E
   x,+x2+x3-x4-x5-x6=0
  0 5 x 1 6 C = 1
                                               w= {1, 4}
POSSIANO SERLUERE/IPOTIZZAREI
XX= ( \frac{1}{2} 1 0 \frac{1}{2} 1 0 ) T = AMMISSARICE E \ \ \alpha = \left\{2,8,5,6\right\}
amor il somopropiens suchts
[min = (an 10 an 10) Q. ax+ (-a1-1-a1-1) =
     = -- = 250/2+ 5 or - 150,000+2901-700
   Q1+1+0-1- Qu-1-1.0=0
    ou = ou
   0 4 04 41
   0 E ocu El
```

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OWNERD
   lunu 12.500 +22001
     QEXIE1
     Q1 = 1
SECULAND PISPETTO AD a ;
 2501 +220 - 01 = - 22 -> Xx=0
L(x, $1, $2) = 12,5x12+22x1- €,x+ €2(x1-1)
s ran me
    (250,+22- =1+ =2=0
   \begin{cases} \xi_{1} \times (-1) = 0 \longrightarrow \xi_{1} \geq 0 \\ \xi_{2} \times (-1) = 0 \longrightarrow \xi_{2} = 0 \end{cases}
    0 5 cm =1
    E112 20
DI CONSEGUENTA LUREMO «=O e É,=22. QUINO d=O EL OTIMO E LA SOURZIONE SEL PROBLEMA PLEVETA ESSETE!
  \alpha' = \alpha'' = 0 \longrightarrow \alpha_{k} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1 \\ 1/2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \alpha_{k+1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}
ESEMPIOI & OMMO
RIPRENDENDO L'ESEMPIO ), possi AMO FERMERE!
 x= ( 1 10 1 10)
 Y = (1 \ 1 \ -1 \ -1 \ -1)^T

Y = (1 \ 1 \ -1 \ -1 \ -1)^T

Y = (1 \ 1 \ -1 \ -1 \ -1)^T

Y = (1 \ 1 \ -1 \ -1 \ -1)^T

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Y = (1 \ 1 \ -1 \ -1)^T

Y = (1 \ 1 \ -1 \ -1)^T

Y = (1 \ 1 \ -1 \ -1)^T
possiamo sermente amnor;
((a)= {3,6} dove a=>, dove (= {3}, == {6}
U(x)= {2,5} dans =1, done U={2}, U={5}
SICCOME POI:
 S(x), R(x) #0 -> max {- \frac{7f(x)}{4:}} \( \text{ min } \left(-\frac{7if(x)}{4:} \right)
outers;
- Vf(x) = (-46.5 -- -29.5)T
 max {- Tre} = -12 

-12 K-BI CONDIZIONE OMINO

WOLLTA
 min (- Vif ) = -61
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