

CONTINUACION 1.

WILLE	tuemo	1 que	M17	0 4	M270				
0 2(1)	- (1) t	3+4M,		2=0					
	4+414	1+M2 = (70	M,+4)				
2) -1 +	2(1)	3-4N	A, (1) -	M2 = 0					
	4-41	1,+44,	+41=	0					
BURNO	00	umple den k	CON	100	NOICION	rece	saria	de	
prime	-1 01	CLEIN F		1					

$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
S.a. X,2-X,2 < S = 9,($(\chi) \Rightarrow \chi_1^2 - \chi_2^2 - \zeta \leq 0$
X2-X1=0.=02	
$\bar{X} = (\Lambda, \Lambda)$ $\hat{X} = (\emptyset, \Lambda)$	
$\nabla g_1(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 \\ -2x_2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \nabla g_2(x)$	$\begin{array}{c} (x) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} & \nabla f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 2x, \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$
la x=(1,1):	
	Pode Mos deur que x es regular.
tambler podemos saber el	n ese punto que restricción
$9,(X) = X^{2} - X^{2} - S = 0$ $1^{2} - 1^{2} - S$ $1 - 6$	$9_{2}(x) = x_{2} - x_{1} = 0$ $1 - 1$ $0 = 0$
-5 ≠∅	
por ende en este punto qui, = 0 m2 20	grix) esta activa, cuego
$0 2x$, $+2W_1X_1 - W_2 = 0$ $2x$, $= W_2$ $2(1) = W_2$ $2 = W_2$	
En este punto X = [1]	, M, = 0 4 M2 = 2
sla x̂ =(∅,1):	
$\nabla g_{1}(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \neq 0 ($	792(X)=[-1] # @ Podemos deur que à es regular
Ahora vamos a her las	restrictioner artiras e
$9_{1}(x) = x^{2} - x^{2} - 5 = 0$ = -12 - 5 = 0	92(X) = 1 - 0 = 0 1 \(\psi \) 0.
-1-6=0 -7 ‡0	

Nt. 5	uctivu		ninguna					s este	1
	wego	para	x=[0] , A	λ, = Ø	g	M2 = 0		
	3. mi	n 2x	2 - X, X2	-5 =	(X)				
		X,	+ X2 - 2 ≤	0 = 9,	(x)				
			X1710 :	92(X)					
			X2710:	93 (X)					
	Xo=	(0,2	.)						
	V f (X)		-X2	79,0	() = (A	}	T92 = 0	(193(x)	Ø.
	VE (X°)	0			(a) = [1]		79. (X):	6 79	(X) = a
	F(x)	+ M, D	9, + 14, 59	t M3	√93 = Ø				
1			$\begin{bmatrix} \Lambda \end{bmatrix} = \emptyset$						
	@ 4x, . @ - x, @ - x, ### / X, +	X2-7 50	2						
	@ M, (x	1+X2-2	.) = Ø						
	8 M3 (9 M1 7, 0 M2 7, 10 M3 7,	(X ₂) = (Q)							
			M, = 0	M ₂	70	M ₃	= ().		
	(1) X, = (2))							
	1) X2=(0							
			M, = 0	M ₂	- O N	J3 = (0		
	X, = (7)							
	X2 = (

CONTINUATION 3.

rease qu	ul para U	alquer	situación	XI = Ø
asi wala	quera este	activa	o mactiva	, slempre
	X ₂ = Ø.			

4 MIN $(x-2)^2 + (x_2+2)^2 = f(x)$ 5.a. x, -x, &1 = 9(x) $9(X,C) = F(X) + C \cdot P(X)$ P(x) = M(x (0, 9(x))2 $= MUX (0, (x_1 - x_2 - 1)^2)$ = (X1 - X2 - 1)2 9(X,C)=(X,-2)2+(X2+2)2+C(X,-X2-1)2 19(x,c)=[2(x,-2)+2c(x,-x2-1)] = 0 2 (X, +2) -2((X, - X2-1) 02(X,-2)+2((X,-X,-1)=0 0+02(X,-2)+2(X,-2)=2(X,-2)+2(X,-1)=0 0+02(X,-2)+2(X,-1)=0 0+02(X,-1)=0 0+22(-X,+2)-2((X,+X,-1)=0 -2x,+4-4X,(+2(=0 X1 = - X2 $-X_1 = X_2$ $-2x_1 - 4x_1 C = -2C - 4$ $x_1(-2 - 4C) = -2C - 4$ $x_1 = -2C - 4$ $x_1 = -2C - 4$ $x_2 = -2C - 4$ $x_3 = -2C - 4$ $x_4 = -2C - 4$ xwego (omo x2 = -x, entonces x2 = 1 (+2 2=20 g(x) = 20 (x1-x2-1) = 21 (c+2 + c+2 - 1) = 20 (2C+4 - 1) = 402 + 80 - 20