

**ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ДВОЙСТВЕННОГО
ПОДХОДА ДЛЯ РЕШЕНИЯ
ОДНОЙ ГЕОМЕТРИЧЕСКОЙ ЗАДАЧИ**

(. . . ,)

$$E_i = \{x : (x - d_i)^T A_i (x - d_i) \leq 1\}, \quad i = \overline{1, m},$$

d_i — , A_i — -

$$\{E_i, i = \overline{1, m}\}.$$

, A_i —
($A_i = \text{diag}(a_{ij}, j = 1, \dots, n)$, $a_{ij} > 0, i = \overline{1, m}, j = \overline{1, n}$).

$$f^* = \min(-x^T x) \quad (1)$$

$$x^T A_i x + b_i^T x + c_i \leq 0, \quad i = \overline{1, m}, \quad (2)$$

$$b_i = -2A_i d_i, \quad c_i = d_i^T A_i d_i - 1, \quad i = \overline{1, m}.$$

$$f^*$$

?, [1-3]
(1)-(2).

[4]

$$f^* = \min f_0(x) \tag{3}$$

$$f_i(x) \leq 0, i \in I^{LE}, \tag{4}$$

$$f_i(x) = 0, i \in I^{EQ}, \tag{5}$$

$$f_i(x) = x^T A_i x + b_i^T x + c_i, i \in \{0\} \cup I^{LE} \cup I^{EQ} - R^n.$$

$$L(x, u) = x^T A(u)x + b^T(u)x + c(u) \tag{3) - (5),}$$

$$A(u) = A_0 + \sum_{i=1}^m u_i A_i, b(u) = b_0 + \sum_{i=1}^m u_i b_i, c(u) = c_0 + \sum_{i=1}^m u_i c_i, m = |I^{LE}| + |I^{EQ}|;$$

$$D \ (\bar{D}) - u \in R^m, A(u) \ (\) ;$$

$$U^+ = \{u : u_i \geq 0, i \in I^{LE}\};$$

$$\psi^* = \sup_{u \in D \cap U^+} (\psi(u) = \inf_{x \in R^n} L(x, u)) \leq f^* - \tag{3) - (4) [1];}$$

$$x^* \ u^* - f^* \ \psi^* -$$

$$u \in (\bar{D} \setminus D) \cap U^+$$

$$J(u) = \{j : \lambda_j(u) = 0, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}\}, \lambda_j(u), j = \overline{1, n}, -$$

$$A(u) \tag{3)-(5).} \xi_j(u), j = \overline{1, n}, -$$

$$\lambda_j(u), j = \overline{1, n}.$$

[4].

$$\tilde{\varepsilon} > 0, \varepsilon \in (0, \tilde{\varepsilon})$$

$$\forall u \in (\bar{D} \setminus D) \cap U^+ \exists j \in J(u), \xi_j^T(u)(b_0 + \sum_{i=1}^m u_i b_i + \varepsilon p) \neq 0, \tag{6}$$

$$\psi^* = f^*, \tag{6} \quad p = 0,$$

$$x^* = x(u^*) = -A^{-1}(u^*)b(u^*)/2 \tag{3) - (5).}$$

(1) – (2).

(1) – (2)

$\Psi^* = f^*$.

$$(1) - (2) \quad L(x, u) = x^T A(u)x + b^T(u)x + c(u),$$

$$A(u) = \text{diag}(-1 + \sum_{i=1}^m u_i a_{ij}, j = 1, \dots, n), \quad b(u) = \sum_{i=1}^m u_i b_i, \quad c(u) = \sum_{i=1}^m u_i c_i.$$

$A(u)$

$$\lambda_j(u) = -1 + \sum_{i=1}^m u_i a_{ij}, \quad j = \overline{1, n}. \quad (1) - (2)$$

$$(\overline{D} \setminus D) \cap U^+ = \left\{ u : \min_{j=1, \dots, n} (-1 + \sum_{i=1}^m u_i a_{ij}) = 0; u \geq 0 \right\}.$$

(6) $p = 0$

(1) – (2)

$$\xi_j^T(u) b(u) = e_j^T \left(\sum_{i=1}^m u_i b_i \right) \neq 0,$$

$$\xi_j(u) = e_j, \quad j = \overline{1, n},$$

$A(u), e_j - n$

, j -

(6) $p = 0$

(1) – (2)

$$\forall u \in \left\{ u : \min_{j=1, \dots, n} (-1 + \sum_{i=1}^m u_i a_{ij}) = 0; u \geq 0 \right\} \exists j \in J(u) \quad e_j^T \left(\sum_{i=1}^m u_i b_i \right) \neq 0. \quad (7)$$

$$\tilde{u} \in (\overline{D} \setminus D) \cap U^+ \quad \tilde{j}$$

$$A(u) : \min_{j=1, \dots, n} (-1 + \sum_{i=1}^m \tilde{u}_i a_{ij}) = -1 + \sum_{i=1}^m \tilde{u}_i a_{ij} = 0.$$

$$(7) - \quad e_{\tilde{j}}^T \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \tilde{u}_i b_i \right) \neq 0$$

\tilde{u} .

\tilde{j} -

$\{b_i, i = \overline{1, m}\}$

\tilde{j} -

$b_i, i = \overline{1, m}$,

($\tilde{u} \geq 0$).

$\tilde{j} \in \{1, \dots, n\}$,

(7) $p = 0$

$b_i, i = \overline{1, m}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & b_{\tilde{ij}} \quad \tilde{i}, \quad b_{\tilde{ij}} = 0. \\
 p & \quad \tilde{j} - \quad p_j = \text{sign}(\max_{i=1, \dots, m} b_{\tilde{ij}}), \\
 (6) \quad & (\quad , \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, m\} \quad b_{\tilde{ij}} = 0, \quad p_j \\
 & , \quad). \\
 & , \quad b_i \quad , \\
 E_i, & (b_i = -2A_i d_i = -2(a_{i1} d_{i1} \ a_{i2} d_{i2} \dots \ a_{in} d_{in})^T), \quad - \\
 & \mathbf{1}. \\
 & , \quad (1) - (2) \quad .
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^* & = -A^{-1}(u^*)b(u^*)/2. \\
 (1) - (2) & \quad . \\
 & (\quad .
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &). \\
 & f^* = \min(-x^T x) \quad (1) - (2) \quad : \quad (8)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x^T A_1 x + b_i^T x + c_i \leq 0, \quad i = \overline{1, m}. \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) - (2), & \quad , \quad A_1 = \text{diag}(a_j, j = 1, \dots, n) - \\
 & .
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(8)-(9) \quad L(x, u) = x^T A(u)x + b^T(u)x + c(u),$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A(u) & = \text{diag}(-1 + a_j \sum_{i=1}^m u_i, j = 1, \dots, n), \quad b(u) = \sum_{i=1}^m u_i b_i, \quad c(u) = \sum_{i=1}^m u_i c_i. \\
 & A(u)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda_j(u) = -1 + a_j \sum_{i=1}^m u_i, \quad j = \overline{1, n}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\bar{D} \setminus D) \cap U^+ & = \left\{ u : \min_{j=1, \dots, n} (-1 + a_j \sum_{i=1}^m u_i) = 0; u \geq 0 \right\} = \\
 & = \left\{ u : (-1 + \left(\min_{j=1, \dots, n} a_j \right) \sum_{i=1}^m u_i) = 0; u \geq 0 \right\} = \left\{ u : (-1 + a_{j \min} \sum_{i=1}^m u_i) = 0; u \geq 0 \right\}. \\
 & J(u) \quad u \in (\bar{D} \setminus D) \cap U^+ \\
 & j \min, \\
 & A_1. \quad (6) \quad p = 0 \\
 (8) - (9) &
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\forall u \in \left\{ u : (-1 + a_{j \min} \sum_{i=1}^m u_i = 0; u \geq 0) \right\} \quad \xi_{j \min}^T(u)(b_0 + \sum_{i=1}^m u_i b_i) = (\sum_{i=1}^m u_i b_i)_{j \min} \neq 0,$$

$$b_i, i = \overline{1, m},$$

$$b_{ij \min} \tilde{i}, \quad b_{ij \min} = 0,$$

$$p_{j \min} = \text{sign}(\max_{i=1, \dots, m} b_{ij \min}),$$

(6)

2.

$$(8) - (9) \quad x^* = -A^{-1}(u^*)b(u^*)/2.$$

(1) - (2) [5]

(1) - (2) -

$$f^* = \min(-x^T x) \quad (10)$$

$$x^T x + b_i^T x + c_i \leq 0, \quad i = \overline{1, m}. \quad (11)$$

(8) - (9)

$$A(u) = \text{diag}(-1 + \sum_{i=1}^m u_i, j = 1, \dots, n)$$

$$: \lambda_j(u) = -1 + \sum_{i=1}^m u_i, \quad j = \overline{1, n}. \quad (6) \quad p = 0$$

(10) - (11)

$$\forall u \in \left\{ u : (-1 + \sum_{i=1}^m u_i = 0; u \geq 0) \right\} \quad \sum_{i=1}^m u_i b_i \neq 0,$$

$$0 \notin \text{int}(\text{co}\{b_i, i = 1, \dots, m\}).$$

$$\text{co}\{b_i, i = 1, \dots, m\}, \quad p = \sum_{i=1}^m u_i b_i \quad u > 0,$$

(6)

3 [5].

$$0 \notin \text{int}(\text{co}\{b_i, i = 1, \dots, m\}),$$

(10) - (11)

$$0 \notin \text{co}\{b_i, i = 1, \dots, m\}, \quad (10) - (11)$$

$$x^* = -A^{-1}(u^*)b(u^*)/2.$$

[4]

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THE USE OF DUALITY APPROACH FOR SOLVING ONE GEOMETRICAL PROBLEM

The problem of constructing a ball with minimum volume and fixed center, which is described around the intersection of identically oriented ellipsoids, is considered. The conditions, under which the use of dual approach for solving the quadratic formulation of this problem allows us to find its exact solution, are given.

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Об авторах:

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