

**ДВОЙСТВЕННАЯ КВАДРАТИЧНАЯ
ОЦЕНКА ДЛЯ ЛИНЕЙНОЙ ЗАДАЧИ
ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОСТИ**

$x \in R^n$,

$$Mx + q \geq 0, \tag{1}$$

$$x \geq 0, \tag{2}$$

$$x^T (Mx + q) = 0, \tag{3}$$

M $n \times n$
 $q \in R^n$.

$x = 0$.

NP- ([1], [2]),

M

[3, 4],

[5, 6]) M [3]

$$f^* = \min \left(x^T \left(\frac{M + M^T}{2} \right) x + x^T q \right), \tag{4}$$

$$Mx + q \geq 0, \tag{5}$$

$$x \geq 0, \tag{6}$$

f^* [4], M , [5, 6], [7], (d.c. functions) [8], [9]

$$\psi^* \quad [10]. \quad , \quad f^*$$

$$f^* = \inf_{z \in T \subseteq R^n} f_0(z), \quad (7)$$

$$T = \{z : f_i(z) \leq 0, i \in I, f_i(z) = 0, j \in J\}, f_i(z) = z^T A_i z + b_i^T z + c_i, i \in \{0\} \cup I \cup J - n -$$

[10]:

$$\psi^* = \sup_{\substack{A(u) \succ= 0, \\ u \in U^+}} \psi(u) \leq f^*, \quad (8)$$

$$\psi(u) = \inf_{z \in R^n} L(z, u), \quad L(z, u) = z^T A(u) z + b^T(u) z + c(u) -$$

$$(7), \quad U^+ = \{u : u_i \geq 0, i \in I\}, \quad A(u) \succ= 0 \quad (A(u) \succ 0)$$

(1) – (3),

(4) – (6),

$$\left(\frac{M + M^T}{2} \right)$$

(8)

$$\psi^* = f^* = 0, \quad (1) – (3).$$

$$\left(\frac{M + M^T}{2} \right)$$

$$u = \{u : A \succ= 0, u \in R^m\} \quad \psi^* \quad (8)$$

–∞.

$$f^* = \min_{x \in R^n, y \in R^n} (y - Mx - q)^T (y - Mx - q), \quad (9)$$

$$x \geq 0, \quad (10)$$

$$y \geq 0, \quad (11)$$

$$(x, y) = 0. \quad (12)$$

(10) – (12)

f^*

(9) – (12)

(1) – (3); $f^* > 0$,

(9) – (12)

$$L(x, y, u) = (y - Mx - q)^T (y - Mx - q) + u_1^T x + u_2^T y + u_3 x^T y = \\ = z^T A(u)z + b^T(u)z + c(u),$$

$$z = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}, \quad u = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$u_1 \in R^n, \quad u_2 \in R^n,$

$u_3 \in R^1,$

$$A(u) = \begin{pmatrix} M^T M & -M^T + u_3 I \\ -M + u_3 I & I \end{pmatrix},$$

$$b(u) = \begin{pmatrix} 2M^T q + u_1 \\ -2q + u_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$c(u) = q^T q.$$

$u^* = 0$

$$L(z, u^*) = (y - Mx - q)^T (y - Mx - q).$$

$f^* = 0$

$L(z, u^*) - f^*$

$\psi^* = f^*$) [11, 4].

$x^* \quad y^*,$

u^*

$\psi^* = 0$

$$\tilde{x} \quad \tilde{y} = M\tilde{x} + q.$$

(7)

$f^* \quad z^*$

1. $\psi^* = \psi(u^*) = f^*, \quad z^* \in Z(u^*) = \arg \min_z L(z, u^*).$

$z^* \notin Z(u^*) = \arg \min_z L(z, u^*),$

$L(z^*, u^*) > \psi(u^*) = L(z^*, u^*) = f^*.$

$\forall u \in U^+$

$\forall z \in T$

$L(z, u) \leq f_0(z).$

$u^* \in U^+, \quad z^* \in T,$

$L(z^*, u^*) \leq$

$\leq f(z^*) = f^*.$

$$\inf_{z \in R^n} L(z, u^*) \quad (8).$$

$$\Psi^* = f^*, \quad \varepsilon -$$

$$A_0 \quad b_0 \quad (7),$$

$$u_\varepsilon^* \quad (8) \quad A(u_\varepsilon^*) > 0$$

$$L(z, u^*) - f^* \quad [11,$$

$$4],$$

$$L(z, u^*) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i(u^*) (\xi_i(u^*), z - z(u^*))^2 + f^*,$$

$$\lambda_i(u^*) - \quad , \quad \xi_i(u^*) - \quad A(u^*),$$

$$z(u^*) - \quad ,$$

$$z(u) = -A^{-1}(u)b(u) / 2 \quad u \rightarrow u^* \quad (\quad , \quad z(u^*)$$

$$).$$

$$J(u^*): j \in J(u^*), \quad \lambda_j(u^*) = 0.$$

$$z^* \quad (7),$$

$$f^* = \inf_{z \in T \subseteq R^n} \left(f_0(z) + \sum_{j \in J(u^*)} \varepsilon_j (\xi_j^*, z - z^*)^2 \right), \quad (8)$$

$$\Psi_\varepsilon^* = \Psi^* \quad (\quad , \quad) . \quad u^*, \quad A(u^*) \quad (\quad -$$

$$), \quad , \quad z_\varepsilon(u^*) = z^* .$$

$$(7),$$

$$z(u^*)$$

$$, \quad \dots \quad A(u^*)$$

$$A_0^\varepsilon = A_0 + A_\varepsilon \quad ,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & A(u^*) + A_\varepsilon \quad (\quad A_\varepsilon = \sum_{j \in J(u^*)} \varepsilon_j (\xi_j^* x)^2). \\
 & A_\varepsilon = \varepsilon I, \quad I - \\
 & b_0^\varepsilon = b_0 + b_\varepsilon, \quad [12]. \\
 & (8) \quad (1) - (3) \quad \psi^* \\
 & \quad \psi^* > 0 \\
 & \quad \psi^* = 0 \\
 & \quad (\psi^* = 0) \\
 & (12) \quad \psi^* \\
 & \quad (x_i, y_i) = 0, \quad i = \overline{1, n}, \\
 & \quad x_i x_j \geq 0, \quad y_i y_j \geq 0, \quad x_i y_j \geq 0, \quad i \neq j, \quad i = \overline{1, n}, \quad j = \overline{1, n} \quad (10), (11), \\
 & \quad (9) - (12),
 \end{aligned}$$

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DUAL QUADRATIC ESTIMATE FOR LINEAR COMPLEMENTARITY PROBLEM

For the linear complementarity problem, the equivalent formulation in the form of a quadratic extremal problem is considered. If the solution of the original problem exists, then this quadratic extremal problem has an exact dual estimate. We propose a way of finding an approximation to one of the solutions of a quadratic extremal problem of general form by a dual approach in the case of an exact dual estimate.

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