

8×APL Trunk
2×10/100M BASE-T
2×100M SFP

-40°C 70°C
IP66
35mmM Ğ

1 1 TP3X(2 4 3 3 0 50V 57.5W)
g ' " 1000 1



1×APL Trunk
1×10M BASE-T

-40°C 70°C
35mmM Ğ

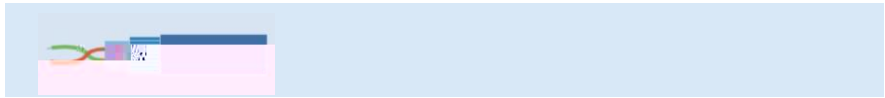
1 1 TP3X(2 4 3 3 0 50V 57.5W)
g ' " 1000 1

2×APL Trunk
12×APL Spur

IP66
Ex i

-40°C 70°C





- “EJ z” ĩ í OMC M A P Q ĩ I/O Q I/O APL ħ
I ú ĩ v ů Q̄ Q ĵ H ĩ A V ĭ Ů ã λ ~ T Q ■ ý y
~ / Q
- APL “EJ z” / Q’H OMC M = á ~ ʘ ~ Ğ , Q̄ T λ
M

- $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is the vector of Lagrange multipliers associated with the constraints $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$. The Lagrangian function is defined as:

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \lambda) = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{x} + \frac{1}{2} \lambda^T (\mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b})$$
- The Lagrangian function is used to find the optimal solution by setting the gradient of $\mathcal{L}$ with respect to $\mathbf{x}$ and λ to zero. This leads to the following system of equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b} &= \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b} &= \mathbf{0} \end{aligned}$$