



8×APL Trunk

2×10/100M BASE-T
2×100M SFP

-40°C 70°C

IP66

35mmM Ğ

1 TP3X(2 4 50V 57.5W)
g 1000 1



1×APL Trunk

1×10M BASE-T

-40°C 70°C

35mmM Ğ

1 TP3X(2 4 50V 57.5W)
g 1000 1

2×APL Trunk

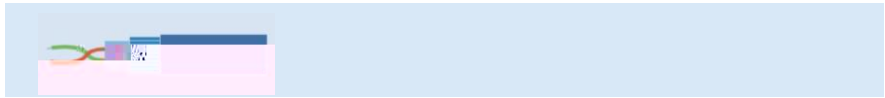
12×APL Spur

IP66

Ex i

-40°C 70°C





- “EJ z” ĩ í OMC M A P Q ĩ I/O Q I/O APL ñ
ı ú ĩ v ů Q̇ Q̇ ĵ H ĩ A V ĭ Ů ä λ ~ T Q ■ ý y
~ / Q
- APL “EJ z” / Q’H OMC M = á ~ x b ~ G , Q̇ T λ

- $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 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 $\mathbf{x}$ to zero:

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \lambda) = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{0}$$