



3-Port PoE Switch

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-Port PoE Switch

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

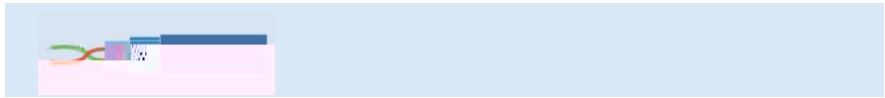
2-Port PoE Switch

2×APL Trunk
12×APL Spur
-40°C 70°C

IP66

Ex i





- “EJ z” ĩ í OMC M A P Q ĩ I/O Q I/O APL ñ
ı ú ĩ v ů Q̇ Q ĵ H ĩ A V ĭ Ů ä λ ~ T Q ■ ý y
~ / Q
- APL “EJ z” / Q’H OMC M = ā ~ ˆ ˆ G , Q̇ 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 Karush-Kuhn-Tucker (KKT) conditions are necessary for optimality. They consist of:
 - Stationarity: $\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}^*, \lambda^*) = 0$
 - Primal feasibility: $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}^* = \mathbf{b}$
 - Dual feasibility: $\lambda^* \geq 0$
 - Complementary slackness: $\lambda^* (\mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}^* - \mathbf{b}) = 0$