On equiangular descent directions

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Consider the problem

$$
\begin{aligned}
\min_{\boldsymbol{c},\boldsymbol{d}} \quad & -\boldsymbol{c} \\
\text{subject to} \quad & \boldsymbol{g}_i^T \boldsymbol{d} = c \quad i = 1, \dots, T \\
& \boldsymbol{d}^T \boldsymbol{d} = 1
\end{aligned}
\tag{1}
$$

where $\|\boldsymbol{g}_i\| = 1$. The Lagrangian is

$$\mathcal{L}(c, \boldsymbol{d}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}, \mu) = -c + \lambda^T (G\boldsymbol{d} - c\mathbb{1}) + \mu(\boldsymbol{d}^T \boldsymbol{d} - 1), \tag{2}$$

where

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{g}_1^T \\ \boldsymbol{g}_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{g}_T^T \end{bmatrix} \tag{3}$$

We find the solution of 1 imposing

$$\nabla \mathcal{L}_c = -1 - \boldsymbol{\lambda}^T \mathbb{1} = 0 \tag{4}$$

$$\nabla \mathcal{L}_d = G^T \lambda + 2\mu \boldsymbol{d} \ = 0 \tag{5}$$

$$\nabla \mathcal{L}_\lambda = G\boldsymbol{d} - \mathbb{1}c = 0 \tag{6}$$

$$\nabla \mathcal{L}_\mu = \boldsymbol{d}^T \boldsymbol{d} - 1 = 0. \tag{7}$$

From (5) and 6 we get

$$GG^T \boldsymbol{\lambda} = -2\mu c \mathbb{1}, \tag{8}$$

hence, supposing $\boldsymbol{g}_i$'s linearly independent we write

$$\lambda = (-2uc)(GG^T)^{-1} \mathbb{1} \tag{9}$$

From 5 we have

$$\boldsymbol{\lambda}^T GG^T \boldsymbol{\lambda} = 4\mu^2, \tag{10}$$

which, combined with (8) and (4) yields

$$c = 2\mu \tag{11}$$

Again from (4) and (10) we get

$$\mathbb{1}^T\lambda = -2uc\mathbb{1}(GG^T)^{-1}\mathbb{1}, \tag{12}$$

hence

$$\mu \pm \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\mathbb{1}(GG^T)^{-1}\mathbb{1}}}. \tag{13}$$

Since we are interested in a positive value for c the solution is

$$c = 2\mu \tag{14}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\lambda} = (-4\mu^2)(GG^T)^{-1}\mathbb{1} \tag{15}$$

$$\boldsymbol{d} = -\frac{G^T\boldsymbol{\lambda}}{2\mu} \tag{16}$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\mathbb{1}(GG^T)^{-1}\mathbb{1}}} \tag{17}$$