On equiangular descent directions

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We are interested in "finding" a direction d which makes equal angles with all the the vectors $\{g_i\}_{i=1}^N$, which we suppose to have unary norm. This problem can be formulated as

min
$$-c$$

subject to $\mathbf{g}_{i}^{T}\mathbf{d} = c \quad i = 1, ..., N$ (1)
 $\mathbf{d}^{T}\mathbf{d} = 1$.

Note that c represents the cosine between the direction and the g_i 's The Lagrangian of the problem above is

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

where

$$G \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{g}_1^T \\ \boldsymbol{g}_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{g}_N^T \end{bmatrix}$$
 (3)

We find the solution of 1 imposing

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

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

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

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

From (5) and 6 we get

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

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

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

From 5 we have

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

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

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

Again from (4) and (9) we get

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

hence

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(16)$$

$$(17)$$

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