

Exercise 5

$$\|Ax - b\|_2, Cx = 0 \rightarrow \min$$

Lagrange multiplier

$$(Ax - b)^T (Ax - b) + \lambda^T Cx \rightarrow \min$$

$$x^T A^T b - 2b^T Ax + \lambda^T Cx$$

Продифф по x :

$$2A^T Ax - 2b^T A + \lambda^T C = 0$$

~~$$2x \rightarrow 2b^T A (A^T A)^{-1} \lambda^T C (A^T A)^{-1} = 0$$~~

~~2x~~

По λ : $x^T C^T = 0$

$$2X^T A^T A - 2\beta^T A + \lambda^T C = 0$$

$$2X^T - 2\beta^T A(A^T A)^{-1} + \lambda^T C(A^T A)^{-1} = 0 \quad (*)$$

$$2\overset{0}{\cancel{X^T}} C^T - 2\beta^T A(A^T A)^{-1} C^T + \lambda^T C(A^T A)^{-1} C^T = 0$$

$$-2\beta^T A(A^T A)^{-1} C^T + \lambda^T C(A^T A)^{-1} C^T = 0$$

$$2\beta^T A(A^T A)^{-1} C^T = \lambda^T C(A^T A)^{-1} C^T$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^T = 2\beta^T A(A^T A)^{-1} C^T (C(A^T A)^{-1} C^T)^{-1}$$

Подставим в (*)

$$2X^T = -2\beta^T A(A^T A)^{-1} + 2\beta^T A(A^T A)^{-1} C^T (C(A^T A)^{-1} C^T)^{-1} C$$

$$X^T = \beta^T A(A^T A)^{-1} \left[\hat{1} - C^T (C(A^T A)^{-1} C^T)^{-1} C \cdot (A^T A)^{-1} \right]$$

$$X = \left[\hat{1} - (A^T A)^{-1} C^T (C(A^T A)^{-1} C^T)^{-1} C \right] (A^T A)^{-1} A^T \beta //$$