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A. DERIVING LINEAR CONSTRAINED MINIMUM VARIANCE DETECTOR (LCMV)

Let $\mathbf{w}^* = \underset{\mathbf{w}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \{\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{R} \mathbf{w}\}$ such that $\mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{c}$

where $\mathbf{w} \in \Re^{L \times 1}$, $\mathbf{R} \in \Re^{L \times L}$, $\mathbf{D} = [\mathbf{d}_1 | \mathbf{d}_2 | \dots | \mathbf{d}_p] \in \Re^{L \times p}$ and $\mathbf{c} \in \Re^{p \times 1}$

B. LAGRANGE MULTIPLIER FORM

$J(\mathbf{w}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{R} \mathbf{w} + \lambda^T (\mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{w} - \mathbf{c})$ such that $\lambda \in \Re^{p \times 1}$

C. DERIVATIVES OF COST EQUATION

$$\left. \frac{\partial J(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \right|_{\mathbf{w}^*} = \mathbf{0} \quad \text{and} \quad \left. \frac{\partial J(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \lambda} \right|_{\lambda^*} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$2\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{R} + \lambda^T \mathbf{D}^T = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{w} - \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{0}$$

D. SOLVE FOR \mathbf{w}

$$\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{R} = -\frac{1}{2} \lambda^T \mathbf{D}^T$$

$\mathbf{R} \mathbf{w} = -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{D} \lambda$, note $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{R}^T$ is symmetric and invertible

$$\mathbf{w} = -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{D} \lambda$$

E. SOLVE FOR λ BY SUBSTITUTING IN \mathbf{w}

$$\mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{w} - \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{0}$$

$-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{D} \lambda = \mathbf{c}$, note that $\mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{D}$ is square and full rank and invertible

$$\lambda = -2(\mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{D})^{-1} \mathbf{c}$$

F. SOLVE FOR \mathbf{w} BY SUBSTITUTING IN EXPRESSION FOR λ

$$\mathbf{w} = -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{D} \lambda$$

$$\mathbf{w}^{\text{LCMV}} = \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{D} (\mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{D})^{-1} \mathbf{c}$$

A. DERIVING LINEAR CONSTRAINED MINIMUM VARIANCE CLASSIFIER (LCMVC)

Let $\mathbf{w}_j^* = \underset{\mathbf{w}_j}{\operatorname{argmin}} \{\mathbf{w}_j^T \mathbf{R} \mathbf{w}_j\}$ such that $\mathbf{M}^T \mathbf{w}_j = \mathbf{c}_j$, where $1 \leq j \leq p$

where $\mathbf{w}_j \in \Re^{L \times 1}$, $\mathbf{R} \in \Re^{L \times L}$, $\mathbf{M} = [\mathbf{m}_1 | \mathbf{m}_2 | \dots | \mathbf{m}_p] \in \Re^{L \times p}$ and $\mathbf{c} = (0, \dots, \mathbf{c}_j, \dots, 0)^T \in \Re^{p \times 1}$

B. LAGRANGE MULTIPLIER FORM

$J(\mathbf{w}_j) = \mathbf{w}_j^T \mathbf{R} \mathbf{w}_j + \lambda^T (\mathbf{M}^T \mathbf{w}_j - \mathbf{c}_j)$ such that $\lambda \in \Re^{p \times 1}$

C. DERIVATIVES OF COST EQUATION

$$\left. \frac{\partial J(\mathbf{w}_j)}{\partial \mathbf{w}_j} \right|_{\mathbf{w}_j^*} = \mathbf{0} \quad \text{and} \quad \left. \frac{\partial J(\mathbf{w}_j)}{\partial \lambda} \right|_{\lambda^*} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$2\mathbf{w}_j^T \mathbf{R} + \lambda^T \mathbf{M}^T = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\mathbf{M}^T \mathbf{w}_j - \mathbf{c}_j = \mathbf{0}$$

D. SOLVE FOR \mathbf{w}

$$\mathbf{w}_j^T \mathbf{R} = -\frac{1}{2} \lambda^T \mathbf{M}^T$$

$\mathbf{R} \mathbf{w}_j = -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{M} \lambda$, note $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{R}^T$ is symmetric and invertible

$$\mathbf{w}_j = -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{M} \lambda$$

E. SOLVE FOR λ BY SUBSTITUTING IN \mathbf{w}

$$\mathbf{M}^T \mathbf{w}_j - \mathbf{c}_j = \mathbf{0}$$

$-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{M}^T \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{M} \lambda = \mathbf{c}_j$, note that $\mathbf{M}^T \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{M}$ is square and full rank and invertible

$$\lambda = -2(\mathbf{M}^T \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{M})^{-1} \mathbf{c}_j$$

F. SOLVE FOR \mathbf{w} BY SUBSTITUTING IN EXPRESSION FOR λ

$$\mathbf{w}_j = -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{M} \lambda$$

$$\mathbf{w}_j^{\text{LCMVC}} = \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{M} (\mathbf{M}^T \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{M})^{-1} \mathbf{c}_j$$

A. DERIVING TARGET-CONSTRAINED INTERFERENCE-MINIMIZED FILTER (TCIMF)

Let $\mathbf{w}^* = \underset{\mathbf{w}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \{ \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{R} \mathbf{w} \}$ such that $[\mathbf{D}\mathbf{U}]^T \mathbf{w} = [\mathbf{1}_{p \times 1}^T \mathbf{0}_{q \times 1}^T]^T$

where $\mathbf{w} \in \Re^{L \times 1}$, $\mathbf{R} \in \Re^{L \times L}$, $\mathbf{D} = [\mathbf{d}_1 | \mathbf{d}_2 | \dots | \mathbf{d}_p]$ and $\mathbf{U} = [\mathbf{u}_1 | \mathbf{u}_2 | \dots | \mathbf{u}_q]$

B. LAGRANGE MULTIPLIER FORM

$J(\mathbf{w}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{R} \mathbf{w} + \lambda^T ([\mathbf{D}\mathbf{U}]^T \mathbf{w} - [\mathbf{1}_{p \times 1}^T \mathbf{0}_{q \times 1}^T]^T)$ such that $\lambda \in \Re^{(p+q) \times 1}$

C. DERIVATIVES OF COST EQUATION

$$\left. \frac{\partial J(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \right|_{\mathbf{w}^*} = \mathbf{0} \quad \text{and} \quad \left. \frac{\partial J(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \lambda} \right|_{\lambda^*} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$2\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{R} + \lambda^T [\mathbf{D}\mathbf{U}]^T = \mathbf{0}$$

$$[\mathbf{D}\mathbf{U}]^T \mathbf{w} - [\mathbf{1}_{p \times 1}^T \mathbf{0}_{q \times 1}^T]^T = \mathbf{0}$$

D. SOLVE FOR \mathbf{w}

$$\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{R} = -\frac{1}{2} \lambda^T [\mathbf{D}\mathbf{U}]^T$$

$$\mathbf{R} \mathbf{w} = -\frac{1}{2} [\mathbf{D}\mathbf{U}] \lambda, \text{ note } \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{R}^T \text{ is symmetric and invertible}$$

$$\mathbf{w} = -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{R}^{-1} [\mathbf{D}\mathbf{U}] \lambda$$

E. SOLVE FOR λ BY SUBSTITUTING IN \mathbf{w}

$$[\mathbf{D}\mathbf{U}]^T \mathbf{w} = [\mathbf{1}_{p \times 1}^T \mathbf{0}_{q \times 1}^T]^T$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} [\mathbf{D}\mathbf{U}]^T \mathbf{R}^{-1} [\mathbf{D}\mathbf{U}] \lambda = [\mathbf{1}_{p \times 1}^T \mathbf{0}_{q \times 1}^T]^T, \text{ note that } [\mathbf{D}\mathbf{U}]^T \mathbf{R}^{-1} [\mathbf{D}\mathbf{U}] \text{ is square and full rank } \Rightarrow \text{invertible}$$

$$\lambda = -2 ([\mathbf{D}\mathbf{U}]^T \mathbf{R}^{-1} [\mathbf{D}\mathbf{U}])^{-1} [\mathbf{1}_{p \times 1}^T \mathbf{0}_{q \times 1}^T]^T$$

F. SOLVE FOR \mathbf{w} BY SUBSTITUTING IN EXPRESSION FOR λ

$$\mathbf{w} = -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{R}^{-1} [\mathbf{D}\mathbf{U}] \lambda$$

$$\mathbf{w}^{\text{TCIMF}} = \mathbf{R}^{-1} [\mathbf{D}\mathbf{U}] ([\mathbf{D}\mathbf{U}]^T \mathbf{R}^{-1} [\mathbf{D}\mathbf{U}])^{-1} [\mathbf{1}_{p \times 1}^T \mathbf{0}_{q \times 1}^T]^T$$

REFERENCES

- [1] C.-I. Chang, *Hyperspectral Imaging: Techniques for Spectral Detection and Classification*. Plenum Publishing Co., 2003.
- [2] —, *Hyperspectral Data Processing*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2013.