(5)
$$\min \| Ax - B \| \iff \min \| Ax - B \|^2$$
 $(Ax - B, Ax - B)$

$$L(x, \lambda) = (Ax - B, Ax - B) + \lambda^T C \times$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \lambda (A^T Ax - A^T B) + \lambda^T C \times = \lambda A^T (Ax - B) + C^T \lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda A^T (Ax - B) = -C^T \lambda$$

$$\lambda = \frac{A^{-1}B - (A^T A)^{-1}C^T \lambda}{2} \implies Cx = 0$$

$$\lambda = (C(A^T A)^{-1}C^T \lambda)^{-1}CA^{-1}B \implies \lambda = C^{-1}A^T AC^{-1}CA^{-1}B = C^{-1}A^T B$$

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

$$\lambda = C(A^T A)^{-1}C^T CA^{-1}B \implies A^{-1}B \implies A^{-1}B \implies A^{-1}A^{-1}A^T B \implies A^{-1}A^T A^T B \implies A^{-1}A^T A^T$$