

5) We want to maximize $f^t C f$

Constraint to: i) $f^t f = 1$
ii) $e^t f = 0$

where e is
eigenvector with
largest eigenvalue.

Using a Lagrange multiplier.

$$\tilde{J}(f) = f^t C f - \mu_1 (f^t f - 1) - \mu_2 (e^t f)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{J}(f)}{\partial f} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2Cf - 2\mu_1 f - \mu_2 e = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow Cf = \mu_1 f + \frac{\mu_2}{2} e \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^t Cf = \mu_1 (e^t f) + \frac{\mu_2}{2} (e^t e) \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

As $Ce = \lambda_1 e$ and C is symmetric,

$$e^t C^t = \lambda_1 e^t = e^t C$$

\therefore (ii) \Rightarrow

$$e^t Cf = \lambda_1 e^t f = \frac{\mu_2}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\mu_2 = 0}$$

$\therefore Cf = \mu_1 f \rightarrow \mu_1$ is an eigenvalue corresponding of C ,
 f is corresponding eigenvector.

$$f^t Cf = \mu_1 f^t f = \mu_1 \quad \therefore \text{we want to maximise } \mu_1$$

$\therefore \mu_1$ is the highest possible eigenvalue s.t. $f^t e = 0$.

As $\mu_1 \neq$ largest eigenvalue (else $f^t e \neq 0$),

$\mu_2 =$ second largest eigenvalue.

$\Rightarrow f$ is corresponding eigenvector. (As C is real symmetric, $f^t e = 0$)