

附錄 C：(3.3.5)式最佳化問題的解

(3.3.5)式的最佳化問題可改寫為

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & \mu_r = \sum_{j=1}^s (1-a_j)^2 \lambda_j \hat{\gamma}_j^2 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \sum_{j=1}^k a_j (1-a_j) \lambda_j \hat{\gamma}_j^2 = 0 \\ & \sum_{j=1}^s a_j V_{tj} \hat{\gamma}_j = 0, \quad t = k-r+1, k-r+2, \dots, k \end{aligned}$$

其中 $V_2 = (V_{tj}): r \times s$ 。

又因 $\sum_{j=1}^k a_j (1-a_j) \lambda_j \hat{\gamma}_j^2 = 0$ ， $\sum_{j=1}^s (1-a_j)^2 \lambda_j \hat{\gamma}_j^2$ 可轉變為 $\sum_{j=1}^s (1-a_j) \lambda_j \hat{\gamma}_j^2$ ，重整

後的最佳化的問題變成

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & u_r = \sum_{j=1}^s a_j \lambda_j \hat{\gamma}_j^2 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \sum_{j=1}^k a_j (1-a_j) \lambda_j \hat{\gamma}_j^2 = 0 \\ & \sum_{j=1}^s a_j V_{tj} \hat{\gamma}_j = 0, \quad t = k-r+1, k-r+2, \dots, k \end{aligned}$$

上列式子可以矩陣形態表示如下：

$$u_r = \sum_{j=1}^s a_j \lambda_j \hat{\gamma}_j^2 = \hat{\gamma}_s' \Lambda_s^{\frac{1}{2}} A_s \Lambda_s^{\frac{1}{2}} \hat{\gamma}_s$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^k a_j (1-a_j) \lambda_j \hat{\gamma}_j^2 = \hat{\gamma}_s' \Lambda_s^{\frac{1}{2}} A_s (I - A_s) \Lambda_s^{\frac{1}{2}} \hat{\gamma}_s = 0$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^s a_j V_{tj} \hat{\gamma}_j = V_2 A_s \hat{\gamma}_s = V_2 \Lambda_s^{\frac{1}{2}} A_s \Lambda_s^{\frac{1}{2}} \hat{\gamma}_s = 0, \quad t = k-r+1, k-r+2, \dots, k$$

令 $c = \Lambda_s^{\frac{1}{2}} \hat{\gamma}_s$ ， $x = A_s c$ ， $W_2 = V_2 \Lambda_s^{\frac{1}{2}}$ ，則最佳化問題可進一步改寫為

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Max} \quad & u_r = c'x \\ \text{S.t.} \quad & c'x - x'x = 0 \\ & W_2x = 0 \end{aligned}$$

令 $L = c'x + \rho(c'x - x'x) + \mu'W_2x$ ，其中 ρ 及 μ 均為 Lagrange 乘數。將 L 對 x 偏微分並令之為 0，解出

$$x = \frac{1}{2\rho} (c + \rho c + W_2'\mu) \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

再將 L 對 ρ 偏微分並令之為 0，得到

$$c'x - x'x = 0$$

將(1)式代入上式

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow c' \left[\frac{1}{2\rho} (c + \rho c + W_2'\mu) \right] - \frac{1}{4\rho^2} [(c + \rho c + W_2'\mu)' (c + \rho c + W_2'\mu)] &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4\rho^2} (\rho^2 c'c - c'c - \mu'W_2'c - c'W_2'\mu - \mu'W_2W_2'\mu) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \rho^2 c'c - c'c - 2c'W_2'\mu - \mu'W_2W_2'\mu &= 0 \dots \dots \dots (2) \end{aligned}$$

最後， L 對 μ 偏微分並令之為 0，得 $W_2x = 0$ 。將(1)式代入後，得

$$W_2 \left[\frac{1}{2\rho} (c + \rho c + W_2'\mu) \right] = 0,$$

解 μ ，得

$$\mu = -(W_2W_2')^{-1} (W_2c + \rho W_2c) \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

將(3)式代入(2)式

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \rho^2 c'c - c'c - 2c'W_2' [-(W_2W_2')(W_2c + \rho W_2c)] - \\ [- (W_2W_2')^{-1} (W_2c + \rho W_2c)]' W_2W_2' [-(W_2W_2')^{-1} (W_2c + \rho W_2c)] &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \rho^2 c'c - c'c + c'W_2'(W_2W_2')^{-1}W_2c - \rho^2 c'W_2'(W_2W_2')^{-1}W_2c &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

解出 $\rho = 1$ 。代入(3)式，得 $\mu = -2(W_2W_2')^{-1}(W_2c)$ 。

將 ρ 、 μ 代入(1)式，得

$$\begin{aligned} x &= c - W_2'(W_2W_2')^{-1}W_2c = [I - W_2'(W_2W_2')^{-1}W_2]c \\ &\Rightarrow A_s c = [I - W_2'(W_2W_2')^{-1}W_2]c \end{aligned}$$

又已知 $W_2 = V_2\Lambda_s^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ ， $c = \Lambda_s^{\frac{1}{2}}\hat{\gamma}_s$ ，代入上式後

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow A_s \Lambda_s^{\frac{1}{2}}\hat{\gamma}_s = \Lambda_s^{\frac{1}{2}}\hat{\gamma}_s - \Lambda_s^{-\frac{1}{2}}V_2'(V_2\Lambda_s^{-1}V_2')^{-1}V_2\Lambda_s^{-\frac{1}{2}}\Lambda_s^{\frac{1}{2}}\hat{\gamma}_s \\ &\Rightarrow A_s \Lambda_s^{\frac{1}{2}}\hat{\gamma}_s = \Lambda_s^{\frac{1}{2}}\hat{\gamma}_s - \Lambda_s^{-\frac{1}{2}}V_2'(V_2\Lambda_s^{-1}V_2')^{-1}V_2\hat{\gamma}_s \end{aligned}$$

若分別觀察等號兩邊的第 j 個元素，可導出下列關係式：

$$\begin{aligned} a_j \lambda_j^{\frac{1}{2}} \hat{\gamma}_j &= \lambda_j^{\frac{1}{2}} \hat{\gamma}_j - \lambda_j^{-\frac{1}{2}} v_{2j}' (V_2 \Lambda_s^{-1} V_2') V_2 \hat{\gamma}_s \\ &\Rightarrow a_j = 1 - v_{2j}' (V_2 \Lambda_s^{-1} V_2') V_2 \hat{\gamma}_s / \lambda_j \hat{\gamma}_j, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, s \end{aligned}$$