







Let  $m_1, \dots, m_n$  be positive integers such that

$$J \mathbf{R} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n r_{ij}^4 \nu_j^s k_i^m = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n r_{ij}^4 k_{ij}.$$

Let  $k_1^m \geq \dots \geq k_p^m > \dots > k_{p+1}^m \geq \dots \geq k_n^m$ ,  $\nu_1^s \geq \dots \geq \nu_p^s > \dots > \nu_{p+1}^s \geq \dots \geq \nu_n^s$ .

Then

$$J \mathbf{R} \geq \sum_{i=1}^p \sum_{j=1}^p r_{ij}^4 \nu_j^s k_i^m = \sum_{i=1}^p \sum_{j=1}^p r_{ij}^4 k_{ij} = \mathbf{R}.$$

Let  $\mathbf{x}^* \in \mathbb{R}^n$  be a local maximum of  $F(\mathbf{x})$  under the constraints  $C_i(\mathbf{x}) = 0$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, k$ . Then  $\mathbf{x}^*$  is a local maximum of  $J \mathbf{R}$  under the constraints  $C_i(\mathbf{x}) = 0$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, k$ . Let  $\mathbf{R}$  be the value of  $J \mathbf{R}$  at  $\mathbf{x}^*$ . Then  $J \mathbf{R} \geq \mathbf{R}$ . Let  $\mathbf{q} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  be a nonzero vector such that  $\mathbf{q}^T \nabla C_i(\mathbf{x}^*) = 0$  for  $i = 1, \dots, k$ . Then  $\mathbf{q}^T \nabla J \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{x}^*) = \mathbf{q}^T \nabla \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{x}^*) = \mathbf{q}^T \nabla F(\mathbf{x}^*) = 0$ . Let  $\mathbf{A}$  be the matrix whose rows are  $\nabla C_i(\mathbf{x}^*)$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, k$ . Then  $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{q} = 0$ . Let  $\mathbf{J}$  be the Hessian matrix of  $J \mathbf{R}$  at  $\mathbf{x}^*$ . Then  $\mathbf{J} \mathbf{q} < 0$  (or  $> 0$ ), then  $\mathbf{x}^*$  is a local maximum (or local minimum) of  $F(\mathbf{x})$  under the constraints.

**Lemma 1.** Suppose that  $F(\mathbf{x})$  ( $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ) is a twice differentiable scalar function under the following constraints:

$$C_i(\mathbf{x}) = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, k.$$

Construct a Lagrange function with a Lagrange multiplier set  $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = \{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k\}$ , i.e.,  $L(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}) = F(\mathbf{x}) - \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i C_i(\mathbf{x})$ , and assume that  $\mathbf{x}^*, \boldsymbol{\lambda}^*$  is a solution of the system of the equalities that all the derivatives of  $L(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\lambda})$  with respect to the variables of  $\mathbf{x}$  and the Lagrange multipliers  $\lambda_i$  are equal to zeros. It is also assumed that these  $\nabla C_i(\mathbf{x}^*)$  are linearly independent. If for any nonzero vector  $\mathbf{q}$  under the constraints  $\mathbf{q}^T \nabla C_i(\mathbf{x}^*) = 0$  for  $i = 1, \dots, k$ , we have

$$\mathbf{q}^T \nabla^2 L(\mathbf{x}^*, \boldsymbol{\lambda}^*) \mathbf{q} < 0 \quad \text{or} > 0,$$

then  $\mathbf{x}^*$  is a local maximum (or local minimum) of  $F(\mathbf{x})$  under the constraints.

Let  $\mathbf{q} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  be a nonzero vector such that  $\mathbf{q}^T \nabla C_i(\mathbf{x}^*) = 0$  for  $i = 1, \dots, k$ . Then  $\mathbf{q}^T \nabla J \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{x}^*) = \mathbf{q}^T \nabla \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{x}^*) = \mathbf{q}^T \nabla F(\mathbf{x}^*) = 0$ .

**a.**

Let  $\mathbf{q} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  be a nonzero vector such that  $\mathbf{q}^T \nabla C_i(\mathbf{x}^*) = 0$  for  $i = 1, \dots, k$ . Then  $\mathbf{q}^T \nabla J \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{x}^*) = \mathbf{q}^T \nabla \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{x}^*) = \mathbf{q}^T \nabla F(\mathbf{x}^*) = 0$ .

$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{R}^T$

$$L(\mathbf{R}, \lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n r_{ij}^4 k_{ij} - \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i}^n \lambda_{ij} \left( \sum_{l=1}^n r_{li} r_{lj} - \delta_{ij} \right),$$

$\delta_{ij}$

$$\frac{\partial L(\mathbf{R}, \lambda)}{\partial r} = 4k r^3 + \sum_{i=1}^1 r_i \lambda_i + 2\lambda r + \sum_{i=+1}^n r_i \lambda_i; \tag{10}$$

$$\frac{\partial L(\mathbf{R}, \lambda)}{\partial \lambda} = \sum_{i=1}^n r_i r_i - \delta. \tag{11}$$

$\lambda$

$$u = \begin{cases} \lambda \end{cases}$$

**Theorem 1.** *If  $\mathbf{R}^*$  is a permutation matrix up to sign indeterminacy and  $k_{ij} >$  at all the positions where  $|r_{ij}^*|$  , it corresponds to a local maximum of the objective function  $J \mathbf{R}$  .*

**Proof:** ...  $\mathbf{R}$   $n \times n$  m ...  $\mathbf{R}$  ...  $n^2 \times$  ...

$$\text{vec } \mathbf{R} = [r_{11}, r_{21}, \dots, r_{n1}, r_{12}, r_{22}, \dots, r_{n2}, \dots, r_{1n}, r_{2n}, \dots, r_{nn}]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n^2}.$$

... s ... m ... s ... s ...  $n^2 \times$  ...  $\mathbf{q}$

$$\mathbf{q} = [q_{11}, q_{21}, \dots, q_{n1}, q_{12}, q_{22}, \dots, q_{n2}, \dots, q_{1n}, q_{2n}, \dots, q_{nn}]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n^2}.$$

...  $\mathbf{R}$  ...  $\mathbf{L}$  ...  $\mathbf{S}$

$$\frac{\partial^2 L(\mathbf{R}, \boldsymbol{\lambda})}{\partial r_{ij} \partial r_{i'j'}} = \delta_{(i,j),(i',j')} k_{ij} r_{ij}^2 u_{jj},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 L(\mathbf{R}, \boldsymbol{\lambda})}{\partial r_{ij} \partial r_{i'j'}} = \delta_{(i,j),(i',j')} k_{ij} r_{ij}^2 u_{jj} = \begin{cases} k_{ij} r_{ij}^2 u_{jj} & \text{if } (i,j) = (i',j') \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{R}^T \mathbf{B}.$$

$\mathbf{R}$   $\mathbf{R}^*$  s ... m ... m ... x ... s ... m ...  $\mathbf{U}^*$  ... ss ...  
 $\boldsymbol{\lambda}^*$  ... m ... x ...  $k_{ij} >$  every  
 $|r_{ij}^*|$  ... s ...  $u_{jj}^*$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{minimize } J(\mathbf{R}) \\
 & \text{subject to } \mathbf{R} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}, \mathbf{R}^T \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{I}_m, k_{ij} \leq p \leq n - p + 1 \\
 & \text{where } \mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, \mathbf{K}_{11}, \mathbf{K}_{22} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}, \mathbf{R}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{K}_{11} \oplus \mathbf{K}_{22}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Theorem 2.** *If  $\mathbf{R}^*$  is a permutation matrix up to sign indeterminacy and  $k_{ij} < |r_{ij}^*|$  at all the positions where  $|r_{ij}^*| > 0$ , it corresponds to a local minimum of the objective function  $J(\mathbf{R})$ .*

**Remark 2.** *Let  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  be symmetric and  $\mathbf{R} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$  be a matrix with orthonormal columns. Let  $\mathbf{K}_{12}, \mathbf{K}_{21} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$  be symmetric matrices. Let  $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{R}) = \text{tr}(\mathbf{R}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{R}) + \text{tr}(\mathbf{K}_{12} \mathbf{R} \mathbf{R}^T) + \text{tr}(\mathbf{K}_{21} \mathbf{R} \mathbf{R}^T)$ . Let  $\mathbf{R}^* \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$  be a matrix with orthonormal columns. Let  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  be symmetric and  $\mathbf{R}^* \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$  be a matrix with orthonormal columns. Let  $\mathbf{K}_{12}, \mathbf{K}_{21} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$  be symmetric matrices. Let  $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{R}) = \text{tr}(\mathbf{R}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{R}) + \text{tr}(\mathbf{K}_{12} \mathbf{R} \mathbf{R}^T) + \text{tr}(\mathbf{K}_{21} \mathbf{R} \mathbf{R}^T)$ .*

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{minimize } J(\mathbf{R}) \\
 & \text{subject to } \mathbf{R} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}, \mathbf{R}^T \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{I}_m, k_{ij} \leq |r_{ij}^*| \\
 & \text{where } \mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, \mathbf{K}_{12}, \mathbf{K}_{21} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}, \mathbf{R}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{K}_{12} \oplus \mathbf{K}_{21}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{minimize } J(\mathbf{R}) \\
 & \text{subject to } \mathbf{R} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}, \mathbf{R}^T \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{I}_m, k_{ij} \leq |r_{ij}^*| \\
 & \text{where } \mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, \mathbf{K}_{12}, \mathbf{K}_{21} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}, \mathbf{R}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{K}_{12} \oplus \mathbf{K}_{21}
 \end{aligned}$$

