Lecture 4: Quadratic forms.

Def.: A function $Q(\vec{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} x_i x_j$ on $\mathbb{R}^n$.

Note: no linear / constant term, only the quadratic part of $c + \vec{p}^T \vec{x} + \underbrace{Q(\vec{x})}$.

"Why"?

What is the use of ax^2?

- $ax^2 + bx + c$, the "prototypical nonlinear function".
- also, prototypical concave / convex
  ↳ but: $Q(\vec{x})$ could be neither if $n > 1$, example: xy.
- under the hood of 2^{nd} derivative tests and 2^{nd} order cond's: a quadratic approximation.
- applications like, e.g:
  Let $\vec{Y}$ be a random vector with $E[\vec{Y}] = 0$ and covariance matrix $\vec{A} = E[\vec{Y}\vec{Y}^T]$. The variance of $\vec{w}^T \vec{Y}$, ($\vec{w}$ nonrandom) is $\vec{w}^T \vec{A} \vec{w} = Q(\vec{w}) = \sum_i \sum_j a_{ij} w_i w_j$.

Matrix formulation:

$$Q(\vec{x}) = \vec{x}^T \vec{A} \vec{x} \quad \text{with} \quad \vec{A} = (a_{ij})_{i,j=1}^{n}$$

$\vec{A}$ can be taken as <u>symmetric:</u>

→ because $x_i x_j = x_j x_i$, we have

$$a_{ij} x_i x_j + a_{ji} x_j x_i = \frac{1}{2}(a_{ij} + a_{ji})(x_i x_j + x_j x_i)$$

→ linear algebra: $Q(\vec{x})$ is a number,

So $\vec{x}^T \vec{A} \vec{x}$ = its own transpose

$$= \vec{x}^T \vec{A}^T (\vec{x}^T)^T$$

As $\vec{x}^T \vec{A} \vec{x} = \vec{x}^T \vec{A}^T \vec{x}$, both equal

$$\frac{1}{2} \vec{x}^T \underbrace{(\vec{A} + \vec{A}^T)}_{\text{symmetric.}} \vec{x}$$

The matrix tools to follow will require $\vec{A} = \vec{A}^T$.

- $Q(\vec{x}) = \vec{x}^T \vec{M} \vec{x}$ makes sense if $\vec{M}$ isn't symmetric, but <u>you are expected to</u> remember to rewrite as $\vec{x}^T \vec{A} \vec{x}$ by putting $\vec{A} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{M} + \vec{M}^T)$.

Call the symmetric $\vec{A}$ the matrix associated with the function Q.

Definiteness:

For $n=1$, the function ax^2 is

- for $a>0$: strictly convex, and $ax^2>0$ except for $x=0$.
- for $a<0$: strictly concave and $ax^2<0$ except for $x=0$
- for $a=0$: concave and convex (not strictly!) and is zero on the entire line.

What about $n>1$?

<u>Definition</u>: Q, and its associated (symmetric!) matrix $\vec{A}$, will be called

- <u>positive definite</u> if $Q(\vec{x})>0$ $\forall \vec{x}\neq\vec{0}$
- <u>positive semidefinite</u> if $Q(\vec{x})\geq 0$, all $\vec{x}$
- <u>negative semidefinite</u> if $Q(\vec{x})\leq 0$, all $\vec{x}$
- <u>negative definite</u> if $Q(\vec{x})<0$, $\forall \vec{x}\neq\vec{0}$
- <u>indefinite</u> otherwise, i.e. if Q attains both values >0 and <0.

Ex.: $2xy$ is indefinite. $(x\ y)^T\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}x\\y\end{pmatrix}$.

Notes:

* Every $Q(\vec{x}) = \vec{x}^T \vec{M} \vec{x}$ is either pos. def., pos. semidef., neg def., neg. semidef or indefinite, but: these properties are <u>not</u> defined for a non-symmetric $\vec{M}$. You <u>have to</u> use $\frac{1}{2}(\vec{M} + \vec{M}^T)$ if $\vec{M}^T \neq \vec{M}$.

* Once we have defined (strict) concavity/convexity, it shall turn out that

  Q pos. def $\Leftrightarrow$ Q strictly convex

  etc.

  ... and

  Q indefinite $\Leftrightarrow$ "Q nowhere convex and Q nowhere concave"

* Terminology like "nonnegative definite" etc., can be found in the literature, but is less common.

* Some texts use, e.g. "$\vec{A} \geq B$" for "$\vec{A} - \vec{B}$ is positive semidefinite".

* "Positive definite function" means one of two distinct (but related) properties.

How to decide definiteness?

⇝ "Analysis" vs "linear algebra"

↓

$Q(t\vec{x}) = t^2 Q(\vec{x})$ so it suffices to consider max/min $Q(\vec{x})$ s.t. $\vec{x}^T\vec{x} = 1$ (why?)

→ will be a seminar problem and will lead to linear algebra too!

Today: Criteria in terms of minors of $\vec{A}$ (← the symmetric, remember!)

Definitions: For a square matrix,

[we shall only have use for this for symmetric matrices.]

* a $(k \times k)$ principal minor is formed by deleting the "same-numbered rows and columns":

  If delete all columns $j \in J$, then we also delete all rows $j \in J$.

and

* a $k \times k$ leading principal minor deletes rows $j > k$ col's $j > k$ and retains the top-left $k \times k$ corner.

The book's notation:

D_r for the $r \times r$ leading principal minor
("r" is not rank!)

Δ_r for any of the $\frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$ principal minors (including D_r)

(when I say "the Δ_r are" it means <u>all</u>.)

Ex.: $\vec{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$ has $D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$

and six Δ_2's: D_2, $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$, $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$,
$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$, $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$ and $\begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 6 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$.

Criteria: we have the following implications:

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} D_r > 0, \quad \text{all } r = 1 \ldots n \\ \Updownarrow \\ \text{pos. def.} \\ \Downarrow \\ \text{pos. semidef} \\ \Updownarrow \\ \text{All } \Delta_r \geq 0, \quad (\text{all } r = 1 \ldots n) \end{array}\right.$$

Since $\vec{A}$ neg. def $\Leftrightarrow$ $(-\vec{A})$ pos def, etc., we have the implications

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} (-1)^r D_r > 0, \quad \text{all } r = 1, \ldots, n \\ \Updownarrow \\ \text{neg. def} \\ \Downarrow \\ \text{neg. semidef} \\ \Downarrow \\ \text{All } (-1)^r \Delta_r \geq 0, \quad \text{all } r = 1, \ldots n. \end{array}\right.$$

(Why the $(-1)^r$?)

Ex. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \text{Whatever}_1^T \\ 2 & 3 & \\ \text{whatever}_1 & & \text{whatever}_2 \end{pmatrix}$ is indefinite,

as $D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -1$

2×2 : $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix}$

$\boxed{\Delta_2 = D_2}$

- Indefinite if and only if $ac - b^2 < 0$.
- If $ac - b^2 = 0$: neither pos. def nor neg. def, but: (Δ_1): $\begin{cases} \text{pos. semidef if } a \geq 0 \ \& \ c \geq 0 \\ \text{neg. semidef if } a \leq 0 \ \& \ c \leq 0. \end{cases}$
- If $ac - b^2 > 0$, then: $\begin{cases} \text{pos. def if } a > 0 \text{ and } c > 0 \\ \text{neg. def if } a < 0 \text{ and } c < 0 \end{cases}$

  If $a > 0 = c$ or $c > 0 = a$, we would have "pos. semidef but not pos def" – but if $ac = 0$, we cannot have $D_2 > 0$. Likewise for "neg. semidef but not neg. def", impossible if $D_2 > 0$.

Actually: If $\vec{A}$ pos. (neg.) semidef & $|\vec{A}| \neq 0$, then $\vec{A}$ pos. (neg.) definite!

$\rightsquigarrow$ Covariance matrices are <u>always</u> pos. semidef – just check invertibility!

To verify that the criteria work for 2×2, let us do that case thoroughly:

$$Q(x,y) = ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2,$$

- Case $a=b=c=0$: Easy.
- Case $b=0$, $ac=0$: Semidef:
  $D_2=0$ and $Q = ax^2$ or $= cy^2$
  One $\Delta_i = 0$, the other decides pos semidef or neg. semidef.
- Case $b \neq 0$, $ac=0$: Say, $a \neq 0 = c$ (other case similar)

$$\underset{\neq 0}{a}x^2 + \underset{\neq 0}{b}xy = x\cdot(ax+by)$$

Fix $x \neq 0$. Let y vary. Indefinite, as the criteria say: $D_2 < 0$

- Case $abc \neq 0$.

$$Q(x,y) = a\left[x^2 + 2\,\frac{b}{a}xy + \frac{c}{a}y^2\right]$$

$$= a\left[\left(x + \frac{b}{a}y\right)^2 + \left(\frac{c}{a} - \frac{b^2}{a^2}\right)y^2\right]$$

$$= a\cdot[\text{square}] + \frac{1}{a}(ac-b^2)\,y^2,$$

a and $\frac{1}{a}$ have same sign.

$\frac{\ }{\ }$

Case $abc \neq 0$ cont'd: assume $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$

$$Q(x,y) = a \cdot \left(x + \frac{b}{a}y\right)^2 + \frac{1}{a}\, y^2 \det \vec{A}.$$

note a and $\frac{1}{a}$ have same sign.

... if $\det \vec{A} < 0$, then

$Q(x,0)$ and $Q(-\frac{b}{a}y, 0)$ have opposite signs. Indefinite.

... if $\det \vec{A} = 0$, then $Q(x,y)$

$$= a \cdot \underbrace{\left(x + \frac{b}{a}y\right)^2}_{\geq 0,\ \text{but } = 0 \text{ when } x = -\frac{b}{a}y}$$

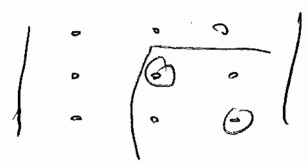
semidef but not definite.

... if $\det \vec{A} > 0$: $y^2 \det \vec{A} \geq 0$

$\left(x + \frac{b}{a}y\right)^2 \geq 0$

not both zero except at $\vec{0}$.

For $n > 2$: Everything works by completing squares.

$\hookrightarrow$ 

these minors check $Q(0, x_2, x_3)$ etc.

3×3 example:

For each t, decide the definiteness property of $\vec{A}_t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & t & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & t-4 \end{pmatrix}$

cf prev lecture for $\vec{A}$.

(i.e: of $(x,y,z)\,\vec{A}_t \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} =: Q(x,y,z)$.)

- As one Δ_1 is $1 > 0$ $\quad (Q(x,0,0) = x^2)$
  we cannot have negative semidefiniteness
  ($\Rightarrow$ - - - - - - - - def.)
- If $t \geq 4$ (>4), all Δ_1 are ≥ 0 (>0)
- $D_2 = t-9$, so $t < 9 \Rightarrow$ indef. Remains: $t \geq 9$.

  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & t-4 \end{vmatrix} = t-5$, weaker test

  $\begin{vmatrix} t & -1 \\ -1 & t-4 \end{vmatrix} = t^2 - 4t - 1$ is > 0 if $t \geq 9$.
- $|\vec{A}| = t^2 - 10t - 7$ is negative for $t = 9$, so
  this will decide: largest zero for
  $t = 5 + \sqrt{25-7} = \underline{5 + \sqrt{18}}$.

Conclusion: If $t > 5 + \sqrt{18}$ then $\min\{D_1, D_2, D_3\} > 0$
and $\vec{A}_t$ <u>pos. def</u>.
If $t = 5 + \sqrt{18}$ then $\min\{\text{all } \Delta_r\} = 0$,
and $\vec{A}_t$ <u>pos. semidef</u> <u>(but not pos. def)</u>
If $t < 5 + \sqrt{18}$, $D_1 > 0 > D_3 \Rightarrow$ <u>indef</u>.

There is a shortcut for such problems that depend continuously on a parameter:

$$\lim_{t \to t^*} \min_{\|\vec{x}\|=1} Q(\vec{x}) = \min_{\|\vec{x}\|=1} \lim_{t \to t^*} Q(\vec{x})$$

and likewise for max.

So since $Q(\vec{x}) > 0$ $\underbrace{\text{for all } \vec{x} \text{ with } \|\vec{x}\|=1}$
when $t > 5+\sqrt{18}$

$\Updownarrow$

for all $\vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$, by homogeneity of Q

then $\lim_{t \searrow 5+\sqrt{18}} \min_{\|\vec{x}\|=1} Q(\vec{x}) \geq 0$.

So we could have done as follows:

- $D_1 = 1 > 0$ always. ($\Rightarrow$ not neg. semidef.)
- $D_2 = t-9$ is > 0 for $t > 9$.
- $D_3 = t^2 - 10t - 7$ is > 0 for $t > 5+\sqrt{18}$.

So: $t > 5+\sqrt{18} \Rightarrow$ pos. def
$t < 5+\sqrt{18} \Rightarrow D_1 > 0 > D_3 \Rightarrow$ indef

By continuity: pos. semidef for $t = 5+\sqrt{18}$.

Eigenvalue characterization:

Let $\vec{A}^T = \vec{A}$, be $n \times n$. Then we have the following facts:

- $\vec{A}$ has n lin. indep. eigenvectors.
- The char. pol. is $p(\lambda) = (\lambda_1 - \lambda) \cdot \ldots \cdot (\lambda_n - \lambda)$
  i.e. n real eigenvalues, counted with multiplicity.
- The eigenvectors $\vec{v}^{(i)}$ corr. to λ_i
  and $\vec{v}^{(j)}$ corr to λ_j, $i \neq j$:
  - are orthogonal ($\vec{v}^{(i)} \cdot \vec{v}^{(j)} = 0$) if $\lambda_i \neq \lambda_j$
  - can be chosen orthogonal if $\lambda_i = \lambda_j$.

- $\vec{A}$ pos. def $\Leftrightarrow$ all $\lambda_i > 0$
  pos. semidef $\Leftrightarrow$ all $\lambda_i \geq 0$
  neg def $\Leftrightarrow$ all $\lambda_i < 0$
  neg semidef $\Leftrightarrow$ all $\lambda_i \leq 0$.

- $n=2$ for simplicity (generalizes!)
  Suppose $\vec{A}$ indefinite: $\underset{\hookrightarrow \vec{w}}{\lambda_2} > 0 > \underset{\hookrightarrow \vec{v}}{\lambda_1}$

  Then " Q convex along $\vec{w}$ and concave along $\vec{v}$

  Ex: xy. $y=x$ yields x^2, convex
  $y=-x$ yields $-x^2$, concave. $\Big\}$ $\vec{0}$ is saddle!

Ex: the "previous" with $t = 1$. ($< 5+\sqrt{18}$, indef.)
Last time: eigenvalues $\underline{-4, -1, 4}$.

Ex: For every $t \in \mathbb{R}$, decide the definiteness of $\vec{A}_{t,n} = \vec{I}_n + t \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{=:\vec{E}_n}$, which has eigenvectors

$\vec{e}^{(1)} - \vec{e}^{(2)}$, $\vec{e}^{(1)} - \vec{e}^{(3)}$, $\dots$, $\vec{e}^{(1)} - \vec{e}^{(n)}$ and $\vec{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

<u>Here</u>, $\vec{e}_1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0)$, $\vec{e}_2 = (0, 1, 0, \dots)$, etc.

Calculate eigenvalues: $\vec{A}_{t,n} (\vec{e}^{(1)} - \vec{e}^{(i)})$

$$= \vec{e}^{(1)} - \vec{e}^{(i)} + t \cancel{\begin{pmatrix} \vec{1} \cdot (e^{(1)} - e^{(i)}) \\ \vdots \\ \vec{1} \cdot (\vec{e}^{(1)} - \vec{e}^{(i)}) \end{pmatrix}}$$

$\lambda_i = \underset{>0}{1}$, $i = 2, \dots$

$$\vec{A}_{t,n} \vec{1} = \vec{1} + t \begin{pmatrix} \vec{1} \cdot \vec{1} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{1} \cdot \vec{1} \end{pmatrix} = \vec{1} + t n \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

so $\lambda_1 = 1 + tn$. If $t < -\frac{1}{n}$: <u>indefinite</u>.

If we can show that we have found all n lin. indep. eigenvectors, then: pos. def for $t > -\frac{1}{n}$ and: pos. semidef, but not pos. def, for $t = -\frac{1}{n}$.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & & 0 \\ \vdots & 0 & -1 & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & 0 & \ddots & \vdots \\ & \vdots & \vdots & & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \vdots & & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Exercise: add rows $2, 3, \dots, n$ to row 1 and then col's $2, 3, \dots, n$ to col. 1. Get something $\neq 0$.

Eigenvalues, square roots, ...

Knowing the conclusion of this page, is not curriculum.

Being able to understand the calculations, <u>is</u> curriculum. Take it as exercise.

Let $\vec{\vec{V}}^{n\times n}$ have eigenvectors of $\vec{\vec{A}}^{n\times n}$ as columns.

Then $\vec{A}\vec{V} = \left(\vec{A}\vec{v}^{(1)} \,\Big|\, \cdots \,\Big|\, \vec{A}\vec{v}^{(n)} \right)$

$$= \vec{V}\vec{\Lambda} \quad \text{where } \vec{\Lambda} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

A symmetric matrix has n lin. indep eigenvectors, Stacking these into $\vec{V}$, it is invertible.

$$\vec{A} = \vec{V}\vec{\Lambda}\vec{V}^{-1}$$

High powers? $\vec{A}^{2018} = \vec{V}\vec{\Lambda}^{2018}\vec{V}^{-1}$:-)

Low powers, like ... $\frac{1}{2}$? $\vec{V}\begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \sqrt{\lambda_n} \end{pmatrix}\vec{V}^{-1}$?

Ok if $\vec{A}$. pos. semidef or pos. def.

Fact: a pos. semidef $\vec{A}$ has a unique <u>pos. semidef square root</u> $\vec{S}$. often denoted $\vec{A}^{1/2}$.

If $\vec{Y}$ = random w $E\vec{Y} = \vec{0}$, $E\vec{Y}\vec{Y}^T = \vec{A}$ invertible, what is the covar of $\vec{Z} = (\vec{A}^{-1})^{1/2}\vec{Y}$? ...

Quadratic forms under linear constraints

Consider a restriction to a subspace: $\vec{B}\vec{x} = \vec{0}$
($\vec{B}$ can be assumed to have full rank).

$Q = \vec{x}^T \vec{A} \vec{x}$ is called pos. def. subject to $\vec{B}\vec{x} = \vec{0}$
if $Q(\vec{x}) > 0$ for all $\vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$ such that $\vec{B}\vec{x} = \vec{0}$.

Pos semidef subject to $\vec{B}\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ if ...

Neg ——— " ——— ...

Neg. def ——— " ——— ...

Indef ——— " ——— ...

Fact: $\vec{A}$ pos. def $\Rightarrow$ pos. def subject to $\vec{B}\vec{x} = \vec{0}$

but not $\Leftarrow$

neg neg

But Q indefinite subject to $\vec{B}\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ $\Rightarrow$ $\vec{A}$ indef.

Application: approximate a Lagrange problem

Criteria ...? Definiteness only, not semidef.

First, in order for the following to work, the <u>leftmost</u> $m \times m$ minor of the full-rank $m \times n$ matrix $\vec{B}$ must be nonzero.

If not: re-enumerate the variables, redefine $\vec{A}$ and $\vec{B}$.

Form the bordered Hessian

$$\begin{pmatrix} \vec{O}_{m\times m} & \vec{B} \\ \vec{B}^T & \vec{A} \end{pmatrix}$$

Let b_r = the leading principal $(m+r)\times(m+r)$ minor – covering "down to variable r"

Then:

Q pos. def. subject to $\vec{B}\vec{x} = \vec{0}$

$$\Updownarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow ?$$

$(-1)^m b_r > 0$ for all $r = m+1, \ldots, n$

Q neg. def subject to $\vec{B}\vec{x} = \vec{0}$

$$\Updownarrow$$

$(-1)^r b_r > 0$ for all $r \geq m+1$.

$$\vec{A} \text{ indef.}$$

Example:
$$\vec{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \vec{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -9 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Let's be lazy. First row of $\vec{B}$ says $x_1 = 0$.
Just put $x_1 = 0$ to get the following in $\vec{y} = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}$:

$$\vec{A}_{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \vec{B}_{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \underbrace{0 \quad -9}_{\text{nonzero minor}} & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Form
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \vec{B} \\ 0 & 0 & \\ \vec{B}^T & & \vec{A} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -9 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -9 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Shall never check, remember?
2 constraints, b_1 is 3×3, shall check b_{m+1} and up, b_{m+1} is 5×5.

Cofactor exp.:
$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -9 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -9 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -9 & \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$= -81 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 81 - 4$$

$m = 2$ now, so $(-1)^m b_r > 0$, $r = 3 \ldots 3$. pos. def s.t. the constraint