子空间算法

①主成分分析 (PCA)

设XiX2···X加州练样本,每个Xi为N维。 寻找一个MXN维矩阵A,使X变为AX;即将 X的维度由极降到M。

PCA的要求:

$$D A = \begin{bmatrix} -a_1 - \\ -a_2 - \\ \vdots \\ -a_m - \end{bmatrix}$$
其中 a_i 为 $I \times N$ 维。

②
$$aiaj = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j 时 \\ 0 & i\neq j 时 \end{cases}$$
 (正交性)

③方差最大。

即: @ 寻找 a, 使

maximize $\sum_{i=1}^{p} a_i(x_i-\overline{x})(x_i-\overline{x})^T a_i^T = a_i \sum a_i^T$

Subject to: $a_i a_i^T = 1$

其中 $\Sigma = \sum_{i=1}^{P} (X_i - \overline{X})(X_i - \overline{X})^T$ 为协强矩阵

按格即日乘子法:

$$E(a_i) = a_i \sum a_i^T + \lambda (a_i a_i^T - 1)$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial a_i} = \sum a_i^T - \lambda a_i^T = 0 \Rightarrow \sum a_i^T = \lambda a_i^T$$

$$i \hat{m} \quad a_i \sum a_i^T = a_i (\lambda a_i^T) = \lambda$$

因此,入为∑的最大特征值,QT为最大特征值对应的

① 求 a2, a2 满足条件为:

Maximize
$$\sum_{i=1}^{p} ||a_2(x_i - \overline{x})||^2$$
S.b.
$$a_2 a_2 = 1$$

 $a_2 a_1^T = 0$

拉格郎日乘子法:

$$E(a_2) = a_2 \sum a_2^T - \lambda (a_2 a_2^T - 1) - \beta a_4 a_2^T$$

$$= \sum E(a_2) = a_2 \sum a_2^T - \lambda (a_2 a_2^T - 1) - \beta a_4 a_2^T$$

$$\frac{\partial E(a_2)}{\partial a_2} = \sum a_2^T - \lambda a_2^T - \beta a_1^T = 0$$

市先证明β=0,这是因为:

$$(\Sigma a_2^T - \lambda a_2^T - \beta a_i^T)^T = 0$$

$$a_2 \sum_{i=1}^{T} - \lambda a_2 - \beta a_1 = 0$$

又由于 至下= 三, 即

$$a_2\Sigma - \lambda a_2 - \beta a_1 = 0$$

两边乘以。QIT,得:

$$a_{2} \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{n} - \lambda a_{2} a_{i}^{T} - \beta a_{i} a_{i}^{T}}_{11} = 0$$

$$\lambda a_{1}^{T} \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{n} - \lambda a_{2} a_{i}^{T} - \beta a_{i} a_{i}^{T}}_{11} = 0$$

FERT 21 azar - X azar - 13=0 国此β=0

$$\frac{\partial E(a_2)}{\partial a_2} = \Sigma a_2^T - \lambda a_2^T = 0$$

因此 2 入为 三的第二大特征值, 02 下为 Σ第二大特征值对应的特征向量。

© Q3为至第三大特征值对应的特征向量,依次

$$M = U S V^T$$
 $n \times p$
 $n \times n \times p$
 $p \times p$

证明:UT为MMT的特征向量,VT为(MTM)的特征向量。

则有:
$$(MMT)UT = S^2UT$$

则有:
$$(MTM)VT = S^2VT$$

$$\mathcal{M} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ X_1 - M & X_2 - M & X_3 - M & \cdots & X_p - M \end{bmatrix}$$
 nst

$$\sum_{n \times n} = M M^{T}$$

$$n \times p p \times n$$

UT为特征何量,SZ对角线元季为特征值。

Linear Discriminant Analysis

②两类闷题:

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{U}}_{1} = \frac{1}{N_{1}} \sum_{X \in C_{1}} \widetilde{X} \qquad \widetilde{\mathcal{U}}_{2} = \frac{1}{N_{2}} \sum_{X \in C_{2}} \widetilde{X}$$

$$\widetilde{S_1} = \sum_{\mathbf{x} \in C_1} (\widehat{\mathbf{x}} - \widetilde{\mathbf{u}_1})^{\mathsf{T}} (\widehat{\mathbf{x}} - \widetilde{\mathbf{u}_1})$$

$$\widetilde{S}_{\lambda} = \sum_{X \in C_{\lambda}} (\widetilde{X} - \widetilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\lambda})^{T} (\widetilde{X} - \widetilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\lambda})$$

$$||\mathcal{M}_1 - \mathcal{M}_2||^2 = W[(\mathcal{M}_1 - \mathcal{M}_2)(\mathcal{M}_1 - \mathcal{M}_2)^T]W^T$$
 $E = \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{x \in C} X \qquad \mathcal{M}_2 = \frac{1}{N_2} \sum_{x \in C} X$

$$\widetilde{S_1}^2 = W \left[\sum_{X \in C_1} (X - u_1) (X - u_1)^T \right] W^T$$

$$\widehat{S}_{2}^{2} = W \left[\sum_{X \in C_{2}} (X - \mathcal{U}_{2}) (X - \mathcal{U}_{2})^{T} \right] W^{T}$$

液
$$S_B = (u_1 - u_2) (u_1 - u_2)^T$$

$$S_{W} = \sum_{X \in C_{1}} (X - \mu_{1})(X - \mu_{1})^{T} + \sum_{X \in C_{2}} (X - \mu_{2})(X - \mu_{2})^{T}$$

最大化:
$$E(W) = \frac{WS_BW^T}{WS_WW^T}$$

$$\frac{\partial E(w)}{\partial w} = 0 \implies$$

$$WSwW^{T}$$
. $SBW^{T} - WSBW^{T}$. $SwW^{T} = 0$
 $SBW^{T} - \frac{(WSBW^{T})}{(WSWW^{T})} SwW^{T} = 0$

$$S_BW^T = CS_WW^T$$

 $(S_W^{-1}S_B)W^T = CW^T$

③ 多类闷题

如果有C类,则我们要找C-1个方向。

$$S_i = \sum_{x \in c_i} (x - \mu_i) (x - \mu_i)^T$$

$$S_W = \sum_{i=1}^{C} S_i$$

$$S_B = \sum_{i=1}^C Ni(\mu_i - \mu)(\mu_i - \mu)^T$$
 (#C-1)