

$$B = Z^T Z \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}, \quad b_{ij} = \vec{z}_i^T \vec{z}_j \quad (\text{注意 } Z \in \mathbb{R}^{d' \times m}, d' \leq d)$$

令高维距离 = 低维欧氏距离 (MDS算法前提)

$$\text{得到式(1), 即 } \text{dist}_{ij}^2 = \|\vec{z}_i - \vec{z}_j\|^2 = \|\vec{z}_i\|^2 + \|\vec{z}_j\|^2 - 2\vec{z}_i^T \vec{z}_j \\ = b_{ii} + b_{jj} - 2b_{ij}$$

由此可得  $b_{ij} = -\frac{1}{2}(\text{dist}_{ij}^2 - b_{ii} - b_{jj})$  ..... \*

另有  $B = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{z}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \vec{z}_m^T \end{bmatrix} [\vec{z}_1 \cdots \vec{z}_m] = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{z}_1^T \vec{z}_1 & \vec{z}_1^T \vec{z}_2 & \cdots & \vec{z}_1^T \vec{z}_m \\ \vec{z}_2^T \vec{z}_1 & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vec{z}_m^T \vec{z}_1 & \vec{z}_m^T \vec{z}_2 & \cdots & \vec{z}_m^T \vec{z}_m \end{bmatrix}$  → 和为零向量 (Z被中心化)

令  $\vec{p} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \vec{z}_i$  (为样本均值向量.)

红框中式子  $(\vec{z}_i - \vec{p})^T \sum_{i=1}^m (\vec{z}_i - \vec{p}) = (\vec{z}_i - \vec{p})^T \left[ \sum_{i=1}^m \vec{z}_i - m\vec{p} \right]$  与  $\vec{p}$  无关,  $\vec{p}$  可提出来. "0"

由此可知 矩阵  $B$  中 横行之和 为零向量, 纵列之和 也为零向量.

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$$\sum_{j=1}^m b_{ij} = 0$$

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$$\sum_{i=1}^m b_{ij} = 0$$



令  $\text{tr}(\cdot)$  表示矩阵的迹, 即  $\text{tr}(B) = \sum_{i=1}^m \|\vec{z}_i\|_2^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m b_{ii}$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^m \text{dist}_{ij}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m (b_{ii} + \underbrace{b_{jj}}_{\text{与 } i \text{ 无关, 提出}} - 2 \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m b_{ij}}_{\text{tr}(B)}) \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^m \text{dist}_{ij}^2 = \text{tr}(B) + m b_{jj} \quad \dots \dots (2)$$

同理,  $\sum_{j=1}^m \text{dist}_{ij}^2 = \sum_{j=1}^m (b_{ii} + b_{jj} - 2 b_{ij}) = m b_{ii} + \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^m b_{jj}}_{\text{tr}(B)} - 2 \sum_{j=1}^m b_{ij} \quad \text{--- (3)}$

$$\therefore \sum_{j=1}^m \text{dist}_{ij}^2 = \text{tr}(B) + m b_{ii} \quad \dots \dots (3)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m \text{dist}_{ij}^2 \stackrel{(\text{由 } 2)}{=} \sum_{i=1}^m (\text{tr}(B) + m b_{ii}) = m \text{tr}(B) + m \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m b_{ii}}_{=\text{tr}(B)} \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m \text{dist}_{ij}^2 = 2m \text{tr}(B) \quad \dots \dots (4)$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{定义}}} \quad \text{dist}_{i \cdot}^2 = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m \text{dist}_{ij}^2 \stackrel{(\text{由 } 2)}{=} \frac{1}{m} \text{tr}(B) + b_{jj}$$

$$\text{dist}_{\cdot j}^2 = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \text{dist}_{ij}^2 \stackrel{(\text{由 } 3)}{=} \frac{1}{m} \text{tr}(B) + b_{ii}$$

$$\text{dist}_{\cdot \cdot}^2 = \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m \text{dist}_{ij}^2 \stackrel{(\text{由 } 4)}{=} \frac{2}{m} \text{tr}(B)$$

因此 (P1) 中的 \* 式 可写为

(P3)

$$b_{ij} = -\frac{1}{2} (dist_{ij}^2 - \underline{b_{ii}} - \underline{b_{jj}})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left( dist_{ij}^2 - \left( \underline{dist_{\cdot j}^2 - \frac{1}{m} tr(B)} \right) - \left( \underline{dist_{i \cdot}^2 - \frac{1}{m} tr(B)} \right) \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left( dist_{ij}^2 - dist_{\cdot j}^2 - dist_{i \cdot}^2 + \frac{2}{m} tr(B) \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (dist_{ij}^2 - dist_{i \cdot}^2 - dist_{\cdot j}^2 + dist_{\cdot \cdot}^2)$$