2.2 Fill Feet Living

## 1.2.1 向量范数与矩阵范数

1.2.1 向量范数与矩阵范数

$$\mathbf{x} := (\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n)^T = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \langle x, y \rangle := \mathbf{x}^T y = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i.$$

定义: 称映射 $\|\cdot\|: R^n \to R \to R^n$ 上的范数,当且仅当:

- $(1) \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n, ||x|| \ge 0$ 且 ||x|| = 0当且仅当x=0;
- (2)  $\forall x \in R^n, a \in R, ||ax|| = |a| ||x||.$
- $(3) \forall x, y \in R^n, ||x + y|| \le ||x|| + ||y||.$

#### 常用范数

$$l_1$$
-范数: $||x||_1 := \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|;$ 

$$l_2$$
-范数:  $\|\mathbf{x}\|_2 = \sqrt{x^T x} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2};$ 

$$l_{\infty}$$
-范数:  $\|\mathbf{x}\|_{\infty} = \max\{|\mathbf{x}_{i}|: i \in \{1,2,\dots,n\}\};$ 

$$l_p$$
-范数:  $\|\mathbf{x}\|_p = (\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}, p \in [1, \infty);$ 

椭球范数:
$$\|x\|_A := \sqrt{x^T A x}, \forall x \in R^n(A$$
为正定矩阵)

范数间的关系:
$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_{\infty} \leq \|\mathbf{x}\|_{1} \leq n \|\mathbf{x}\|_{\infty}$$
;

**命题**:假设 $\|\cdot\|_{\alpha}$  和 $\|\cdot\|_{\beta}$  是定义在 $R^n$ 上的任意两种范数,那么总存在两个正数 $\xi_1$ , $\xi_2$ 使得对任意 $x \in R^n$ 都有 $\xi_1 \|x\|_{\alpha} \le \|x\|_{\beta} \le \xi_2 \|x\|_{\alpha}$ 

定义1.2.2(矩阵范数)称映射 $\|\cdot\|: R^{n \times n} \to R$ 上的范数, 当且仅当它具有一下性质:

- (1)对 $\forall A \in R^{n \times n}, ||A|| \ge 0, 且 ||A|| = 0 当 且 仅 当 A = 0;$
- $(2)\forall A \in R^{n \times n}, \forall \alpha \in R, \|\alpha A\| = |\alpha| \|A\|;$
- $(3) \forall A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, ||A + B|| \le ||A|| + ||B||.$

#### 常用矩阵范数

诱导范数:
$$\|A\| := \max_{x \in R^n \setminus \{0\}} \frac{\|Ax\|}{\|x\|}$$
列范数: $\|A\|_1 = \max\{\sum_{i=1}^n \left|a_{ij}\right| | j \in \{1,2,\cdots,n\}\};$ 
行范数: $\|A\|_{\infty} = \max\{\sum_{j=1}^n \left|a_{ij}\right| | i \in \{1,2,\cdots,n\}\};$ 
谱范数: $\|A\|_2 = \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(A^TA)}(\lambda_{\max}$ 表示矩阵的最大特征值);
Frobenius 范数: $\|A\|_F = \sqrt{Tr(A^TA)}(Tr(\cdot)$ 表示矩阵的迹)
相容性: $\|AB\| \le \|A\| \|B\|; \|Ax\| \le \|A\| \|x\|$ 

#### 几个常用不等式

Cauchy - Schwarz不等式:  $\forall x, y \in R^n, |x^T y| \le ||x||_2 ||y||_2$  且等号成立当且仅当x和y线性相关;

广义Cauchy-Schwarz不等式: 设 $A \in R^{n \times n}$ 正定,则对  $\forall x, y \in R^n, |x^T y| \le ||x||_A ||y||_{A^{-1}};$ 

Young不等式: 设p,q > 1且 $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ ,如果 $a,b \in R$ ,则

$$|ab| \le \frac{|a|^p}{p} + \frac{|b|^q}{q}$$
 (`="成立当且仅当 $|a|^p = |b|^q$ );

 $\ddot{H}$ older不等式:  $\forall x, y \in R^n$ ,

$$|x^{T}y| \le ||x||_{p} ||y||_{q} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_{i}|^{p}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |y|^{q}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}}$$

$$\sharp + p, q > 1 \stackrel{!}{=} \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1;$$

*Minkowski*不等式:  $\forall x, y \in R^n, p \in [1, \infty)$ 

$$\|x+y\|^p \le \|x\|^p + \|y\|^p = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |y|^q\right)^{\frac{1}{q}}.$$

# 1.2.2 函数的可微性

#### 函数的可微性

- 1、连续、连续可微、二次连续可微:
  - (1) f在F上连续( $f \in C$ ): 给定函数 $f : F \subseteq R^n$ ,如果f在每一点 $x \in F$ 连续;

  - (3) f在F上二次连续可微( $f \in C^2$ ): 若在每一点 $x \in F$ 处,每一个二阶偏导数 $\frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$   $(i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\})$  存在且连续。

- 2 梯度、海塞阵(Hesse):
  - (1) 梯度:

设 $f: F \subseteq R^n \to R$ 是一阶连续可微的,则f在x处的一阶偏导数(f在x处的梯度)

$$\nabla f(x) = \left(\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_n}\right)^T$$

(2) 海塞阵(Hesse):

设f是二阶连续可微的,则f在x处的二阶导数(f在x处的Hesse阵)

$$\nabla^{2} f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} & \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{1} \partial x_{2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{1} \partial x_{n}} \\ \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{2} \partial x_{1}} & \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{2}^{2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{2} \partial x_{n}} \\ \vdots & & & \\ \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{n} \partial x_{1}} & \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{n} \partial x_{2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{n}^{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{i} \partial x_{j}} \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

注: 二次函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^T A x + b^T x + c$ ,其中 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, b \in \mathbb{R}^n, c \in \mathbb{R}$ ,则

$$\nabla f(x) = Ax + b, \quad \nabla^2 f(x) = A$$

### (3) 多变量向量值函数的Jacobi阵:

设多变量向量值函数  $F: F \subseteq R^n \to R^m$ 在 $x \in F$  处连续可微,则F在 $x \in F$  处的一阶导数为

$$F'(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F_1(x)}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial F_1(x)}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial F_1(x)}{\partial x_n} \\ \frac{\partial F_2(x)}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial F_2(x)}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial F_2(x)}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & & & \\ \frac{\partial F_m(x)}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial F_m(x)}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial F_m(x)}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F_i(x)}{\partial x_j} \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$

称为F在x处的Jacobi阵.

例: 设多变量向量值函数F(x) = Ax,其中 $A \in R^{m \times n}$ ,则Jacobi阵为 F'(x) = A.

**河** 求函数 $f(x) = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 - 2x_1x_2 - 4x_1 + 3$ 的梯度与Hesse阵。

解: (法1) 
$$\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_1} = 2x_1 - 2x_2 - 4; \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_2} = 4x_2 - 2x_1;$$

所以
$$\nabla f(x) = (2x_1 - 2x_2 - 4, 4x_2 - 2x_1)^T$$
.

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_1^2} = 2; \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} = -2; \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} = -2; \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_2^2} = 4;$$

所以
$$\partial^2 f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
.

(注2) 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^{T}\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}x + \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}^{T}x + 3;$$

$$\nabla f(x) = Ax + b = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 - 2x_2 - 4 \\ -2x_1 + 4x_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\partial^2 f(x) = A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

**୭** 求函数 $f(x) = (x_2 - x_1^2)^2 + (1 + x_1)^2$ 的梯度与Hesse阵。

解: 
$$\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_1} = 2(x_2 - x_1^2)(-2x_1) + 2(1+x_1); \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_2} = 2(x_2 - x_1^2);$$
所以又 $f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 2(x_2 - x_1^2)(-2x_1) + 2(1+x_1) \\ 2(x_2 - x_1^2) \end{pmatrix};$ 

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_1^2} = 12x_1^2 - 4x_2 + 2; \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} = -4x_1; \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_2^2} = 2;$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2} = \begin{pmatrix} 12x_1^2 - 4x_2 + 2 & -4x_1 \\ -4x_1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

**倒**求向量值函数 $F(x) = (e^{x_1x_2} + 3\sin x_2, 1 + x_2^2\cos x_1)^T$ 的Jacobi阵。

解: 
$$F'(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F_1(x)}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial F_1(x)}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial F_2(x)}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial F_2(x)}{\partial x_2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 e^{x_1 x_2} & x_1 e^{x_1 x_2} + 3\cos x_2 \\ -x_2^2 \sin x_1 & 2x_2 \cos x_1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

3 多变量实值函数的中值定理、泰勒公式

定理1.2.1 设 $f: \mathbf{F} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ ,且 $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}^* \in \mathbf{F}$ ,如果f是一阶连续可微的,则

- (1) 存在 $\alpha \in (0,1)$  使得:  $f(x) = f(x^*) + \nabla f(\xi)^T (x x^*)$ 其中 $\xi = x^* + \alpha(x - x^*)$
- (2) f在x\*处有一阶Taylor公式:

$$f(x) = f(x^*) + \nabla f(x^*)^T (x - x^*) + O(\|x - x^*\|)$$

如果f在F上是二阶连续可微的,则

(3) 存在 $\alpha$  ∈ (0,1) 使得:

(4) f在x\*处有二阶Taylor公式:

$$f(x) = f(x^*) + \nabla f(x^*)^T (x - x^*) + \frac{1}{2} (x - x^*)^T \nabla f^2(x^*) (x - x^*) + o(\|x - x^*\|^2)$$

**证明**: 引入函数 $\phi(t) = f(x^* + t(x - x^*)), 则 \phi(0) = f(x^*), \phi(1) = f(x).$  由f(x)二阶连续可微知:  $\phi(t)$ 二阶连续可微且

$$\phi'(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial f(x^* + t(x - x^*))}{\partial x_i} (x_i - x_i^*) = \nabla f(x^* + t(x - x^*))^T (x - x^*),$$

$$\phi''(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^{2} f(x^{*} + t(x - x^{*}))}{\partial x_{i} \partial x_{j}} (x_{j} - x_{j}^{*}) \right) (x_{i} - x_{i}^{*})$$

$$= (x - x^*)^T \nabla^2 f(x^* + t(x - x^*))(x - x^*).$$

利用一元函数的Taylor展开式得:

$$\phi(1) = \phi(0) + \phi'(\alpha); \quad \phi(1) = \phi(0) + \phi'(0) + \frac{1}{2}\phi''(\beta), \not\exists \exists \alpha, \beta \in (0,1).$$

因此(1),(3)得证。

记
$$y := \frac{x - x^*}{\|x - x^*\|}, \gamma = \|x - x^*\|.$$
令 $g(\gamma) := f(x^* + \gamma y)$ 则

$$g(\gamma) = f(x); g(0) = f(x^*); g'(0)\gamma = \nabla f(x^*)^T (x - x^*);$$

$$g''(0)\gamma^2 = (x-x^*)\nabla^2 f(x^*)(x-x^*).$$

由一元函数的Taylor展开公式得:

$$g(\gamma) = g(0) + g'(0)\gamma + o(\gamma),$$

$$g(\gamma) = g(0) + g'(0)\gamma + \frac{1}{2}g''(0)\gamma^2 + o(\gamma^2).$$

因此(2)(4)得证。