

矩阵求导笔记

Notes 01:

标量函数: 输出为标量的函数

eg: 1. $f(x) = x^2 \quad \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

2. $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 \quad \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

向量函数: 输出为向量的函数

eg: 1. $f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(x) = x \\ f_2(x) = x^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$
 $x \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ x^2 \end{bmatrix}$

2. $f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} f_{11}(x) = x_1 + x_2 & f_{12}(x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 \\ f_{21}(x) = x_1^3 + x_2^3 & f_{22}(x) = x_1^4 + x_2^4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$
 $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_2 & x_1^2 + x_2^2 \\ x_1^3 + x_2^3 & x_1^4 + x_2^4 \end{bmatrix}$

矩阵求导的本质:

设 A, B 分别为两矩阵, 则 $\frac{dA}{dB}$ = 矩阵 A 中的每一个元素对矩阵 B 中的每一个元素求导

A	B	$\frac{dA}{dB}$
形状: 1×1	1×1	1×1
形状: $1 \times p$	$1 \times n$	$p \times n$
形状: $q \times p$	$m \times n$	$p \times q \times m \times n$

Notes 02:

两大法则: 标量不变, 向量拉伸
 $\gamma/f(x)$ 横向往左, x 纵向往左 (分母布局下)

eg 1: 设 $f(x)$ 是标量函数, x 是向量 即 $f(x) = f(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$, $x = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]^T$, 求 $\frac{df(x)}{dx}$

此时 $f(x)$ 是标量函数, 不需拉伸, x 纵向往左指将 x 表示成列向量的形式, 实际是将多元函数的偏导写成列向量

$$\frac{df(x)}{dx} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{df(x)}{dx_1} \\ \frac{df(x)}{dx_2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{df(x)}{dx_n} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} x.shape = (n,) \\ f(x).shape = (1) \end{matrix} \longrightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx}.shape = (n,)$$

eg 2: 设 $f(x)$ 是向量函数, x 为标量, 即 $f(x) = [f_1(x), f_2(x), f_3(x), \dots, f_n(x)]^T$

此时 $f(x)$ 是向量, 需横向拉伸, 写成行向量的形式, x 为标量不变

$$\frac{df(x)}{dx} = \left[\frac{df_1(x)}{dx}, \frac{df_2(x)}{dx}, \dots, \frac{df_n(x)}{dx} \right]$$

eg 3: 设 $f(x)$, x 均为向量, 即 $f(x) = [f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_n(x)]^T$, $x = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]^T$

① 第一步, $f(x)$ 为向量, 则先进行横向拉伸

$f(x)$ 对 x 求导即 $f(x)$ 中每个元素分别对 x 求导, 即:

$$\frac{df(x)}{dx} = \left[\frac{\partial f_1(x)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f_2(x)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f_3(x)}{\partial x}, \dots, \frac{\partial f_n(x)}{\partial x} \right]$$

② $f(x)$ 中的元素 $f_i(x)$ 为标量, 第一步先用 $f_i(x)$ 对 x 求导

即

$$\frac{df_i(x)}{dx} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_i(x)}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial f_i(x)}{\partial x_2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_i(x)}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{类似 eg 2, } f_i(x) \text{ 为标量, } x \text{ 为向量, } x \text{ 纵向拉伸为列向量}$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{df(x)}{dx} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1(x)}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2(x)}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_3(x)}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_n(x)}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial f_1(x)}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2(x)}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_3(x)}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_n(x)}{\partial x_2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_1(x)}{\partial x_n} & \frac{\partial f_2(x)}{\partial x_n} & \frac{\partial f_3(x)}{\partial x_n} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_n(x)}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{求导结果为 } n \times n \text{ 的形状.}$$

Notes 03:

eg 1: $f(x) = A^T x = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i$, $A = [a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times 1}$, $x = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times 1}$

求 $\frac{df(x)}{dx}$, 即标量函数对向量求导

$$\frac{df(x)}{dx} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial (a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + \dots + a_n x_n)}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial (a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + \dots + a_n x_n)}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} = A$$

公式总结1: $\frac{dA^T \cdot x}{dx} = \frac{dx^T \cdot A}{dx} = A$

eg2: $f(x) = x^T \cdot A \cdot x$ (二次型形式), 其中 $x = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]^T$, $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}, a_{12}, \dots, a_{1n} \\ a_{21}, a_{22}, \dots, a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}, a_{n2}, \dots, a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$
 求 $\frac{df(x)}{dx}$

分析: $f(x) = x^T \cdot A \cdot x$, 其中 x 为 $(n \times 1)$, A 为 $(n \times n)$, 即 $f(x)$ 为 1×1 的标量函数

$f(x) = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n] \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}, a_{12}, \dots, a_{1n} \\ a_{21}, a_{22}, \dots, a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}, a_{n2}, \dots, a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i x_j$

$\frac{df(x)}{dx} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial (\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i x_j)}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial (\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i x_j)}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} x_j + \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} x_i \\ \sum_{j=1}^n a_{2j} x_j + \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i2} x_i \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^n a_{nj} x_j + \sum_{i=1}^n a_{in} x_i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} x_j \\ \sum_{j=1}^n a_{2j} x_j \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^n a_{nj} x_j \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} x_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i2} x_i \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_{in} x_i \end{bmatrix}$

$= \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \dots & a_{n1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = AX + A^T X$

公式总结2: $\frac{dx^T A x}{dx} = (A + A^T) x$

Notes 04:

1. 两种布局 $\begin{cases} \text{分母布局} & (Y \text{ 横向往左}, X \text{ 纵向往右}) \\ \text{分子布局} & (X \text{ 横向往左}, Y \text{ 纵向往右}) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{求导后元素的排列方式不同}$
 $(\text{分母布局})^T = \text{分子布局}$

eg1: $f(x) = x^T \cdot x$, 其中 $x = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]^T$

x 的形状为 $n \times 1$ 列向量, 即 $x^T \cdot x = 1 \times 1$. $f(x)$ 为标量
 $(1 \times n) (n \times 1)$

分子布局: x 横向往左 $\frac{df(x)}{dx} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix} = [2x_1, 2x_2, \dots, 2x_n] = 2x^T$

分母布局: x 以向量为

$$\frac{df(x)}{dx} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{df(x)}{dx_1} \\ \frac{df(x)}{dx_2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{df(x)}{dx_n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{d \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{dx_1} \\ 2x_2 \\ \vdots \\ 2x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 \\ 2x_2 \\ \vdots \\ 2x_n \end{bmatrix} = 2X$$

eg 2: 设 $U = [u_1(x), u_2(x), \dots, u_n(x)]_{n \times 1}^T$, $V = [v_1(x), v_2(x), v_3(x), \dots, v_n(x)]_{n \times 1}^T$
 $X = [x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n]_{n \times 1}^T$

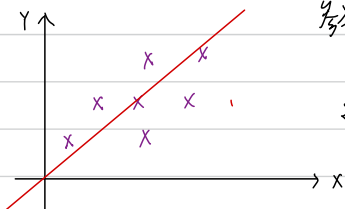
① $\frac{dU^T V}{dx} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \cdot V + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} U$ 矩阵求导的乘法公式

② $\frac{d(V+U)}{dx} = \frac{dV}{dx} + \frac{dU}{dx}$ 矩阵求导的加法公式

Notes 05:

最小二乘法 (以分母布局推导) 样本: $X = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]^T$, $Y = [y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n]^T$

参数: $W = [w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n]^T$



损失函数 $L = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_i^T W)^2$ $\xrightarrow{\text{向量} W} (Y - XW)^T \cdot (Y - XW)$
 优化目标: 使损失函数最小.

$$L = (Y - XW)^T \cdot (Y - XW)$$

$$= (Y^T - W^T X^T) (Y - XW)$$

$$= Y^T Y - Y^T XW - W^T X^T Y - W^T X^T \cdot XW$$

$$= Y^T Y - 2Y^T XW - W^T X^T XW$$

由于 $(Y^T X W)^T = W^T X^T Y$ 且

$(Y^T XW)$ 为一个标量, 即 $Y^T XW = W^T X^T Y$

$$\frac{dL(x)}{dW} = \frac{dY^T Y}{dW} - \underbrace{2 \frac{dY^T X W}{dW}}_{\text{red}} - \underbrace{\frac{dW^T X^T X W}{dW}}_{\text{red}}$$

套公式① $\frac{dA^T X}{dX} = \frac{dX^T A}{dX} = A$

套公式② $\frac{dX^T A X}{dX} = (A + A^T) X$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}_{n \times 1} - 2(Y^T X)^T - (X^T X + X^T X) W$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{dL(W)}{dW} = -2X^T Y + 2X^T X W = 0 \quad \text{即 } X^T Y = X^T X W \Rightarrow \hat{W} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y$$