矩阵导数

1. 矩阵 Y=F(x)对标量 x 求导

相当于每个元素求导数

$$\frac{d\mathbf{Y}}{dx} = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{df_{11}(x)}{dx} & \frac{df_{12}(x)}{dx} & \cdots & \frac{df_{1n}(x)}{dx} \\
\frac{df_{21}(x)}{dx} & \frac{df_{22}(x)}{dx} & \cdots & \frac{df_{2n}(x)}{dx} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
\frac{df_{m1}(x)}{dx} & \frac{df_{m2}(x)}{dx} & \cdots & \frac{df_{mn}(x)}{dx}
\end{bmatrix}$$

2. 标量 y 对列向量 x 求导

注意与上面不同,这次括号内是求偏导,对 m×l 向量求导后还是 m×l 向量

$$y = f(\mathbf{x}) \to \frac{dy}{d\mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_m} \end{bmatrix}$$

3. 行向量 y^T 对列向量 x 求导

注意 $1 \times n$ 向量对 $m \times l$ 向量求导后是 $m \times n$ 矩阵。 将 v 的每一列对 x 求偏导,将各列构成一个矩阵。

$$\frac{d\mathbf{y}^{T}}{d\mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial f_{1}(x)}{\partial x_{1}} & \frac{\partial f_{2}(x)}{\partial x_{1}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_{n}(x)}{\partial x_{1}} \\
\frac{\partial f_{1}(x)}{\partial x_{2}} & \frac{\partial f_{2}(x)}{\partial x_{2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_{n}(x)}{\partial x_{2}} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
\frac{\partial f_{1}(x)}{\partial x_{m}} & \frac{\partial f_{2}(x)}{\partial x_{m}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_{n}(x)}{\partial x_{m}}
\end{bmatrix}$$

重要结论:

$$\frac{d\mathbf{x}^{T}}{d\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{I}$$
$$\frac{d(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x})^{T}}{d\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{A}^{T}$$

4. 列向量 y 对行向量 x^T 求导

转化为行向量 \mathbf{y}^{T} 对列向量 \mathbf{x} 的导数,然后转置。 注意 $m \times 1$ 向量对 $1 \times n$ 向量求导结果为 $m \times n$ 矩阵。

$$\frac{d\mathbf{y}}{d\mathbf{x}^{T}} = \left(\frac{d\mathbf{y}^{T}}{d\mathbf{x}}\right)^{T} = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial f_{1}(x)}{\partial x_{1}} & \frac{\partial f_{2}(x)}{\partial x_{1}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_{m}(x)}{\partial x_{1}}
\end{bmatrix}^{T}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{y}}{\partial \mathbf{x}^{T}} = \left(\frac{d\mathbf{y}^{T}}{d\mathbf{x}}\right)^{T} = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial f_{1}(x)}{\partial x_{2}} & \frac{\partial f_{2}(x)}{\partial x_{2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_{m}(x)}{\partial x_{2}}
\\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots
\\
\frac{\partial f_{1}(x)}{\partial x_{n}} & \frac{\partial f_{2}(x)}{\partial x_{n}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_{m}(x)}{\partial x_{n}}
\end{bmatrix}^{T}$$

重要结论:

$$\frac{d\mathbf{x}}{d\mathbf{x}^T} = \mathbf{I}$$
$$\frac{d(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x})}{d\mathbf{x}^T} = \mathbf{A}$$

5. 向量积对列向量 x 求导运算法则

注意与标量求导有点不同。

$$\frac{d(\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{v})}{d\mathbf{x}} = \frac{d(\mathbf{u}^T)}{d\mathbf{x}} \cdot \mathbf{v} + \frac{d(\mathbf{v}^T)}{d\mathbf{x}} \cdot \mathbf{u}$$

重要结论:

$$\frac{d(\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x})}{d\mathbf{x}} = \frac{d(\mathbf{x}^T)}{d\mathbf{x}} \cdot \mathbf{x} + \frac{d(\mathbf{x}^T)}{d\mathbf{x}} \cdot \mathbf{x} = 2\mathbf{x}$$

$$\frac{d(\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x})}{d\mathbf{x}} = \frac{d(\mathbf{x}^T)}{d\mathbf{x}} \cdot \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} + \frac{d(\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A}^T)}{d\mathbf{x}} \cdot \mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^T) \mathbf{x}$$

6. 矩阵 Y 对列向量 x 求导

将Y对x的每一个分量求偏导,构成一个超向量。 注意该向量的每一个元素都是一个矩阵。

$$\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) \to \frac{d\mathbf{Y}}{d\mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial x_2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial x_m} \end{bmatrix}$$

7. 标量 y 对矩阵 X 的导数

类似标量 y 对列向量 \mathbf{x} 的导数,把 \mathbf{y} 对每个 \mathbf{X} 的元素求偏导,不用转置。

$$\frac{dy}{d\mathbf{X}} = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{11}} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{12}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{1n}} \\
\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{21}} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{22}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{2n}} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{m1}} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{m2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{mn}}
\end{bmatrix}$$

重要结论:

$$\frac{d(\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{X} \mathbf{v})}{d\mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}^T$$

$$\frac{d(\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} \mathbf{u})}{d\mathbf{X}} = 2\mathbf{X} \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u}^T$$

$$\frac{d[(\mathbf{X} \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v})^T (\mathbf{X} \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v})]}{d\mathbf{X}} = 2(\mathbf{X} \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}) \mathbf{u}^T$$

8. 矩阵 Y 对矩阵 X 的导数

将 Y 的每个元素对 X 求导, 然后排在一起形成超级矩阵。