矩阵求导

圆眼睛的阿凡提哥哥

2020 年 11 月 30 日

标量、向量、矩阵间的求导共有 9 种可能：

∂标量/∂标量	∂标量/∂向量	∂标量/∂矩阵
∂向量/∂标量	∂向量/∂向量	∂向量/∂矩阵
∂矩阵/∂标量	∂矩阵/∂向量	∂矩阵/∂矩阵

表 1: 9 种求导情形

∂标量/∂标量就是我们熟悉的单变量微积分，∂向量/∂矩阵、∂矩阵/∂向量、∂矩阵/∂矩阵会涉及高阶张量，处理更为麻烦，因此本文只考虑剩下的 5 种情形。

设 $\boldsymbol{u} \in \mathbb{R}^l$，$\mathbf{U} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$，则向量、矩阵对标量求导的定义为

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial x} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial x} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u_{11}}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u_{12}}{\partial x} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u_{1n}}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial u_{21}}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u_{22}}{\partial x} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u_{2n}}{\partial x} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial u_{m1}}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u_{m2}}{\partial x} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u_{mn}}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix}$$

设 $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^l$，$\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$，则标量对向量、矩阵求导的定义为

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_l} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{11}} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{21}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{m1}} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{12}} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{22}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{m2}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{1n}} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{2n}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{mn}} \end{bmatrix}$$

即向量、矩阵对标量求导的结果与分子尺寸相同，标量对向量、矩阵求导的结果与分母的转置尺寸相同。向量对向量求导的定义为 Jacobian 矩阵：

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_l} \\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_l} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial x_l} \end{bmatrix}$$

即行数与分子尺寸相同、列数与分母尺寸相同。

以上即为分子布局，其好处是链式法则跟单变量微积分中的顺序一样，坏处是计算标量值函数 $f(\boldsymbol{x})$ 关于向量变量 $\boldsymbol{x}$ 的梯度时要多做一个转置：$\nabla f=(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}})^\top$，因为我们更习惯梯度是列向量。分母布局的结果均是分子布局的转置，好处就是算梯度时不用做转置，坏处就是链式法则的顺序要完全反过来。

1 基本结果

以下结果根据定义和单变量微积分的求导法则都是显然的。

单变量微积分中常量的导数为零

$$\frac{\partial a}{\partial x}=0$$

类似的这里有

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{a}}{\partial x}=\mathbf{0},\quad \frac{\partial a}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}=\mathbf{0}^\top,\quad \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{a}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}=\mathbf{0},\quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial x}=\mathbf{0},\quad \frac{\partial a}{\partial \mathbf{X}}=\mathbf{0}^\top$$

单变量微积分中常数标量乘的求导法则为

$$\frac{\partial au}{\partial x}=a\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

类似的这里有

$$\frac{\partial a\boldsymbol{u}}{\partial x}=a\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial x},\quad \frac{\partial au}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}=a\frac{\partial u}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}},\quad \frac{\partial a\boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}=a\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}},\quad \frac{\partial a\mathbf{U}}{\partial x}=a\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial x},\quad \frac{\partial au}{\partial \mathbf{X}}=a\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{X}}$$

单变量微积分中加法的求导法则为

$$\frac{\partial (u+v)}{\partial x}=\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}+\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

类似的这里有

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{\partial (\boldsymbol{u}+\boldsymbol{v})}{\partial x}=\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial x}+\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{v}}{\partial x},\quad \frac{\partial (u+v)}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}=\frac{\partial u}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}+\frac{\partial v}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}},\quad \frac{\partial (\boldsymbol{u}+\boldsymbol{v})}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}=\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}+\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{v}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}\\
&\frac{\partial (\mathbf{U}+\mathbf{V})}{\partial x}=\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial x}+\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial x},\quad \frac{\partial (u+v)}{\partial \mathbf{X}}=\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{X}}+\frac{\partial v}{\partial \mathbf{X}}
\end{aligned}$$

单变量微积分中乘法的求导法则为

$$\frac{\partial uv}{\partial x}=\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}v+u\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

类似的这里有

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}\boldsymbol{v}}{\partial x}=\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial x}\boldsymbol{v}+\boldsymbol{u}\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{v}}{\partial x},\quad \frac{\partial uv}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}=\frac{\partial u}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}v+u\frac{\partial v}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}\\
&\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}\mathbf{V}}{\partial x}=\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial x}\mathbf{V}+\mathbf{U}\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial x},\quad \frac{\partial uv}{\partial \mathbf{X}}=\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{X}}v+u\frac{\partial v}{\partial \mathbf{X}}
\end{aligned}$$

其中第二行是因为

$$\left[\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}\mathbf{V}}{\partial x}\right]_{ij}=\frac{\partial \sum_k u_{ik}v_{kj}}{\partial x}=\sum_k \frac{\partial u_{ik}}{\partial x}v_{kj}+\sum_k u_{ik}\frac{\partial v_{kj}}{\partial x}=\left[\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial x}\mathbf{V}\right]_{ij}+\left[\mathbf{U}\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial x}\right]_{ij}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Longrightarrow \frac{\partial \mathbf{UV}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial x}\mathbf{V} + \mathbf{U}\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial x} \\ \left[\frac{\partial uv}{\partial \mathbf{X}}\right]_{ij} &= \frac{\partial uv}{\partial x_{ji}} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{ji}} v + u\frac{\partial v}{\partial x_{ji}} = \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{X}}\right]_{ij} v + u\left[\frac{\partial v}{\partial \mathbf{X}}\right]_{ij} \\ &\Longrightarrow \frac{\partial uv}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{X}} v + u\frac{\partial v}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \end{aligned}$$

第一行可看作第二行的特例。$\partial \boldsymbol{uv}/\partial \boldsymbol{x}$ 有两种可能，一是 $\boldsymbol{uv}$ 为标量，即两者的内积，后文会讲；二是 $\boldsymbol{uv}$ 为矩阵，我们不考虑 ∂矩阵$/\partial$向量 这种情形。

单变量微积分中有 $\partial x/\partial x = 1$，类似的这里有

$$\frac{\partial x_i}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} = \boldsymbol{e}_i^\top, \quad \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}{\partial x_i} = \boldsymbol{e}_i, \quad \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} = \mathbf{I}, \quad \frac{\partial x_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{E}_{ji}, \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{X}}{\partial x_{ij}} = \mathbf{E}_{ij}$$

其中 $\mathbf{E}_{ij}$ 是 (i,j) 处为 1 其余为 0 的矩阵。

单变量微积分中的链式法则为

$$\frac{\partial g(u)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial g(u)}{\partial u}\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

类似的设 $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$，$\boldsymbol{u} = \boldsymbol{u}(\boldsymbol{x}) \in \mathbb{R}^m$，$\boldsymbol{g} : \mathbb{R}^m \mapsto \mathbb{R}^l$，则

$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{g}(\boldsymbol{u})}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}}_{l\times n} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{g}(\boldsymbol{u})}{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}}_{l\times m}\underbrace{\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}}_{m\times n}$$

这是因为

$$\begin{aligned} \left[\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{g}(\boldsymbol{u})}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}\right]_{ij} &= \frac{\partial [\boldsymbol{g}(\boldsymbol{u})]_i}{\partial x_j} = \sum_{k\in[m]} \frac{\partial [\boldsymbol{g}(\boldsymbol{u})]_i}{\partial u_k}\frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial [\boldsymbol{g}(\boldsymbol{u})]_i}{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial x_j} = \left[\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{g}(\boldsymbol{u})}{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}\right]_{i,:}\left[\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}\right]_{:,j} = \left[\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{g}(\boldsymbol{u})}{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}\right]_{i,j} \\ &\Longrightarrow \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{g}(\boldsymbol{u})}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} = \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{g}(\boldsymbol{u})}{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} \end{aligned}$$

注意若 $n = m = l = 1$，就退化成了单变量的链式法则。

设 $u = u(\mathbf{X})$，$g : \mathbb{R} \mapsto \mathbb{R}$，则

$$\frac{\partial g(u)}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \frac{\partial g(u)}{\partial u}\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{X}}$$

这是因为

$$\left[\frac{\partial g(u)}{\partial \mathbf{X}}\right]_{ij} = \frac{\partial g(u)}{\partial x_{ji}} = \frac{\partial g(u)}{\partial u}\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{ji}} = \frac{\partial g(u)}{\partial u}\left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{X}}\right]_{ij} \Longrightarrow \frac{\partial g(u)}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \frac{\partial g(u)}{\partial u}\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{X}}$$

设 $\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{U}(x) \in \mathbb{R}^{m\times n}$，$g : \mathbb{R}^{m\times n} \mapsto \mathbb{R}$，则

$$\frac{\partial g(\mathbf{U})}{\partial x} = \sum_{p,q} \frac{\partial g(\mathbf{U})}{\partial u_{pq}}\frac{\partial u_{pq}}{\partial x} = \operatorname{tr}\left(\frac{\partial g(\mathbf{U})}{\partial \mathbf{U}}\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial x}\right)$$

其中第二个等号是因为

$$\operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{B}) = \sum_q \sum_p a_{pq}b_{pq} = \sum_{p,q} a_{pq}b_{pq}$$

2 向量对标量求导

矩阵和向量的乘积是向量，若 $\mathbf{A}$ 与 x 无关，易知有

$$\left[\frac{\partial \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{u}}{\partial x}\right]_i = \frac{\partial [\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{u}]_i}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \sum_k a_{ik} u_k}{\partial x} = \sum_k a_{ik} \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x} = \left[\mathbf{A}\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial x}\right]_i \Longrightarrow \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{u}}{\partial x} = \mathbf{A}\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial x}$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}^\top \mathbf{A}}{\partial x}\right]_i = \frac{\partial [\boldsymbol{u}^\top \mathbf{A}]_i}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial [\mathbf{A}^\top \boldsymbol{u}]_i}{\partial x} = \left[\mathbf{A}^\top \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial x}\right]_i \Longrightarrow \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}^\top \mathbf{A}}{\partial x} = \mathbf{A}^\top \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial x}$$

向量的外积也是向量，记 $\boldsymbol{u} = [u_1(x); u_2(x); u_3(x)]$，$\boldsymbol{v} = [v_1(x); v_2(x); v_3(x)]$，则

$$\boldsymbol{u}^\top \times \boldsymbol{v} = \begin{bmatrix} u_2 v_3 - u_3 v_2 \\ u_3 v_1 - u_1 v_3 \\ u_1 v_2 - u_2 v_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

于是

$$\frac{\partial (\boldsymbol{u}^\top \times \boldsymbol{v})}{\partial x} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} v_3 - \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x} v_2 + u_2 \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x} - u_3 \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x} v_1 - \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} v_3 + u_3 \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x} - u_1 \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} v_2 - \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} v_1 + u_1 \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x} - u_2 \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} = \left(\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial x}\right)^\top \times \boldsymbol{v} + \boldsymbol{u}^\top \times \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{v}}{\partial x}$$

3 标量对向量求导

二次型是标量，设 $\mathbf{A}$ 与 $\boldsymbol{x}$ 无关，易知有

$$\begin{aligned}\left[\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}^\top \mathbf{A} \boldsymbol{v}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}\right]_i &= \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}^\top \mathbf{A} \boldsymbol{v}}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial \sum_j \sum_k u_j a_{jk} v_k}{\partial x_i} = \sum_j \sum_k u_j a_{jk} \frac{\partial v_k}{\partial x_i} + \sum_j \sum_k \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} a_{jk} v_k \\ &= \boldsymbol{u}^\top \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{v}}{\partial x_i} + \boldsymbol{v}^\top \mathbf{A}^\top \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial x_i} = \left[\boldsymbol{u}^\top \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{v}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}\right]_i + \left[\boldsymbol{v}^\top \mathbf{A}^\top \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}\right]_i \\ &\Longrightarrow \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}^\top \mathbf{A} \boldsymbol{v}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} = \boldsymbol{u}^\top \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{v}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} + \boldsymbol{v}^\top \mathbf{A}^\top \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}\end{aligned}$$

特别的，

- 取 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I}$，则

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}^\top \boldsymbol{v}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} = \boldsymbol{u}^\top \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{v}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} + \boldsymbol{v}^\top \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}$$

  进一步若 $\boldsymbol{u} = \boldsymbol{a}$ 与 $\boldsymbol{x}$ 无关，则

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{a}^\top \boldsymbol{v}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} = \boldsymbol{a}^\top \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{v}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}, \quad \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{a}^\top \boldsymbol{x}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} = \boldsymbol{a}^\top \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} = \boldsymbol{a}^\top, \quad \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{b}^\top \mathbf{A} \boldsymbol{x}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} = \boldsymbol{b}^\top \mathbf{A}$$

- 取 $\boldsymbol{u} = \boldsymbol{v} = \boldsymbol{x}$，则

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{x}^\top \mathbf{A} \boldsymbol{x}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} = \boldsymbol{x}^\top \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} + \boldsymbol{x}^\top \mathbf{A}^\top \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} = \boldsymbol{x}^\top (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^\top) \overset{\text{若}\mathbf{A}\text{对称}}{=} 2\boldsymbol{x}^\top \mathbf{A}$$

  进一步若 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I}$，则

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{x}^\top \boldsymbol{x}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} = \frac{\partial \|\boldsymbol{x}\|^2}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} = 2\boldsymbol{x}^\top$$

- 若 $\mathbf{A}=\boldsymbol{b}\boldsymbol{a}^\top$，则

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{x}^\top \boldsymbol{b}\boldsymbol{a}^\top \boldsymbol{x}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} = \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{a}^\top \boldsymbol{x}\boldsymbol{x}^\top \boldsymbol{b}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} = \boldsymbol{x}^\top(\boldsymbol{a}\boldsymbol{b}^\top + \boldsymbol{b}\boldsymbol{a}^\top)$$

- 更一般的有

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial (\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{x}+\boldsymbol{b})^\top \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{D}\boldsymbol{x}+\boldsymbol{e})}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} &= \frac{\partial (\boldsymbol{x}^\top \mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{C}\mathbf{D}\boldsymbol{x} + \boldsymbol{b}^\top \mathbf{C}\mathbf{D}\boldsymbol{x} + \boldsymbol{x}^\top \mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{C}\boldsymbol{e} + \boldsymbol{b}^\top \boldsymbol{e})}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} \\ &= \boldsymbol{x}^\top(\mathbf{A}^\top\mathbf{C}\mathbf{D} + \mathbf{D}^\top\mathbf{C}^\top\mathbf{A}) + \boldsymbol{b}^\top\mathbf{C}\mathbf{D} + \boldsymbol{e}^\top\mathbf{C}^\top\mathbf{A} \\ &= (\mathbf{D}\boldsymbol{x}+\boldsymbol{e})^\top\mathbf{C}^\top\mathbf{A} + (\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{x}+\boldsymbol{b})^\top\mathbf{C}\mathbf{D}\end{aligned}$$

范数也是标量，若 $\boldsymbol{a}$ 与 $\boldsymbol{x}$ 无关，则

$$\begin{aligned}&\left[\frac{\partial\|\boldsymbol{x}-\boldsymbol{a}\|}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}\right]_i = \frac{\partial\|\boldsymbol{x}-\boldsymbol{a}\|}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial\sqrt{\sum_j (x_j-a_j)^2}}{\partial x_i} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{2(x_i-a_i)}{\sqrt{\sum_j (x_j-a_j)^2}} = \frac{x_i-a_i}{\|\boldsymbol{x}-\boldsymbol{a}\|} \\ &\Longrightarrow \frac{\partial\|\boldsymbol{x}-\boldsymbol{a}\|}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} = \frac{(\boldsymbol{x}-\boldsymbol{a})^\top}{\|\boldsymbol{x}-\boldsymbol{a}\|}\end{aligned}$$

4 向量对向量求导

若 $\mathbf{A}$ 与 $\boldsymbol{x}$ 无关，易知有

$$\begin{aligned}&\left[\frac{\partial \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}\right]_{ij} = \frac{\partial [\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{u}]_i}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial \sum_k a_{ik}u_k}{\partial x_j} = \sum_k a_{ik}\frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_j} = \left[\mathbf{A}\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}\right]_{ij} \Longrightarrow \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} = \mathbf{A}\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} \\ &\left[\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}^\top\mathbf{A}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}\right]_{ij} = \frac{\partial [\boldsymbol{u}^\top\mathbf{A}]_i}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial [\mathbf{A}^\top\boldsymbol{u}]_i}{\partial x_j} = \left[\mathbf{A}^\top\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}\right]_{ij} \Longrightarrow \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}^\top\mathbf{A}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} = \mathbf{A}^\top\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}\end{aligned}$$

特别的，若 $\boldsymbol{u}=\boldsymbol{x}$，则

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{x}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} = \mathbf{A}\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} = \mathbf{A}, \quad \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{x}^\top\mathbf{A}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} = \mathbf{A}^\top\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} = \mathbf{A}^\top$$

若 $v=v(\boldsymbol{x})$，则

$$\left[\frac{\partial v\boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}\right]_{ij} = \frac{\partial v u_i}{\partial x_j} = v\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + u_i\frac{\partial v}{\partial x_j} = v\left[\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}\right]_{ij} + \left[\boldsymbol{u}\frac{\partial v}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}\right]_{ij} \Longrightarrow \frac{\partial v\boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} = v\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} + \boldsymbol{u}\frac{\partial v}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}$$

注意第一项是标量乘以 Jacobian 矩阵，第二项是列向量乘以行向量。

5 矩阵对标量求导

若 $u=u(x)$，$\mathbf{V}=\mathbf{V}(x)$，则

$$\left[\frac{\partial u\mathbf{V}}{\partial x}\right]_{ij} = \frac{\partial u v_{ij}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}v_{ij} + u\frac{\partial v_{ij}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}[\mathbf{V}]_{ij} + u\left[\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial x}\right]_{ij} \Longrightarrow \frac{\partial u\mathbf{V}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\mathbf{V} + u\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial x}$$

若乘积求导法则中的 $\mathbf{U}$ 或 $\mathbf{V}$ 可继续分解为 x 相关项的乘积，例如 $\mathbf{V} \leftarrow \mathbf{VW}$，则

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{UVW}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial x}\mathbf{VW} + \mathbf{U}\frac{\partial \mathbf{VW}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial x}\mathbf{VW} + \mathbf{U}\left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial x}\mathbf{W} + \mathbf{V}\frac{\partial \mathbf{W}}{\partial x}\right) = \frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial x}\mathbf{VW} + \mathbf{U}\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial x}\mathbf{W} + \mathbf{UV}\frac{\partial \mathbf{W}}{\partial x} \tag{1}$$

据此可知若 $\mathbf{A}$、$\mathbf{B}$ 与 x 无关，则

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{AUB}}{\partial x} = \mathbf{A}\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial x}\mathbf{B}$$

当 $\mathbf{U}$ 为方阵、n 为正整数时有

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}^n}{\partial x} = \mathbf{U}^{n-1}\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial x} + \mathbf{U}^{n-2}\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial x}\mathbf{U} + \cdots + \mathbf{U}\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial x}\mathbf{U}^{n-2} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial x}\mathbf{U}^{n-1} = \sum_{i \in [n]} \mathbf{U}^{i-1}\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial x}\mathbf{U}^{n-i} \tag{2}$$

令乘积求导法则中的 $\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{U}^{-1}$ 可得

$$\mathbf{0} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{I}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{UU}^{-1}}{\partial x} = \mathbf{U}\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}^{-1}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial x}\mathbf{U}^{-1} \Longrightarrow \frac{\partial \mathbf{U}^{-1}}{\partial x} = -\mathbf{U}^{-1}\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial x}\mathbf{U}^{-1} \tag{3}$$

进一步结合式 (1) 可得 Hessian 矩阵

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{U}^{-1}}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(-\mathbf{U}^{-1}\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial x}\mathbf{U}^{-1}\right) = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}^{-1}}{\partial y}\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial x}\mathbf{U}^{-1} - \mathbf{U}^{-1}\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{U}}{\partial x \partial y}\mathbf{U}^{-1} - \mathbf{U}^{-1}\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial x}\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}^{-1}}{\partial y} \\
&= \mathbf{U}^{-1}\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial y}\mathbf{U}^{-1}\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial x}\mathbf{U}^{-1} - \mathbf{U}^{-1}\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{U}}{\partial x \partial y}\mathbf{U}^{-1} + \mathbf{U}^{-1}\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial x}\mathbf{U}^{-1}\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial y}\mathbf{U}^{-1} \\
&= \mathbf{U}^{-1}\left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial y}\mathbf{U}^{-1}\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{U}}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial x}\mathbf{U}^{-1}\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial y}\right)\mathbf{U}^{-1}
\end{aligned}$$

矩阵除了常规的乘积外，还有 Kronecker 积和 Hadamard 积。设 $\mathbf{U} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$，$\mathbf{V} \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times q}$，则

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial \mathbf{U} \otimes \mathbf{V}}{\partial x} &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u_{11}\mathbf{V}}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u_{12}\mathbf{V}}{\partial x} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u_{1n}\mathbf{V}}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial u_{21}\mathbf{V}}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u_{22}\mathbf{V}}{\partial x} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u_{2n}\mathbf{V}}{\partial x} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial u_{m1}\mathbf{V}}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u_{m2}\mathbf{V}}{\partial x} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u_{mn}\mathbf{V}}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u_{11}}{\partial x}\mathbf{V} + u_{11}\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u_{12}}{\partial x}\mathbf{V} + u_{12}\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial x} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u_{1n}}{\partial x}\mathbf{V} + u_{1n}\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial u_{21}}{\partial x}\mathbf{V} + u_{21}\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u_{22}}{\partial x}\mathbf{V} + u_{22}\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial x} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u_{2n}}{\partial x}\mathbf{V} + u_{2n}\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial x} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial u_{m1}}{\partial x}\mathbf{V} + u_{m1}\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u_{m2}}{\partial x}\mathbf{V} + u_{m2}\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial x} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u_{mn}}{\partial x}\mathbf{V} + u_{mn}\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u_{11}}{\partial x}\mathbf{V} & \frac{\partial u_{12}}{\partial x}\mathbf{V} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u_{1n}}{\partial x}\mathbf{V} \\ \frac{\partial u_{21}}{\partial x}\mathbf{V} & \frac{\partial u_{22}}{\partial x}\mathbf{V} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u_{2n}}{\partial x}\mathbf{V} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial u_{m1}}{\partial x}\mathbf{V} & \frac{\partial u_{m2}}{\partial x}\mathbf{V} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u_{mn}}{\partial x}\mathbf{V} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} u_{11}\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial x} & u_{12}\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial x} & \cdots & u_{1n}\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial x} \\ u_{21}\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial x} & u_{22}\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial x} & \cdots & u_{2n}\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial x} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ u_{m1}\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial x} & u_{m2}\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial x} & \cdots & u_{mn}\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial x} \otimes \mathbf{V} + \mathbf{U} \otimes \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial x}
\end{aligned}$$

设 $\mathbf{U},\mathbf{V}\in\mathbb{R}^{m\times n}$，则

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}\circ\mathbf{V}}{\partial x} &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u_{11}v_{11}}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u_{12}v_{12}}{\partial x} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u_{1n}v_{1n}}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial u_{21}v_{21}}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u_{22}v_{22}}{\partial x} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u_{2n}v_{2n}}{\partial x} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial u_{m1}v_{m1}}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u_{m2}v_{m2}}{\partial x} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u_{mn}v_{mn}}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u_{11}}{\partial x}v_{11} & \frac{\partial u_{12}}{\partial x}v_{12} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u_{1n}}{\partial x}v_{1n} \\ \frac{\partial u_{21}}{\partial x}v_{21} & \frac{\partial u_{22}}{\partial x}v_{22} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u_{2n}}{\partial x}v_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial u_{m1}}{\partial x}v_{m1} & \frac{\partial u_{m2}}{\partial x}v_{m2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u_{mn}}{\partial x}v_{mn} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} u_{11}\frac{\partial v_{11}}{\partial x} & u_{12}\frac{\partial v_{12}}{\partial x} & \cdots & u_{1n}\frac{\partial v_{1n}}{\partial x} \\ u_{21}\frac{\partial v_{21}}{\partial x} & u_{22}\frac{\partial v_{22}}{\partial x} & \cdots & u_{2n}\frac{\partial v_{2n}}{\partial x} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ u_{m1}\frac{\partial v_{m1}}{\partial x} & u_{m2}\frac{\partial v_{m2}}{\partial x} & \cdots & u_{mn}\frac{\partial v_{mn}}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial x}\circ\mathbf{V} + \mathbf{U}\circ\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial x}
\end{aligned}
$$

设多项式函数 $g(x)=a_0+a_1x+a_2x^2+a_3x^3+\cdots$，则 $g'(x)=a_1+2a_2x+3a_3x^2+\cdots$，设 $\mathbf{A}$ 为与 x 无关的方阵，记

$$
\begin{aligned}
g(x\mathbf{A}) &= a_0\mathbf{I}+a_1x\mathbf{A}+a_2x^2\mathbf{A}^2+a_3x^3\mathbf{A}^3+\cdots \\
g'(x\mathbf{A}) &= a_1\mathbf{I}+2a_2x\mathbf{A}+3a_3x^2\mathbf{A}^2+\cdots
\end{aligned}
$$

易知有

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial g(x\mathbf{A})}{\partial x} &= a_1\mathbf{A}+2a_2x\mathbf{A}^2+3a_3x^2\mathbf{A}^3+\cdots \\
&= \mathbf{A}(a_1\mathbf{I}+2a_2x\mathbf{A}+3a_3x^2\mathbf{A}^2+\cdots) = \mathbf{A}g'(x\mathbf{A}) \\
&= (a_1\mathbf{I}+2a_2x\mathbf{A}+3a_3x^2\mathbf{A}^2+\cdots)\mathbf{A} = g'(x\mathbf{A})\mathbf{A}
\end{aligned}
$$

对于 e^x、$\ln x$、$\sin x$、$\cos x$，上式依然适用，例如

$$
\frac{\partial e^{x\mathbf{A}}}{\partial x} = \mathbf{A}e^{x\mathbf{A}} = e^{x\mathbf{A}}\mathbf{A}
$$

6 标量对矩阵求导

矩阵常见的标量函数有迹和行列式。

6.1 迹对矩阵求导

若 a 与 $\mathbf{X}$ 无关，$\mathbf{U}=\mathbf{U}(\mathbf{X})$，$\mathbf{V}=\mathbf{V}(\mathbf{X})$，则以下结论是显然的：

$$
\frac{\partial \mathrm{tr}(\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{I}, \quad \frac{\partial \mathrm{tr}(\mathbf{U}+\mathbf{V})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \frac{\partial \mathrm{tr}(\mathbf{U})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} + \frac{\partial \mathrm{tr}(\mathbf{V})}{\partial \mathbf{X}}, \quad \frac{\partial \mathrm{tr}(a\mathbf{U})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = a\frac{\partial \mathrm{tr}(\mathbf{U})}{\partial \mathbf{X}}
$$

对于乘积有

$$
\left[\frac{\partial \mathrm{tr}(\mathbf{U}\mathbf{V})}{\partial \mathbf{X}}\right]_{ij} = \frac{\partial \mathrm{tr}(\mathbf{U}\mathbf{V})}{\partial x_{ji}} = \frac{\partial \sum_p\sum_q u_{pq}v_{qp}}{\partial x_{ji}} = \sum_p\sum_q\left(\frac{\partial u_{pq}}{\partial x_{ji}}v_{qp} + u_{pq}\frac{\partial v_{qp}}{\partial x_{ji}}\right)
$$

$$= \operatorname{tr}\left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial x_{ji}}\mathbf{V}\right) + \operatorname{tr}\left(\mathbf{U}\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial x_{ji}}\right) = \operatorname{tr}\left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}\mathbf{V}}{\partial x_{ji}}\right)$$

由此可知迹和求导的顺序可以交换。特别的，

- 取 $\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{A}$ 与 $\mathbf{X}$ 无关，$\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{X}$，则

$$\left[\frac{\partial \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{X}}\right]_{ij} = \operatorname{tr}\left(\mathbf{A}\frac{\partial \mathbf{X}}{\partial x_{ji}}\right) = \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{E}_{ji}) = a_{ij} \Longrightarrow \frac{\partial \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \frac{\partial \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{X}\mathbf{A})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{A}$$

  进一步若 $\mathbf{B}$ 与 $\mathbf{X}$ 也无关，则

$$\frac{\partial \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}\mathbf{B})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \frac{\partial \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}$$

- 取 $\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{A}$ 与 $\mathbf{X}$ 无关，$\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{X}^\top$，则

$$\frac{\partial \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^\top)}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \frac{\partial \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{X}\mathbf{A}^\top)}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{A}^\top$$

- 取 $\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{A}$ 与 $\mathbf{X}$ 无关，$\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^\top$，则

$$\begin{aligned}
\left[\frac{\partial \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^\top)}{\partial \mathbf{X}}\right]_{ij} &= \operatorname{tr}\left(\mathbf{A}\frac{\partial \mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^\top}{\partial x_{ji}}\right) = \operatorname{tr}\left(\mathbf{A}\frac{\partial \mathbf{X}}{\partial x_{ji}}\mathbf{X}^\top\right) + \operatorname{tr}\left(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}\frac{\partial \mathbf{X}^\top}{\partial x_{ji}}\right) \\
&= \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{E}_{ji}\mathbf{X}^\top) + \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}\mathbf{E}_{ij}) \\
&= [\mathbf{X}^\top\mathbf{A}]_{ij} + [\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}]_{ji}
\end{aligned}$$

  从而

$$\frac{\partial \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^\top)}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \frac{\partial \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{X}^\top\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{X}^\top\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{X}^\top\mathbf{A}^\top = \mathbf{X}^\top(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^\top)$$

- 取 $\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{A}$ 与 $\mathbf{X}$ 无关，$\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{X}^{-1}$，结合式 (3) 可得

$$\left[\frac{\partial \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{-1})}{\partial \mathbf{X}}\right]_{ij} = \operatorname{tr}\left(\mathbf{A}\frac{\partial \mathbf{X}^{-1}}{\partial x_{ji}}\right) = \operatorname{tr}\left(-\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{-1}\frac{\partial \mathbf{X}}{\partial x_{ji}}\mathbf{X}^{-1}\right) = -\operatorname{tr}\left(\mathbf{X}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{-1}\mathbf{E}_{ji}\right) = -[\mathbf{X}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{-1}]_{ij}$$

$$\Longrightarrow \frac{\partial \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{-1})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \frac{\partial \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{X}^{-1}\mathbf{A})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = -\mathbf{X}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{-1}$$

- 取 $\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}\mathbf{B}$，$\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{X}^\top\mathbf{C}$，其中 $\mathbf{A}$、$\mathbf{B}$、$\mathbf{C}$ 与 $\mathbf{X}$ 无关，则

$$\begin{aligned}
\left[\frac{\partial \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{X}^\top\mathbf{C})}{\partial \mathbf{X}}\right]_{ij} &= \operatorname{tr}\left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}\mathbf{B}}{\partial x_{ji}}\mathbf{X}^\top\mathbf{C}\right) + \operatorname{tr}\left(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}\mathbf{B}\frac{\partial \mathbf{X}^\top\mathbf{C}}{\partial x_{ji}}\right) \\
&= \operatorname{tr}\left(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{E}_{ji}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{X}^\top\mathbf{C}\right) + \operatorname{tr}\left(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{E}_{ij}\mathbf{C}\right) \\
&= [\mathbf{B}\mathbf{X}^\top\mathbf{C}\mathbf{A}]_{ij} + [\mathbf{C}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}\mathbf{B}]_{ji} \\
&\Longrightarrow \frac{\partial \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{X}^\top\mathbf{C})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{X}^\top\mathbf{C}\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}^\top\mathbf{X}^\top\mathbf{A}^\top\mathbf{C}^\top
\end{aligned}$$

- 取 $\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{A}$ 与 $\mathbf{X}$ 无关，$\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{X}^n$，其中 n 是正整数，结合式 (2) 可得

$$\left[\frac{\partial \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^n)}{\partial \mathbf{X}}\right]_{ij} = \operatorname{tr}\left(\mathbf{A}\frac{\partial \mathbf{X}^n}{\partial x_{ji}}\right) = \operatorname{tr}\left(\mathbf{A}\sum_{k\in[n]}\mathbf{X}^{k-1}\frac{\partial \mathbf{X}}{\partial x_{ji}}\mathbf{X}^{n-k}\right) = \sum_{k\in[n]}\operatorname{tr}\left(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{k-1}\frac{\partial \mathbf{X}}{\partial x_{ji}}\mathbf{X}^{n-k}\right)$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{k\in[n]} \mathrm{tr}(\mathbf{X}^{n-k}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{k-1}\mathbf{E}_{ji}) = \sum_{k\in[n]} [\mathbf{X}^{n-k}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{k-1}]_{ij} \\
&\implies \frac{\partial \mathrm{tr}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^n)}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \sum_{k\in[n]} \mathbf{X}^{n-k}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{k-1}
\end{aligned}
$$

进一步若 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I}$，则

$$
\frac{\partial \mathrm{tr}(\mathbf{X}^n)}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \sum_{k\in[n]} \mathbf{X}^{n-k}\mathbf{X}^{k-1} = \sum_{k\in[n]} \mathbf{X}^{n-1} = n\mathbf{X}^{n-1}
$$

不难发现形式上和单变量的求导公式是一样的：$\partial x^n/\partial x = nx^{n-1}$。记

$$
\begin{aligned}
e^{\mathbf{X}} &= \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{X} + \frac{\mathbf{X}^2}{2!} + \frac{\mathbf{X}^3}{3!} + \cdots \\
\sin \mathbf{X} &= \mathbf{X} - \frac{\mathbf{X}^3}{3!} + \frac{\mathbf{X}^5}{5!} - \cdots \\
\cos \mathbf{X} &= \mathbf{I} - \frac{\mathbf{X}^2}{2!} + \frac{\mathbf{X}^4}{4!} - \frac{\mathbf{X}^6}{6!} + \cdots
\end{aligned}
$$

结合式 (2) 可得

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial \mathrm{tr}(e^{\mathbf{X}})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \mathrm{tr}\left(\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{X} + \frac{\mathbf{X}^2}{2!} + \frac{\mathbf{X}^3}{3!} + \cdots\right) \\
&= \frac{\partial \mathrm{tr}(\mathbf{I})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} + \frac{\partial \mathrm{tr}(\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} + \frac{1}{2!}\frac{\partial \mathrm{tr}(\mathbf{X}^2)}{\partial \mathbf{X}} + \frac{1}{3!}\frac{\partial \mathrm{tr}(\mathbf{X}^3)}{\partial \mathbf{X}} + \cdots \\
&= \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{X} + \frac{\mathbf{X}^2}{2!} + \cdots = e^{\mathbf{X}}
\end{aligned}
$$

以及

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial \mathrm{tr}(\sin \mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \mathrm{tr}\left(\mathbf{X} - \frac{\mathbf{X}^3}{3!} + \frac{\mathbf{X}^5}{5!} - \cdots\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{1!}\frac{\partial \mathrm{tr}(\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} - \frac{1}{3!}\frac{\partial \mathrm{tr}(\mathbf{X}^3)}{\partial \mathbf{X}} + \frac{1}{5!}\frac{\partial \mathrm{tr}(\mathbf{X}^5)}{\partial \mathbf{X}} - \cdots \\
&= \mathbf{I} - \frac{\mathbf{X}^2}{2!} + \frac{\mathbf{X}^4}{4!} - \cdots = \cos \mathbf{X} \\
\frac{\partial \mathrm{tr}(\cos \mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \mathrm{tr}\left(\mathbf{I} - \frac{\mathbf{X}^2}{2!} + \frac{\mathbf{X}^4}{4!} - \frac{\mathbf{X}^6}{6!} + \cdots\right) \\
&= \frac{\partial \mathrm{tr}(\mathbf{I})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} - \frac{1}{2!}\frac{\partial \mathrm{tr}(\mathbf{X}^2)}{\partial \mathbf{X}} + \frac{1}{4!}\frac{\partial \mathrm{tr}(\mathbf{X}^4)}{\partial \mathbf{X}} - \frac{1}{6!}\frac{\partial \mathrm{tr}(\mathbf{X}^6)}{\partial \mathbf{X}} + \cdots \\
&= -\mathbf{X} + \frac{\mathbf{X}^3}{3!} - \frac{\mathbf{X}^5}{5!} + \cdots = -\sin \mathbf{X}
\end{aligned}
$$

6.2 行列式对矩阵求导

设 $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{m\times m}$，记 x_{ji} 有一个微小增量 ϵ 后的矩阵为 $\mathbf{X}(x_{ji}+\epsilon)$，根据第 j 行 Laplace 展开易知

$$
|\mathbf{X}(x_{ji}+\epsilon)| - |\mathbf{X}| = \epsilon A_{ji}
$$

其中 A_{ji} 是关于 x_{ji} 的代数余子式。于是

$$\left[\frac{\partial|\mathbf{X}|}{\partial\mathbf{X}}\right]_{ij} = \frac{\partial|\mathbf{X}|}{\partial x_{ji}} = \lim_{\epsilon\to 0}\frac{|\mathbf{X}(x_{ji}+\epsilon)|-|\mathbf{X}|}{\epsilon} = A_{ji}$$

从而

$$\frac{\partial|\mathbf{X}|}{\partial\mathbf{X}} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \cdots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{X}^* \overset{\text{若}\mathbf{X}\text{可逆}}{=} |\mathbf{X}|\mathbf{X}^{-1}$$

若 a 与 $\mathbf{X}$ 无关，则

$$\frac{\partial\ln|a\mathbf{X}|}{\partial\mathbf{X}} = \frac{\partial\ln a^m|\mathbf{X}|}{\partial\mathbf{X}} = \frac{\partial\ln a^m}{\partial\mathbf{X}} + \frac{\partial\ln|\mathbf{X}|}{\partial\mathbf{X}} = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{X}|}\frac{\partial|\mathbf{X}|}{\partial\mathbf{X}} = \frac{\mathbf{X}^*}{|\mathbf{X}|} \overset{\text{若}\mathbf{X}\text{可逆}}{=} \mathbf{X}^{-1}$$

对于任意关于 $|\mathbf{A}|$ 的函数，如 $\ln|\mathbf{A}|$，由链式法则也不难求得其导数为 $\mathbf{A}^{-\top}$。