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矩阵微分

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主要内容

- **Jacobian矩阵与梯度分析**
- **一阶实矩阵微分与Jacobian矩阵辨识**

矩阵微分

量与量之间的对应关系(自变量 \leftrightarrow 应变变量):

$$\{\text{标量}, \text{向量}, \text{矩阵}\} \leftrightarrow \{\text{标量}, \text{向量}, \text{矩阵}\}$$

- (1) 实函数矩阵对标量变元的导数
- (2) 实矩阵函数对矩阵变元的导数
- (3) 梯度矩阵、Jacobian矩阵与Hessian矩阵
- (4) 实值标量函数的矩阵微分及计算

矩阵微分

实值函数的分类

函数类型 \变量类型	标量变元 $x \in \mathbb{R}$	向量变元 $x \in \mathbb{R}^m$	矩阵变元 $X \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$
标量函数 $f \in \mathbb{R}$	$f(x)$ $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$	$f(x)$ $f: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$	$f(x)$ $f: \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
向量函数 $f \in \mathbb{R}$	$f(x)$ $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$	$f(x)$ $f: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p$	$f(x)$ $f: \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p$
矩阵函数 $F \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times q}$	$F(x)$ $F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{p \times q}$	$F(x)$ $F: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{p \times q}$	$F(x)$ $F: \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{p \times q}$

矩阵微分

复值函数的分类

函数类型 变量类型	标量变元 $z, z^* \in \mathbb{C}$	向量变元 $z, z^* \in \mathbb{C}^m$	矩阵变元 $Z, Z^* \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$
标量函数 $f \in \mathbb{C}$	$f(z, z^*)$ $f: \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$	$f(z, z^*)$ $f: \mathbb{C}^m \times \mathbb{C}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$	$f(z, z^*)$ $f: \mathbb{C}^{m \times n} \times \mathbb{C}^{m \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$
向量函数 $f \in \mathbb{C}^p$	$f(z, z^*)$ $f: \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^p$	$f(z, z^*)$ $f: \mathbb{C}^m \times \mathbb{C}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^p$	$f(z, z^*)$ $f: \mathbb{C}^{m \times n} \times \mathbb{C}^{m \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^p$
矩阵函数 $F \in \mathbb{C}^{p \times q}$	$F(z, z^*)$ $F: \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{p \times q}$	$F(z, z^*)$ $F: \mathbb{C}^m \times \mathbb{C}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{p \times q}$	$F(z, z^*)$ $F: \mathbb{C}^{m \times n} \times \mathbb{C}^{m \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{p \times q}$

数列极限

• 数列极限的定义

“ $\varepsilon - N$ ” 定义：设 $\{a_n\}$ 为数列， a 为定数.

若 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N$, 当 $n > N$ 时, 有

$$|a_n - a| < \varepsilon,$$

称数列 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛于 a .

函数极限

1⁰ “ $\varepsilon - \delta$ ” 定义.

设函数 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 的某空心邻域内有定义,

A 为定数. 若 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$, 当 $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$ 时,

有 $|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$.

则称函数 $f(x)$ 当 $x \rightarrow x_0$ 时以 A 为极限.

2⁰ $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 的极限定义.

设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上有定义, A 为定数.

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists M \geq a$, 当 $x > M$ 时, 有

$$|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon.$$

则称函数 $f(x)$ 当 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时以 A 为极限.

一阶导数

设函数 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 点某邻域内有定义, 若极限

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

存在, 则称 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 点可导, 并称极限值为函数 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 的导数, 记 $f'(x_0), f'(x)|_{x=x_0}$.

若极限不存在, 则称 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 点不可导.

函数可导的充要条件是函数左、右导数存在且相等.

一阶微分

若存在常数 A 使得 $f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = A\Delta x + o(\Delta x)$, 则称 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 点可微, 并成 $A\Delta x$ 为 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 点的微分, 记 $df(x)|_{x=x_0} = A\Delta x = Adx$.

- (i) 当 x 为自变量时 $dx = \Delta x$. 由导数定义可以证明 $A = f'(x_0)$.
- (ii) 可微的定义就是 $f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + o(x - x_0)$, 即 $f(x)$ 等于线性函数 (直线) 加上 x 与 x_0 距离的高阶无穷小量.
- (iii) 对一元函数而言, 可导与可微是等价的. 但描述的几何意义不同, 导数描述的是变化率, 微分其实就是在局部可“以直代曲”.
- (iv) 一阶微分的定义其实就是 Taylor 公式的特殊情况, Taylor 公式是用多项式局部逼近函数, 而微分是用线性函数 (一次多项式) 局部逼近函数.

高阶微分

高阶微分定义： n 阶微分是 $n - 1$ 阶微分的微分，记 $d^n f(x)$ ，即

$$d^n f(x) = d(d^{n-1} f(x)) = d(f^{(n-1)} dx^{n-1}) = f^{(n)}(x) dx^n.$$

泰勒定理

(1) 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 点存在直至 n 阶导数, 则

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 \\ + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + o((x - x_0)^n).$$

(2) 若函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上存在直至 n 阶的连续导函数, 在 (a, b) 内存在 $(n+1)$ 阶导函数, 则对 $\forall x, x_0 \in [a, b]$ 至少存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$ 使得

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 \\ + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x - x_0)^{(n+1)}.$$

偏导数

(1) 偏导数定义: $f'_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x}$.

函数 f 对一个自变量求偏导数, 是先把其它自变量看作常数, 从而变成一元函数的求导问题.

(2) 偏导数的几何意义: $f'_x(x_0, y_0)$ 就是一元函数 $f(x, y_0)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 的导数, 就是曲线

$$L: \begin{cases} x = x, \\ y = y_0, \\ z = f(x, y), \end{cases}$$

在 (x_0, y_0, z_0) (其中 $z_0 = f(x_0, y_0)$) 处的切线 T_x 对于 x 轴的斜率, 即 T_x 与 x 轴正向所成倾角 α 的正切 $\tan \alpha$.

全微分

- (1) 全微分定义: 若 $\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2})$, 称 f 在 (x_0, y_0) 点可微, 并称关于 $\Delta x, \Delta y$ 的线性函数 $A\Delta x + B\Delta y$ 为 f 在 (x_0, y_0) 点的全微分, 记 $df(x_0, y_0) = A\Delta x + B\Delta y$.
- (2) 全微分的几何意义: 如果函数 f 在 (x_0, y_0) 点可微, 则曲面 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0, z_0) (其中 $z_0 = f(x_0, y_0)$) 处存在切平面:
- $$z - z_0 = f'_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f'_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)$$

当点 (x_0, y_0) 变为 $(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y)$ 时, Δz 是曲面的增量, 而全微分是切平面的增量, 函数在某点可微就是在该点附近可以用切平面近似代替曲面.

方向导数

$z = f(x, y)$ 的偏导数 f'_x, f'_y 是函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 沿两个特殊方向的变化率, 要考虑函数沿其它特定方向的变化率.

(1) 方向导数的定义: 设函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 的某邻域内有定义, l 是通过 P_0 的任意一条有向直线, 其正向与 x, y 轴的正向间的夹角分别为 α, β , 再设 $P(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y)$ 是 l 上任意一点, 记 $\rho = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$, 则 $\Delta x = \rho \cos \alpha, \Delta y = \rho \cos \beta$, 若

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \rho \cos \alpha, y_0 + \rho \cos \beta) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\rho}$$

存在, 则称此极限为 $f(x, y)$ 在 P_0 点沿方向 l 的方向导数, 记 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}|_{P_0}$.

当 l 为 x 轴正方向时, 方向导数恰好为 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}|_{P_0} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}|_{P_0}$;

当 l 为 x 轴负方向时, 方向导数恰好为 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}|_{P_0} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}|_{P_0}$.

梯度

- (1) 梯度定义: 设 $f(x, y, z)$ 在点 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 存在对所有自变量的偏导数, 则称向量 $(f'_x(P_0), f'_y(P_0), f'_z(P_0))$ 为函数 f 在 P_0 的梯度, 记为

$$\text{grad} f(P_0) = (f'_x(P_0), f'_y(P_0), f'_z(P_0)).$$

梯度就是将数量场映射成向量场的算子.

梯度

(2) 梯度的几何意义：设 $l = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$ ，则方向导数公式又可写成

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}(P_0) = \text{grad} f(P_0) \cdot l = |\text{grad} f(P_0)| \cos \theta,$$

其中 θ 为梯度向量与 l 的夹角.

当 f 在 P_0 点可微时， $\text{grad} f(P_0)$ 就是 f 的值增长最快的方向，且沿这一方向的变化率就是梯度的模 $|\text{grad} f(P_0)|$ ；
 $-\text{grad} f(P_0)$ 是方向导数取得最小值 $-|\text{grad} f(P_0)|$ 的方向.

函数矩阵导数

Definition 32. 以实变量 t 的函数为元素的矩阵

$$\mathbf{A}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}(t) & a_{12}(t) & \cdots & a_{1n}(t) \\ a_{21}(t) & a_{22}(t) & \cdots & a_{2n}(t) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1}(t) & a_{m2}(t) & \cdots & a_{mn}(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

称为函数矩阵, 其中 $a_{ij}(t)$ 都是定义在 $[a, b]$ 上的实函数.

函数矩阵导数

函数矩阵 $\mathbf{A}(t)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有界、有极限、连续、可微、可积等概念, 可用其 $m \times n$ 个元素 $a_{ij}(t)$ 同时在 $[a, b]$ 上有界、有极限、连续、可微、可积来定义. 例如

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{A}(t) &= \left[\frac{d}{dt}a_{ij}(t) \right]_{m \times n}; \\ \int \mathbf{A}(t) dt &= \left[\int a_{ij}(t) dt \right]_{m \times n}; \\ \int_a^b \mathbf{A}(t) dt &= \left[\int_a^b a_{ij}(t) dt \right]_{m \times n}.\end{aligned}$$

函数矩阵导数

Definition 33. 如果所有的元素 $a_{ij}(t)$ 在 $t \rightarrow t_0$ 时, 极限存在, 记为常数 a_{ij} , 即

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} a_{ij}(t) = a_{ij},$$

则称矩阵 $\mathbf{A}(t)$ 在 $t \rightarrow t_0$ 时, 极限存在, 且极限值为 \mathbf{A} (常量矩阵), 即

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \mathbf{A}(t) = \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}.$$

函数矩阵导数

Definition 34. 如果所有的元素 $a_{ij}(t)$ 在 $t = t_0$ 连续, 即

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} a_{ij}(t) = a_{ij}(t_0),$$

则称矩阵 $\mathbf{A}(t)$ 在 $t = t_0$ 连续, 且记为

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \mathbf{A}(t) = \mathbf{A}(t_0) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}(t_0) & a_{12}(t_0) & \cdots & a_{1n}(t_0) \\ a_{21}(t_0) & a_{22}(t_0) & \cdots & a_{2n}(t_0) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1}(t_0) & a_{m2}(t_0) & \cdots & a_{mn}(t_0) \end{bmatrix}.$$

函数矩阵导数

容易验证下列等式是成立的.

设 $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \mathbf{A}(t) = \mathbf{A}$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \mathbf{B}(t) = \mathbf{B}$.

1. 若 $\mathbf{A}(t)$, $\mathbf{B}(t)$ 都是 $m \times n$ 阶矩阵, 则

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} [\mathbf{A}(t) + \mathbf{B}(t)] = \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \mathbf{A}(t) + \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \mathbf{B}(t).$$

2. 设 k 为常数, 则

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} [k\mathbf{A}(t)] = k\mathbf{A}.$$

3. 若 $\mathbf{A}(t)$, $\mathbf{B}(t)$ 分别是 $m \times n$ 阶及 $n \times r$ 阶矩阵, 则

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} [\mathbf{A}(t)\mathbf{B}(t)] = \mathbf{AB} = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \mathbf{A}(t) \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \mathbf{B}(t).$$

函数矩阵导数

Definition 3.4

若函数矩阵 $\mathbf{A}(t)$ 中所有的元素 $a_{ij}(t)$ 在 t_0 处 (或在区间 (a, b) 上) 可微, 则称函数矩阵 $\mathbf{A}(t)$ 在 t_0 处 (或在区间 (a, b) 上) 可微. 并记为

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{A}'(t_0) &= \left. \frac{d\mathbf{A}(t)}{dt} \right|_{t=t_0} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\mathbf{A}(t_0 + \Delta t) - \mathbf{A}(t_0)}{\Delta t} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} a'_{11}(t_0) & a'_{12}(t_0) & \cdots & a'_{1n}(t_0) \\ a'_{21}(t_0) & a'_{22}(t_0) & \cdots & a'_{2n}(t_0) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a'_{m1}(t_0) & a'_{m2}(t_0) & \cdots & a'_{mn}(t_0) \end{bmatrix}.\end{aligned}$$

函数矩阵导数

Example 3.5

已知 $\mathbf{A}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \sin t & 2t^3 \\ 2\sqrt{t} & e^{2t} \end{bmatrix}$, 求 $\frac{d\mathbf{A}(t)}{dt}$.

解:

$$\frac{d\mathbf{A}(t)}{dt} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{d}{dt}(\sin t) & \frac{d}{dt}(2t^3) \\ \frac{d}{dt}(2\sqrt{t}) & \frac{d}{dt}(e^{2t}) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos t & 6t^2 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} & 2e^{2t} \end{bmatrix}. \quad \square$$

函数矩阵导数

关于函数矩阵, 有下面的求导法则:

- ① 若 $\mathbf{A}(t)$, $\mathbf{B}(t)$ 都是 $m \times n$ 阶矩阵可微矩阵, 则

$$\frac{d}{dt}[\mathbf{A}(t) + \mathbf{B}(t)] = \frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{A}(t) + \frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{B}(t).$$

- ② 若 $\mathbf{A}(t)$, $\mathbf{B}(t)$ 分别是 $m \times n$ 阶及 $n \times r$ 阶矩阵, 则

$$\frac{d}{dt}[\mathbf{A}(t)\mathbf{B}(t)] = \left[\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{A}(t)\right]\mathbf{B}(t) + \mathbf{A}(t)\left[\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{B}(t)\right].$$

- ③ 若 $\mathbf{A}(u)$ 可微, 且 $u = f(t)$ 关于 t 可微, 则

$$\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{A}(f(t)) = f'(t) \frac{d}{du}\mathbf{A}(u).$$

- ④ 若 $\mathbf{A}(t)$ 与 $\mathbf{A}^{-1}(t)$ 都可微, 则

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\mathbf{A}^{-1}(t)) = -\mathbf{A}^{-1}(t)\left[\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{A}(t)\right]\mathbf{A}^{-1}(t).$$

函数矩阵导数

证: (4) 注意到 $\mathbf{A}(t)\mathbf{A}^{-1}(t) = \mathbf{I}$, 两端对 t 求导, 得


$$\left[\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{A}(t)\right]\mathbf{A}^{-1}(t) + \mathbf{A}(t)\left[\frac{d}{dt}(\mathbf{A}^{-1}(t))\right] = \mathbf{O},$$

即

$$\mathbf{A}(t)\left[\frac{d}{dt}(\mathbf{A}^{-1}(t))\right] = -\left[\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{A}(t)\right]\mathbf{A}^{-1}(t)$$

两边左乘以 $\mathbf{A}^{-1}(t)$, 得

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\mathbf{A}^{-1}(t)) = -\mathbf{A}^{-1}(t)\left[\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{A}(t)\right]\mathbf{A}^{-1}(t). \quad \square$$

 注意矩阵乘法不满足交换律. 例如

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{A}^2(t) &= \frac{d}{dt}[\mathbf{A}(t)\mathbf{A}(t)] = \mathbf{A}'(t) \cdot \mathbf{A}(t) + \mathbf{A}(t) \cdot \mathbf{A}'(t) \\ &\neq 2\mathbf{A}(t) \cdot \mathbf{A}'(t).\end{aligned}$$

函数矩阵导数

Definition 3.6

若 $\mathbf{A}(t)$ 中所有的元素 $a_{ij}(t)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上可积, 则称函数矩阵 $\mathbf{A}(t)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上可积, 并规定

$$\int_a^b \mathbf{A}(t) dt = \left[\int_a^b a_{ij}(t) dt \right]_{m \times n}.$$

Theorem 3.7

① 若 $\mathbf{A}(t)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 则对任一 $t \in (a, b)$, $\int_a^t \mathbf{A}(\tau) d\tau$ 可微, 且

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[\int_a^t \mathbf{A}(\tau) d\tau \right] = \mathbf{A}(t).$$

② 若 $\mathbf{A}(t)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上可微, 则

$$\int_a^t \left[\frac{d}{ds} \mathbf{A}(s) \right] ds = \mathbf{A}(t) - \mathbf{A}(a), \quad t \in [a, b].$$

函数矩阵导数

例如, 对于如下函数的幂级数展开式

$$(1 - z)^{-1} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} z^m \quad (R = 1),$$

$$\ln(1 + z) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m+1} z^{m+1} \quad (R = 1).$$

相应地有矩阵函数

$$(I - A)^{-1} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} A^m \quad (\rho(A) < 1),$$

$$\ln(I + A) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m+1} A^{m+1} \quad (\rho(A) < 1).$$

以及

- 矩阵指数函数: $e^A = I + A + \frac{A^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{A^k}{k!} + \cdots$.
- 矩阵正弦函数: $\sin A = A - \frac{A^3}{3!} + \cdots + (-1)^{k-1} \frac{A^{2k-1}}{(2k-1)!} + \cdots$,
- 矩阵余弦函数: $\cos A = I - \frac{A^2}{2!} + \cdots + (-1)^k \frac{A^{2k}}{(2k)!} + \cdots$.

函数矩阵导数

$$\frac{d}{dt} (a(t)A(t)) = \frac{da(t)}{dt} A(t) + a(t) \frac{d}{dt} A(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} e^{tA} = A e^{tA} = e^{tA} A$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \cos(tA) = -A \sin(tA) = -\sin(tA) A$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \sin(tA) = A \cos(tA) = \cos(tA) A$$

◆ 高阶导数

$$\frac{d^k A(t)}{dt^k} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{d^{k-1} A(t)}{dt^{k-1}} \right) = \left(\frac{d^k a_{ij}(t)}{dt^k} \right)_{m \times n}$$

函数矩阵导数

应用：矩阵微分方程的解

定理1： 满足初始条件 $\mathbf{x}(t)|_{t=t_0} = \mathbf{x}(t_0)$ 的一阶线性常系数齐次微分方程组

$$\frac{d\mathbf{x}(t)}{dt} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}(t)$$

有且仅有唯一解 $\mathbf{x}(t) = e^{\mathbf{A}(t-t_0)}\mathbf{x}(t_0)$

函数矩阵导数

应用：矩阵微分方程的解

定理2： 一阶线性常系数非齐次微分方程组

$$\frac{d\mathbf{x}(t)}{dt} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{b}(t)$$

的通解为 $\mathbf{x}(t) = e^{tA} \left(\mathbf{c} + \int_{t_0}^t e^{-sA} \mathbf{b}(s) ds \right)$

其中 \mathbf{c} 为任意常数向量。

函数矩阵导数

应用：矩阵微分方程的解

定理3： n 阶常系数齐次线性微分方程

$$\begin{cases} x^{(n)}(t) + a_1 x^{(n-1)}(t) + a_2 x^{(n-2)}(t) + \cdots + a_n x(t) = 0 \\ x^{(i)}(t) \Big|_{t=t_0} = x^{(i)}(t_0), \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1 \end{cases}$$

的解为：
$$x(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} e^{(t-t_0)A} \begin{bmatrix} x(t_0) \\ x'(t_0) \\ \vdots \\ x^{(n-1)}(t_0) \end{bmatrix}$$

其中
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ -a_n & -a_{n-1} & -a_{n-2} & \cdots & -a_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

函数矩阵导数

应用：矩阵微分方程的解

定理4：n阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程

$$x^{(n)}(t) + a_1 x^{(n-1)}(t) + a_2 x^{(n-2)}(t) + \cdots + a_n x(t) = f(t)$$

的通解为

$$x(t) = [1 \ 0 \ \cdots \ 0] \left(e^{tA} c + \int_{t_0}^t e^{A(t-s)} b f(s) ds \right)$$

其中c为任意常数向量； $b = [0 \ 0 \ \cdots \ 1]^T$ ；而A同定理3.

标量函数关于矩阵导数

在场论中, 我们对数量函数 $f(x, y, z)$ 定义梯度为

$$\mathbf{grad} f = \nabla f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right),$$

这可以理解为数量函数 $f(x, y, z)$ 对向量 (x, y, z) 的导数.

注意梯度是向量, 有时也记为

$$\mathbf{grad} f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \mathbf{k}.$$

下面我们将这一概念推广到一般情形.

标量函数关于矩阵导数

函数 u 的梯度定义为

$$\nabla u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \mathbf{k}$$

\mathbf{E} 的散度定义为

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} \right) \cdot (E_x \mathbf{i} + E_y \mathbf{j} + E_z \mathbf{k}) \\ &= \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} \end{aligned}$$

标量函数关于矩阵导数

Definition 3.8

设 $\mathbf{X} = [x_{ij}] \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ 为变量矩阵, $f(\mathbf{X})$ 为矩阵 \mathbf{X} 的数量函数, 即看成是 $m \times n$ 元函数, 即

$$f(\mathbf{X}) = f(x_{11}, x_{12}, \dots, x_{1n}, x_{21}, x_{22}, \dots, x_{2n}, \dots, x_{m1}, x_{m2}, \dots, x_{mn}).$$

则规定数量函数 $f(\mathbf{X})$ 对于矩阵 \mathbf{X} 的导数为

$$\frac{df}{d\mathbf{X}} = \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{ij}} \right]_{m \times n} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{11}} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{12}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{1n}} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{21}} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{22}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{2n}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{m1}} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{m2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{mn}} \end{bmatrix}.$$

标量函数关于矩阵导数

特别地, 若变量矩阵为 m 维向量 $\mathbf{X} = [x_i]_{m \times 1}$, 这时数量函数为 $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$, 则

$$\frac{df}{d\mathbf{X}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_m} \end{bmatrix}.$$

此即梯度.

标量函数关于矩阵导数

◆ 列向量偏导和行向量偏导 ($\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times 1}$)

$$\frac{df(\mathbf{x})}{d\mathbf{x}} = \left[\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_m} \right]^T$$

$$\frac{df(\mathbf{x})}{d\mathbf{x}^T} = \left[\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_m} \right]$$

链式法则： A 为矩阵， $y = f(A)$ 和 $g(y)$ 分别是实值函数，
则

$$\frac{\partial g(f(A))}{\partial A} = \frac{dg(y)}{dy} \frac{\partial f(A)}{\partial A}$$

标量函数关于矩阵导数

(1) 若 $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ 且 $f(\mathbf{X}) = c$ 为常数, 则 $\frac{dc}{d\mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{0}_{m \times n}$.

(2) 若 c_1, c_2 为实常数, 则

$$\frac{d(c_1 f(\mathbf{X}) + c_2 g(\mathbf{X}))}{d\mathbf{X}} = c_1 \frac{df(\mathbf{X})}{d\mathbf{X}} + c_2 \frac{dg(\mathbf{X})}{d\mathbf{X}}.$$

(3)

$$\frac{df(\mathbf{X})g(\mathbf{X})}{d\mathbf{X}} = g(\mathbf{X}) \frac{df(\mathbf{X})}{d\mathbf{X}} + f(\mathbf{X}) \frac{dg(\mathbf{X})}{d\mathbf{X}}.$$

(4) 若 $g(\mathbf{X}) \neq 0$, 则

$$\frac{df(\mathbf{X})/g(\mathbf{X})}{d\mathbf{X}} = \frac{1}{g^2(\mathbf{X})} \left[g(\mathbf{X}) \frac{df(\mathbf{X})}{d\mathbf{X}} - f(\mathbf{X}) \frac{dg(\mathbf{X})}{d\mathbf{X}} \right]$$

标量函数关于矩阵导数

$$(5) \quad \frac{d\mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{X} \mathbf{b}}{d\mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{a} \mathbf{b}^T \quad (\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n})$$

$$(6) \quad \frac{d\mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{b}}{d\mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{b} \mathbf{a}^T \quad (\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n})$$

(7) 若 $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 非奇异, 则

$$\frac{d\mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{X}^{-1} \mathbf{b}}{d\mathbf{X}} = -\mathbf{X}^{-T} \mathbf{a} \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{X}^{-T}$$

$$(8) \quad \frac{d\mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} \mathbf{b}}{d\mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{X}(\mathbf{a} \mathbf{b}^T + \mathbf{b} \mathbf{a}^T)$$

$$(9) \quad \frac{d\exp(\mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{X} \mathbf{b})}{d\mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{a} \mathbf{b}^T \exp(\mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{X} \mathbf{b})$$

标量函数关于矩阵导数

$$(10) \quad \frac{d\mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{x}}{d\mathbf{x}} = \frac{d\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{a}}{d\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{a}$$

$$(11) \quad \frac{d\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}}{d\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}, \quad \frac{d\mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}}{d\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{b}$$

$$(12) \quad \frac{d\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}}{d\mathbf{x}} = (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^T) \mathbf{x}$$

标量函数关于矩阵导数

```
clear
a=rand(1,4)';
b=rand(1,4)';
X=rand(4,4);
delta=0.01;
Z=zeros(4,4);
for ii=1:4
    for jj=1:4
        XX=X;
        XX(ii,jj)=XX(ii,jj)+delta;
        f=a'*XX*b-a'*X*b;
        Z(ii,jj)=f/delta;
    end
end
disp(Z); disp(a*b');
```

>> Z

0.5152	0.0795	0.2269	0.4456
0.5728	0.0884	0.2523	0.4954
0.0803	0.0124	0.0354	0.0694
0.5776	0.0891	0.2544	0.4995

>> a*b'

0.5152	0.0795	0.2269	0.4456
0.5728	0.0884	0.2523	0.4954
0.0803	0.0124	0.0354	0.0694
0.5776	0.0891	0.2544	0.4995

标量函数关于矩阵导数

```
clear
a=rand(1,4)'; b=rand(1,4)'; >> Z
X=rand(4,4); Z=zeros(4,4); Z =
X1=inv(X);
delta=0.001;
for ii=1:4
    for jj=1:4
        XX=X;
        XX(ii,jj)=XX(ii,jj)+delta; >> -X1'*a*b'*X1'
        X2=inv(XX);
        f=a'*X2*b-a'*X1*b; ans =
        Z(ii,jj)=f/delta;
    end
end
end
```

-2.1607	1.5003	1.3472	0.4124
1.7311	-1.1853	-1.0604	-0.3269
2.6782	-1.8321	-1.6455	-0.5061
-1.2717	0.8770	0.7862	0.2407
-2.1752	1.4957	1.3419	0.4122
1.7249	-1.1860	-1.0641	-0.3269
2.6710	-1.8365	-1.6478	-0.5062
-1.2729	0.8753	0.7853	0.2412

矩阵迹的微分

$$d(\text{tr}(X)) = d\left(\sum_i x_{ii}\right) = \sum_i dx_{ii} = \text{tr}(dX)$$

若 $A = \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x^T}$, 则一阶微分 $df(x) = \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x^T} dx = \text{tr}(A dx)$

$$df(x) = \text{tr}(A dx) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x^T} A$$

矩阵迹的微分

$$(13) \quad \frac{d\text{tr}(\mathbf{X})}{d\mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{I}$$

$$(14) \quad \frac{d\text{tr}(\mathbf{X}^{-1})}{d\mathbf{X}} = -(\mathbf{X}^{-2})^T$$

$$(15) \quad \frac{d\text{tr}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X})}{d\mathbf{X}} = \frac{d\text{tr}(\mathbf{X}\mathbf{A})}{d\mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{A}^T$$

$$(16) \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{d\text{tr}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^T)}{d\mathbf{X}} &= \frac{d\text{tr}(\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{A})}{d\mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{A}, & \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \text{Tr}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}\mathbf{B}) &= \mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{B}^T \\ \frac{d\text{tr}(\mathbf{a}\mathbf{x}^T)}{d\mathbf{x}} &= \frac{d\text{tr}(\mathbf{x}\mathbf{a}^T)}{d\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{a}. & \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \text{Tr}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{B}) &= \mathbf{B}\mathbf{A} \end{aligned}$$

矩阵迹的微分

$$d(\text{tr}(X)) = d\left(\sum_i x_{ii}\right) = \sum_i dx_{ii} = \text{tr}(dX)$$

$$(17) \frac{d\text{tr}(\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^T)}{d\mathbf{X}} = \frac{d\text{tr}(\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X})}{d\mathbf{X}} = 2\mathbf{X}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d\text{tr}(\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X}) &= \text{tr}\left(d(\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X})\right) = \text{tr}\left((d\mathbf{X})^T\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{X}^Td\mathbf{X}\right) \\ &= \text{tr}\left((d\mathbf{X})^T\mathbf{X}\right) + \text{tr}(\mathbf{X}^Td\mathbf{X}) \\ &= \text{tr}\left(2\mathbf{X}^Td\mathbf{X}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$df(\mathbf{X}) = \text{tr}(\mathbf{A}d\mathbf{X}) \Leftrightarrow \nabla f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{A}^T$$

矩阵迹的微分

$$(18) \frac{d \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{A} \mathbf{X}^{-1})}{d \mathbf{X}} = -(\mathbf{X}^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X}^{-1})^T$$

$$\begin{aligned} d \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{A} \mathbf{X}^{-1}) &= \operatorname{tr}(d(\mathbf{A} \mathbf{X}^{-1})) = \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{A} d \mathbf{X}^{-1}) \\ &= -\operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{A} \mathbf{X}^{-1} (d \mathbf{X}) \mathbf{X}^{-1}) \\ &= -\operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{X}^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X}^{-1} d \mathbf{X}) \end{aligned}$$

$$df(\mathbf{X}) = \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{A} d \mathbf{X}) \Leftrightarrow \nabla f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{A}^T$$

矩阵迹的微分

$$(19) \frac{d \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X})}{d \mathbf{X}} = (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^T) \mathbf{X} \quad \frac{d \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{A} \mathbf{X}^T)}{d \mathbf{X}} = \frac{d \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A})}{d \mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{A},$$

$$\begin{aligned} d \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X}) &= \operatorname{tr}(d(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X})) \\ &= \operatorname{tr}((d \mathbf{X})^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} + \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} d \mathbf{X}) \\ &= \operatorname{tr}((d \mathbf{X})^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X}) + \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} d \mathbf{X}) \\ &= \operatorname{tr}((\mathbf{A} \mathbf{X})^T d \mathbf{X}) + \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} d \mathbf{X}) \\ &= \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{X}^T (\mathbf{A}^T + \mathbf{A}) d \mathbf{X}) \end{aligned}$$

$$df(\mathbf{X}) = \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{A} d \mathbf{X}) \Leftrightarrow \nabla f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{A}^T$$

矩阵行列式的微分

$$(20) \quad \frac{d|X|}{dX} = |X|X^{-T}$$

$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \cdots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

令 c_{ij} 是 x_{ij} 的代数余子式, $|X| = \sum_{i=1}^n c_{ij}x_{ij}$

$$\text{有 } \frac{\partial |X|}{\partial x_{ij}} = c_{ij},$$

$$d|X| = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} dx_{ij} = \text{tr}(X^{\#} dX)$$

式中, $X^{\#}$ 是矩阵 X 的伴随矩阵。由于 $X^{-1} = \frac{X^{\#}}{|X|}$, 故立即有

$$d|X| = \text{tr}(|X|X^{-1}dX) = |X|\text{tr}(X^{-1}dX)$$

$$\frac{\partial |X|}{\partial X} = |X|(X^{-1})^T = |X|X^{-T}$$

矩阵行列式的微分

$$d|\mathbf{X}^2| = d|\mathbf{X}|^2 = 2|\mathbf{X}|d|\mathbf{X}| = 2|\mathbf{X}|^2 \text{tr}(\mathbf{X}^{-1}d\mathbf{X}).$$

$$\frac{\partial |\mathbf{X}|^2}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = 2|\mathbf{X}|^2(\mathbf{X}^{-1})^T = 2|\mathbf{X}|^2 \mathbf{X}^{-T}$$

更一般地, $|\mathbf{X}^k|$ 的矩阵微分为

$$d|\mathbf{X}^k| = |\mathbf{X}^k| \text{tr}(\mathbf{X}^{-k} d\mathbf{X}^k) = |\mathbf{X}^k| \text{tr}(\mathbf{X}^{-k} \cdot k\mathbf{X}^{k-1} d\mathbf{X}) = k|\mathbf{X}^k| \text{tr}(\mathbf{X}^{-1} d\mathbf{X})$$

由此得梯度矩阵

$$\frac{\partial |\mathbf{X}^k|}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = k|\mathbf{X}^k| \mathbf{X}^{-T}$$

矩阵行列式的微分

$$(21) \quad \frac{d|\mathbf{X}^{-1}|}{d\mathbf{X}} = -|\mathbf{X}|^{-1} \mathbf{X}^{-T}$$

$$(22) \quad \frac{d \log |\mathbf{X}|}{d\mathbf{X}} = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{X}|} \frac{d|\mathbf{X}|}{d\mathbf{X}}$$

$$(23) \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{d|\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X}|}{d\mathbf{X}} &= 2|\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X}| \mathbf{X} (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{-1} & (\text{rank}(\mathbf{X}) = n) \\ \frac{d|\mathbf{X} \mathbf{X}^T|}{d\mathbf{X}} &= 2|\mathbf{X} \mathbf{X}^T| (\mathbf{X} \mathbf{X}^T)^{-1} \mathbf{X} & (\text{rank}(\mathbf{X}) = m) \end{aligned}$$

矩阵行列式的微分

$$\begin{aligned}d|\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^T| &= |\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^T| \operatorname{tr} \left((\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^T)^{-1} d(\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^T) \right) \\&= |\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^T| \operatorname{tr} \left((\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^T)^{-1} \left[(d\mathbf{X})\mathbf{X}^T + \mathbf{X}(d\mathbf{X})^T \right] \right) \\&= |\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^T| \left[\operatorname{tr} \left((\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^T)^{-1} (d\mathbf{X})\mathbf{X}^T \right) + \operatorname{tr} \left((\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^T)^{-1} \mathbf{X}(d\mathbf{X})^T \right) \right] \\&= |\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^T| \left[\operatorname{tr} \left(\mathbf{X}^T (\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^T)^{-1} d\mathbf{X} \right) + \operatorname{tr} \left((d\mathbf{X})\mathbf{X}^T (\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^T)^{-1} \right) \right] \\&= |\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^T| \left[\operatorname{tr} \left(\mathbf{X}^T (\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^T)^{-1} d\mathbf{X} \right) + \operatorname{tr} \left(\mathbf{X}^T (\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^T)^{-1} d\mathbf{X} \right) \right] \\&= \operatorname{tr} \left(2|\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^T| \mathbf{X}^T (\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^T)^{-1} d\mathbf{X} \right)\end{aligned}$$

即得梯度矩阵 $\frac{\partial |\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^T|}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = 2|\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^T|(\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^T)^{-1}\mathbf{X}$

类似地, $d|\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X}| = \operatorname{tr} \left(2|\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X}|(\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}^T d\mathbf{X} \right)$

矩阵行列式的微分

$$\begin{aligned}d|AXB| &= |AXB| \operatorname{tr} ((AXB)^{-1} d(AXB)) \\&= |AXB| \operatorname{tr} ((AXB)^{-1} A(dX)B) \\&= |AXB| \operatorname{tr} (B(AXB)^{-1} A dX)\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial |AXB|}{\partial X} = |AXB| A^T (B^T X^T A^T)^{-1} B^T$$

矩阵行列式的微分

$$\begin{aligned}
 (24) \quad \frac{d|\mathbf{XAX}^T|}{d\mathbf{X}} &= |\mathbf{XAX}^T| \times \left[(\mathbf{XAX}^T)^{-T} \mathbf{XA}^T + (\mathbf{XAX}^T)^{-1} \mathbf{XA} \right] \\
 d|\mathbf{XAX}^T| &= |\mathbf{XAX}^T| \operatorname{tr} \left((\mathbf{XAX}^T)^{-1} d(\mathbf{XAX}^T) \right) \\
 &= |\mathbf{XAX}^T| \operatorname{tr} \left((\mathbf{XAX}^T)^{-1} \left[(d\mathbf{X})\mathbf{AX}^T + \mathbf{XA}(d\mathbf{X})^T \right] \right) \\
 &= |\mathbf{XAX}^T| \left[\operatorname{tr} \left((\mathbf{XAX}^T)^{-1} (d\mathbf{X})\mathbf{AX}^T \right) + \operatorname{tr} \left((\mathbf{XAX}^T)^{-1} \mathbf{XA}(d\mathbf{X})^T \right) \right] \\
 &= |\mathbf{XAX}^T| \left[\operatorname{tr} \left((\mathbf{XAX}^T)^{-1} (d\mathbf{X})\mathbf{AX}^T \right) + \operatorname{tr} \left((\mathbf{XA})^T (\mathbf{XAX}^T)^{-T} d\mathbf{X} \right) \right] \\
 &= |\mathbf{XAX}^T| \left[\operatorname{tr} \left(\mathbf{AX}^T (\mathbf{XAX}^T)^{-1} d\mathbf{X} \right) + \operatorname{tr} \left((\mathbf{XA})^T (\mathbf{XA}^T \mathbf{X}^T)^{-1} d\mathbf{X} \right) \right] \\
 &= |\mathbf{XAX}^T| \operatorname{tr} \left([\mathbf{AX}^T (\mathbf{XAX}^T)^{-1} + (\mathbf{XA})^T (\mathbf{XA}^T \mathbf{X}^T)^{-1}] d\mathbf{X} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

矩阵行列式的微分

$$(25) \quad \frac{d|\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X}|}{d\mathbf{X}} = |\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X}| \times \left[\mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X})^{-1} + \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{X} (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X})^{-T} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} d|\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X}| &= |\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X}| \operatorname{tr} \left((\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X})^{-1} d(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X}) \right) \\ &= |\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X}| \operatorname{tr} \left((\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X})^{-1} \left[(d\mathbf{X})^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} + \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} d\mathbf{X} \right] \right) \\ &= |\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X}| \left[\operatorname{tr} \left((\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X})^{-1} (d\mathbf{X})^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} \right) + \operatorname{tr} \left((\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} d\mathbf{X} \right) \right] \\ &= |\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X}| \left[\operatorname{tr} \left((\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X})^{-T} (\mathbf{A} \mathbf{X})^T d\mathbf{X} \right) + \operatorname{tr} \left((\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} d\mathbf{X} \right) \right] \\ &= |\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X}| \operatorname{tr} \left([(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X})^{-T} (\mathbf{A} \mathbf{X})^T + (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A}] d\mathbf{X} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial |\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X}|}{\partial \mathbf{X}} &= |\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X}| [\mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X})^{-1} + \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{X} (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X})^{-T}] \\ &= 2|\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X}| \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X})^{-1}, \quad \text{若 } \mathbf{A} \text{ 为对称矩阵} \end{aligned}$$

矩阵对矩阵的微分

Definition 3.9

设 $\mathbf{A} = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$, $\mathbf{X} = [x_{kl}]_{p \times q}$, 且 \mathbf{A} 中的各元素 a_{ij} 是矩阵 \mathbf{X} 中各元素 x_{kl} 的可微函数, 则矩阵 \mathbf{A} 对矩阵 \mathbf{X} 的导数定义为

$$\frac{d\mathbf{A}}{d\mathbf{X}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial x_{11}} & \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial x_{12}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial x_{1q}} \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial x_{21}} & \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial x_{22}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial x_{2q}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial x_{p1}} & \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial x_{p2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial x_{pq}} \end{bmatrix},$$

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其中

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial x_{kl}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial a_{11}}{\partial x_{kl}} & \frac{\partial a_{12}}{\partial x_{kl}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial a_{1n}}{\partial x_{kl}} \\ \frac{\partial a_{21}}{\partial x_{kl}} & \frac{\partial a_{22}}{\partial x_{kl}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial a_{2n}}{\partial x_{kl}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial a_{m1}}{\partial x_{kl}} & \frac{\partial a_{m2}}{\partial x_{kl}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial a_{mn}}{\partial x_{kl}} \end{bmatrix}, \quad k = 1, 2, \cdots, p; \quad l = 1, 2, \cdots, q.$$

矩阵对矩阵的微分

Example 3.10

设 $\mathbf{X} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T$, 求向量 $\mathbf{X}^T = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 对向量 \mathbf{X} 的导数.

解:

$$\frac{d\mathbf{X}^T}{d\mathbf{X}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \mathbf{X}^T}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{X}^T}{\partial x_2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{X}^T}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{I}_n. \quad \square$$

矩阵对矩阵的微分

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梯度矩阵、Jacobian矩阵与Hessian矩阵

定义：梯度向量和梯度矩阵

$$\nabla_x f(\mathbf{x}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{df(\mathbf{x})}{d\mathbf{x}} = \left[\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_m} \right]^T$$

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{X}} f(\mathbf{X}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{df(\mathbf{X})}{d\mathbf{X}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial x_{11}} & \dots & \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial x_{1n}} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial x_{m1}} & \dots & \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial x_{mn}} \end{bmatrix}_{\mathbf{m} \times \mathbf{n}}$$

$$\text{vec}(\nabla_{\mathbf{X}} f(\mathbf{X})) = \frac{df(\mathbf{X})}{d\text{vec}(\mathbf{X})}$$

$$= \left[\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial x_{11}}, \dots, \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial x_{m1}}, \dots, \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial x_{1n}}, \dots, \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial x_{mn}} \right]^T$$

梯度矩阵、Jacobian矩阵与Hessian矩阵

定义：协梯度向量和Jacobian矩阵（协梯度矩阵）：

$$D_x f(\mathbf{x}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{df(\mathbf{x})}{d\mathbf{x}^T} = \left[\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_m} \right]$$

$$D_X f(\mathbf{X}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{df(\mathbf{X})}{d\mathbf{X}^T} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial x_{11}} & \dots & \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial x_{m1}} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial x_{1n}} & \dots & \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial x_{mn}} \end{bmatrix}_{n \times m}$$

命题1：给定是指标量函数 $f(\mathbf{x})$,其中 $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, 则

$$\text{rvec}(D_X f(\mathbf{X})) = D_{\text{vec}(\mathbf{X})} f(\mathbf{X})$$

或

$$D_X f(\mathbf{X}) = \text{unrvec}(D_{\text{vec}(\mathbf{X})} f(\mathbf{X}))$$

命题2： $\nabla_{\mathbf{X}} f(\mathbf{X}) = D_{\mathbf{X}}^T \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{X})$

梯度矩阵、Jacobian矩阵与Hessian矩阵

命题3: 给定 $f(\mathbf{x})$, 其中 $f(\mathbf{X})$ 。若已求出 $D_{\text{vec}(\mathbf{x})}f(\mathbf{X})$, 则

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{X}}f(\mathbf{X}) = \text{unvec} \left(D_{\text{vec}(\mathbf{X})}^T f(\mathbf{X}) \right) \quad (1)$$

换言之, 若

$$D_{\text{vec}(\mathbf{X})}f(\mathbf{X}) = [d_1, d_2, \dots, d_{mn}]$$

则

$$[\nabla_{\mathbf{X}}f(\mathbf{X})]_{i,j} = d_{i+(j-1)n} \quad \begin{cases} i = 1, \dots, m \\ j = 1, \dots, n \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

梯度矩阵、Jacobian矩阵与Hessian矩阵

定义：Jacobian矩阵或协梯度矩阵：

$$D_x f(x) = \frac{df(x)}{d\mathbf{x}^T} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{df_1(\mathbf{x})}{d\mathbf{x}^T} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{df_p(\mathbf{x})}{d\mathbf{x}^T} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_p(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_p(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_m} \end{bmatrix}_{p \times m}$$

◆ 实值矩阵函数情形

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}) = [f_{kl}]_{k=1,l=1}^{p,q} \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times q} \quad (\text{其中 } \mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n})$$

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{X}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{vec}(\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X})) \in \mathbb{R}^{pq \times 1}$$

$$= [f_{11}(\mathbf{X}), \cdots, f_{p1}(\mathbf{X}), \cdots, f_{1q}(\mathbf{X}), \cdots, f_{pq}(\mathbf{X})]^T$$

梯度矩阵、Jacobian矩阵与Hessian矩阵

矩阵函数 $F(\mathbf{X})$ 的行向量偏导

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_{\text{vec}(\mathbf{X})} \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{d\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{X})}{d\text{vec}^T(\mathbf{X})} = \frac{d\text{vec}(\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}))}{d\text{vec}^T(\mathbf{X})} \in \mathbb{R}^{pq \times mn} \\
 &= \left[\frac{df_{11}}{d\text{vec}^T(\mathbf{x})}, \dots, \frac{df_{p1}}{d\text{vec}^T(\mathbf{x})}, \dots, \frac{df_{1q}}{d\text{vec}^T(\mathbf{x})}, \dots, \frac{df_{pq}}{d\text{vec}^T(\mathbf{x})} \right]^T \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_{11}}{\partial x_{11}} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_{11}}{\partial x_{m1}} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_{11}}{\partial x_{1n}} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_{11}}{\partial x_{mn}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_{p1}}{\partial x_{11}} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_{p1}}{\partial x_{m1}} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_{p1}}{\partial x_{1n}} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_{p1}}{\partial x_{mn}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_{1q}}{\partial x_{11}} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_{1q}}{\partial x_{m1}} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_{1q}}{\partial x_{1n}} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_{1q}}{\partial x_{mn}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_{pq}}{\partial x_{11}} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_{pq}}{\partial x_{m1}} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_{pq}}{\partial x_{1n}} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_{pq}}{\partial x_{mn}} \end{bmatrix}_{pq \times mn}
 \end{aligned}$$

梯度矩阵、Jacobian矩阵与Hessian矩阵

定义：标量函数的Hessian矩阵

$$\frac{d^2 f(\mathbf{x})}{d\mathbf{x}d\mathbf{x}^T} = \frac{d}{d\mathbf{x}^T} \left[\frac{df(\mathbf{x})}{d\mathbf{x}} \right] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1 \partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1 \partial x_m} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial^2 f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_m \partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_m \partial x_m} \end{bmatrix}_{m \times m}$$

◆ 记 $\nabla_{\mathbf{x}}^2 f(\mathbf{x}) = D_{\mathbf{x}}(\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x})) = \nabla_{\mathbf{x}}^T (\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x}))$

◆ 实值标量函数 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 的Hessian矩阵

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{X} \partial \mathbf{X}^T} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{X}^T} \left[\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \right]$$

或记作 $\nabla_{\mathbf{X}}^2 f(\mathbf{X}) = D_{\mathbf{X}}(\nabla_{\mathbf{X}} f(\mathbf{X})) = \nabla_{\mathbf{X}}^T (\nabla_{\mathbf{X}} f(\mathbf{X}))$

实值标量函数的矩阵微分及计算

A. 实值阵微分

◆ 全微分

$$df(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1} dx_1 + \cdots + \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_m} dx_m$$

$$= \left[\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1}, \cdots, \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_m} \right] \begin{bmatrix} dx_1 \\ \vdots \\ dx_m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}^T} d\mathbf{x}$$

实值标量函数的矩阵微分及计算

$$\begin{aligned}
 df(\mathbf{X}) &= \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{x}_1} d\mathbf{x}_1 + \cdots + \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{x}_n} d\mathbf{x}_n \\
 &= \left[\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial x_{11}}, \cdots, \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial x_{m1}} \right] \begin{bmatrix} dx_{11} \\ \vdots \\ dx_{m1} \end{bmatrix} + \cdots + \left[\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial x_{1n}}, \cdots, \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial x_{mn}} \right] \begin{bmatrix} dx_{1n} \\ \vdots \\ dx_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \left[\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial x_{11}}, \cdots, \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial x_{m1}}, \cdots, \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial x_{1n}}, \cdots, \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial x_{mn}} \right] \begin{bmatrix} dx_{11} \\ \vdots \\ dx_{m1} \\ \vdots \\ dx_{1n} \\ \vdots \\ dx_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \text{rvec}(\mathbf{A}) \text{vec}(d\mathbf{X})
 \end{aligned}$$

实值标量函数的矩阵微分及计算

其中

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{X}) = \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{X}^T} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial x_{11}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial x_{m1}} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial x_{1n}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial x_{mn}} \end{bmatrix}$$

且

$$d\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} dx_{11} & \cdots & dx_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ dx_{m1} & \cdots & dx_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

进一步有

$$df(\mathbf{X}) = \left(\text{vec}(\mathbf{A}^T) \right)^T \text{vec}(d\mathbf{X})$$

则

$$df(\mathbf{X}) = \text{tr}(\mathbf{A} d\mathbf{X})$$

实值标量函数的矩阵微分及计算

命题4： 一阶偏导矩阵A是唯一确定的。即，若存在 A_1 和 A_2 满足

$$df(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{A}_i d\mathbf{X}, \quad i = 1, 2$$

则 $\mathbf{A}_1 = \mathbf{A}_2$ 。

命题5： 若实值标量函数 $f(\mathbf{X})$ 在 \mathbf{X} 可微分，则

$$df(\mathbf{X}) = \text{tr}(\mathbf{A} d\mathbf{X}) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{X}) = \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{A}^T$$

实值标量函数的矩阵微分及计算

B. 实矩阵微分计算

1. 一般规则

$$(1) \quad d(\mathbf{X}^T) = (d\mathbf{X})^T$$

$$(2) \quad d(\alpha\mathbf{X} + \beta\mathbf{Y}) = \alpha d\mathbf{X} + \beta d\mathbf{Y}$$

例1. 考虑标量函数 $\text{tr}(\mathbf{U})$ 的微分，得

$$d(\text{tr}\mathbf{U}) = d\left(\sum_{i=1}^n u_{ii}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n d u_{ii} = \text{tr}(d\mathbf{U})$$

即有 $d(\text{tr}\mathbf{U}) = \text{tr}(d\mathbf{U})$ 。

实值标量函数的矩阵微分及计算

常用计算公式

$$(1) \quad dA = 0$$

$$(2) \quad d(\alpha X) = \alpha dX$$

$$(3) \quad d(X^T) = (dX)^T$$

$$(4) \quad d(\mathbf{U} \pm \mathbf{V}) = d\mathbf{U} \pm d\mathbf{V}$$

$$(5) \quad d(\mathbf{AXB}) = \mathbf{A}(d\mathbf{X})\mathbf{B}$$

实值标量函数的矩阵微分及计算

常用计算公式

(6)

$$d(\mathbf{UV}) = (d\mathbf{U})\mathbf{V} + \mathbf{U}(d\mathbf{V})$$

$$d(\mathbf{UVW}) = (d\mathbf{U})\mathbf{VW} + \mathbf{U}(d\mathbf{V})\mathbf{W} + \mathbf{UV}(d\mathbf{W})$$

特别地，若 \mathbf{A} 为常数矩阵，则

$$d(\mathbf{XAX}^T) = (d\mathbf{X})\mathbf{AX}^T + \mathbf{XA}(d\mathbf{X})^T$$

和
$$d(\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{AX}) = (d\mathbf{X})^T\mathbf{AX} + \mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{A}d\mathbf{X}$$

(7)
$$d(\mathbf{U} \otimes \mathbf{V}) = (d\mathbf{U}) \otimes \mathbf{V} + \mathbf{U} \otimes d\mathbf{V}$$

(8)
$$d(\mathbf{U} \odot \mathbf{V}) = (d\mathbf{U}) \odot \mathbf{V} + \mathbf{U} \odot d\mathbf{V}$$

(9)
$$d(\text{vec}(\mathbf{X})) = \text{vec}(d\mathbf{X})$$

实值标量函数的矩阵微分及计算

$$(10) d\log \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{X}^{-1}d\mathbf{X}, \quad d\log(\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X})) = (\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}))^{-1}d(\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}))$$

$$(11) d|\mathbf{X}| = |\mathbf{X}|\text{tr}(\mathbf{X}^{-1}d\mathbf{X}), \quad d|\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X})| = |\mathbf{U}|\text{tr}(\mathbf{U}^{-1}d\mathbf{X})$$

$$(12) d(\text{tr}(\mathbf{X})) = \text{tr}(d\mathbf{X}), \quad d(\text{tr}(\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}))) = \text{tr}(d(\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X})))$$

$$(13) d(\mathbf{X}^{-1}) = -\mathbf{X}^{-1}(d\mathbf{X})\mathbf{X}^{-1}$$

$$(14) d(\mathbf{X}^\dagger) = -\mathbf{X}^\dagger(d\mathbf{X})\mathbf{X}^\dagger + \mathbf{X}^\dagger(\mathbf{X}^\dagger)^T(d\mathbf{X}^T)(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^\dagger) \\ + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{X}^\dagger\mathbf{X})(d\mathbf{X}^T)(\mathbf{X}^\dagger)^T\mathbf{X}^\dagger$$

$$d(\mathbf{X}^\dagger\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{X}^\dagger(d\mathbf{X})(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{X}^\dagger\mathbf{X}) + (\mathbf{X}^\dagger(d\mathbf{X})(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{X}^\dagger\mathbf{X}))^T$$

$$d(\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^\dagger) = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^\dagger)(d\mathbf{X})\mathbf{X}^\dagger + ((\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^\dagger)(d\mathbf{X})\mathbf{X}^\dagger)^T$$

实值标量函数的矩阵微分及计算

C. 利用矩阵微分计算梯度矩阵

$$df(\mathbf{X}) = \text{tr}(\mathbf{A}d\mathbf{X}) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \nabla_{\mathbf{X}}f(\mathbf{X}) = \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{A}^T$$

1. 一般标量函数的梯度矩阵
2. 迹函数的梯度矩阵
3. 行列式的梯度矩阵

实值标量函数的矩阵微分及计算

D.二阶实微分矩阵与实Hessian矩阵

令 $x, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{X}$ 分别代表函数的实标量变元、 $m \times 1$ 实向量变元和 $m \times n$ 实矩阵变元，而 $f(\cdot)$, $\mathbf{f}(\cdot)$, $\mathbf{F}(\cdot)$ 分别表示实标量函数、 $p \times 1$ 实向量函数和 $p \times q$ 实矩阵函数。

表3 二阶辨识表

实函数	二阶实微分矩阵	实Hessian矩阵H	H的维数
$f(x)$	$d^2[f(x)] = \beta(dx)^2$	$\mathbf{H}[f(x)] = \beta$	1×1
$f(\mathbf{x})$	$d^2[f(\mathbf{x})] = (d\mathbf{x})^T B d\mathbf{x}$	$\mathbf{H}[f(\mathbf{x})] = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{B}^T)$	$m \times m$
$f(\mathbf{X})$	$d^2[f(\mathbf{X})] = (\text{dvec}(\mathbf{X}))^T B d(\text{vec}(\mathbf{X}))$	$\mathbf{H}[f(\mathbf{X})] = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{B}^T)$	$mn \times mn$
$f(x)$	$d^2[f(x)] = b(dx)^2$	$\mathbf{H}[\mathbf{f}(x)] = \mathbf{b}$	$p \times 1$
$f(\mathbf{x})$	$d^2[f(\mathbf{x})] = (\mathbf{I}_m \otimes d\mathbf{x})^T B d\mathbf{x}$	$\mathbf{H}[\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})] = \frac{1}{2}[\mathbf{B} + (\mathbf{B}')_v]$	$pm \times m$
$f(\mathbf{X})$	$d^2[f(\mathbf{X})] = (\mathbf{I}_m \otimes \text{dvec}(\mathbf{X}))^T B d(\text{vec}(\mathbf{X}))$	$\mathbf{H}[\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{X})] = \frac{1}{2}[\mathbf{B} + (\mathbf{B}')_v]$	$pmn \times mn$
$\mathbf{F}(x)$	$d^2[\mathbf{F}(x)] = \mathbf{B}(dx)^2$	$\mathbf{H}[\mathbf{F}(x)] = \text{vec}(\mathbf{B})$	$pq \times 1$
$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x})$	$d^2[\text{vec}(\mathbf{F})] = (\mathbf{I}_{mp} \otimes d\mathbf{x})^T \mathbf{B} d\mathbf{x}$	$\mathbf{H}[\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x})] = \frac{1}{2}[\mathbf{B} + (\mathbf{B}')_v]$	$pmq \times m$
$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X})$	$d^2[\text{vec}(\mathbf{F})] = (\mathbf{I}_{mp} \otimes \text{dvec}(\mathbf{X}))^T \mathbf{B} d(\text{vec}(\mathbf{X}))$	$\mathbf{H}[\mathbf{F}'(\mathbf{x})] = \frac{1}{2}[\mathbf{B} + (\mathbf{B}')_v]$	$pmqn \times mn$

实值标量函数的矩阵微分及计算

表中，对于实向量函数 f ，

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{B}_1 \\ \mathbf{B}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{B}_p \end{bmatrix}, \quad (\mathbf{B}')_v = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{B}_1^T \\ \mathbf{B}_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{B}_p^T \end{bmatrix}$$

而对于实矩阵函数 \mathbf{F} ，

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{B}_{11} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{B}_{p1} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{B}_{1q} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{B}_{pq} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (\mathbf{B}')_v = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{B}_{11}^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{B}_{p1}^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{B}_{1q}^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{B}_{pq}^T \end{bmatrix}$$

梯度数值计算

```
clear all
x=rand(5,1)
y=diff(x)
```

```
x =
    0.1576
    0.9706
    0.9572
    0.4854
    0.8003
y =
    0.8130
   -0.0134
   -0.4718
    0.3149
```

```
%DIFF Difference and approximate derivative.
% DIFF(X), for a vector X, is [X(2)-X(1) X(3)-X(2) ... X(n)-X(n-1)].
% DIFF(X), for a matrix X, is the matrix of row differences,
%    [X(2:n,:) - X(1:n-1,:)].
% DIFF(X), for an N-D array X, is the difference along the first
%    non-singleton dimension of X.
% DIFF(X,N) is the N-th order difference along the first non-
%    singleton dimension (denote it by DIM). If N >= size(X,DIM),
%    DIFF takes successive differences along the next non-
%    singleton dimension.
% DIFF(X,N,DIM) is the Nth difference function along
%    dimension DIM.
%    If N >= size(X,DIM), DIFF returns an empty array.
```

梯度数值计算

```
>> X = [3 7 5  
        0 9 2]
```

```
X =  
    3    7    5  
    0    9    2
```

```
>> diff(X,1,1)  
ans =  
   -3    2   -3
```

```
>> diff(X,2,1)  
ans =  
空矩阵: 0×3
```

```
>> diff(X,1,2)  
ans =  
    4   -2  
    9   -7
```

```
>> diff(X,2,2)  
ans =  
   -6  
  -16
```

梯度数值计算

$y = f(x)$, but we only know the values of f at a finite set of points,
 $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$.

Forward Difference

$$f'(x_i) = y'_i \approx \frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i}.$$

Backward Difference

$$f'(x_i) \approx \frac{y_i - y_{i-1}}{x_i - x_{i-1}}.$$

If the points are evenly spaced, i.e. $x_{i+1} - x_i = x_i - x_{i-1} = h$,

Central Difference

$$f'(x_i) = y'_i \approx \frac{y_{i+1} - y_{i-1}}{2h}.$$

梯度数值计算

Suppose $u = u(x, y)$, $u_{i,j} = u(x_i, y_j)$

The central difference formulas

$$u_x(x_i, y_j) \approx \frac{1}{2h} (u_{i+1,j} - u_{i-1,j}) \quad \text{and}$$

$$u_y(x_i, y_j) \approx \frac{1}{2k} (u_{i,j+1} - u_{i,j-1}).$$

The second partial derivatives are

$$u_{xx}(x_i, y_j) \approx \frac{1}{h^2} (u_{i+1,j} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i-1,j}) \quad \text{and}$$

$$u_{yy}(x_i, y_j) \approx \frac{1}{k^2} (u_{i,j+1} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i,j-1}),$$

and the mixed partial derivative is

$$u_{xy}(x_i, y_j) \approx \frac{1}{4hk} (u_{i+1,j+1} - u_{i+1,j-1} - u_{i-1,j+1} + u_{i-1,j-1}).$$

边界处理

1、补零

2、对称性边界(Symmetric Boundary Conditions)

3、周期性边界(Periodic Boundary Conditions)

卷积

$C = \text{conv}(A, B, \text{SHAPE})$ returns a subsection of the convolution with size

specified by SHAPE:

- 'full' - (default) returns the full convolution,

- 'same' - returns the central part of the convolution that is the same size as A.

- 'valid' - returns only those parts of the convolution that are computed without the zero-padded edges.

$\text{LENGTH}(C)$ is $\text{MAX}(\text{LENGTH}(A) - \text{MAX}(0, \text{LENGTH}(B) - 1), 0)$.

卷积

```
>> A=rand(5,1)
```

```
A =
```

```
0.1419
```

```
0.4218
```

```
0.9157
```

```
0.7922
```

```
0.9595
```

```
>> B=rand(3,1)
```

```
B =
```

```
0.6557
```

```
0.0357
```

```
0.8491
```

```
>> conv(A,B)
```

```
ans =
```

```
0.0930
```

```
0.2816
```

```
0.7360
```

```
0.9103
```

```
1.4350
```

```
0.7070
```

```
0.8147
```

```
>> conv(A,B,'full')
```

```
ans =
```

```
0.0930
```

```
0.2816
```

```
0.7360
```

```
0.9103
```

```
1.4350
```

```
0.7070
```

```
0.8147
```

```
>> conv(A,B,'same')
```

```
ans =
```

```
0.2816
```

```
0.7360
```

```
0.9103
```

```
1.4350
```

```
0.7070
```

```
>> conv(A,B,'valid')
```

```
ans =
```

```
0.7360
```

```
0.9103
```

```
1.4350
```

谢谢!

