

- ① Semipositive? 特征值 eigenvalue? 行列式? 关系. ② 正交矩阵 orthogonal matrix
③ 奇异值 singular value

(1) 矩阵特征值之积 = 矩阵行列式 $\prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = \det A = |A|$ \leftarrow if $A \in S^n$, $A = UDU^{-1}$
 矩阵特征值之和 = 矩阵的迹 $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = \text{tr}(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii}$ $\leftarrow \det A = \det(U) \det(U^{-1}) = \det(U) \det(U^T) = \det(UU^T) \det(D) = \det(I) \det(D) = \det(D) = \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i$
 $|\lambda I - A| = (\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2) \dots (\lambda - \lambda_n)$, $A \in R^{n \times n}$, $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ are eigenvalues of A
 $S_+^{n \times n}$ 半正定矩阵 \Rightarrow 特征值非负 \Rightarrow 行列式非负 \Rightarrow 矩阵 A 可逆

(2) 二维空间中行列式的值(的绝对值)表示列向量张成的平行四边形的面积
 三维空间中行列式的值(的绝对值)表示列向量张成的六面体的体积

$S = |x||y| \sin \theta$
 $= |x||y| \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta} = |x||y| \sqrt{1 - \frac{(xy)^2}{|x|^2|y|^2}} = |ad - bc| = |\det A|$

$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$

$S \geq 0$
 if $\det A = 0 \Rightarrow$ 列向量线性相关, 不能张成平行四边形
 或可理解为矩阵相当于线性变换
 if $\det = 0 \Rightarrow$ 意味着线性变换后压缩为一个线 (2-D case)
 降维压缩, 不能还原 $\Rightarrow A$ 不可逆
 $\Rightarrow A^{-1}$ exists $\Leftrightarrow \det(A) \neq 0$

(3) $\det(AB) = \det(A) \cdot \det(B)$ $\det(A) = \frac{1}{\det(A^{-1})}$ $\det(A^T) = \det(A)$

(4) SVD 分解 for S^n \rightarrow 分解即可
 if $A \in S^n$, 有 n 个 eigenvalues, $\lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n$, 以及 corresponding eigenvectors w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n
 $\hookrightarrow A = W \Sigma W^T \rightarrow$ 一般令 $\|w_i\| = 1$ (特征向量标准化) $\Rightarrow W^T W = I$ 即 $W^T = W^{-1} \Rightarrow A = W \Sigma W^T$
 $W = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n)$
 $\Sigma = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$

(5) if $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ are eigenvalues of A , $A \in S^n$, then $I + tA = B$'s eigenvalues are $(1 + t\lambda_1), (1 + t\lambda_2), \dots, (1 + t\lambda_n)$
 $t \in R$ $= z^{\frac{1}{2}} (I + tA') z^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $A' = z^{-\frac{1}{2}} A z^{\frac{1}{2}}$

\hookrightarrow 经常将 A 写成 UDU^T 形式后, 再将 D 写成 $D = z + tV = z^{\frac{1}{2}} (I + z^{-\frac{1}{2}} tV z^{-\frac{1}{2}}) z^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 或 $D = I + tD'$ 的形式
 $\Rightarrow A = U(I + tD')U^T$ 变为 single variable t 的 function
 $D' = A' = z^{-\frac{1}{2}} V z^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \rightarrow I + A^T A \in S_+^n \\ & \rightarrow I + \alpha \alpha^T \in S_+^n \end{aligned}$$

(6) $\forall A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $A^T A \in S_+^n \rightarrow$ 同样 if $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $A = a \cdot a^T \in S_+^n$

<pf> $x^T (A^T A) x = (Ax)^T (Ax) = \langle Ax, Ax \rangle \geq 0$

(7) Singular value. 奇异值

let $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ 为 $A^T A$ 的 n 个特征值 $\Rightarrow \sigma_i = \sqrt{\lambda_i}$ 为 A 的 singular value

$$\Rightarrow \sigma(A) = \sqrt{\lambda(A^T A)}$$

由于 $A^T A \in S_+^n$, 所以 $\lambda_i \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\lambda_i}$ 存在

(8) norm 2 of Matrix A is the maximum singular value of A

$$\|A\|_2 = \sigma_{\max}(A) = \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(A^T A)}$$

(9) Orthogonal Matrix

$$A^T = A^{-1} \Rightarrow AA^T = I = AA^T$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(AA^T) = \det(A)^2 = \det(I) = 1$$

\Rightarrow 正交矩阵行列式为 ± 1

(10) if A 的特征值是 λ , 则 A^{-1} 的特征值是 $\frac{1}{\lambda}$