



瑞利 (Rayleigh) 商

耿修瑞

中国科学院空天信息创新研究院

gengxr@sina.com.cn

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- Rayleigh商
- 广义Rayleigh商
- 应用

□ Rayleigh商问题定义

对于实对称矩阵 \mathbf{A} ，其Rayleigh商定义为

$$R(\mathbf{x}) = R(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{x}) = \frac{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}}$$

实际应用中一般是寻找满足上述公式达到最大或者最小的向量 \mathbf{x}

□ Rayleigh-Ritz定理

对于实对称矩阵 \mathbf{A} ，假设其特征值满足如下次序 $\lambda_{\min} = \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n = \lambda_{\max}$ ，则

$$\max_{\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}} \frac{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}} = \max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|=1} \frac{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}} = \lambda_{\max}, \quad \text{若 } \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = \lambda_{\max} \mathbf{x}$$

$$\min_{\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}} \frac{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}} = \min_{\|\mathbf{x}\|=1} \frac{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}} = \lambda_{\min}, \quad \text{若 } \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = \lambda_{\min} \mathbf{x}$$

□ Rayleigh-Ritz定理

证明:

对矩阵做特征分解: $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{\Lambda}\mathbf{U}^T$

其中 $\mathbf{\Lambda} = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n)$

$$\lambda_{\min} = \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n = \lambda_{\max}$$

因此

$$\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{U} \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{x} \stackrel{\text{令 } \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{x}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i z_i^2$$

显然有

$$\lambda_{\min} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i z_i^2 \leq \lambda_{\max} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2$$

□ Rayleigh-Ritz定理

又因为
$$\sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2 = \mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{z} = (\mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{x})^T \mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$$

所以

$$\lambda_{\min} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} \leq \lambda_{\max} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}$$

$$\lambda_{\min} \leq \frac{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}} \leq \lambda_{\max}$$

□单纯形法

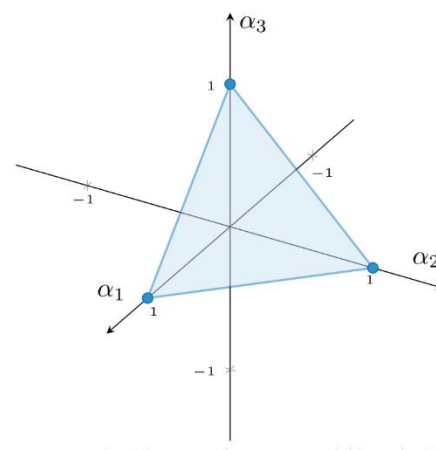
$$R(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{x}) = \frac{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}} = \frac{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{U} \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}} = \frac{(\mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{x})^T \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(\mathbf{u}_i^T \mathbf{x})^2}{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}} \lambda_i$$

$$\text{令 } \alpha_i = \frac{(\mathbf{u}_i^T \mathbf{x})^2}{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}}, \text{ 则 } \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(\mathbf{u}_i^T \mathbf{x})^2}{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}} = \frac{(\mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{x})^T \mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}} = 1$$

于是，瑞利商极大值问题可以转化为如下线性规划模型

$$\begin{cases} \max_{\alpha} R(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \lambda_i = \lambda^T \alpha \\ \text{s.t. } \mathbf{1}^T \alpha = 1, \alpha \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

有限维线性规划的最优解，在其可行域的顶点达到



□ 广义Rayleigh商（第一种类型）

对于实对称矩阵**A**和实正定对称矩阵**B**。矩阵束（**A**，**B**）的广义Rayleigh商定义为

$$R(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{B} \mathbf{x}}$$

实际应用中一般是寻找满足上述公式达到最大或者最小的向量 **x**

□ 广义Rayleigh商最大（小）值条件

对于实对称矩阵 \mathbf{A} 和正定实对称矩阵 \mathbf{B} ，假设 $\mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{A}$ 的特征值满足 $\lambda_{\min} = \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n = \lambda_{\max}$ ，则

$$R(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{B} \mathbf{x}} = \lambda_{\max}, \quad \text{若 } \mathbf{B}^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = \lambda_{\max} \mathbf{x}$$

$$R(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{B} \mathbf{x}} = \lambda_{\min}, \quad \text{若 } \mathbf{B}^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = \lambda_{\min} \mathbf{x}$$

□ 广义Rayleigh商最大（小）值条件

$$\frac{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{B} \mathbf{x}} = \frac{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{B}^{1/2} \mathbf{B}^{-1/2} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B}^{-1/2} \mathbf{B}^{1/2} \mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{B}^{1/2} \mathbf{B}^{1/2} \mathbf{x}} \stackrel{\tilde{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{B}^{1/2} \mathbf{x}}{=} \frac{\tilde{\mathbf{x}}^T \mathbf{B}^{-1/2} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B}^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}}{\tilde{\mathbf{x}}^T \tilde{\mathbf{x}}}$$

因此广义瑞利商问题可以转化为瑞利商问题

$$\mathbf{B}^{-1/2} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B}^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}} = \lambda \tilde{\mathbf{x}}$$

$$\mathbf{B}^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B}^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}} = \lambda \mathbf{B}^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}$$

$$\mathbf{B}^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = \lambda \mathbf{x}$$

□ 广义Rayleigh商（第二种类型）

对于矩阵**A**，以及两个对称正定对称矩阵**B**，**C**。
第二种广义瑞利商定义如下

$$R(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \frac{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{y}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{B} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{C} \mathbf{y}}}$$

它的极值问题可以转华为如下优化问题：

$$\begin{cases} \max_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{y} \\ s.t. \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{B} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{C} \mathbf{y} = 1 \end{cases}$$

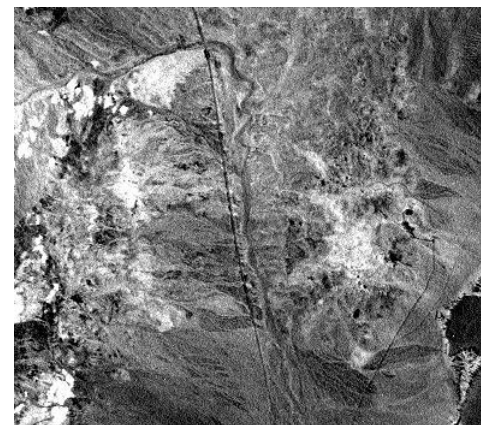
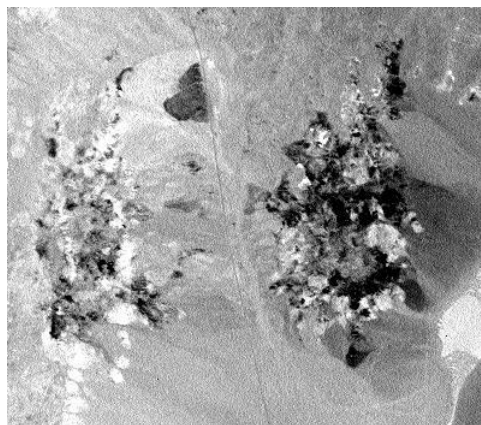
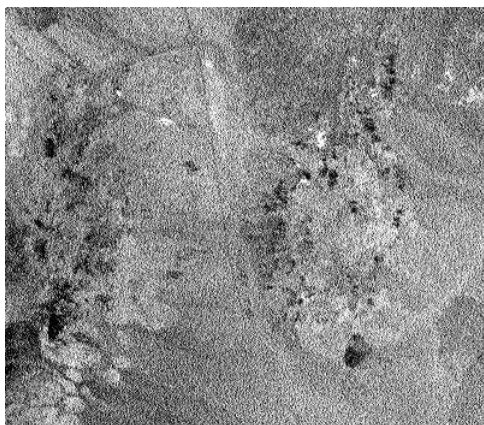
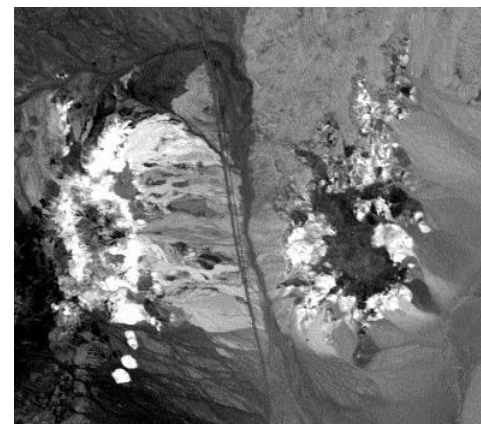
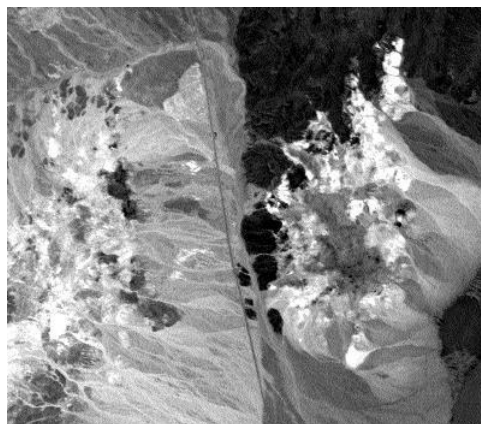
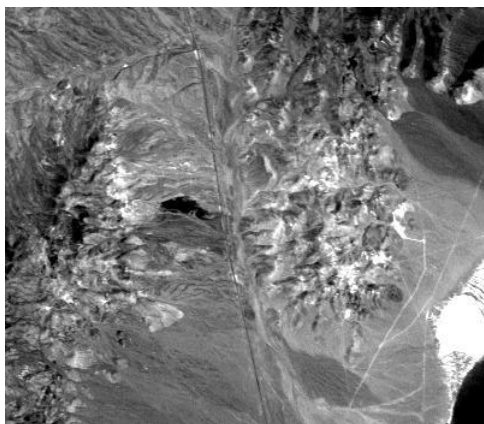
□ PCA

$$\begin{cases} \max_{\mathbf{u}} \mathbf{u}^T \Sigma \mathbf{u} \\ s.t. \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{u} = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{等价于} \quad \max_{\mathbf{u}} \frac{\mathbf{u}^T \Sigma \mathbf{u}}{\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{u}}$$

$$\text{样本协方差矩阵 } \Sigma \quad \Sigma \mathbf{u} = \lambda \mathbf{u}$$

PCA可以看做一个瑞利商问题。

□ PCA实例



□ MNF变换（高光谱）

$$\min \frac{\mathbf{u}^T \Sigma_N \mathbf{u}}{\mathbf{u}^T \Sigma \mathbf{u}} \quad \text{最小噪声分量}$$

或者

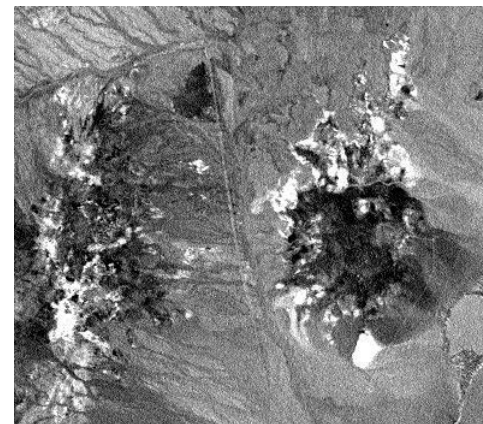
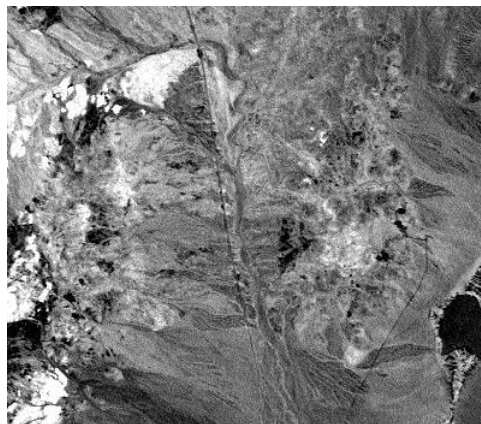
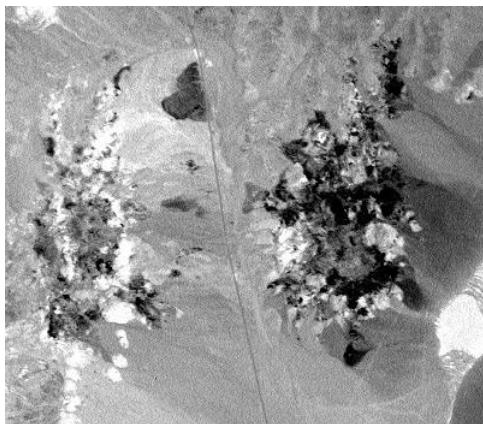
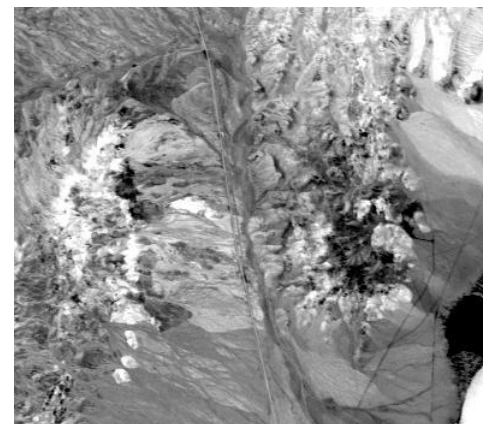
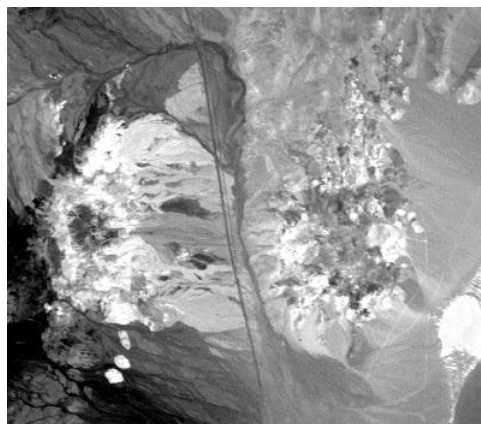
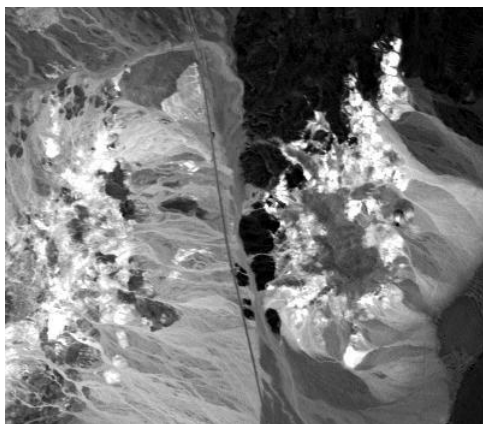
$$\max \frac{\mathbf{u}^T \Sigma \mathbf{u}}{\mathbf{u}^T \Sigma_N \mathbf{u}} \quad \text{最大信噪比}$$

样本协方差矩阵 Σ

噪声协方差矩阵 Σ_N

$$\Sigma_N^{-1} \Sigma \mathbf{u} = \lambda \mathbf{u}$$

□ MNF实例



□ 目标检测（高光谱）

$$\max_{\mathbf{u}} \frac{\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{d} \mathbf{d}^T \mathbf{u}}{\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{R} \mathbf{u}}$$

样本自相关矩阵

$$\mathbf{R} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{r}_i \mathbf{r}_i^T$$

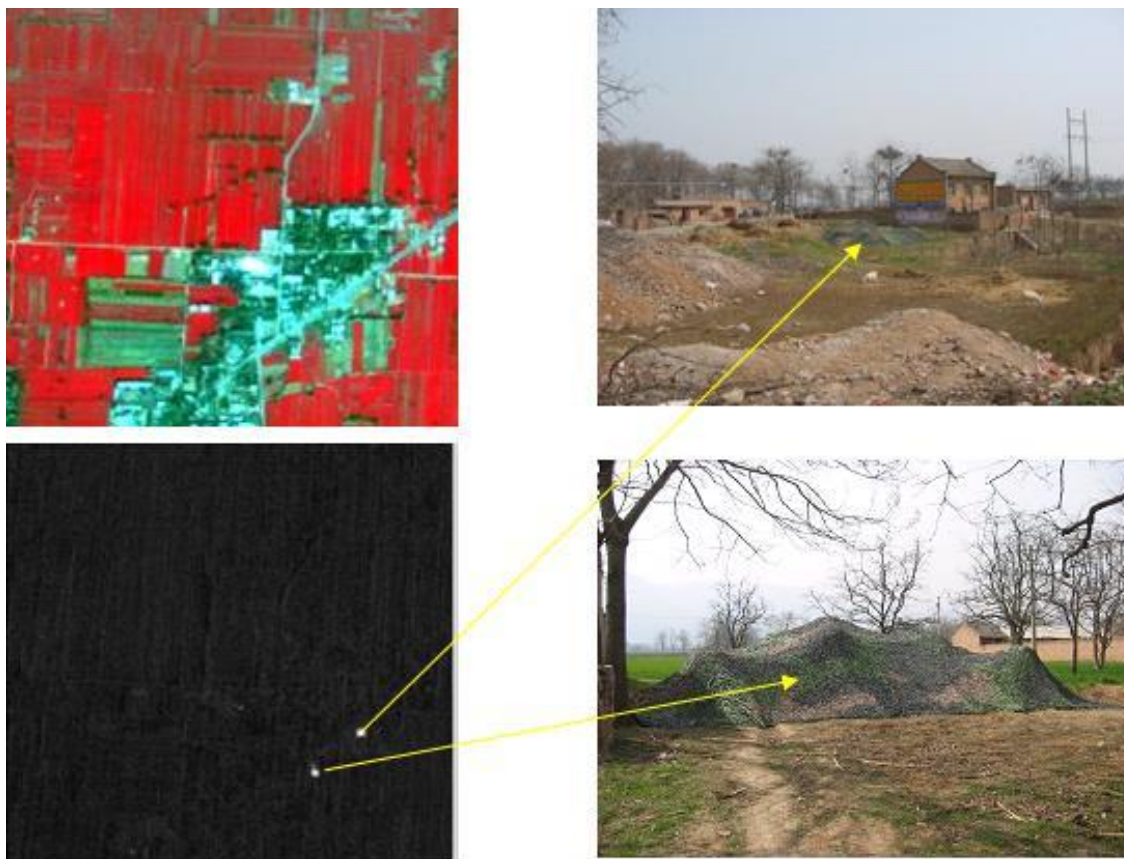
目标光谱

$$\mathbf{d}$$

$$\mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{d} \mathbf{d}^T \mathbf{u} = \lambda \mathbf{u} \Rightarrow \mathbf{u} = k \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{d}$$

$$\mathbf{u}_{CEM} = \frac{\mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{d}}{\mathbf{d}^T \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{d}}$$

□ 目标检测实例



□ 线性判别分析（面向监督分类）

$$\max_{\mathbf{u}} \frac{\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{u}}{\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{u}}$$

Among
groups

$$\mathbf{A} = \sum_{i=1}^k n_i (\bar{X}_i - \bar{X})(\bar{X}_i - \bar{X})^T$$

Within
groups

$$\mathbf{W} = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (X_{ij} - \bar{X}_i)(X_{ij} - \bar{X}_i)^T$$

Total

$$\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{W} = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (X_{ij} - \bar{X})(X_{ij} - \bar{X})^T$$

假设 N 个像元一共可以分为 k 类，类别数分别为 n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k ，
每一个的元素记为

$$X_{ij}, i = 1, 2, \dots, k. \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n_i$$

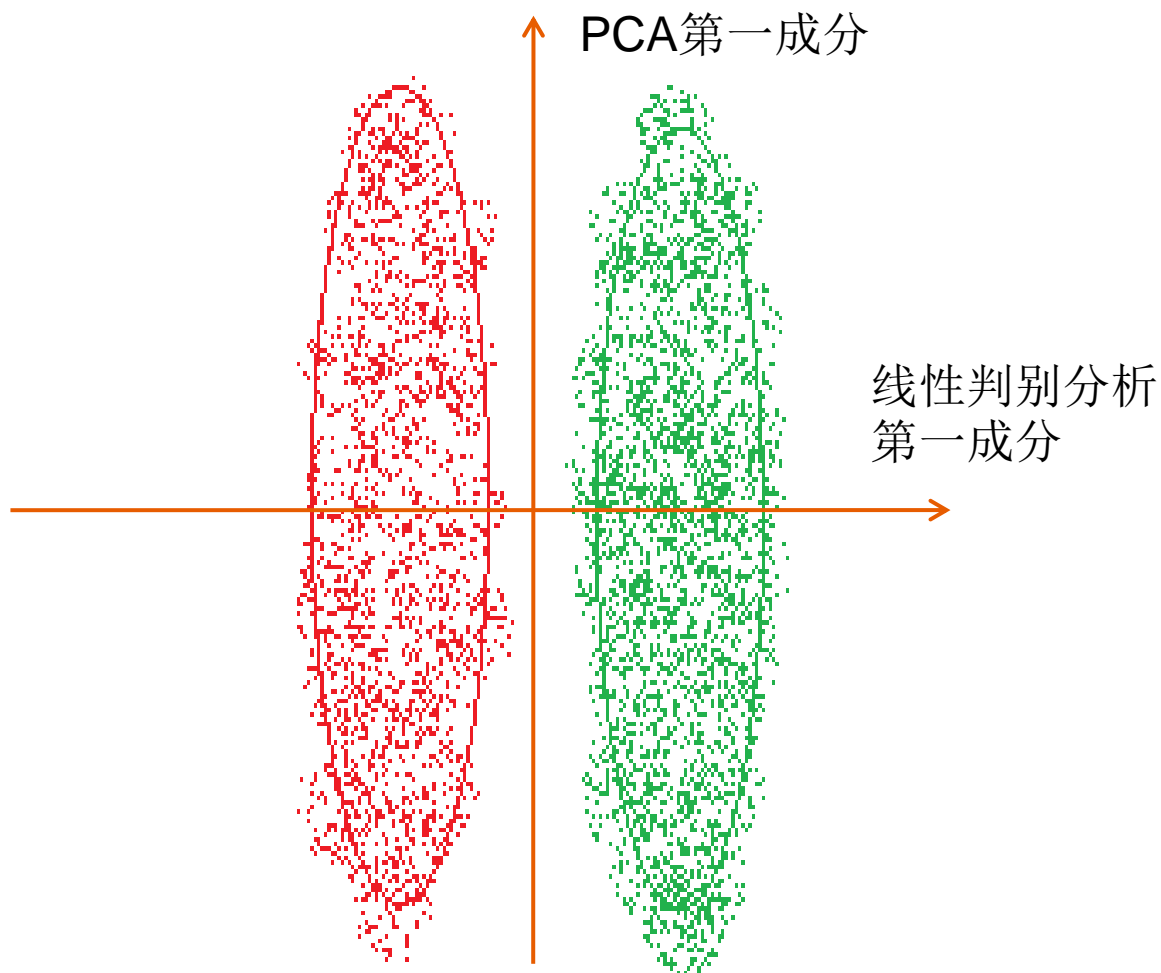
则

$$\bar{X}_i = \frac{1}{n_i} \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} X_{ij}$$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} X_{ij}$$

$$\mathbf{W}^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{u} = \lambda \mathbf{u}$$

□ 线性判别分析示例



□ 谱聚类 (归一化割)

$$\min_y \frac{\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{L} \mathbf{y}}{\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{y}}$$

L 拉普拉斯矩阵

D 度矩阵

□ 典型相关分析

$$\max_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}} \frac{\mathbf{u}^T \Sigma_{12} \mathbf{v}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{u}^T \Sigma_{11} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{v}^T \Sigma_{22} \mathbf{v}}}$$

$\Sigma_{11}, \Sigma_{22}, \Sigma_{12}$ 分别为两组向量的自相关和互相关矩阵

□ 曲面的法曲率、主曲率、高斯曲率和平均曲率

$$\min_y \frac{L(du)^2 + 2Mdudv + N(dv)^2}{E(du)^2 + 2Fdudv + G(dv)^2} = \frac{\text{II}}{\text{I}}$$

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{x} = \lambda\mathbf{x} \quad \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} L & M \\ M & N \end{bmatrix}$$

$$K = \lambda_1\lambda_2 = \det(\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{B}) = \frac{\det(\mathbf{B})}{\det(\mathbf{A})}, \text{高斯曲率}$$

$$H = \frac{1}{2}(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) = \frac{1}{2}\text{tr}(\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{B}), \text{平均曲率}$$

- 局部线性嵌入
- 自然频率估计
- 正交子空间投影
- . . .



谢 谢

耿修瑞

中国科学院空天信息创新研究院

gengxr@sina.com.cn