2 图像去畸变

4.矩阵运算

1.

答: $x \in n \times 1$ 列向量

令矩阵 $A = [a_1, a_2, ..., a_n], A = [a'_1; a'_2; ...; a'_n]_{\circ}$

$$\frac{\partial Ax}{\partial x} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial Ax_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial Ax_2}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial Ax_n}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial Ax_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial Ax_2}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial Ax_n}{\partial x_2} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \frac{\partial Ax_1}{\partial x_n} & \frac{\partial Ax_2}{\partial x_n} & \cdots & \frac{\partial Ax_n}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

先对x的第i个分量求导:

$$\frac{\partial Ax_i}{\partial x_k} = \frac{\partial a_i x}{\partial x_k} = a_{ik}$$

导入前式有:

$$rac{\partial Ax}{\partial x} = \left[egin{array}{ccccc} a_{11} & a_{21} & ... & a_{n1} \ a_{12} & a_{22} & ... & a_{n2} \ ... & ... & ... \ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & ... & a_{nn} \end{array}
ight] = A^T$$

2.

$$\frac{\partial x^T A x}{\partial x} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{\partial x^T A x}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial x^T A x}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial x^T A x}{\partial x_n} \end{array}\right]$$

先对x的第k个分量求导,结果如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial x^T A x}{\partial x_k} &= \frac{\partial \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_i A_{ij} x_j}{\partial x_k} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n A_{ik} x_i + \sum_{j=1}^n A_{kj} x_j \\ &= a_k^T x + a_k' x \end{aligned}$$

可以看出第一部分是矩阵A的第k列转置后和x相乘得到,第二部分是矩阵A的第k行和x相乘得到,排列好就是:

好就是:
$$\frac{\partial x^T Ax}{\partial x} = A^T x + Ax$$

3.

设a,b都是n维列向量,显然有

$$ab^T = \left[egin{array}{ccccc} a_1b_1 & a_1b_2 & ... & a_1b_n \ a_2b_1 & a_2b_2 & ... & a_2b_n \ ... & ... & ... & ... \ a_nb_1 & a_nb_2 & ... & a_nb_n \end{array}
ight]$$

$$b^Ta = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i$$

显然,可以得到:

$$tr(ab^T) = b^T a$$

令a = Ax, b = x可得

$$tr(Axx^T) = tr((Ax)x^T) = x^TAx$$

5 高斯牛顿法的曲线拟合实验