## 统计(机器)等引 Homework-9

1. 设  $X = (X_1, \dots, X_m)^{\top}$  是 m 维随机变量,协方差矩阵为  $cov(X) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Sigma$ . 设矩阵  $\Sigma$  的特征值为  $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_m$ ; 这 m 个特征值对应的单位特征向量为  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$  (特征向量矩阵为  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m) \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$ , 其中  $\alpha_k = (\alpha_{k1}, \alpha_{k2}, \dots, \alpha_{km})^{\top}$  为列向量),若用  $Y_k$  表示 X 的第 k 个主成分,且  $Y = (Y_1, \dots, Y_m)^{\top}$ ,证明:

(1)  $cov(Y) = diag(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m);$ 

证:记特征向量矩阵为A=(人,…,人m),且满足:

 $\Sigma = A \cdot \Lambda \cdot A^{-1} = A \cdot \Lambda \cdot A^{T} \Leftrightarrow A^{T} \cdot \Sigma \cdot A = \Lambda$ 

A· M· AT为 T的语台解, M= diag(x1, ..., lm)

其 A, ..., Am 为 I 的特征值

沿龙函 Y= AT·X

=> COVLY) = A. COV(X)A

 $= A^T \cdot \Sigma \cdot A$ 

= diag ( 1, ..., 2m)

(2)  $\sum_{i} \lambda_{i} = \sum_{i} \Sigma_{ii} (\Sigma_{ii} = \operatorname{var}(X_{i})).$ 

证: 注意,引 Zi Zii = troee(I)

trace 具有可支持性: trace (Mx) = trace (NM)

刚有:

trace (I) = trace (A/AT)

= trace (ATAA)

= trace (A-1. A. 1)

= trace (
$$\Lambda$$
)
=  $\frac{m}{2} \lambda_i$ 

(3) 因子负荷量为

$$\rho(Y_k, X_i) = \operatorname{cor}(Y_k, X_i) = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_k} \alpha_{ki}}{\sqrt{\Sigma_{ii}}}$$

$$\hat{Y}_{k}: \hat{Y}_{k} = \lambda_{k}^{T} \cdot \hat{X} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \lambda_{kj} \lambda_{j}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{n} \alpha_{kj} \cdot Cov(X_j, X_i)$$

$$\Rightarrow Cov(Y_{k}, X_{i}) = \lambda_{k}^{T} \cdot \Sigma_{i}$$

$$= (\lambda_{k}^{T} \cdot \Sigma)_{i}$$

$$= \lambda_{k} \cdot \lambda_{ki}$$

另一方面:

$$Vor(Y_{k}) = Vor(\alpha_{k}^{T} x)$$

$$= \alpha_{k}^{T} \cdot Cov(x) \cdot \alpha_{k}$$

$$= \alpha_{k}^{T} \cdot \sum \cdot \alpha_{k}$$

$$= \lambda_{k}$$

则有:

$$\int \Gamma_{K}, \chi_{i} \rangle = \langle Or(\Upsilon_{K}, \chi_{i}) \rangle
 = \frac{\langle Ov(\Upsilon_{K}, \chi_{i}) \rangle}{\sqrt{V_{Or}(\Upsilon_{K})}}
 = \frac{\lambda_{K} \cdot d_{Ki}}{\sqrt{\lambda_{K}} \sqrt{\Sigma_{ii}}}
 = \frac{\lambda_{K} \cdot d_{Ki}}{\sqrt{\lambda_{K}} \sqrt{\Sigma_{ii}}}
 = \sqrt{\lambda_{K}} \cdot d_{Ki}
 = \lambda_{K} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{M} d_{Ki}
 = \lambda_{K} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{M} d_{Ki}
 = \lambda_{K} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{M} d_{Ki}
 = \lambda_{K}
 = \sqrt{\lambda_{K}} \cdot d_{Ki}
 = \sqrt{\lambda_{K}} \cdot d_{Ki}
 = \sqrt{\lambda_{K}} \cdot d_{Ki}
 = \lambda_{K} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{M} d_{Ki}
 = \lambda_{K}
 = \lambda_{K} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{M} d_{Ki}
 = \lambda_{K}
 = \lambda_$$

(5) 
$$\sum_{k} \rho^{2}(Y_{k}, X_{i}) = 1$$

证: 注念,到对于互有如下语分解:

$$\Sigma = A \cdot \Lambda \cdot A^{-1} = A \cdot \Lambda \cdot A^{-1}$$

注意到達式左侧:
$$(A\cdot \Lambda\cdot AT)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{ki} \cdot \lambda_{k} \cdot \alpha_{kj}$$

等式两端的(in)外的元素满足:

$$\overline{Z_{ii}} = \sum_{k=1}^{K=1} d_{ki} \cdot \lambda_k \cdot d_{ki} = \sum_{k=1}^{M} \lambda_k d_{ki}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{m} \frac{\sum_{i,i}}{\sqrt{k \cdot q k_{i}}} = 1$$

- 2. 给定标准化样本矩阵  $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times p}$ ,  $\mathbf{X}$  的 SVD 分解为  $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{U} \mathbf{\Sigma} \mathbf{V}^{\top}$ , 其中  $\mathbf{U} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times p}$  是左特征向量矩阵, $\mathbf{\Sigma} = \mathrm{diag}\{\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \cdots, \sigma_p\} \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times p}$ , 其中  $\sigma_1 \geq \cdots \geq \sigma_p$ ,  $\mathbf{V} \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times p}$  是右特征向量矩阵。对  $\mathbf{X}$  进行主成分分析,假设保留前 k 个主成分, $\mathrm{rank}(\mathbf{X}) > k$ 。试证明:
  - (1) 前 k 个样本主成分可以表示为

 $\mathbf{Z}^{(k)} = \mathbf{U}^{(k)} \mathbf{\Sigma}^{(k)} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times k},$ 其中, $\mathbf{U}^{(k)}$  是  $\mathbf{U}$  的前 k 列, $\mathbf{\Sigma}^{(k)}$  是  $\mathbf{\Sigma}$  的前  $k \times k$  矩阵;

近:对于杨准化样本新阵,每一维度上的样本浅的满足 Sin = 1 世界其样本协方是矩阵 S 的对自成为1, 直样本相关是数满足:

根据样本主或台的定义,前比个样本主或台可表示的:

$$\mathbf{X}_{(k)} = \mathbf{X} \cdot \mathbf{N}_{(k)}$$

其 レ(ル) = (レル, ーンレル)

$$\frac{\mathcal{W}}{\mathcal{Z}^{(k)}} = \bigcup \Sigma \bigvee_{i} \bigvee_{j} \bigvee_{k} \mathcal{Z}^{(k)}$$

$$= \bigcup \cdot \sum \bigcup_{i} \mathcal{Z}^{(k)}$$

$$= \bigcup \cdot \sum_{i} \mathcal{Z}^{(k)}$$

$$= \bigcup \cdot \sum_{i} \mathcal{Z}^{(k)}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} U^{(k)}, & U^{(p-k)} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma^{(k)} \\ O_{p-k} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \bigcup^{(k)} \cdot \Sigma^{(k)}$$

(2) 试证明下面问题的解为  $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{V}^{(k)\top}$  (其中  $\mathbf{V}^{(k)}$  是  $\mathbf{V}$  的前 k 列):

$$\mathbf{B} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbf{B}} \left\| \mathbf{X} - \mathbf{Z}^{(k)} \mathbf{B} \right\|_{F}^{2}.$$

群X;是X的声i到, b,是B的声i到

的由最小工车法:  $b_i = (Z^{inT}Z^{in})^{-1}Z^{(in)T}X_i$ 

=> B = (\g(\omega^{(10)})^{-1} \g^{(10)} \cdot \

IZZW X= UZVT, ZH- UKZK

刷有:

$$\beta = (\Sigma^{(k)^2})^{-1} \cdot \Sigma^{(k)} \cup^{(k)T} \cup \Sigma^{(T)}$$

$$= \left( \Sigma^{(k)} \right)^{-1} \cdot \left( I_{k}, O_{p-k} \right) \cdot \Sigma V^{T}$$

$$= (I_k, O_{p-k}) \cdot V^T$$

(3) 证明以下最优化问题的解为  $\mathbf{X}^{(k)} = \mathbf{U}^{(k)} \mathbf{\Sigma}^{(k)} \mathbf{V}^{(k)\top}$ :

 $\min_{\mathbf{L}} \|\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{L}\|_F$ , s.t.  $\operatorname{rank}(\mathbf{L}) \le k$ .

(提示: 对于任意矩阵  $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} (n \leq m)$ , 有  $\sigma_{i+j-1}(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) \leq \sigma_i(\mathbf{A}) + \sigma_j(\mathbf{B})$ ,

其中,  $1 \le i, j \le n, i + j - 1 \le n$ )

证:由3 rank(L) EK, 助当了>k时,存 (L)=0

$$6_{i+j-1}(x) \leq 6_i(x-U+6_j(L)$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $G_{i+j}(x) \leq G_i(x-L) + G_{j+1}(L)$ 

$$\hat{j} > k \hat{g} + \delta \hat{j} + \delta \hat$$

$$|| x - L||_{P}^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{P} \sigma_{i}^{2} (x - L)$$

$$\frac{\beta-k}{\geqslant}$$
  $\sum_{i=1}^{2}$   $\delta_{i+k}(x)$ 

$$=\sum_{i=k+1}^{p} \sigma_{i}(x)$$

$$\frac{P}{||x-L||_F} > \left(\sum_{i=k+1}^{P} \sigma_i^*(x)\right)^{1/2}$$

马角 
$$\hat{U}\hat{U}^T = I$$
,  $\hat{U}^T \cdot U = [\mathcal{J}]$ ,  $\hat{U}^T U''' = [\mathcal{J}]$ 

$$= /\!\!/ \cup \Sigma V^{\mathsf{T}} - U \left(\Sigma^{(k)} O_{p-k}\right) V^{\mathsf{T}} /\!\!/_{F}$$

$$= \| \hat{U}^{\mathsf{T}} U \Sigma V^{\mathsf{T}} V - \hat{U}^{\mathsf{T}} U \left( \Sigma^{\mathsf{P}} \right) V^{\mathsf{T}} V \|_{F}$$

$$= \left\| \begin{bmatrix} I_{\rho} \\ O_{N-\rho} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \left( \sum_{i=k-1}^{\ell} O_{\rho-k} \right) \right\|_{F}$$

$$= \left( \sum_{i=k-1}^{\ell} \sigma_{i}^{2}(x) \right)^{1/2}$$

世界 
$$L = U^{(k)} \Sigma^{(k)} V^{(k)}$$
 时,  $//X - L/F$  特级取到 7 帮 的 有  $\min |/|X - L/|_F = (\sum_{i=k+1}^{L} \sigma_i^{-i}(x))^{1/2}$