

$$1. [A]_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j$$

$$B = A^H A = (A^H A)^H = B^H$$

$$2. \text{运算法则} \quad \frac{dA}{dt} = \dot{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{da_{11}}{dt} & \dots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \frac{da_{mn}}{dt} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d(AB)}{dt} = \frac{dA}{dt} B + A \frac{dB}{dt} \quad \frac{d e^{At}}{dt} = A e^{At}$$

$$|A| dt = \begin{bmatrix} |a_{11} dt & \dots \\ \vdots & \ddots \end{bmatrix}$$

3. 奇异矩阵: $Ax=0$ 存在非零解
(向量组线性相关)

$$4. (Ar + jAi)(x_r + jx_i) = br + jbi$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} Ar & -Ai \\ Ai & Ar \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} br \\ bi \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} I_n & 0 \\ 0 & I_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_r \\ x_i \end{bmatrix}$$

5. \forall 任意, \Rightarrow 使得 \exists 存在

6. 线性映射: 叠加性 & 齐次性

$$T(av + bw) = aT(v) + bT(w)$$

7. 内积 $\langle x, y \rangle = x^H y$ 或 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^*(t) y(t) dt$
加权重内积 $x^H G y$ G 为正定 $n \times n$ 矩阵
 L_0, L_1, L_2 范数 L_∞ (最大绝对值)
 L_p 范数 $(\sum |x_i|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}$ 元素的

8. 矩阵内积 $\langle A, B \rangle = \text{vec}(A)^H \text{vec}(B) = \text{tr}(A^H B)$

诱导范数 $\|A\| = \max \left\{ \frac{\|Ax\|}{\|x\|}, x \neq 0 \right\}$

$\|A\|_{\text{spec}} = \|A\|_p (p=2) \Rightarrow$ 最大奇异值

$p=1$ 最大列和, $p=\infty$ 最大行和

9. "元素形式"范数

L_1, L_2 (Frobenius) L_∞

10. 统计

相关矩阵 $R_x = E\{x(s)x^H(s)\} \in H$

自协方差 $C_x = \text{Cov}(x, x) = E\{(x-u)(x-u)^H\}$
 $= R_x - u u^H$

互相关 $R_{xy} = E(xy^H)$

互协方差 $C_{xy} = R_{xy} - u_x u_y^H$ 实数独立

Δ 复高斯的 $E(xx^H) = \sigma^2 I$ 因为 $E(x_k(t)) = 0$
但 $E(xx^T) = 0$ $E(x_k^2(t)) = \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2$

11. 二次型 $f(x) = x^H A x \in \mathbb{R}$
(其中 $A \in H$) $x \neq 0$

$f(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow$ 所有特征值为正

$$\text{tr}(A) = \sum \lambda$$

$$\det(A) = \prod \lambda$$

$$\frac{\partial |x|}{\partial x} = |x| x^{-T}$$

$$d|x| = |x| \text{tr}(x^{-1} dx)$$

$$d|F(x)| = |F(x)| \text{tr}(F^{-1}(x) dF(x))$$

1. 左逆矩阵 $LA = I$ 伪逆 (1) 超定方程 $Ax=b$

$$L = (A^H A)^{-1} A^H \quad m > n$$

Moore-Penrose 广义逆

$$AA^+A = A \quad A^+AA^+ = A^+$$

$$AA^+, A^+A \in H$$

$$2. \text{直和 } A \oplus B = \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{bmatrix}$$

Hadamard 积 $(A * B)_{ij} = a_{ij} b_{ij}$

Kronecker 积

$$3. (A + xy^H)^{-1} = A^{-1} - \frac{A^{-1}xy^HA^{-1}}{1 + y^HA^{-1}x}$$

1. 反 Hermitian 矩阵 $R^H = -R$

2. 下三角 ($\forall a_{ij} = 0, i < j$)

严格下三角 ($\forall a_{ij} = 0, i \leq j$)

单位下三角 ($a_{ii} = 1$)

3. 相似矩阵 $B = S^{-1}AS$ ($n \times n$)
 S 是非奇异 $n \times n \Leftrightarrow B \sim A$

$$\det(B) = \det(A) = \prod \lambda$$

$$\text{tr}(B) = \text{tr}(A)$$

相似矩阵特征值相同 Δ

特征向量为线性变换关系 Δ

请记住: $\det(AB) = \det(A)\det(B) \Delta$

1. Jacobian (1) 标量函数

$$D_x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^T} = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_m} \right]$$

$$\text{对于矩阵 } \textcircled{1} D_x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^T} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{11}} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{m1}} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{1n}} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{mn}} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$$

$$\textcircled{2} D_{\text{vec } x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \text{vec}(x)^T} = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{11}}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{m1}}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{1n}}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{mn}} \right]$$

(2) 矩阵函数

$$D_x f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \text{vec } x^T} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \text{vec } x^T} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{pq \times mn}$$

2. 梯度函数 (算子)

$$\nabla_x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_m} \right]^T$$

$$\nabla_{\text{vec } x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \text{vec } x}$$

$$\nabla_x F(x) = \left[\text{直接对应} \right] \in m \times n$$

$$\dot{x} = -\nabla_x f(x) \quad \dot{\underline{x}} = -\nabla_{\text{vec } x} f(x) \quad \text{梯度流}$$

$$\nabla_x F(x) = [D_x F(x)]^T$$

(1) 超定方程 $Ax=b$
 $m > n$ 满列秩
 $x = (A^H A)^{-1} A^H b$ 最小二乘解

(2) 欠定方程 $Ax=b$
 $m < n$ 满行秩
 $x = A^H (A A^H)^{-1} b$ 最小二范数解

3. 正则化: 改善奇异性
求解奇异/病态方程组
 $\text{cond}(A)$ 减小
反正则化: 对满秩(列)
但存在噪声或误差,
引入一个小的扰动
 $-\lambda I$, 使 $A^H A$ 去干扰

求解

1. 条件数: 刻画线性方程组时

误差经过矩阵 A 的传播扩大为解向量的误差的程度, 因此是衡量线性方程数值稳定性的一个重要指标

2. 外罚函数对可行集以外的所有点进行惩罚
求出的解均满足约束条件, 是不等式约束优化问题的精确(不等式)解, 是一种最优设计方案;
内罚阻断了可行集边界的点, 是原始优化问题的近似解, 是一种次优设计方案

外罚可用不可行点启动, 收敛慢; 内罚要求初始点满足约束, 选择较困难, 但收敛性能好

全部 (求解) 只满足严格不等式
 $f_i(x) < 0$ (无=)

$$3. \frac{\partial x^T A x}{\partial x^T} = x^T (A^T + A)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} d[\text{tr}(U)] &= \text{tr}[d(U)] \\ d(UV) &= (dU)V + U(dV) \end{aligned} \right\} \Delta$$

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

A 为 $D_x f(x)$

(1) 矩阵变元函数同理

$$(2) \nabla_x f(x) = A^T$$

$$\text{eg } d \text{tr}(AX^{-1}) = \text{tr}(d(AX^{-1})) = \text{tr}(A dX^{-1})$$

$$= -\text{tr}(AX^{-1} dX X^{-1}) = -\text{tr}(X^{-1} A X^{-1} dX)$$

$$\frac{\partial \text{tr}(AX^{-1})}{\partial X} = -(X^{-1} A X^{-1})^T$$

$$4. \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - j \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z^*} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$df(z, z^*) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial z^T} dz + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z^H} dz^*$$

5. Hessian 矩阵

$$H[f(x)] = \nabla_x [D_x f(x)] = \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x^T} \right]$$

不关注变量的极值/平稳

(只关注实数)

1. 无约束优化
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=x^*} = 0$
 $\begin{bmatrix} H_{xx}^* & H_{xz}^* \\ H_{zx}^* & H_{zz}^* \end{bmatrix} \succ 0$
 (严格全局局部极小)

2. 凸函数
 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x \partial x^T} \succeq 0$ (Hessian)
 即 $H(x) \succeq 0$

3. $\nabla_x f(z, z^*)$ 梯度
 $\nabla_{vec} f(z, z^*)$

4. Newton法
 $f(x+\Delta x) \approx f(x) + (\nabla f(x))^T \Delta x + \frac{1}{2} (\Delta x)^T \nabla^2 f(x) \Delta x$
 $\frac{\partial f(x+\Delta x)}{\partial \Delta x} \approx \nabla f(x) + \nabla^2 f(x) \Delta x = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \Delta x = -(\nabla^2 f(x))^{-1} \nabla f(x)$

最速下降法 $\Delta x = -\nabla f(x)$ (沿梯度进行)

5. 约束优化

(1) Lagrange

$\min_x f(x) \text{ s.t. } Ax=b$
 $L(x, \lambda) = f(x) + \lambda^T (Ax-b)$

(2) 罚函数

① 等式约束 $p(x) = \sum_{i=1}^q |h_i(x)|^2$ (加罚)
 $\min_x f_0(x)$
 s.t. $h_i(x) = 0$

都是加罚

② 不等式 a. 外罚 $p(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m (\max\{0, -f_i(x)\})^r$
 $r=1$
 s.t. $f_i(x) \geq 0$

b. 内罚 $p(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{f_i(x)}$
 $p(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{f_i(x)} |\log f_i(x)|$
 $p(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m e^{-f_i(x)}$
 $f_i(x) \geq 0$
 $p(x) \rightarrow \infty$

③ 混合
 a. 外 $\min_x f_0(x) + p_1 \sum (\max\{0, f_i(x)\})^r + p_2 \sum |h_j(x)|^2$
 b. 内 $\min_x f_0(x) + p_1 \sum \frac{1}{f_i(x)} + p_2 \sum |h_j(x)|^2$

(3) 增广 Lagrange

$\min_x f_0(x) \text{ s.t. } h(x) \leq 0$
 $L(x, \lambda) = f_0(x) + \lambda^T h(x) + \frac{\rho}{2} \|h(x)\|_2^2$
 松弛变量

如 ② s.t. $Ax=b, Bx \leq h$

$L_p(x, \lambda, v, s) = f_0(x) + \lambda^T (Ax-b) + v^T (Bx+s-h)$
 $+ \frac{\rho}{2} (\|Ax-b\|_2^2 + \|Bx+s-h\|_2^2)$

1. 普通LS $Ax=b+\Delta b$
 $\min \|Ax-b\|_2^2$
 $\phi(x) = (Ax-b)^H (Ax-b)$
 $x = (A^H A)^{-1} A^H b$ 满列秩

2. 数据LS (DLS)

$(A+\Delta A)x=b$

$\min \|\Delta A\|_F^2 \text{ s.t. } (A+\Delta A)x=b$

$L(x, \lambda) = \text{tr}(\Delta A \Delta A^H) + \lambda^H (Ax+\Delta A x-b)$

$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \Delta A} = \Delta A^H + x \lambda^H = 0$

$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{Ax-b}{x^H x}$

$\Delta A = -\frac{(Ax-b)x^H}{x^H x}$

3. 总体LS (TLS)

$\min \|[\Delta A, \Delta b]\|_F^2$

s.t. $(A+\Delta A)x=b+\Delta b$

$A' = [A, b] \quad x' = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\Delta A' = [\Delta A, \Delta b]$

$(A'+\Delta A')x' = 0$

$\Rightarrow J(x) = \frac{\|A'x'\|_2^2}{\|x'\|_2^2}$

$= \frac{x'^H A' H A' x'}{x'^H x'}$

TLS: 到直线的平方和最小

过“零点”
 (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) 中心点

4. Tikhonov 正则

对于普通LS, $A^H A$ 奇异时.

$J(x) = \|Ax-b\|_2^2 + \lambda \|x\|_2^2$

$\frac{\partial J(x)}{\partial x} = A^H A x - A^H b + \lambda x = 0$

$\Rightarrow (A^H A + \lambda I)x = A^H b$

$\hat{x} = (A^H A + \lambda I)^{-1} A^H b$

对角线加载, 改善奇异性.

$A = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - \bar{x} \\ \vdots \\ x_m - \bar{x} \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 - \bar{y} \\ \vdots \\ y_m - \bar{y} \end{bmatrix}$

$a(x-\bar{x}) + b(y-\bar{y}) = 0$

$k = -\frac{a}{b}$
 $M = [A, b] \quad x' = \begin{bmatrix} k \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

普通LS拟合和

$DLS = \|(x-\bar{x}) + m(y-\bar{y})\|_2^2$

$\frac{\partial DLS}{\partial m} = 0$ 最小DLS

$d = \frac{\|Ax-b\|_2^2}{\|x\|_2^2 + 1}$

$d_{min} = \lambda_{min}(M^H M)$

$D_{TLS} = \frac{x'^H M^H M x'}{x'^H x'}$

EVD($M^H M$)

1. 特征值

$f(\lambda) = \lambda^n + c_{n-1}\lambda^{n-1} + \dots + c_0$

特征值为 $f(\lambda)$

e^A 的特征值 $\sum \frac{\lambda_i^k}{k!} = e^{\lambda}$

$P(\lambda) = P_n \lambda^n + \dots + P_0 = 0$

$P_n A^n + \dots + P_0 I = 0$

(没用) $A^{-1} = -\frac{P_n A^{n-1} + \dots + P_1 I}{P_0}$

2. $A = X \Lambda X^{-1} \quad \Lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda)$

$A^2 = X \Lambda^2 X^{-1}$ X 是特征向量

$A^{-1} = X \Lambda^{-1} X^{-1}$ (矩阵)

3. 对称矩阵

$A = A^T \Rightarrow A = Q \Sigma Q^T$

Q 为正交矩阵, $\Sigma \in \mathbb{R}$ 实

$A = A^H \Rightarrow A = U \Sigma U^H$

U 为单位矩阵, $\Sigma \in \mathbb{R}$ 实

4. 噪声白化处理

(1) $x_0 = x - m x$ (标准正交变换)

$R x_0 = C x \in H$

$C x = U \Sigma U^H x$

$m x_0 = 0$

(2) 令 $w = U x^H x_0$

$m_w = E(w) = 0$

$R w = C w = E(w w^H)$

$= U x^H E(x_0 x_0^H) U x$

$= U x^H C x U x$

$= \Sigma x$ (即 $C x$ 特征值)

$\text{diag}(\lambda)$

5. 迷向圆变换

$y = \Sigma_x^{-\frac{1}{2}} w$

则 $R_y = I$

标准白化处理

6. 主成分分析 PCA

$R_x = U \Sigma U^H$

$\hat{x}_j = U_j^H x$

$\hat{x} = U^H x$ (前 k)

$E\{\|\hat{x}_j\|^2\}$

$= U_j^H U \Sigma U^H U_j$

$= \lambda_j$

7. Rayleigh商

$\frac{x^H A x}{x^H x} = \lambda$

对于 TLS

$f(x') = \frac{x'^H A' H A' x'}{x'^H x'}$

最小 λ 时的 x'

把最后元素取 -1

$x' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{(n+1, n+1)}} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

8. 数值稳定性

$\frac{\| \delta x \|_2}{\| x \|_2} \leq (\| A \|_2 \| A^{-1} \|_2) \frac{\| \delta A \|_2}{\| A \|_2}$

$\frac{\| \delta x \|_2}{\| x + \delta x \|_2} \leq (\| A \|_2 \| A^{-1} \|_2) \frac{\| \delta A \|_2}{\| A \|_2}$

\downarrow

$\text{cond}(A) = \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_p}$

$\text{cond}(A^{-1}) = \frac{\sigma_p}{\sigma_1} \geq 1$

改善,

① 使用截断 SVD

$\frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_r} < \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_p}$

1. SVD

$Y = U \Sigma V^H \quad \Sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

$= \sum_{i=1}^r u_i \sigma_i v_i^H$ r 个秩1矩阵

2. $Y Y^H \quad Y^H Y$

$\downarrow \text{EVD} \quad \downarrow \text{EVD}$

$Y Y^H = U \Sigma^2 U^H \quad Y^H Y = V \Sigma^2 V^H$

左 $\sigma_i = \sqrt{\lambda_i}$ 右

3. 对于 A 的 $L = (A^H A)^{-1} A^H$

$L = V [\Sigma_n^{-1} \quad 0] U^H$ (3) 满秩

$R = A^H (A A^H)^{-1}$

$R = V \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_m^{-1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} U^H$ (行满秩)

4. 秩亏缺时.

$A^T = (U \Sigma V^H)^T = U \Sigma^T V^H$

$\Sigma^T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sigma_1} & \dots & \frac{1}{\sigma_r} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

5. $\|A\|_2 = \sigma_{\max}$

$\|A\|_F^2 = \text{tr}(A^H A) = \sum_{i=1}^r \sigma_i^2$

6. 截断 SVD

$Y = U \Sigma V^H \quad V$ 是 $n \times r$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $m \times r \quad r \times r \quad r \times n$

7. 低秩逼近 秩 r Y 秩 p \hat{Y}

$\|Y - \hat{Y}\|_2 = \sigma$

$Y - \hat{Y} = \sum_{i=p+1}^r u_i \sigma_i v_i^H$

$\|Y - \hat{Y}\|_2 = \sigma_{p+1}$

$\|Y - \hat{Y}\|_F = \sqrt{\sigma_{p+1}^2 + \dots + \sigma_r^2}$

① $\frac{\sigma_{p+1}}{\sigma_1} \geq \epsilon$ 阈值

② $\frac{\sigma_1^2 + \dots + \sigma_p^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \dots + \sigma_r^2} \geq \alpha$

③ $\frac{\|Y - \hat{Y}\|_F}{\|Y\|_F} \geq \alpha$ 阈值

④ $\frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_r} < \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_p}$

对于超定方程 LS 更不稳定: $\text{cond}(B) = \frac{\sigma_1 + \lambda}{\sigma_p + \lambda}$
 $\text{cond}(A^H A) \downarrow \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_p^2}$
 $x = (A^H A)^{-1} A^H b$
 $\text{cond}(A^H A) = \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_p^2}$

② 对角线加载.
 $B = A + \lambda I$ λ 正则
 改善,
 ① 使用截断 SVD
 $\frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_r} < \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_p}$