## 二次型梯度

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最近看课本, 开篇就是对向量求梯度, 看来不弄清楚, 第一页都跳不过, 先来个定义, 对向量x 求梯度:

$$\nabla \mathbf{f}(\vec{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{df}{dx_1} \\ \frac{df}{dx_i} \\ \frac{df}{dx_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

1、向量 x 二范数平方的梯度:

$$\nabla(\|\mathbf{x}\|_{2}^{2}) = \nabla(\mathbf{x}^{T}\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_{1} \\ 2x_{i} \\ 2x_{n} \end{pmatrix} = 2\mathbf{x}$$

2、向量 x 带系数 b 的梯度:

$$\nabla(x^T b) = \nabla \begin{bmatrix} (x_1, x_i, x_n) \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_i \\ b_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_i \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{b}$$

3、二次型梯度(A 是矩阵):

$$\nabla(x^{T}Ax) = \nabla \begin{bmatrix} (x_{1}, x_{i}, x_{n}) & (x_{1}, x_{i}, x_{n}) & (x_{1}, x_{i}, x_{n}) & (x_{1}, x_{i}, x_{n}) & (x_{1}, x_$$

仔细观察,

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 a_{11} \\ + \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix} + \dots x_i \begin{pmatrix} x_1 a_{1i} \\ + \\ x_i a_{ii} \end{pmatrix} + x_n \begin{pmatrix} x_1 a_{1n} \\ + \\ x_i a_{in} \end{pmatrix}$$

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其中含有 Xi 的项有:

$$\begin{pmatrix}
 x_1 a_{1i} \\
 + \\
 x_i a_{ii} \\
 + \\
 x_n a_{ni}
 \end{pmatrix} = x_i (x_1 a_{1i} + \dots x_i a_{ii} + x_n a_{ni})$$

$$x_{1} \left( x_{i} a_{i1} \right) + \dots x_{i} \left( x_{i} a_{ii} \right) + x_{n} \left( x_{i} a_{in} \right) = x_{i} (x_{1} a_{i1} + \dots x_{i} a_{ii} + x_{n} a_{in})$$

两项相加,注意 xi(xiaii)重复加了一次,含有 Xi 的项:

$$x_i(x_1a_{i1} + ... x_ia_{ii} + x_na_{in}) + x_i(x_1a_{1i} + ... x_ia_{ii} + x_na_{ni}) - x_ix_ia_{ii}$$

对 xi 求导

$$\frac{d(x^{T}Ax)}{dx_{i}} = \frac{d[x_{i}(x_{1}a_{i1} + ...x_{i}a_{ii} + x_{n}a_{in}) + x_{i}(x_{1}a_{1i} + ...x_{i}a_{ii} + x_{n}a_{ni}) - x_{i}x_{i}a_{ii}]}{dx_{i}} = (x_{1}a_{i1} + ...2x_{i}a_{ii} + x_{n}a_{ni}) + (x_{1}a_{1i} + ...2x_{i}a_{ii} + x_{n}a_{ni}) - 2x_{i}a_{ii}$$

$$= (x_1 a_{i1} + \dots x_i a_{ii} + x_n a_{in}) + (x_1 a_{1i} + \dots x_i a_{ii} + x_n a_{ni}) = (x_1 \dots x_i \dots x_n) \begin{bmatrix} a_{i1} \\ a_{ii} \\ a_{in} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a_{1i} \\ a_{ii} \\ a_{ni} \end{bmatrix} = [(a_{i1} \dots a_{ii} \dots a_{in}) + (a_{1i} \dots a_{ii} \dots a_{ni})](x_1 \dots x_i \dots x_n)^T$$

得到

$$\nabla(x^T A x) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\operatorname{d}(x^T A x)}{\operatorname{d}x_1} \\ \frac{\operatorname{d}(x^T A x)}{\operatorname{d}x_i} \\ \operatorname{d}(x^T A x) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (a_{11} ... a_{1i} ... a_{1n}) + (a_{11} ... a_{1i} ... a_{ni}) \\ (a_{i1} ... a_{ii} ... a_{ni}) + (a_{1i} ... a_{ni}) \\ (a_{n1} ... a_{ni} ... a_{ni}) + (a_{1n} ... a_{ni}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 ... x_i ... x_n \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} ... a_{1i} ... a_{1i} \\ a_{i1} ... a_{ii} ... a_{ni} \\ a_{n1} ... a_{ni} ... a_{ni} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} ... a_{1i} ... a_{1i} \\ a_{i1} ... a_{ni} ... a_{ni} \\ a_{n1} ... a_{ni} ... a_{ni} \end{pmatrix}^T$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{11} ... a_{1i} ... a_{1i} ... a_{ni} \\ a_{n1} ... a_{ni} ... a_{ni} ... a_{ni} \\ a_{n1} ... a_{ni} ... a_{ni} ... a_{ni} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} ... a_{1i} ... a_{1i} \\ a_{11} ... a_{ni} ... a_{ni} \\ a_{n1} ... a_{ni} ... a_{ni} \\ a_{n1} ... a_{ni} ... a_{ni} \\ a_{n1} ... a_{ni} ... a_{ni} \end{pmatrix}^T$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{11} ... a_{1i} ... a_{1i} ... a_{1i} \\ a_{11} ... a_{ni} ... a_{ni} \\ a_{n1} .$$

 $dx_n$ 

RO

 $\nabla (x^T \mathbf{A} x) = [\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^T](x_1 ... x_i ... x_n)^T = (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^T) x$ 

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如果  $A = B^T B$  ,有  $A = B^T B = (B^T B)^T = A^T$  ,则  $\nabla(x^T A x) = 2Ax$ 

4 例题

例 1 设  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$ ,  $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbf{R}^{n}$  且  $\Psi(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^{T} A x - x^{T} b$ .证明  $\psi$  的梯度是  $\nabla \Psi(x) = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{A}^{T} + \mathbf{A}) \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}$ 

证:由于前面已证明

$$\nabla (x^T \mathbf{A} x) = (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^T) x$$

$$\nabla (x^T \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{b}$$

所以

$$\nabla \Psi(x) = \frac{1}{2} \nabla (x^T A x) - \nabla (x^T b) = \frac{1}{2} (A + A^T) x - b$$

例 2 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ ,则存在一个 n 维 2 范数单位向量 Z,使得 $A^TAz = \mu^2 z$ ,其中 $\mu = \|A\|_2$ .

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