



Answer to Part (a):对(a)部分的答复:

The Euclidean distance between the transformed vectors \mathbf{y}_1 and \mathbf{y}_2 is:

变换向量之间的欧几里德距离 \mathbf{y}_1 和 \mathbf{y}_2 是:

$$d_u(\mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{y}_2) = \|\mathbf{y}_1 - \mathbf{y}_2\|_2 = \|\mathbf{W}^T(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)\|_2.$$

Expressed in terms of \mathbf{x}_1 and \mathbf{x}_2 , we have:表达为 \mathbf{x}_1 和 \mathbf{x}_2 , 我们有:

$$d_u(\mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{y}_2) = \|\mathbf{W}^T(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)\|_2 = \sqrt{(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T (\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)}.$$

For the distances to be equal for any \mathbf{x}_1 and \mathbf{x}_2 , the following condition must hold:

对于任何距离都相等 \mathbf{x}_1 和 \mathbf{x}_2 , 必须满足以下条件:

$$d_u(\mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{y}_2) = d_u(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2) \Rightarrow (\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)^T (\mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T - \mathbf{I})(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2) = 0.$$

Since this must hold for all $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2$, it follows that:因为这必须适用于所有人 $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2$, 由此可知:

$$\mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T = \mathbf{I}.$$

Therefore, the condition is that \mathbf{W} must satisfy $\mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T = \mathbf{I}$; that is, \mathbf{W} must be a semi-orthogonal matrix with orthonormal rows.

因此, 条件是 \mathbf{W} 必须满足 $\mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T = \mathbf{I}$;那是, \mathbf{W} 必须是具有正交行的半正交矩阵。

Answer to Part (b):对(b)部分的答复:

First, note that the Mahalanobis distance between \mathbf{y}_1 and \mathbf{y}_2 is:

首先, 请注意之间的马哈拉诺比斯距离 \mathbf{y}_1 和 \mathbf{y}_2 是:

$$d_m(\mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{y}_2) = (\mathbf{y}_1 - \mathbf{y}_2)^T \Sigma_y^{-1} (\mathbf{y}_1 - \mathbf{y}_2),$$

where Σ_y is the covariance matrix of \mathbf{y} . Since $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{x}$, the covariance matrix Σ_y is:

在哪里 Σ_y 是协方差矩阵 \mathbf{y} 。自从 $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{x}$, 协方差矩阵 Σ_y 是:

$$\Sigma_y = \mathbf{W}^T \Sigma_x \mathbf{W}.$$

To express $d_m(\mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{y}_2)$ in terms of \mathbf{x}_1 and \mathbf{x}_2 , we proceed as follows:

表达 $d_m(\mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{y}_2)$ 按照 \mathbf{x}_1 和 \mathbf{x}_2 , 我们按如下方式进行:

$$\begin{aligned} d_m(\mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{y}_2) &= (\mathbf{W}^T(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2))^T \Sigma_y^{-1} (\mathbf{W}^T(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)) \\ &= (\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)^T \mathbf{W} \Sigma_y^{-1} \mathbf{W}^T (\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\Sigma_y = \mathbf{W}^T \Sigma_x \mathbf{W}$, its inverse is:自从 $\Sigma_y = \mathbf{W}^T \Sigma_x \mathbf{W}$, 其倒数为:

$$\Sigma_y^{-1} = (\mathbf{W}^T \Sigma_x \mathbf{W})^{-1} = \mathbf{W}^{-1} \Sigma_x^{-1} \mathbf{W}^{-T},$$

assuming \mathbf{W} is invertible. Substituting back, we get:假设 \mathbf{W} 是可逆的。代入回去, 我们得到:

$$\begin{aligned} d_m(\mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{y}_2) &= (\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)^T \mathbf{W} (\mathbf{W}^{-1} \Sigma_x^{-1} \mathbf{W}^{-T}) \mathbf{W}^T (\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2) \\ &= (\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)^T \Sigma_x^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2) = d_m(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the condition under which $d_m(\mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{y}_2) = d_m(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2)$ for any $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2$ is that \mathbf{W} must be invertible.

因此, 在该条件下 $d_m(\mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{y}_2) = d_m(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2)$ 对于任何 $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2$ 是那个 \mathbf{W} 必须是可逆的。

Comparison with Part (a):与(a)部分的比较:

- In **Part (a)**, the Euclidean distance is preserved when \mathbf{W} is a semi-orthogonal matrix satisfying $\mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T = \mathbf{I}$, which means \mathbf{W} has orthonormal rows but does not necessarily have to be square or invertible.

在**(a)部分**中, 当 \mathbf{W} 是一个半正交矩阵, 满足 $\mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T = \mathbf{I}$, 这意味着 \mathbf{W} 具有正交行, 但不一定必须是平方或可逆的。

- In **Part (b)**, the Mahalanobis distance is preserved when \mathbf{W} is invertible, regardless of whether it is orthogonal or not.在**(b) 部分**中, 当 \mathbf{W} 是可逆的, 无论是否正交。

Thus, the condition in part (b) (invertibility of \mathbf{W}) is less restrictive than in part (a), where \mathbf{W} must be semi-orthogonal.

因此, (b)部分的条件 (\mathbf{W}) 的限制性小于 (a) 部分, 其中 \mathbf{W} 必须是半正交的。

Summary:概括:

(a) The Euclidean distance is preserved ($d_u(\mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{y}_2) = d_u(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2)$) if and only if \mathbf{W} satisfies $\mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T = \mathbf{I}$.

(a) 欧氏距离保持不变 ($d_u(\mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{y}_2) = d_u(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2)$) 当且仅当 \mathbf{W} 满足 $\mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T = \mathbf{I}$ 。

(b) The Mahalanobis distance is preserved ($d_m(\mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{y}_2) = d_m(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2)$) if and only if \mathbf{W} is invertible.(b) 马哈拉诺比斯距离保持不变 ($d_m(\mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{y}_2) = d_m(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2)$) 当且仅当 \mathbf{W} 是可逆的。

The condition in part (b) is less restrictive, allowing any invertible \mathbf{W} , whereas part (a) requires \mathbf{W} to be semi-orthogonal.

(b)部分的条件限制较少, 允许任何可逆的 \mathbf{W} , 而 (a) 部分要求 \mathbf{W} 为半正交。