

线性代数

机器学习基础知识

一、基本知识

1.本书中所有的向量都是列向量的形式：

$$\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \dots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

2.矩阵的 F 范数：设 $A = (a_{i,j})_{m \times n}$

$$\|A\|_F = \sqrt{\sum_{i,j} a_{i,j}^2}$$

它是向量的 L_2 范数的推广。

3.矩阵的迹 $tr(A) = \sum_i a_{i,i}$ 其性质有：

- $\|A\|_F = \sqrt{tr(AA^T)}$
- $tr(A) = tr(A^T)$
- 假设 $A \in R^{m \times n}, B \in R^{n \times m}$ ，则有：

$$tr(AB) = tr(BA)$$

- $tr(ABC) = tr(CAB) = tr(BCA)$

二、向量操作

1.一组向量 $\vec{V}_1, \vec{V}_2, \dots, \vec{V}_n$ 是**线性相关**的：是指存在一组不全为零的实数 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n ，使得：

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \vec{V}_i = \vec{0}$$

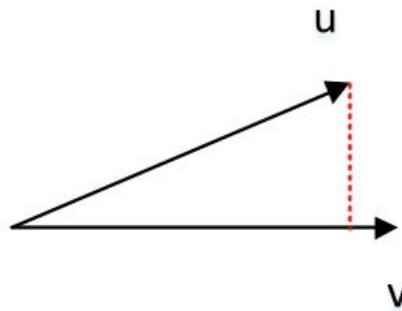
一组向量 $\vec{V}_1, \vec{V}_2, \dots, \vec{V}_n$ 是**线性无关**的：当且仅当 $a_i = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 时，才有：

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \vec{V}_i = \vec{0}$$

2.一个向量空间所包含的最大线性无关向量的数目，称作该**向量空间的维数**。

3.三维向量的点集：

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = u_x v_x + u_y v_y + u_z v_z = |\vec{u}| |\vec{v}| \cos(\vec{u}, \vec{v})$$



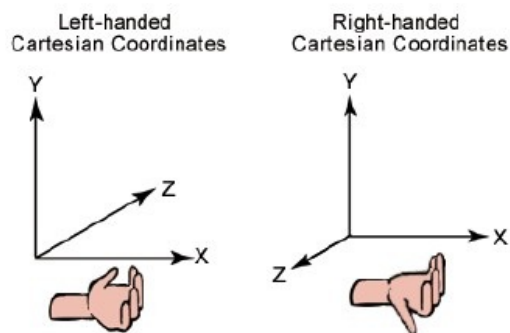
4.三维向量的叉积：

$$\vec{W} = \vec{u} \times \vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ u_x & u_y & u_z \\ v_x & v_y & v_z \end{bmatrix}$$

其中 $\vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k}$ 分别为 x, y, z 轴的单位向量。

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{u} &= u_x \vec{i} + u_y \vec{j} + u_z \vec{k} \\ \vec{v} &= v_x \vec{i} + v_y \vec{j} + v_z \vec{k} \end{aligned}$$

- \vec{u} 和 \vec{v} 的叉积垂直于 \vec{u}, \vec{v} 构成的平面，其方向符合右手规则。
- 叉积的模等于 \vec{u}, \vec{v} 构成的平行四边形的面积。
- $\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = -\vec{v} \times \vec{u}$
- $\vec{u} \times (\vec{v} \times \vec{w}) = (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w})\vec{v} - (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v})\vec{w}$



5.三维向量的混合积：

$$[\vec{u}\vec{v}\vec{w}] = (\vec{u} \times \vec{v}) \cdot \vec{w} = \vec{u} \cdot (\vec{v} \times \vec{w})$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} u_x & u_y & u_z \\ v_x & v_y & v_z \\ w_x & w_y & w_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} u_x & v_x & w_x \\ u_y & v_y & w_y \\ u_z & v_z & w_z \end{vmatrix}$$

- 其物理意义为：以 \vec{u} , \vec{v} , \vec{w} 为三个棱边所围成的平行六面体的体积。当 \vec{u} , \vec{v} , \vec{w} 构成右手系时，该平行六面体的体积为正号。

6.两个向量的并矢：给定两个向量 $\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T$, $\vec{y} = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)^T$, 则向量的并矢记作：

$$\vec{x}\vec{y} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 y_1 & x_1 y_2 & \dots & x_1 y_n \\ x_2 y_1 & x_2 y_2 & \dots & x_2 y_n \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ x_n y_1 & x_n y_2 & \dots & x_n y_n \end{bmatrix}$$

也记作 $\vec{x} \otimes \vec{y}$ 或者 $\vec{x}\vec{y}^T$.

三、矩阵运算

1.给定两个矩阵 $A = (a_{i,j}) \in R^{m \times n}$, $B = (b_{i,j}) \in R^{m \times n}$,定义：

- 阿达马积 (Hadamard Product) (又称作逐元素积)：

$$A \circ B = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1}b_{1,1} & a_{1,2}b_{1,2} & \dots & a_{1,n}b_{1,n} \\ a_{2,1}b_{2,1} & a_{2,2}b_{2,2} & \dots & a_{2,n}b_{2,n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{m,1}b_{m,1} & a_{m,2}b_{m,2} & \dots & a_{m,n}b_{m,n} \end{bmatrix}$$

- 克罗内积 (Kronecker Product)：

$$A \otimes B = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1}B & a_{1,2}B & \dots & a_{1,n}B \\ a_{2,1}B & a_{2,2}B & \dots & a_{2,n}B \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{m,1}B & a_{m,2}B & \dots & a_{m,n}B \end{bmatrix}$$

2.设 \vec{x} , \vec{a} , \vec{b} , \vec{c} 为 n 阶向量 , A , B , C , X 为 n 阶方阵 , 则：

$$\frac{\partial(\vec{a}^T \vec{x})}{\partial \vec{x}} = \frac{\partial(\vec{x}^T \vec{a})}{\partial \vec{x}} = \vec{a}$$

$$\frac{\partial(\vec{a}^T X \vec{b})}{\partial X} = \vec{a} \vec{b}^T = \vec{a} \otimes \vec{b} \in R^{n \times n}$$

$$\frac{\partial(\vec{a}^T X^T \vec{b})}{\partial X} = \vec{b} \vec{a}^T = \vec{b} \otimes \vec{a} \in R^{n \times n}$$

$$\frac{\partial(\vec{a}^T X \vec{a})}{\partial X} = \frac{\partial(\vec{a}^T X^T \vec{a})}{\partial X} = \vec{a} \otimes \vec{a}$$

$$\frac{\partial(\vec{a}^T X^T X \vec{b})}{\partial X} = X(\vec{a} \otimes \vec{b} + \vec{b} \otimes \vec{a})$$

$$\frac{\partial[(A\vec{x} + \vec{a})^T C(B\vec{x} + \vec{b})]}{\partial \vec{x}} = A^T C(B\vec{x} + \vec{b}) + B^T C(A\vec{x} + \vec{a})$$

$$\frac{\partial(\vec{x}^T A \vec{x})}{\partial X} = (A + A^T)\vec{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial[(X\vec{b} + \vec{c})^T A(X\vec{b} + \vec{c})]}{\partial X} = (A + A^T)(X\vec{b} + \vec{c})\vec{b}^T$$

$$\frac{\partial(\vec{b}^T X^T A X \vec{c})}{\partial X} = A^T X \vec{b} \vec{c}^T + A X \vec{c} \vec{b}^T$$

3.如果 f 是一元函数，则：

- 其逐元向量函数为：

$$f(\vec{x}) = (f(x_1), f(x_2), \dots, f(x_n))^T$$

- 其逐矩阵函数为：

$$f(X) = [f(x_{i,j})]$$

- 其逐元导数分别为：

$$f'(\vec{x}) = (f'(x_1), f'(x_2), \dots, f'(x_n))^T$$

$$f'(X) = [f'(x_{i,j})]$$

4.各种类型的偏导数：

- 标量对标量的偏导数：

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}$$

- 标量对向量（n维向量）的偏导数：

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{v}} = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v_1}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial v_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial u}{\partial v_n} \right)^T$$

- 标量对矩阵（ $m \times n$ 阶矩阵）的偏导数：

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial V} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial V_{1,1}} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial V_{1,2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u}{\partial V_{1,n}} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial V_{2,1}} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial V_{2,2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u}{\partial V_{2,n}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial V_{m,1}} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial V_{m,2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u}{\partial V_{m,n}} \end{bmatrix}$$

- 向量 (m 维向量) 对标量的偏导数 :

$$\frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial v} = \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial v}, \dots, \frac{\partial u_m}{\partial v} \right)^T$$

- 向量 (m 维向量) 对向量 (n 维向量) 的偏导数 (雅克比矩阵, 行优先) :

$$\frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial \vec{v}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial v_1} & \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial v_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial v_n} \\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial v_1} & \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial v_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial v_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial u_m}{\partial v_1} & \frac{\partial u_m}{\partial v_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u_m}{\partial v_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

如果为列优先, 则为上面矩阵的转置。

- 矩阵 ($m \times n$ 阶矩阵) 对标量的偏导数 :

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial v} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial U_{1,1}}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial U_{1,2}}{\partial v} & \cdots & \frac{\partial U_{1,n}}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial U_{2,1}}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial U_{2,2}}{\partial v} & \cdots & \frac{\partial U_{2,n}}{\partial v} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial U_{m,1}}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial U_{m,2}}{\partial v} & \cdots & \frac{\partial U_{m,n}}{\partial v} \end{bmatrix}$$

- 更复杂的情况依次类推。对于 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}$ 。根据 *numpy* 的术语 :
 -假设 u 的 *ndim* (维度) 为 d_u :
 对于标量, *ndim* 为 0 ; 对于向量, *ndim* 为 1 ; 对于矩阵, *ndim* 为 2。
 -假设 v 的 *ndim* 为 d_v :
 则 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}$ 的 *ndim* 为 $d_u + d_v$ 。

5. 对于矩阵的迹, 有下列偏导数成立 :

$$\frac{\partial [\text{tr}(f(X))] }{\partial X} = (f'(X))^T$$

$$\frac{\partial [\text{tr}(AXB)] }{\partial X} = A^T B^T$$

$$\frac{\partial [\text{tr}(AX^T B)] }{\partial X} = BA$$

$$\frac{\partial[\text{tr}(A \otimes X)]}{\partial X} = \text{tr}(A)I$$

$$\frac{\partial[\text{tr}(AXBX)]}{\partial X} = A^T X^T B^T + B^T X A^T$$

$$\frac{\partial[\text{tr}(X^T BXC)]}{\partial X} = (B^T + B)XC C^T$$

$$\frac{\partial[\text{tr}(C^T X^T BXC)]}{\partial X} = BXC + B^T X C^T$$

$$\frac{\partial[\text{tr}(AXBX^T C)]}{\partial X} = A^T C^T X B^T + C A X B$$

$$\frac{\partial[\text{tr}((AXB + C)(AXB + C))] }{\partial X} = 2A^T (AXB + C)B^T$$

6.假设 $U = f(X)$ 是关于 X 的矩阵值函数 ($f: R^{m \times n} \rightarrow R^{m \times n}$),且 $g(U)$ 是关于 U 的实值函数 ($g: R^{m \times n} \rightarrow R$), 则下面链式法则成立:

$$\frac{\partial g(U)}{\partial X} = \left(\frac{\partial g(U)}{\partial x_{i,j}} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial g(U)}{\partial x_{1,1}} & \frac{\partial g(U)}{\partial x_{1,2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial g(U)}{\partial x_{1,n}} \\ \frac{\partial g(U)}{\partial x_{2,1}} & \frac{\partial g(U)}{\partial x_{2,2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial g(U)}{\partial x_{2,n}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial g(U)}{\partial x_{m,1}} & \frac{\partial g(U)}{\partial x_{m,2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial g(U)}{\partial x_{m,n}} \end{bmatrix} = \left(\sum_k \sum_l \frac{\partial g(U)}{\partial u_{k,l}} \frac{\partial u_{k,l}}{\partial x_{i,j}} \right) = \text{tr} \left[\left(\frac{\partial g(U)}{\partial U} \right)^T \frac{\partial U}{\partial x_{i,j}} \right]$$