Preface

写在前面的话

此笔记是基于 某个笔记 增删该而来,如有侵权,请联系我哦! 当然有错误也可以联系我哦!

目前此笔记尚未开源,如有用于商业用途请联系我!

联系方式:发送邮件

预备知识

向量Vector

• 线性相关

存在一组 $a_1,a_2,...a_k$ 不全为零的数,使得 $a_1ec x_1+a_2ec x_2+...+a_kec x_k=ec 0$,那么可以称这组向量 $ec x_1,ec x_2,...,ec x_k$ 是线性相关的。

• 线性无关

当且仅当 $a_1,a_2,...a_k$ 全都为0时, $a_1\vec{x}_1+a_2\vec{x}_2+...+a_k\vec{x}_k=\vec{0}$ 才成立,,那么可以称这组向量 $\vec{x}_1,\vec{x}_2,...,\vec{x}_k$ 是线性无关的。

• 极大线性无关组

如果线性无关的 $ec{x}_1, ec{x}_2, ..., ec{x}_k$ 是向量组 $ec{x}$ 部分组 \cdot 且 $ec{x}$ 中任一向量都可以用 $ec{x}_1, ec{x}_2, ..., ec{x}_k$ 表示 \cdot 那么 $\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2, ..., \vec{x}_k$ 就是一个极大线性无关组或最大线性无关组。

• 向量运算

内积 $ec{a} \cdot ec{b} = \sum a_i b_i$

叉积
$$ec{a} imesec{b}=egin{bmatrix} ec{i} & ec{j} & ec{k} \ a_x & a_y & a_z \ b_x & b_y & b_z \ \end{bmatrix}$$

- 范数

 - $\begin{array}{l} \circ \; \left\| x \right\|_1 = \sum \left| x_i \right| \\ \circ \; \left\| x \right\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_i x_i^2} \end{array}$
 - $\circ \ \|x\|_{\infty} = \max\{|x_i|\}$
 - $|x|_{p} = (\sum |x_{i}|^{p})^{\frac{1}{p}}$
 - 。 向量范数的性质:1) 非负性;2) 齐次性;3) 三角不等性

矩阵Matrix

• 矩阵转置

$$A^T = egin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \cdots & a_{n1} \ a_{12} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{n2} \ dots & dots & \ddots & dots \ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \ (AB)^T = B^T A^T \ (A+B)^T = A^T + B^T \ (kA)^T = kA^T$$

• 共轭转置

$$A^H = (\bar{A})^T$$

eg.

$$egin{pmatrix} 1 & 2+i \ 1-i & 2 \end{pmatrix}^H = egin{pmatrix} 1 & 1+i \ 2-i & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

• 伴随矩阵

$$A^* = egin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \cdots & A_{n1} \ A_{12} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{n2} \ dots & dots & \ddots & dots \ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$$

• 矩阵的迹

$$tr(A) = \sum_{i}^{n} a_{ii} = \sum_{i}^{n} \lambda_{i}$$
 $a = tr(a)$ $tr(AB) = tr(BA)$ $tr(A + B) = tr(A) + tr(B)$ $tr(A) = tr(A^{T})$ $tr(A^{T}B) = \sum_{i,j} A_{ij}B_{ij}$ $tr(A^{T}(B \odot C)) = tr((A \odot B)^{T}C)$

范数

$$egin{aligned} \|A\|_F &= \sqrt{\sum_{i,j} a_{ij}^2} = tr(AA^T) \ \|A\|_2 &= \sqrt{\lambda_{max}(A^TA)} = \delta_{max}(A) \ \|A\|_1 &= \max_j \sum_{i=1}^n |a_{ij}| \ \|A\|_\infty &= \max_i \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}| \ \|A\|_* &= \sum_{i=1}^n \delta(A) \ \|A\|_p &= \max_{\|x\|_p = 1} \|Ax\|_p \end{aligned}$$

• 标准正交矩阵 $U=[lpha_1,lpha_2,\cdots,lpha_n]$

$$lpha_i^T lpha_j = egin{cases} 1, & i
eq j \ 0, & i = j \end{cases}$$

满足如下性质:

1.
$$U^{-1} = U^T$$

2.
$$rank(U) = n$$

3.
$$U^TU = UU^T = E$$

4.
$$\|U\cdot A\|=\|A\|$$

• 部分列正交矩阵
$$U=[U_1,U_2]$$

$$U_1 = [u_1, u_2, \cdots, u_r] \in R^{n imes r}$$

$$u_i^T u_j = egin{cases} 1, & i
eq j \ 0, & i = j \end{cases}$$

$$U_1^T U_1 = E_{r imes r}$$

$$UU^T = [U_1, U_2] egin{pmatrix} U_1 \ U_2 \end{pmatrix} = U_1 U_1^T + U_2 U_2^T = E$$

 U_2 是正交补

• 正交化

有一组向量 a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n 寻找 q_1, q_2, \cdots, q_n 使得

$$span\{a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n\} = span\{q_1, q_2, \cdots, q_n\}$$

且 $Q = [q_1, q_2, \cdots, q_n]$ 是标准正交矩阵

Gram-Schmidt

1.
$$span\{q_1\}=span\{a_1\}$$
,则 $q_1=\frac{a_1}{\|a_1\|}$
2. 假设 $span\{a_1,a_2,\cdots,a_k\}=span\{q_1,q_2,\cdots,q_k\}$ 且满足 $q_i\perp q_j,i\neq j,\|q_i\|=1$
 $span\{q_1,q_2,\cdots,q_k\}\oplus span\{q_{k+1}\}=span\{a_1,a_2,\cdots,a_{k+1}\}$
3. 如何构造 q_{k+1} 使其满足: $\begin{cases} span\{q_1,q_2,\cdots,q_k\}\oplus span\{q_{k+1}\}=span\{a_1,a_2,\cdots,a_{k+1}\}\}\\ q_{k+1}\perp q_i,i=1,2,\cdots,k\\ \|q_{k+1}\|=1\end{cases}$
 $a_{k+1}=\sum_{i=1}^{k+1}r_{i,k+1}q_i\Rightarrow q_i^Ta_{k+1}=r_{i,k+1}q_i^Tq_i$
 $q_{k+1}=\frac{a_{k+1}-\sum_{i=1}^kr_{i,k+1}q_i}{\|a_{k+1}-\sum_{i=1}^kr_{i,k+1}q_i\|}$,其中 $r_{i,k+1}=q_i^Ta_{k+1},i=1,2,3,\cdots,k$

从 QR Decomposition 看 Gram-Schmidt :

$$[a_1,a_2,\cdots,a_n] = [q_1,q_2,\cdots,q_n] egin{bmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & \cdots & r_{1n} \ 0 & r_{22} & \cdots & r_{2n} \ dots & dots & \ddots & dots \ 0 & 0 & \cdots & r_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow egin{cases} a_1 = r_{11}q_1 \ a_2 = r_{12}q_1 + r_{22}q_2 \ dots \end{cases} \Rightarrow egin{cases} q_1 = rac{a_1}{\|a_1\|} \ q_2 = rac{a_2 - r_{12}q_1}{\|a_2 - r_{12}q_1\|} \ dots \end{cases}$$

Arnoldi 分解:在 $\mathrm{K}_k(A,r_0)=span\{r_0,Ar_0,\cdots,A^{k-1}r_0\}$ 上运用 Gram-Schmidt

1.
$$extstyle v_1 = rac{r_0}{\|r_0\|}$$

2. 假设已构造
$$\{v_1,v_2,\cdots,v_k\},v_k\in \mathrm{K}_k(A,r_0),q_i\perp q_j,i
eq j,\|v_i\|=1$$

3. 如何构造
$$v_{k+1}$$
使其满足: $\left\{egin{align*} v_{k+1}\in \mathrm{K}_{k+1}(A,r_0)\ v_{k+1}\perp v_i,i=1,2,\cdots,k\ \|v_{k+1}\|=1 \end{array}
ight.$

$$egin{aligned} v_{k+1} &\in \mathrm{K}_{k+1}(A, r_0) = \mathrm{K}_k(A, r_0) \oplus span\{Av_k\} = span\{v_1, v_2, \cdots, v_{k+1}\} \ Av_k &= \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} h_{i,k} v_i \Rightarrow v_i^T A v_k = h_{i,k} v_i^T v_i \ v_{k+1} &= rac{Av_k - \sum_{i=1}^k h_{i,k} v_i}{\|Av_k - \sum_{i=1}^k h_{i,k} v_i\|},
onumber \ \exists \ \forall h_{i,k} = v_i^T A v_k, i = 1, 2, 3, \cdots, k \end{aligned}$$

• A-正交

矩阵分解

矩阵微分

导数

• 标量对向量的求导

对于标量 $f, \vec{x}_{(n \times 1)}$ 有:

$$rac{\partial f}{\partial ec{x}} = \left[rac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}
ight]$$

• 标量对矩阵的求导

对于标量 $f, X_{(m \times n)}$ 有:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial X} = \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{ij}} \right]$$

我们知道标量对标量的梯度gradient和微分differentiation有这样的关系:

$$df = f'(x)dx$$

$$df = \sum_{i} rac{\partial f}{\partial x_{i}} dx_{i} = rac{\partial f}{\partial ec{x}}^{T} dec{x}$$

那么标量对矩阵也存在:

$$df = \sum_{ij} rac{\partial f}{\partial x_{ij}} dx_{ij} = tr(rac{\partial f}{\partial X}^T dX)$$

例子 $\mathbf{1}$:已知 $f=|X|\cdot$ 求df? 我们知道

$$|X| = \sum_{i} x_{ij} A_{ij} (A_{ij}$$
代数余子式)

将上式代入得:

$$rac{\partial f}{\partial X} = \left[rac{\partial \sum_k x_{kj} A_{kj}}{\partial x_{ij}}
ight] = \left[A_{ij}
ight] = \left(X^*
ight)^T$$

因此有

$$df = tr(rac{\partial f}{\partial X}^T dX) = tr(X^* dX) = |X| tr(X^{-1} dX)$$

例子2:求 dX^{-1} ?

我们知道

$$XX^{-1} = E$$

对等式两边微分有

$$dXX^{-1} = dE$$

$$XdX^{-1} = -X^{-1}dX$$

因此有

$$dX^{-1} = -X^{-1}dXX^{-1}$$

例子3: $f = \vec{a}^T X \vec{b}$ · 求 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial X}$?

$$df = ec{a}^T dX ec{b} = tr(ec{a}^T dX ec{b}) = tr(ec{b} ec{a}^T dX) = tr(rac{\partial f}{\partial X}^T dX)$$

因此 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial X} = \vec{a} \vec{b}^T$

• 复合法则

已知f=g(Y) · 且 Y=h(X) · 怎么求 $rac{\partial f}{\partial X}$?(其中g和h都是逐元素的函数)

$$df = tr(rac{\partial f}{\partial Y}^T dY) = tr(rac{\partial f}{\partial Y}^T (h'(X) \odot dX)) = tr((rac{\partial f}{\partial Y} \odot h'(X))^T dX)$$

例子4: $loss=-\vec{y}^T\log\ softmax(W\vec{x})$ · 求 $\frac{\partial\ loss}{\partial W}$ 。 \vec{y} 是只有一个元素为1其余元素为0的向量。

$$softmax(\vec{x}) = \frac{e^x}{\vec{1}^T e^{\vec{x}}}$$

$$loss = -\vec{y}^T W \vec{x} + (\vec{y}^T \vec{1}) \log(\vec{1}^T e^{W \vec{x}})$$
 (*)

$$d\ loss = -ec{y}^T dW ec{x} + rac{ec{1}^T (e^{Wec{x}} \odot dW ec{x})}{ec{1}^T e^{Wec{x}}} \qquad \qquad (**)$$

$$egin{aligned} d\ loss &= -ec{y}^T dW ec{x} + rac{(e^{Wec{x}})^T dW ec{x}}{ec{1}^T e^{W ec{x}}} \ d\ loss &= tr(-ec{y}^T dW ec{x} + rac{(e^{Wec{x}})^T dW ec{x}}{ec{1}^T e^{W ec{x}}}) \ d\ loss &= tr(ec{x}(softmax(W ec{x}) - ec{y})^T dW) \ rac{\partial\ loss}{\partial W} &= (softmax(W ec{x}) - ec{y}) ec{x}^T \end{aligned}$$

注意:

(*)式
$$\log(\frac{\vec{b}}{c}) = \log \vec{b} - \vec{1} \log c \cdot \exists \ \vec{y}^T \vec{1} = 1$$
(**)式 $\log(\vec{1}^T e^{W\vec{x}})$ 是标量 $\cdot e^{W\vec{x}}$ 是逐元素函数 \cdot 因此 $d \log(\vec{1}^T e^{W\vec{x}}) = \frac{1}{\vec{1}^T e^{W\vec{x}}} \cdot \vec{1}^T (e^{W\vec{x}} \odot dW\vec{x})$

• 向量对向量求导

对于 $\vec{f}_{(m \times 1)}, \vec{x}_{(n \times 1)}$ 有:

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial ec{f}}{\partial ec{x}} &= \left[rac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j}
ight]_{(n imes m)} \ dec{f} &= \left[rac{\partial f_i}{\partial ec{x}}^T
ight] dec{x} &= rac{\partial ec{f}}{\partial ec{x}}^T dec{x} \end{aligned}$$

• 矩阵对矩阵求导

对于矩阵 $F_{(m \times n)}, X_{(p \times q)}$ 有:

$$rac{\partial F}{\partial X} = \left[rac{\partial F_{ij}}{\partial x_{kl}}
ight]_{(pq imes mn)}$$

矩阵向量化:

对于矩阵 $X_{(p imes q)}$ · 其矩阵向量化 $vec(X)_{(pq imes 1)}=\left[X_1^T,X_2^T,...,X_q^T
ight]^T,X_i$ 是X的列向量。vec(A+B)=vec(A)+vec(B)

$$vec(ec{a}ec{b}^T) = ec{b} \otimes ec{a}$$

$$X = \sum_i X_i e_i{}^T$$

$$vec((AB)\otimes (CD))=vec((A\otimes C)(B\otimes D))$$

$$vec(AXB) = vec(\sum_i AX_i e_i^T B) = \sum_i vec((AX_i)(B^T e_i)^T) = \sum_i (B^T e_i) \otimes (AX_i) = (B^T \otimes A)vec(X)$$

因此有:

$$rac{\partial F}{\partial X} = rac{\partial vec(F)}{\partial vec(X)}_{(pq imes mn)}$$

$$vec(dF) = rac{\partial F}{\partial X}^T vec(dX)$$

求导时矩阵被向量化·弊端是这在一定程度破坏了矩阵的结构·会导致结果变得形式复杂;好处是多元微积分中关于 Gradient、Hessian 矩阵的结论可以沿用过来·只需将矩阵向量化。