

线性代数与微积分

leolinuxer

July 1, 2020

1 矩阵求导相关 [1]

矩阵求导的几种组合形式：

种类	标量	向量	矩阵
标量	$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$	$\frac{\partial \mathbf{y}}{\partial x}$	$\frac{\partial \mathbf{Y}}{\partial x}$
向量	$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \mathbf{x}}$	$\frac{\partial \mathbf{y}}{\partial \mathbf{x}}$	
矩阵	$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \mathbf{X}}$		

知乎 @二图妹

1.1 向量对标量求导 (Vector-by-scalar)

向量 $\mathbf{y} = [y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n]^T$ ，对标量 x 求导，一般写为：

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{y}}{\partial x} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y_n}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix}$$

1.2 标量对向量求导 (Scalar-by-vector)

标量 y 对向量 $\mathbf{x} = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]^T$ 求导写作：

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \left[\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_n} \right]$$

这里可能会让人疑惑，为什么上面是列向量而这里则是行向量。

这是矩阵求导可能会比较麻烦的地方，可能有不同的布局方式：

- 分子布局 (Numerator Layout): 分子不变，分母转置
- 分母布局 (Denominator Layout): 分母不变，分子转置

当然还有混合布局。

用分子布局因为 wikipedia 里就是这样做的，而且有些只能有分子布局表示。

1.3 向量对向量求导 (Vector-by-vector)

向量 $\mathbf{y} = [y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m]^T$ 对向量 $\mathbf{x} = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]^T$ 求导，同样分子布局：

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{y}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

正好是雅克比矩阵：

$$\mathbf{J} = \left[\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial x_n} \right] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{f_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{f_m}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{f_m}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

这是使用分子布局的好处，否则就是雅克比的转置了。

这样的好处是写下这个式子也很自然：

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{p}) = \mathbf{J}_f(\mathbf{p})(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{p}) + o(\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{p}\|) \quad (as \quad \mathbf{x} \rightarrow \mathbf{p})$$

1.4 矩阵对标量求导 (Matrix-by-scalar)

$$\frac{\mathbf{Y}}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial y_{11}}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial y_{12}}{\partial x} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_{1n}}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial y_{21}}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial y_{22}}{\partial x} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_{2n}}{\partial x} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y_{m1}}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial y_{m2}}{\partial x} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_{mn}}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix}$$

1.5 标量对矩阵求导 (Scalar-by-matrix)

$$\frac{y}{\mathbf{X}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{11}} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{12}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{1q}} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{21}} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{22}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{2q}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{p1}} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{p2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{pq}} \end{bmatrix}$$

矩阵求导本质上还是对单个变量求导，来看一个例子，比如：

$$\frac{\partial(\mathbf{Ax})}{\partial \mathbf{x}}$$

先来计算 \mathbf{Ax}

$$\mathbf{Ax} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & \cdots & A_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{m1} & \cdots & A_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11}x_1 + A_{12}x_2 + \cdots + A_{1n}x_n \\ \vdots \\ A_{m1}x_1 + A_{m2}x_2 + \cdots + A_{mn}x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times n}, \mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times 1}, \mathbf{Ax} \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times 1},$$

利用上面的向量对向量求导，使用雅克比矩阵：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathbf{Ax}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}(A_{11}x_1 + \cdots + A_{1n}x_n) & \cdots & \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}(A_{11}x_1 + \cdots + A_{1n}x_n) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}(A_{m1}x_1 + \cdots + A_{mn}x_n) & \cdots & \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}(A_{m1}x_1 + \cdots + A_{mn}x_n) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & \cdots & A_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{m1} & \cdots & A_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \mathbf{A} \end{aligned}$$

References

- [1] “矩阵求导简介.” [Online]. Available: <https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/137702347>