Matrix Galculus







基本概念

标量 | 只有大小,没有方向,可用实数表示的量. 实值函数 \ 函数 $y = f(x), y \in \mathbb{R}, x \in \mathbb{R} \cup \mathbb{C}$ 梯度 根据自变量和应变量的不同可以分为: ✔ 自变量为实向量的标量函数关于向量的梯度.

$$f \in \mathbb{R}, \nabla_x f = \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \cdots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}\right]^T = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}.$$

✓ 自变量为实向量的向量函数关于向量的梯度.

$$f \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times n}, \nabla_x f = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_n} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}.$$

✔ 自变量为实向量的标量函数关于矩阵的梯度.

$$f \in \mathbb{R}, \nabla_X f = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_{11}} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{12}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{1n}} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{21}} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{22}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{2n}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{m1}} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{m2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{mn}} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial X}.$$

Jacobian矩阵 | 若函数 $f(x): \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$, 有

$$x = [x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n]^T, f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(x_1, \cdots, x_n) \\ \vdots \\ f_m(x_1, \dots, x_n) \end{bmatrix}.$$
 常见类型的实值函数的梯度为

其Jacobian矩阵J(x)可以写为

$$f \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times n}, J(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix} = \nabla_x^T f.$$

✓ Jacobian矩阵表现了向量函数的最佳线性逼近. Hessian矩阵 $= f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ 为二次可导函数, x = f $[x_1, \cdots, x_n]^T$,f的Hessian矩阵为

$$H(x) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_1} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_n} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n \partial x_1} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n \partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n \partial x_n} \end{vmatrix} = \nabla_x^T f.$$

✓ Hessian矩阵使用函数的二阶信息,常用于Newton法解 决大规模的优化问题.

实值函数有关向量的梯度

函数f关于行向量 x^T 的梯度为

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x^T} = \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \cdots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}\right] = \nabla_{x^T} f(x).$$

函数f关于列向量x的梯度计算公式为 ✓ 如果A和y与x无关,那么

$$\frac{\partial x^T A y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial x^T}{\partial x} A y = A y.$$

加法法则 | 若f(x), g(x)均为x的实值函数

$$\frac{\partial [pf(x) + qg(x)]}{\partial x} = p \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} + q \frac{\partial g(x)}{\partial x}.$$

乘法法则 | 若f(x), g(x)均为x的实值函数

$$\frac{\partial f(x)g(x)}{\partial x} = f(x)\frac{\partial g(x)}{\partial x} + g(x)\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x}.$$

除法法则 | 若f(x)为向量x的向量值函数

$$\frac{\partial g(f(x))}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f^{T}(x)}{\partial x} \frac{\partial g(f)}{\partial f}.$$

链式法则 | 若g(x)为x的向量值函数

$$\frac{\partial f(g(x))/g(x)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial g^{T}(x)}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f(g)}{\partial g}.$$

$$\nabla(x^T x) = \frac{\partial x^T x}{\partial x} = 2x^T$$

$$\nabla(a^T x) = \frac{\partial a^T x}{\partial x} = a, \nabla(x^T A) = \frac{\partial x^T A}{\partial x} = A$$

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

矩阵迹、行列式的梯度矩阵

矩阵迹的性质 | 二次型函数的迹与它本身相等.

$$f(x) = x^T A x = \operatorname{Tr}(x^T A x) = \operatorname{Tr}(x x^T A).$$

✔ 有关矩阵的迹,常见的梯度计算公式:

$$\nabla(\operatorname{Tr}(X)) = \frac{\partial \operatorname{Tr}(X)}{\partial X} = I$$

$$\nabla(\operatorname{Tr}(X^{-1})) = \frac{\partial \operatorname{Tr}(X^{-1})}{\partial X} = -(X^{-1})^{T}$$

$$\nabla(\operatorname{Tr}(X^{T}X)) = \frac{\partial \operatorname{Tr}(X^{T}X)}{\partial X} = (2X^{T})^{T} = 2X$$

$$\nabla(\operatorname{Tr}(XA)) = \frac{\partial \operatorname{Tr}(XA)}{\partial X} = \frac{\partial \operatorname{Tr}(AX)}{\partial X} = A^{T}$$

✔ 有关矩阵的行列式,常见的梯度计算公式:

$$\nabla(\det(X)) = \frac{\partial \det(X)}{\partial X} = \det(X)X^{-T}$$

$$\nabla(\det(X^{-1})) = \frac{\partial \operatorname{Tr}(X^{-1})}{\partial X} = -(\det(X))^{-1}(X^{-1})^{T}$$

$$\nabla(\det(XX^{T})) = \frac{\partial \det(XX^{T})}{\partial X} = 2(\det(XX^{T}))^{2}X^{-T}$$

$$\nabla(\det(\log X)) = \frac{1}{\det(X)} \frac{\partial \det(X)}{\partial X} = 2X^{-1} - \operatorname{diag}(X^{-1})$$

实值函数的梯度矩阵

实值函数的梯度函数 | 实值函数有关矩阵的梯度. \checkmark 若 $X \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, f(X) = c$, $\nabla_X f(X) = \mathbf{0}_{m \times n}$ 加法法则 $\mid \exists f(X), g(X)$ 均为矩阵X的实值函数

$$\frac{\partial [pf(X) + qg(X)]}{\partial X} = p \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X} + q \frac{\partial g(X)}{\partial X}.$$

$$\frac{\partial f(X)g(X)}{\partial X} = f(X)\frac{\partial g(X)}{\partial X} + g(X)\frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X}.$$

除法法则 | 若 $f(X), g(X) \to X$ 的函数, $g(X) \neq 0$

$$\frac{\partial f(X)/g(X)}{\partial X} = \frac{1}{g^2(X)} [g(X)\frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X} - f(X)\frac{\partial g(X)}{\partial X}].$$

若g(X)是自变量为矩阵X的实值函 数, f(y)是自变量为标量y的实值函数

$$\frac{\partial f(g(X))}{\partial X} = \frac{\partial f(y)}{\partial y} \frac{\partial g(X)}{\partial X}.$$

常见类型的实值函数的梯度矩阵计算公式

$$\nabla_X(a^T X y) = \frac{\partial a^T X y}{\partial X} = a y^T$$

$$\nabla_X(a^T X X^T y) = \frac{\partial a^T X y}{\partial X} = (a y^T + y x^T) X$$

$$\nabla_X(e^{a^T X y}) = \frac{\partial e^{a^T X y}}{\partial X} = a y^T e^{a^T X y}$$

标量函数的微分

✓ 标量函数f(x)的导数f'(x)定义为

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta}$$

 $\mathbb{P}f(x + \Delta x) = f(x) + \Delta x f'(x) + R, \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{R}{\Delta x} = 0.$ 上式称为泰勒公式的一阶展开式.

✓ f(x)在x点的**一阶微分**为 $df(x) = \Delta x f'(x)$.

矩阵的微分

矩阵微分 | 实函数微分对矩阵函数的推广情况. 如果 $x, \Delta x$ 为 $n \times 1$ 的向量, $\exists A(x) \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$,使得

$$f(x + \Delta x) = f(x) + A(x)\Delta x + R.$$

其中 $\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{R}{\|\Delta x\|_2} = 0$,那么函数 f(X) 在向量 x 处的一阶微分

$$df(x) = A(x)\Delta x.$$

A(x) 称为向量函数f(x)的一阶**导数矩阵**;如果向量函 数f(x)在c处可微, $u \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times 1}$

$$df(c) = [D(f(x))]\mu, D(f(x)) \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}.$$

 D_{ij} 表 示f(x)第i个 元 素 关 于c的 第j个 元 素 的 偏 导; D(f(x))实质是f(x)在c处的Jacobian矩阵.

梯度矩阵 f(x)在c处的梯度矩阵为 $(D(f(x)))^T$.

求解 $m \times 1$ 的向量函数f(c)的梯度矩阵 $\nabla f(X)$:

✓ 求解向量函数微分df(c), 获得Jacobian矩阵;

✔ 将Jacobian矩阵转置,得到梯度矩阵 $\nabla f(c)$.

常数矩阵微分 dC=0.

常数与矩阵的乘积 dcX = cdX.

矩阵加和的微分 d(X+Y) = dX + dY.

矩阵乘积的微分 d(XY) = (dX)Y + X(dY).

常用的矩阵微分计算公式

$$d(X^{T}) = (dX)^{T}$$

$$d(\operatorname{Tr}(X)) = \operatorname{Tr}(dX)$$

$$d(X^{-1}) = -X^{-1}(dX)X^{-1}$$

$$d(\ln(X)) = X^{-1}dX$$

 $d(\det(X)) = \det(X)\operatorname{Tr}(X^{-1}dX)$

二阶微分矩阵 | 矩阵函数f(X)的二阶微分为

$$d^2 f(X) = \begin{cases} \operatorname{Tr}(U(dX)^T V(dX)) & \text{sign} \\ \operatorname{Tr}(U(dX) V(dX)) \end{cases}.$$

与之对应的Hessian矩阵可写为

$$H(f(X)) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(U^T \otimes V + U \otimes V^T) & \text{sides} \\ \frac{1}{2}K_{nm}(U^T \otimes V + V^T \otimes U) \end{cases}.$$

其中, K_{nm} 为交换矩阵.