Manifold Learning Homework 2

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习题 (24). Proof 1.

$$\|\cdot\|_{p}^{*} = \|\cdot\|_{q}$$

曲于 Holder inequality

Theorem. 对于任意的 p > 1, q > 1, 如果满足

$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$$

那么有如下关系成立

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} |a_k b_k| \le \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} |a_k|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} |b_k|^q\right)^{\frac{1}{q}}$$

由于 $\|\mathbf{y}\|_p \le 1$, 因此有 $\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle \le \|\mathbf{x}_q\|$, 因此有 $\|\mathbf{x}\|_p^* = \|\mathbf{x}\|_q$

Proof 2.

$$\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle = \operatorname{tr} \left(\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{y} \right) = \operatorname{tr} \left(\mathbf{B}^{-1} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{y} \mathbf{B} \right)$$

其中,有

$$\mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{y}\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{V}$$

V 为对角矩阵且对角线元素为矩阵 y 的特征值

$$\operatorname{tr}\left(\mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{y}\mathbf{B}\right) = \operatorname{tr}\left(\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{V}\right)$$

又有

$$\|\mathbf{y}\|_2 \le 1$$

所以 V 的元素的绝对值都小于等于 1,因此有

$$\operatorname{tr}\left(\mathbf{x}^{T}\mathbf{V}\right) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\lambda_{i}| = \|\mathbf{x}\|_{*}$$

Proof 3. 由 p=2, q=2 时的 Holder inequality, 即 Cauthy inequality

$$\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle = \sum_{ij} \mathbf{x}_{ij} \mathbf{y} i j \le \left(\sum_{ij} |\mathbf{x}_{ij}|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left(\sum_{ij} |\mathbf{y}_{ij}|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \le ||\mathbf{x}||_F$$

所以有

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_F^* = \|\mathbf{x}\|_F$$

习题 (28). Proof (2.20).

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial \mathbf{XY}}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial \mathbf{X} \left(\mathbf{t} \right) \mathbf{Y} \left(\mathbf{t} \right)}{\partial t} \\ &= \frac{\partial \left(\mathbf{X} \left(\mathbf{t} \right) \mathbf{Y} \left(\mathbf{t} \right) \right)_{ij}}{\partial t} \end{split}$$

其中 $\partial (\mathbf{X}(\mathbf{t})\mathbf{Y}(\mathbf{t}))_{ij}$ 表示两矩阵乘积的第 i,j 个元素,下面考虑 $\partial (\mathbf{X}(\mathbf{t})\mathbf{Y}(\mathbf{t}))_{ij}$ 关于 t 的偏导数

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{X}(\mathbf{t}) \mathbf{Y}(\mathbf{t})_{ij}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \sum_{k=1}^{n} \mathbf{X}_{ik}(t) \mathbf{Y}_{kj}(t)}{\partial t}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\partial (\mathbf{X}_{ik}(t) \mathbf{Y}_{kj}(t))}{\partial t}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{X}_{ik}(t)}{\partial t} \mathbf{Y}_{kj}(t) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{Y}_{kj}(t)}{\partial t} \mathbf{X}_{ik}(t)\right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{X}_{ik}(t)}{\partial t} \mathbf{Y}_{kj}(t)\right) + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{Y}_{kj}(t)}{\partial t} \mathbf{X}_{ik}(t)\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\mathbf{X}(t)}{(t)} \mathbf{Y}(t)\right)_{ij} + \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{Y}(t)}{\partial t} \mathbf{X}(t)\right)_{ij}$$

$$\left(\frac{\mathbf{X}(t)}{\partial t} \mathbf{Y}(t) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{Y}(t)}{\partial t} \mathbf{X}(t)\right)_{ij}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{X}\mathbf{Y}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{X}}{\partial t} \mathbf{Y} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{Y}}{\partial t} \mathbf{X}$$

所以有

Proof (2.25).

$$\frac{\partial \left(\mathbf{a}^{T}\mathbf{x}\right)}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{a}$$

$$\frac{\partial \left(\mathbf{a}^{T}\mathbf{x}\right)}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{i}} = \frac{\partial \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{a}_{i} \mathbf{x}_{i}\right)}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{i}} = \mathbf{a}_{i}$$

所以有

$$\frac{\partial \left(\mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{x}\right)}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{a}$$

Proof (2.26).

$$\frac{\partial \left(\mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}\right)}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \left(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^{T}\right) \mathbf{x}$$

考虑导数的第k个元素,有

$$\frac{\partial \left(\mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}\right)}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{k}} = \frac{\partial \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} \mathbf{x}_{k} \mathbf{A}_{kj}\right) \mathbf{x}_{j}\right)}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{i}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \left(\sum_{k \neq i} \mathbf{x}_{k} \mathbf{A}_{ki} \mathbf{x}_{i} + \sum_{j \neq i} \mathbf{A}_{ij} \mathbf{x}_{j} \mathbf{x}_{i} + \mathbf{A}_{ii} \mathbf{x}_{i}^{2}\right)}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{i}}$$

$$= \sum_{k \neq i} \mathbf{A}_{ki} \mathbf{x}_{k} + \sum_{j \neq i} \mathbf{A}_{ij} \mathbf{x}_{j} + 2 \mathbf{A}_{ii} \mathbf{x}_{i}$$

$$= \sum_{k \neq i} \mathbf{A}_{ki} \mathbf{x}_{k} + \sum_{j \neq i} \mathbf{A}_{ij} \mathbf{x}_{j} + 2 \mathbf{A}_{ii} \mathbf{x}_{i}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \mathbf{A}_{ki} \mathbf{x}_{k} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \mathbf{A}_{ik} \mathbf{x}_{k}$$

$$= \left(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^{T}\right)_{i} \mathbf{x}$$

所以有

$$\frac{\partial \left(\mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}\right)}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \left(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^{T}\right) \mathbf{x}$$

Proof $\frac{\partial \mathbf{X}}{\partial \mathbf{X}}$.

首先看

 $rac{\partial \mathbf{X}}{\partial \mathbf{X}_{ij}}$

 $\partial \mathbf{X}$

有

$$rac{\partial \mathbf{X}}{\partial \mathbf{X}_{ij}} = \mathbf{e}_i \mathbf{e}_j^T$$

其中为只有第i行为1,其余行皆为0的向量,则有

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial \mathbf{X}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \left(egin{array}{c} \mathbf{e}_1 \ \mathbf{e}_2 \ \mathbf{e}_3 \ dots \ \mathbf{e}_n \end{array}
ight) \left(\mathbf{e}_1^T, \mathbf{e}_2^T, \mathbf{e}_3^T, \dots, \mathbf{e}_n^T
ight) \end{aligned}$$

习题 (29).

$$\langle \mathcal{A}^* (\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{y} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{x}, \mathcal{A} (y) \rangle$$

所以有

$$\langle \mathcal{A}^* (x), \mathbf{Y} \rangle = (Y_{11} + Y_{12} - Y_{31} + 2Y_{33}) x$$

= $\langle \begin{pmatrix} x & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -x & 0 & 2x \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{Y} \rangle$

因此

$$\mathcal{A}^* (x) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} x & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -x & 0 & 2x \end{array} \right)$$

习题 (33). Proof.