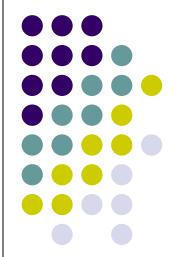
# 矩阵微分法



# 主要内容:

- 一. 相对于数量变量的微分法
- 二.相对于<u>向量(变量)</u>的微分法

———→ 1.数量函数对向量的导数 ———→ 2.向量函数对向量的导数 → 3.矩阵函数对向量的导数





## 定义1:

$$a(t) = \begin{bmatrix} a_1(t) & a_2(t) & \cdots & a_n(t) \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\frac{da(t)}{dt} = \left[ \frac{da_1(t)}{dt} \quad \frac{da_2(t)}{dt} \quad \dots \quad \frac{da_n(t)}{dt} \right]^1$$

,

## 一. 相对于数量变量的微分

# 定义2:

$$A = [a_{ij}(t)]_{m \times n}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}A}{\mathrm{d}t} = \left[\frac{\mathrm{d}a_{ij}(t)}{\mathrm{d}t}\right]_{m \times n}$$







## 运算法则:

$$\frac{d(A \pm B)}{dt} = \frac{dA}{dt} \pm \frac{dB}{dt}$$

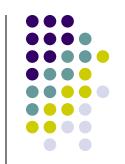
$$\frac{d(\lambda A)}{dt} = \frac{d\lambda}{dt} A + \lambda \frac{dA}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (a^{T}b) = \frac{da^{T}}{dt} b + a^{T} \frac{db}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (AB) = \frac{dA}{dt} B + A \frac{dB}{dt}$$

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# 什么是向量的函数?



$$y = f(x_1, x_2) = 5x_1 + 3x_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}$$

y可以表示为: 
$$y = f(x)$$

$$y = f(x)$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

说明: 若无特殊声明, 小写、加黑且无下标的字母 一般都表示列向量(入除外)。

### 1. 数量函数相对于向量的微分



#### 定义3:

$$f(x) = f(x_1, x_2, \dots x_n)$$

$$x = [x_1, x_2 \cdots x_n]^{\mathrm{T}}$$

$$\int \frac{df(x)}{dx} = \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right]$$

$$\int \frac{df(x)}{\partial x} = \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}$$
.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \bigg]^{\mathbf{1}}$$

数学中梯度的 定义,表示为

grad[f(x)]

或 $\nabla f(x)$ 

$$\frac{df(x)}{dx^{\mathrm{T}}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

#### 1. 数量函数相对于向量的微分

运算法则: f(x),g(x)

$$\frac{d(f \pm g)}{dx} = \frac{df}{dx} \pm \frac{dg}{dx}$$
$$d(fg) = \frac{df}{dx}g + f\frac{dg}{dx}$$







设:

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \end{bmatrix}^T$$

其中:  $a_i(x)$  ——数量函数

#### 2. 向量函数相对于向量的微分



#### 定义4:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}a(x)}{\mathrm{d}x^{\mathrm{T}}} = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial a_{1}}{\partial x_{1}} & \frac{\partial a_{1}}{\partial x_{2}} & \dots & \frac{\partial a_{1}}{\partial x_{n}} \\
\frac{\partial a_{2}}{\partial x_{1}} & \frac{\partial a_{2}}{\partial x_{2}} & \dots & \frac{\partial a_{2}}{\partial x_{n}} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
\frac{\partial a_{m}}{\partial x_{1}} & \frac{\partial a_{m}}{\partial x_{2}} & \dots & \frac{\partial a_{m}}{\partial x_{n}}
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial a_{i}}{\partial x_{j}}
\end{bmatrix}_{m \times n}$$

#### 2. 向量函数相对于向量的微分



#### 定义4:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}a^{\mathrm{T}}(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial a_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial a_2}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial a_m}{\partial x_1} \\
\frac{\partial a_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial a_2}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial a_m}{\partial x_2} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
\frac{\partial a_1}{\partial x_n} & \frac{\partial a_2}{\partial x_n} & \dots & \frac{\partial a_m}{\partial x_n}
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial a_j}{\partial x_i} \end{bmatrix}_{n \times m}$$

#### 2. 向量函数相对于向量的微分

#### 运算法则:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(a^{\mathrm{T}} \pm b^{\mathrm{T}}) = \frac{d(a^{\mathrm{T}})}{dx} \pm \frac{d(b^{\mathrm{T}})}{dx}$$
$$\frac{d}{dx}(\lambda a^{\mathrm{T}}) = \frac{d\lambda}{dx}a^{\mathrm{T}} + \lambda \frac{da^{\mathrm{T}}}{dx}$$
$$\frac{d}{dx}(a^{\mathrm{T}}b) = \frac{d(a^{\mathrm{T}})}{dx}b + \frac{d(b^{\mathrm{T}})}{dx}a$$



2. 向量函数相对于向量的微分

两个有用的等式:

$$\frac{dx}{dx^{T}} = I$$

$$\frac{dx^{T}}{dx} = I$$



### 3. 矩阵函数相对于向量的微分



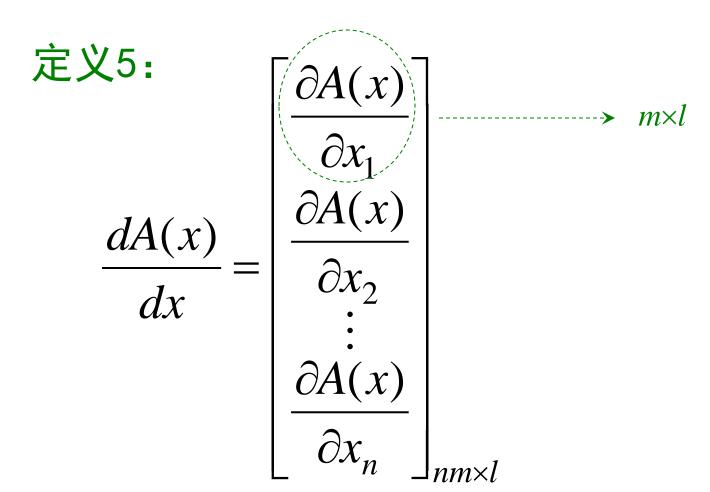
设:

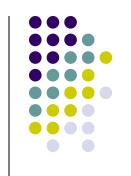
$$A(x) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}(x) & a_{12}(x) & \cdots & a_{1l}(x) \\ a_{21}(x) & a_{22}(x) & \cdots & a_{2l}(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1}(x) & a_{m2}(x) & \cdots & a_{ml}(x) \end{bmatrix}_{m \times l}$$

其中:  $a_{ij}(x)$ 为数量函数

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3. 矩阵函数相对于向量的微分



#### 定义5:

$$\frac{dA(x)}{dx^{T}} = \begin{bmatrix} \partial A(x) \\ \partial x_{1} \end{bmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial A(x)}{\partial x_{2}} \quad \cdots \quad \frac{\partial A(x)}{\partial x_{n}} \end{bmatrix}_{m \times ln}$$

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3. 矩阵函数相对于向量的微分



#### 定义5:

$$\frac{dA(x)}{dx^{T}} = \begin{bmatrix} \partial A(x) \\ \partial x_{1} \end{bmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial A(x)}{\partial x_{2}} \quad \cdots \quad \frac{\partial A(x)}{\partial x_{n}} \end{bmatrix}_{m \times ln}$$

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#### 3. 矩阵函数相对于向量的微分



#### 其中:

$$\frac{\partial A(x)}{\partial x_i} = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial a_{11}(x)}{\partial x_i} & \frac{\partial a_{12}(x)}{\partial x_i} & \cdots & \frac{\partial a_{1l}(x)}{\partial x_i} \\
\frac{\partial a_{21}(x)}{\partial x_i} & \frac{\partial a_{22}(x)}{\partial x_i} & \cdots & \frac{\partial a_{2l}(x)}{\partial x_i} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
\frac{\partial a_{m1}(x)}{\partial x_i} & \frac{\partial a_{m2}(x)}{\partial x_i} & \cdots & \frac{\partial a_{ml}(x)}{\partial x_i}
\end{bmatrix}_{m}$$

3. 矩阵函数相对于向量的微分

运算法则(加法):

$$\frac{d(A \pm C)}{dx} = \frac{dA}{dx} \pm \frac{dC}{dx}$$



3. 矩阵函数相对于向量的微分



运算法则(数乘):

$$\frac{d(\lambda A)}{dx} = \left[\frac{d\lambda}{dx}\right] A + \lambda \frac{dA}{dx}$$

$$\left[\frac{d\lambda}{dx}\right] A \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix}\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x_1} A \\ \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x_2} A \end{bmatrix}$$
说明: 
$$\left[\frac{d\lambda}{dx}\right] A \text{ 仅为—种表示方式}.$$

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3. 矩阵函数相对于向量的微分

运算法则(乘法):

$$\frac{d}{dx}(AB) = \frac{dA}{dx}B + A\left[\frac{dB}{dx}\right] \qquad A\left[\frac{\partial B}{\partial x_1}\right] \qquad A\left[\frac{\partial B}{\partial x_2}\right] \qquad A\left[\frac{\partial B}{\partial x_n}\right] \qquad A\left[\frac$$

