## 数据科学与工程数学基础作业4\_

构建模型使得预测值与真实值的误差最小常用向量2-范数度量,求解模型过程中需要计算梯度,求梯度:

• 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}||Ax + b - y||_2^2$$
,  $\stackrel{?}{\not \sim} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ 

,其中
$$A\in\mathbb{R}^{m imes n},x\in\mathbb{R}^n,b,y\in\mathbb{R}^m$$

由

$$egin{aligned} f(\mathbf{A}, x) &= rac{1}{2} ||\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y}||_2^2 \ &= rac{1}{2} (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y})^T \left(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y}
ight) \end{aligned}$$

$$df = d \left[ Tr \left( \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y})^T (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y}) \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} Tr \left[ d \left( (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y})^T (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y}) \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} Tr \left[ d(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y})^T \cdot (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y}) + (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y})^T \cdot d(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} Tr \left[ \mathbf{x}^T \cdot d\mathbf{A}^T \cdot (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y}) + (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y})^T \cdot d\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{x} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ Tr \left[ \mathbf{x}^T \cdot d\mathbf{A}^T \cdot (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y}) \right] + Tr \left[ (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y})^T \cdot d\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{x} \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ Tr \left[ d\mathbf{A}^T \cdot (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y}) \cdot \mathbf{x}^T \right] + Tr \left[ \mathbf{x} \cdot (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y})^T \cdot d\mathbf{A} \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ Tr \left[ \mathbf{x} \cdot (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y})^T \cdot d\mathbf{A} \right] + Tr \left[ \mathbf{x} \cdot (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y})^T \cdot d\mathbf{A} \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} Tr \left[ 2 \cdot \mathbf{x} \cdot (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y})^T \cdot d\mathbf{A} \right]$$

$$= Tr \left[ \mathbf{x} \cdot (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y})^T \cdot d\mathbf{A} \right]$$

故

$$rac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{A}} = \left(\mathbf{x} \cdot (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y})^T
ight)^T = \left(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y}
ight) \cdot \mathbf{x}^T$$

又

$$df = \frac{1}{2}Tr \left[ d(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y})^T \cdot (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y}) + (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y})^T \cdot d(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}Tr \left[ d\mathbf{x}^T \cdot \mathbf{A}^T \cdot (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y}) + (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y})^T \cdot \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{x} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ Tr \left[ d\mathbf{x}^T \cdot \mathbf{A}^T \cdot (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y}) \right] + Tr \left[ (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y})^T \cdot \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{x} \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ Tr \left[ (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y})^T \cdot \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{x} \right] + Tr \left[ (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y})^T \cdot \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{x} \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}Tr \left[ 2 \cdot (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y})^T \cdot \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{x} \right]$$

$$= Tr \left[ (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y})^T \cdot \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{x} \right]$$

故

$$rac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \left( \left( \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y} 
ight)^T \cdot \mathbf{A} 
ight)^T = \mathbf{A}^T \cdot \left( \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{y} 
ight)$$

利用迹微分法求解

$$\frac{\partial \backslash \mathbf{tr}(W^{-1})}{\partial W}$$

,其中 $W \in \mathbb{R}^{m imes m}$ 

由

$$egin{aligned} d \ Tr(\mathbf{W}^{-1}) &= Tr \left[ d \left( \mathbf{W}^{-1} 
ight) 
ight] \ &= Tr \left[ -\mathbf{W}^{-1} \cdot d\mathbf{W} \cdot \mathbf{W}^{-1} 
ight] \ &= Tr \left[ -\left( \mathbf{W}^{-1} 
ight)^2 \cdot d\mathbf{W} 
ight] \end{aligned}$$

可知

$$\frac{\partial Tr(\mathbf{W}^{-1})}{\partial \mathbf{W}} = -(\mathbf{W}^{-2})^{T}$$

=

二次型是数据分析中常用函数, 求

$$\frac{\partial x^T A x}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial x^T A x}{\partial A}$$

,其中  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m imes m}, x \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 

由

$$d(\mathbf{x}^{T}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}) = dTr(\mathbf{x}^{T}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x})$$

$$= Tr[d(\mathbf{x}^{T}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x})]$$

$$= Tr[d\mathbf{x}^{T} \cdot \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^{T}\mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{x}]$$

$$= Tr[\mathbf{x}^{T}\mathbf{A}^{T}d\mathbf{x}] + Tr[\mathbf{x}^{T}\mathbf{A}d\mathbf{x}]$$

$$= Tr[\mathbf{x}^{T}(\mathbf{A}^{T} + \mathbf{A})d\mathbf{x}]$$

故

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

又

$$d(\mathbf{x}^{T}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}) = Tr \left[d(\mathbf{x}^{T}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x})\right]$$
$$= Tr \left[\mathbf{x}^{T} \cdot d\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{x}\right]$$
$$= Tr \left[\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^{T} d\mathbf{A}\right]$$

故

$$rac{\partial \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}}{\partial \mathbf{A}} = \left(\mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}^T
ight)^T = \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}^T$$

四

定义 
$$(\exp(z))_i = \exp(z_i), (\ln(z))_i = \ln(z_i)$$
,则

$$f(z) = rac{\exp(z)}{\mathbf{1}^T \exp(z)}$$

成为Softmax函数,如果  $q=f(z), J=-p^T\ln(q)$ ,其中  $p,q,z\in\mathbb{R}^n$ ,并且  $\mathbf{1}^Tp=1$ ,则

- 证明:  $rac{\partial J}{\partial z}=q-p$
- 若z=Wx, 其中 $W\in\mathbb{R}^{n imes m},x\in\mathbb{R}^m,rac{\partial J}{\partial W}=(q-p)x^T$ 是否成立。

 $orall \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^2, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ 

(1) 任取 
$$i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

易得

$$rac{\partial J}{\partial q_j} = -rac{p_j}{q_j}$$

当 $i \neq j$ 时,

$$rac{\partial q_j}{\partial z_i} = -rac{e^{z_i+z_j}}{\left(\sum\limits_{k=1}^n e^{z_k}
ight)^2} = -q_i\cdot q_j$$

当i=j时,

$$rac{\partial q_j}{\partial z_i} = rac{e^{z_i} \cdot \left(\sum\limits_{k=1}^n e^{z_k}
ight) - e^{2z_i}}{\left(\sum\limits_{k=1}^n e^{z_k}
ight)^2} = q_i - q_i^2$$

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial J}{\partial z_i} &= \sum_{j=1}^n rac{\partial J}{\partial q_j} \cdot rac{\partial q_j}{\partial z_i} \ &= \sum_{j 
eq i} \left( -rac{p_j}{q_j} 
ight) (-q_i q_j) + \left( -rac{p_i}{q_i} 
ight) (q_i - q_i^2) \ &= q_i \cdot \sum_{j 
eq i} p_j - p_i (1 - q_i) \end{aligned}$$

于是由  $1^Tp=\sum\limits_{i=1}^np_i=1$  可知

$$rac{\partial J}{\partial z_i} = q_i(1-p_i) - p_i(1-q_i) = q_i - p_i$$

即

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{z}} = \mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}$$

(2) 由  $d Tr(\mathbf{W}\mathbf{x}) = Tr(d\mathbf{W} \cdot \mathbf{x}) = Tr(\mathbf{x} \cdot d\mathbf{W})$  可知

$$rac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{W}} = \mathbf{x}^T$$

故

$$rac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{W}} = rac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{z}} \cdot rac{\partial \mathbf{z}}{\partial \mathbf{W}} = (\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) \mathbf{x}^T$$

成立

五

以下内容是利用极大似然估计求解多元正态分布模型的关键步骤:

$$L = -rac{Nd}{2} ext{ln}(2\pi) - rac{N}{2} ext{ln}\,|\Sigma| - rac{1}{2}\sum_{t}(x_t - \mu)^T\Sigma^{-1}(x_t - \mu)$$

,L 是对数似然,N 为样本数,d 为样本维数, $\Sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$  为协方差矩阵(对称矩阵), $\mu \in \mathbb{R}^d$  为期望向量。

- $\cancel{x} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mu}$
- 当  $\mu = \frac{1}{N} \sum_t x_t$  使,求  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \Sigma}$ ,并求使  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \Sigma} = 0$  成立的  $\Sigma$ 。

**(1)** 

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial L}{\partial oldsymbol{\mu}} &= -rac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^N rac{\partial}{\partial oldsymbol{\mu}} ig[ (\mathbf{x}_t - oldsymbol{\mu})^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_t - oldsymbol{\mu}) ig] \ &= -rac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^N rac{\partial \left[ (\mathbf{x}_t - oldsymbol{\mu})^T \sum^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_t - oldsymbol{\mu}) 
ight]}{\partial oldsymbol{\mu}} \cdot rac{\partial \left[ (\mathbf{x}_t - oldsymbol{\mu})^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_t - oldsymbol{\mu}) 
ight]}{\partial [\mathbf{x}_t - oldsymbol{\mu}]} \ &= -rac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^N ig[ -2 \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_t - oldsymbol{\mu}) ig] \ &= \Sigma^{-1} \cdot \sum_{t=1}^N (\mathbf{x}_t - oldsymbol{\mu}) \end{aligned}$$

(2)

由

$$dL = Tr \left[ d \left( -\frac{Nd}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \frac{N}{2} \ln|\Sigma| - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^{N} (\mathbf{x}_{t} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^{T} \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_{t} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \right) \right]$$

$$= Tr \left[ -\frac{N}{2} d (\ln|\Sigma|) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^{N} (\mathbf{x}_{t} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^{T} \cdot d (\Sigma^{-1}) \cdot (\mathbf{x}_{t} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \right]$$

$$= Tr \left[ -\frac{N}{2|\Sigma|} \cdot |\Sigma| \Sigma^{-1} d\Sigma + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^{N} (\mathbf{x}_{t} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) (\mathbf{x}_{t} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^{T} \cdot \Sigma^{-1} d\Sigma \cdot \Sigma^{-1} \right]$$

$$= Tr \left[ \left( -\frac{N}{2} \cdot \Sigma^{-1} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^{N} \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_{t} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) (\mathbf{x}_{t} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^{T} \cdot \Sigma^{-1} \right) d\Sigma \right]$$

及∑为对称矩阵可知

$$rac{\partial L}{\partial \Sigma} = rac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^N \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - oldsymbol{\mu}) (\mathbf{x} - oldsymbol{\mu})^T \Sigma^{-1} - rac{N}{2} \Sigma^{-1}$$

故当  $\Sigma = \frac{1}{N}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T$  时, $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \Sigma} = 0$ 

六

求

$$\frac{\partial |X_k|}{\partial X}$$

,其中 $X \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$ 为可逆矩阵。

由  $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$  可逆可知

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \left| \mathbf{X}^{k} \right|}{\partial \mathbf{X}} &= \frac{\partial \left| \mathbf{X}^{k} \right|}{\partial \left| \mathbf{X} \right|} \cdot \frac{\partial \left| \mathbf{X} \right|}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \\ &= k \left| \mathbf{X} \right|^{k-1} \cdot \left| \mathbf{X} \right| \cdot (\mathbf{X}^{-1})^{T} \\ &= k \left| \mathbf{X} \right|^{k} (\mathbf{X}^{-1})^{T} \end{aligned}$$

七

求

$$\frac{\partial \backslash \mathbf{tr}(AXBX^TC)}{\partial X}$$

,其中 $A\in\mathbb{R}^{m imes n},X\in\mathbb{R}^{n imes k},B\in\mathbb{R}^{k imes k},C\in\mathbb{R}^{n imes m}$ 

由

$$d\left(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{x}^{T}\mathbf{C}\right) = Tr\left[d\left(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{x}^{T}\mathbf{C}\right)\right]$$

$$= Tr\left[\mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{B}\mathbf{x}^{T}\mathbf{C} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{x}^{T} \cdot \mathbf{C}\right]$$

$$= Tr\left[\mathbf{B}\mathbf{x}^{T}\mathbf{C}\mathbf{A}d\mathbf{x}\right] + Tr\left[d\mathbf{x}^{T} \cdot \mathbf{C}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{B}\right]$$

$$= Tr\left[\mathbf{B}\mathbf{x}^{T}\mathbf{C}\mathbf{A}d\mathbf{x}\right] + Tr\left[\mathbf{B}^{T}\mathbf{x}^{T}\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{C}^{T}d\mathbf{x}\right]$$

$$= Tr\left[\left(\mathbf{B}\mathbf{x}^{T}\mathbf{C}\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}^{T}\mathbf{x}^{T}\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{C}^{T}\right)d\mathbf{x}\right]$$

可知

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

八

求激活函数

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

的导数

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\mathbf{x}} = \frac{d}{d\mathbf{x}} \left( \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\mathbf{x}}} \right) = \frac{e^{-\mathbf{x}}}{\left(1 + e^{-\mathbf{x}}\right)^2} = \sigma(\mathbf{x}) \left(1 - \sigma(\mathbf{x})\right)$$

九

求

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2||\sigma||_2^2}||x-\mu||_2^2\right\}$$

,其中 $x, \mu, \sigma \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 

由

$$\begin{split} d\left(e^{-\frac{1}{2||\boldsymbol{\sigma}||^2}\!\!|\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu}||_2^2}\right) &= Tr\left[d\left(e^{-\frac{2}{2||\boldsymbol{\sigma}||^2}\!\!|\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu}||_2^2}\right)\right] \\ &= Tr\left[-\frac{1}{2||\boldsymbol{\sigma}||^2}e^{-\frac{1}{2||\boldsymbol{\sigma}||^2}\!\!|\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu}||_2^2} \cdot d\left(||\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu}||_2^2\right)\right] \\ &= Tr\left[-\frac{1}{2||\boldsymbol{\sigma}||^2}e^{-\frac{1}{2||\boldsymbol{\sigma}||^2}\!\!|\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu}||_2^2} \cdot d\left((\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu})^T(\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu})\right)\right] \\ &= Tr\left[-\frac{(\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu})^T}{||\boldsymbol{\sigma}||^2}e^{-\frac{1}{2||\boldsymbol{\sigma}||^2}\!\!|\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu}||_2^2} \cdot d\mathbf{x}\right] \end{split}$$

可知

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} e^{-\frac{1}{2||\boldsymbol{\sigma}||^2}||\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu}||_2^2} = \left(-\frac{(\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu})^T}{||\boldsymbol{\sigma}||^2} e^{-\frac{1}{2||\boldsymbol{\sigma}||^2}||\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu}||_2^2}\right)^T = -\frac{(\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu})}{||\boldsymbol{\sigma}||^2} e^{-\frac{1}{2||\boldsymbol{\sigma}||^2}||\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu}||_2^2}$$

+

阅读以下代码,填写更新梯度部分的代码。(提交时,需要提交补全的代码,以及最后10次输出的截图)

实现代码:

🖒 Сору

```
import numpy as np
1
 2
     N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
3
      # 随机创建一些训练数据
 4
      x = np.random.randn(N, D_in)
 5
     y = np.random.randn(N, D_out)
6
      w1 = np.random.randn(D_in, H)
 7
      w2 = np.random.randn(H, D_out)
8
      learning_rate = 1e-6
9
      for it in range(500):
10
          # Forward pass
11
          h = x.dot(w1) # N * H
12
          h_relu = np.maximum(h, ∅) # N * H
13
14
          y_pred = h_relu.dot(w2) # N * D_out
15
          # compute loss
          loss = np.square(y_pred - y).sum()
16
17
          print(it, loss)
18
          # Backward pass
19
          # compute the gradient
20
          grad_y_pred = y_pred - y
21
          grad_w2 = h_relu.T.dot(grad_y_pred)
22
          grad_h_relu = grad_y_pred.dot(w2.T)
23
          grad_h = grad_h_relu.copy()
24
          grad_h[h < 0] = 0
25
          grad_w1 = x.T.dot(grad_h)
26
          w1 -= learning_rate * grad_w1
27
          w2 -= learning_rate * grad_w2
```

## 输出结果(最后10次循环):

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