数据科学与工程数学基础作业3_

亩 2021年4月12日 上午 **1** 10k字 **3** 84 分钟

分别求下面向量的1-范数、2-范数和无穷范数

$$a_1=egin{pmatrix}1\2\1\end{pmatrix}, a_2=egin{pmatrix}-1\0\1\end{pmatrix}, a_3=egin{pmatrix}-2\1\1\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ||a_1||_1 &= |1| + |2| + |1| = 4 \\ ||a_1||_2 &= \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{6} \\ ||a_1||_{\infty} &= \max\{|1|, |2|, |1|\} = 2 \\ ||a_2||_1 &= |-1| + |0| + |1| = 2 \\ ||a_2||_2 &= \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 0^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2} \\ ||a_2||_{\infty} &= \max\{|-1|, |0|, |1|\} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$||a_2||_1 = |-2| + |1| + |1| = 4$$

$$||a_2||_2 = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{6}$$

$$||a_2||_{\infty} = \max\{|-2|, |1|, |1|\} = 2$$

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证明函数 $F:\mathbb{R}^n o\mathbb{R}, F(x)=\sqrt{\langle x,x
angle}$ 是向量范数

非负性: 易见任取 $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$F(\mathbf{x}) = \sqrt{\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}
angle} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2} \geq 0$$

且 $F(\mathbf{x})=0 \leftrightarrow orall i \in \{1,2,\ldots,n\}, x_i=0$,即 $F(\mathbf{x})=0$ 当且仅当 $\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{0}$

齐次性: 任取 $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

$$egin{aligned} F(\lambda \mathbf{x}) &= \sqrt{\langle \lambda \mathbf{x}, \lambda \mathbf{x}
angle} \ &= \sqrt{(\lambda \mathbf{x})^T \lambda \mathbf{x}} \ &= \sqrt{\lambda^2 \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}} \ &= |\lambda| \sqrt{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}} \ &= |\lambda| F(\mathbf{x}) \end{aligned}$$

三角不等式: 任取 $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$F^{2}(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}) = (\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y})^{T}(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y})$$

= $(\mathbf{x}^{T} + \mathbf{y}^{T})(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y})$
= $\mathbf{x}^{T}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}^{T}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^{T}\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{y}^{T}\mathbf{y}$

由Cauchy-Schwarz不等式可知 $orall \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n, |\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle| \leq ||\mathbf{x}||_2 \cdot |||\mathbf{y}||_2$

故

$$egin{aligned} F^2(\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{y}) &\leq \mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{x} + |\mathbf{y}^T\mathbf{x}| + |\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{y}| + \mathbf{y}^T\mathbf{y} \ &\leq \mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{x} + 2\sqrt{\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}^T\mathbf{y}} + \mathbf{y}^T\mathbf{y} \ &= \left(\sqrt{\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{x}} + \sqrt{\mathbf{y}^T\mathbf{y}}
ight)^2 \ &= (F(\mathbf{x}) + F(\mathbf{y}))^2 \end{aligned}$$

于是由非负性可知

$$F(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}) \le F(\mathbf{x}) + F(\mathbf{y})$$

因此 $F(\mathbf{x}) = \sqrt{\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x} \rangle}$ 是向量范数

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对任给的 $x=(x_1,x_2,x_3)^T\in\mathbb{C}^3$, 试问如下实值函数是否构成向量范数?

$$f_1(x) = |x_1|^4 + |x_2|^4 + |x_3|^4$$

 $f_2(x) = |x_1| + 3|x_2| + 2|x_3|$

(1) 任取 $\mathbf{x}=(x_1,x_2,x_3)^T\in\mathbb{C}^3,\lambda\in\mathbb{R}$

$$egin{aligned} f_1(\lambda \mathbf{x}) &= \left| \lambda x_1
ight|^4 + \left| \lambda x_2
ight|^4 + \left| \lambda x_3
ight|^4 \ &= \left| \lambda
ight|^4 |x_1|^4 + \left| \lambda
ight|^4 |x_2|^4 + \left| \lambda
ight|^4 |x_3|^4 \end{aligned}$$

故 f_1 不满足齐次性,因此 f_1 不构成向量范数

(2) 任取 $\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}\in\mathbb{C}^3,\lambda\in\mathbb{R}$

$$f_2(\mathbf{x}) = |x_1| + 3|x_2| + 2|x_3| \ge 0$$

$$\mathbb{E} f_2(\mathbf{x}) = 0 \leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$$

$$f_2(\lambda \mathbf{x}) = |\lambda x_1| + 3|\lambda x_2| + 2|\lambda x_3|$$

= $|\lambda|(|x_1| + 3|x_2| + 2|x_3|)$
= $|\lambda|f_2(\mathbf{x})$

$$f_2(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}) = |x_1 + y_1| + 3|x_2 + y_2| + 2|x_3 + y_3|$$

$$\leq |x_1| + |y_1| + 3|x_2| + 3|y_2| + 2|x_3| + 2|y_3|$$

$$= f_2(\mathbf{x}) + f_2(\mathbf{y})$$

因此 f_2 构成向量范数

四

证明如下定义的函数 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ 是内积:

$$\langle x,y
angle := x_1y_1 - (x_1y_2 + x_2y_1) + 2x_2y_2$$

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

非负性:

$$egin{aligned} \langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}
angle &= x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 - 2x_1x_2 \ &= (x_1 - x_2)^2 + x_2^2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x} \rangle = 0 \leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 = 0 \leftrightarrow \mathbf{x} = 0$$

对称性:
$$\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle = x_1y_1 - x_2y_1 - x_1y_2 + 2x_2y_2 = y_1x_1 - y_2x_1 - y_1x_2 + 2y_2x_2 = \langle \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x} \rangle$$

齐次性:

$$egin{aligned} \langle \lambda \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}
angle &= \lambda x_1 y_1 - (\lambda x_1 y_2 + \lambda x_2 y_1) + 2 \lambda x_2 y_2 \ &= \lambda (x_1 y_1 - x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1 + 2 x_2 y_2) \ &= \lambda \langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}
angle \end{aligned}$$

线性性:

$$\langle \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z} \rangle = (x_1 + y_1)z_1 - [(x_1 + y_1)z_2 + (x_2 + y_2)z_1] + 2(x_2 + y_2)z_2$$

 $= x_1z_1 + y_1z_1 - x_1z_2 - y_1z_2 + x_2z_1 + y_2z_1 + 2x_2z_2 + 2y_2z_2$
 $= \langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z} \rangle$

因此
$$\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle = x_1 y_1 - (x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1) + 2x_2 y_2$$
 是一个内积

五

分别求下面矩阵1-范数、2-范数和无穷范数

$$A_1=\left(egin{array}{cc} 1 & 2 \ 1 & 0 \end{array}
ight), A_2=\left(egin{array}{cc} -1 & 0 \ 1 & 2 \end{array}
ight)$$

$$\begin{split} ||A_1||_1 &= \max\{|1|+|1|,|2|+|0|\} = 2 \\ ||A_1||_2 &= \sqrt{\max\{3+\sqrt{5},3-\sqrt{5}\}} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2}} \\ ||A_1||_\infty &= \max\{|1|+|2|,|1|+|0|\} = 3 \\ ||A_2||_1 &= \max\{|-1|+|1|,|0|+|2|\} = 2 \\ ||A_2||_2 &= \sqrt{\max\{3+\sqrt{5},3-\sqrt{5}\}} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2}} \\ ||A_2||_\infty &= \max\{|-1|+|0|,|1|+|2|\} = 3 \end{split}$$

求矩阵
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 的行空间、列空间、零空间和左零空间。

设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

设
$$\alpha_1 = (1, 2, 4)^T$$
, $\alpha_2 = (-1, 4, 2)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (0, 1, 1)^T$

故

$$Col(A) = span\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3\} = \{k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 : k_1, k_2, k_3 \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

设
$$r_1 = (1, -1, 0)^T, r_2 = (2, 4, 1)^T, r_3 = (4, 2, 1)^T$$

故

$$\mathbf{Row}(A) = \mathbf{span}\{r_1, r_2, r_3\} = \{k_1r_1 + k_2r_2 + k_3r_3 : k_1, k_2, k_3 \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

对A作行初等变换

$$A \xrightarrow[r_3-4_1]{r_3-4_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3-r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{6}r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1+r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

故令
$$\alpha = (-1, -1, 6)^T$$
, 则

$$\mathbf{Null}(A) = \mathbf{span}(\alpha) = \{k\alpha : k \in \mathbb{R}\}\$$

对 A^T 作行初等变换

$$A^T \xrightarrow{r_2 + r_1} egin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 6 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{6}r_2} egin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 - r_2} egin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 - 2r_2} egin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

故令
$$\beta = (-2, -1, 1)^T$$
, 则

$$\mathbf{Null}(A^T) = \mathbf{span}(eta) = \{keta: k \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

七

求由向量
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 , $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 张成的子空间的正交补空间。

由

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 - 2r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

可知

$$\mathbf{span}^\perp \left\{ egin{pmatrix} 1 \ 2 \ 0 \end{pmatrix}, egin{pmatrix} 0 \ 1 \ 2 \end{pmatrix}
ight\} = \mathbf{span} \left\{ egin{pmatrix} 4 \ -2 \ 1 \end{pmatrix}
ight\}$$

八

由于

$$(-1,0,1)\cdot(1,2,1)^T=0$$

故

$$\mathbf{span}\left\{(-1,0,1)^T\right\} \perp \mathbf{span}\left\{(1,2,1)^T\right\}$$

九

求向量 $(1,1,1)^T$ 投影到一维子空间 $\mathrm{span}\left\{(1,-1,1)^T\right\}$ 的正交投影。

设
$$\alpha = (1, -1, 1)^T, x = (1, 1, 1)^T$$

则 $\operatorname{span}\left\{(1,-1,1)^T\right\}$ 的投影矩阵为

$$P_{\pi} = rac{lpha lpha^T}{lpha^T lpha} = rac{1}{3} \left(egin{array}{ccc} 1 & -1 & 1 \ -1 & 1 & -1 \ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{array}
ight)$$

于是 x 在 $\operatorname{span}\left\{(1,-1,1)^T\right\}$ 中的正交投影为

$$\pi(x)=P_\pi\cdot x=\left(rac{1}{3},-rac{1}{3},rac{1}{3}
ight)^T$$

+

求向量 $(1,1,1)^T$ 投影到仿射空间 $\mathrm{span}\left\{(1,-1,1)^T,(1,1,0)^T\right\}+(1,2,1)^T$ 的正交投影。

设
$$\alpha_1 = (1, -1, 1)^T, \alpha_2 = (1, 1, 0)^T, \beta = (1, 2, 1)^T, x = (1, 1, 1)^T, x_0 = x - \beta = (0, -1, 0)^T$$

于是令
$$B=(\alpha_1,\alpha_2)=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

因此

$$B^TB=\left(egin{array}{cc} 3 & 0 \ 0 & 2 \end{array}
ight), B^Tx_0=\left(1,-1
ight)^T$$

故由
$$B^TB\lambda=B^Tx_0$$
 可知, $\lambda=(rac{1}{3},-rac{1}{2})^T$

故

$$\pi(x_0) = B\lambda = (-\frac{1}{6}, -\frac{5}{6}, \frac{1}{3})^T$$

于是

$$\pi(x) = \pi(x_0) + \beta = (\frac{5}{6}, \frac{7}{6}, \frac{4}{3})^T$$

+-

设

$$a_1=egin{pmatrix}1\2\-1\end{pmatrix}, a_2=egin{pmatrix}-1\3\1\end{pmatrix}, a_3=egin{pmatrix}4\-1\0\end{pmatrix}$$

, 试将向量组 (a_1, a_2, a_3) 标准正交化。

$$egin{aligned} b_1 &= a_1 = (1,2,-1)^T \ b_2 &= a_2 - rac{\langle b_1, a_2
angle}{\langle b_1, b_1
angle} b_1 = rac{5}{3} (-1,1,1)^T \ b_3 &= a_3 - rac{\langle b_1, a_3
angle}{\langle b_1, b_1
angle} b_1 - rac{\langle b_2, a_3
angle}{\langle b_2, b_2
angle} b_2 = 2(1,0,1)^T \end{aligned}$$

故

$$e_1 = \mathbf{e}_{b_1} = rac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(1, 2, -1)^T \ e_2 = \mathbf{e}_{b_2} = rac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(-1, 1, 1)^T \ e_3 = \mathbf{e}_{b_3} = rac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 0, 1)^T$$

因此 (a_1,a_2,a_3) 标准正交化后的向量组为 (e_1,e_2,e_3)

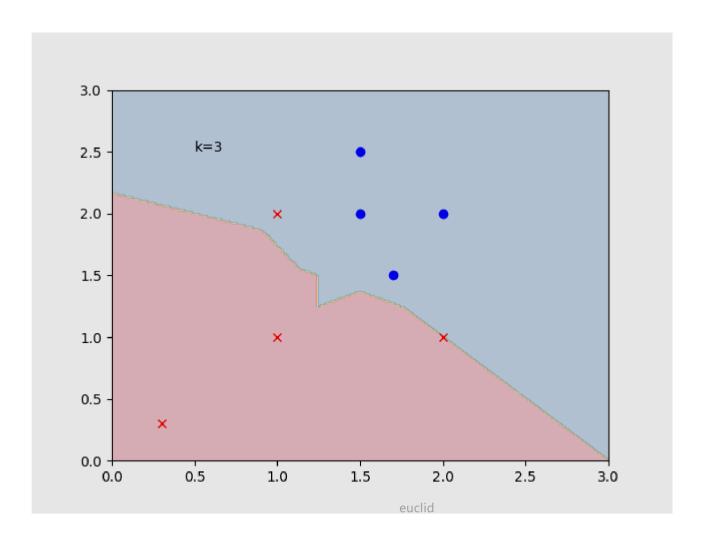
十二

复现Lec6例13的结果。其中负例为(1.5,2),(1.7,1.5),(2,2),(1.5,2.5),正例为(1,2),(0.3,0.3),(2,1),(1,1),分别采用了欧式距离和曼哈顿距离两种距离度量方式。

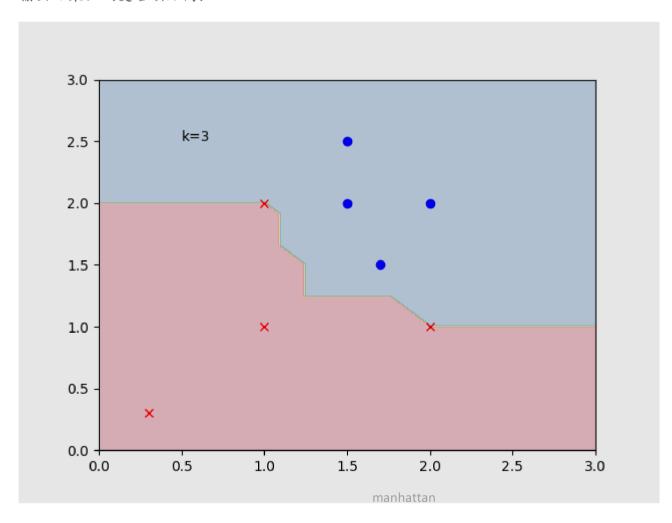
实现代码:

```
import numpy as np
1
     import math
2
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3
 4
     # 数据集
5
     p=[[1,0.3,2,1], [2,0.3,1,1]]
6
     n=[[1.5,1.7,2,1.5], [2,1.5,2,2.5]]
7
     p=np.array(p)
8
     n=np.array(n)
9
10
11
     def divide(dist,k,X,Y): # dist为一距离函数,k为KNN的参数,(X,Y)为数据的坐标
12
         ans_p=[np.sort(dist(p[0]-X[i],p[1]-Y[i]))for i in range(len(X))]
13
         ans_n=[np.sort(dist(n[0]-X[i],n[1]-Y[i]))for i in range(len(X))]
14
         t=[ans_p[i][int((k-1)/2)]>ans_n[i][int((k-1)/2)] for i in range(len(ans_p))]
15
         return np.array(t) # 返回分类结果
16
17
18
     def dist1(x,y): # Euclid distance
19
         result = []
20
         for i in range(len(x)):
21
             result.append(math.sqrt(x[i] * x[i] + y[i] * y[i]))
22
         return np.array(result)
23
24
25
26
     def dist2(x,y): # Manhattan distance
27
         return np.abs(x) + np.abs(y)
28
29
30
     def example_dist(x,y): # Minkovski distance
31
         return np.max([np.abs(x),np.abs(y)],axis=0)
32
33
34
     def plot(dist,k,ax): # 画图
35
         N=200 # 在平面上生成 N x N个点
36
         X=np.linspace(-0,3,N) # 生成横坐标
37
         Y=X # 生成纵坐标
38
         X,Y=np.meshgrid(X,Y) # 生成 N x N个点
39
         X=X.reshape(1,N*N)[0] # 将横坐标化为向量形式
40
         Y=Y.reshape(1,N*N)[0] # 将纵坐标化为向量形式
41
         predict=divide(dist, k, X, Y)
42
         ax.contourf(X.reshape(N,N), Y.reshape(N,N), predict.reshape(N,N),
43
                     cmap=plt.cm.Spectral,alpha=0.3) # 此函数将根据预测值和对应坐标生成图像
44
         ax.plot(p[0],p[1],'rx')
45
         ax.plot(n[0],n[1],'bo')
46
         plt.text(0.5,2.5,"k="+str(k))
47
         plt.show()
48
49
50
     fig, ax = plt.subplots()
51
     plot(dist2, 3, ax)
```

输出结果: (欧几里得距离)



输出结果: (曼哈顿距离)



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