

1. 部分预备知识

1.1. 一阶统计量

1. 均值: $E\{\vec{x}\} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \vec{x} p_x(\vec{x}) d\vec{x}$ $p(\vec{x})$ 为 \vec{x} 的概率密度函数

$$E\{\vec{g}(\vec{x})\} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \vec{g}(\vec{x}) p_x(\vec{x}) d\vec{x}$$

性质: (1) $E\left\{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \vec{x}^i\right\} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i E\{\vec{x}^i\}$

(2) $E\{[A]\vec{x}\} = [A]E\{\vec{x}\}$

而在实际计算中, $E\{\vec{x}\} \approx \frac{1}{N} \sum_{p=1}^N \vec{x}^p$ $E\{\vec{g}(\vec{x})\} \approx \frac{1}{N} \sum_{p=1}^N \vec{g}(\vec{x}^p)$

1.2. 二阶统计量

1. 自相关矩阵 $\vec{x} = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]^\top$

$$[R_x] = E\{\vec{x}\vec{x}^\top\} = E\left\{\begin{bmatrix} x_1^2 & x_1x_2 & \cdots & x_1x_n \\ x_2x_1 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_2x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_nx_1 & x_nx_2 & \cdots & x_n^2 \end{bmatrix}\right\} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} & \cdots & Y_{1n} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} & \cdots & Y_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ Y_{n1} & Y_{n2} & \cdots & Y_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \quad Y_{ij} = E\{x_i x_j^\top\}$$

性质: (1) $[R_x] = [R_x]^\top$

(2) $\vec{\alpha}^\top [R_x] \vec{\alpha} \geq 0$ $\vec{\alpha} = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n]^\top \neq 0$

(3) $[R_x]$ 的特征值 ≥ 0

2. 自协方差矩阵

$$[C_x] = E\{(\vec{x} - E\{\vec{x}\})(\vec{x} - E\{\vec{x}\})^\top\} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & \cdots & C_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ C_{n1} & \cdots & C_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

实际计算中 $[C_x] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (\vec{x}^p - \vec{x})(\vec{x}^p - \vec{x})^\top$ \vec{x} : 均值

3. 互相关矩阵

$$\vec{x} = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]^\top \quad \vec{y} = [y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n]^\top \quad [R_{xy}] = E\{\vec{x}\vec{y}^\top\}$$

4. 互协方差矩阵

$$[C_{xy}] = E\{(\vec{x} - E\{\vec{x}\})(\vec{y} - E\{\vec{y}\})^\top\}$$

1.3. 不相关、独立

1. 不相关

- 若 $[C_{xy}] = [0]$, 则 \vec{x}, \vec{y} 不相关
- 若 \vec{x}, \vec{y} 不相关, 则 $[R_{xy}] = E\{\vec{x}\vec{y}^\top\} = E\{\vec{x}\}E\{\vec{y}^\top\}$
- 若 \vec{x} 各分量之间不相关

$$[C_x] = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & C_{22} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & C_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \delta_{11}^2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \delta_{22}^2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \delta_{nn}^2 \end{bmatrix} = \text{diag}\{\delta_{11}^2, \delta_{22}^2, \dots, \delta_{nn}^2\}$$

- 若 $E\{\vec{x}\} = \vec{0}$, 则 $[R_x] = [C_x] = [I]$

2. 独立

- 若 $\rho_{xy}(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \rho_x(\vec{x})\rho_y(\vec{y})$, 则 \vec{x} 与 \vec{y} 相互独立
- \vec{x} 和 \vec{y} 相互独立时, 则 \vec{x} 和 \vec{y} 一定不相关; 反之不成立
- \vec{x} 和 \vec{y} 独立时, 则 $E\{g(\vec{x})h(\vec{y})\} = E\{g(\vec{x})\}E\{h(\vec{y})\}$

2. 主元分析 (PCA)

2.1. 原理

记 $\vec{x}^p \rightarrow \vec{y}^p$ $\vec{x}^p \in R^n$ $\vec{y}^p \in R^m$ (一般 $m < n$)

对于 $\vec{x}^p \in R^n$, 若找到一个新空间 U , 其正交基为 $\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_n, \vec{u}_i^\top \vec{u}_j = \begin{cases} 1 & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$

则在空间 U 中, $\vec{x}^p = a_1^p \vec{u}_1 + \dots + a_i^p \vec{u}_i + \dots + a_n^p \vec{u}_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k^p \vec{u}_k$ ①

其中 a_i^p 是 \vec{x}^p 在 \vec{u}_i 上的投影系数 $a_i^p = \vec{u}_i^\top \vec{x}^p = \vec{x}^{p\top} \vec{u}_i$

当 $m = n$ 时, \vec{x}^p 可用 $\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_n$ 线性表示

当 $m < n$ 时, ① 式中最大的 m 个 a_i^p 对应的 m 个主元作为对 \vec{x}^p 的估计, 估计值记作 $\tilde{\vec{x}}$

则可知 $\vec{\tilde{x}}^p = \sum_{i=1}^m a_i^p \vec{u}_i + \sum_{i=m+1}^n b_i \vec{u}_i$, 其中 b_i 对所有样本采取同样的值

故可知实际值和估计值之间的误差为

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p=1}^N \left(\vec{x}^p - \vec{\tilde{x}}^p \right)^\top \left(\vec{x}^p - \vec{\tilde{x}}^p \right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p=1}^N \left(\sum_{i=m+1}^n (a_i^p - b_i) \vec{u}_i \right)^\top \left(\sum_{i=m+1}^n (a_i^p - b_i) \vec{u}_i \right)$$

$$\text{化简可知 } E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p=1}^N \sum_{i=m+1}^n (a_i^p - b_i)^2$$

$$\text{若要使得误差 } E \text{ 最小, 则 } \frac{\partial E}{\partial b_i} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{p=1}^N b_i = \sum_{p=1}^N a_i^p$$

$$\text{假设 } b_i \text{ 值相同, 则 } N \cdot b_i = \sum_{p=1}^N a_i^p \Rightarrow b_i = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{p=1}^N a_i^p$$

$$\text{又因为 } a_i^p = \vec{u}_i^\top \vec{x}^p \Rightarrow b_i = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{p=1}^N \vec{u}_i^\top \vec{x}^p = \vec{u}_i^\top \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{p=1}^N \vec{x}^p \right) = \vec{u}_i^\top \vec{\bar{x}}$$

代入 E 的表达式中得

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p=1}^N \sum_{i=m+1}^n \left(\vec{u}_i^\top \vec{x}^p - \vec{u}_i^\top \vec{\bar{x}} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n \vec{u}_i^\top \left(\sum_{p=1}^N (\vec{x}^p - \vec{\bar{x}}) (\vec{x}^p - \vec{\bar{x}})^\top \right) \vec{u}_i$$

$$\text{又 } \because [C_x] = N \sum_{p=1}^N (\vec{x}^p - \vec{\bar{x}}) (\vec{x}^p - \vec{\bar{x}})^\top \therefore E = \frac{N}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n \vec{u}_i^\top [C_x] \vec{u}_i$$

当 \vec{u}_i 是 $[C_x]$ 的特征向量时, $[C_x] \vec{u}_i = \lambda_i \vec{u}_i$, λ_i 为 $[C_x]$ 的特征根

$$\text{则可知 } E = \frac{N}{2} \sum_{i=m+1}^n \lambda_i$$

当对应于最大的 m 个特征根的 m 个特征向量, 构成主分量, 可使得误差 E 最小

$$\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_m \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n$$

2.2. PCA 算法

已知样本 $\left\{ \vec{x}^p \right\}_{p=1}^N$, $\vec{x}^p \in R^n$, 降维至 R^m , $m \leq n$

$$\bullet \text{ 求均值 } \vec{\bar{x}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{p=1}^N \vec{x}^p$$

- 求协方差矩阵 $[C_x] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{p=1}^N (\vec{x}^p - \vec{\bar{x}})(\vec{x}^p - \vec{\bar{x}})^\top$
- 求 $[C_x]$ 的特征值及特征向量
 $[C_x]$ 的 m 个最大的特征值对应的特征向量，记为 $\vec{u}_{maxi} (i = 1, 2, \dots, m)$
- $y_i^p = a_i^p = (\vec{x}^p - \vec{\bar{x}}) \cdot \vec{u}_{maxi}$
 性质: $\begin{cases} \text{均值: } 0 \\ \text{方差: } \lambda_i \\ \vec{y}^p \text{ 各分量之间不相关} \end{cases}$

例：图像压缩

1000 幅图像，每幅均是 512×512 ，原始数据量 $512 \times 512 \times 1000$

使用 PCA 进行压缩（取 20 个主元）后的数据量： $20 \times 512 \times 512 + 20 \times 1000 + 512 \times 512$

20×1000 ：1000 幅图像中每一副均有 20 个主元

$20 \times 512 \times 512$ ：20 个主元，对应的特征向量均为 512×512

512×512 ：均值

若以像素作为样本，数据量为 $20 \times 512 \times 512 + 20 \times 1000 + 1000$

2.3. 采用神经网络求取最大的特征向量

设 \vec{u}_1 是最大特征值对应的特征向量，样本 \vec{x}^p （n 维，移除均值）

则可知 $y_1^p = a_1^p = \vec{x}^{p\top} \vec{u}_1 = \vec{u}_1^\top \vec{x}^p \quad \vec{\tilde{x}}^p = y_1^p \vec{u}_1 = \vec{u}_1 y_1^p$

若记 $\vec{u}_1 = \vec{\omega}_1$ ，则可知 $y_1 = \vec{\omega}_1^\top \vec{x} \quad \vec{\tilde{x}} = \vec{\omega}_1 y_1 = y_1 \vec{\omega}_1$

目标：通过学习使权值 $\vec{\omega}_1$ 尽可能等于最大特征向量

2.3.1. 目标函数一

$$E(\vec{\omega}_1) = \frac{1}{2} \left\| \vec{x} - \vec{\tilde{x}} \right\|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left\| \vec{e}_1 \right\|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \vec{e}_1^\top \vec{e}_1$$

由梯度法得

$$\Delta \vec{\omega}_1 = -\eta \frac{\partial E(\vec{\omega}_1)}{\partial \vec{\omega}_1} = -\eta \frac{\partial \left(\frac{1}{2} \vec{e}_1^\top \vec{e}_1 \right)}{\partial \vec{\omega}_1} = -\eta \frac{\partial \vec{e}_1}{\partial \vec{\omega}_1} \vec{e}_1 = -\eta \frac{\partial (\vec{x} - y_1 \vec{\omega}_1)}{\partial \vec{\omega}_1} (\vec{x} - y_1 \vec{\omega}_1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta \vec{\omega}_1 &= -\eta \left(-y_1 [\mathbf{I}] - \vec{x} \vec{\omega}_1^\top \right) (\vec{x} - y_1 \vec{\omega}_1) \\
&= \eta y_1 (\vec{x} - y_1 \vec{\omega}_1) + \eta \vec{x} \vec{\omega}_1^\top (\vec{x} - y_1 \vec{\omega}_1) \\
&= \eta y_1 (\vec{x} - y_1 \vec{\omega}_1) + \eta \vec{x} y_1 \left(1 - \vec{\omega}_1^\top \vec{\omega}_1 \right)
\end{aligned}$$

每次进行归一化处理 $\vec{\omega}_1 = \frac{\vec{\omega}_1}{||\vec{\omega}_1||}$, 则可知 $\Delta \vec{\omega}_1 = \eta y_1 (\vec{x} - y_1 \vec{\omega}_1)$

则可知 $\vec{\omega}_1(t) = \vec{\omega}_1(t-1) + \eta y_1(t-1) (\vec{x}(t-1) - y_1(t-1) \vec{\omega}_1(t-1))$

当 $\vec{x}(t-1) = y_1(t-1) \vec{\omega}_1(t-1)$ 时, $\Delta \vec{\omega} = 0$

2.3.2. 目标函数二

$$E(\vec{\omega}_1) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(\vec{\omega}_1^\top [\mathbf{C}_x] \vec{\omega}_1) + \frac{1}{2} \vec{\omega}_1^\top \vec{\omega}_1$$

$\therefore \lim_{\vec{\omega}_1 \rightarrow \infty} E(\vec{\omega}_1) = \infty \quad \lim_{\vec{\omega}_1 \rightarrow 0} E(\vec{\omega}_1) = \infty \quad \therefore E(\vec{\omega}_1)$ 在 $(0, \infty)$ 之间存在极值

$$E(\vec{\omega}_1) \text{ 取最小值处应满足 } \begin{cases} \nabla E(\vec{\omega}_1) = 0 \\ \nabla^2 E(\vec{\omega}_1) > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{设最大特征向量为 } \vec{u}_{max1}, \quad \nabla E(\vec{\omega}_1) = -\frac{[\mathbf{C}_x] \vec{\omega}_1}{\vec{\omega}_1^\top [\mathbf{C}_x] \vec{\omega}_1} + \vec{\omega}_1$$

$$\nabla E(\vec{\omega}_1)|_{\vec{\omega}_1 = \vec{u}_{max1}} = -\frac{[\mathbf{C}_x] \vec{u}_{max1}}{\vec{u}_{max1}^\top [\mathbf{C}_x] \vec{u}_{max1}} + \vec{u}_{max1} = -\frac{\lambda_{max1} \vec{u}_{max1}}{\vec{u}_{max1}^\top \lambda_{max1} \vec{u}_{max1}} + \vec{u}_{max1} = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 E(\vec{\omega}_1)|_{\vec{\omega}_1 = \vec{u}_{max1}} = \left[[\mathbf{I}] - \frac{[\mathbf{C}_x] \vec{\omega}_1}{\vec{\omega}_1^\top [\mathbf{C}_x] \vec{\omega}_1} + \frac{2[\mathbf{C}_x] \vec{\omega}_1 \vec{\omega}_1^\top [\mathbf{C}_x]}{(\vec{\omega}_1^\top [\mathbf{C}_x] \vec{\omega}_1)^2} \right] \Bigg|_{\vec{\omega}_1 = \vec{u}_{max1}}$$

$$= [\mathbf{I}] - \frac{[\mathbf{C}_x]}{\lambda_{max1}} + \frac{2\lambda_{max1} \vec{u}_{max1} (\lambda_{max1} \vec{u}_{max1})^\top}{\lambda_{max1}^2}$$

$$= [\mathbf{I}] - \frac{[\mathbf{C}_x]}{\lambda_{max1}} + 2\vec{u}_{max1} \vec{u}_{max1}^\top$$

$$\text{对于 } \vec{u}_i^\top, \quad \nabla^2 E(\vec{u}_{max1}) \vec{u}_i = \vec{u}_i^\top \vec{u}_i - \frac{\vec{u}_i^\top [\mathbf{C}_x] \vec{u}_i}{\lambda_{max1}} + 2\vec{u}_i^\top \vec{u}_{max1} \vec{u}_{max1}^\top \vec{u}_i$$

当 $\vec{u}_i = \vec{u}_{max1}$ 时, 上式 $= 1 - 1 + 2 = 0$

当 $\vec{u}_i \neq \vec{u}_{max1}$ 时, $\lambda_i \leq \lambda_{max1}$, 上式 $= 1 - \frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_{max1}} > 0$

$\therefore \nabla^2 E(\vec{u}_{max1}) > 0$, 正定

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{由梯度法可得 } \Delta \vec{\omega}_1 &= -\eta \nabla E(\vec{\omega}_1) = -\eta \left(\frac{[C_x] \vec{\omega}_1}{\vec{\omega}_1^\top [C_x] \vec{\omega}_1} + \vec{\omega}_1 \right) \\
 &= \frac{\eta}{\vec{\omega}_1^\top [C_x] \vec{\omega}_1} \left([C_x] \vec{\omega}_1 - \vec{\omega}_1^\top [C_x] \vec{\omega}_1 \vec{\omega}_1 \right) \\
 &= \mu \left(\vec{x} \vec{x}^\top \vec{\omega}_1 - \vec{\omega}_1^\top \vec{x} \vec{x}^\top \vec{\omega}_1 \vec{\omega}_1 \right) \\
 &= \mu \left(y_1 \vec{x} - y_1^2 \vec{\omega}_1 \right) \\
 &= \mu y_1 (\vec{x} - y_1 \vec{\omega}_1)
 \end{aligned}$$

2.4. 采用神经网络求解多个主元

$$\Delta \vec{\omega}_j(t) = \mu y_j \left(\vec{x} - \sum_{i \leq j} y_i \vec{\omega}_i \right) \quad \mu > 0$$

- 输入样本移除均值
- 根据上述公式由大到小依次求出主元

特点: 不需求 $[C_x]$ 的特征向量、自动排序

2.5. Candid Covariance Free Incremental PCA (CCFI PCA)

输入样本 \vec{x}^p 已移除均值, $[C_x] = [R_x] = E \left\{ \vec{x} \vec{x}^\top \right\}$

$\vec{u}: [C_x]$ 的特征向量 $\lambda: [C_x]$ 的特征根 $\lambda \vec{u} = [C_x] \vec{u}$

令 $\vec{\omega}(t) = \lambda \vec{u}(t)$, 则可知 $\vec{\omega}(t) = [C_x] \vec{u}(t) = \left(\frac{1}{t} \sum_{i=1}^t \vec{x}^i \vec{x}^{i\top} \right) \vec{u}(t)$

$$\Rightarrow ||\vec{\omega}(t)|| = \sqrt{(\lambda \vec{u}(t))^\top (\lambda \vec{u}(t))} = \lambda \Rightarrow \vec{u}(t) = \frac{\vec{\omega}(t)}{\lambda} = \frac{\vec{\omega}(t)}{||\vec{\omega}(t)||}$$

由此可知

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{\omega}(t) &= \left(\frac{1}{t} \sum_{i=1}^t \vec{x}^i \vec{x}^{i\top} \right) \frac{\vec{\omega}(t-1)}{||\vec{\omega}(t-1)||} = \left(\frac{1}{t-1} \sum_{i=1}^{t-1} \vec{x}^i \vec{x}^{i\top} \frac{\vec{\omega}(t-1)}{||\vec{\omega}(t-1)||} \right) \frac{t-1}{t} + \frac{1}{t} \vec{x}^t \vec{x}^{t\top} \frac{\vec{\omega}(t-1)}{||\vec{\omega}(t-1)||} \\ &= \frac{t-1}{t} \vec{\omega}(t-1) + \frac{1}{t} \vec{x}^t \vec{x}^{t\top} \frac{\vec{\omega}(t-1)}{||\vec{\omega}(t-1)||}\end{aligned}$$

\vec{x}^t : t 时刻输入的样本（去除均值）

$$\vec{x}_1^t = \vec{x}^t \quad \vec{x}_2^t = \vec{x}_1^t - \left(\vec{x}_1^t \frac{\vec{\omega}(t)}{||\vec{\omega}(t)||} \right) \frac{\vec{\omega}(t)}{||\vec{\omega}(t)||} \quad \vec{\omega}_2(t) = \frac{t-1}{t} \vec{\omega}(t-1) + \frac{1}{t} \vec{x}_2^t \left(\vec{x}_2^t \right)^\top \frac{\vec{\omega}_2(t-1)}{||\vec{\omega}_2(t-1)||}$$

$$\vec{x}_i^t = \vec{x}_{i-1}^t - \left(\vec{x}_{i-1}^t \right)^\top \frac{\vec{\omega}_{i-1}(t-1)}{||\vec{\omega}_{i-1}(t-1)||} \cdot \frac{\vec{\omega}_{i-1}(t-1)}{||\vec{\omega}_{i-1}(t-1)||}$$

$$\text{其中 } \vec{\omega}_{i-1}(t) = \frac{t-1}{t} \vec{\omega}_{i-1}(t-1) + \frac{1}{t} \left(\vec{x}_{i-1}^t \right)^\top \frac{\vec{\omega}_{i-1}(t-1)}{||\vec{\omega}_{i-1}(t-1)||}$$

具体算法：

$$\diamond \text{ For } t = 1, 2, \dots, N, \text{ 输入样本 } \vec{x}^t \text{ 的均值} \begin{cases} \text{增量计算 } \vec{\bar{x}}^t = \frac{t-1}{t} \vec{\bar{x}}^{t-1} + \frac{1}{t} \vec{x}^t \\ \vec{x}_1^t = \vec{x}^t - \vec{\bar{x}}^t \end{cases}$$

➤ For $i = 1, 2, \dots, \min(t, m)$, m : 降低后的维度

$$\blacksquare \text{ 若 } i = t = 1, \vec{\omega}_1(1) = \vec{x}_1^t$$

$$\blacksquare \text{ 若 } i = t \neq 1, \vec{\omega}_i(t) = \vec{x}_i^t$$

$$\blacksquare \text{ 若 } i \neq t \text{ 且 } i < t, \text{ 则 } \vec{\omega}_i(t) = \frac{t-1}{t} \vec{\omega}_i(t-1) + \frac{1}{t} \vec{x}_i^t \left(\vec{x}_i^t \right)^\top \frac{\vec{\omega}_i(t-1)}{||\vec{\omega}_i(t-1)||}$$

$$\vec{x}_{i+1}^t = \vec{x}_i^t - \vec{x}_i^t \frac{\vec{\omega}_i(t-1)}{||\vec{\omega}_i(t-1)||} \cdot \frac{\vec{\omega}_i(t-1)}{||\vec{\omega}_i(t-1)||}$$

➤ END

◇ END