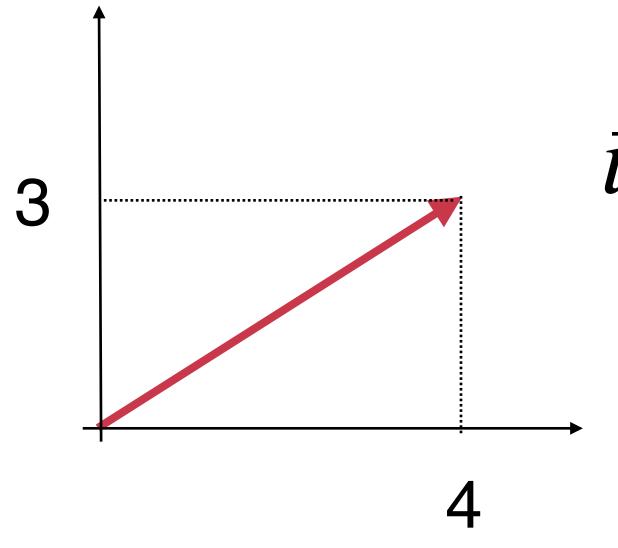
# 专给程序员设计的线性代数

liuyubobobo

# 更多向量的高级话题

# 向量的长度和单位向量

#### 向量的长度



$$\vec{u} = (3,4)$$

 $\vec{u} = (3,4)$   $\vec{u}$  的大小是多少?

根据勾股定理,  $\bar{u}$  的大小 =  $\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$ 

$$||\vec{u}|| = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$$

#### 向量的模

# P(2, 3, 5)

#### 向量的模

$$\vec{u} = \overline{OP} = (2, 3, 5)$$

*ū* 的大小是多少?

$$||\overrightarrow{OA}|| = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2}$$

$$||\overrightarrow{OP}|| = \sqrt{||\overrightarrow{OA}||^2 + ||\overrightarrow{AP}||^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2 + 5^2}$$

$$||\vec{u}|| = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2 + 5^2}$$

#### 向量的模

n维向量同理:

$$\vec{u} = (u_1, u_2, ..., u_n)^T$$

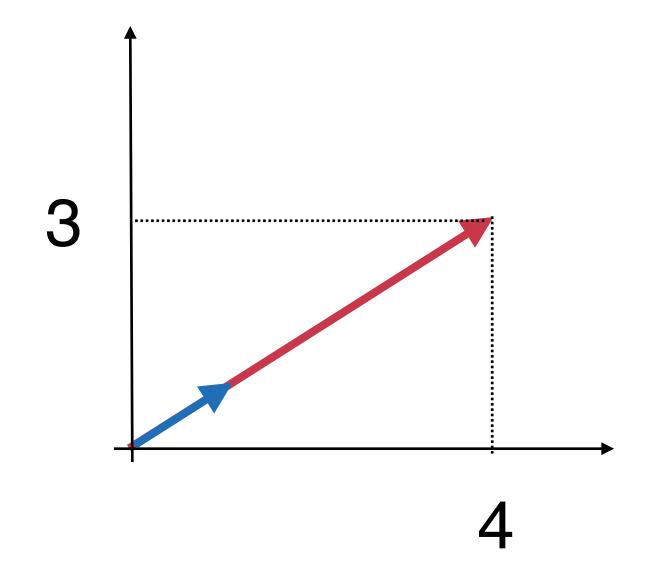
$$||u|| = \sqrt{u_1^2 + u_2^2 + ... + u_n^2}$$

#### 单位向量 unit vector

单位向量:

$$\vec{u} = (u_1, u_2, ..., u_n)^T$$

$$\hat{u} = \frac{1}{||\vec{u}||} \cdot \vec{u} = (\frac{u_1}{||\vec{u}||}, \frac{u_2}{||\vec{u}||}, \dots, \frac{u_n}{||\vec{u}||})$$

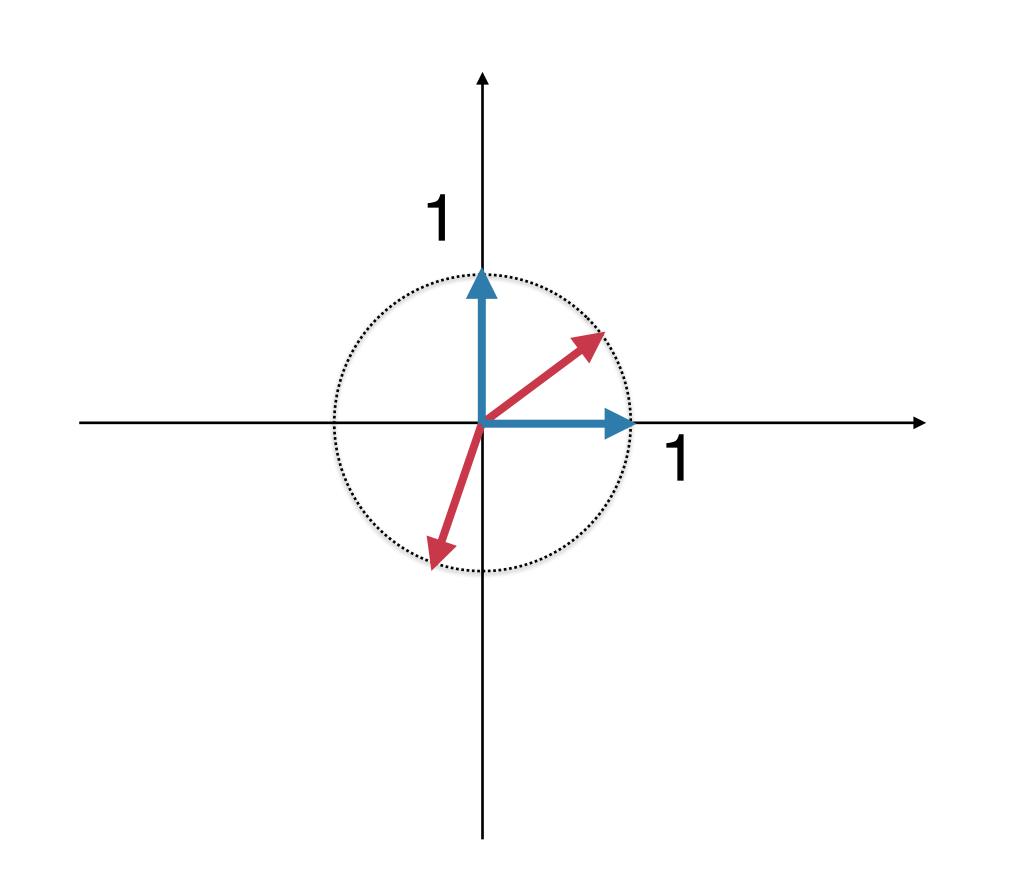


$$|\hat{u}| = 1$$
 只表示方向

根据  $\hat{u}$  求出  $\hat{u}$  的过程: 归一化,规范化 (normalize)

#### 单位向量 unit vector

#### 单位向量有无数个



二维空间中,有两个特殊的单位向量

$$\overrightarrow{e_1} = (1,0)$$
  $\overrightarrow{e_2} = (0,1)$ 

只由0,1组成的单位向量:

标准单位向量 Standard Unit Vector

标准单位向量指向坐标轴的正方向

#### 标准单位向量 standard unit vector

二维空间中,有两个标准单位向量

$$\overrightarrow{e_1} = (1,0)$$
  $\overrightarrow{e_2} = (0,1)$ 

三维空间中,有三个标准单位向量

$$\overrightarrow{e_1} = (1,0,0)$$
  $\overrightarrow{e_2} = (0,1,0)$   $\overrightarrow{e_3} = (0,0,1)$ 

$$\overrightarrow{e_3} = (0,0,1)$$

$$(0,0,1)$$

$$(1,0,0)$$

#### 标准单位向量 standard unit vector

二维空间中,有两个标准单位向量

$$\vec{e_1} = (1,0)$$
  $\vec{e_2} = (0,1)$ 

$$\vec{e_2} = (0,1)$$

三维空间中,有三个标准单位向量

$$\vec{e_1} = (1,0,0)$$
  $\vec{e_2} = (0,1,0)$   $\vec{e_3} = (0,0,1)$ 

$$\vec{e_2} = (0,1,0)$$

$$\vec{e_3} = (0,0,1)$$

n维空间中,有n个标准单位向量

$$\overrightarrow{e_1} = (1,0,...,0)$$
  $\overrightarrow{e_2} = (0,1,...,0)$  ...  $\overrightarrow{e_n} = (0,0,...,1)$ 

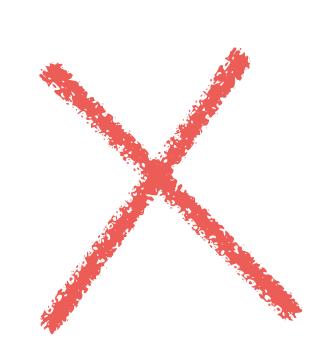
# 实现向量规范化

# 实践:实现向量规范化

#### 两个向量相乘

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = ?$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \vdots \\ u_n \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \cdot v_1 \\ u_2 \cdot v_2 \\ \vdots \\ u_n \cdot v_n \end{pmatrix}$$



#### 两个向量相乘

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \dots \\ u_n \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \dots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix} = sum(\begin{pmatrix} u_1 \cdot v_1 \\ u_2 \cdot v_2 \\ \dots \\ u_n \cdot v_n \end{pmatrix}) = u_1 \cdot v_1 + u_2 \cdot v_2 + \dots + u_n \cdot v_n$$

两个向量"相乘",结果是一个数! (标量)

更严格的说法:两个向量的点乘

两个向量的内积

为什么这么定义? 后续分晓

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \dots \\ u_n \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \dots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix} = u_1 \cdot v_1 + u_2 \cdot v_2 + \dots + u_n \cdot v_n$$

$$= ||\vec{u}|| \cdot ||\vec{v}|| \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = u_1 \cdot v_1 + u_2 \cdot v_2 + \dots + u_n \cdot v_n = ||\vec{u}|| \cdot ||\vec{v}|| \cdot \cos \theta$$

二维空间中: 
$$\overrightarrow{u} \cdot \overrightarrow{v} = x_1 \cdot x_2 + y_1 \cdot y_2 = |\overrightarrow{u}| |\cdot| |\overrightarrow{v}| |\cdot \cos \theta$$

$$(x_{2}, y_{2})$$

$$\overline{v} \qquad \overline{u} - \overline{v}$$

$$\overline{u}$$

$$(x_{1}, y_{1})$$

二维空间中:

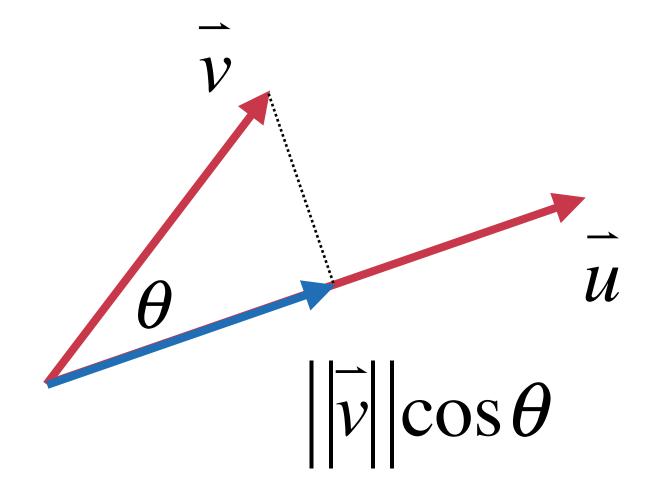
$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = x_1 \cdot x_2 + y_1 \cdot y_2 = |\vec{u}| |\cdot| |\vec{v}| |\cdot \cos \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} ||\vec{u} - \vec{v}||^2 &= ||u||^2 + ||v||^2 - 2 \cdot ||\vec{u}|| \cdot ||\vec{v}|| \cdot \cos \theta \\ ||\vec{u} - \vec{v}||^2 &= ||u||^2 + ||v||^2 - 2 \cdot ||\vec{u}|| \cdot ||\vec{v}|| \cdot \cos \theta \\ ||\vec{u}|| \cdot ||\vec{v}|| \cdot \cos \theta &= \frac{1}{2} (||u||^2 + ||v||^2 - ||\vec{u} - \vec{v}||^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (x_1^2 + y_1^2 + x_2^2 + y_2^2 - (x_1 - x_2)^2 - (y_1 - y_2)^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (x_1^2 + y_1^2 + x_2^2 + y_2^2 - x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 - x_2^2 - y_1^2 + 2y_1y_2 - y_2^2) \\ &= x_1x_2 + y_1y_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = u_1 \cdot v_1 + u_2 \cdot v_2 + ... + u_n \cdot v_n = |\vec{u}| |\vec{v}| | \cdot \cos \theta$$

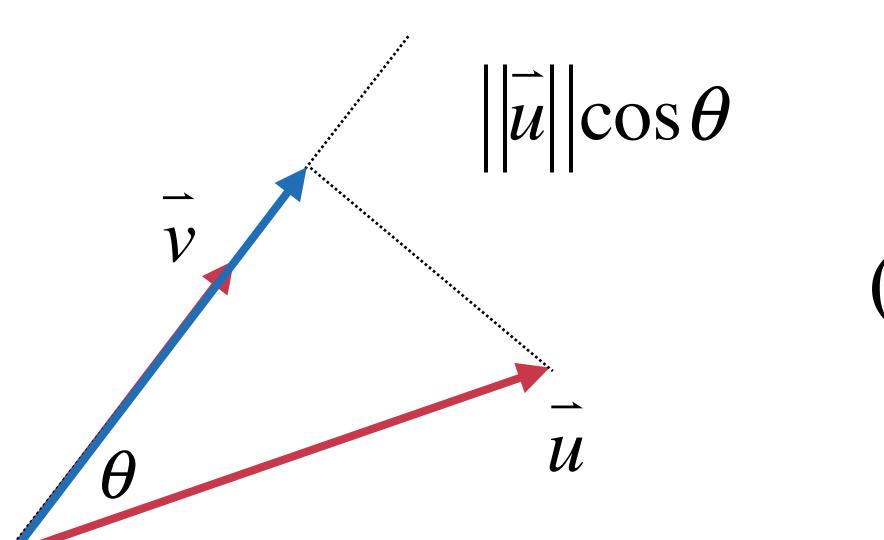
## 向量点乘的直观理解和实现

二维空间中:  $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = x_1 \cdot x_2 + y_1 \cdot y_2 = |\vec{u}| |\cdot| |\vec{v}| |\cdot \cos \theta$ 



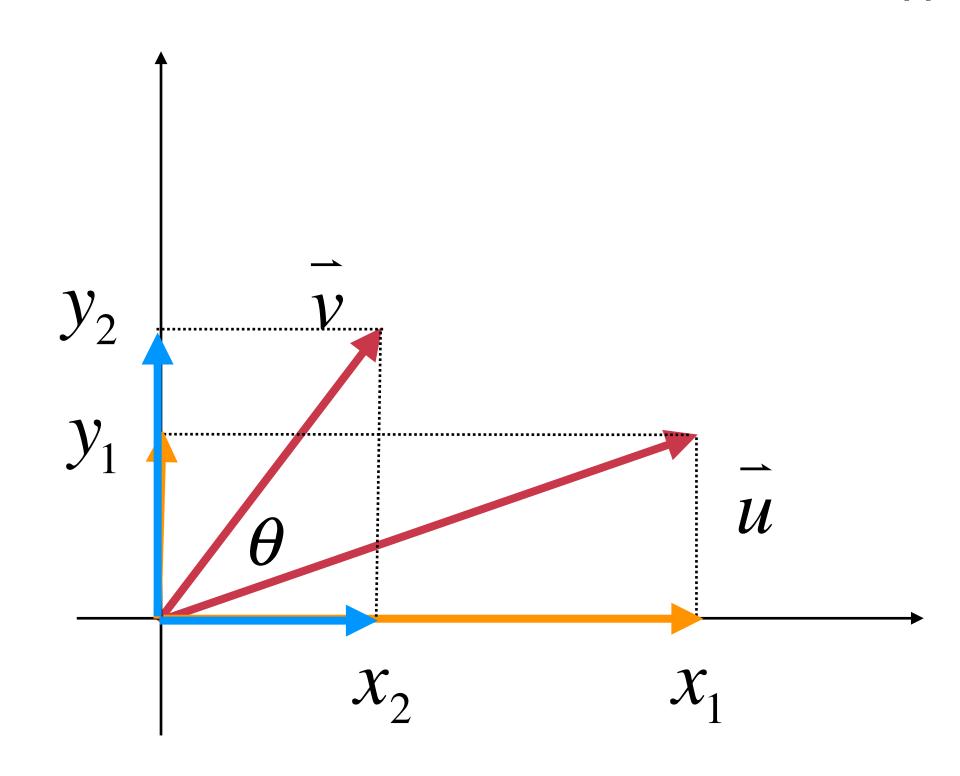
$$\|\vec{u}\| \cdot (\|\vec{v}\| \cdot \cos \theta)$$

二维空间中:  $\overrightarrow{u} \cdot \overrightarrow{v} = x_1 \cdot x_2 + y_1 \cdot y_2 = |\overrightarrow{u}| |\cdot| |\overrightarrow{v}| |\cdot \cos \theta$ 

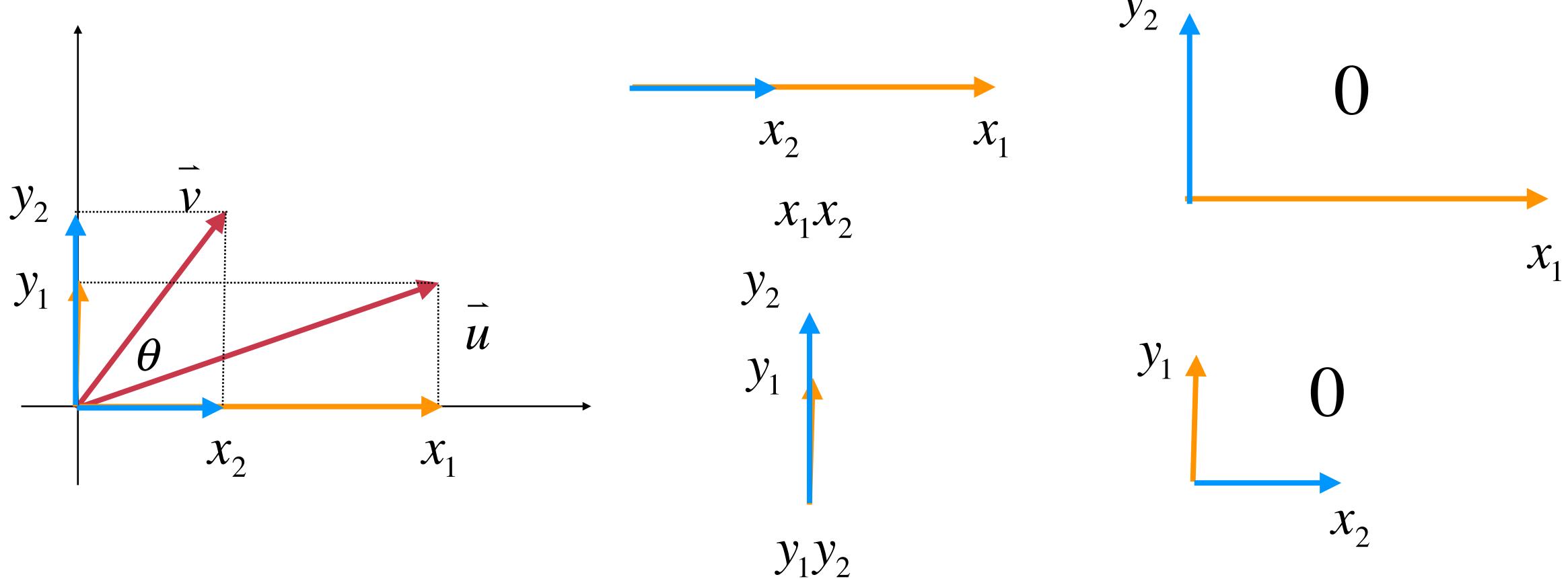


$$\left(\left| \overrightarrow{u} \right| \cdot \cos \theta \right) \cdot \left| \overrightarrow{v} \right|$$

二维空间中: 
$$\overrightarrow{u} \cdot \overrightarrow{v} = x_1 \cdot x_2 + y_1 \cdot y_2 = |\overrightarrow{u}| |\cdot| |\overrightarrow{v}| |\cdot \cos \theta$$



二维空间中: 
$$\overrightarrow{u} \cdot \overrightarrow{v} = x_1 \cdot x_2 + y_1 \cdot y_2 = ||\overrightarrow{u}|| \cdot ||\overrightarrow{v}|| \cdot \cos \theta$$



# 实现向量的点乘

# 实践:实现向量的点乘

#### 实现向量点乘

有些数学库会将 u \* v 定义为逐元素相乘的向量,即

$$\vec{u} * \vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \dots \\ u_n \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \dots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \cdot v_1 \\ u_2 \cdot v_2 \\ \dots \\ u_n \cdot v_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{ele}$$

element-wise multiplication

由于这个计算不具备数学含义,在我们的实现中不取:)

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = u_1 \cdot v_1 + u_2 \cdot v_2 + ... + u_n \cdot v_n = |\vec{u}| |\vec{v}| |\vec{v}| | \cos \theta$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{u \cdot v}{||\vec{u}|| \cdot ||\vec{v}||}$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = u_1 \cdot v_1 + u_2 \cdot v_2 + \dots + u_n \cdot v_n = |\vec{u}| \cdot |\vec{v}| \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}}{||\vec{u}|| \cdot ||\vec{v}||}$$

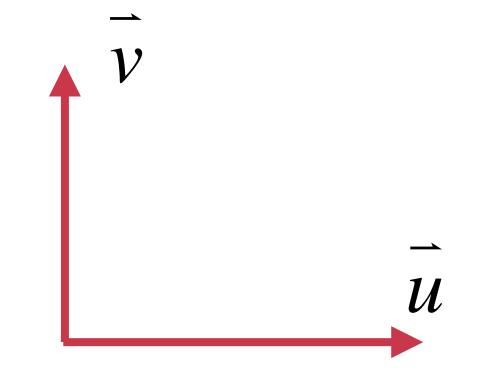
特别的,如果  $\theta = 90^{\circ}$  , $u \cdot v = 0$ 

如果  $u \cdot v = 0$  , 两个向量垂直;

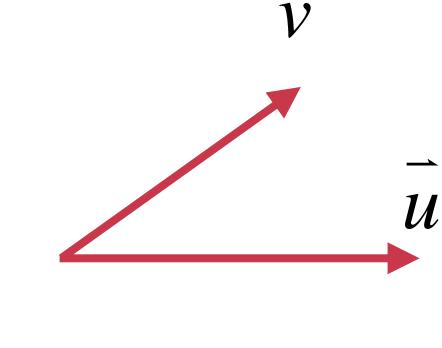
如果  $u \cdot v > 0$  ,两个向量夹角为锐角;

如果  $u \cdot v < 0$  ,两个向量夹角为钝角;

如果  $u \cdot v = 0$  ,两个向量垂直;



如果  $u \cdot v > 0$  ,两个向量夹角为锐角;



如果  $u \cdot v < 0$  ,两个向量夹角为钝角;



#### 回忆标准单位向量:

二维空间:

$$\vec{e_1} = (1,0)$$
  $\vec{e_2} = (0,1)$   $\vec{e_1} \cdot \vec{e_2} = 0$ 

$$\overrightarrow{e_2} = (0,1)$$

$$\overrightarrow{e_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{e_2} = 0$$

三维空间:

$$\vec{e_1} = (1,0,0)$$

$$\overline{e_2} = (0,1,0)$$

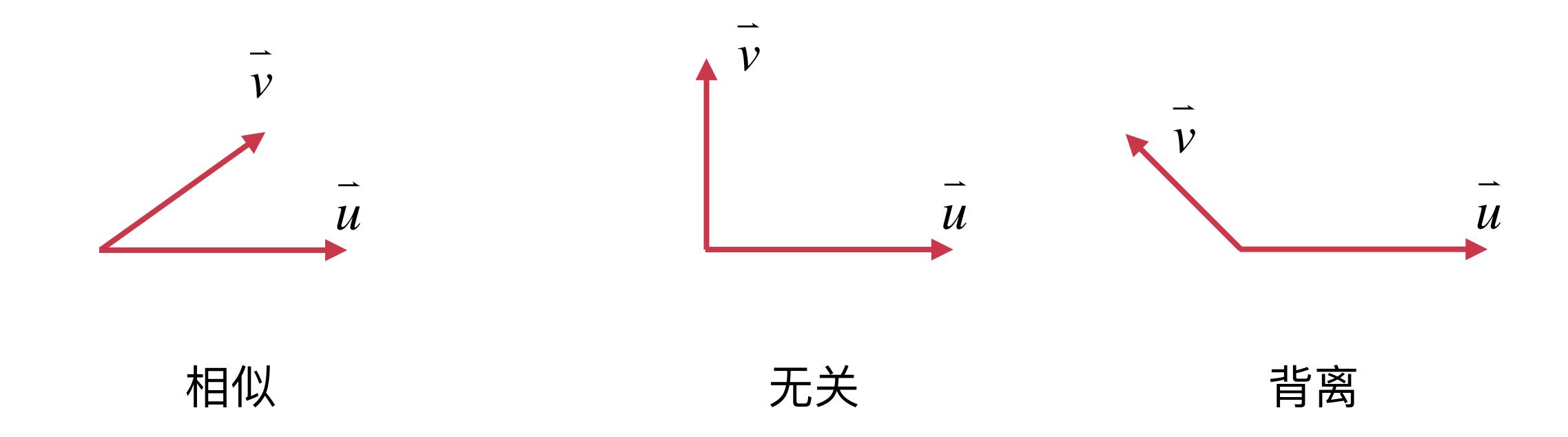
$$\overrightarrow{e_1} = (1,0,0)$$
  $\overrightarrow{e_2} = (0,1,0)$   $\overrightarrow{e_3} = (0,0,1)$ 

$$\overrightarrow{e_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{e_2} = 0$$

$$\overline{e_1} \cdot \overline{e_3} = 0$$

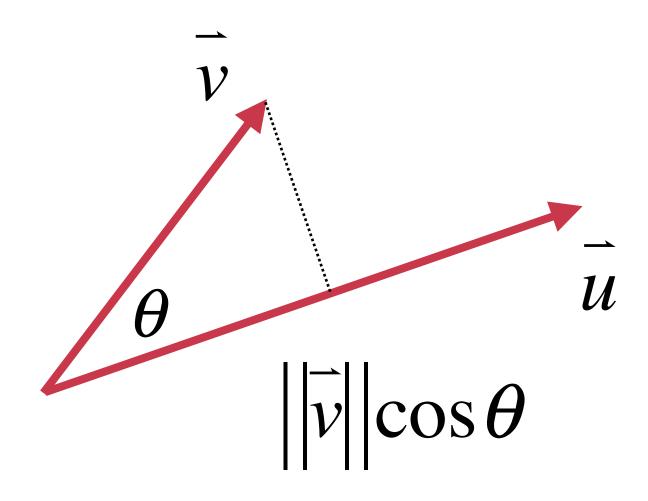
$$\overrightarrow{e_2} \cdot \overrightarrow{e_3} = 0$$

判断两个向量的相似程度(推荐系统)



几何计算

投影点的坐标?



投影点的距离

$$d = ||\vec{v}|| \cos \theta = \frac{u \cdot v}{||\vec{u}||}$$

投影点的方向

投影点的坐标

$$P_{v} = d \cdot \hat{u}$$

# numpy的使用

# 实践: numpy的使用

# 更多向量的高级话题

#### 其他

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