第九讲 特征值分析方法的应用

贺爾君 信息与通信工程学院 Email: lijunhe@mail.xjtu.edu.cn 2023-04

向客提要

- > Markov矩阵及其性质
- > 应用举例: Google 网页排名算法

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Markov矩阵

稳态与收敛

>人口迁移问题

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & 0.2 \\ 0.1 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{u}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & 0.2 \\ 0.1 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{u}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{u}_{\infty} = ?$$

$$\mathbf{A}^k \mathbf{u}_0 \to \mathbf{u}_{\infty}, \quad k > ?$$

Markov矩阵:

□ A的每一个元素均为非负实数



量称为概

□ A的每一列元素之和等于1

率向量

每个列向

Markov矩阵的性质

- □ 若A为Markov矩阵,且u₀为一雅负向量,则u₁=Au₀为 雅负向量
- $lacksymbol{\Box}$ 若A的Markov矩阵且非负向量 $lacksymbol{u}_0$ 的各元素之和等于1,则 $lacksymbol{u}_1$ = $lacksymbol{A}lacksymbol{u}_0$, $lacksymbol{u}_2$ = $lacksymbol{A}^2lacksymbol{u}_0$,..., $lacksymbol{u}_k$ = $lacksymbol{A}^klacksymbol{u}_0$ 的各元素之和都等于1

$$[1,1,\cdots]\mathbf{A} = [1,1,\cdots] \Rightarrow [1,1,\cdots]\mathbf{A}\mathbf{u}_0 = [1,1,\cdots]\mathbf{u}_0 = 1$$
$$[1,1,\cdots]\mathbf{u}_1 = 1$$

Markov矩阵的性质

- $oldsymbol{\square}$ 若A的Markov矩阵,且 $oldsymbol{u}_0$ 的一兆负向量,则 $oldsymbol{u}_1$ = $oldsymbol{A}oldsymbol{u}_0$ 的形
- 口 若A为Markov矩阵且非负向量 \mathbf{u}_0 的各元素之和等于1,则 \mathbf{u}_1 = $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{u}_0$, \mathbf{u}_2 = $\mathbf{A}^2\mathbf{u}_0$,..., \mathbf{u}_k = $\mathbf{A}^k\mathbf{u}_0$ 的各元素之和都等于1
- 助果A是正的Markov矩阵(各元素大于0, 且每一列元素 之和等于1),则λ=1是唯一的模为1的特征值,其代数重 数和几何重数均为1,与该特征值对应的特征向量各分量 均大于0;其余所有特征值的模均小于1

A-I各行向量相加为零 ⇒ 行向量线性相关

 $-det(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{I}) = 0 \Rightarrow (\mathbf{A} - \lambda \mathbf{I}) \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0} = \lambda = 1$ 时,有非零解

正Markov矩阵

$$\mathbf{u}_{k} = \mathbf{A}^{k} \mathbf{u}_{0}$$

$$= c_{1} (\lambda_{1})^{k} \mathbf{x}_{1} + c_{2} (\lambda_{2})^{k} \mathbf{x}_{2} + \dots + c_{n} (\lambda_{n})^{k} \mathbf{x}_{n}$$

假设上式中的各项满足:

$$\left|\lambda_{1}\right| \geq \left|\lambda_{2}\right| \geq \left|\lambda_{3}\right| \geq \cdots \geq \left|\lambda_{n}\right|$$

的果A是正Markov矩阵,则:

$$\mathbf{u}_k \to c_1 \mathbf{x}_1, \ k \to \infty$$

最大特征值所对应的特征向量决定稳态,稳态与初值 无关;第二大的特征值控制收敛速度

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网页排名



找到约 1.850.000 条结果 (用时 0.68 秒)

Google 学术: Xi'an Jiaotong University

Xi'an Jiaotong University - Li - 被引用次数: 8

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Xi'an Jiaotong University

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西安交通大学

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1月8日,2017年度国家科学技术奖励大会上,西安<mark>交通</mark>大学主持的7个项目获得国家科学技术奖。国家自然科学奖、国家技...[详细] - 【我是新传人】向西向远方在雪城高原放飞青春梦想;【西迁精神再出发】作扬"西迁精神"助力"双一流"建设;【央视中国新闻】西安交大留学生"惊艳"西成高铁;【陕西日报】西安交大掀起学习习近平总书记重要...

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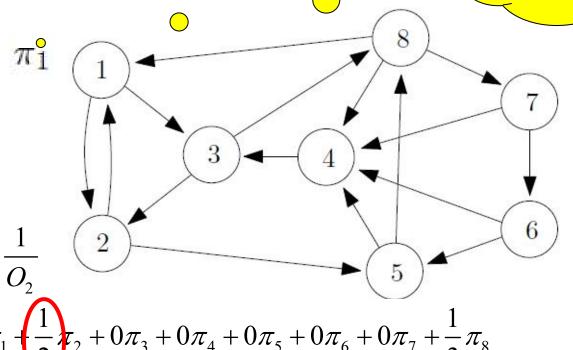
International Students-Xi'an Jiaotong University

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Enrollment for Xi'an Jiaotong University Scholarship (2015) (International Postgraduates), 2014-12-25. Xi'an Jiaotong University International Students Enrollment Details Short-term Chinese Language ... 2014-12-25. Xi'an Jiaotong University International Students Enrollment Details Long-term Chinese Language R...

- > 网页内容与搜索 关键词的相关性 (Relevance Score)
- 一 网页 声身 的 重要 性 (Importance Score)

链接到该网页的 该网页页越重要



$$\pi_1 = \sum_{j \to 1} \frac{\pi_j}{O_j}$$

$$\pi_1 = 0\pi_1 + \frac{1}{2}\pi_2 + 0\pi_3 + 0\pi_4 + 0\pi_5 + 0\pi_6 + 0\pi_7 + \frac{1}{3}\pi_8$$

$$\boldsymbol{\pi}^T = \boldsymbol{\pi}^T \mathbf{H}$$

$$\pi_{1} = 0\pi_{1} + \frac{1}{2}\pi_{2} + 0\pi_{3} + 0\pi_{4} + 0\pi_{5} + 0\pi_{6} + 0\pi_{7} + \frac{1}{3}\pi_{8}$$

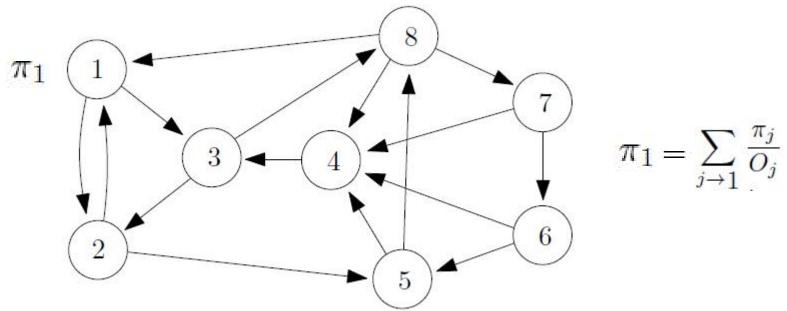
$$\pi_{2} = \frac{1}{2}\pi_{1} + 0\pi_{2} + \frac{1}{2}\pi_{3} + 0\pi_{4} + 0\pi_{5} + 0\pi_{6} + 0\pi_{7} + 0\pi_{8}$$

$$\vdots \qquad \frac{1}{O_{5}}$$

$$H_{ij} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{O_{i}}, & i \to j \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{ij} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{O_i}, & i \to j \\ 0, & \text{otherwis} \end{cases}$$

$$\pi_8 = 0\pi_1 + 0\pi_2 + \frac{1}{2}\pi_3 + 0\pi_4 + \frac{1}{2}\pi_5 + 0\pi_6 + 0\pi_7 + 0\pi_8$$

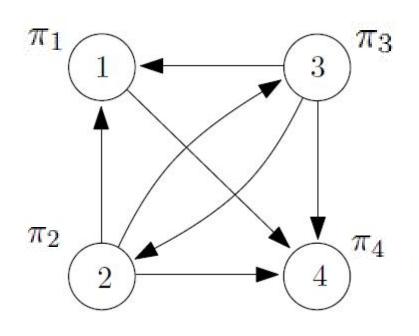


$$\boldsymbol{\pi}^{T} = \boldsymbol{\pi}^{T} \mathbf{H}$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{ij} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{O_{i}}, & i \to j \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/3 & 0 & 0 & 1/3 & 0 & 0 & 1/3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

一定存在这 样的向量π么?

$$\boldsymbol{\pi}^T = \boldsymbol{\pi}^T \mathbf{H}$$



$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1/3 & 0 & 1/3 & 1/3 \\ 1/3 & 1/3 & 0 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}(\pi_2 + \pi_3) = \pi_1 & \pi_1 = 0 \\ \frac{1}{3}\pi_3 = \pi_2 & \pi_2 = 0 \\ \frac{1}{3}\pi_2 = \pi_3 & \pi_3 = 0 \\ \pi_1 + \frac{1}{3}(\pi_2 + \pi_3) = \pi_4 & \pi_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\pi}^T = \boldsymbol{\pi}^T \mathbf{H} \quad \square \qquad \qquad \boldsymbol{\pi} = \mathbf{H}^T \boldsymbol{\pi}$$

- 1、H^T具有特征值1 2、π是与1对应的唯一特征向量

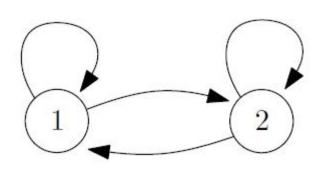
$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1/3 & 0 & 1/3 & 1/3 \\ 1/3 & 1/3 & 0 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \qquad \hat{\mathbf{H}} = \mathbf{H} + \frac{1}{N} (\mathbf{w} \mathbf{1}^T)$$

$$w_i = \begin{cases} 1, & i \text{ is a dangling node} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

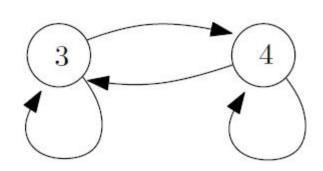
$$\hat{\mathbf{H}} = \mathbf{H} + \frac{1}{N} (\mathbf{w} \mathbf{1}^T)$$

$$w_i = \begin{cases} 1, & i \text{ is a dangling node} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

H^T不是正 Markov矩阵



$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\pi^* = [0.5 \ 0.5 \ 0 \ 0]^T$$
 $\pi^* = [0.15 \ 0.15 \ 0.35 \ 0.35]^T$

$$\hat{\mathbf{H}} = \mathbf{H} + \frac{1}{N} (\mathbf{w} \mathbf{1}^T)$$
 $\mathbf{G} = \theta \hat{\mathbf{H}} + (1 - \theta) \frac{1}{N} \mathbf{1} \mathbf{1}^T$



$$\boldsymbol{\pi}^T = \boldsymbol{\pi}^T \mathbf{H} \quad \square \qquad \qquad \boldsymbol{\pi}^T = \boldsymbol{\pi}^T \mathbf{G} \quad \triangleleft \qquad \qquad \boldsymbol{\pi} = \mathbf{G}^T \boldsymbol{\pi}$$

ぬ何求解π?

$$(G^T - I)x = 0$$



的果A是正Markov矩阵,则:

$$\mathbf{u}_k = \mathbf{A}^k \mathbf{u}_0 \to c(\mathbf{x}_1), \quad k \to \infty$$

迭代算法:

$$\boldsymbol{\pi}[k] = \mathbf{G}^T \boldsymbol{\pi}[k-1]$$



谢谢大家!