矩阵论

2024年秋学期

第六讲 2024年9月25日

第3章 矩阵微分

矩阵微分

矩阵微分是矩阵分析和多变量微积分中的一个重要工具,它在理论研究和实际应用中都有广泛的用途。通过矩阵微分,可以高效地处理和解决涉及多维数据的问题。

矩阵微分的主要用途:

- 1. 优化问题:在机器学习、统计学和工程优化等领域,经常需要最小化或最大化某个多变量函数(通常表达为矩阵形式)。矩阵微分提供了一种寻找这些函数最优点(极值点)的方法。例如,通过求解梯度等于零的点,可以找到函数的局部最小值或最大值。
- 2. 机器学习:在机器学习中,矩阵微分用于计算损失函数的梯度,这是许多优化算法(如梯度下降法)的核心步骤。此外,在神经网络的反向传播算法中,矩阵微分被用来高效地计算权重的更新。

函数对变量(元素、向量或者矩阵)的导数/微分

变元、函数和映射

$$x = [x_1, \dots, x_m]^T \in \mathbb{R}^m$$
 为实向量变元

$$X = [x_1, \dots, x_n] \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$
为实矩阵变元

$$f(x) \in \mathbb{R}$$
 为实值标量函数,其变元为 $m \times 1$ 实值向量 x , $f: \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}$;

$$f(X) \in \mathbb{R}$$
为实值标量函数,其变元为 $m \times n$ 实值矩阵 X , $f: \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \to \mathbb{R}$;

$$f(x) \in \mathbb{R}^p$$
 为 p 维实列向量函数,其变元为 $m \times 1$ 实值向量 $x, f : \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}^p$;

$$f(X) \in \mathbb{R}^p$$
为 p 维实列向量函数,其变元为 $m \times n$ 实值矩阵 $X, f : \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \to \mathbb{R}^p$

$$F(x) \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times q}$$
为 $p \times q$ 实矩阵函数,其变元为 $m \times 1$ 实值向量 x , $F: \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}^{p \times q}$

$$F(X) \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times q}$$
 为 $p \times q$ 实矩阵函数,其变元为 $m \times n$ 实值向量 $X, F : \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \to \mathbb{R}^{p \times q}$

变元、函数和映射

表 3.1.1 实值函数的分类

函数类型	向量变元 $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m$	矩阵变元 $X \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$
标量函数 $f \in \mathbb{R}$	$f(oldsymbol{x})$	$f(oldsymbol{X})$
	$f: \mathbb{R}^m o \mathbb{R}$	$f: \mathbb{R}^{m imes n} o \mathbb{R}$
向量函数 $f \in \mathbb{R}^p$	$oldsymbol{f}(oldsymbol{x})$	f(X)
	$m{f}:~\mathbb{R}^m o\mathbb{R}^p$	$m{f}:~\mathbb{R}^{m imes n} o\mathbb{R}^p$
矩阵函数 $oldsymbol{F} \in \mathbb{R}^{p imes q}$	$oldsymbol{F}(oldsymbol{x})$	F(X)
	$F: \mathbb{R}^m o \mathbb{R}^{p imes q}$	$F: \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} o \mathbb{R}^{p \times q}$

Jacobian矩阵

行向量偏导算子

$$\mathbf{D}_{x} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{1}}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{m}} \right]$$

$$\mathbf{D}_{x} f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \left[\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_{1}}, \dots, \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_{m}} \right]$$

当实值标量函数的变元为实值矩阵时,存在两种定义

1) f(X) 关于矩阵变元 X 的Jacobian矩阵

$$\boldsymbol{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \quad \mathbf{D}_{\boldsymbol{X}} f(\boldsymbol{X}) = \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{X})}{\partial \boldsymbol{X}^{\mathrm{T}}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{X})}{\partial x_{11}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{X})}{\partial x_{m1}} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{X})}{\partial x_{1n}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{X})}{\partial x_{mn}} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$$

Jacobian矩阵

2) 行偏导向量

$$\mathbf{D}_{\text{vec}\boldsymbol{X}}f(\boldsymbol{X}) = \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{X})}{\partial \text{vec}^{\text{T}}(\boldsymbol{X})} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{X})}{\partial x_{11}}, \dots, \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{X})}{\partial x_{m1}}, \dots, \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{X})}{\partial x_{1n}}, \dots, \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{X})}{\partial x_{mn}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D_{\text{vec}X} f(X) = \text{rvec}(D_X f(X)) = (\text{vec}(D_X^T f(X)))^T$$

Jacobian矩阵与梯度矩阵

函数为矩阵, 变元为矩阵

Jacobian 矩阵

$$\mathbf{D}_{\boldsymbol{X}} \boldsymbol{F}(\boldsymbol{X}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\partial \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{F}(\boldsymbol{X}))}{\partial (\text{vec}\boldsymbol{X})^{\mathrm{T}}} \in \mathbb{R}^{pq \times mn}$$

其具体表达式为

$$\mathbf{D}_{\boldsymbol{X}}\boldsymbol{F}(\boldsymbol{X}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_{11}}{\partial (\operatorname{vec}\boldsymbol{X})^{\mathrm{T}}} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_{p1}}{\partial (\operatorname{vec}\boldsymbol{X})^{\mathrm{T}}} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_{1q}}{\partial (\operatorname{vec}\boldsymbol{X})^{\mathrm{T}}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_{11}}{\partial x_{11}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_{11}}{\partial x_{m1}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_{11}}{\partial x_{1n}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_{11}}{\partial x_{mn}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_{1q}}{\partial (\operatorname{vec}\boldsymbol{X})^{\mathrm{T}}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_{1q}}{\partial x_{11}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_{1q}}{\partial x_{m1}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_{1q}}{\partial x_{1n}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_{1q}}{\partial x_{mn}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_{pq}}{\partial x_{11}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_{pq}}{\partial x_{m1}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_{pq}}{\partial x_{1n}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_{pq}}{\partial x_{mn}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$m \times 1$ 列向量偏导算子即梯度算子记作 ∇_x , 定义为

$$\nabla_{x} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{1}}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{m}} \right]^{T}$$

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left[\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_m} \right]^{\mathsf{T}} = \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}}$$

矩阵变元 X 的梯度算子为

$$\nabla_{\text{vec}X} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \text{vec}X} = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{11}}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{m1}}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{1n}}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{mn}}\right]^{\text{T}}$$

矩阵变元 X 的梯度向量为

$$\nabla_{\text{vec } X} f(X) = \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial \text{vec } X} = \left[\frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial x_{11}}, \dots, \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial x_{m1}}, \dots, \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial x_{1n}}, \dots, \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial x_{mn}} \right]^{\text{T}}$$

也可以直接定义梯度矩阵

$$\nabla_{\boldsymbol{X}} f(\boldsymbol{X}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{X})}{\partial x_{11}} & \dots & \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{X})}{\partial x_{1n}} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{X})}{\partial x_{m1}} & \dots & \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{X})}{\partial x_{mn}} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{X})}{\partial \boldsymbol{X}}$$

对于实值矩阵函数 $F(X) \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times q}$ (其中矩阵变元 $X \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$), 梯度矩阵定义为

$$\nabla_{X} \boldsymbol{F}(\boldsymbol{X}) = \frac{\partial \operatorname{vec}^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{F}(\boldsymbol{X})}{\partial \operatorname{vec} \boldsymbol{X}} = \left(\frac{\partial \operatorname{vec} \boldsymbol{F}(\boldsymbol{X})}{\partial \operatorname{vec}^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{X}}\right)^{\mathsf{T}}$$
$$\nabla_{X} \boldsymbol{F}(\boldsymbol{X}) = \left(\mathbf{D}_{X} \boldsymbol{F}(\boldsymbol{X})\right)^{\mathsf{T}}$$

矩阵函数的梯度矩阵是其Jacobian矩阵的转置。

(1) 若 f(X) = c 为常数, 其中, X 为 $m \times n$ 矩阵, 则梯度 $\frac{CC}{\partial X} = O_{m \times n}$

(2) 线性法则 若 f(X) 和 g(X) 分别是矩阵 X 的实值函数, c_1 和 c_2 为实常数, 则

$$\frac{\partial \left[c_1 f(X) + c_2 g(X)\right]}{\partial X} = c_1 \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X} + c_2 \frac{\partial g(X)}{\partial X}$$

(3) 乘积法则 若f(X)、g(X) 和 h(X) 都是矩阵 X 的实值函数,则

$$\frac{\partial [f(X)g(X)]}{\partial X} = g(X)\frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X} + f(X)\frac{\partial g(X)}{\partial X}$$

$$\frac{\partial [f(X)g(X)h(X)]}{\partial X} = g(X)h(X)\frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X} + f(X)h(X)\frac{\partial g(X)}{\partial X} + f(X)g(X)\frac{\partial h(X)}{\partial X}$$

(4) 商法则 若 $g(X) \neq 0$,则

$$\frac{\partial [f(X)/g(X)]}{\partial X} = \frac{1}{g^2(X)} \left[g(X) \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X} - f(X) \frac{\partial g(X)}{\partial X} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial g(f(X))}{\partial X} = \frac{\mathrm{d}g(y)}{\mathrm{d}y} \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X}$$

独立性与基本假设

矩阵求导的独立性主要体现在对矩阵元素的处理上。在对矩阵函数进行求导时,通常假设矩阵中的每个元素都是相互独立的。这种假设简化了求导过程,因为它允许单独对每个元素进行求导,而不用担心其他元素的影响。这一点在计算梯度或雅可比矩阵时尤为重要。

假设实值函数的向量变元
$$x=\left[x_i\right]_{i=1}^m\in\mathbb{R}^m$$
或者矩阵变元 $\left[x_{ij}\right]_{i=1,j=1}^{m,n}\in\mathbb{R}^{m imes n}$

本身无任何特殊结构,即向量或矩阵变元的元素之间是各自独立的。

上述独立性基本假设可以用数学公式表示成

$$\frac{\partial x_i}{\partial x_j} = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & i = j \\ 0, & 其他 \end{cases}$$

以及

$$\frac{\partial x_{kl}}{\partial x_{ii}} = \delta_{ki}\delta_{lj} = \begin{cases} 1, & k = i \perp l = j \\ 0, & \neq \ell \end{cases}$$

独立性与基本假设

示例 求实值函数 $f(x) = x^T A x$ 的 Jacobian 矩阵。

由于
$$x^{T}Ax = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{l=1}^{n} a_{kl} x_{k} x_{l}$$
,

故利用独立性基本假设可求出行偏导向量 $\frac{\partial x^{\mathrm{T}} A x}{\partial x^{\mathrm{T}}}$ 的第 i 个分量为

$$\left[\frac{\partial \mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}}{\partial \mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{T}}}\right]_{i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{l=1}^{n} a_{kl} x_{k} x_{l} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} x_{k} a_{ki} + \sum_{l=1}^{n} x_{l} a_{il}$$

今 $F(X) = X \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, 则直接计算偏导得 示例

$$\frac{\partial f_{kl}}{\partial x_{ij}} = \frac{\partial x_{kl}}{\partial x_{ij}} = \delta_{lj} \delta_{ki}$$

于是得 Jacobian 矩阵

$$D_{X}X = I_{n} \otimes I_{m} = I_{mn} \in \mathbb{R}^{mn \times mn} \quad \longleftarrow \quad D_{X}F(X) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\partial \operatorname{vec}(F(X))}{\partial (\operatorname{vec}X)^{\mathrm{T}}}$$

矩阵微分用符号 dX 表示

标量函数 tr(U)的微分

$$d[tr(\mathbf{U})] = d\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} u_{ii}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} du_{ii} = tr(d\mathbf{U})$$

矩阵的迹的微分等于矩阵微分的迹

矩阵乘积UV的微分矩阵

$$d(UV) = (dU)V + U(dV)$$

标量函数f(x), 变元向量 $x=[x_1,x_2,\cdots x_m]^T \in R^m$

微分法则的向量形式

$$df(x) = \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_1} dx_1 + \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_2} dx_2 + \dots + \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_m} dx_m$$

$$= \left[\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_m} \right] \begin{bmatrix} dx_1 \\ \vdots \\ dx_m \end{bmatrix}$$
 标量函数对向量的导数
$$= \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x^T} dx = \text{tr}(A dx)$$

标量函数f(X), 变元矩阵 $X \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

$$\mathrm{d}f(X) = tr(AdX)$$

→ A: Jacobian矩阵

标量函数的Jacobian矩阵辨识

$$df(x) = tr(Adx) \iff D_x f(x) = \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x^{T}} = A$$

$$df(X) = tr(AdX) \iff D_X f(X) = \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^{T}} = A$$

$$D_X f(X) = \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^{T}} = A \iff \nabla_X f(X) = A^{T}$$

习题1: 利用矩阵微分证明二次型函数 $f(x)=x^{T}Ax$ 变元向量 x 的梯度向量

$$\nabla_x (x^T A x) = (A^T + A) x$$

习题2: 利用Jacobian矩阵辨识,求包含逆矩阵的迹函数 ${
m tr}ig(AX^{-1}ig)$ 的梯度矩阵

示例 已知
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial Y}$$
 和 $Y = AXB$, 求 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial X}$?

$$\mathbf{P} df = \mathbf{tr} \left[\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{Y}} \right)^{\mathrm{T}} d\mathbf{Y} \right] = \mathbf{tr} \left[\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{Y}} \right)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{A} d\mathbf{X} \mathbf{B} \right] = \mathbf{tr} \left[\mathbf{B} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{Y}} \right)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{A} d\mathbf{X} \right]$$

$$= \mathbf{tr} \left[\left(\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{Y}} \mathbf{B}^{\mathrm{T}} \right)^{\mathrm{T}} d\mathbf{X} \right],$$

迹的性质:交换顺序

得
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{y}} \mathbf{B}^{\mathrm{T}}$$
。

示例 已知
$$f = a^{T}Xb$$
, 求 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial X}$?

$$\mathbf{f} = \mathbf{d}a^{T}Xb + a^{T}\mathbf{d}Xb + a^{T}X\mathbf{d}b = \mathbf{tr}[a^{T}\mathbf{d}Xb]$$

$$\mathbf{f} = \mathbf{d}a^{T}Xb + a^{T}\mathbf{d}Xb + a^{T}X\mathbf{d}xb = \mathbf{tr}[a^{T}\mathbf{d}xb]$$

$$\mathbf{f} = \mathbf{f} = \mathbf$$

笔记 上述两个例子反复应用了 tr(AB) = tr(BA) (AB 和 BA 特征值相同)。

示例 已知
$$f = \operatorname{tr}[X^{T}SX]$$
 , 求 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial X}$?

解
$$df = \operatorname{tr}[d(X^{T})SX] + \operatorname{tr}[X^{T}SdX] = \operatorname{tr}[(dX)^{T}SX] + \operatorname{tr}[X^{T}SdX]$$

= $\operatorname{tr}[(SX)^{T}dX] + \operatorname{tr}[X^{T}SdX] = \operatorname{tr}[2(SX)^{T}dX]$, 得 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial X} = 2SX$ 。

示例 已知
$$f = \|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}\|_2^2$$
 (实数域) ,求 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{x}}$?

解
$$df = d[(Ax - b)^{T}(Ax - b)] = d(Ax)^{T}(Ax - b) + (Ax - b)^{T}Adx$$

 $= (Ax - b)^{T}Adx + (Ax - b)^{T}Adx = tr[2(A^{T}Ax - A^{T}b)^{T}dX],$
得 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2A^{T}Ax - 2A^{T}b.$

Hessian矩阵

定义 假设有一实值函数 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$, 如果 f 的所有二阶偏导数都 存在并在定义域内连续,那么函数 f 的海森矩阵 (Hessian matrix

$$[\mathbf{H}f(\mathbf{x})]_{i,j} = \left[\frac{\partial^2 f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x} \partial \mathbf{x}^T}\right]_{i,j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left[\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_j}\right]$$

$$\boldsymbol{H}[f(\boldsymbol{x})] = \frac{\partial^2 f(\boldsymbol{x})}{\partial \boldsymbol{x} \partial \boldsymbol{x}^T} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_m \partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_m \partial x_m} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$$
示例 $f = \boldsymbol{x}^2 - \boldsymbol{y}^2$, $\boldsymbol{H}_f = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ 。

示例
$$f = x^2 - y^2$$
, $H_f = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

第三章习题

见学在浙大 作业版块 Homework2

10.13 交