



04年11月15日 系2工

行列の転置

← 行列の転置は、 \vec{v} の成分を v_1, \dots, v_n とする。

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\alpha} & a & \\ \boxed{\beta} & b & \\ \boxed{\gamma} & c & \end{pmatrix} \rightsquigarrow {}^t A = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\alpha} & \boxed{\beta} & \boxed{\gamma} \\ a & b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} 1 \times 3 \\ 3 \times 1 \end{matrix}$$

0° $\vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\begin{aligned} (\vec{x}, \vec{y}) &= {}^t \vec{x} \vec{y} \\ &= (x_1, \dots, x_n) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (y_1, \dots, y_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

1° ${}^t({}^t A) = A$

2° $A: m \times n, B: n \times l \rightsquigarrow AB: m \times l$

$$AB = A(\underbrace{\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_l}_{l \times 1}) \overset{\vec{e}_j \in \mathbb{R}^n}{\rightsquigarrow} = (\underbrace{A\vec{e}_1, \dots, A\vec{e}_l}_{l \times 1}) \overset{m \times 1}{\rightsquigarrow}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} &= (\vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \boxed{x_1 \vec{a}_1 + x_2 \vec{a}_2 + \dots + x_n \vec{a}_n} \\ &\quad \underbrace{(\vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_n)}_{n \times 1} \quad \overset{\uparrow}{\mathbb{R}^m} \end{aligned}$$

$$A: m \times n \quad B: n \times l \rightarrow AB: m \times l \rightarrow {}^t(AB)$$

$l \times m$

$$\downarrow {}^tB \quad l \times n, {}^tA \quad n \times m \rightarrow {}^tB {}^tA \quad l \times m$$

Claim ${}^tB {}^tA = {}^t(AB)$

(i.e. in \mathbb{R})

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ \vdots \\ a_{1m} \end{pmatrix}_i, \quad B = (\vec{e}_1 \mid \cdots \mid \vec{e}_l)_j$$

$$AB \text{ a } i \text{ s } j \text{ entry} = a_{1i} \vec{e}_j$$

$${}^t(AB) \text{ a } j \text{ s } i \text{ entry} = a_{1i} \vec{e}_j$$

$${}^tB {}^tA = \begin{pmatrix} {}^t\vec{e}_1 \\ {}^t\vec{e}_2 \\ \vdots \\ {}^t\vec{e}_l \end{pmatrix}_j \begin{pmatrix} {}^ta_{11} & {}^ta_{12} & \cdots & {}^ta_{1m} \end{pmatrix}_i$$

$$C = (c_{ij})$$

$${}^tC = (c_{ji})$$

$$\rightarrow j \text{ s } i \text{ entry} = {}^t\vec{e}_j \cdot {}^t\vec{a}_i = a_{1i} \vec{e}_j$$

1.7.12 ${}^t A$.

$$A: m \times n \quad \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \overbrace{(\vec{a}_1 \dots \vec{a}_n)}^{n \times 1} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

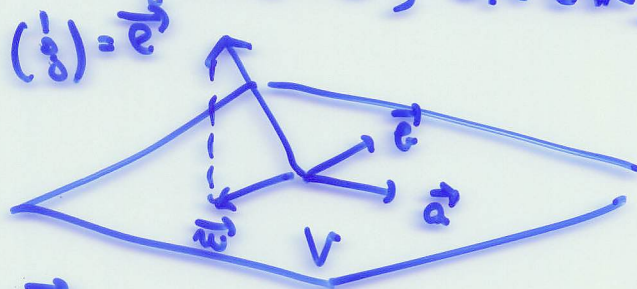
$$= \underbrace{x_1 \vec{a}_1 + \dots + x_n \vec{a}_n}_{m \times 1} \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$\vec{a}_j \in \mathbb{R}^m$

定義 $(A \vec{x}, \vec{y}) = (\vec{x}, {}^t A \vec{y})$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m \\ {}^t A: n \times m \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow {}^t A \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad V = \{ s\vec{a} + t\vec{b}; s, t \in \mathbb{R} \}$$



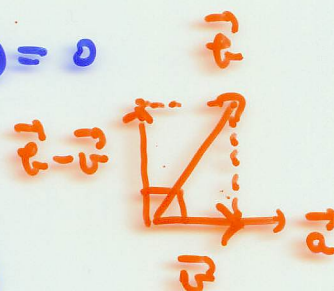
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{w} \in V \\ (\vec{e}_1 - \vec{w}) \perp V \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\exists \text{ 且 } \vec{w} \quad (\text{即 } \vec{e}_1 \text{ 在 } V \text{ 上的正交投影})$$

$$\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2: V \text{ 的正交基底.}$$

$$\|\vec{p}_1\| = \|\vec{p}_2\| = 1, (\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2) = 0$$

$$\vec{w} = (\vec{p}_1, \vec{e}_1) \vec{p}_1 + (\vec{p}_2, \vec{e}_1) \vec{p}_2$$



$$V = \{ s\vec{a} + t\vec{e}, s, t \in \mathbb{R} \} \quad A = (\vec{a} \ \vec{e}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{e} - \vec{w} \perp V \\ \vec{w} \in V \end{cases} \iff (\vec{e} - \vec{w}, \vec{v}) = 0 \quad (\forall \vec{v} \in V)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{w} &= s\vec{a} + t\vec{e} \\ &= (\vec{a} \ \vec{e}) \begin{pmatrix} s \\ t \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v} &= \alpha\vec{a} + \beta\vec{e} \\ &= (\vec{a} \ \vec{e}) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$(\vec{e} - A \begin{pmatrix} s \\ t \end{pmatrix}, A \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}) = 0 \quad (\forall \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix})$$

$$({}^t A \vec{e} - {}^t A A \begin{pmatrix} s \\ t \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix})$$

これは 0 であるから

$$(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = 0 \quad (\forall \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n) \\ \implies \vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

$${}^t A A \begin{pmatrix} s \\ t \end{pmatrix} = {}^t A \vec{e} \quad \text{正則行列式.}$$

$${}^t A A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det({}^t A A) = 10 - 1 = 9 \neq 0$$

$${}^t A A: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} s \\ t \end{pmatrix} = ({}^t A A)^{-1} {}^t A \vec{e}$$

$$\vec{w} = s\vec{a} + t\vec{e} \text{ の正射影.}$$

$$A = (\vec{a} \ \vec{b})$$

$$\begin{aligned} {}^tAA &= \begin{pmatrix} {}^t\vec{a} \\ {}^t\vec{b} \end{pmatrix} (\vec{a} \ \vec{b}) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} {}^t\vec{a} \vec{a} & {}^t\vec{a} \vec{b} \\ {}^t\vec{b} \vec{a} & {}^t\vec{b} \vec{b} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \|\vec{a}\|^2 & (\vec{a}, \vec{b}) \\ (\vec{b}, \vec{a}) & \|\vec{b}\|^2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

A の逆行列は存在しない

z	y	x
z ₁	y ₁	x ₁
z ₂	y ₂	x ₂
⋮	⋮	⋮
z _n	y _n	x _n

モデル

$$z = ax + by + c$$

↑ ↑
目的変数 説明変数

z_i : 観測値

ax_i + by_i + c : 理論値

δ_i := z_i - ax_i - by_i - c 誤差

$$\overline{\delta} = 0, \quad V(\delta) : \text{分散}$$

$$= \overline{z} - a\overline{x} - b\overline{y} - c$$

$$\overline{z} = a\overline{x} + b\overline{y} + c$$

$$V(\delta) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\delta_i - \overline{\delta})^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ (z_i - \overline{z}) - a(x_i - \overline{x}) - b(y_i - \overline{y}) \right\}^2$$

$$= \| \vec{z} - a\vec{x} - b\vec{y} \|^2$$

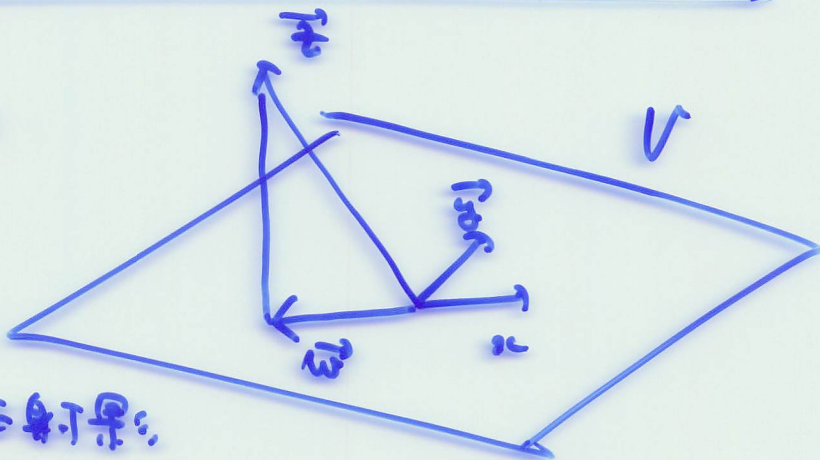
$$\vec{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - \bar{x} \\ \vdots \\ x_n - \bar{x} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 - \bar{y} \\ \vdots \\ y_n - \bar{y} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{z} = \dots$$

$$\|\vec{z} - a\vec{x} - b\vec{y}\|$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \|\vec{z}\|$$

$$\vec{z} = a\vec{x} + b\vec{y}$$

$$\vec{z} \in V \wedge \vec{z} \perp V^\perp$$



$$A = (\vec{x} \vec{y})$$

$$(\vec{z} - A \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}, A \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}) = 0 \quad \text{for all } \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\vec{z} - A \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}, A \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}) = 0$$

$$\vec{z} - A \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \perp A \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{for all } \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T \vec{z}$$

$$\vec{z} \in V$$

$$A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} \|\vec{x}\|^2 & (\vec{x}, \vec{y}) \\ (\vec{y}, \vec{x}) & \|\vec{y}\|^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} V(x) & \sigma_{xy} \\ \sigma_{xy} & V(y) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \vec{x} \\ \vec{y} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{x} & \vec{y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{x} \vec{x}^T & \vec{x} \vec{y}^T \\ \vec{y} \vec{x}^T & \vec{y} \vec{y}^T \end{pmatrix}$$

2.12

直線の方程式.

2次元の直線の方程式は2つの基底ベクトルで表す.

2次元の直線 \rightarrow 基底ベクトル \vec{a}, \vec{b} の線形結合

基底ベクトル \vec{a}, \vec{b} の線形結合.

$$I \quad \vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ とする.}$$

$$V = \{ s\vec{a} + t\vec{b}; s, t \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$\vec{e} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ の V への正射影の方程式

2次元の直線

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{D} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(D = ad - bc \neq 0)$$