

本征正交分解

① 解空间

$$V \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times k}$$

$$V^T V = I_k$$

$$J(\Pi_{v,v}) = \int_0^T \|u(t) - \Pi_{v,v} u(t)\|_2^2 dt$$

$$= \int u^T(t) u(t) - u^T(t) V V^T u(t) dt$$

$$= \text{tr}[\hat{K}] - \text{tr}[V^T \hat{K} V]$$

$$\max_{V \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times k}, V^T V = I_k} \text{tr}[V^T \hat{K} V] \quad \hat{K} = Q^T \Sigma Q \quad (\hat{K} Q^T = Q^T \Sigma)$$

$$= \max_{U \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times k}, U^T U = I_k} \text{tr}[U^T \Sigma U] \quad (U = QV)$$

$$Q^T = [\hat{\phi}_1, \hat{\phi}_2, \dots, \hat{\phi}_N]$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & \dots & u_{1k} \\ u_{21} & u_{22} & \dots & u_{2k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ u_{N1} & u_{N2} & \dots & u_{Nk} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U^T \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 u_{11} & \lambda_2 u_{21} & \dots & \lambda_N u_{N1} \\ \lambda_1 u_{12} & \lambda_2 u_{22} & \dots & \lambda_N u_{N2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \lambda_1 u_{1k} & \lambda_2 u_{2k} & \dots & \lambda_N u_{Nk} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i u_{ij}^2$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{i=1}^N u_{ij}^2 \leq 1$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^k u_{ij}^2 \right)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^k u_{ij}^2 = k$$

$$\leq \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i$$

当且仅当

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{U} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 取等}$$

$$V = Q^T U = \text{span} \{ \hat{\phi}_1, \dots, \hat{\phi}_k \}$$

② 求解特征值问题

$$K = SS^T \quad R = S^T S$$

K 的非零特征值

$$K\phi = \lambda\phi \quad (\phi^T\phi = 1)$$

$$SS^T\phi = \lambda\phi$$

$$S^T S S^T\phi = \lambda S^T\phi$$

$\Rightarrow (\lambda, \frac{S^T\phi}{\sqrt{\lambda}}$ 是 R 的特征值、特征向量对
 $\sqrt{\lambda}$ 归一化

R 的非零特征值

$$R\psi = \lambda\psi \quad (\psi^T\psi = 1)$$

$$S^T S \psi = \lambda\psi$$

$$SS^T S \psi = \lambda S \psi$$

$\Rightarrow (\lambda, \frac{S\psi}{\sqrt{\lambda}}$ 是 K 的特征值特征向量对
 $\sqrt{\lambda}$ 归一化

③ 降阶模型维度选取

$$\varepsilon_{v\perp}(t) = (I - \pi_{v,v}) u(t)$$

$$\varepsilon_{v\perp}(t_i) = (I - \pi_{v,v}) u(t_i)$$

$$\|E_{V_L}(t_1) E_{V_L}(t_2) \cdots E_{V_L}(t_{N_{\text{snap}}})\|_F$$

$$= \|(I - \Pi_{V,V}) S\|_F$$

$$= \|S - VV^T S\|_F \quad S = U_r \Sigma_r V_r^T$$

$$= \|U_r \Sigma_r V_r^T - U_r \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{r,k} & \\ & 0 \end{bmatrix} V_r^T\|_F \quad U_r = \begin{bmatrix} V & V_c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \sqrt{\beta_{k+1}^2 + \beta_{k+2}^2 \cdots \beta_N^2}$$

$$\|U_r \Sigma V_r^T\|_F^2 = \text{tr}(V_r \Sigma U_r^T U_r \Sigma V_r^T)$$

$$= \text{tr}(V_r \Sigma^2 V_r^T)$$

$$= \text{tr}(\Sigma^2)$$

使用 $\text{tr}(AB^T) = \text{tr}(B^T A)$ 其中 $A, B \in \mathbb{N}^{n \times m}$

$$= \sum_i a_{ij} b_{ij}$$

$$\|U(t_1) U(t_2) \cdots U(t_{N_{\text{snap}}})\|_F^2$$

$$= \|S\|_F^2$$

$$= \sqrt{b_1^2 + b_2^2 \cdots + b_{N_{\text{snap}}}^2}$$

条件数:

$$\text{矩阵范数: } \|A\| = \max_x \frac{\|Ax\|}{\|x\|}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\|A^{-1}\| &= \max_y \frac{\|A^{-1}y\|}{\|y\|} = \max_x \frac{\|x\|}{\|Ax\|} \\ &= 1 / \min_x \frac{\|Ax\|}{\|x\|}\end{aligned}$$

矩阵条件数 $k(A) = \|A\| \cdot \|A^{-1}\|$, 描述了矩阵 A 对向量的拉伸能力和压缩能力, $k(A)$ 越大, 向量在变换后越可能变化得越多。

$$Ax = b \quad A(x + \delta x) = b + \delta b$$

$$\Rightarrow A\delta x = \delta b$$

$$\|A\| \geq \frac{\|A\delta x\|}{\|\delta x\|} = \frac{\|\delta b\|}{\|\delta x\|}$$

$$\|A^{-1}\| \geq \frac{\|A^{-1}\delta b\|}{\|\delta b\|} = \frac{\|x\|}{\|\delta b\|}$$

$$k(A) \geq \frac{\|\delta b\|}{\|\delta x\|} \cdot \frac{\|x\|}{\|\delta b\|} \quad \frac{\|\delta x\|}{\|x\|} \geq \frac{1}{k(A)} \frac{\|\delta b\|}{\|\delta b\|}$$

同理:

$$\|A^{-1}\| \geq \frac{\|A^{-1} \delta b\|}{\|\delta b\|} = \frac{\|\delta x\|}{\|\delta b\|}$$

$$\|A\| \geq \frac{\|Ax\|}{\|x\|} = \frac{\|b\|}{\|x\|}$$

$$k(A) \geq \frac{\|\delta x\|}{\|x\|} \frac{\|b\|}{\|\delta b\|} \frac{\|\delta x\|}{\|x\|} \leq k(A) \frac{\|\delta b\|}{\|b\|}$$

$k(A)$ 唯一决定了线性方程的解 x 受 b 的噪音的影响程度, $k(A)$ 越大, 结果越受影响。

$$\max \frac{\|Ax\|_2}{\|x\|_2} = \max \frac{x^T A^T A x}{x^T x} = \sigma_{\max}(A)$$

$$\min \frac{\|Ax\|}{\|x\|} = \min \frac{x^T A^T A x}{x^T x} = \sigma_{\min}(A)$$

奇异值分解:

$$A = \begin{matrix} N \times N & N \times M & M \times M \\ \boxed{U} & \boxed{\begin{matrix} \sigma_1 \\ \sigma_2 \\ \dots \\ \sigma_m \\ \Sigma \end{matrix}} & \boxed{V^T} \end{matrix}$$

$$= \begin{matrix} \boxed{U_r} & \boxed{\Sigma_r} & \boxed{V_r^T} \end{matrix}$$

$$A = \sum \sigma_i U_i V_i^T$$

$$A^T A = V_r \Sigma_r^2 V_r^T$$

$$A A^T = U_r \Sigma_r^2 U_r^T$$