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Chapter 1

Matrix Calculus

A few basic rules for matrix calculus are given below. Denote:

$\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}$	matrices
\mathbf{A}^T	transpose of matrix \mathbf{A}
\mathbf{A}^{-1}	inverse of matrix \mathbf{A}
\mathbf{b}	vector
\mathbf{x}	a vector $[x_1 \ x_2 \ \dots x_n]^T$
\mathbf{y}	a vector $[y_1 \ y_2 \ \dots y_m]^T$

1.1 Transpose and inverse

$$(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})^T = \mathbf{A}^T + \mathbf{B}^T \quad (1.1)$$

$$(\mathbf{AB})^T = \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{A}^T \quad (1.2)$$

$$(\mathbf{ABC}\dots)^T = \dots \mathbf{C}^T \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{A}^T \quad (1.3)$$

$$(\mathbf{AB})^{-1} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{B}^{-1} \quad (1.4)$$

$$(\mathbf{ABC}\dots)^{-1} = \dots \mathbf{C}^{-1} \mathbf{B}^{-1} \mathbf{A}^{-1} \quad (1.5)$$

$$(\mathbf{A}^T)^{-1} = (\mathbf{A}^{-1})^T \quad (1.6)$$

1.2 Matrix differentiation

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{Ax}) = \mathbf{A}^T \quad (1.7)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{A} \quad (1.8)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{A}^T + \mathbf{A}) \mathbf{x} \quad (1.9)$$

If \mathbf{A} is symmetric, $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}^T$, and:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}) = 2\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} \quad (1.10)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}) = 2\mathbf{x} \quad (1.11)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}) = 2\mathbf{x} \quad (1.12)$$

If \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} are $n \times 1$ and $m \times 1$ constant vectors and \mathbf{A} is an $n \times m$ matrix:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{A}} (\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{y}) = \mathbf{x} \mathbf{y}^T \quad (1.13)$$

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