

Chapter 4. Matrix Decomposition.

- Matrix를 대표하는 여러 가지 실수로 나타내는 방법 : Determinant, trace, eigenvalue, eigenvector
- Matrix를 공여 형태인 표현 \Rightarrow matrix가 가지고 있는 특성을 잘 이해할 수 있음.

ex) Cholesky decomposition, Matrix diagonalization, Singular value decomposition
(singular matrix에서만 적용) (모든 matrix에서 적용)

Determinant.

• Square matrix에서만 적용. \Rightarrow (Matrix A mapping 실수.)

- $\det(A)$ or $|A|$

- A 는 invertible $\iff \det(A) \neq 0 \iff \text{rk}(A) = n$ ($A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$)

- Triangular matrix (x) $\Rightarrow \det(x) = \prod_{i=1}^n T_{ii}$ (diagonal element를 다 곱한 값)

- Properties

① $\det(AB) = \det(A) \det(B)$

② $\det(A) = \det(A^T)$

③ $\det(A^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det(A)}$

④ Similarity $\Rightarrow B = PAP^{-1} \therefore \det(B) = \det(A)$

⑤ $\det(\lambda A) = \det(A) \times \lambda^n$

⑥ row or column에서 2개 값을 더할 때 $\det(A)$ 의 부호가 바뀐다.

Trace

- Square matrix에서만 적용.

- $\text{tr}(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii}$ (diagonal element를 다 더한 값)

- properties ① $\text{tr}(A+B) = \text{tr}(A) + \text{tr}(B)$

② $\text{tr}(\alpha A) = \alpha \text{tr}(A)$

③ $\text{tr}(I_n) = n$

④ $\text{tr}(AB) = \text{tr}(BA)$

Characteristic polynomial

$\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, square matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

$$p_A(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I)$$

$$= c_0 + c_1 \lambda + c_2 \lambda^2 \dots c_{n-1} \lambda^{n-1} + (-1)^n \lambda^n$$

$$\begin{cases} c_0 = \det(A) \\ c_{n-1} = (-1)^{n-1} \text{tr}(A) \end{cases}$$

◦ Eigenvalue and Eigenvector

$$A\mathbf{z} = \lambda\mathbf{z} \quad (A: \text{square matrix}, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}: \text{eigenvalue of } A, \mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^n / \{0\}: \text{eigenvector})$$

$$\Rightarrow (A - \lambda I)\mathbf{z} = 0$$

→ free variable이 존재해야함. \Rightarrow solution이 0 (zero vector) 이외에 존재해야한다

$$\Rightarrow \text{rk}(A - \lambda I) \neq n \iff \det(A - \lambda I) = 0.$$

$$P_A(\lambda)$$

◦ Eigenspace and eigenspectrum

Eigenspace: A 의 모든 Eigenvector들이 span하여, Eigenvector들로 만들어진 subspace
 Eigenspectrum: A 의 모든 eigenvalue들의 집합.

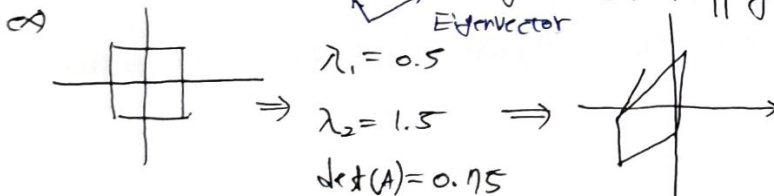
◦ Algebraic multiplicity : $P_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2) \dots (\lambda - \lambda_n)$

$$= (\lambda - \lambda_1)^2 (\lambda - \lambda_3) \dots (\lambda - \lambda_n)$$

↪ 첫중복인거 나타냄.

◦ Geometric multiplicity : Dimensionality of the eigenspace.

◦ Geometric Intuition Using linear mapping in \mathbb{R}^2 of Eigenvalue and Eigenvector



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

넓이는 0.75배됨! / Eigenvector에 따라 ~~모름~~ 바뀜.

◦ Spectral theorem

A : symmetric \rightarrow A 의 eigenvector들끼리 구성하는 orthonormal basis 존재.
 eigenvalue : Real (실수)

◦ determinant \rightarrow eigenvalue의 곱.

Trace \rightarrow eigenvalue의 합.

• Cholesky decomposition.

- symmetric, positive definite matrices 에 적용
($x^T Ax > 0 \quad x \neq 0$)

- $A = LL^T$, L is Cholesky factor (각 matrix에 unique함)

• Eigendecomposition and Diagonalization.

similarity $\Rightarrow B = P^{-1}AP$.

└ Diagonalizability : A is diagonalizable \leftarrow diagonal matrix와 similar.

동일한 linear mapping을 서로 다른 basis에 대해 표현 = similar : $D = P^{-1}AP$.

A, D 가 similar $\longleftrightarrow A, D$ 동일한 linear mapping을 표현하는 matrix
But basis가 다른것.

(P : eigenvector들이 들어가 있음 (각각 vector들이 모두 linearly independent 해야 한다)
└ D : eigenvalue가 들어가 있음.

◦ Singular Value decomposition.

모든 matrix에 적용가능하다.

$$A = U \Sigma V^T \quad (A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}) \quad (\text{이에 } \sigma_{ii} \text{를 singular value라 부름})$$

→ rank의 개수만큼 존재

→ 순서대로 보았을 때 unique.

◦ Construction SVD.

$$A \rightarrow A^T A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, \text{ positive semidefinite matrix} \\ (x^T A^T A x \geq 0 \text{ for } x \neq 0)$$

$$A^T A = P D P^T$$

$$= (U \Sigma V^T)^T (U \Sigma V^T) = V \Sigma^T \Sigma V^T$$

$$\text{∴ } V^T = P^T$$

위와 과정을 $A A^T$ 에 했을 때

$$U = S$$