14/15/3 2019

EIGENVALUE DECOMPOSITION (Octoger Agristimas)

Denklem Sistemi

$$y_1(t+1) = -y_1(t) - 1.5 y_2(t)$$

$$y_2(t+1) = 0.5 y_1(t) + y_2(t)$$

Katsaylor

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1.5 \\ 0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \overline{y}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} y_1(t) \\ y_2(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

Gozum dinerisi

y1(t)=x1.
$$\lambda^{t}$$
 \Rightarrow $y1(t+1)=x1. λ^{t+1} λ , $x1$, $x2 \in \mathbb{R}$

y1(t)=x1. λ^{t} \Rightarrow $y1(t+1)=x2. $\lambda^{t+1}$$$

$$y_1(t) = x_1 \cdot \lambda = y_1(t+1) = x_2 \cdot \lambda^{t+1}$$

 $y_2(t) = x_2 \cdot \lambda^{t} = y_2(t+1) = x_2 \cdot \lambda^{t+1}$

Denklende yerne yazorsak

Senttemac
$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 & \alpha & \pm \pm 1 \\ x_2 & \alpha & \pm \pm 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & \pm 1 \\ x_2 & \alpha & \pm \pm 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1.5 \\ 0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \alpha^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$A.\overline{x} = A.\overline{x}$$

A matrisini korakti

Bir vektörű eigenvektőrk Gorporsak sonua ogni gånde bir vekt

$$A.\overline{X} = \lambda.\overline{X}$$

 $A.\overline{X} - \lambda.\overline{X} = \overline{D}$

$$\Rightarrow (A_{m\times n} - \lambda I_{m\times m}) \times m \times 1 = O_{m\times 1}$$

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

$$X_A(\lambda) = \det(\lambda 1 - 1)$$

 $X_A(\lambda) = 0$ Polinom dentiemnin adzümü λ ları verir.

Here bit eigenvalue consilik bit eigenvektör vordit.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1.5 \\ 0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1.5 \\ -0.5 & 2-1 \end{bmatrix} = (2+1)(2-1) - 1.5(-0.5)$$

$$XA(2) = 2^2 - 1 + 0.75$$

$$XA(3) = 2^2 - 1 + 0.75$$

$$XA(3) = 2^2 - 0.25 = 0$$

$$A^2 = 0.25 = 0.25$$

$$A^2 = 0.25$$

$$A^2 = 0.25 = 0.25$$

$$A^2 = 0.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1.5 \\ 0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - 0.5 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1.5 & -1.5 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \times 1 = \begin{bmatrix} \times 11 \\ \times 12 \end{bmatrix}$$
 olsun diyelim.

$$\Rightarrow (-1.5) \times 11 - 1.5 \times 12 = 0 \qquad \times 11 = -\times 12$$

$$(0.5) \times 11 + 0.5 \times 12 = 0 \qquad \boxed{\times 11 = \alpha \mid [\times 12 = -\alpha]} \quad \text{ols un digoruz}.$$

$$\overline{\times}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ -\alpha \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{$\times \in \mathbb{R}$ eigenvek+br ise}$$

$$||x_1||^2 = 1 = x_1^{T} \cdot x_1$$

$$= [\alpha - \alpha][\alpha] = \alpha^2 + \alpha^2 = 2\alpha^2$$

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$$= \alpha^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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7=0.5 IGIN X1'1 bulduk

$$\begin{array}{lll} \lambda_{2}=-0.5 & \text{Id} & \overline{\chi}_{2}=\begin{bmatrix} \chi_{21} \\ \chi_{22} \end{bmatrix} & \text{yl buladim} \\ A.\overline{\chi}_{2}=\lambda_{2}.\overline{\chi}_{2} \\ & \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1.5 \\ 0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \chi_{21} \\ \chi_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ & -0.5 \times 2.1 - (1.5) \times 2.2 = 0 \\ 0.5 \times 2.1 + (1.5) \times 2.2 = 0 \end{pmatrix} & \chi_{21}=-3 \times 2.2 \\ & \chi_{22}=\alpha=\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \\ & \chi_{21}=-3\alpha=\frac{-3}{\sqrt{10}} \\ & \chi_{21}=-3\alpha=$$

 $C_1 = C_2 = C_3 - \dots = C_m = 0$

Jonel: 21=0.5 2=-0.5 $\overline{X}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{12} \\ -\frac{1}{12} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \overline{X}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{10} \\ \frac{1}{10} \end{bmatrix}$ C1=C2=O lain sogianir $C_{1}\left[\frac{1}{12}\right] + C_{2}\left[\frac{3}{10}\right] = \begin{bmatrix}0\\0\end{bmatrix}$ Matrisin Kösegenlestirilmesi AER mxm Eigen Value denklem $A.\overline{X_{i}} = \gamma_{i}.\overline{X_{i}}$ i = 1,2,3,...m $A. \times 1 = \lambda_1. \overline{\times}_1$ A. X2 = 72. X2 $\Rightarrow A \begin{bmatrix} \overline{x}_1 & \overline{x}_2 & \dots & \overline{x}_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \overline{x}_1 & \overline{x}_2 & \dots & \overline{x}_m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \overline{x}_1 & \overline{x}_2 & \dots & \overline{x}_m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \overline{x}_1 & \overline{x}_2 & \dots & \overline{x}_m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \overline{x}_1 & \overline{x}_2 & \dots & \overline{x}_m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \overline{x}_1 & \overline{x}_2 & \dots & \overline{x}_m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \overline{x}_1 & \overline{x}_2 & \dots & \overline{x}_m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \overline{x}_1 & \overline{x}_2 & \dots & \overline{x}_m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \overline{x}_1 & \overline{x}_2 & \dots & \overline{x}_m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \overline{x}_1 & \overline{x}_2 & \dots & \overline{x}_m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \overline{x}_1 & \overline{x}_2 & \dots & \overline{x}_m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 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$$S = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 = x_2 = -x_m \end{bmatrix} \text{ olusturation matrix}$$

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$$A.S = S.A$$

$$\Rightarrow A = S \wedge S^{-1}$$

NOT: Bir matisin d'adeger ve d'avektorierini billic isek matrisin kendisir olustura b11112. yalnız tüm a degerik birbirinden forkli ise Ornek:

 $\lambda = 0.5 \qquad \overline{X}_1 = \begin{vmatrix} \overline{1} \\ \overline{1} \end{vmatrix}$

 $\lambda_2 = -0.5$ $\overline{\lambda}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \end{bmatrix}$ verilen A matrisini.

eigenvalue ve elgenvektörű

A= SAST

 $A = S \wedge S^{-1}$

 $A.S = S.\Lambda$ Bir matrisin eigenvektörleri $S^{-1}.A.S = \Lambda$ A bulunabilin

An in Hesaplanmasi

 $A^2 = (S \wedge S^{-1})(S \wedge S^{-1}) = S \wedge^2 S^{-1}$

 $\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_m \end{bmatrix} \qquad \Lambda^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & m & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & m \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda^{-1} & S \cdot \Lambda^{-1} & S \cdot \Lambda^{-1} \\ 0 & \lambda_m & M \end{bmatrix}$

matrisin fonksiyonu $f(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f(i)t^{k} = f(1) \cdot t + f(1) \cdot t^{k}$

verlien AER mxm IGIN $f(A) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} f(i) \cdot A^{i} = \sum_{i=1}^{k} f(i) \cdot S \wedge S^{i} \cdot S^{-1}$ $= S(2f(i) \wedge i) S^{-1}$

 $e^{A} = S\left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} A^{i}\right) S^{-1} \Rightarrow e^{A} = Se^{A} S^{-1}$ et = 2 ti

 $=1+t+\frac{t^2}{21}+\frac{t^3}{31}$

EIGENDECOMPOSITION LYGULAMALARI

Karhunen - Loeve Expansion:

X mx1 sifir-ortalamali (zero mean) random vektör olarak verilsin.

kovargans matrisi R = E { XXH}

R'yi eigendecomposition yaptiğimizi varsayarsak, R= U/UH

U= [U, U2 · · · Um] U; R'nin normalize edilmis eigenveletoria

A= [x x 0] 2: R'nin eigenvalue's1. U.UH=I

> $\overline{y} = U^{\dagger} \cdot \overline{x}$ > \overline{y} sifir-ortalamali random vektor

E { 9 9 4 3 = E { U + X X + U } = U + E { X X + 3 U = UH.U. AUHU = A olur.

> X= U.y olar

=> | x = \(\sum \text{U}_i \ y_i \) > random vektor x'i ortoponal vektorlerin (eigenvektorler)

| i=1 | linear kombinasyonu olarat yozabiliniz.

Bu agilima "Karhunen-Loeve" aqulimi dentr.

Low-Rank Approximation

Bazi durumlarda X vektorenü ((*) 'da verilen] daha az Sayida eigenvektor kullanarak göstermek isteyebiliriz.

X E C

X = KX Burada K mxm boyuttu bir matris ancak

K = \(\sum_{\text{i}} \overline{\pi_{\text{i}}} \overline{\pi_{\text{

 \tilde{X} ile \tilde{X} arasındaki hatayı minimize efnek için $K = \sum_{i=1}^{r} \bar{U}_i \bar{U}_i^H = U I_r U^H I_r = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ Principal COMPONENT METHOD X & Rm zero-mean random vektor ise, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n n tane godern vektoro ise ërneklem kovaryans matrisi $R = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \overline{X}_i \overline{X}_i^T$ (Sample coverionce) R matrisinin eigenvektorleri a, az, ..., am olsun Bunlara Karsilik gelen eigenvalueilar 2, 1/2, ---, 2m.

(ai 19; 7=0 eigenvektorier bribinne ortogonal. 110; 11=1 ottiga X = [X1 X2 ... Xn] data matrisi. J1, = at X; > principal component (elgenveletor ile data veletorin ia Gaspini) Sample-varyans $T_{y_1}^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i,i}^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\bar{a}_i^T x_i)^2$ $= \frac{1}{h-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \overline{a_i} [x_i x_i^{\mathsf{T}} \overline{a_i}] = \overline{a_i} [\frac{1}{h-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^{\mathsf{T}} \overline{x_i}] \overline{a_i}$ $\Rightarrow \overline{a_i} [x_i x_i^{\mathsf{T}} \overline{a_i}] = \overline{a_i} [x_i x_i^{\mathsf{T}} \overline{a_i}] = \lambda_i$ $\Rightarrow R \overline{a} = \lambda_i \overline{a_i}$ $\Rightarrow R \overline{a} = \lambda_i \overline{a_i}$ eigenvalue => Raj=2, a, 1

Benzer sekilde k. principal component

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Bu sekilde bir sinyalin varyansının Goğunluğu r tane principal

komponent tarafından igerilirse, sinyalin kendisi yenire bu

komponent tarafından igerilirse, sinyalin kendisi yenire bu

principal componentlar kullanılabilir.

1 200 data points $\overline{X}_{11}\overline{X}_{21}$ --- , \overline{X}_{200} >200 tane data vektori $\overline{X}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} X_{11} \\ X_{12} \end{bmatrix}$ $R = \frac{1}{200 - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{200} \overline{X_i} \overline{X_i}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 24.1893 & 10.6075 \\ 10.6075 & 6.38059 \end{bmatrix}$ Sample-kovaryans matrisi R'nin eigenvalue ilari $\lambda = 29.1343$ $\lambda_2 = 1.4355$ eigenvektorlen = [0.9064 0.4225] = [-0.4225 0.906] => random vektor X:=[Xi1 Xi2]T iain

L. principal component = y= aTX: = 0.9064 X: +0.4225 X:2 y, -> skaler (1. principal component) y deger X, veletorinen vargagisinin 95% 'in borindirir Birgok istatistiksel immag iain X; veletorinan iyi bir yaklaşımdır.