

# Proof of the SVD

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## Abstract

In this article we give a simple proof of the SVD.

**Theorem 1.** *Let  $V, W$  be finite-dimensional inner product spaces over  $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$  or  $\mathbb{C}$ . Suppose  $X$  is a subspace of  $V$ ,  $Y$  is a subspace of  $W$ , and  $T : X \rightarrow Y$ . Then  $T^* : Y^\perp \rightarrow X^\perp$ .*

**Proof.** Let  $w \in Y^\perp$  be arbitrary. For all  $x \in X$ ,  $(T^* w, x) = (w, Tx) = 0$ . Thus  $T^* w \in X^\perp$ .  $\square$

**Theorem 2.** *Let  $V, W$  be  $n$ -dimensional inner product spaces over  $\mathbb{F}$  and let  $T \in L(V, W)$ . Then there exist orthonormal bases  $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$  of  $V$ ,  $\{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$  of  $W$  and  $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n \geq 0$  such that  $Tv_j = \sigma_j w_j$  for each  $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ . Equivalently, there exist isometries  $J_1 \in L(\mathbb{F}^n, V)$ ,  $J_2 \in L(\mathbb{F}^n, W)$  and diagonal  $D \in M(n, \mathbb{F})$  such that*

$$T = J_2 D J_1^*.$$

**Proof.** We use  $(\cdot, \cdot)$  to denote inner products. Using the definition  $(Tv, w) = (v, T^* w)$  and the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, it is easy to see that

$$\|T\| = \|T^*\| = \sup \{(Tv, w) : v \in V, w \in W, \|v\| = \|w\| = 1\}.$$

By compactness of  $S^1 \times S^1$ , this supremum is actually a maximum. Thus there exist  $v_1 \in V$ ,  $w_1 \in W$  such that  $(Tv_1, w_1) = (v_1, T^* w_1) = \sigma_1$ , with  $\sigma_1 = \|T\|$ . By Cauchy-Schwarz, we must have  $Tv_1 = \sigma_1 w_1$ ,  $T^* w_1 = \sigma_1 v_1$ . Thus  $T^* : \text{span}(w_1) \rightarrow \text{span}(v_1)$ . By theorem (1),  $T : \text{span}(v_1)^\perp \rightarrow \text{span}(w_1)^\perp$ . By induction, there are orthonormal bases  $\{v_2, \dots, v_n\}$  of  $\text{span}(v_1)^\perp$ ,  $\{w_2, \dots, w_n\}$  of  $\text{span}(w_1)^\perp$  and  $\sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_n \geq 0$  such that  $Tv_j = \sigma_j w_j$  for each  $j \in \{2, \dots, n\}$ . Thus  $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$  is an orthonormal basis of  $V$  and  $\{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$  is an orthonormal basis of  $W$  and  $Tv_j = \sigma_j w_j$  for each  $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ .  $\square$