```
import numpy as np
import scipy as sp
from numpy.random import randn
from scipy.linalg import orth
import time
def power method norm(U r, U A r, m):
   b = np.random.rand(m)
    for i in range(10): # set itertation counter of power method to 50
       # calculate the matrix-by-vector product Ab
       b1 = np.dot(U_r, np.dot(U_r.T, b)) - np.dot(U_A_r, np.dot(U_A_r.T, b))
       b2 = np.dot(U r, np.dot(U r.T, b1)) - np.dot(U A r, np.dot(U A r.T, b1))
       # calculate the norm
       b2 norm = np.linalg.norm(b2)
       # re normalize the vector
       b = b2 / b2 norm
   # use Rayleigh quotient | | UrUr - UrUr | ** 2 =
   # (UrUr - UrUr)** 2 's largest eigenvalue
   b1 = np.dot(U_r, np.dot(U_r.T, b)) - np.dot(U_A_r, np.dot(U_A_r.T, b))
   b2 = np.dot(U_r, np.dot(U_r, b1)) - np.dot(U_A_r, np.dot(U_A_r, b1))
   norm err = np.dot(b.T, b2) / (np.dot(b.T, b))
   # UrUr - UrUr 's largest singular value =
   # the sqrt of (UrUr - UrUr)** 2 's eigenvalue
   norm_err = np.sqrt(norm_err)
   return norm err
def random SVM trials(trials, r, eps, m, n, X, Y):
   \# r = 10
   d = 4 * 10 ** (-3)
   d1 = np.array([r - i + 1 for i in range(1, r + 1)]).reshape((r, 1))
   d2 = np.full((m - r, 1), d)
   d = np.vstack((d1, d2))
   D = np.diag(d.reshape(m))
   A = X.dot(D).dot(Y.T)
   Step 2: Compute A's svd, and record the time needed for svd
   A svd start time = time.time()
   U A, D A, V A = sp.linalg.svd(a=A, full matrices=False, lapack driver="gesvd")
   print("---SVD of A: %s seconds ---" % (time.time() - A svd start time))
   Step 3: Get the top r left/right singulars vectors of U A
```

```
U A r = np.zeros((m, r))
V_A_r = np.zeros((r, n))
U A r = U A[:, :r]
V A r = V_A[:r, :].T
1.1.1
Step 4: Compute p for each col Ai/ each row Aj
norm A = np.linalg.norm(A)
norm Ai = np.array([np.linalg.norm(A[:, i]) for i in range(n)])
pi = norm Ai ** 2 / norm A ** 2
norm Aj = np.array([np.linalg.norm(A[j, :]) for j in range(m)])
pj = norm Aj ** 2 / norm A ** 2
sum c = 0
for trial in range(trials):
    for c in range(r, r * 50):
        Step 5: Randomly choose c cols based on pi/ c rows based on pj
        cols = np.random.choice(n, c, p=pi)
        pi c = pi[cols]
        B_{col} = A[:, cols] / np.sqrt(c * pi_c).reshape((1, c))
        rows = np.random.choice(m, c, p=pj)
        pj_c = pj[rows]
        B row = (A[rows, :] / np.sqrt(c * pj c).reshape((c, 1))).T
        Step 6: Compute B col's top r left/B row's top r right singular vectors
        U B col, D B col, V B col = sp.linalg.svd(a=B col, full matrices=False, lapack driver="gesvd")
        U r = U B col[:, :r]
        U B row, D B row, V B row = sp.linalg.svd(a=B row, full matrices=False, lapack driver="gesvd")
        V_r = U_B_{row}[:, :r]
        1.1.1
        Step 7: compute errors of U B col r
                first: compute | | UrUr - UrUr | | ** 2 using power method
                second: take squre root
        1.1.1
        # power method:
        norm Err col = power method norm(U r, U A r, m)
        # power method:
        norm Err row = power method norm(V r, V A r, n)
        1.1.1
```

1.1.1

```
Step 8: compute relative errors of U B col r/V B row r
            relative_norm_Err_col = norm_Err_col
            relative_norm_Err_row = norm_Err_row
            if (relative_norm_Err_col <= eps) and (relative_norm_Err_row <= eps):</pre>
                break
        print(f"r = \{r\}, error \le \{eps\}, iter \{trial\} : c = \{c\}")
        sum_c = sum_c + c
   avg c = sum c / 10
   return avg c
def main():
    Step 1: Create X, Y and D, then compute A
   m = 1000
   n = 100000
   X = orth(randn(m, m))
   Y = orth(randn(n, m))
   r_{list} = [2, 5, 15, 20]
   avg_c_all = np.zeros(4)
    for i in range(4):
        avg c = random SVM trials(10, r list[i], 0.05, m, n, X, Y)
        print(f"When r = {r list[i]} and eps = 0.05, average c = {avg c}.")
        avg c all[i] = avg c
   np.savetxt("avg c all.csv", avg c all, delimiter=",")
if __name__ == "__main__":
   main()
```