

$$\forall \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n : \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} \geq 0,$$

שאלה 1

תהי $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, נתון פירוק ה-SVD הקומפקטי שלה: $A = U_r \Sigma_r V_r^T$. הוכיחו את הטענות הבאות:

1. אם A מוגדרת אי שלילית אז $\forall i = 1, 2, \dots$, מתקיים: $A^i = U_r \Sigma_r^i U_r^T$.
2. אם A לא סינגולרית (כלומר $\text{rank}(A) = n$) אז $A^{-1} = V_r \Sigma_r^{-1} U_r^T$.

(1) A היא דו-כיוונית $\Leftrightarrow \forall \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n : \mathbf{x}^T A \mathbf{x} \geq 0$ ולכפול מתקיים כי גבייז; SVD

הכל $U_r \Sigma_r U_r^T$ ו- $\lambda_i(A) \geq 0, i=1, \dots, n$

כפול, גם מתקיים כי $\Sigma_r = \Sigma_r^T$ ו- $U_r = V_r$ כי A היא סימטרית

$$A^i = \sum_{j=1}^n (U_r \Sigma_r V_r^T)_{j,i} = U_r \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^i & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \sigma_n^i \end{pmatrix} V_r^T = U_r \Sigma_r^i V_r^T$$

↑
פירוק SVD

(2) $\text{rank}(A) = n$ $U_r = U$ $V_r = V$

$$A^{-1} = (A)^{-1} = (U_r \Sigma_r V_r^T)^{-1} = (U \Sigma V^T)^{-1} = (V^T)^{-1} \Sigma^{-1} U^{-1}$$

$$= V \Sigma^{-1} U = V_r \Sigma_r^{-1} U_r$$

↑
פירוק SVD

תהי A מטריצה ממטית $m \times n$ ונתבונן בבעיית האופטימיזציה הבאה:

$$\max_{B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}: \|B\|_2 \leq 1} \text{Tr}(AB^T)$$

נסמן את פירוק ה-SVD הקומפקטי של A : $A = U_r \Sigma_r V_r^T$.

הוכיחו כי הערך האופטימלי של בעיית האופטימיזציה הנ"ל הוא $\text{Tr}(\Sigma_r)$ וכי הוא מתקבל עבור המטריצה $B^* = U_r V_r^T$.

תזכורת: ראינו בתרגיל בית כי עבור $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ מתקיים:

$$\max_{u \in \mathbb{R}^m, v \in \mathbb{R}^n, \|u\|_2 = \|v\|_2 = 1} u^T A v = \sigma_1(A)$$

$$\max_{B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}: \|B\|_2 \leq 1} \text{Tr}(AB^T) = \max_{B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}: \|B\|_2 \leq 1} \text{Tr}(U_r \Sigma_r V_r^T \cdot B^T)$$

$$B^* = U^T V^T \quad \text{בגורן}$$

$$\text{Tr}(A(B^*)^T) = \text{Tr}(U_r \Sigma_r V_r^T U_r^T V_r) = \text{Tr}(U_r \Sigma_r U_r^T) \quad \text{מאחר ש } U_r^T U_r = I$$

$$= \text{Tr}(\Sigma_r)$$

$$\text{Tr}(A \cdot B^T) = \text{Tr}\left(\sum_{i=1}^r \sigma_i(A) \cdot u_i v_i^T \cdot \bar{B}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^r \text{Tr}(\sigma_i(A) u_i v_i^T \bar{B}) =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^r \sigma_i(A) \cdot \text{Tr}(u_i v_i^T \bar{B}) = \sum_{i=1}^r \sigma_i(A) \cdot \text{Tr}(v_i^T \bar{B} \cdot u_i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^r \sigma_i(A) \cdot \sigma_i(\bar{B})$$

$$= \sigma_1(\bar{B}) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^r \sigma_i(A) \leq \sum_{i=1}^r \sigma_i(A) = \text{Tr}(\Sigma_r)$$

כן מכיוון שהגודל הסכימי של Σ_r הוא $\text{Tr}(\Sigma_r)$.

כן קיבלנו כי הערך האופטימלי של $\text{Tr}(\Sigma_r)$ הוא $\text{Tr}(\Sigma_r)$.

$$n=m=2$$

נסתק אל הסט. (3)

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \bar{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$XX^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 2I$$

$$\tilde{X}\tilde{X}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1(\tilde{X}\tilde{X}^T) = 2: \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1^1 \\ u_1^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2u_1^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2u_1^1 \\ 2u_1^2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow u_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2(XX^T) = 2, \quad v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

k=1:

$$u_1 u_1^T \tilde{x}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (0 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 - \bar{z} &= v_1 v_1^T x_1 - \frac{1}{m} \sum_i v_1 v_1^T x_i = v_1 v_1^T \cdot (x_1 - \bar{x}) = \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$u_1 u_1^T \tilde{x}_1 + z_1 - \bar{z} = 0 \quad \text{עבור } X \text{ מסוג זה}$$

$$\leftarrow \text{מכאן נראה שיש}$$

ואכן הסתנה לך כנראה.

Shitot HW04 Q4

Rank of original Photo: 1200,

for $k = 5$ the relative error is: [0.005105578357907279, 0.003963948517002348, 0.00571569483351151]

for $k = 20$ the relative error is: [0.0014383270710896577, 0.0012398712244860092, 0.0016262032426646277]

for $k = 50$ the relative error is: [0.000552146070697173, 0.0004367929525544366, 0.0005844667493007953]

for $k = 70$ the relative error is: [0.00034836949542746285, 0.0002876235837437606, 0.0003806913037311242]

for $k = 80$ the relative error is: [0.00029327531918666805, 0.0002462184863804964, 0.000320776712959371]

for $k = 100$ the relative error is: [0.00021024596901793945, 0.00018316303070982972, 0.00023085245272585838]

for $k = 200$ the relative error is: [7.365990714309867e-05, 6.34732538080542e-05, 7.848161378655681e-05]

for $K = 50$ we can see the picture relatively clearly. The ratio of this minimal value to the original rank is $\frac{5}{120}$

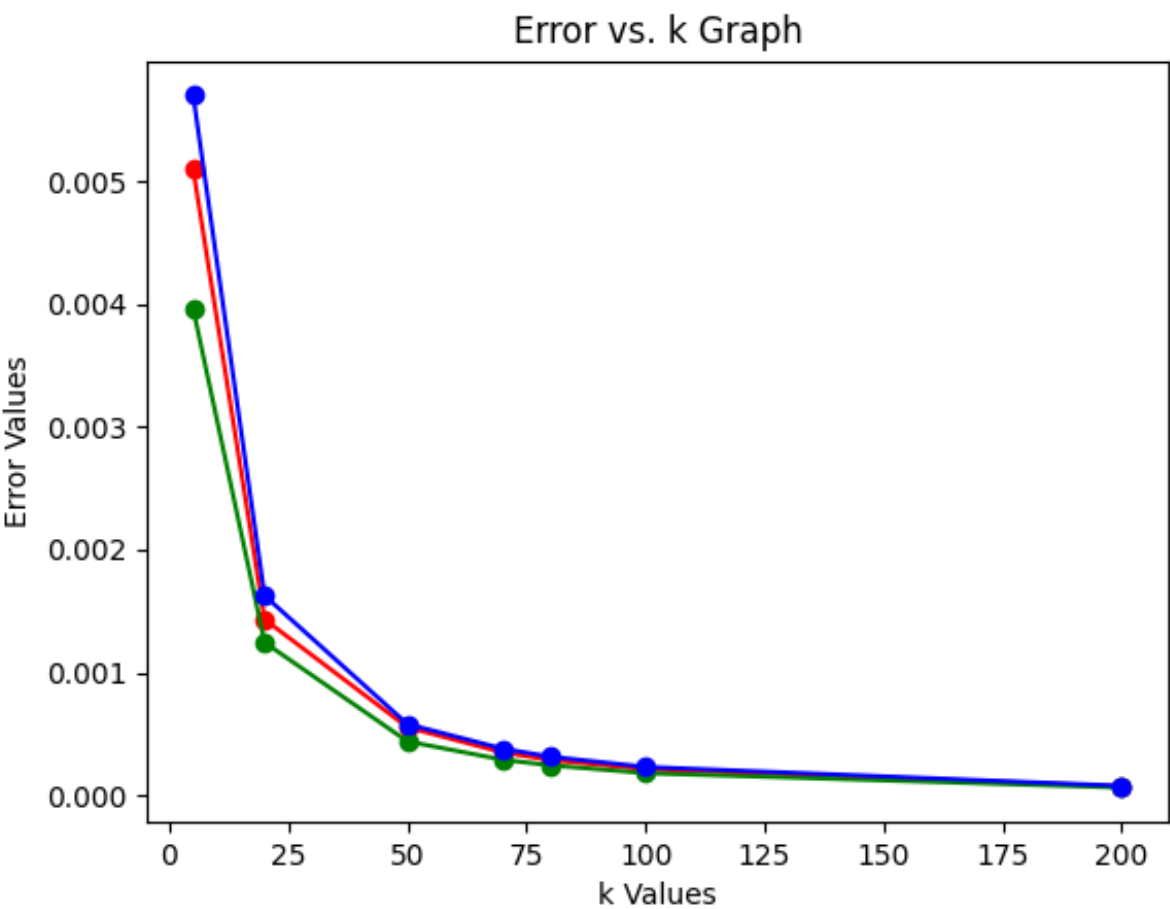
Does the relative errors agree with the minimal k values?

We can see that for higher k value we use the lower the relative error get's so it makes sense that the resolution of the image will get better. On the other hand, the error for $k=20$ the photo is pretty blurry and hard to see what it shows.

Furthermore, the error rate for $k = 5$ is less than 0.6% per each of RGB matrices but the image received is super blurry and we can't see what it is.

here are graphs where we can see a sharp decrease in error values next to $k = 50$, **thus it agrees with the minimal k value:**

for each of the *RGB*: matrices separately according to the errors above and different k values.



Report for Q5.

Testing Errors.

	S=5	S=10	S=50	S=100	S=500	S=1000	ORIGINAL
				0	0	0	L
K=5	0.777 7	0.700 7	0.652 9	0.6712	0.7023	0.7065	0.7066
K=10	0.748	0.678 9	0.648 9	0.6684	0.7038	0.7097	0.7096
K=50	0.714 5	0.648 9	0.661 5	0.6863	0.7176	0.7198	0.7198
K=100	0.711 3	0.659 2	0.676 5	0.6969	0.7227	0.7249	0.725
K=200	0.715 8	0.670 3	0.694 4	0.7159	0.7385	0.7399	0.7399

Training Errors.

The train set size was really big for the computer to do the computations, so we chose 1000 first values in the train set to calculate the train error.

	S=5	S=10	S=50	S=100	S=500	S=1000	ORIGINAL
K=5	0.545	0.459	0.471	0.482	0.544	0.548	0.547
K=10	0.605	0.52	0.547	0.553	0.599	0.607	0.607
K=50	0.661	0.6	0.621	0.644	0.684	0.678	0.678
K=100	0.681	0.654	0.654	0.696	0.713	0.712	0.712
K=200	0.693	0.696	0.696	0.71	0.741	0.742	0.742

From the tables that we get, we can see that for S=500 (less than half of the original dimension!), both training and testing errors are very close to the those of the original data, independent of the values of k.

To conclude, we think that PCA is effective for the KNN algorithm no matter what k we choose, as we can see that for any k, the error gets closer to the original one as s increases.