18. 고유값 분해와 선형변환

1) Linear Transformation via Eigen decomposition

- Eigen decomposition을 linear transformation의 관점에서 3단계로 처리할 수 있다.

1-202 =A

T(x)=Ax=202=xA=(x)T

- (1) Change of Basis
- $-S^{-1}$ 를 x에 곱하는 과정은 basis를 바꾸는 과정으로 생각할 수 있다.

$$e.g. x = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} V_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} V_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} v_1^2 \text{ where } 1 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} v_1^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} v_2^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} v_1^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} v_2^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} v_1^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} v_2^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} v_1^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} v_2^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} v_1^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} v_2^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} v_1^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} v_2^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} v_1^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} v_2^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} v_1^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} v_2^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} v_1^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} v_2^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} v_1^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} v_1$$

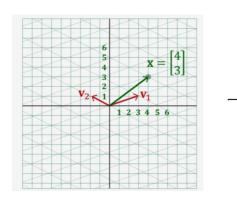
Sy=x olt.

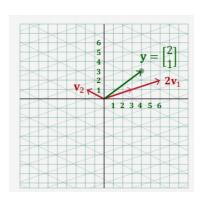
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$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore y = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

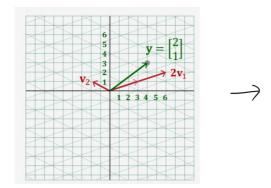


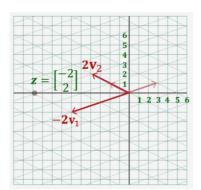


- (2) Element-wise Scaling
- D를 곱하는 과정은 element-wise scaling이다.

e.g.
$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 of $O = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

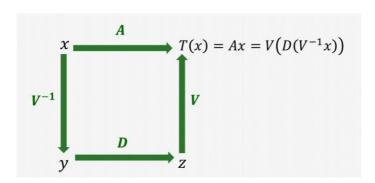
$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$





- (3) Back to Original Basis
- S를 곱하는 과정은 다시 원래의 basis로 돌아가는 것이다.

e.g.
$$S_{2} = [V, V_{1}] \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = -2V_{1} + 2V_{2} = -2 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + 2 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -10 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



2) Eigen decomposition과 Ak 연산

- A^k 는 eigen decomposition을 이용해 다음과 같이 간단하게 처리할 수 있다.

$$A = SDS^{-1}$$

$$A^{k} = (SDS^{-1}) (SDS^{-1}) \cdots (SDS^{-1})$$

$$= SD^{k}S^{-1}$$

$$D^{k} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{1}^{k} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_{2}^{k} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \cdots & 0 & \lambda_{n}^{k} \end{bmatrix}$$

- 물론 이 과정도 linear transformation의 관점에서 볼 수 있다.

$$x^{1}2^{4}Q2=x^{4}A$$

$$= S(p^{4}(x^{2}))$$