

Lecture 19

§1 Singular value decomposition (奇异值分解)

1. Definition: Singular value decomposition (SVD)

一个 real $m \times n$ 矩阵 A 的 singular value decomposition (SVD) 的形式为:

$$A = U \Sigma V^T$$

其中,

- ① $U \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$ 的 columns u_i 被称为 left singular vectors (左奇异向量)
- ② $V \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 的 columns v_i 被称为 right singular vectors (右奇异向量)
- ③ $\Sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ 为 a diagonal matrix with

$$\sigma_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{若 } i \neq j \\ \sigma_i \geq 0 & \text{若 } i = j \end{cases}$$

对角线元素 σ_i 为 A 的 singular values (奇异值), 且通常为 ordered:

$$\sigma_1 \geq \sigma_2 \geq \dots \geq \sigma_p \geq 0, \quad p = \min\{m, n\}$$

注: ① 若 $U=V$, 则 SVD 等价于 eigendecomposition (仅仅 $m=n$ 还不能得出该结论)

② SVD 的大致形式为:

Case 1: $m > n$

$$\begin{array}{c} \boxed{A} \\ m \times n \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \boxed{U} \\ m \times m \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \boxed{\Sigma} \\ m \times n \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \boxed{V^T} \\ n \times n \end{array}$$

Case 1: $m < n$

$$\begin{array}{c} \boxed{A} \\ m \times n \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \boxed{U} \\ m \times m \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \boxed{\Sigma} \\ m \times n \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \boxed{V^T} \\ n \times n \end{array}$$

2. Theorem: SVD 的 existence 与 construction

所有 real matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ 均有 SVD: $A = U \Sigma V^T$ (*), 且

- ① U 的 columns 为 $AA^T \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$ 的 eigenvectors
- ② V 的 columns 为 $A^T A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 的 eigenvectors
- ③ singular values $\sigma_i = \sqrt{\lambda_i}$, $i = 1, \dots, p$, 其中 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_p$ 为 AA^T (若 $m < n$) 或 $A^T A$ (若 $m > n$) (AA^T 与 $A^T A$ 中维度较小的) 的 eigenvalues

证明: (此处不用讨论 m 与 n 谁大, 因为 $A^T A$ 与 AA^T 相差的特征值全为 0)

该证明非常 constructive, 即我们先根据 AA^T 的 eigendecomposition 求出 U 和 Σ , 再根据目标构造出 V .

- 由于 AA^T 为 symmetric 且 positive semi-definite ($x^T A^T A x = \|Ax\|^2 \geq 0, \forall x$), 有 $AA^T = U \Lambda U^T$, U 为 orthogonal matrix (实对称矩阵一定酉可对角化)
且 $\Lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m)$ with $\lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_r > 0 = \lambda_{r+1} = \dots = \lambda_m$ (半正定矩阵特征值非负)
定义 $\Sigma := \sqrt{\Lambda} = \text{diag}(\sqrt{\lambda_1}, \dots, \sqrt{\lambda_m})$

① 第一种情况: $r=m$ (注: 此时一定有 $m \leq n$, 否则一定有 $\lambda_i = 0$)

由于此时 U 与 Σ 可逆, 为了使 $A = U \Sigma V^T$, 直接构造 V 为:

$$V := A^T U \Sigma^{-1}$$

接下来只需 check:

① V 为 orthogonal: $V^T V = \Sigma^{-1} U^T A A^T U \Sigma^{-1} = \Sigma^{-1} \Lambda \Sigma^{-1} = I$ ($\Sigma = \sqrt{\Lambda} \Rightarrow \Lambda = \Sigma^2$)

② $A = U \Sigma V^T$: $U \Sigma V^T = U \Sigma \Sigma^{-1} U^T A = U U^T A = A$ (U 为 orthogonal)

② 第二种情况: $r < m$ (注: 此时不一定有 $m \leq n$, 但有 $r \leq \min\{m, n\}$, 仅需保证 $\Sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $V \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$)

此时 U 与 Σ 不可逆, 无法直接构造 V .

将 U partition 为 $U = [U_1, U_2]$, 其中 $U_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times r}$, $U_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times (m-r)}$.

定义 $\tilde{\Sigma} = \text{diag}(\sqrt{\lambda_1}, \dots, \sqrt{\lambda_r}) \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times r}$

构造 $V_1 := A^T U_1 \tilde{\Sigma}^{-1} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times r}$, 接下来我们可以证得:

① $V_1^T V_1 = I$

$$\begin{aligned} V_1^T V_1 &= \tilde{\Sigma}^{-1} U_1^T A A^T U_1 \tilde{\Sigma}^{-1} \\ &= \tilde{\Sigma}^{-1} U_1^T U_1 \tilde{\Sigma}^2 U_1^T U_1 \tilde{\Sigma}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$(A A^T = U \Lambda U^T = [U_1 \ U_2] \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\Sigma}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} [U_1 \ U_2]^T = U_1 \tilde{\Sigma}^2 U_1^T)$$

$$= \tilde{\Sigma}^{-1} \tilde{\Sigma}^2 \tilde{\Sigma}^{-1}$$

$$= I$$

② $U_1 \tilde{\Sigma} V_1^T = A$

$$\begin{aligned} U_1 \tilde{\Sigma} V_1^T &= U_1 \tilde{\Sigma} \tilde{\Sigma}^{-1} U_1^T A \\ &= U_1 U_1^T A \\ &= A \end{aligned}$$

$$(U^T U = \begin{bmatrix} U_1^T \\ U_2^T \end{bmatrix} [U_1 \ U_2] = \begin{bmatrix} U_1^T U_1 & U_1^T U_2 \\ U_2^T U_1 & U_2^T U_2 \end{bmatrix} = I \Rightarrow U_1^T U_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow U_2^T A A^T U_2 = U_2^T U_1 \tilde{\Sigma}^2 U_1^T U_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{trace}(U_2^T A A^T U_2) = \|A^T U_2\|_F^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow U_2^T A = 0$$

$$U U^T = U_1 U_1^T + U_2 U_2^T = I \Rightarrow U_1 U_1^T = I - U_2 U_2^T$$

$$\Rightarrow U_1 U_1^T A = (I - U_2 U_2^T) A = A - \underbrace{U_2 U_2^T A}_{=0} = A$$

构造 $V := [V_1, V_2] \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ ($V_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times (n-r)}$ 任选, 确保 V 为 orthogonal)

$$\Sigma := \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\Sigma} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$

因此有:

$$V^T V = I$$

$$U \Sigma V^T = U_1 \tilde{\Sigma} V_1^T = A$$

3. Definition: thin SVD (Economy size)

令 r 为 matrix A 的非零 singular values 数, 即

$$\sigma_1 \geq \dots \geq \sigma_r > 0 = \sigma_{r+1} = \dots = \sigma_p.$$

则我们有:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \overbrace{U_1}^r & \overbrace{U_2}^{m-r} \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} r \\ m-r \end{matrix} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\Sigma} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \overbrace{V_1^T}^r \\ \overbrace{V_2^T}^{n-r} \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

其中: $U_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times r}$, $U_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times (m-r)}$, $V_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times r}$, $V_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times (n-r)}$, $\tilde{\Sigma} = \text{diag}(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_r)$

则 thin (economy size) SVD 为:

$$A = U_1 \tilde{\Sigma} V_1^T$$

4. 对 Left & Right singular vectors 的理解

$$A = U \Sigma V^T \iff \begin{cases} AV = U \Sigma \\ U^T A = \Sigma V^T \end{cases}$$

$$\iff \begin{cases} A v_i = \sigma_i u_i & (v_i \text{ 为右奇异向量, 作用类似右乘特征向量}) \\ u_i^T A = \sigma_i v_i^T & (u_i \text{ 为左奇异向量, 作用类似左乘特征向量}) \end{cases}$$

$\forall i = 1, \dots, p$

例 1: 求下述矩阵的 SVD:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

① Step 1: 计算 $A^T A$ 与 $A A^T$ 中维度更小 (更易于计算) 的一个

$$A A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

② Step 2: 计算 $A^T A$ 或 $A A^T$ 的特征值, 求出 Σ

$$\det(A A^T - \lambda I) = (2-\lambda)^2 - 1 = 4 - 4\lambda + \lambda^2 - 1 = (\lambda-1)(\lambda-3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_1 = \sqrt{3}, \sigma_2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

③ Step 3: 计算 $A^T A$ 或 $A A^T$ 的特征向量, 求出 V 或 U

$$\cdot \quad AA^T - \lambda_1 I = 0 \iff \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \iff \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

取自由未知量 $x_2 = 1$, 有 eigenvector $[1, 1]^T$

Normalize 后有: $u_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [1, 1]^T$

$$\cdot \quad AA^T - \lambda_2 I = 0 \iff \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \iff \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

取自由未知量 $x_2 = 1$, 有 eigenvector $[-1, 1]^T$

Normalize 后有: $u_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [-1, 1]^T$

$$\Rightarrow U = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

④ Step 4: 利用 $A = U\Sigma V^T$ 求解另一个 orthogonal matrix

$$A = U\Sigma V^T \iff A^T = V\Sigma U^T \iff V = A^T U \Sigma^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \\ -1 & \sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix}$$