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DECOMPOSIZIONE: A VALORI SINGOLARI

$$A = U \Sigma V^T \quad A \overset{\text{BASE } V}{\sim} \overset{\text{BASE } U}{\sim} \Sigma$$

MOLTIPLICAZIONE (VALORI SINGOLARI)

1) RANGO DI A E' $\text{rk}(A) = r \leq \min\{m, n\}$

$$\text{ker}(A) = \langle v_{r+1}, \dots, v_m \rangle$$

$$\text{Im}(A) = \langle v_1, \dots, v_r \rangle$$

RITORNO DEL PROBLEMA AI MINIMI QUADRATI TRAMITE VALORI SINGOLARI

$m = n^\circ$ EQUAZIONI
 $n = n^\circ$ PARAMETRI

$$A: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \quad A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$$

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^m} \|Ax - b\|_2^2 \quad \|U \Sigma V^T x - b\|_2^2 = \|\overset{A}{\Sigma} V^T x - U^T b\|_2^2 = \|\Sigma V^T x - \overset{z}{U^T b}\|_2^2$$

$$\| \Sigma y - z \|_2^2 = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \sigma_r \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_m \end{pmatrix} \right\|_2^2$$

$$\boxed{V^T x = y} \quad \text{QUESTA TRASFORMAZIONE E' INVERTIBILE} \quad z = U^T b$$

$$x \leftrightarrow y \quad z \leftrightarrow b$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m (\sigma_i y_i - z_i)^2 + \sum_{j=m+1}^n (z_j)^2 \quad (\text{VIRGOLA CHE IL RANGO} = m)$$

POSSO MUOVERE SOLO y_i

$$y_i = \frac{1}{\sigma_i} \cdot z_i \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, r \quad \text{DOVE } r \text{ E' IL RANGO}$$

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^m} \|Ax - b\| = \sum_{j=m+1}^n (z_j)^2$$

$$y_i = \frac{z_i}{\sigma_i} \quad y_i = \frac{1}{\sigma_i} (U^T b)_i$$

$$\sigma_i > 0 \quad \forall i = m+1, \dots, n \quad = \boxed{\frac{1}{\sigma_i} \langle v_i^T, b \rangle}$$

$$\left(\underline{U^T} \right) \begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ b \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} z \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{i-esima RIGA}$$

$$\left(U | v_i | \right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \textcircled{\gamma_i}$$

$$\gamma_i = \frac{1}{\epsilon_i} \langle \underline{v_i}, b \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon_i} \underline{v_i}^T b$$

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^m} \|Ax - b\|_2^2 = \min \left\{ \|Ax - b\|_2^2 \mid x \in \mathbb{R}^m \right\}$$

$$\min_{y \in \mathbb{R}^m} \| \sum_{i=1}^h y_i \underline{v_i} - z \|_2^2 = \sum_{i=1}^h \left(\epsilon_i y_i - z_i \right)^2 + \sum_{j=h+1}^m z_j^2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\epsilon_1} & \frac{1}{\epsilon_2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Vy = x \quad x = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{\epsilon_i} \langle \underline{v_i}, b \rangle \underline{v_i} (*) \quad \text{Vogliamo } y, x \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

SUPPONIAMO CHE $h < m$

SE $h = m$ E' LA X CHE RISPONDE I MINIMI QUADRATI

SE $h < m$ E' LA SOLUZIONE CHE VENTRA I MINIMI QUADRATI E CHE E' LA NORMA MINIMA TRA TUTTE LE SOLUZIONI DEI MINIMI QUADRATI

PROBLEMA AI MINIMI QUADRATI

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^m} \|Ax - b\|_2^2 \quad m > n \quad \text{SE IL RANGO DI } A \text{ E' MASSIMO (n) LA SOLUZIONE E' UNICA}$$

$$(A^T A)x = A^T b$$

INVERTIBILE

SE IL RANGO E' $< m$ \exists MOLTE SOLUZIONI AI MINIMI QUADRATI LA FORMULA (*) E' QUELLO AI NORMA MINIMA

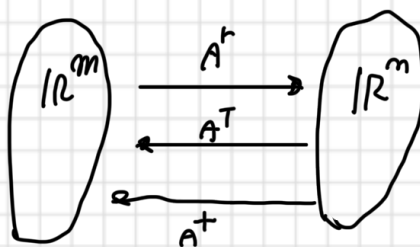
INVERSA GENERALIZZATA DI $Ax = b$ SI INDICA CON x^+

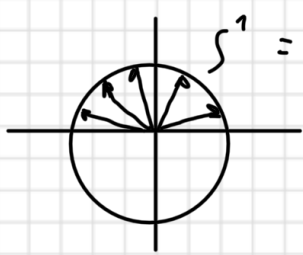
$$x = \left(\sum_{i=1}^h \frac{1}{\epsilon_i} \underline{v_i} \underline{v_i}^T \right) b \quad \text{E' SOTTO } A^+ b \quad A^+ \text{ E' INVERSA GENERALIZZATA DI } A$$

$$Ax = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^h \epsilon_i \underline{v_i} \underline{v_i}^T \end{bmatrix} x$$

$$A^+ y = \left[\sum_{i=1}^h \frac{1}{\epsilon_i} \underline{v_i} \underline{v_i}^T \right] y$$

$$A^T y = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^h \epsilon_i \underline{v_i} \underline{v_i}^T \end{bmatrix} y$$





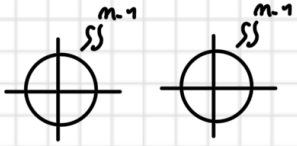
$$S^1 = \{ \underline{v} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \|\underline{v}\|_2 = 1 \} \quad \text{SFERA DI RAGGIO UNITARIO}$$

$$S^{n-1} := \{ \underline{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \|\underline{v}\|_2 = 1 \}$$

$$A: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$A(S^{n-1}) = \{ A\underline{v} \mid \underline{v} \in S^{n-1} \}$$

$$= \{ A\underline{v} \mid \|\underline{v}\| = 1 \}$$



$$\underline{x}_0 \in \mathbb{R}^m \text{ fiss}$$

(narrow)

$$A\underline{v}_1 = \lambda_1 \underline{v}_1$$

$$|\lambda_1| > |\lambda_2| > \dots > |\lambda_m| \geq 0$$

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STABILIZZANTE

$$\underline{x}_1 \leq \frac{A\underline{x}_k}{\|A\underline{x}_k\|}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \underline{x}_k = \underline{v}_1 \text{ DOVE } \underline{v}_1 \text{ E' L'AUTOVETTORE DI MASSIMO MODULO}$$