## Introduction to Machine Learning

Singular Value Decomposition

#### Varun Chandola

Computer Science & Engineering State University of New York at Buffalo Buffalo, NY, USA chandola@buffalo.edu





#### Outline

#### Singular Value Decompostion

Economy Sized SVD
Connection between Eigenvectors and Singular Vectors
PCA Using SVD

Low Rank Approximations Using SVD The Matrix Approximation Lemma Equivalence Between PCA and SVD SVD Applications

2 / 15

Chandola@UB

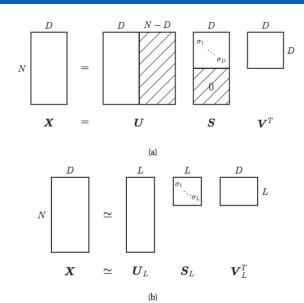
#### Decomposing a Matrix

For any matrix  $\mathbf{X}$   $(N \times D)$ 

$$\mathbf{X}_{N \times D} = \mathbf{U}_{N \times N} \mathbf{S}_{N \times D} \mathbf{V}^{\top}_{D \times D}$$

3 / 15

# Singular Value Decomposition - Illustration



4 / 15

CSE 474/574

#### Economy Sized or Thin SVD

ightharpoonup Assume that N > D

$$\underbrace{\mathbf{X}}_{N \times D} = \underbrace{\tilde{\mathbf{U}}}_{N \times D} \underbrace{\tilde{\mathbf{S}}}_{D \times D} \underbrace{\tilde{\mathbf{V}}}_{D \times D}^{\top}$$

## Connection between Eigenvectors and Singular Vectors

ightharpoonup Let  $X = USV^{\top}$ 

$$\mathbf{X}^{\top}\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{V}\mathbf{S}^{\top}\mathbf{U}^{\top}\mathbf{U}\mathbf{S}\mathbf{V}^{\top}$$
  
=  $\mathbf{V}(\mathbf{S}^{\top}\mathbf{S})\mathbf{V}^{\top}$   
=  $\mathbf{V}\mathbf{D}\mathbf{V}^{\top}$ 

- where  $\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{S}^2$  is a diagonal matrix containing squares of singular values.
- ► Hence.

$$(\mathbf{X}^{\top}\mathbf{X})\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{V}\mathbf{D}$$

- Which means that the columns of V are the eigenvectors of  $X^TX$  and D contains the eigenvalues.
- Similarly one can show that the columns of U are the eigenvectors of XX<sup>⊤</sup> and D contains the eigenvalues.

CSE 474/574 6 / 15

#### PCA Using SVD

Assuming that **X** is centered (zero mean) the principal components are equal to the right singular vectors of X.

#### Low Rank Approximations Using SVD

► Choose only first *L* singular values

$$\underbrace{\boldsymbol{X}}_{N\times D}\approx\underbrace{\tilde{\boldsymbol{U}}}_{N\times L}\underbrace{\tilde{\boldsymbol{S}}}_{L\times L}\underbrace{\tilde{\boldsymbol{V}}}_{L\times D}^{\top}$$

- ▶ Only need NL + LD + L values to represent  $N \times D$  matrix
- ▶ Also known as rank L approximation of the matrix X (Why?)

## The Matrix Approximation Lemma

- ▶ Among all possible rank *L* approximations of a matrix **X**, SVD gives the best approximation
  - ▶ In the sense of minimizing the *Frobenius norm*

$$\|\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}_L\|$$

► Also known as the Eckart Young Mirsky theorem

#### Equivalence Between PCA and SVD

- For data X (assuming it to be centered)
- $\triangleright$  Principal components are the eigenvectors of  $\mathbf{X}^{\top}\mathbf{X}$
- Or, principal components are the columns of V

$$\boldsymbol{W}=\boldsymbol{V}$$

Or

$$\hat{\textbf{W}}=\hat{\textbf{V}}$$

 $ightharpoonup \hat{\mathbf{V}}$  are the first L principal components and  $\hat{\mathbf{V}}$  are the first L right singular vectors.

## Optimal Reconstruction for PCA

► For PCA, data in latent space:

$$\hat{\mathbf{Z}} = \mathbf{X}\hat{\mathbf{W}} 
= \hat{\mathbf{U}}\hat{\mathbf{S}}\hat{\mathbf{V}}^{\top}\mathbf{V} 
= \hat{\mathbf{U}}\hat{\mathbf{S}}$$

Optimal reconstruction for PCA:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{X}} = \hat{\boldsymbol{Z}} \hat{\boldsymbol{W}}^{\top}$$

$$= \hat{\boldsymbol{U}} \hat{\boldsymbol{S}} \hat{\boldsymbol{V}}^{\top}$$

Optimal reconstruction is same as truncated SVD approximation!!

# Singular Value Decomposition - Recap

- ▶ What is the (column) rank of a matrix?
- ► For  $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{USV}^{\top}$  (SVD):
  - ▶ What is the rank of  $\hat{\mathbf{X}}^{(1)} = \mathbf{U}_{:1}\sigma_1\mathbf{V}_{:1}^\top$ ?
- ► How much storage is needed for a rank 1 matrix?
  - ► O(N)

## Importance of the Matrix Approximation Lemma

- ► There are many ways to "approximate" a matrix with a lower rank approximation
- Low rank approximation allows us to *store* the matrix using much less than  $N \times D$  bits  $(O(N \times L))$  bits only)
- ► SVD gives the *best possible* approximation

$$\|\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{\hat{X}}\|_2^2$$

# Why SVD?

- ► A faster way to do PCA (truncated SVD, sparse SVD)
- ► Other applications as well:
  - Image compression
  - Recommender Systems
    - ► There are better methods
  - ► Topic modeling (Latent Semantic Indexing)

#### References