

Introduction to Machine Learning

Singular Value Decomposition

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Singular Value Decomposition

- 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

Decomposing a Matrix

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

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

Singular Value Decomposition - Illustration

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \begin{array}{c} D \\ \boxed{} \\ N \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{cc} D & N-D \\ \boxed{} & \boxed{\text{diagonal}} \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} D \\ \boxed{\begin{array}{c} \sigma_1 \dots \sigma_D \\ \text{diagonal} \end{array}} \\ 0 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} D \\ \boxed{} \\ D \end{array} \\
 \mathbf{X} & = & \mathbf{U} & \mathbf{S} & \mathbf{V}^T
 \end{array}$$

(a)

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \begin{array}{c} D \\ \boxed{} \\ N \end{array} & \simeq & \begin{array}{c} L \\ \boxed{} \\ L \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} L \\ \boxed{\begin{array}{c} \sigma_1 \dots \sigma_L \end{array}} \\ L \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} D \\ \boxed{} \\ L \end{array} \\
 \mathbf{X} & \simeq & \mathbf{U}_L & \mathbf{S}_L & \mathbf{V}_L^T
 \end{array}$$

(b)

Economy Sized or Thin SVD

- ▶ Assume that $N > D$

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

Connection between Eigenvectors and Singular Vectors

- ▶ Let $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{USV}^T$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} &= \mathbf{VS}^T \mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{USV}^T \\ &= \mathbf{V}(\mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{S})\mathbf{V}^T \\ &= \mathbf{VDV}^T\end{aligned}$$

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

$$(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{VD}$$

- ▶ Which means that the columns of \mathbf{V} are the eigenvectors of $\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X}$ and \mathbf{D} contains the eigenvalues.
- ▶ Similarly one can show that the columns of \mathbf{U} are the eigenvectors of \mathbf{XX}^T and \mathbf{D} contains the eigenvalues.

- ▶ Assuming that \mathbf{X} is centered (zero mean) the principal components are equal to the right singular vectors of \mathbf{X} .

Low Rank Approximations Using SVD

- Choose only first L singular values

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

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

The Matrix Approximation Lemma

- ▶ Among all possible rank L approximations of a matrix \mathbf{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 \mathbf{X} (assuming it to be centered)
- ▶ Principal components are the eigenvectors of $\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X}$
- ▶ Or, principal components are the columns of \mathbf{V}

$$\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{V}$$

- ▶ Or

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

- ▶ $\hat{\mathbf{W}}$ 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:

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\mathbf{Z}} &= \mathbf{X}\hat{\mathbf{W}} \\ &= \hat{\mathbf{U}}\hat{\mathbf{S}}\hat{\mathbf{V}}^T\mathbf{V} \\ &= \hat{\mathbf{U}}\hat{\mathbf{S}}\end{aligned}$$

- ▶ Optimal reconstruction for PCA:

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\mathbf{X}} &= \hat{\mathbf{Z}}\hat{\mathbf{W}}^T \\ &= \hat{\mathbf{U}}\hat{\mathbf{S}}\hat{\mathbf{V}}^T\end{aligned}$$

- ▶ **Optimal reconstruction is same as truncated SVD approximation!!**

Singular Value Decomposition - Recap

- ▶ What is the (column) rank of a matrix?
- ▶ For $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{S}\mathbf{V}^\top$ (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

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

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