

# Homework : SVD C class ๒๗<sup>th</sup>-Aug-๒๒)

3. กำหนดเมทริกซ์  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

จงใช้ singular value decomposition ในการแยกเมทริกซ์  $A$  ให้อยู่ในรูป  $A = VDU^t$  พร้อมทั้งแสดงวิธีการตรวจสอบ

อภิปราย ข้อต่อไปนี้โดย  
ตรวจสอบความถูกต้องของ  $U, V, D$  ที่  $A = VDU^t$

$U$  : คือ คอลัมน์ของ eigen vector ของ matrix :  $A \cdot A^t$  — (1)

$U^t$  : คือ คอลัมน์ของ eigen vector ของ matrix :  $A^t \cdot A$  — (2)

$D$  : คือ ค่าของ trace ของ  $A$  คือ  $\text{P}(\text{det}(A - \lambda I) = 0) \neq 0$  — (3)  
( $\text{COV } A \cdot A^t \neq 0$  และ  $A^t \cdot A \neq 0$ )

กรณ  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

ดังนั้น

$A^t \cdot A = 0$ ;

$|A| = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$  — (4)

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987 A · A^+ = I

$$\begin{aligned} A \cdot A^+ &= \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & -2 \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 \end{array} \right] \\ &= \left[ \begin{array}{c} (3)(3) + (2)(2) + (2)(2) \\ (2)(3) + (3)(2) + (-2)(2) \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore A \cdot A^+ = \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 17 & 8 \\ 8 & 17 \end{array} \right]$  — ⑤

x7 eigen value  $\lambda$   $\det(A \cdot A^+ - \lambda I) = 0$

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 17-\lambda & 8 \\ 8 & 17 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \text{ or } \dots$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 17 & 8 \\ 8 & 17 \end{bmatrix} - \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^+ \cdot \lambda^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 17-\lambda & 8 \\ 8 & 17-\lambda \end{bmatrix} — ⑥$$

$\begin{vmatrix} 17-\lambda & 8 \\ 8 & 17-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$

$(17-\lambda)^2 - 8^2 = 0$

$(\lambda-17)(\lambda-25) = 0$

$\therefore \lambda = 17, 25$

$\therefore \lambda = 9, 25$

if  $\lambda = 9$  (gaussian elimination  $\vec{v}_1$ )

$$\text{unlike } \lambda = 9 \text{ unlike } ⑥ \quad \vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot A^+ - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 17-9 & 8 \\ 8 & 17-9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A \cdot A^+ - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 8 \\ 8 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \quad ⑦$$

$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  trivial solution

$$(A \cdot A^+ - \lambda I)(\vec{v}_1) = 0 \quad ⑧$$

$$\text{unlike } ⑦, \vec{v}_1 = \vec{v}_2 \text{ unlike } ⑧ \quad \vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} v_{21} \\ v_{22} \end{bmatrix} \quad ⑨$$

unlike  $\vec{v}_1 = \vec{v}_2$  unlike  $⑧$ :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 8 \\ 8 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_{11} \\ v_{12} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8v_{11} + 8v_{12} &= 0 \\ 8v_{11} + 8v_{12} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

if  $\lambda = 9$  (gaussian elimination  $\vec{v}_2$ )

$$\text{unlike } \lambda = 9 \text{ unlike } ⑥ \quad v_{21} + v_{22} = 0 \quad ⑩$$

$$\therefore \vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{unlike } \vec{v}_1 = \vec{v}_2 \text{ unlike } ⑩ \quad ⑪$$

trivial solution

unlike  $\vec{v}_1 = \vec{v}_2$

if  $\lambda = 25$  (gaussian elimination  $\vec{v}_2$ )

unlike  $\lambda = 25$  unlike 6 unlike 1:

$$A \cdot A^+ - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 17-25 & 8 \\ 8 & 17-25 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A \cdot A^+ - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 8 \\ 8 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \quad ⑫$$

$$\text{unlike } \vec{v}_1 = \vec{v}_2 \quad \vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} v_{21} \\ v_{22} \end{bmatrix} \quad ⑬$$

$$\text{unlike } ⑫, \vec{v}_1 = \vec{v}_2 \text{ unlike } ⑬$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -8 & 8 \\ 8 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_{21} \\ v_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$n = \sqrt{0^2 + 1^2} = 1$$

$$-8v_{21} + 8v_{22} = 0$$

$$8v_{21} - 8v_{22} = 0$$

Während das zweite Gleichungssystem trivial ist, ist das erste nicht.

$$v_{21} = v_{22}$$

Da es sich um ein triviale Lösung handelt, so ist  $v_2$

$$v_{21} = 1$$

$$\therefore v_{22} = 1$$

$$\therefore v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$n = |v_2| = \sqrt{(1)^2 + (1)^2}$$

$$\therefore |v_2| = \sqrt{2}$$

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$$v = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore v = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Nummer 2

Von A+ A Invertiert

$$A+A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$n = \sqrt{0^2 + 1^2} = 1$$

$$A+A = \begin{bmatrix} (3)(3) + (2)(2) & & \\ (2)(3) + (3)(2) & & \\ (2)(3) + (-2)(2) & & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(3)(2) + (2)(3) \\ (2)(2) + (3)(3) \\ (2)(2) + (-2)(3)$$

$$(3)(2) + (2)(-2) \\ (2)(2) + (3)(-2) \\ (2)(2) + (-2)(-2)$$

$$\therefore A+A = \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 12 & 2 \\ 12 & 13 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

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seineigen value mit  $\det(12 - 2I) = 0$

12 - 2I;

$$\begin{bmatrix} 13 & 12 & 2 \\ 12 & 13 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 8 \end{bmatrix} - \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 13-\lambda & 12 & 2 & 13-\lambda & 12 \\ 12 & 13-\lambda & -2 & 12 & 13-\lambda \\ 2 & -2 & 8-\lambda & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Row } 3 - \text{Row } 1} \begin{bmatrix} 13-\lambda & 12 & 2 & 13-\lambda & 12 \\ 12 & 13-\lambda & -2 & 12 & 13-\lambda \\ 0 & -4 & 6-\lambda & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= [(13-\lambda)(13-\lambda)(8-\lambda) + (12)(-2)(2)] + (0)(12)(-2)$$

$$= [(-2)(13-\lambda)(2) + (-2)(-2)(13-\lambda)] + (8-\lambda)(12)$$

$$= [(13-\lambda)^2(8-\lambda) - 96] - [(13-\lambda)\cdot 4 + (13-\lambda)(4)] + (8-\lambda)(12)$$

$$= [(-1)\lambda^3 + 34\lambda^2 - 377\lambda + 1352 - 96] = [(-1)\lambda^3 + 34\lambda^2 - 363\lambda + 1056]$$

$$(13-\lambda)^2(8-\lambda)$$

$$= (169 - 26\lambda + \lambda^2)(8-\lambda)$$

$$= (1352 - 169\lambda) + (-208\lambda + 26\lambda^2) + (8\lambda^2 - \lambda^3)$$

$$= (-1)\lambda^3 + 34\lambda^2 - 377\lambda + 1352$$

$$= (-1)\lambda^3 + 34\lambda^2 - 363\lambda + 1056 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{det } \tilde{M} = 0$$

$$\therefore (-1)\lambda^3 + 34\lambda^2 - 363\lambda + 1056 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$\lambda = 4.6740,$$

$$14.663 - 3.306i$$

$$14.663 + 3.306i$$

if  $\lambda = 4.6740$ ,

$$\text{then } \lambda = 4.6740 \text{ m}^{-1} \quad (13)$$

$$\therefore A^T A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 13 - 4.6740 & 12 & 8 \\ 12 & 13 - 4.6740 & -2 \\ 8 & -2 & 8 - 4.6740 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^T A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 8.326 & 12 & 8 \\ 12 & 8.326 & -2 \\ 8 & -2 & 3.326 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{then } \vec{U}_i = \begin{bmatrix} U_{11} \\ U_{12} \\ U_{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A^T A - \lambda I) (\vec{U}_i) = 0 \quad (14)$$

$$\text{then } \vec{U}_i = \vec{U}_1, \vec{U}_2, \vec{U}_3$$

$$\therefore \vec{U}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} U_{11} \\ U_{12} \\ U_{13} \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{U}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} U_{21} \\ U_{22} \\ U_{23} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \vec{U}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} U_{31} \\ U_{32} \\ U_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{then } \vec{U}_1 = \vec{U}_i \text{ m} = (15) \text{ m}^{-1} \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 8.326 & 12 & 8 \\ 12 & 8.326 & -2 \\ 8 & -2 & 3.326 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_{11} \\ U_{12} \\ U_{13} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$8.326 U_{11} + 12 U_{12} + 8 U_{13} = 0$$

$$12 U_{11} + 8.326 U_{12} - 2 U_{13} = 0$$

$$8 U_{11} - 2 U_{12} + 3.326 U_{13} = 0$$

$$\text{then } \vec{U}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} U_{11} \\ U_{12} \\ U_{13} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2664 \\ -0.1437 \\ -0.2466 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U_{11} = 0.2664$$

$$U_{12} = -0.1437$$

$$U_{13} = -0.2466$$

$$\text{then } |\vec{U}_1| = \sqrt{(0.2664)^2 + (-0.1437)^2 + (-0.2466)^2}$$

$$\therefore |\vec{U}_1| = 0.3643$$

$$\therefore \vec{U}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} (0.2664 / 0.3643) \\ (-0.1437 / 0.3643) \\ (-0.2466 / 0.3643) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{U}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.7313 \\ -0.3945 \\ -0.6769 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$(-1.663 - 3.306i)U_{21} + 12U_{22} + 2U_{23} = 0$$

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$$12U_{21} + (-1.663 - 3.306i)U_{22} + (-2)U_{23} = 0$$

$$2U_{21} - 2U_{22} + (-6.663 - 3.306i)U_{23} = 0$$

Gleichung  
17

$$U_{21} = 0, U_{22} = 0, U_{23} = 0$$

$$|U_2| = \sqrt{0^2 + 0^2 + 0^2}$$

$$\therefore |U_2| = 0$$

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$$\therefore \vec{U}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

\*

if  $\lambda = 14.663 - 3.306i$   
then  $\vec{U}_2$  in 16. 17)

$$A^T A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 13 - (14.663 - 3.306i) & 12 & 2 \\ 12 & 8 - (14.663 - 3.306i) & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & -6.663 - 3.306i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^T A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} -1.663 - 3.306i & 12 & 2 \\ 12 & -1.663 - 3.306i & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & -6.663 - 3.306i \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$\text{then } \vec{U}_2 = \vec{U}_1 \quad \text{17}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 12 & 2 & -2 \\ 8 - (14.663 - 3.306i) & -2 & -6.663 - 3.306i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} U_{21} \\ U_{22} \\ U_{23} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 12 & 2 & -2 \\ -1.663 - 3.306i & -2 & -6.663 - 3.306i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1.663 - 3.306i & 12 & 2 \\ 12 & -1.663 - 3.306i & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & -6.663 - 3.306i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{if } \lambda = 14.663 + 3.306i$$

then  $\lambda = \lambda_{26}$ . (13)  $\Rightarrow$   $\vec{U}_3$

$$A^T A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 13 - (14.663 + 3.306i) & 12 & 2 \\ 12 & 13 - (14.663 + 3.306i) & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 8 - (14.663 + 3.306i) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^T A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} -1.663 + 3.306i & 12 & 2 \\ 12 & -1.663 + 3.306i & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & -6.663 + 3.306i \end{bmatrix}$$

then  $\vec{U}_3 = \vec{U}_i$   $\forall i$ . (17)

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1.663 + 3.306i & 12 & 2 \\ 12 & -1.663 + 3.306i & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & -6.663 + 3.306i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_{31} \\ U_{32} \\ U_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore U_{31} = 0, U_{32} = 0, U_{33} = 0$$

$\therefore |\vec{U}_3| = \sqrt{0^2 + 0^2 + 0^2} = 0$

$$\therefore |\vec{U}_3| = 0$$

$$\therefore |\vec{U}_3| = \sqrt{0^2 + 0^2 + 0^2} = 0$$

$$\therefore |\vec{U}_3| = 0$$

then  $\vec{U}_1, \vec{U}_2, \vec{U}_3$  are

$$U = \langle \vec{U}_1, \vec{U}_2, \vec{U}_3 \rangle \quad (18)$$

$\therefore$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0.7313 & 0 & 0 \\ -0.3945 & 0 & 0 \\ -0.6769 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U^+ = \overline{U}^{-1}$$

$$U^+ = \begin{bmatrix} 0.7313 & -0.3945 & -0.6769 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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15 នូវសំគាល់ 0 និង 1 និង 2

ដែលរួម នូវ eigen value នៃ  $A \cdot A^T$  និង  $A^T \cdot A$

និង នូវការបញ្ជាក់ពីរ ⑥ 15 នូវសំគាល់

eigen value គឺ នូវ  $A \cdot A^T$  និង  $A^T \cdot A$

$$\boxed{\lambda = 9, 25}$$

នូវសំគាល់ 1 និង 2

$$\therefore D = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{9} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{25} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore D = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{នូវ } A = VDU^+$$

$V = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.7313 & -0.3945 & -0.6769 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \boxed{A \approx}$$

(៨៧) ដឹងទានបច្ចុប្បន្ន ៩

$$A = VDU^+$$

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

$$(A^T \cdot A)^+ = \begin{bmatrix} 0.7313 & -0.3945 & -0.6769 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$