

Example: Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)

SVD: Example 1

For symmetric matrices, eigenvectors for distinct eigenvalues are orthogonal

All eigenvalues of a real symmetric matrix are real

All eigenvalues of a positive semi-definite matrix are non-negative

A positive semi-definite matrix is a symmetric matrix with non-negative eigenvalues.

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Calculate Eigenvalues

$$\begin{array}{cc|c} S & - & \lambda \\ \hline 2 & 1 & \\ \hline 1 & 2 & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{cc|c} * & | & \\ \hline 1 & 0 & \\ \hline 0 & 1 & \end{array} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(2-\lambda)^*(2-\lambda)-1 \quad 0$$

$$\lambda = 1 \qquad \qquad \qquad \lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda = 3 \qquad \lambda = 0$$

Plug in these eigenvalues values to find eigenvectors

$$(S - \lambda^* I) v = 0$$

Eigenvector for

$$\lambda = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & \\ \hline 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} * \begin{array}{|c|} \hline v1 \\ \hline v2 \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 \\ \hline 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

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

Eigenvector for

$$\lambda = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 3 \\ \hline 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} * \begin{array}{|c|} \hline v1 \\ \hline v2 \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 \\ \hline 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

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

OR

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

Example: Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)

The eigenvectors are orthogonal (and real):

Columns of U are eigenvectors of S ; (Recall $UU^{-1} = I$)

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & -0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Diagonal elements of Σ are eigenvalues of S

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

Reconstructed of S from U , U^{-1} and Σ

$$S = U\Sigma U^{-1}$$

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & -0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & -0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Reconstructed S

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$