# Singular Value Decomposition

November 2, 2020

## 0.0.1 EJEMPLO 1

La descomposición SV se puede calcular usando la función svd().

```
[1]: # Descomposición SV

from numpy import array
from scipy.linalg import svd
# Definiendo la matriz
A = array([
       [1, 2],
       [3, 4],
       [5, 6]
])
print(A)
# Factorizando
U, s, V = svd(A)
print(U)
print(s)
print(V)
```

```
[[1 2]
[3 4]
[5 6]]
[[-0.2298477   0.88346102   0.40824829]
[-0.52474482   0.24078249  -0.81649658]
[-0.81964194  -0.40189603   0.40824829]]
[9.52551809   0.51430058]
[[-0.61962948  -0.78489445]
[-0.78489445   0.61962948]]
```

# 0.0.2 EJEMPLO 2

```
[2]: # Reconstruir la matriz original

from numpy import array, diag, zeros
from scipy.linalg import svd
# Definiendo la matriz
```

[[1 2]

[3 4]

[5 6]]

[[1. 2.]

[3. 4.]

[5. 6.]]

## 0.0.3 EJEMPLO 3

Es necesario usar la función pinv().

```
[4]: # Pseudoinversa

from numpy import array
from numpy.linalg import pinv
# Definiendo la matriz
A = array([
      [.1, .2],
      [.3, .4],
      [.5, .6],
      [.7, .8]
])
print(A)
# Calculando la pseudoinversa
B = pinv(A)
print(B)
```

 $[[0.1 \ 0.2]$ 

 $[0.3 \ 0.4]$ 

[0.5 0.6]

[0.7 0.8]]

```
[[-1.00000000e+01 -5.00000000e+00 9.07607323e-15 5.00000000e+00]
[8.50000000e+00 4.50000000e+00 5.00000000e-01 -3.50000000e+00]]
```

Calculando la pseudoinversa manualmente:

```
[5]: # Pseudoinversa via SVD
   from numpy import array, diag, zeros
   from scipy.linalg import svd
   # Definiendo la matriz
   A = array([
        [.1, .2],
        [.3, .4],
        [.5, .6],
        [.7, .8]
   ])
   print(A)
   # Factorizando
   U, s, V = svd(A)
   # Reciproco de s
   d = 1 / s
   # Creando la matris D de m x n
   D = zeros(A.shape)
   \# Llenando D con la matriz diagonal de n x n
   D[:A.shape[1], :A.shape[1]] = diag(d)
   # Calculando la pseudoinversa
   B = V.T.dot(D.T).dot(U.T)
   print(B)
```

```
[[0.1 0.2]
[0.3 0.4]
[0.5 0.6]
[0.7 0.8]]
[[-1.00000000e+01 -5.00000000e+00 9.07607323e-15 5.00000000e+00]
[ 8.50000000e+00 4.50000000e+00 5.00000000e-01 -3.50000000e+00]]
```

#### 0.0.4 EJEMPLO 4

```
[8]: # Reducción de la dimensión con SVD
from numpy import array, diag, zeros
from scipy.linalg import svd

# Definiendo la matriz
A = array([
       [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10],
       [11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20],
       [21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30]
])
print(A)
```

```
# Factorizando
   U, s, V = svd(A)
   # Creando la matriz Sigma de m x n
   Sigma = zeros((A.shape[0], A.shape[1]))
   \# Llenando Sigma con la matriz diagonal de n x n
   Sigma[:A.shape[0], :A.shape[0]] = diag(s)
   # Seleccionando
   n elementos = 2
   Sigma = Sigma[:, :n_elementos]
   V = V[:n_{elementos}, :]
   # Reconstruyendo
   B = U.dot(Sigma.dot(V))
   print(B)
   # Transformando
   T = U.dot(Sigma)
   print(T)
   T = A.dot(V.T)
   print(T)
   [[1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10]
    [11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20]
    [21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30]]
   [[ 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.]
    [11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20.]
    [21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30.]]
   [[-18.52157747 6.47697214]
    [-49.81310011 1.91182038]
    [-81.10462276 -2.65333138]]
   [[-18.52157747 6.47697214]
    [-49.81310011 1.91182038]
    [-81.10462276 -2.65333138]]
      Usando la clase TruncatedSVD:
[9]: # Reducción de dimensión
   from numpy import array
   from sklearn.decomposition import TruncatedSVD
   # Definiendo la matriz
   A = array([
        [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10],
        [11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20],
        [21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30]
   ])
```

print(A)

# Creando la transformación

# Encajando la transformación

svd = TruncatedSVD(n\_components = 2)

```
svd.fit(A)
# Aplicando la transformación
resultado = svd.transform(A)
print(resultado)
```

```
[[ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10]

[11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20]

[21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30]]

[[18.52157747 6.47697214]

[49.81310011 1.91182038]

[81.10462276 -2.65333138]]
```