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Định lý 5.2 : Prove $range(A) = \langle u_1, \dots, u_r \rangle$ and $null(A) = \langle v_{r+1}, \dots, v_n \rangle$.

Proof :

Ta có $range(A)$ là không gian sinh bởi cột của ma trận A

Mặt khác theo định lý 5.1 ta có $rank(A) = rank(\Sigma) = r$

Mà Σ là ma trận chéo nên số chiều của $\Sigma = r \Rightarrow dim(A) = r$

$\Rightarrow range(\Sigma) = \langle e_1, \dots, e_r \rangle$ vậy ta cũng có $range(A) = \langle u_1, \dots, u_r \rangle$

Chứng minh tương tự ta cũng có $null(\Sigma) = \langle e_{r+1}, \dots, e_n \rangle \Rightarrow null(A) = \langle v_{r+1}, \dots, v_n \rangle$.

Bài Tập 4.1 Determine SVDs of the following matrices

(a) $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 9 - \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 4 - \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 9, 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{singular values} = 3, 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Với $\lambda = 9$ ta có

$$(A^T A - \lambda I) - \vec{x}_1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -5x_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{x}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ chọn } x_1 = 1 \Rightarrow \vec{x}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

Với $\lambda = 4$ ta có

$$(A^T A - \lambda I) - \vec{x}_2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 5x_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{x}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ chọn } x_2 = 1 \Rightarrow \vec{x}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Từ (1)(2)} \Rightarrow U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Ta có: } \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow V = AU\Sigma^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Vậy } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(b) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 4 - \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 9 - \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 4, 9$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{singular values} = 2, 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Với $\lambda = 4$ ta có

$$(A^T A - \lambda I) - \vec{x}_1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5x_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{x}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ chọn } x_1 = 1 \Rightarrow \vec{x}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

Với $\lambda = 9$ ta có

$$(A^T A - \lambda I) - \vec{x}_2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -5x_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{x}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ chọn } x_2 = 1 \Rightarrow \vec{x}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Từ (1)(2)} \Rightarrow U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Ta có: } \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow V = AU\Sigma^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Vậy } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(c) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 4 - \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 4, 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{singular values} = 2, 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Với $\lambda = 4$ ta có

$$(A^T A - \lambda I) - \vec{x}_1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{x}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

Với $\lambda = 0$ ta có

$$(A^T A - \lambda I) - \vec{x}_2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 4x_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{x}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$\vec{x}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

chọn $\vec{x}_1 \ \vec{x}_2 \ \vec{x}_3$ sao cho U là ma trận unitary (3)

$$\text{Từ (1)(2)(3)} \Rightarrow U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Ta có: } \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma V = AU \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} V = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} V = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ chọn } V = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(d) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 2 - \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 2, 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{singular values} = \sqrt{2}, 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Với $\lambda = 2$ ta có

$$(A^T A - \lambda I) - \vec{x}_1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{x}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

Với $\lambda = 0$ ta có

$$(A^T A - \lambda I) - \vec{x}_2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{x}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ chọn } x_2 = 1 \Rightarrow \vec{x}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{chọn } \vec{x}_1 \text{ sao cho } U \text{ là ma trận unitary (3) Từ (1)(2) } \Rightarrow U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Ta có: } \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma V = AU \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ chọn } \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Vậy } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(e) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 2-\lambda & 2 \\ 2 & 2-\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 4, 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{singular values} = 2, 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Bài Tập 4.5 theorem 4.1 asserts that every $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$ has an SVD $A = U\Sigma V^*$ show that if A is real, then it has a real SVD ($U \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, V \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$)

Proof :

$$A = \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$

Ta có:

$$A^* A = A^T A = \mathbb{R}^{n \times m} \text{ là real và đối xứng}$$

Vậy : $A^* A = V D V^T$, với D là ma trận real diagonal, với V là ma trận real orthogonal

Nếu $m > n$, ta thêm $m-n$ hàng 0 cho ma trận V để lấy được một real matrix, U