矩阵的奇异值分解

董波 数学科学学院 大连理工大学



- > 对于方阵,利用其特征值和特征向量可以刻画矩阵的结构。
- ▶ 对长方阵情形,这些方法已经不适用.而矩阵的奇异值分解理 论能改善这种情况。

矩阵分解

 $Jordan 分解: A = TJT^{-1}$

T可逆阵, J若当标准型

Schur分解: $A = URU^H$

U酉矩阵, R上三角矩阵

分解: $A = UDV^H$

U,V酉矩阵,D对角矩阵

变换矩阵

可逆→酉矩阵 宽松→严格

标准型:

双对角 →上三角 严格 →宽松

构造性证明

假定矩阵
$$A \in C^{m \times n}$$
 $\operatorname{rank}(A) = r$

 A^HA 为Hermite半正定矩阵,特征值均为实数且非负

$$\operatorname{rank}(A^H A) = \operatorname{rank}(A)$$

由Schur定理的推论,存在n 阶酉阵V,使得

$$(\boldsymbol{U}^{H}AV)^{H}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{U}}^{H}AV) = \begin{pmatrix} (\boldsymbol{\mathcal{J}}_{1})^{2} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & (\boldsymbol{\mathcal{J}}_{N})^{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\mathcal{\Sigma}}^{2} & \boldsymbol{00} \\ \boldsymbol{00} & \boldsymbol{00} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\mathcal{\Sigma}} & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{00} \end{pmatrix}$$

矩阵U的构造

矩阵划分:

$$V = (V_1 \quad V_2), \quad V_1 \in C^{n \times r}, V_2 \in C^{n \times (n-r)} \qquad U = (U_1 \quad U_2), \quad U_1 \in C^{m \times r}, U_2 \in C^{m \times (m-r)}$$

目标: 寻找矩阵 U_1,U_2 使得

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = U^{H}AV = \begin{pmatrix} U_{1}^{H} \\ U_{2}^{H} \end{pmatrix} A(V_{1} \quad V_{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} U_{1}^{H}AV_{1} & U_{1}^{H}AV_{2} \\ U_{2}^{H}AV_{1} & U_{2}^{H}AV_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$
$$U_{1}^{H}AV_{1} = \Sigma \quad U_{2}^{H}AV_{1} = 0$$
$$U_{1}^{H}AV_{2} = 0 \quad U_{2}^{H}AV_{2} = 0$$

由于

$$V^{H}A^{H}AV = \begin{pmatrix} V_{1}^{H} \\ V_{2}^{H} \end{pmatrix} A^{H}A(V_{1} \quad V_{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} V_{1}^{H}A^{H}AV_{1} & V_{1}^{H}A^{H}AV_{2} \\ V_{2}^{H}A^{H}AV_{1} & V_{2}^{H}A^{H}AV_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (AV_{1})^{H}AV_{1} & (AV_{1})^{H}AV_{2} \\ (AV_{2})^{H}AV_{1} & (AV_{2})^{H}AV_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma^{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

故

$$(AV_1)^H AV_1 = \Sigma^2 (AV_2)^H AV_2 = \mathbf{0} (AV_1)^H AV_2 = \mathbf{0} (AV_2)^H AV_1 = \mathbf{0}$$

从而
$$U_1 = \left(AXV_1^IX(AV_1)^H\right)^H$$
 $U_2 \to U_1$ 的标准正交补

奇异值分解定理

假定 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$,且 rank(A) = r,则存在m阶、n阶 酉阵U、V 使得

$$\boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{U} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Sigma} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{V}^H$$

其中 $\Sigma = \text{diag}(\sigma_1, ..., \sigma_r), \ \sigma_i \neq 0, (i = 1, 2, ..., r).$

非负实数σi称为矩阵A的非零奇异值。

奇异值分解亦可写为

$$\boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{U} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Sigma} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{V}^{H} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{U}_{1} & \boldsymbol{U}_{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Sigma} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{V}_{1}^{H} \\ \boldsymbol{V}_{2}^{H} \end{pmatrix} = \boldsymbol{U}_{1} \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \boldsymbol{V}_{1}^{H}$$

 $A = U_1 \Sigma V_1^H$ 称为矩阵A 约化的奇异值分解。

奇异值酉不变性

设A、 $B \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$,如果存在m阶、n阶酉阵U、V,使得 $A = UBV^H$,

则矩阵A、B的奇异值相同。

证: 由 $U^H A V = B$,则有

$$\boldsymbol{B}^{H}\boldsymbol{B} = (\boldsymbol{U}^{H}\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{V})^{H}(\boldsymbol{U}^{H}\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{V}) = \boldsymbol{V}^{H}\boldsymbol{A}^{H}(\boldsymbol{U}\boldsymbol{U}^{H})\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{V} = \boldsymbol{V}^{H}(\boldsymbol{A}^{H}\boldsymbol{A})\boldsymbol{V}$$

即 B^HB 与 A^HA 相似,故它们具有相同的特征值,命题得证。

左右奇异向量

$$A = U_1 \Sigma V_1^H \Rightarrow U_1^H A = \Sigma V_1^H, \ u_i^H A = \sigma_i v_i^H, i = 1, 2, \cdots, r$$

 U 的列向量 u_1, u_2, \cdots, u_m 称为矩阵 A 的与奇异值 σ_i 对应的**左奇异向量**

$$A = U_1 \Sigma V_1^H \Rightarrow A V_1 = U_1 \Sigma, \quad A v_i = \sigma_i u_i, i = 1, 2, ..., r$$

V的列向量 ν_1,ν_2,\cdots,ν_n 称为矩阵A的与奇异值 σ_i 对应的**右奇异向**量.



左右奇异向量 (续)

$$\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{A}^{H}\boldsymbol{U} = \boldsymbol{U} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Sigma} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{V}^{H}\boldsymbol{V} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Sigma} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{U}^{H}\boldsymbol{U} = \boldsymbol{U} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{A}^{H}\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{V} = \boldsymbol{V} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Sigma} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{U}^{H}\boldsymbol{U} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Sigma} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{V}^{H}\boldsymbol{V} = \boldsymbol{V} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

左奇异向量 u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m 为 AA^H 的单位正交特征向量 右奇异向量 v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n 为 A^HA 的单位正交特征向量.

例题

例 求矩阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 的奇异值分解。

解 求解次序为: Σ , V, V_1 , U_1 , U° 计算矩阵

$$\mathbf{A}^{H}\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(\lambda \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}^H \mathbf{A}) = \lambda (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 3) = 0$$

则AHA的特征值和A的奇异值分别为

$$\lambda_1 = 3,$$
 $\lambda_2 = 1,$ $\lambda_3 = 0;$ $\sigma_1 = \sqrt{3},$ $\sigma_2 = 1,$ $\sigma_3 = 0$ 所以 $\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

特征向量 标准正交

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad v_1 = \frac{p_1}{\|p_1\|_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad v_2 = \frac{p_2}{\|p_2\|_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad V = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad p_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad v_3 = \frac{p_3}{\|p_3\|_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

约化奇异值分解

因rank(A)=2, 故有

$$\boldsymbol{V}_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \boldsymbol{U}_{1} = \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{V}_{1} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

得约化的奇异值分解

$$\boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{U}_{1} \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \boldsymbol{V}_{1}^{H} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

满奇异值分解

计算 U_2 , 使其与 U_1 构成 \mathbb{R}^3 的一组标准正交基,可取 $U_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 则

$$\boldsymbol{U} = (\boldsymbol{U}_1 \ \boldsymbol{U}_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0\\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

是酉阵,故矩阵A的奇异值分解(满的奇异值分解)为

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0\\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 1 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0\\ \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}$$

奇异值分解讨论矩阵的性质

像空间、零空间

R(A)为由A的列向量生成的子空间, 称为A的值域或像空间. 即 $R(A) = \text{span}\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r\}$

N(A)称为A的零空间或核空间,即

$$\mathbf{N}(A) = \{ x | Ax = \mathbf{0} \}$$

像空间、零空间基底

 $\mathbf{R}(A) = \text{span}\{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_r\}, N(A) = \text{span}\{v_{r+1}, v_{r+2}, \dots, v_n\}$ 其中 u_i 和 v_i 分别为矩阵 U和 V的正交向量。

Hermite矩阵的奇异值为其特 征值的绝对值.

$$A^H = A$$
 $\sigma(A) = \sqrt{\lambda(A^H A)} = \sqrt{\lambda(A^2)} = \sqrt{\lambda(A)^2} = |\lambda(A)|$

矩阵A的非零奇异值的个数恰为矩阵A的秩.

$$rank(\mathbf{A}^{H}\mathbf{A}) = rank(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{H}) = rank(\mathbf{A}^{H}) = rank(\mathbf{A})$$

设
$$\sigma_1 \geq \sigma_2 \geq \cdots \geq \sigma_r > 0$$
 则
$$\|A\|_2 = \sigma_1 \qquad \|A\|_F = \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \cdots + \sigma_r^2} \quad \left| \det(A) \right| = \prod_{i=1}^n \sigma_i$$

$$\sigma_{1} = \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(\boldsymbol{A}^{H}\boldsymbol{A})} = \|\boldsymbol{A}\|_{2} \qquad \sigma_{1}^{2} + \sigma_{2}^{2} + \dots + \sigma_{r}^{2} = \operatorname{trace}(\boldsymbol{A}^{H}\boldsymbol{A}) = \|\boldsymbol{A}\|_{F}^{2}$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^{n} \sigma_{i} = \sqrt{\prod_{i=1}^{n} \sigma_{i}^{2}} = \sqrt{\det(\boldsymbol{A}^{H}\boldsymbol{A})} = \sqrt{\det(\boldsymbol{A}^{H})\det(\boldsymbol{A})} = \sqrt{\det(\boldsymbol{A})\det(\boldsymbol{A})} = \sqrt{\det(\boldsymbol{A})}^{2}$$

例题

例:矩阵A的非零奇异值为1,3,5

- ► A的秩为多少?
- $||A||_2, ||A||_F, |\det(A)| 分别为多少?$

例: 计算矩阵A的奇异值, 其中矩阵A为

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

约化奇异值分解

秩为r的 $m \times n$ 阶矩阵A可以表示为 r 个秩为1的矩阵的和

$$A = \sigma_1 \mathbf{u}_1 \mathbf{v}_1^H + \sigma_2 \mathbf{u}_2 \mathbf{v}_2^H + \dots + \sigma_r \mathbf{u}_r \mathbf{v}_r^H$$

$$A = U_1 \Sigma V_1^H = (\boldsymbol{u}_1, \dots, \boldsymbol{u}_r) \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sigma_r \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{v}_1^H \\ \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{v}_r^H \end{pmatrix} = (\sigma_1 \boldsymbol{u}_1, \dots, \sigma_r \boldsymbol{u}_r) \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{v}_1^H \\ \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{v}_r^H \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \sigma_1 \boldsymbol{u}_1 \boldsymbol{v}_1^H + \dots + \sigma_r \boldsymbol{u}_r \boldsymbol{v}_r^H$$

$$rank(\boldsymbol{u}_{i}\boldsymbol{v}_{i}^{H}) = rank(\boldsymbol{v}_{i}^{H}\boldsymbol{u}_{i}) = 1$$









原图 黑白图(k=875) k=10







矩阵奇异值分解几何意义

$$y = Ax = \beta_1 u_1 + \beta_2 u_2$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 & u_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1^H \\ v_2^H \end{pmatrix} \quad y = Ax = \alpha_1 A v_1 + \alpha_2 A v_2$$

$$= \alpha_1 \sigma_1 u_1 + \alpha_2 \sigma_2 u_2$$

$$Av_1 = \sigma_1 u_1, Av_2 = \sigma_2 u_2$$

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1 \sigma_1, \beta_2 = \alpha_2 \sigma_2$$

向量 X 坐标满足

$$\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2 = 1$$
 单位圆

对应向量y坐标满足

$$\left(\frac{\beta_1}{\sigma_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\beta_2}{\sigma_2}\right)^2 = 1 \qquad \text{ if } \Box$$

矩阵奇异值分解几何意义

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 & u_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1^H \\ v_2^H \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_1 \mathbf{u}_1$$

矩阵奇异值分解几何意义

高维情形

向量
$$y = Ax$$

$$x = \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n, \quad y = \beta_1 u_1 + \dots + \beta_n u_n$$

仍有
$$Av_i = \sigma_i u_i$$

仍有
$$Av_i = \sigma_i u_i$$
 $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 \sigma_1, \dots, \beta_n = \alpha_n \sigma_n$

单位球

$$\alpha_1^2 + \cdots + \alpha_n^2 = 1$$

超椭球:将单位球沿某些正交方 向分别以拉伸因子 σ,拉伸而成的 曲面, u_i 为主半轴, σ_i 为主半轴的 长度, 恰好是矩阵的奇异值.

$$\left(\frac{\beta_1}{\sigma_1}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{\beta_n}{\sigma_n}\right)^2 = 1$$