Spectral Decomposition

If A can be decomposed like so (PDP^{T}) ,

Then, *A* has the following decomposition:

$$A = \lambda_1 ec{u_1} ec{u_1}^T + \dots + \lambda_n ec{u_n} ec{u_n}^T = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i ec{u_i} ec{u_i}^T$$

We must notice that $ec{u_i} ec{u_i}^T$ is an n imes n matrix, assuming that $ec{u_i}$ is n imes 1.

We see that $PD = [Pd_1 \quad Pd_2 \quad \dots \quad Pd_i]$ d_i are columns of D

We need to realize that that, $Pd_i=Pegin{bmatrix}0\\\lambda_i\\0\\\vdots\\0\end{bmatrix}=0+\cdots+0+p_i\lambda_i+0\cdots+0=p_i\lambda_i.$

Hence $PD = [p_1\lambda_1 \quad p_2\lambda_2 \quad \dots \quad p_1\lambda_1]$

So,
$$PDP^T = [p_1\lambda_1 \quad p_2\lambda_2 \quad \dots \quad p_1\lambda_1] \begin{bmatrix} u_1^T \\ u_2^T \\ \vdots \\ u_i^T \end{bmatrix} = A$$

Using math we can conclude,

$$oxed{A = \lambda_1 ec{u_1} ec{u_1}^T + \lambda_2 ec{u_2} ec{u_2}^T + \cdots + \lambda_n ec{u_n} ec{u_n}^T = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i ec{u_i} ec{u_i}^T}$$

Example

Construct a spectral decomposition for A.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ -1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Solution

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \lambda_{i} \vec{u}_{i} \vec{u}_{i}^{T}$$

$$= 4 \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} (1/\sqrt{2} - 1/\sqrt{2}) + 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} (-1/\sqrt{2} - 1/\sqrt{2})$$

$$= 4 \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 & -0.5 \\ -0.5 & 0.5 \end{pmatrix}$$