

Assignment 3

Long Zhang ----- gstCN0342

Q1.

Assignment #3. Long Zhang.

Q1: (a). $\because Q = I - (2W^T)(V^TV)$ and known $I^T = I$

$$\therefore Q^T = I^T - (2W^T)^T (V^TV)^T$$

$$\because (VV^T)^T = (V^T)^T V^T, (V^TV)^T = V^T(V^T)^T$$

$$\therefore Q^T = I - (2V^TV)(V^TV) = Q.$$

$\therefore Q$ is symmetric

(b). $\because Q = I - (2V^TV)(V^TV) = Q$

~~$$(2V^TV)(V^TV) = 2 \cdot (V^TV) \cdot (V^TV)$$~~
~~$$(V^TV)^T = V^TV, (V^TV)^T = V^TV$$~~
~~$$QQ^T = I$$~~

$$\begin{aligned} QQ^T &= (I - 2\frac{VV^T}{V^TV})(I - \frac{VV^T}{V^TV})^T \\ &= I - 4I\frac{VV^T}{V^TV} + 4\frac{VV^T}{V^TV} \cdot \frac{VV^T}{V^TV} \\ &= I - 4\frac{VV^T}{V^TV} + 4\frac{V(V^TV)V^T}{(V^TV)^2} \\ &= I - 4\frac{VV^T}{V^TV} + 4\frac{(V^TV)V^TV}{(V^TV)^2} \\ &= I - 4\frac{VV^T}{V^TV} + 4\frac{VV^T}{V^TV} \\ &= I. \end{aligned}$$

therefore, Q is orthogonal.

(c.) known y is orthogonal to $v \Rightarrow V^Ty = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow (x - Qx)^Ty &= (x^T - x^T Q^T)y \\ &= [x^T - x^T(I - 2\frac{VV^T}{V^TV})]y \\ &= 2x^T \frac{VV^T}{V^TV} y \\ &= \frac{2}{V^TV} x^T V V^T y \end{aligned}$$

$$\because V^Ty = 0, \text{ therefore } \frac{2}{V^TV} x^T V V^T y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - Qx)^Ty = 0$$

$\therefore x - Qx$ is orthogonal to y .

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Q2.

Q2 Assignment #3. Long Zhang.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elimination}} A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{rank} = 2.$$

$$\therefore \dim \text{col}(A) = 2 = \dim \text{col}(A^T)$$

$$\dim \text{Null}(A) = 1$$

$$\text{col}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{col}(A^T) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Null}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Null}(A^T) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Assignment 3

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Q3.A

Q3. Assignment #3 Long Zhang.

$$(a) \quad \therefore \|A\|_p = \sup_{\|x\|=1} \left\{ \frac{\|Ax\|_p}{\|x\|_p} : x \in \mathbb{K}^n \right\}.$$

$$\|cA\| = |c| \|A\| \text{ for any } c \in \mathbb{R}, \|A\| \geq 0.$$

$$\therefore \|Ax\|_p \leq \|A\|_p \|x\|_p$$

$$\therefore \|ABx\|_p \leq \|A\|_p \|Bx\|_p \leq \|A\|_p \|B\|_p \|x\|_p$$

$$\therefore \|AB\|_p = \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|ABx\|_p}{\|x\|_p} \quad \|A\|_p \|B\|_p = \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Ax\|_p}{\|x\|_p} \cdot \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Bx\|_p}{\|x\|_p}.$$

$$\therefore \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|ABx\|_p}{\|x\|_p} \leq \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Ax\|_p}{\|x\|_p} \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Bx\|_p}{\|x\|_p} \leq \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Ax\|_p}{\|x\|_p} \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Bx\|_p}{\|x\|_p} \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|x\|_p}{\|x\|_p}$$

$$\therefore \|AB\|_p \leq \|A\|_p \|B\|_p$$

$$\therefore \|AB\|_p \leq \|A\|_p \|B\|_p.$$

Assignment 3

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Q3.B

Q3

(b) $A \cdot A = \cancel{U^* U^*} U D V^*$

$$\begin{aligned}\|Ax\|_2^2 &= (Ax)^T (Ax) = x^T A^T A x = x^T V D^T U^T U D V^T x \\&= \|D^{\frac{1}{2}} V^T x\|_2^2 \leq \|D^{\frac{1}{2}}\|_2^2 = \sigma_{\max}^2.\end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned}\|A\|_2^2 &\geq \|Ay\|_2^2 = y^T A^T A y \\&= \sigma_{\max}^2 y^T y = \sigma_{\max}^2 \|y\|_2^2 \\&= \sigma_{\max}^2.\end{aligned}$$
$$\therefore \|A\|_2 = \sigma_{\max}.$$

Q4.

Assignment 3

Long Zhang ----- gstCN0342

Q4 Assignment #3 Long Zhang.

$$\begin{aligned} (a). \quad \kappa_2(A) &= \|A\|_2 \|A^{-1}\|_2 = \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Ax\|_2}{\|x\|_2} \cdot \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|A^{-1}x\|_2}{\|x\|_2} \\ &= \sigma_{\max}(A) / \sigma_{\min}(A) \end{aligned}$$

$$\kappa_p(AB) = \|AB\| \| (AB)^{-1} \| = \|AB\| \|B^{-1}A^{-1}\|$$

$$\kappa_p(A) \kappa_p(B) = \|A\| \|A^{-1}\| \|B\| \|B^{-1}\|$$

from Q3, we know: $\|AB\| \leq \|A\| \|B\|$, $\|A\| \geq 0$

$$\text{therefore: } \|AB\| \|B^{-1}A^{-1}\| \leq \|A\| \|A^{-1}\| \|B\| \|B^{-1}\|$$

$$\therefore \kappa_p(AB) \leq \kappa_p(A) \kappa_p(B).$$

$$(b) \therefore Ax = \Delta b \Rightarrow \Delta x = A^{-1} \Delta b \Rightarrow \|\Delta b\| \leq \|\Delta x\| \cdot \|A\| = \frac{\|\Delta b\|}{\sigma_{\min}(A)} = \frac{\|\Delta b\|}{\kappa_2(A)}$$

$$\therefore Ax = b \Rightarrow \|b\| \leq \|A\| \|x\| = \sigma_{\max}(A) \cdot \|x\| \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\|x\|} \leq \frac{\sigma_{\max}(A)}{\|b\|}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\|\Delta x\|}{\|x\|} \leq \kappa_2(A) \frac{\|\Delta b\|}{\|b\|}$$

(c) After re-calculate x, the value is no longer 0, it's 0.01 and 0.01.

(d)

```
22matrix det=
1.0
22matrix condition=
40002.000075
PS E:\hw3>
```

Determinant A : 1

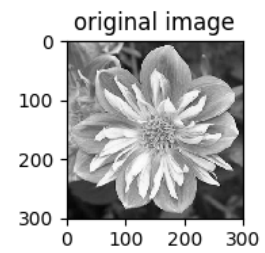
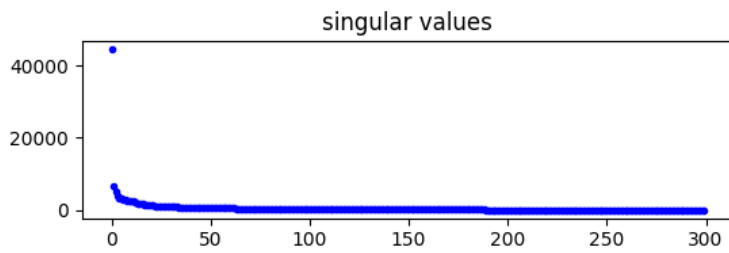
condition number: 40002.000075

Assignment 3

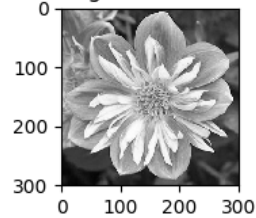
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Q5.

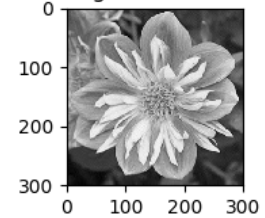
Result:



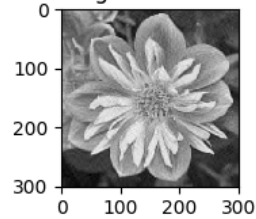
>>>> Image with K=200 <<<<<



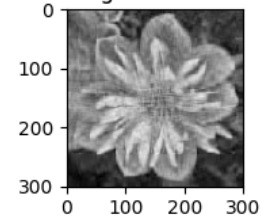
>>>> Image with K=100 <<<<<



>>>> Image with K=50 <<<<<



>>>> Image with K=20 <<<<<



As the K grows from 20 to 200, the image becomes more clear, which means the compression rate is getting lower.

- Is it worth transmitting when $K = 200$?

Not really, when $K = 200$, we're still keeping roughly $160000/300000$ pixels. If we keep reducing K, we can get a better compression rate with a good quality.