

Hw3 es 2 point 1

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We could use a proof similar to the one done in the lecture or doing it a little bit differently

$$\|A_K\|_F^2 = \left\| \sum_{i=1}^K b_i u_i v_i^T \right\|_F^2 = \|U \Sigma V^T\|_F^2 \Rightarrow$$

where $U = \begin{pmatrix} | & & | \\ u_1 & \dots & u_m \\ | & & | \end{pmatrix}, V = \begin{pmatrix} | & & | \\ v_1 & \dots & v_n \\ | & & | \end{pmatrix}, \Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & b_K & & 0 \\ & & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

now $\|A\|_F^2 = \text{Tr}(A^T A) \Rightarrow \text{Tr}((U \Sigma V^T)^T (U \Sigma V^T)) = \text{Tr}(V \Sigma^T U^T U \Sigma V^T) \Rightarrow$

Since U and V are orthonormal basis then $U U^T = U^T U = V^T V = V V^T = I$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Tr}(V \Sigma^T \Sigma V^T) \Rightarrow$$

Now the trace of the product is cyclic so $\Rightarrow \text{Tr}(V^T V \Sigma^T \Sigma) = \text{Tr}(\Sigma^T \Sigma) = \|\Sigma\|_F^2$

Since Σ is a matrix done in this way $\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & b_K & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ Then the Frobenius norm is $\|\Sigma\|_F^2 = \sum_{i=1}^K b_i^2$

$$\text{so } \|A_K\|_F^2 = \|\Sigma\|_F^2 = \sum_{i=1}^K b_i^2$$

$$\|A - A_k\|_F^2 = \left\| \sum_{i=1}^m b_i u_i v_i^T - \sum_{i=1}^k b_i u_i v_i^T \right\|_F^2 = \left\| \sum_{i=k+1}^m b_i u_i v_i^T \right\|_F^2 = \|U \Sigma V^T\|_F^2$$

where $U = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 & \dots & u_m \end{pmatrix}, V^T = \begin{pmatrix} -v_1 & \dots & -v_m \end{pmatrix}, \Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & b_{k+1} & \dots & b_m \end{pmatrix}$

now $\|A\|_F^2 = \text{tr}(A^T A) \Rightarrow \text{tr}((U \Sigma V^T)^T (U \Sigma V^T)) = \text{tr}(V \Sigma^T U^T U \Sigma V^T) \Rightarrow$

Since U and V are orthonormal basis then $U U^T = U^T U = V^T V = V V^T = I$

$\Rightarrow \text{tr}(V \Sigma^T \Sigma V^T) \Rightarrow$

Now the trace of the product is cyclic so $\Rightarrow \text{tr}(V^T V \Sigma^T \Sigma) = \text{tr}(\Sigma^T \Sigma) = \|\Sigma\|_F^2$

Since Σ is a matrix done in this way $\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & b_{k+1} & \dots & b_m \end{pmatrix}$ Then the Frobenius norm is $\|\Sigma\|_F^2 = \sum_{i=k+1}^m b_i^2$

so $\|A - A_k\|_F^2 = \|\Sigma\|_F^2 = \sum_{i=k+1}^m b_i^2$

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$$\|A_k\|_2^2 = \max_{\|x\|_2=1} \|A_k x\|_2^2 \quad \text{given the definition of 2 norm of a matrix}$$

$$\text{where } U = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 & \dots & u_m \end{pmatrix}, V^T = \begin{pmatrix} -v_1 \\ \vdots \\ -v_m \end{pmatrix}, \Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & b_k & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \max_{\|x\|_2=1} \|(U \Sigma V^T)^T (U \Sigma V^T)\|_2 = \max_{\|x\|_2=1} \|x^T V \Sigma^T U^T U \Sigma V^T x\|_2 \Rightarrow \text{since } U \text{ is orthogonal } \max_{\|x\|_2=1} \|x^T V \Sigma^T \Sigma V^T x\|_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \max_{\|x\|_2=1} \|\Sigma V^T x\|_2^2 \quad \text{then we define } z = V^T x \quad \|z\| = \|x\| = 1 \quad \text{because } V \text{ is orthogonal}$$

$$\|z\|_2^2 = \|V^T x\|_2^2 = \|\bar{x} V V^T x\|_2 = \|\bar{x} x\|_2 = \|x\|_2^2 = \|x\|_2^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \max_{\|z\|=1} \|\Sigma z\|_2^2 \Rightarrow \text{since } \Sigma \text{ is diagonal } \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & b_k & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{the max is } b_1^2 \quad \text{when } z \text{ is } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

given a diagonal matrix the max of the l2 norm is the maximum value of its diagonal because we can set to 1 the component of the vector z that multiplies the biggest element in the matrix in our case the sigma1 and the others to 0 given that z has to have norm = 1. We want the square of this value so sigma 1 squared

$$\text{so } \|A_k\|_2^2 = \max_{\|z\|=1} \|\Sigma z\|_2^2 = b_1^2$$

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$$\|A - A_k\|_2^2 = \max_{\|x\|_2 \neq 0} \frac{\|(A - A_k)x\|_2^2}{\|x\|_2^2} = \max_{\|x\|_2 = 1} \|(A - A_k)x\|_2^2$$

given the definition of 2 norm of a matrix

$$A - A_k = \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i u_i v_i^T - \sum_{i=1}^k \sigma_i u_i v_i^T = \sum_{i=k+1}^n \sigma_i u_i v_i^T = U \Sigma V^T$$

we want to evaluate $\max_{\|x\|_2=1} \|U \Sigma V^T x\|_2^2$ where $U = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 & \dots & u_n \end{pmatrix}$, $V^T = \begin{pmatrix} -v_1 & \dots & -v_m \end{pmatrix}$, $\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \sigma_{k+1} & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \sigma_m & \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \max_{\|x\|_2=1} \|(U \Sigma V^T)^T (U \Sigma V^T) x\|_2 = \max_{\|x\|_2=1} \|x^T V \Sigma^T U^T U \Sigma V^T x\|_2 \Rightarrow \max_{\|x\|_2=1} \|x^T V \Sigma^T \Sigma V^T x\|_2$$

since U is orthogonal

$$\Rightarrow \max_{\|x\|_2=1} \|\Sigma V^T x\|_2^2 \text{ then we define } z = V^T x \text{ } \|z\| = \|x\| = 1 \text{ because V is orthogonal}$$

$$\|z\|_2^2 = \|V^T x\|_2^2 = \|x V V^T x\|_2 = \|x^T x\|_2 = \|x\|_2^2 = \|x\|_2^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \max_{\|z\|=1} \|\Sigma z\|_2^2 \Rightarrow \text{since } \Sigma \text{ is diagonal } \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \sigma_{k+1} & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \sigma_m & \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{the max is } \sigma_{k+1}^2 \text{ when z is } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

\uparrow
k+1 position

given a diagonal matrix the max of the l2 norm is the maximum value of its diagonal because we can set to 1 the component of the vector z that multiplies the biggest element in the matrix in our case the sigma1 and the others to 0 given that z has to have norm = 1. We want the square of this value so sigma 1 squared

$$\text{so } \|A_k\|_2^2 = \max_{\|z\|=1} \|\Sigma z\|_2^2 = \sigma_{k+1}^2$$

hw3 es3 point 1

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we have to prove that $\sigma_k \leq \frac{\|A\|_F}{\sqrt{k}} \Rightarrow \|A\|_F^2 \geq k \sigma_k^2$

we know from the es 2 point 1 that $\|A\|_F^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m \sigma_i^2 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m \sigma_i^2 \geq k \sigma_k^2$

knowing that the singular values are ordered from the biggest to the lowest we can write $\sum_{i=1}^m \sigma_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^k \sigma_i^2 + \sum_{i=k+1}^m \sigma_i^2 \geq k \sigma_k^2$

we know that $\sum_{i=1}^k \sigma_i^2 \geq k \sigma_k^2$ because the $\sigma_i \geq \sigma_k$ when $i \leq k$ because of the SVD decomposition $A = U \Sigma V^T$

$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & \dots & \sigma_k & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & \sigma_m \end{pmatrix}$ $\sigma_{i+1} \geq \sigma_i \forall i \text{ in } 0, \dots, m-1$ and $\sigma_i \geq 0 \forall i \text{ in } 0, \dots, m$

so $\sum_{i=1}^k \sigma_i^2 \geq k \cdot \sigma_k^2 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^k \sigma_i^2 + \sum_{i=k+1}^m \sigma_i^2 \geq k \sigma_k^2 \Rightarrow \|A\|_F^2 \geq k \sigma_k^2 \Rightarrow$

$\|A\|_F \geq \sqrt{k} \sigma_k \Rightarrow \sigma_k \leq \frac{\|A\|_F}{\sqrt{k}}$

hw3 es 3 point 2

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we have to prove that there exists a matrix B of rank at most k such that

$$\|A - B\|_2 \leq \frac{\|A\|_F}{\sqrt{k}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\|A\|_F^2 \geq k \|A - B\|_2^2 \quad \text{from point 2.1 we know that we can rewrite } \|A\|_F^2 \text{ as } \sum_{i=1}^m b_i^2$$

and if we take $B = A_k$ we can write $\sum_{i=1}^m b_i^2 \geq k \|A - A_k\|_2^2 \Rightarrow \|A - A_k\|_2^2 \leq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m b_i^2}{k}$ from point 2.4 is $b_{k+1}^2 \Rightarrow$

$\sum_{i=1}^m b_i^2 \geq k b_{k+1}^2$ and this relation is verified because the eigenvalues are ordered and greater than 0. Note also that B is a matrix with rank k for the construction using SVD.

$$\sum_{i=1}^k b_i^2 + \sum_{i=k+1}^m b_i^2 \geq k b_{k+1}^2 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^k b_i^2 \geq k b_{k+1}^2 \quad \text{so} \quad \sum_{i=1}^k b_i^2 + \sum_{i=k+1}^m b_i^2 \geq k b_{k+1}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m b_i^2 \geq k b_{k+1}^2 \Rightarrow \|A\|_F^2 \geq k \|A - A_k\|_2^2 \Rightarrow \|A - A_k\|_2 \leq \frac{\|A\|_F}{\sqrt{k}}$$

so there exist a matrix $B = A_k$ of rank k such that the relationship is verified