

SVD

$$A = Q D P^T = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 & w_2 & \dots & w_m \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \sigma_n & \\ \hline & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1^T \\ \vdots \\ v_n^T \end{bmatrix}$$

(m \geq n)

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{\min(m,n)} \sigma_i w_i v_i^T$$

$$A_k = Q \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & \dots & \sigma_k & | & 0 \\ \hline 0 & & & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} P^T = \begin{bmatrix} | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hline * & \hline \\ \hline 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

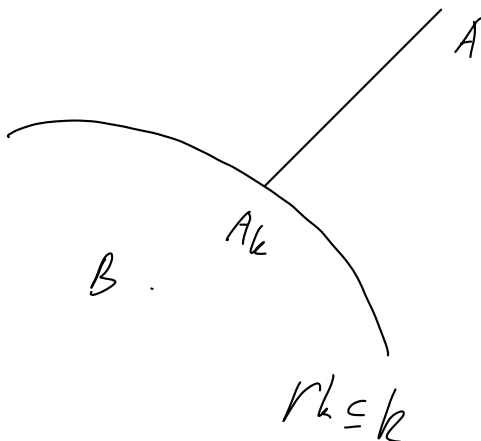
$$= \sum_{i=1}^k \sigma_i w_i v_i^T$$

定理 (Eckart - Young, Schmidt)

$$\|A_k - A\|_F \leq \|A - B\|_F \quad \forall B, \text{rk } B \leq k$$

$$\|A - B\|_F = \sqrt{\sum_i \sum_j (a_{ij} - b_{ij})^2}$$

几何



证明中用到的重要性质 (比一些技巧更重要)

①  $\forall P \in O(n), Q \in O(m)$

$$\langle QAP^T, QBP^T \rangle_F = \langle A, B \rangle_F = \text{Tr}(A^T B)$$

② Min-Max for singular values

$$\sigma_1(A) = \max_{\substack{v \in \mathbb{R}^n \\ v \neq 0}} \frac{|A \cdot v|_{\mathbb{R}^m}}{|v|_{\mathbb{R}}}$$

Pf: ②)  $\mathbb{R}^2$ : min-max for eigenvalues.

$$M = M^T \in M_n(\mathbb{R}), \lambda_1(M) \geq \lambda_2(M) \cdots \geq \lambda_n(M)$$

$$\lambda_1(M) = \max_{\substack{v \neq 0 \\ v \in \mathbb{R}^n}} \frac{\langle v, Mv \rangle}{\langle v, v \rangle} \leftarrow \text{Rayleigh quotient}$$

在对角化  $M$  的标准正交基  $v_1, \dots, v_n$  下.

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i v_i, & \text{by Rayleigh quotient} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i x_i^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{则 } \sigma_i(A) &= \sqrt{\lambda_i(A^T A)} \\
 &= \sqrt{\max_{\substack{v \in \mathbb{R}^n \\ v \neq 0}} \frac{\langle v, A^T A v \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^n}}{\langle v, v \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^n}}} \\
 &= \max_{\substack{v \in \mathbb{R}^n \\ v \neq 0}} \frac{|Av|_{\mathbb{R}^m}}{|v|_{\mathbb{R}^n}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{\langle Av, Av \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^m}}{\langle v, v \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^n}}$

D

技巧: ③ (平移性质)  $\sigma_i(A - A_k) = \sigma_{k+1}(A)$

$$A - A_k = \sum_{i=k+1}^r \sigma_i w_i v_i^T$$

④ (平移不等式)  $\forall B \in M_{m \times n}(\mathbb{R}), \text{rk } B \leq k$

$$\sigma_1(A - B) \geq \sigma_{k+1}(A)$$

( 证明  $\sigma_i(A - A_k) = \sigma_{k+1}(A)$  )

Pf: 取  $W = \text{span}_{\mathbb{R}}(v_1, \dots, v_{k+1}) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$   
 $\dim W = k+1$

$$\text{rk } B \leq k. \quad \dim \ker B \geq n-k.$$

$$\Rightarrow \ker B \cap W \neq \{0\}.$$

$$\exists v \neq 0 \in \ker B \cap W. \quad v = \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} a_i v_i$$

$$\sigma_1(A-B) \geq \frac{|(A-B) \cdot v|_{\mathbb{R}^n}}{|v|_{\mathbb{R}^n}} = \frac{|A \cdot v|}{|v|}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} \sigma_i^2 a_i^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} a_i^2}} \geq \sigma_{k+1}.$$

⑤ (平移不等式加强) if  $\text{rk } B \leq k$ .

$$\sigma_l(A-B) \geq \sigma_{l+k}(A)$$

pf:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_l(A-B) &= \sigma_1((A-B) - (A-B)_{l-1}) \\ &= \sigma_1\left(A - \underbrace{(B + (A-B)_{l-1})}_{\text{rank } \leq k+l-1}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{rk } B \leq k, \quad \text{rk } (A-B)_{l-1} \leq l-1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rk} (B + (A-B)_{k-1}) \leq k+l-1$$

$$12.1) \quad \sigma_1 (A - (B + (A-B)_{k-1}))$$

$$(\text{由 } \textcircled{4}) \quad \geq \sigma_{k+1} (A)$$

回到定理之证明:

$$\|A - B\|_F^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (\sigma_i(A-B))^2$$

$$\geq \sum_{i=1}^n (\sigma_{i+k}(A))^2$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n (\sigma_i(A - A_k))^2$$

$$= \|A - A_k\|_F^2$$

□

## 相关应用

$m$  次试验, (采样)  $n$  维数据. ( $m \gg n$ )

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^T \\ x_2^T \\ \vdots \\ x_m^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_i \in \mathbb{R}^n,$$

$$x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$x_1, \dots, x_n$  之间可能存在相互依赖关系

或者  $x_1, \dots, x_m$  落在某个低维空间附近

定理:

$$A = Q D P^T$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} v_1^T \\ \vdots \\ v_n^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W_k = \text{span}_{\mathbb{R}}(v_1, \dots, v_k)$$

则  $W_k$  使得如下值取最小.

$$\sum_{i=1}^m (\text{dist}(x_i, W))^2 \quad \text{其中 } W \text{ 是 } \mathbb{R}^n$$

的  $\dim = k$  的子空间.

Pf: 对任一  $W$ , 取  $W$  的标准正交基

$$u_1, \dots, u_k$$

$$12) \quad (\text{dist}(\alpha, w))^2$$

$$= \|\alpha - \text{Proj}_w \alpha\|^2$$

$$= \left\| \alpha - \sum_{i=1}^k \langle \alpha, u_i \rangle u_i \right\|^2$$

$$= \left\| \alpha^T - (\langle \alpha, u_1 \rangle, \dots, \langle \alpha, u_k \rangle) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} u_1^T \\ \vdots \\ u_k^T \end{pmatrix} \right\|_F$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \text{dist}(\alpha_i, w)^2$$

$$= \left\| A - \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \langle \alpha_1, u_1 \rangle & \dots & \langle \alpha_1, u_k \rangle \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \langle \alpha_n, u_1 \rangle & \dots & \langle \alpha_n, u_k \rangle \end{pmatrix}}_{rk \leq k} \begin{pmatrix} u_1^T \\ \vdots \\ u_k^T \end{pmatrix} \right\|_F^2$$

$$rk \leq k$$

另一方面:  $\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle \alpha, v_i \rangle v_i$ ,  $\alpha^T = (\langle \alpha, v_1 \rangle, \dots, \langle \alpha, v_n \rangle) P$

$$A = QP \cdot \begin{bmatrix} v_1^T \\ \vdots \\ v_n^T \end{bmatrix} \quad QP \text{ 第 } i \text{ 行} = (\langle \alpha_i, v_1 \rangle, \dots, \langle \alpha_i, v_n \rangle)$$

所以

$$QD \cdot \begin{bmatrix} v_1^T \\ \vdots \\ v_k^T \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (x_1, v_1) & \dots & (x_1, v_k) \\ \vdots & & \\ (x_m, v_1) & \dots & (x_m, v_k) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1^T \\ \vdots \\ v_k^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= A_k$$

由 Eckart-Young  $\Rightarrow W_k$  实现]

$\sum_{i=1}^m \text{dist}(x_i, W)^2$  的最小值.

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消除均值的影响.

$$\mu = \frac{1}{m} \left( \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^T \right) \quad \bar{\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \mu.$$

对  $B = A - \bar{\mu}$  作 SVD

$$= Q D P^T$$

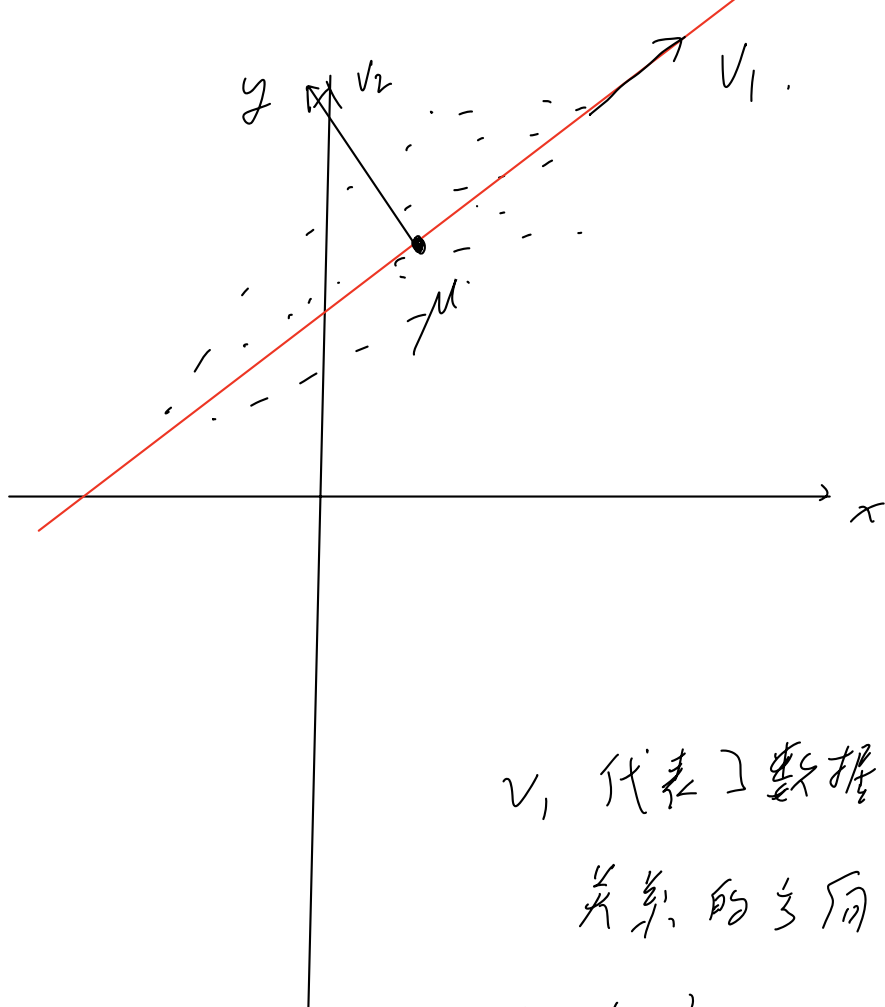
$$P = \begin{pmatrix} v_1^T \\ \vdots \\ v_n^T \end{pmatrix}$$

(2)

$\mu + \text{span}_{\mathbb{R}}(v_1, \dots, v_k)$  是  $k$ -维仿射平面中  
与  $x_1, \dots, x_m$  距离平方和最小的.



几何:



$v_1$  代表了数据的最主要的线性  
关系的方向.

$v_2$  次之, ...

证明 (optional)

Step 1:

对于固定  $W$ ,

取  $\beta \in \mathbb{R}^d$ , minimize

$$\sum_{i=1}^m (\text{dist}(x_i, \beta + W))^2$$

取  $\beta \perp W$ ,

$$\text{dist}(\alpha, \beta + W)^2$$

$$= \left| \alpha - \text{Proj}_W \alpha - \beta \right|^2$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \left| (\alpha_i - \text{Proj}_W \alpha_i) - \beta \right|^2$$

转换为 minimize  $\sum_{i=1}^m |\sigma_i - \beta|^2$

则  $\beta = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \sigma_i$  .  $\left( \begin{array}{l} \sum_{i=1}^m (a_i - x)^2 \\ \text{在 } x = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m a_i \text{ 时} \\ \text{取最小值} \end{array} \right)$

取最小值.

即  $\beta = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i - \text{Proj}_W \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i$

另一方面对  $\beta$  加上  $W$  的向量不变

$\beta + W$ , 所以

可取 
$$\beta = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i = \mu.$$

$\sum_{i=1}^m \text{dist}(x_i, \beta + W)^2$  的最小值在

$\beta = \mu$  时取得.

② 则  $\sum_{i=1}^m \text{dist}(x_i - \mu, W)^2$  对

$W$  的选取.

$$\beta = A - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \mu.$$