

回顾 对称矩阵 正交对角化.

$$A = A^T \in M_n(\mathbb{R}), \quad \exists Q \in O(n). \text{ s.t. } Q^T A Q = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$(Q^T A Q)$
(相合, 相似)

也称作自伴线性变换的谱定理, $T: V \rightarrow V$, V 是内积空间.

T 自伴, 则 T 在标准正交基下可对角化 (V 分解成一系列 T 不变子空间的正交直和)

结合正定性判定: $A = A^T$ 正定 $\Leftrightarrow \lambda_i > 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow A = P \cdot P^T$

$A = A^T$ 半正定 $\Leftrightarrow \lambda_i \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow A = P \cdot P^T$
 P 可逆.

如果 $T: V \rightarrow W$ 是两个内积空间之间的线性映射.
如何找到 T 的标准型?

$$A \in M_{m \times n}(\mathbb{R}), \quad \text{回顾 } \exists P \in GL(n, \mathbb{R})$$

$Q \in GL(m, \mathbb{R})$

$$\text{s.t. } Q^{-1} A P = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$V = V \downarrow A$.
(相抵标准型)

现在附加内积结构, 要求 P, Q 正交.

7.4.1 (SVD 奇异值分解)

$$A \in M_{m \times n}(\mathbb{R}), \quad \exists P \in O(n), Q \in O(m),$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad A = Q D P^T \quad (P^T = P^{-1})$$

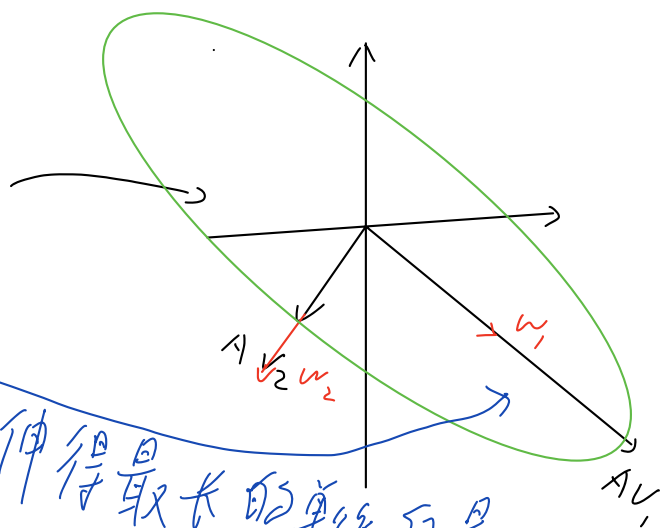
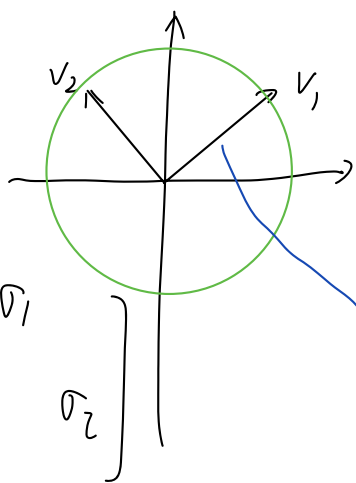
$$D = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sigma_n \\ \hline & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\sigma_1 \geq \sigma_2 \geq \dots \geq \sigma_n \geq 0$, 由 A 唯一确定, 称作 A 的奇异值.

几何解释:

$$A(v_1, v_2)$$

$$= (w_1, w_2) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 \\ \sigma_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



拉伸得最长的单位向量

$$\left(m \leq n \text{ 时, } D = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sigma_n \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

(只需要后 $m \leq n$, 另一半对 A 取转置即可)

$$\text{若 } \sigma_1 \geq \dots \geq \sigma_r > 0, \quad \sigma_{r+1} = 0, \quad r = \text{rank } A.$$

$$Q = (w_1, \dots, w_m), \quad P = (v_1, \dots, v_n).$$

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^r \sigma_i w_i \cdot v_i^T \quad (\text{常用形式})$$

$$w_1, \dots, w_m$$

$$v_1, \dots, v_n$$

\mathbb{R}^m 标准正交基
 \mathbb{R}^n 标准正交基

证明: 考虑 $A^T A$ 对称, 半正定.

Step 1: $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n$ 唯一性

若 $A = QDP^T$, 则 $A^T A = P \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sigma_n^2 \end{bmatrix} P^T$.

所以 $\sigma_1^2, \dots, \sigma_n^2$ 是 $A^T A$ 的特征值,

排序后由 A 唯一确定.

Step 2: SVD 存在性 (找 P, Q)

想法:

由 Step 1, P 应该出现在 $A^T A$ 的正交对角化中.

$A^T A$ 对称 $\Rightarrow \exists P \in O(n)$, s.t.

$$P^{-1}(A^T A)P = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad \lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \lambda_3 \cdots \geq \lambda_n \geq 0$$

$$P = (v_1, \dots, v_n).$$

$$A^T A v_i = \lambda_i v_i.$$

Claim: Av_1, \dots, Av_n 相互正交.

$$i \neq j, \quad \langle Av_i, Av_j \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^m} = (Av_i)^T (Av_j)$$

$$= v_i^T (A^T A v_j)$$

$$= \lambda_j v_i^T v_j$$

$$= \lambda_j \langle v_i, v_j \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^n} = 0$$

$$i=j, \Rightarrow \langle Av_i, Av_i \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^m} = \lambda_i \langle v_i, v_i \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^n} = \lambda_i$$

假设设 $\lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_r > 0, \lambda_{r+1} = \lambda_{r+2} = \dots = \lambda_n = 0$

$$\text{取 } w_1 = \frac{Av_1}{|Av_1|_{\mathbb{R}^m}} \quad \dots \quad w_r = \frac{Av_r}{|Av_r|_{\mathbb{R}^m}}$$

w_1, \dots, w_r 标准正交, 补充为标准正交基.

$$\text{则 } |Av_i|_{\mathbb{R}^m} = \sqrt{\lambda_i} \stackrel{\text{记为}}{=} r_i$$

$$(Av_1, \dots, Av_n) = (w_1, \dots, w_n) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} r_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & r_n \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{即 } A \cdot P = Q \cdot D, \quad P \in O(n), Q \in O(m)$$

D

应用场景 (1) 图像压缩.

$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ a_{ij} 表示 i, j 点 像素的灰度.

m, n 很大, 记忆 mn 数据.

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{\min(m,n)} \sigma_i w_i v_i^T, \quad \text{取 } k \ll \min(m, n)$$

$$A_k = \sum_{i=1}^k \sigma_i w_i v_i^T, \quad \text{记忆 } k(m+n+1) \text{ 数据.}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} w_1, \dots, w_k & 0 \end{array} \right) \left[\begin{array}{c} \sigma_1 \dots \sigma_k \dots 0 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} v_1^T \\ \vdots \\ v_k^T \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \right]$$

A_k 很接近 A .

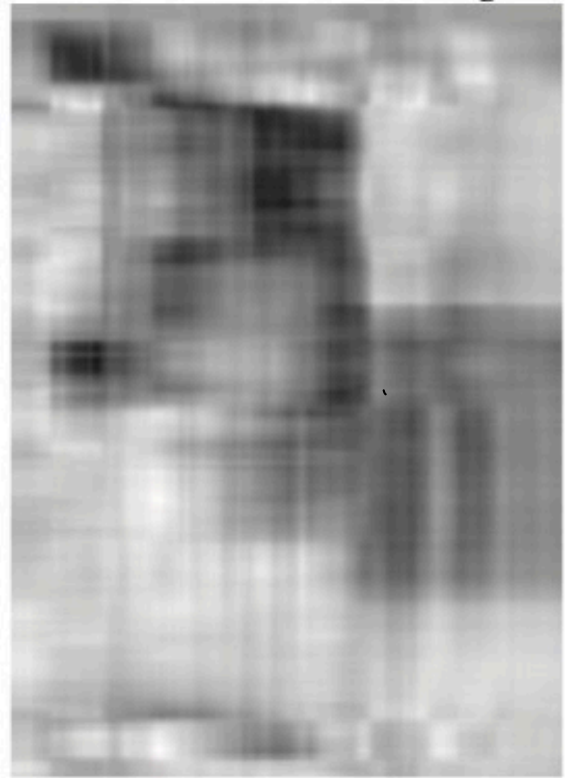
(什么意义下)

(Branton-Kutz 书中的
图像)

Original



$r = 5$, 0.57% storage



$r = 20$, 2.33% storage



$r = 100$, 11.67% storage

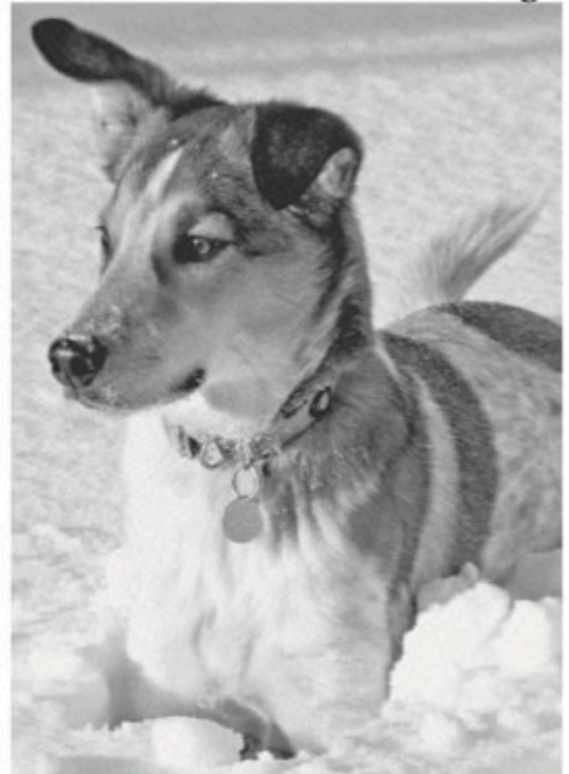


Figure 1.3 Image compression of Mordecai the snow dog, truncating the SVD at various ranks r . Original image resolution is 2000×1500 .

Brunton-Kutz,

Data-driven Science and Engineering
Page 10

$M_{m \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ 上有内积 \langle, \rangle , (Frobenius 内积)

$$\langle A, B \rangle = \text{Tr}(A^T B), \quad \langle A, A \rangle = \|A\|_F^2$$

则 A, B 距离 $\sqrt{\langle A - B, A - B \rangle}$

$$= \sqrt{\sum_{i,j} (a_{ij} - b_{ij})^2} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{与直观相符} \\ \text{等同于 } \mathbb{R}^{mn} \text{ 的标准} \\ \text{内积} \end{array} \right)$$

则定理 (Eckart-Young, Schmidt) (低秩逼近)

A_k 是 $\text{rk} \leq k$ 的 $m \times n$ 矩阵中与 A 距离最近

的

$$\|A - A_k\|_F = \min_{\text{rk } B \leq k} \|A - B\|_F$$

差多少呢??

3/7 (HW). $V = M_{m \times n}(\mathbb{R})$, \langle, \rangle_F

则 $\forall P \in O(n)$, $Q \in O(m)$.

$T_{P,Q} \quad V \rightarrow V$ 是正交变换.

$$A \mapsto QAP$$

推论 1: $A = QDP^T$, $D = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sigma_n \end{bmatrix}$

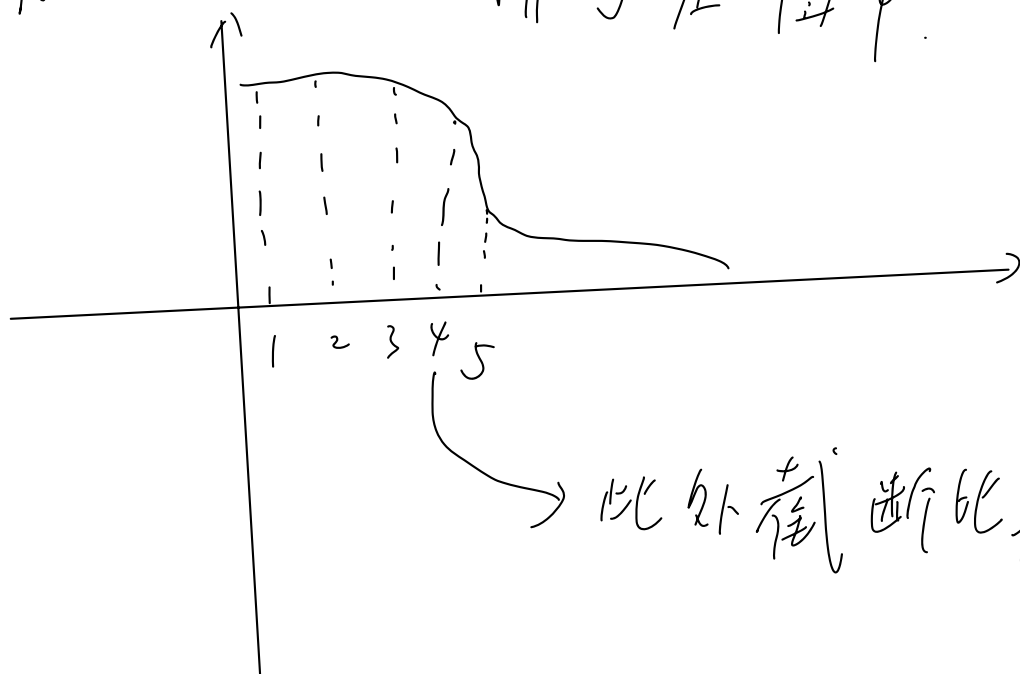
$$\text{则 } \|A\|_F = \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \dots + \sigma_n^2}$$

推论 2:

$$A_k = Q \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sigma_{k+1} \end{bmatrix} P^T, \quad \|A - A_k\|_F = \sqrt{\sigma_{k+1}^2 + \dots + \sigma_r^2}$$

也称为 lost energy

将 v_1, \dots, v_r 排列在图中.



此外截断比较经济.