

SVD

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

$(m \geq n)$

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

$$A_k = Q \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \sigma_k & \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} P^T = \begin{bmatrix} & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

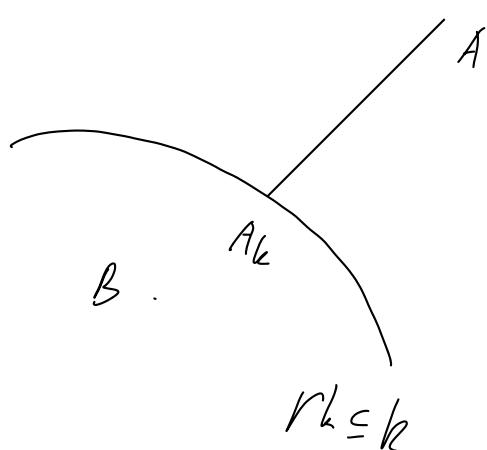
$$= \sum_{i=1}^k \sigma_i w_i v_i^T$$

近似理 (Eckart-Young, Schmidt)

$$\|A_k - A\|_F \leq \|A - B\|_F + \beta, \quad r_k \beta \leq k$$

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

近似



证明中用到的重要性质 (还有一些技巧更重要)

① $\forall p \in \mathcal{O}(n), Q \in \mathcal{O}(n)$

$$\langle Q A P^T, Q B P^T \rangle_F = \langle A, B \rangle_F = \bar{F}(A^T B)$$

② Min-Max for singular values

$$\bar{F}_1(A) = \max_{\substack{v \in \mathbb{R}^n \\ v \neq 0}} \frac{\|A \cdot v\|_{\mathbb{R}^m}}{\|v\|_{\mathbb{R}}}$$

Pf: ②) \bar{F}_1 : min-max for eigenvalues.

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

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

在对角化 M 的标准正交基 v_1, \dots, v_n 下

$$v = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i v_i \quad \text{by Rayleigh quotient}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i x_i^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{②)} \quad \sigma_1(A) &= \sqrt{\lambda_1(A^T A)} \\
 &= \sqrt{\max_{\substack{\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n \\ \mathbf{v} \neq 0}} \frac{\langle \mathbf{v}, A^T A \mathbf{v} \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^n}}{\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v} \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^n}}} \\
 &= \max_{\substack{\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n \\ \mathbf{v} \neq 0}} \frac{\|A\mathbf{v}\|_{\mathbb{R}^m}}{\|\mathbf{v}\|_{\mathbb{R}^n}}
 \end{aligned}$$

□

$$\text{技巧: ③(平移性后)} \quad \sigma_1(A - A_k) = \sigma_{k+1}(A)$$

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

$$\text{④ (平移不等式)} \quad \forall B \in M_{m \times n}(\mathbb{R}), \quad r_k B \leq_k$$

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

$$\left(\text{証明} \quad \sigma_1(A - A_k) = \sigma_{k+1}(A) \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{pf:} \quad \text{証} \quad W &= \text{span}_{\mathbb{R}} (v_1, \dots, v_{k+1}) \subset \mathbb{R}^n \\
 \dim W &= k+1
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

$$\Gamma_1(A - B) \geq \frac{\|(A - B)v\|_{\mathbb{R}^m}}{\|v\|_{\mathbb{R}^n}} = \frac{\|A \cdot v\|}{\|v\|}$$

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

⑤ (半轴不等式加强版) if $\text{rk } B \leq k$.

$$\Gamma_1(A - B) \geq \Gamma_{l+k}(A)$$

Pf:

$$\Gamma_1(A - B) = \Gamma_1((A - B) - (A - B)_{l-1})$$

$$= \Gamma_1(A - (B + \underbrace{(A - B)_{l-1}}_{})$$

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

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

由④

$$\Gamma_1 (A - (\beta + (A - \beta)_{l-1})) \geq \Gamma_{k+l} (A)$$

由引定理之27).

$$\begin{aligned} \|A - \beta\|_F^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^n (\sigma_i(A - \beta))^2 \\ &\geq \sum_{i=1}^n (\sigma_{i+k}(A))^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (\sigma_i(A - A_k))^2 \\ &= \|A - A_k\|_F^2 \end{aligned}$$

D

相关应用

m 次试验, (采样) n 维数据. ($m > n$)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^T \\ x_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ x_m^T \end{pmatrix} \quad x_i \in \mathbb{R}^n,$$

$$\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 能否
在某空间中相关联

或者 x_1, \dots, x_m 落在某个低维空间附近

定理:

$$A = Q D P^T \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} v_1^T \\ \vdots \\ v_k^T \end{pmatrix}$$

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

(2) W_k 使得如下值取最小.

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

且 $\dim W = k$ 为 \mathbb{R}^n 空间.

Pf: 对任 W , 取 W 的标准正交基
 u_1, \dots, u_k

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

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

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

$$= \| \alpha^\top - \left((\alpha, u_1), \dots, (\alpha, u_k) \right) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} u_1^\top \\ \vdots \\ u_k^\top \end{pmatrix} \|_F^2$$

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

$$= \| A - \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \langle \alpha_1, u_1 \rangle & \dots & \langle \alpha_1, u_k \rangle \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \langle \alpha_h, u_1 \rangle & \dots & \langle \alpha_h, u_k \rangle \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{rank } k \leq h} \begin{pmatrix} u_1^\top \\ \vdots \\ u_k^\top \end{pmatrix} \|_F^2$$

$$\text{rank } k \leq h$$

另一方面: $\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^h \langle \alpha, v_i \rangle v_i, \quad \alpha^\top = (\langle \alpha, v_1 \rangle, \dots, \langle \alpha, v_h \rangle) P$

$$A = Q P \cdot \begin{bmatrix} v_1^\top \\ \vdots \\ v_h^\top \end{bmatrix}, \quad Q P \neq \text{第 } i \text{ 行} = (\langle \alpha, v_1 \rangle, \dots, \langle \alpha, v_h \rangle)$$

引理 Q.D. $\begin{bmatrix} v_1^T \\ \vdots \\ v_k^T \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (\lambda_1, v_1) & \cdots & (\lambda_k, v_k) \\ \vdots \\ (\lambda_m, v_1) & \cdots & (\lambda_m, v_k) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1^T \\ \vdots \\ v_k^T \end{pmatrix}$

$$= A_k$$

由 Eckart-Young $\Rightarrow W_k$ [实现]

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

消除均值的影响.

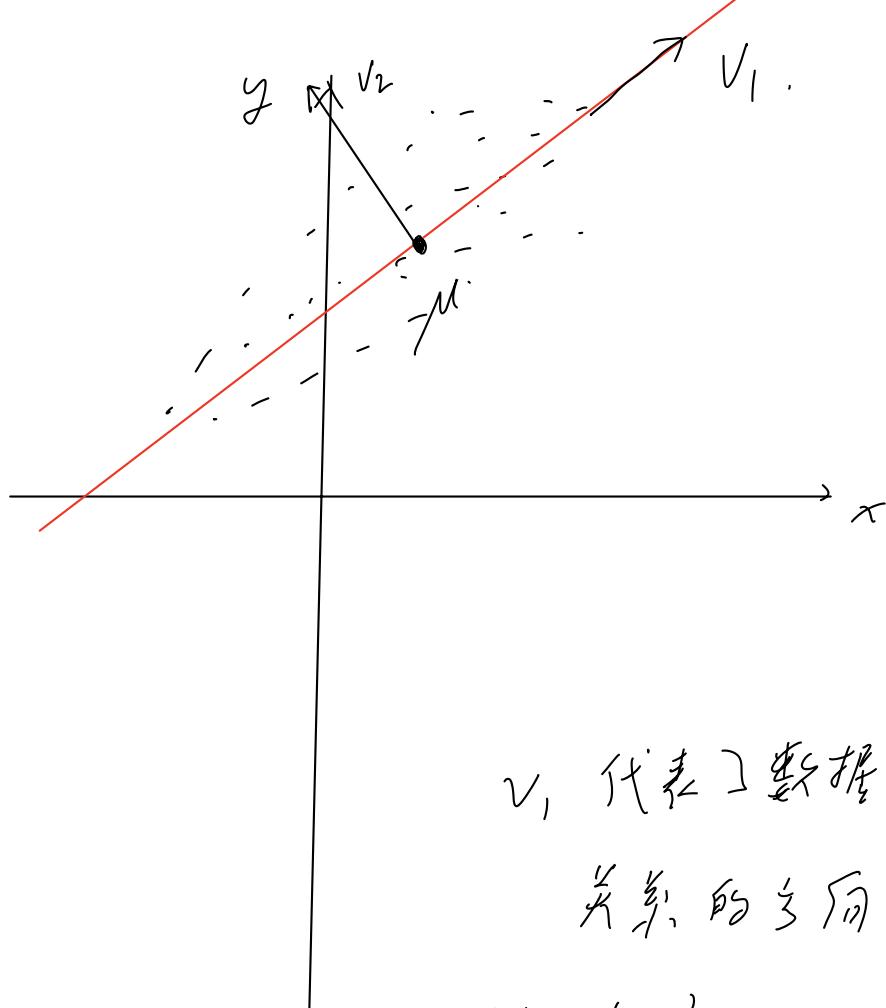
$$\mu = \frac{1}{m} \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^T \right) \quad \bar{\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \mu$$

对 $B = A - \bar{\mu}$ 作 SVD

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

即 $\mu + \text{span}_{\mathbb{R}}(v_1, \dots, v_k)$ 是 k -维仿射平面中与 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m$ 距离平方和最小的

几何：



V_1 代表了数据的最主要的趋势
关系的方向。

V_2 之后，——

证明 (optional)

Step 1:

对于固定 W ,

取 $\beta \in \mathbb{R}^h$, minimize

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

取 $\beta \perp w$,

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

$$= \left| \alpha - \text{proj}_w \alpha - \beta \right|^2$$

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

目标为 minimize $\sum_{i=1}^m \left| \alpha_i - \beta \right|^2$

$$\text{②} \quad \beta = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i. \quad \left(\sum_{i=1}^m (\alpha_i - x)^2 \right)$$

取 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \perp w$

$$\text{③} \quad \beta = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i - \text{proj}_w \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i$$

另一方面对 β 加上 W 的约束不改变

$\beta + W$, 仍使

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.

④ 则 $\sum_{i=1}^m \text{dist}((x_i - \mu, W)^2$ 时

W 的选取

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