

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide consisting of two overlapping parallelograms. The front one is blue and the back one is a light green color. They are positioned diagonally, with the blue one partially covering the green one.

Singular Value Decomposition

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SVD Concept

- Break down matrix into 3 parts
 - $A = U S V^T$
 - V is derived from $A^T A$
 - U is derived from $A A^T$
 - S is derived from $\text{sqrt}(\text{eigenvalues})$ on diagonal
- Saves space because U, S, V are less dense than A
- A is $n \times m$, U is $n \times n$, S is $n \times m$, V is $m \times m$

Example of SVD

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W \mathbf{x} = \lambda \mathbf{x}$$

$$\lambda=0, \lambda=0; \lambda = 15 + 0.221.5 \sim 29.883; \lambda = 15 - 0.221.5 \sim 0.117$$

$$19.883 x_1 + 14 x_2 = 0$$

$$14 x_1 + 9.883 x_2 = 0$$

$$x_3 = 0$$

$$x_4 = 0$$

$$-9.883 x_1 + 14 x_2 = 0$$

$$14 x_1 - 19.883 x_2 = 0$$

$$x_3 = 0$$

$$x_4 = 0$$

$$AA^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 20 & 14 & 0 & 0 \\ 14 & 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = W$$

Since $W \mathbf{x} = \lambda \mathbf{x}$ then $(W - \lambda I) \mathbf{x} = 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 20 - \lambda & 14 & 0 & 0 \\ 14 & 10 - \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\lambda \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} = (W - \lambda I) \mathbf{x} = 0$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0.82 & -0.58 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.58 & 0.82 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} 0.40 & -0.91 \\ 0.91 & 0.40 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 5.47 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.37 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



Our Gameplan of Parallelization

- Calculate eigenvalues in parallel
- Use MPI to pass each eigenvalue to a different process
- Each process calculates an eigenvector which then returns to process 0 (openmp)
- Methods used:
 - `MPI_Scatter()`
 - `MPI_Gather()`
- Process 0 makes V^T , U , and S out of the eigenvectors and values



Code that We Found

- Code to find eigenvalues
- Code to transpose a matrix
- Code to row reduce into RREF
 - Needed for finding eigenvectors
 - Posed some difficulties



Changes We Made to the Existing Code

- Added methods to find eigenvectors
- Added MPI functions to make the code multi-process
- Added openMP

```
void subtractEigenValue(Matrix m, EL_Type eigenValue){  
    int i, j;  
    for(i = 0; i < m->dim_y; i++){  
        EL_Type cur = m->mtx[i][i];  
        m->mtx[i][i] = cur - eigenValue;  
    }  
}
```

Changes Cont.

```
void EigenVectorNormalize(Matrix m, EL_Type* vecBuff, EL_Type eigenValue){
    int i, j;
    EL_Type sum_of_squares = 0;
    for(i = 0; i < m->dim_y; i++){
        //printf("Augmented Value: %f\n", m->mtx[i][m->dim_x - 1]);

        EL_Type check = 1.0/m->mtx[i][m->dim_x - 1];
        if(check < 0){
            check = check * -1.0;
        }

        if(check == eigenValue || m->mtx[i][m->dim_x - 1] == 1.0){
            continue;
        }
        sum_of_squares += m->mtx[i][m->dim_x - 1] * m->mtx[i][m->dim_x - 1];
    }
    EL_Type normalization_scalar = 0.0;
    if(sum_of_squares == 0.0){
        normalization_scalar = 0.0;
    }
    else{
        normalization_scalar = 1.0/(sqrt(sum_of_squares));
    }
    printf("Norm Scalar: %f\n", normalization_scalar);
    for(j = 0; j < m->dim_y; j++){
        EL_Type check2 = 1.0/(m->mtx[j][m->dim_x - 1]);
        printf("check2: %f\n", check2 * check2, eigenValue * eigenValue);

        if((((check2 * check2) - (eigenValue * eigenValue)) < .000001 && check2*check2 - eigenValue*eigenValue > -.000001) || m->mtx[j][m->dim_x-1] == 1.0 || m->mtx[j][m->dim_x-1] == -1){
            // printf("xxxxxxxx\n");
            vecBuff[j] = 0.0;
        }
        else{
            vecBuff[j] = normalization_scalar * m->mtx[j][m->dim_x - 1];
        }
    }
}
```



Difficulties

- Finding eigenvectors
- Making the code generic for all sizes of matrices



Serial vs. Parallel Versions

Serial Times in seconds (nxn matrix size)

100: 4.7

150: 25

200: 115

Parallel Times in seconds (nxn matrix size): 2, 4, 8, 16 nodes

100: 2.6643, 1.50775, 1.16926, 1.05103

150: 16.4239, 9.5083, 6.85412, 5.5307

200: 54.568, 28.849, 17.959, 15.11712



Conclusion

- SVD has a way that it can be efficiently parallelized



Sources

- http://web.mit.edu/be.400/www/SVD/Singular_Value_Decomposition.htm
- https://rosettacode.org/wiki/Reduced_row_echelon_form#C
- <https://blog.statsbot.co/singular-value-decomposition-tutorial-52c695315254>
- https://www.mpi-inf.mpg.de/fileadmin/inf/d5/teaching/ss17_dmm/lectures/2017-05-08-lin_alg_and_svd.pdf
- <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/769/solving-a-linear-equation>
- https://dml.cz/bitstream/handle/10338.dmlcz/702748/PANM_15-2010-1_18.pdf
- <https://www.math.cuhk.edu.hk/~lmlui/CaoSVDintro.pdf>
- http://www.math.utah.edu/~goller/F15_M2270/BradyMathews_SVDImage.pdf