

Example: Find singular value decomposition of  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

Solution: By given  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$  &  $A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

$$A A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 12 \\ 12 & 25 \end{bmatrix}$$

it's characteristic equation is

$$\lambda^2 - S_1 \lambda + |A| = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda^2 - 50\lambda + 225 = 0$$

$$\therefore (\lambda - 45)(\lambda - 5) = 0$$

$\therefore \lambda = \lambda_1 = 45, \lambda = \lambda_2 = 5$  be Eigen values of a matrix  $A A^T$  ①

$$d_1 = \sqrt{\lambda_1} = 3\sqrt{5}, d_2 = \sqrt{\lambda_2} = \sqrt{5} \text{ ②}$$

To find Eigen vector consider

$$(A A^T - \lambda I) X = 0$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} 9-\lambda & 12 \\ 12 & 25-\lambda \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ ③}$$

Case-1

$$\text{If } \lambda = \lambda_1 = 45 \quad \begin{bmatrix} -36 & 12 \\ 12 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + 3R_2, R_2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}R_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore 3x_1 - 1x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow 3x_1 = 1x_2 \Rightarrow \frac{x_1}{1} = \frac{x_2}{3} = k=1$$

$$\therefore x_1 = 1, x_2 = 3$$

$$\text{For } \lambda = \lambda_1 = 45 \quad x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \|x_1\| = \sqrt{10}, x_1' = \frac{x_1}{\|x_1\|} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \\ \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Case-2

$$\text{If } \lambda = \lambda_2 = 5 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 12 \\ 12 & 20 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 3R_1, R_1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}R_1$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$1x_1 + 3x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow 1x_1 = -3x_2 \Rightarrow \frac{x_1}{-3} = \frac{x_2}{1} = k=1$$

$$\therefore x_1 = -3, x_2 = 1$$

$$\text{For } \lambda = \lambda_2 = 5 \quad x_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \|x_2\| = \sqrt{10}, x_2' = \frac{x_2}{\|x_2\|} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-3}{\sqrt{10}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore U = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{-3}{\sqrt{10}} \\ \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 25 & 20 \\ 20 & 25 \end{bmatrix}$$

it's characteristic equation is

$$\lambda^2 - S_1 \lambda + |A| = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 50\lambda + 225 = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 45)(\lambda - 5) = 0$$

$\therefore \lambda = \lambda_1 = 45, \lambda = \lambda_2 = 5$  be Eigen values of a matrix  $A A^T$  ①

$$d_1 = \sqrt{\lambda_1} = 3\sqrt{5}, d_2 = \sqrt{\lambda_2} = \sqrt{5} \text{ ②}$$

To find Eigen vector consider

$$(A A^T - \lambda I) X = 0$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} 25-\lambda & 20 \\ 20 & 25-\lambda \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ ③}$$

Case-1

$$\text{If } \lambda = \lambda_1 = 45 \quad \begin{bmatrix} -20 & 20 \\ 20 & -20 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + R_1, R_1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{20}R_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-1x_1 + 1x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow 1x_1 = 1x_2 \Rightarrow \frac{x_1}{1} = \frac{x_2}{1} = k=1$$

$$x_1 = 1, x_2 = 1$$

$$\text{For } \lambda = \lambda_1 = 45 \quad x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \|x_1\| = \sqrt{2}, x_1' = \frac{x_1}{\|x_1\|} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Case-2

$$\text{If } \lambda = \lambda_2 = 5 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 20 & 20 \\ 20 & 20 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_1, R_1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{20}R_1$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore 1x_1 + 1x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow 1x_1 = -1x_2 \Rightarrow \frac{x_1}{-1} = \frac{x_2}{1} = k=1$$

$$\therefore x_1 = -1, x_2 = 1$$

$$\text{For } \lambda = \lambda_2 = 5 \quad x_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \|x_2\| = \sqrt{2}, x_2' = \frac{x_2}{\|x_2\|} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A = U D V^T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{-3}{\sqrt{10}} \\ \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3\sqrt{5} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$