Métodos Numéricos-2024

Descomposición en valores singulares



Sea $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, r = rg(A) Existen $U \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$, $V \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ matrices ortogonales, $\Sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ tal que

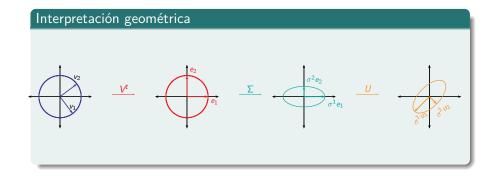
$$\mathbf{A} = U \Sigma V^{t}$$

$$\mathbf{y} \ \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma^{1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma^{2} & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \sigma^{r} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ con}$$

 $\sigma^1 > \sigma^2 > \ldots > \sigma^r > 0$

$$A = U\Sigma V^t$$

- v^1, v^2, \dots, v^n autovectores de $A^t A$, columnas de la matriz V
- u^1, u^2, \dots, u^m autovectores de AA^t , columnas de la matriz U
- $\sigma^i = \sqrt{\lambda^i}$ con λ^i i-ésimo autovalor de $A^t A$ $(\lambda^1 \ge \lambda^1 ... \ge \lambda^r)$



Ejemplo

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} A^{t}A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Autovalores de
$$A^tA$$
 $P(\lambda)=(5-\lambda)(8-\lambda)-4$
$$\lambda^1=9 \quad \lambda^2=4$$

Valores singulares:
$$\sigma^1 = 3$$
 $\sigma^2 = 2$

Ejemplo: construyendo V

Buscamos autovectores v^1 y v^2

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9x_1 \\ 9x_2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow v^1 = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}})$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4x_1 \\ 4x_2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow v^2 = (\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}})$$

Ejemplo: construyendo U

$$Av^{1} = \sigma^{1}u^{1} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \end{bmatrix} = 3u^{1} \Rightarrow u^{1} = (\frac{5}{3\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}}, \frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}})$$

$$Av^2 = \sigma^2 u^2 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{bmatrix} = 2u^2 \Rightarrow u^2 = (0, \frac{4}{2\sqrt{5}}, \frac{-2}{2\sqrt{5}})$$

$$A^{t}u^{3} = 0 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow u^{3} = (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{-1}{3}, \frac{-2}{3})$$

Ejemplo

$$A = U\Sigma V^{t}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{3\sqrt{5}} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{-1}{3} \\ \frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{-2}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Algunas propiedades

- $||A||_2 = \sigma^1$
- $\kappa_2(A) = \frac{\sigma^1}{\sigma^n}$
- $||A||_F = \sqrt{(\sigma^1)^2 + (\sigma^2)^2 + \ldots + (\sigma^r)^2}$

Descomposición en valores singulares: bibliografía

Recomendamos consultar la numerosa bibliografía existente sobre el tema. Algunas sugerencias:

- Applied Numerical Linear Algebra, James Demmel, SIAM, 1997.
- Applied Linear Algebra, Peter J. Olver, Chehrzad Shakiban, Second Edition, Springer International Publishing, 2018.
- Numerical Analysis, Timothy Sauer, Pearson, 2017.
- Numerical Linear Algebra, Lloyd N. Trefethen, SIAM, 1997.
- Fundamentals of Matrix Computations, David Watkins, Wiley, 2010.