- 13. Se<br/>a $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  y  $A = U \Sigma V^t$ una descomposición SVD. Demostrar:
  - a)  $||Ax||_2/||x||_2$  se maximiza para  $x=v_1$ , con  $v_1$  la primer columna de V.
  - b)  $||A||_2 = \sigma_1$ . Deducir que  $||A||_2 = \sqrt{\rho(A^t A)^{\ddagger \ddagger}}$ .
  - c)  $||A||_F = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i^2}$ .
  - d) Si m = n y A es inversible, entonces  $\kappa_2(A) = \sigma_1/\sigma_n$ .
  - e)  $\max_i |a_{ii}| \leq \sigma_1$ .
  - <sup>‡‡</sup>Dada una matriz  $B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  se define el radio espectral de B como  $\rho(B) = \max\{|\lambda| : \lambda \text{ autovalor de } B\}$ .

$$\|A\|_2 = \sigma_1 = \sqrt{\rho(A^T A)}$$

$$\checkmark$$

Radio espectral: 
$$P(A^TA) = \max\{1\lambda | con \lambda \text{ autovalor } A^TA\}$$
  
 $P(A^TA) = |\lambda_1| = \lambda_1 = \sigma_1^2 con \lambda_1 \text{ mayor autovalor en módulo}$ 

$$||A||_z = \max ||A \times ||_z > ||A \times ||_z con ||X||_z = 1$$
  
  $\times ||X||_z = 1$ 

$$= \sqrt{(A\hat{x})^{\mathsf{T}}A\hat{x}} = \sqrt{\hat{x}^{\mathsf{T}}A^{\mathsf{T}}A\hat{x}} = \sqrt{\lambda_1 z^{\mathsf{T}}z} = \sqrt{\lambda_1} = \sigma,$$

Sea 
$$z \neq 0$$
 ty  $A^TAz = \lambda_1 z$  y además  $||z||_z = 1$ .  
Tomamos  $\hat{x} = z$ .

$$\|A\|_{Z} = \max \|Ax\|_{Z}$$

$$V_{1} \cdot V_{n} \text{ base orthormal } \times = \sum_{i=1}^{n} B_{i}V_{i}$$

$$\|x\|_{Z} = 1 \Rightarrow x^{T}x = 1 \Rightarrow \left[\sum_{j=1}^{n} B_{j}V_{j}\right]^{T} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n} B_{j}V_{j} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^{n} B_{j}^{2} = 1 \text{ pues } V_{1} \cdot V_{n} \text{ orthormales}$$

$$\|Ax\|_{Z}^{2} = (Ax)^{T}Ax = x^{T}A^{T}Ax = \left[\sum_{j=1}^{n} B_{j}V_{j}^{T}\right] \cdot A^{T}A \cdot \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} B_{j}V_{j}^{T}\right]$$

$$= \left[\sum_{j=1}^{n} B_{j}V_{j}^{T}\right] \cdot \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} B_{j}A^{T}AV_{i}\right]$$

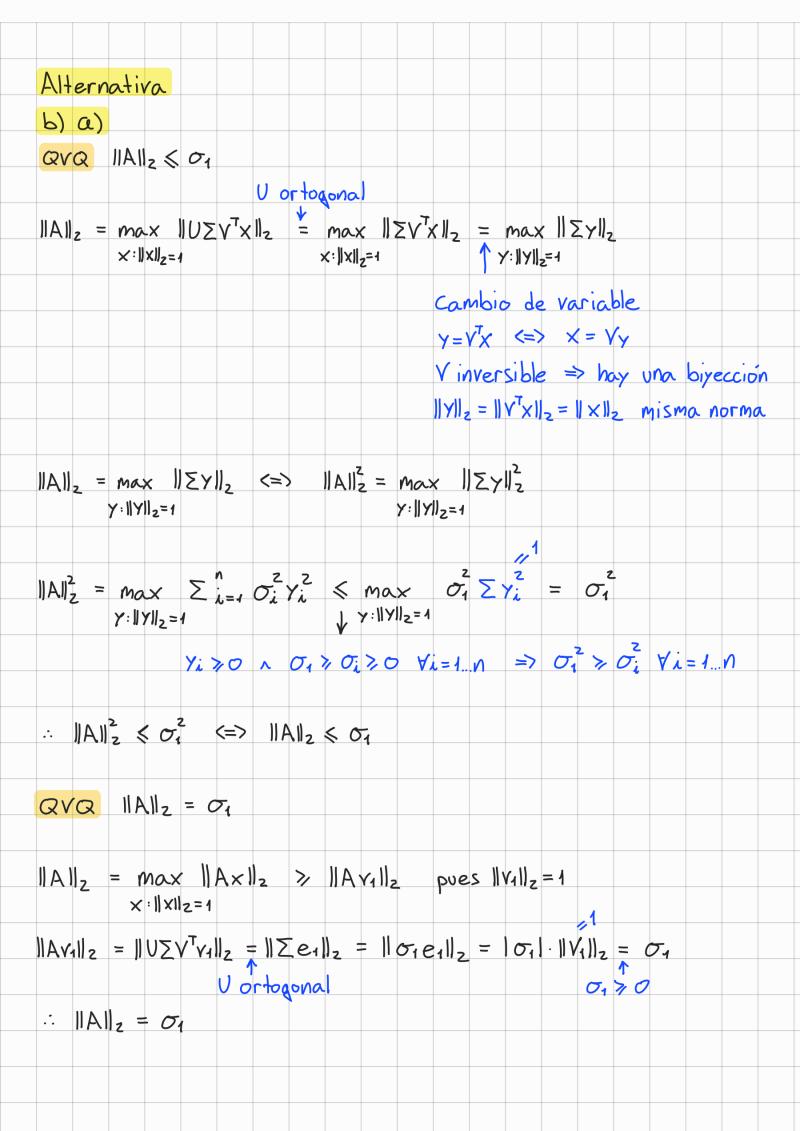
$$= \left[\sum_{j=1}^{n} B_{j}V_{j}^{T}\right] \cdot \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} B_{j}A^{T}AV_{i}\right]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} B_{j}^{2}\lambda_{i} \leq \sum_{j=1}^{n} B_{j}^{2}\lambda_{1} = \lambda_{1}$$

$$\lambda_{1} \leq \lambda_{1} \cdot V_{2}$$

$$\therefore \|Ax\|_{Z}^{2} \leq \lambda_{1} \Rightarrow \|Ax\|_{Z} \leq \sqrt{\lambda_{1}} = \sigma_{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|A\|_{Z} \leq \sigma_{1}$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \mathcal{O} \rangle \\ \\$$