



Lecture 13:

Singular Value Decomposition²

CS 111: Intro to Computational Science
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$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \mathbf{M} \\
 m \times n
 \end{array}
 =
 \begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \text{teal} & \text{teal} & \text{blue} & \text{teal} \\ \hline \text{teal} & \text{teal} & \text{blue} & \text{teal} \\ \hline \text{teal} & \text{teal} & \text{blue} & \text{teal} \\ \hline \text{teal} & \text{teal} & \text{blue} & \text{teal} \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \mathbf{U} \\
 m \times m
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \text{orange} & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & \text{yellow} & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & \text{yellow} \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \mathbf{\Sigma} \\
 m \times n
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \text{purple} & \text{purple} & \text{purple} \\ \hline \text{purple} & \text{purple} & \text{purple} \\ \hline \text{purple} & \text{purple} & \text{purple} \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \mathbf{V}^* \\
 n \times n
 \end{array}$$

Administrative

- Current homework due today
- New homework out later today
- Quiz 5 on Wednesday
 - Lectures 11 and 12 (FP, SVD part 1)
- Today's lecture is mostly demonstration and will be recorded

Using **numpy**

```
U, sigma, V = np.linalg.svd(A, full_matrices=False)
```

Only use that option if A is not a square matrix

Example: `A = np.array([[1, 2], [3, 4]])`

Gives you:

- `U = [[-0.4045 -0.9145], [-0.9145 0.4045]]`
- `V = [[-0.5760 -0.8174], [0.8174 -0.5760]]` **# NOTE: This is already transposed**

- `sigma = [5.4649857 0.36596619]`

Note that this is presented as a vector, but the Σ factor in SVD is a diagonal matrix.

- Checking the decomposition, find a matrix **Anew**, such that: **Anew = U@np.diag(sigma)@V**

And then compare to the original matrix **A** (i.e. do a relative residual)

Singular Value Decomposition on Square Matrix

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

$$= \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline & & & \\ \hline u_1 & u_2 & \dots & u_n \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & \sigma_n \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline v_1 \\ \hline v_2 \\ \hline \dots \\ \hline v_n \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$= u_1 \sigma_1 v_1^T + u_2 \sigma_2 v_2^T + \dots + u_n \sigma_n v_n^T$$

Theorems Relating to SVD

1. The rank of \mathbf{A} is the number of *nonzero* singular values (**number of σ_i**)
2. The 2-norm $\|\mathbf{A}\|_2$ is equal to the largest singular value, i.e. **σ_0**
3. The 2-norm condition number $\kappa_2(\mathbf{A})$ is equal to the ratio of the largest and smallest singular values. That is, **$\kappa_2(\mathbf{A}) = \sigma_0 / \sigma_{\min(m,n)-1}$**
4. The Frobenius norm $\|\mathbf{A}\|_F$ is equal to **$(\sum_i \sigma_i^2)^{1/2}$**
5. The determinant of a square matrix is the product of its singular values, **$\prod_i \sigma_i$**
6. Matrix \mathbf{A} is the sum of rank-1 matrices:
$$\mathbf{A} = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \sigma_i \mathbf{u}_i \mathbf{v}_i^T$$

Quick! To the Python-mobile!



Your TO DOs!

- Assignment 06 due tonight
- Quiz 5 on Wednesday
 - Lectures 11 and 12 (FP, SVD part 1)

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