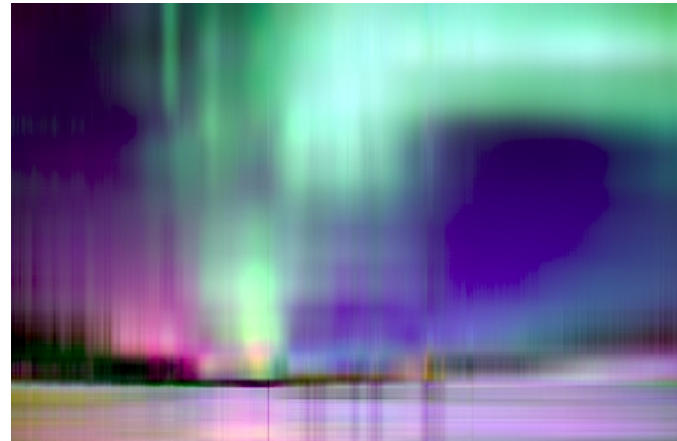


Algebra linealaren aplikazio bat: irudiak konprimitzea

Zer dago irudi hauen atzean?



Aurkezpenaren atalak

- Zer da matrize bat?
 - Zer da irudi bat?
 - SVD: balio singularren deskonposaketa
 - Oinarrizko adibideak
 - Errealitateko irudiak
-
- Errefentziak

Zer da matrize bat?

Definizioa:

Lerro eta zutabe modura ordenaturiko elementuen multzo laukizuzena da, zeinetan hainbat eragiketa algebraiko definituta dauden. Matrizeak zenbaki asko objektu batean bildu eta modu egokian manipulatzeko aukera eskaintzen digu

Adibidea:

m=4 (lerro) x n=6 (zutabe) dituen matrizea

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 6 & 10 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 10 & 20 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Bektoreak eta eskalarrak matrize partikularrak dira: zutabe bektorea $m \times 1$, lerro bektorea $1 \times n$ eta eskalarra 1×1

Edukia:

Maiz datuak matrize eran biltzen dira: n lagin eta bakoitzerako m aldagai biltzen dituen irudia pixel matrize handi bat da

Zer da matrize bat?

Matrizearen heina $\text{rank}(A) = r$

Heinak, A matrizearen **benetako** tamaina ematen digu

Heina 1

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 6 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Heina 2

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 4 & 2 & 20 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{rank}(A) = 1 \implies A = \text{zutabea bider lerroa} = uv^T$$

Zer da irudi bat?

Definizioa

Irudia planoko laukizuzen bat da non laukizuzenaren $P(x,y)$ puntu bakoitzak kolorea duen
Irudia, gris-eskalen balioen matrize handi bat da eta balio horrek pixel izena hartzen du
Pixel bat irudi baten unitate txikiena da

Zuri-beltzeko irudiak

Gris eskalen irudi bat $m \times n$ tamainako matrizea da eta elementu bakoitzak $0 \leq a_{ij} \leq 255$ arteko balioak hartzen ditu

1	10	20	30	40
50	60	70	80	90
100	110	120	130	140
150	160	170	180	190
200	210	220	230	255

\Rightarrow

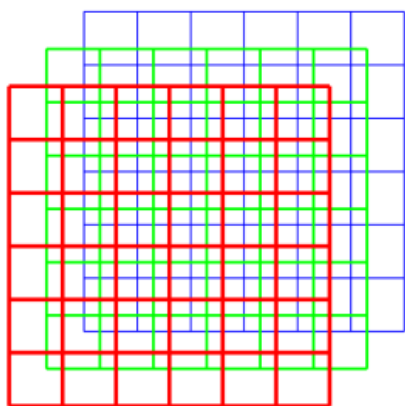


5 x 5 pixel irudia

Zer da irudi bat?

Irudiak koloredunak

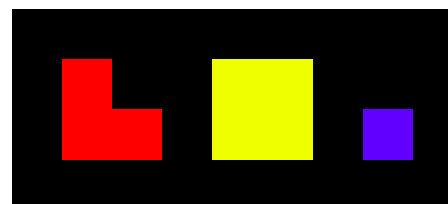
- Kolorea hiru osagaien konbinazioa da: gorria, berdea eta urdina (RGB)
- Hiru dimentsiotako matrizea



$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



Zer da irudi bat?

Irudiak pisu handia du:

Bereizmen handiko irudi batek $m=1080 \times n=1920$

$$3 \times 8 \times 1080 \times 1920 = 49766400 \text{ bits} = 48600 \text{ MB}$$

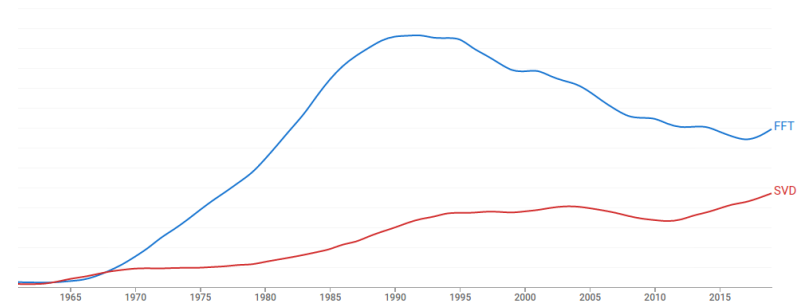
SVD: balio singulararren deskonposaketa

Historia pixka bat:

- SVD-ren lehen erreferentziak : Beltrami 1873
- SVD kalkulatzeko lehen metodo fidagarria: Golub eta Kahan 1965
- Software matematikoetan erabilgarria: 1970 hamarkadan
- Gaur egun Datu-Zientzia arloan paper garrantzitsua jotzen du

THE TOP10 ALGORITHMS FROM THE 20TH CENTURY

1946: The Metropolis Algorithm
1947: Symplex Method
1950: Krylov Subspace Method
1951: The Decompositional Approach to Matrix Computations
1957: The Fortran Optimizing Compiler
1959: QR Algorithm
1962: Quicksort
1965: Fast Fourier Transform
1977: Integer Relation Detection
1987: Fast Multipole Method



SVD: balio singulararren deskonposaketa

Non da aplikagarria?

- SVD egungo arlo teknologiko askotan aplikatzen da

Irudien Prozesamendua, Aholku-Ingeniaritza (NetFlix, Amazon), Osagai Nagusien Analisia, Aurpegi-Errekonoizimendu Sistemak, Gene-Adierazpena, e.a.

- Adibide honek ilustratzen duen SVD irudi konprimitzea orokorrean, JPEG-ren bidez eraginkorrahoa gertatzen da

SVD: balio singularren deskonposaketa

A-ren balio singularren deskonposaketa: $A = U\Sigma V^T$

A $m \times n$ tamainako matrizea eta $\text{rank}(A) = r$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & \dots & u_r & \dots & u_m \\ \vdots & & & & \vdots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & & 0 \\ & \ddots & & 0 \\ & & \sigma_r & 0 \\ \hline & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & \dots & v_r & \dots & v_n \\ \vdots & & & & \vdots \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$m \times m \qquad m \times n \qquad n \times n$

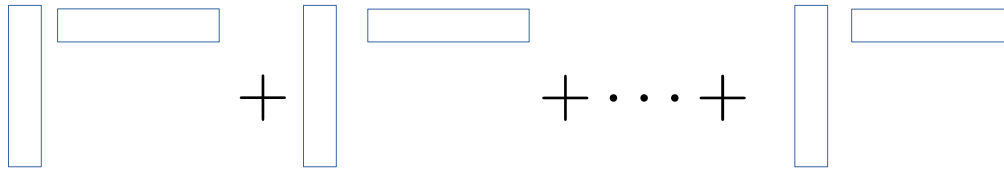
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3\sqrt{5} & \\ & \sqrt{5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{-3}{\sqrt{10}} \\ \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \end{bmatrix}$$

SVD: balio singulararren deskonposaketa

Datu-zientziarako garrantzikoa:

SVD-k matrizea zati bakanetan banatzen du

$$A = U\Sigma V^T = \sigma_1 u_1 v_1^T + \sigma_2 u_2 v_2^T + \cdots + \sigma_r u_r v_r^T$$



Zati hauek garrantziaren arabera lortzen dira $\sigma_1 \geq \sigma_2 \geq \dots \sigma_r > 0$

Zati garrantzitsuenak $\sigma_1 u_1 v_1^T$

$A_k = \sigma_1 u_1 v_1^T + \cdots + \sigma_k u_k v_k^T$ k heineko A-ren hurbilketa hoberena:

$$\text{rank}(B) = k \implies \|A - A_k\| \leq \|A - B\|$$

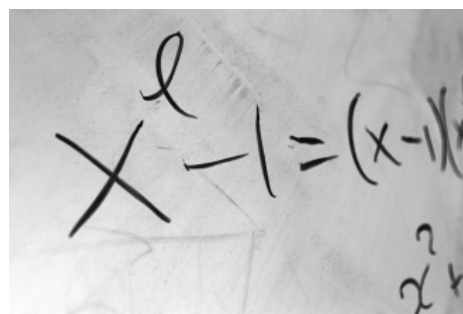
SVD: balio singularren deskonposaketa

Adibidea: SVD-ren gaitasuna ilustratzeko

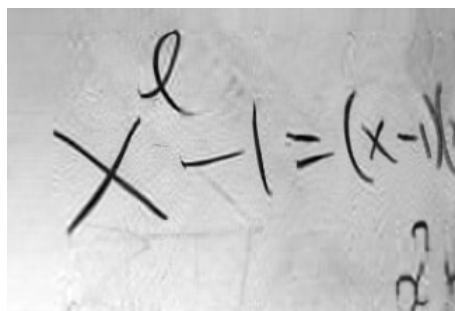
- Kontsidera dezagun 1a.irudiko zuri-beltzeko eta 1067x 1600 tamainako irudia
- Balio singularrak 8.4×10^4 eta 1.3×10 tartean daude
- Lehen 40 balio singularrak bakarrik erabiliz

$$A_{40} = \sigma_1 u_1 v_1^T + \sigma_2 u_2 v_2^T + \dots + \sigma_{40} u_{40} v_{40}^T + \sigma_{41} u_{41} v_{41}^T + \dots$$

1b. irudia lortzen dugu: jatorrizko matrizearen %6-ren edukiera



1a. Irudia



1b. Irudia

SVD: balio singularren deskonposaketa

Demagun 1000 x 1000 matrizea (pixelak)

Konprimitu gabe = $m \times n \Rightarrow 1000 \times 1000 = 10^6$



A diagram illustrating the full SVD decomposition of a matrix A . It shows a green square labeled A followed by an equals sign, then a purple square labeled U , a dot, a gray square labeled Σ with an orange diagonal, a dot, and a blue square labeled V^T .

Konprimituta = $m \cdot k + k + k \cdot n = k \cdot (1 + m + n) = k \cdot (2n + 1) \sim k \cdot (2000)$



A diagram illustrating the truncated SVD decomposition of a matrix A . It shows a green square labeled A followed by an approximation symbol (\approx), then a purple square labeled U with a dashed border and a vertical strip of width k highlighted, a dot, a gray square labeled Σ with a dashed border and a diagonal strip of width k highlighted, a dot, and a blue square labeled V^T with a dashed border and a horizontal strip of width k highlighted.

Oinarrizko adibideak

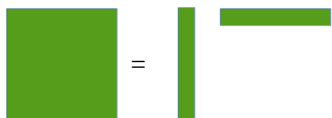
Herrialdeetako ikurrinak



wikipedia: Collection-national-flags.png

Oinarrizko adibideak

1. Adibidea (heina=1)

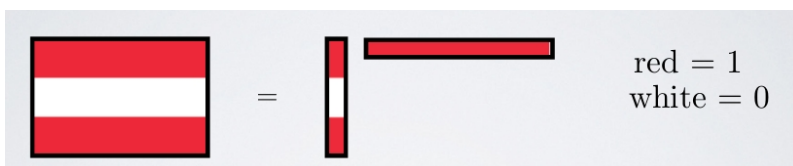


$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} [1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1]$$

- 6 x 6 pixel \Rightarrow 6+6
- 300 x 300 pixel \Rightarrow 600

Oinarrizko adibideak

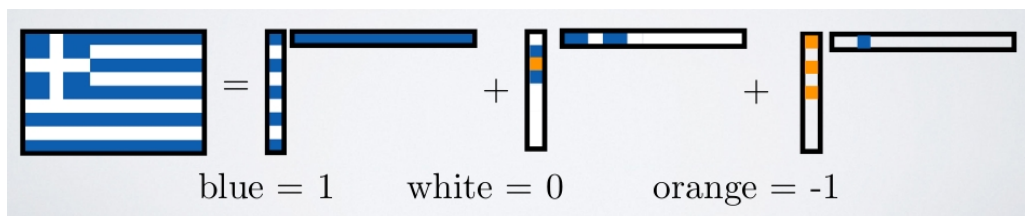
2. Adibidea (heina=1)



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Oinarrizko adibideak

3. Adibidea (heina=3)



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

300 x 300 pixel \Rightarrow 1800

Oinarrizko adibideak

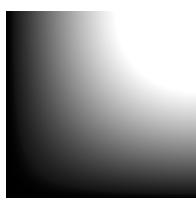
4. Adibidea (heina osoa)



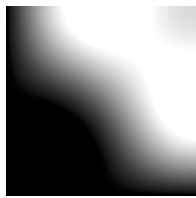
\Rightarrow heina = 6 !!!

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \sigma_1 u_1 v_1^T + \sigma_2 u_2 v_2^T + \sigma_3 u_3 v_3^T + \sigma_4 u_4 v_4^T + \sigma_5 u_5 v_5^T + \sigma_6 u_6 v_6^T$$

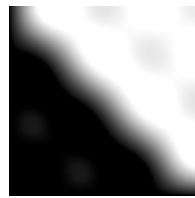
$$A_k = \sigma_1 u_1 v_1^T + \cdots + \sigma_k u_k v_k^T$$



A_1



A_2



A_3



A_4



A_5



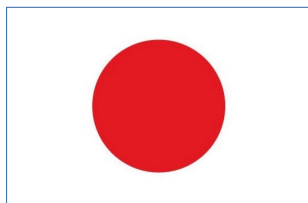
A_6



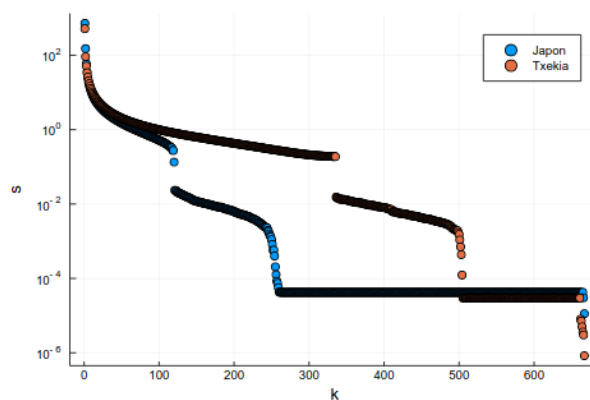
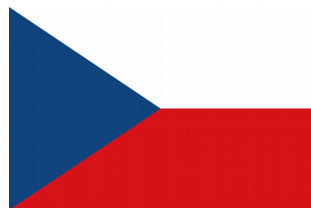
A_7

Oinarrizko adibideak

5. Adibidea



$$\text{rk}\left(\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{Hatched Circle} \\ \hline \end{array}\right) < \text{rk}\left(\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{Hatched Circle with White Square} \\ \hline \end{array}\right) + \text{rk}\left(\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{White Square} \\ \hline \end{array}\right)$$

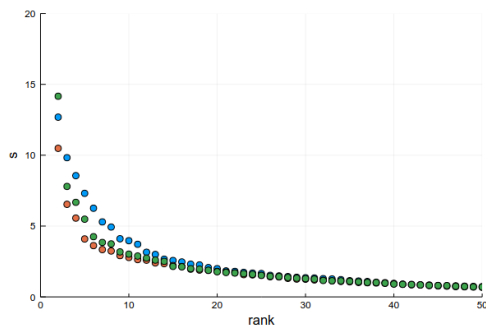


Errealitateko irudiak

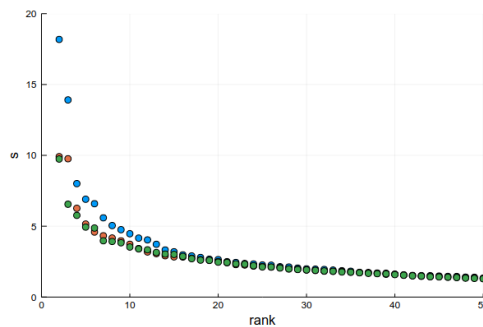
Balio singularrak

Elkarren ondoko pixelen kolorea antzekoa izatea behar dugu

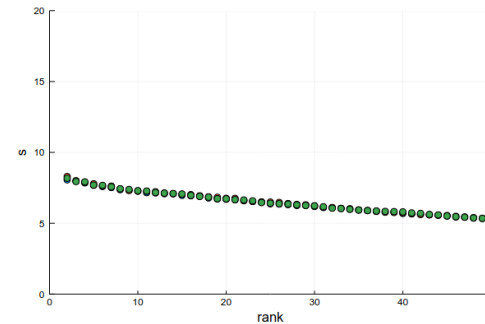
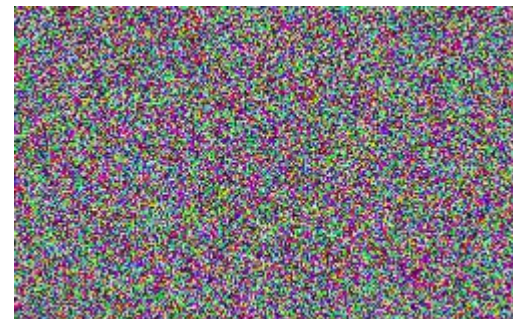
Marrazki biziduna



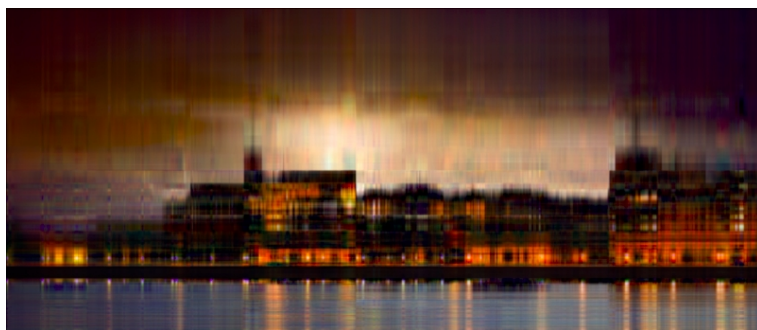
Errealitateko irudia



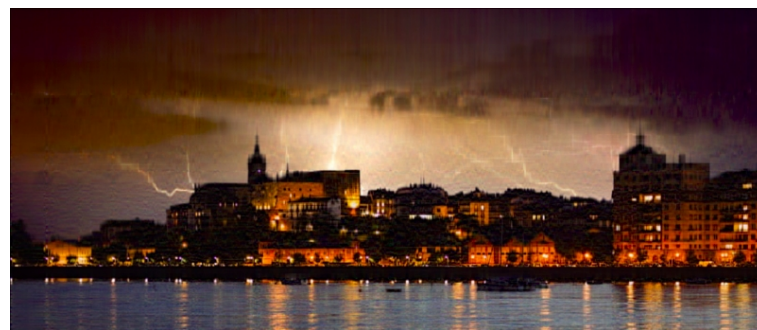
Ausazko zarata irudia



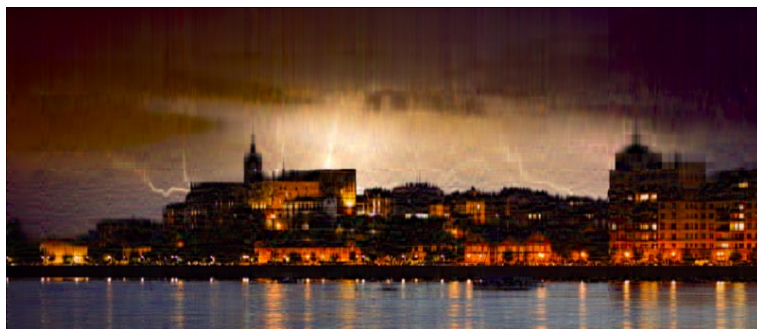
Errealitateko irudiak



A_{10}



A_{50}



A_{30}



Konprimitu gabea

Errealitateko irudiak



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https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Polarlicht_2.jpg

by Senior Airman Joshua Strang / Public domain

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