#### 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

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

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

$$\sigma^1 \ge \sigma^2 \ge , \dots, \ge \sigma^r > 0$$

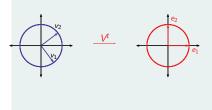
$$A = U\Sigma V^t$$

- $v^1, v^2, \dots, v^n$  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  $\lambda^i$  i-ésimo autovalor de  $A^t A$   $(\lambda^1 \ge \lambda^1 ... \ge \lambda^r)$

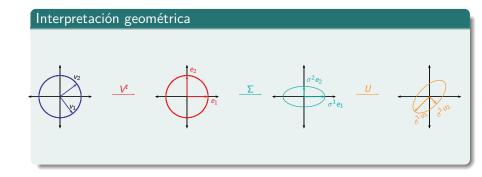
#### Interpretación geométrica



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$$A^tA$$
  $P(\lambda) = (5 - \lambda)(8 - \lambda) - 4$ 

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

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$$Av^1 = \sigma^1 u^1$$

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

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$$A^t u^3 = 0$$

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$$A^t u^3 = 0 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

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

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

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

#### Algunas propiedades

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

## 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.