

# 1 April 26th, 2019

## 1.1 SVD

Let  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  (with  $m \geq n$ ). Following from the previous lecture we have that the eigenvalues of  $AA^T$  are:

$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n, 0, 0, \dots, 0$$

with corresponding eigenvectors:

$$u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n, u_{n+1}, \dots, u_m.$$

Then:

$$AA^T = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & u_2 & \dots & u_n & u_{n+1} & \dots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 \end{bmatrix} = U \Lambda U^T.$$

$$(AA^T)(Av_i) = A(A^T Av_i) = A(\lambda_i v_i) = \lambda_i (Av_i)$$

$$\implies Av_i \text{ is an eigenvector of } AA^T \text{ with eigenvalue } \lambda_i$$

$$\implies Av_i = \sigma_i u_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (a).$$

$$(A^T A)(A^T v_i) = A^T (AA^T v_i) = A^T (\lambda_i v_i) = \lambda_i (A^T v_i)$$

$$\implies A^T v_i \text{ is an eigenvector of } A^T A \text{ with eigenvalue } \lambda_i$$

$$\implies A^T v_i = \tilde{\sigma}_i u_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (a).$$