

Assignment 6: Yizhuo Liu LM773@wisc.edu

1. We need to substitute A to power iteration

Since A is rank 1, nonsymmetric, $f_1 \neq f_n \neq \dots$

$$A = f_1 v_1 v_1^T, A^T = A, f_1 v_1 v_1^T = f_1 v_1 v_1^T \rightarrow u_1 = v_1$$

$$Ab_0 = f_1 v_1 v_1^T \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{f_1 \sum_{i=1}^n u_i}{\sqrt{n}} v_1 = v_1$$

$$b_0' = \frac{Ab_0}{\|Ab_0\|_2} = \frac{Cv_1}{C} = v_1, \text{ so, 1 iteration can lead work converge.}$$

2. a) No. In this plot, the data doesn't contain $(0, 0, 0)$

b) We can use feature projection, e.g., PCA.

c) Yes, $(0, 0, 0)$ is included

d) 1-D subspace is good approximation since data points matches the largest variation by first principal component.

$$e) X = X^T, X_2 = V_1 G_1 U_1^T$$

By Eckart-Young Theorem, best rank-1 approximation to X_2 is $G_1 z_1 v_1^T$, so, $x_{2i} \approx G_1 u_1 v_1^T$.

w_i is $G_1 u_i v_i$, where G_1 is biggest singular value in S ,

u_i is the col of u .

$$f) X^T = U \Sigma U^T = \sum_{i=1}^3 G_i v_i u_i^T = v_1 \cdot G_1 u_1^T + (G_2 v_2 u_2^T + G_3 v_3 u_3^T)$$

Since $x_i = a u_i + b$, $b = G_2 v_2 u_{2i} + G_3 v_3 u_{3i}$.

g) $\|E\|_F^2 = \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_3^2$.

h) See screenshot

i) $X^T = U \Sigma U^T = U_1 \sigma_1 U_1^T + U_2 \sigma_2 U_2^T$

so we get $x_{2i} = a_i w_{1i} + a_i w_{2i} + b$, where $a_i = U_{1i}$, $a_i = U_{2i}$

$w_{1i} = \sigma_1 U_{1i}$, $w_{2i} = \sigma_2 U_{2i}$

→ rank 2 approx. does lie in a plane, and it captures most of variance in data

j) σ_3^2

k) Rank 1 approx. $\|E\|_F^2 = 626.69$

Rank 2 approx. $\|E\|_F^2 = 152.94$

3. a) the avg error rate is 8.14%,

b) the avg error rate is 4.62%.

See screenshot for details.