

**Fundamentals of Mathematical and
Computing Sciences:
Applied Mathematical Science**

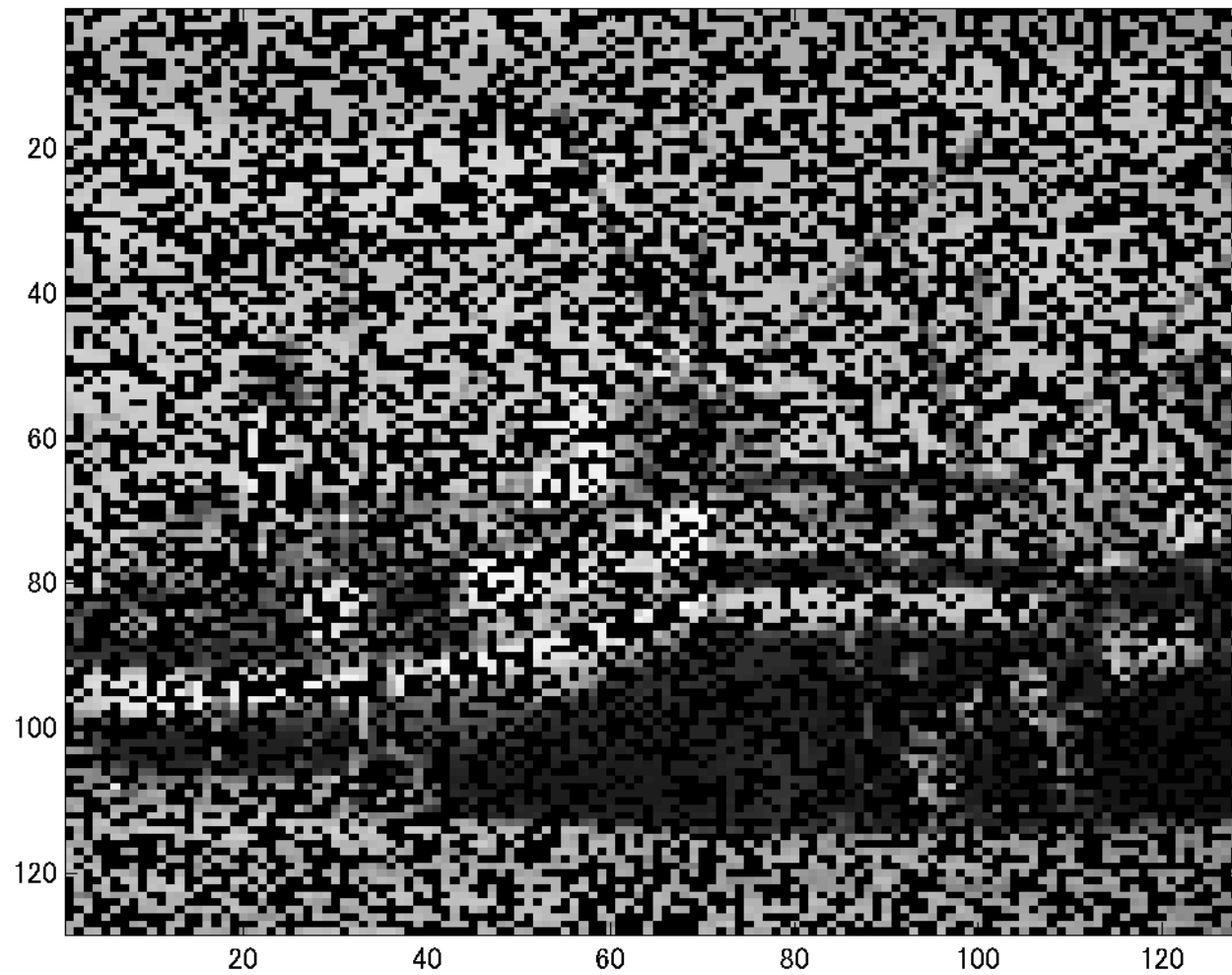
Low rank matrix estimation

Taiji Suzuki

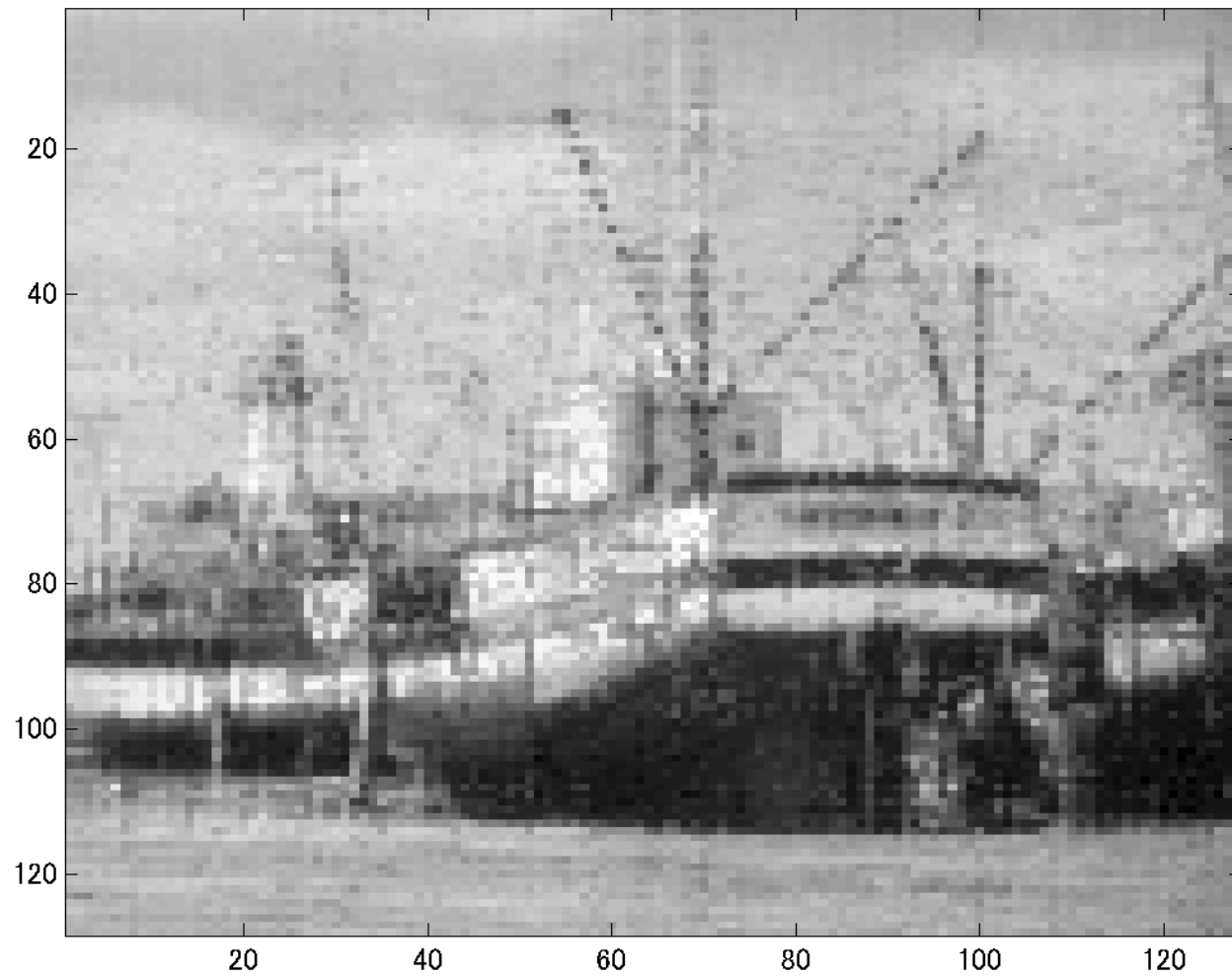
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50% observation



Reconstructed image by low rank matrix estimation



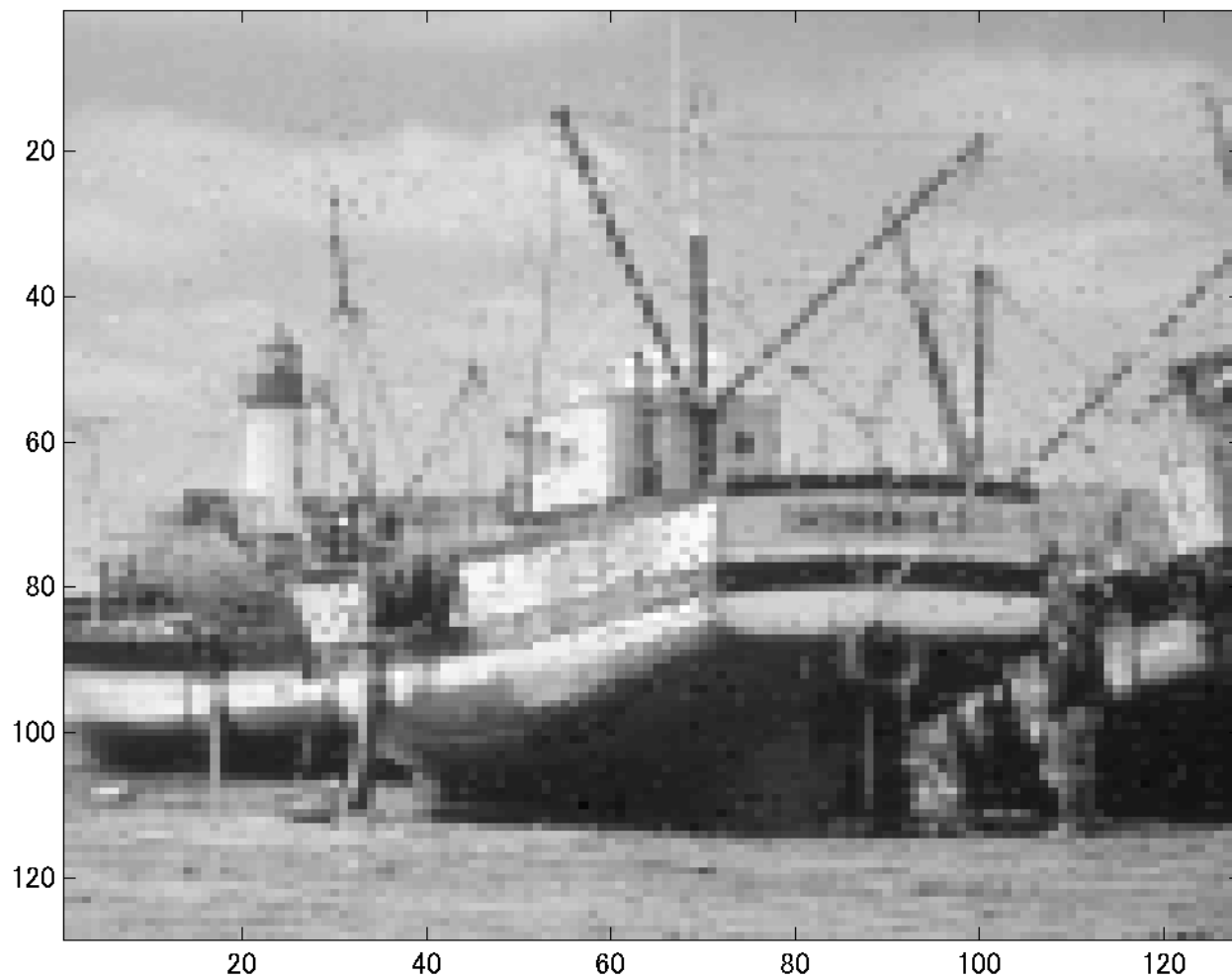
True image



80% observation



Reconstructed image by low rank matrix estimation



Almost perfect reconstruction

True image



Source code (matlab)

```
ytr = (masked image); x = (initial image:m*n);  
w=zeros(m*n); u=x;
```

```
AAeye = A'*A + rho/2*speye(m*n,m*n);
```

```
for ii=1:MAX_ITER
```

```
    x = bicgstab(AAeye,A'*ytr - w/2 + u/2);
```

```
    u = STfunction(x+w,lambda);
```

```
    w = w + (x - u);
```

```
end;
```

Implementation of ADMM (Alternating Direction Method of Multipliers)

Subroutine

```
STfunction = @(x,lambda)(reshape(  
    softth_matrix(reshape(x,m,n),lambda),m*n,1));
```

```
function vv=softth_matrix(vv,lambda)  
    [U S V] = svd(vv);  
    vv=U*(sign(S).*max(S-lambda,0))*V';
```

Trace norm regularization

$$\min_{A \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times N}} \|Y - \mathcal{X}(A)\|^2 + C \|A\|_{\text{Tr}}$$

$$\|A\|_{\text{Tr}} = \text{Tr}[(A^\top A)^{\frac{1}{2}}]$$

The code shown in the previous slides solves this optimization problem.