第十讲 奇异值分解

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向客提要

- > 奇异值分解的引入
- > 奇异值分解及其几何意义
- > 奇异值分解与图像数据压缩
- > 奇异值分解在多天线系统中的应用

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对角化是实现解稠的关键

$$\mathbf{S}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{\Lambda} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & \ddots & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$$

矩阵可对角化的条件:

- □ 矩阵A为方阵
- □ 矩阵A有n个线性无关的特征向量

对于任意的m×n矩阵,此何将其"对角化"?



n维空间的 标准正交基

假设A为m×n矩阵, x为n维向量, 则有:

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A}\left(c_1\mathbf{v}_1 + c_2\mathbf{v}_2 + \dots + c_n\mathbf{v}_n^{\circ}\right)$$

由于,

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{v}_i = d_1 \mathbf{u}_1 + d_2 \mathbf{u}_2 + \dots + d_m \mathbf{u}_m$$

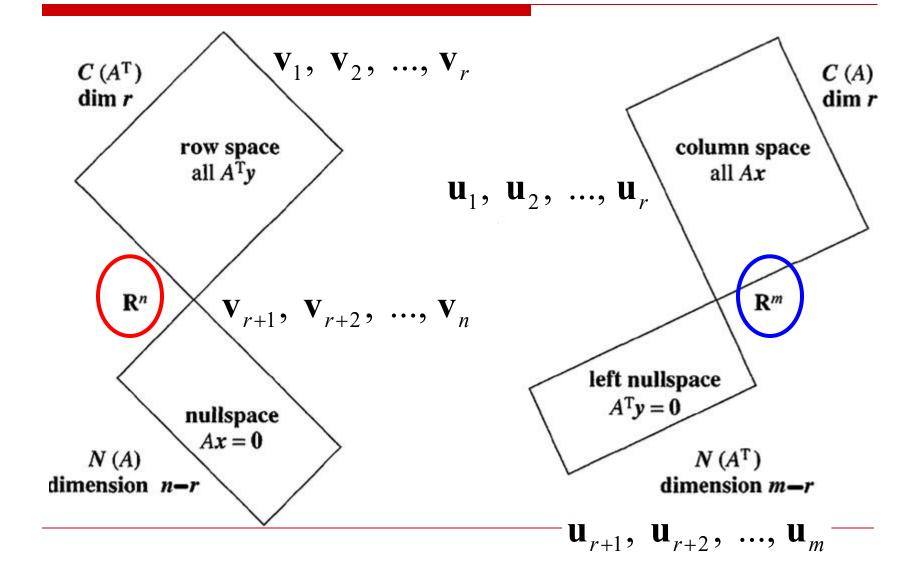
m维空间的标准正交基

所以有:

$$\mathbf{A} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1 & \mathbf{v}_2 & \cdots & \mathbf{v}_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_1 & \mathbf{u}_2 & \cdots & \mathbf{u}_m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d_{11} & d_{12} & \cdots & d_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ d_{m1} & d_{m2} & \cdots & d_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1 & \mathbf{v}_2 & \cdots & \mathbf{v}_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_1 & \mathbf{u}_2 & \cdots & \mathbf{u}_m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d_{11} & d_{12} & \cdots & d_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ d_{m1} & d_{m2} & \cdots & d_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_1 & \mathbf{u}_2 & \cdots & \mathbf{u}_m \end{bmatrix}^T \mathbf{A} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1 & \mathbf{v}_2 & \cdots & \mathbf{v}_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_{11} & d_{12} & \cdots & d_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ d_{m1} & d_{m2} & \cdots & d_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$
"对解阵"?



$$\mathbf{A} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1 & \mathbf{v}_2 & \cdots & \mathbf{v}_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_1 & \mathbf{u}_2 & \cdots & \mathbf{u}_m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d_{11} & d_{12} & \cdots & d_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ d_{m1} & d_{m2} & \cdots & d_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

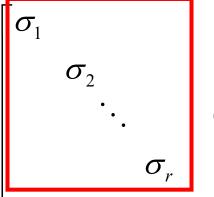
根据零空间的定义:

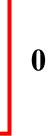
 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{v}_{i} = \mathbf{0}, \quad r+1 \le i \le n$

$$\mathbf{AV} = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{\Sigma}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1 & \mathbf{v}_2 & \cdots & \mathbf{v}_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_1 & \mathbf{u}_2 & \cdots & \mathbf{u}_m \end{bmatrix}$$

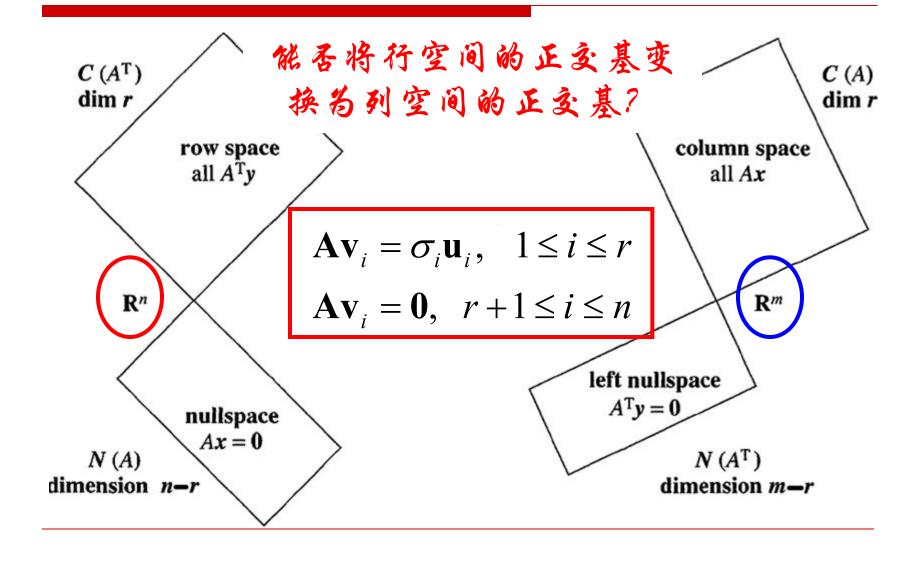
m-r个全零行





n-r个全零列





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$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{v}_{i} = \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{i}\mathbf{u}_{i}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq r$$
$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{v}_{i} = \mathbf{0}, \quad r+1 \leq i \leq n$$

假设W1~Wn是n维空间的任意一组标准正交基:

$$\{\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_2, ..., \mathbf{w}_n\} \xrightarrow{\mathbf{A}} \{\mathbf{A}\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{A}\mathbf{w}_2, ..., \mathbf{A}\mathbf{w}_n\}$$

此果要使各 AW_i 两两正交,应有:

$$(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{w}_i)^T \mathbf{A}\mathbf{w}_j = 0, \quad i \neq 0$$

Bb:

$$\left(\mathbf{w}_{i}\right)^{T} \mathbf{A}^{T} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{w}_{j}^{\circ} = 0, \quad i \neq j$$

1.特征值全是实数 2.n个标准正交的特征向量

由于 A^TA 是实对称矩阵,因此, $\mathbf{w}_1 \sim \mathbf{w}_n$ 可以这取为 A^TA 的标准正交特征向量,此时有:

$$\left(\mathbf{w}_{i}\right)^{T} \mathbf{A}^{T} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{w}_{j} = \left(\mathbf{w}_{i}\right)^{T} \lambda_{j} \mathbf{w}_{j} = 0$$

而ATA的特征值具有的下两条性质:

□ A^TA和AA^T的特征值均为非负实数

$$\mathbf{x}^{T}\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}^{T}\lambda\mathbf{x} \Rightarrow (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x})^{T}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \lambda\mathbf{x}^{T}\mathbf{x} \Rightarrow \|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}\|^{2} = \lambda\|\mathbf{x}\|^{2}$$

$$\mathbf{x}^{T}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}^{T}\mathbf{\lambda}\mathbf{x} \Rightarrow (\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{x})^{T}\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{x} = \lambda\mathbf{x}^{T}\mathbf{x} \Rightarrow \|\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{x}\|^{2} = \lambda\|\mathbf{x}\|^{2}$$

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而ATA的特征值具有的下两条性质:

- □ A^TA和AA^T的特征值均为非负实数
- □ A^TA和AA^T均有r个非零特征值,且非零特征值相同

$$rank(\mathbf{A}) = rank(\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A})$$
 转置不改变矩阵的秩
$$rank(\mathbf{A}^T) = rank(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^T)$$

 $A^{T}A$ 实对称矩阵有n个线性无关的特征向量,则对角化特征值个数相同 $A^{T}Ax = \lambda x \Rightarrow AA^{T}Ax = A\lambda x$

$$(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^T)\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \lambda \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} \Rightarrow \lambda \mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^T$$
的特征值

由于 $\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A}$ 是实对称矩阵,因此, $\mathbf{W}_1 \sim \mathbf{W}_n$ 可以这取为 $\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A}$ 的标准正文特征向量,此时有:

$$\left(\mathbf{w}_{i}\right)^{T} \mathbf{A}^{T} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{w}_{j} = \left(\mathbf{w}_{i}\right)^{T} \lambda_{j} \mathbf{w}_{j} = 0$$

而ATA的特征值具有的下两条性质:

- □ A^TA和AA^T的特征值均为非负实数
- □ A^TA和AA^T均有r个非零特征值,且非零特征值相同所以有:

$$\mathbf{A}^{T} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{w}_{i} = \lambda_{i} \mathbf{w}_{i}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq r \quad (\lambda_{i} > 0)$$
$$\mathbf{A}^{T} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{w}_{i} = \mathbf{0}, \quad r + 1 \leq i \leq n$$

 A^TA 实对称矩阵有n个特征值,其中r个非零,n-r个零

$$\left(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{w}_{i}\right)^{T}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{w}_{j}=0, \quad i\neq j$$

orthogonal
basis for C(**A**)

$$\mathbf{A}^{T} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{w}_{i} = \lambda_{i} \mathbf{w}_{i}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq r$$

$$\mathbf{A}^{T} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{w}_{i} = \mathbf{0}, \quad r+1 \leq i \leq n$$

注意到:

零向量

$$\|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{w}_i\|^2 = (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{w}_i)^T \mathbf{A}\mathbf{w}_i = \mathbf{w}_i^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}\mathbf{w}_i = \mathbf{w}_i^T (\lambda_i \mathbf{w}_i) = \lambda_i$$

将列空间的正交基归一化可得标准正交基:

$$\mathbf{u}_i = \frac{\mathbf{A}\mathbf{w}_i}{\sqrt{\lambda_i}}, \quad 1 \le i \le r$$

$$\mathbf{u}_{i} = \frac{\mathbf{A}\mathbf{w}_{i}}{\sqrt{\lambda_{i}}}, \quad 1 \le i \le r$$

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{w}_{i} = \sqrt{\lambda_{i}}\mathbf{u}_{i}, \quad 1 \le i \le r$$

又因为:

$$\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{w}_i = \lambda_i \mathbf{w}_i, \quad 1 \le i \le r$$

所吗:

$$\mathbf{A}^T \sqrt{\lambda_i} \mathbf{u}_i = \lambda_i \mathbf{w}_i, \quad 1 \le i \le r$$

行向量的线性组合

$$\mathbf{\hat{A}}^T \mathbf{u}_i = \sqrt{\lambda}_i \mathbf{w}_i, \quad 1 \le i \le r$$

 $\mathbf{W}_1,...,\mathbf{W}_r$ 是 $C(\mathbf{A}^T)$ 的标准正文基

$$\mathbf{w}_i \in C(\mathbf{A}^T)$$

另一方面:

$$\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{w}_i = \mathbf{0}, \quad r+1 \le i \le n$$

$$\mathbf{w}_i^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{w}_i = \left\| \mathbf{A} \mathbf{w}_i \right\|^2 = 0, \quad r+1 \le i \le n$$





 $\mathbf{W}_{r+1},...,\mathbf{W}_n$ 是 $N(\mathbf{A})$ 的标准正文基

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{w}_{i} = \sqrt{\lambda_{i}}\mathbf{u}_{i}, \quad 1 \le i \le r$$

$$\mathbf{Aw}_i = \mathbf{0}, \quad r+1 \le i \le n$$

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{v}_{i} = \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{i}\mathbf{u}_{i}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq r$$
$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{v}_{i} = \mathbf{0}, \quad r+1 \leq i \leq n$$

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{v}_{i} = \mathbf{0}, \quad r+1 \le i \le n$$

奇异值分解 (SVD)

$$\mathbf{A}_{m\times n} = \mathbf{U}_{m\times m} \mathbf{\Sigma}_{m\times n} \mathbf{V}_{n\times n}^{T}$$

奇异位分解 (Singular Value Decomposition, SVD)

奇异值分解与四个基本子空间

$$\mathbf{A}[\mathbf{v}_{1}\cdots\mathbf{v}_{r}\cdots\mathbf{v}_{n}] = [\mathbf{u}_{1}\cdots\mathbf{u}_{r}\cdots\mathbf{u}_{m}]\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{1} & & \\ & \ddots & & \mathbf{0} \\ & & \sigma_{r} & \\ & & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{A}\mathbf{v}_{i} = \sigma_{i}\mathbf{u}_{i}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq r$$

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{v}_{i} = \mathbf{0}, \quad r+1 \leq i \leq n$$

- □ U的前r个列向量构成C(A)的标准正交基
- $lacksymbol{\square}$ $lacksymbol{V}$ 的后n-r个列向量构成 $N(\mathbf{A})$ 的标准正交基

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U} \mathbf{\Sigma} \mathbf{V}^{T} \longrightarrow \mathbf{A}^{T} \mathbf{U} = \mathbf{V} \mathbf{\Sigma}^{T} \longrightarrow \mathbf{A}^{T} \mathbf{u}_{i} = \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{i} \mathbf{v}_{i}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq r$$

$$\mathbf{A}^{T} \mathbf{u}_{i} = \mathbf{0}, \quad r+1 \leq i \leq m$$

- \Box V的前r个列向量构成 $C(A^T)$ 的标准正交基
- $lacksymbol{\square}$ $lacksymbol{\square}$ $lacksymbol{U}$ 的后m-r个列向量构成 $N(\mathbf{A}^T)$ 的标准正交基

奇异值分解的计算

$$\mathbf{A}_{m\times n} = \mathbf{U}_{m\times m} \mathbf{\Sigma}_{m\times n} \mathbf{V}_{n\times n}^{T}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{A}^{T} \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\det \left(\mathbf{A}^{T} \mathbf{A} - \lambda \mathbf{I} \right) = (\lambda - 3)(\lambda - 1)$$

$$\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det\left(\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{A}-\lambda\mathbf{I}\right)=\left(\lambda-3\right)\left(\lambda-1\right)$$

$$\sigma_1 = \sqrt{3}, \quad \sigma_2 = 1$$



Vi为ATA的标准正交特征向量

 A^TA 的属于特征值3和1的正交单位特征向量分别为:

$$\left(\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{A} - 3\mathbf{I}\right)\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0} \longrightarrow \mathbf{v}_{1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{v}_{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

奇异值分解的计算(猿)

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} -1\\1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{v}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1\\1 \end{bmatrix}$$

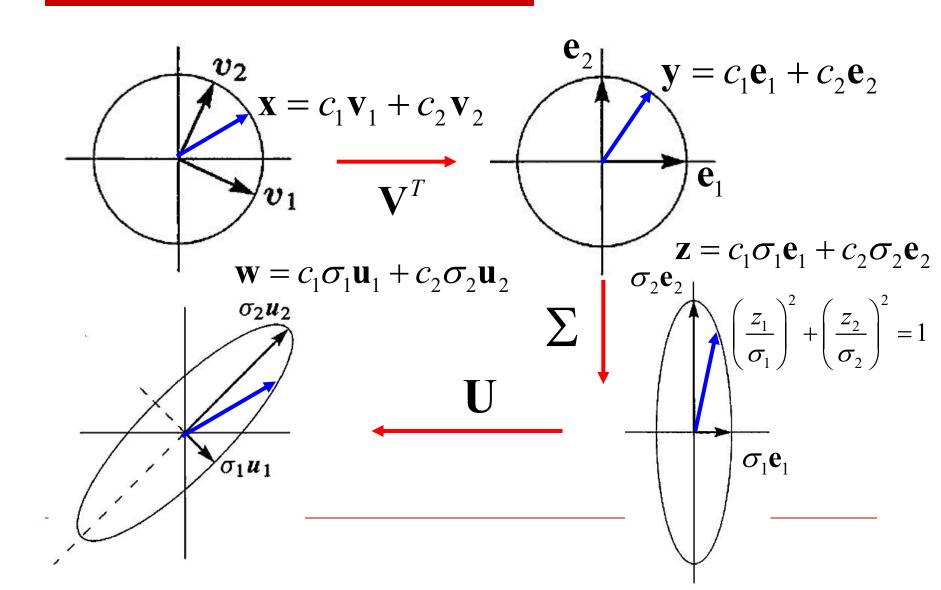
根据关系 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{v}_i = \sigma_i \mathbf{u}_i$, $1 \le i \le r$, 可得:

$$\mathbf{u}_{1} = \frac{1}{\sigma_{1}} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{v}_{1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{bmatrix} -1\\1\\-2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{u}_{2} = \frac{1}{\sigma_{2}} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{v}_{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1\\1\\0 \end{bmatrix}$$

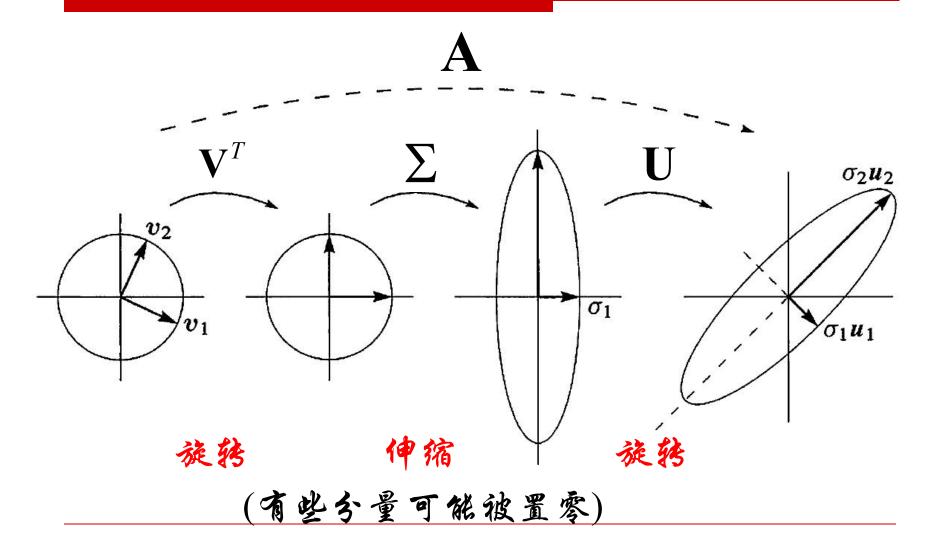
根据正交性,可得:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}^{T} \\ \mathbf{u}^{T} \\ \mathbf{u}^{T} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_{3} = \mathbf{0} \longrightarrow \mathbf{u}_{3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_{1} & \mathbf{u}_{2} & \mathbf{u}_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_{1} & \mathbf{v}_{2} \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$

奇异值分解的几何意义



奇异值分解的几何意义



奇异值分解的总结

$$\mathbf{A}_{m \times n} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{U}_{m \times m} \mathbf{\Sigma}_{m \times n} \mathbf{V}_{n \times n}^{T} \mathbf{x}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = c_1 \mathbf{v}_1 + c_2 \mathbf{v}_2 + \dots + c_n \mathbf{v}_n = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{V}^T \mathbf{x}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 \\ \sigma_2 \\ \vdots \\ \sigma_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 c_1 \\ \sigma_2 \\ \vdots \\ \sigma_n \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{V}^T \mathbf{x}$$

$$\mathbf{\Sigma c} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & & \\ & \sigma_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & \sigma_r & \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 c_1 \\ \sigma_2 c_2 \\ \vdots \\ \sigma_r c_r \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

2.响应求解(能力受限)

$$\mathbf{U}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{c} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_{1}, \mathbf{u}_{2}, \cdots \mathbf{u}_{m} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{1}c_{1} \\ \sigma_{2}c_{2} \\ \vdots \\ \sigma_{r}c_{r} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \sigma_{1}c_{1}\mathbf{u}_{1} + \sigma_{2}c_{2}\mathbf{u}_{2} + \cdots + \sigma_{r}c_{r}\mathbf{u}_{r}$$

$$3. \, \boldsymbol{\xi} \, \boldsymbol{\xi} \, \boldsymbol{\xi} \, \boldsymbol{\xi}$$

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奇异值分解与图像数据压缩

$$\mathbf{A}_{m \times n} = \mathbf{U}_{m \times m} \mathbf{\Sigma}_{m \times n} \mathbf{V}_{n \times n}^{T}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_{1} \cdots \mathbf{u}_{r} \cdots \mathbf{u}_{m} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & \sigma_{r} & \\ & \mathbf{v}_{r}^{T} \end{bmatrix} \vdots$$

$$\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{m}$$

$$\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{m}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{1}^{T} + \cdots + \mathbf{v}_{r} \mathbf{u}_{r} \mathbf{v}_{r}^{T} \qquad \mathbf{r} \wedge \text{rank-1} \not\approx \not\approx \not\sim \mathbf{m}$$

存储量下降:

$$m \times n \longrightarrow r \times (m+n+1)$$

压缩比:

$$\frac{m \times n}{r \times (m+n+1)}$$

奇异值分解与图像数据压缩

 $\mathbf{A} = \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \mathbf{u}_1 \mathbf{v}_1^T + \dots + \boldsymbol{\sigma}_r \mathbf{u}_r \mathbf{v}_r^T$

$$\mathbf{A}_{k} = \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{1} \mathbf{u}_{1} \mathbf{v}_{1}^{T} + \dots + \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{k} \mathbf{u}_{k} \mathbf{v}_{k}^{T} \circ$$

仅保留k个 最大奇异值 所对应的项











A A_1 $450 \times 333 = 149850$

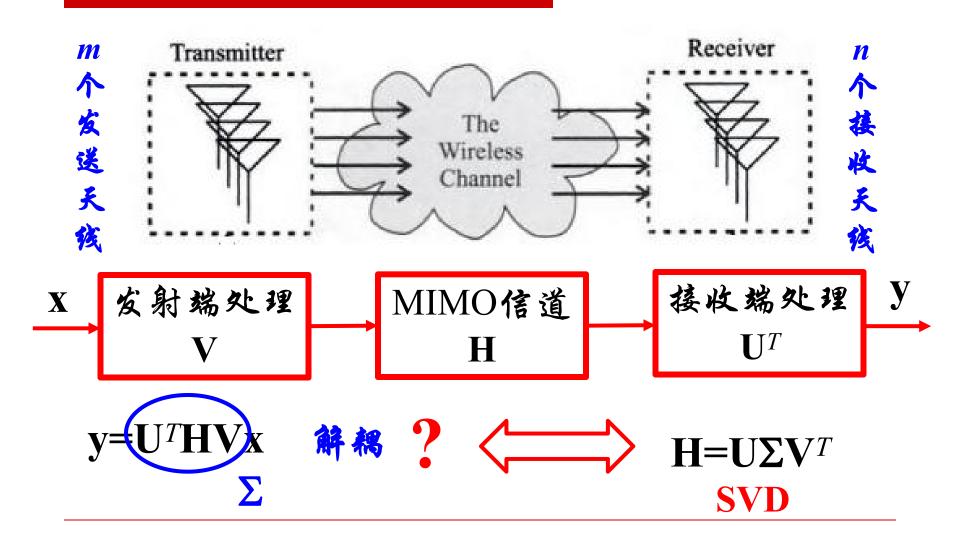


 $50 \times (450 + 333 + 1) = 39200$

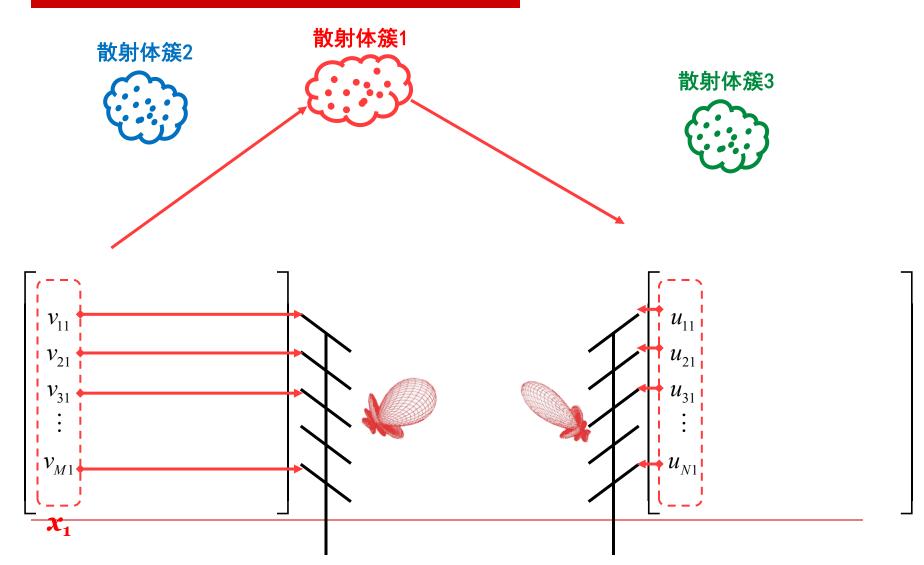
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SVD与多天线通信系统



$\mathbf{H}_{n\times m} = \mathbf{U}_{n\times n} \mathbf{\Sigma}_{n\times m} \mathbf{V}_{m\times m}^{T}$

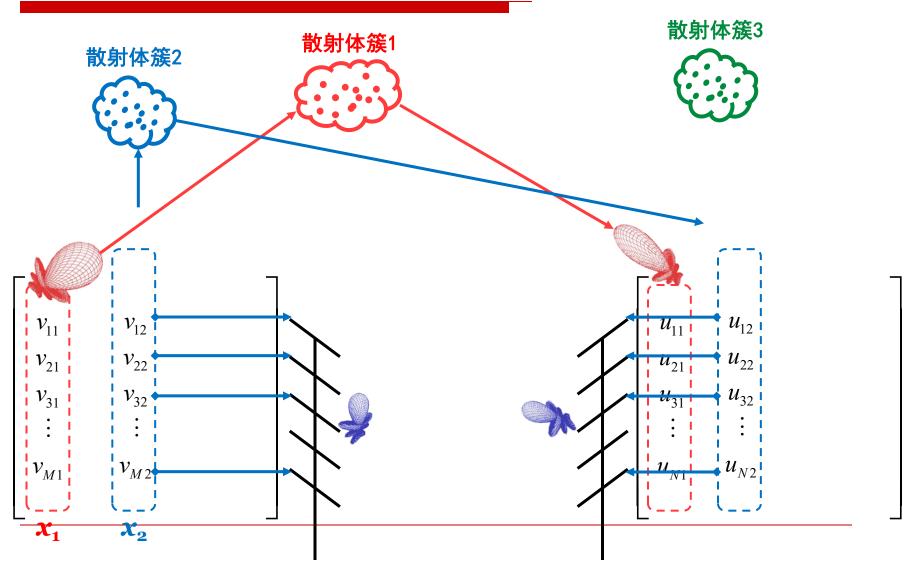


发射机

接收机

$\mathbf{H}_{n\times m} = \mathbf{U}_{n\times n} \mathbf{\Sigma}_{n\times m} \mathbf{V}_{m\times m}^{T}$

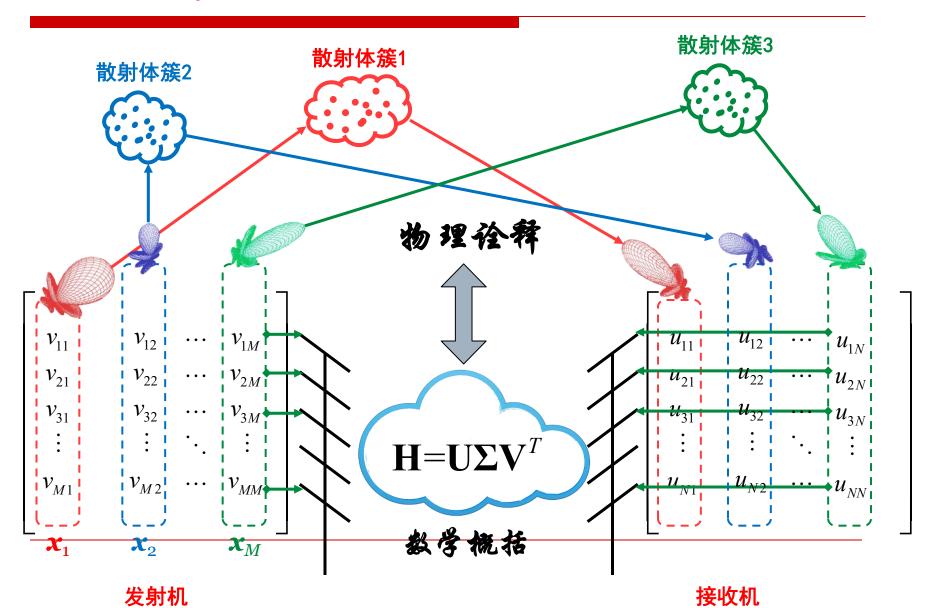




发射机

接收机

SVD与多天线通信系统



谢谢大家!