

## Reminders from Lecture 5

# Outer Product Form of an SVD

Reduced SVD for an  $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & u_2 & \dots & u_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & & \\ & \sigma_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \sigma_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1^* \\ v_2^* \\ \vdots \\ v_n^* \end{bmatrix}$$

Outer product form

$$A = \sigma_1 u_1 v_1^* + \sigma_2 u_2 v_2^* + \dots + \sigma_n u_n v_n^*$$

# Outer Product Form of an SVD

Reduced SVD for an  $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & u_2 & \dots & u_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & & \\ & \sigma_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \sigma_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1^* \\ v_2^* \\ \vdots \\ v_n^* \end{bmatrix}$$

Outer product form

$$A = \sigma_1 u_1 v_1^* + \sigma_2 u_2 v_2^* + \dots + \sigma_n u_n v_n^*$$

Suppose  $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_r \gg \sigma_{r+1}, \dots, \sigma_n$ , then

$$A \approx \sigma_1 u_1 v_1^* + \dots + \sigma_r u_r v_r^*.$$

# Outer Product Form of an SVD

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 9 \\ 10 & 10 \\ 9 & 11 \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{3} & -1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 10\sqrt{6} & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= (10\sqrt{6}) \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{3} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} + 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

# Outer Product Form of an SVD

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 9 \\ 10 & 10 \\ 9 & 11 \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{3} & -1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 10\sqrt{6} & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= (10\sqrt{6}) \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{3} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} + 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 10 \\ 10 & 10 \\ 10 & 10 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

# Full SVD

Reduced SVD for an  $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$  (with  $m \geq n$ )

$$A = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} u_1 & u_2 & \dots & u_n \end{bmatrix}}_{\tilde{U} \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & & \\ & \sigma_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \sigma_n \end{bmatrix}}_{\tilde{\Sigma} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} v_1^* \\ v_2^* \\ \vdots \\ v_n^* \end{bmatrix}}_{\tilde{V}^* \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}}$$

## Full singular value decomposition

$$A = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{U} & \hat{U} \end{bmatrix}}_{U \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times m}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\Sigma} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{\Sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}} \underbrace{\tilde{V}^*}_{V^*}$$

$U, V$  - unitary

$\Sigma$  - diagonal with nonnegative real entries

# Full SVD

## Reduced SVD

$$\begin{bmatrix} 11 & 9 \\ 10 & 10 \\ 9 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{3} & -1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 10\sqrt{6} & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

## Full SVD

$$\begin{bmatrix} 11 & 9 \\ 10 & 10 \\ 9 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} & 0 & -2/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} & -1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{6} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 10\sqrt{6} & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

# Matrix 2-Norm

For an  $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$

$$\|A\|_2 := \max_{v \in \mathbb{C}^n, \|v\|_2=1} \|Av\|_2$$



# Matrix 2-Norm

For an  $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$

$$\|A\|_2 := \max_{v \in \mathbb{C}^n, \|v\|_2=1} \|Av\|_2$$

$$\|A\|_2 = \sigma_1$$

e.g.,

$$\begin{bmatrix} 11 & 9 \\ 10 & 10 \\ 9 & 11 \end{bmatrix} \quad \sigma_1 = 10\sqrt{6}, \sigma_2 = 2$$

$$\|A\|_2 = 10\sqrt{6}$$