

Chapter 6: Lecture 25

Linear Algebra, Course 124B, Fall, 2008

Prof. Peter Dodds

Department of Mathematics & Statistics
University of Vermont



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The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 1/16



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

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Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

All the way with $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$:

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Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

All the way with $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$:

- ▶ Applies to any $m \times n$ matrix A .
- ▶ Symmetry of A and A^T .

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Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

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All the way with $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$:

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Where \vec{x} lives:

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Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 3/16

All the way with $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$:

- ▶ Applies to any $m \times n$ matrix A .
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Where \vec{x} lives:

- ▶ Row space $C(A^T) \subset R^n$.
- ▶ (Right) Nullspace $N(A) \subset R^n$.

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Bonus example 1

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Frame 3/16



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Where \vec{b} lives:

- ▶ Column space $C(A) \subset R^m$.
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- ▶ Row space $C(A^T) \subset R^n$.
- ▶ (Right) Nullspace $N(A) \subset R^n$.
- ▶ $\dim C(A^T) + \dim N(A) = r + (n - r) = n$

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- ▶ Orthogonality: $C(A^T) \otimes N(A) = R^n$

Where \vec{b} lives:

- ▶ Column space $C(A) \subset R^m$.
- ▶ Left Nullspace $N(A^T) \subset R^m$.
- ▶ $\dim C(A) + \dim N(A^T) = r + (m - r) = m$

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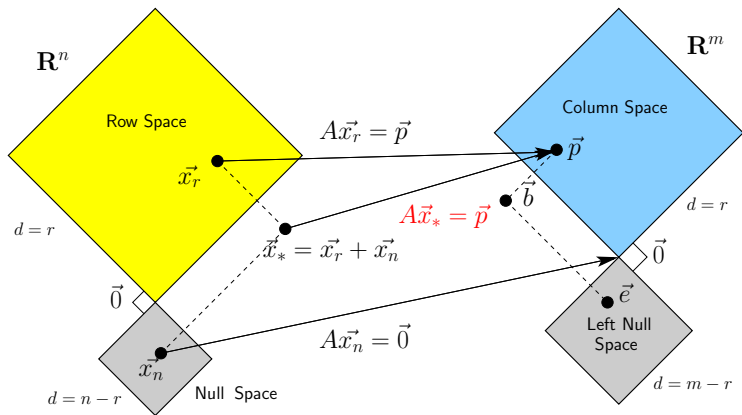
Guess who?

Bonus example 1

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Best solution \vec{x}_* when $\vec{b} = \vec{p} + \vec{e}$:

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Fundamental Theorem of Linear Algebra

Now we see:

- ▶ Each of the four fundamental subspaces has a ‘best’ orthonormal basis

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Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

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Fundamental Theorem of Linear Algebra

Now we see:

- ▶ Each of the four fundamental subspaces has a ‘best’ orthonormal basis
- ▶ The \hat{v}_i span R^n

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Bonus example 1

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Fundamental Theorem of Linear Algebra

Now we see:

- ▶ Each of the four fundamental subspaces has a ‘best’ orthonormal basis
- ▶ The \hat{v}_i span R^n
- ▶ We find the \hat{v}_i as eigenvectors of $A^T A$.

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- ▶ We find the \hat{v}_i as eigenvectors of $A^T A$.
- ▶ The \hat{u}_i span R^m

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Now we see:

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- ▶ The \hat{u}_i span R^m
- ▶ We find the \hat{u}_i as eigenvectors of AA^T .

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- ▶ The \hat{u}_i span R^m
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Happy bases

- ▶ $\{\hat{v}_1, \dots, \hat{v}_r\}$ span Row space

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Fundamental Theorem of Linear Algebra

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- ▶ We find the \hat{u}_i as eigenvectors of AA^T .

Happy bases

- ▶ $\{\hat{v}_1, \dots, \hat{v}_r\}$ span Row space
- ▶ $\{\hat{v}_{r+1}, \dots, \hat{v}_n\}$ span Null space

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Fundamental Theorem of Linear Algebra

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Happy bases

- ▶ $\{\hat{v}_1, \dots, \hat{v}_r\}$ span Row space
- ▶ $\{\hat{v}_{r+1}, \dots, \hat{v}_n\}$ span Null space
- ▶ $\{\hat{u}_1, \dots, \hat{u}_r\}$ span Column space

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Now we see:

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Happy bases

- ▶ $\{\hat{v}_1, \dots, \hat{v}_r\}$ span Row space
- ▶ $\{\hat{v}_{r+1}, \dots, \hat{v}_n\}$ span Null space
- ▶ $\{\hat{u}_1, \dots, \hat{u}_r\}$ span Column space
- ▶ $\{\hat{u}_{r+1}, \dots, \hat{u}_m\}$ span Left Null space

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Fundamental Theorem of Linear Algebra

Ch. 6: Lec. 25

How $A\vec{x}$ works:

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Fundamental Theorem of Linear Algebra

Ch. 6: Lec. 25

How $A\vec{x}$ works:

▶ $A = U\Sigma V^T$

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Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 6/16



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The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

How $A\vec{x}$ works:

- ▶ $A = U\Sigma V^T$
- ▶ A sends each $\vec{v}_i \in C(A^T)$ to its partner $\vec{u}_i \in C(A)$ with a stretch/shrink factor $\sigma_i > 0$.

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Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

How $A\vec{x}$ works:

- ▶ $A = U\Sigma V^T$
- ▶ A sends each $\vec{v}_i \in C(A^T)$ to its partner $\vec{u}_i \in C(A)$ with a stretch/shrink factor $\sigma_i > 0$.
- ▶ A is diagonal with respect to these bases and has positive entries (all $\sigma_i > 0$).

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Guess who?

Bonus example 1

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How $A\vec{x}$ works:

- ▶ $A = U\Sigma V^T$
- ▶ A sends each $\vec{v}_i \in C(A^T)$ to its partner $\vec{u}_i \in C(A)$ with a stretch/shrink factor $\sigma_i > 0$.
- ▶ A is diagonal with respect to these bases and has positive entries (all $\sigma_i > 0$).
- ▶ When viewed the right way, any A is a diagonal matrix Σ .

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The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Image approximation (80x60)

Idea: use SVD to approximate images

- ▶ Interpret elements of matrix A as color values of an image.

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 8/16

Image approximation (80x60)

Idea: use SVD to approximate images

- ▶ Interpret elements of matrix A as color values of an image.
- ▶ Truncate series SVD representation of A :

$$A = U\Sigma V^T = \sum_{i=1}^r \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

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Guess who?

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Image approximation (80x60)

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- ▶ Use fact that $\sigma_1 > \sigma_2 > \dots > \sigma_r > 0$.

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

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Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

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Image approximation (80x60)

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- ▶ Use fact that $\sigma_1 > \sigma_2 > \dots > \sigma_r > 0$.
- ▶ Rank $r = \min(m, n)$.

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

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Frame 8/16



Image approximation (80x60)

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- ▶ Use fact that $\sigma_1 > \sigma_2 > \dots > \sigma_r > 0$.
- ▶ Rank $r = \min(m, n)$.
- ▶ Rank $r = \#$ of pixels on shortest side.

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 8/16



Image approximation (80x60)

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- ▶ Use fact that $\sigma_1 > \sigma_2 > \dots > \sigma_r > 0$.
- ▶ Rank $r = \min(m, n)$.
- ▶ Rank $r = \#$ of pixels on shortest side.
- ▶ For color: approximate 3 matrices (RGB).

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The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

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Image approximation (80x60)

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Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^1 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$

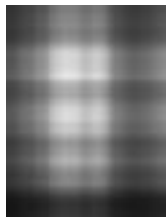
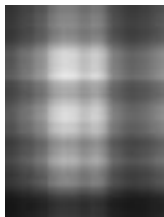


Image approximation (80x60)

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The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^2 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$

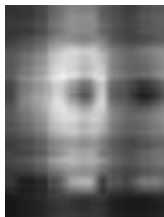


Image approximation (80x60)

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



Image approximation (80x60)

Ch. 6: Lec. 25

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^4 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



Frame 10/16



Image approximation (80x60)

Ch. 6: Lec. 25

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Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^5 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



Frame 10/16



Image approximation (80x60)

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^6 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



Image approximation (80x60)

Ch. 6: Lec. 25

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^7 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



Frame 10/16



Image approximation (80x60)

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The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^8 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



Frame 10/16



Image approximation (80x60)

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^9 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



Image approximation (80x60)

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{10} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



Image approximation (80x60)

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{20} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



Image approximation (80x60)

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The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{30} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



Image approximation (80x60)

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Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{40} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



Image approximation (80x60)

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The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{50} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



Image approximation (80x60)

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

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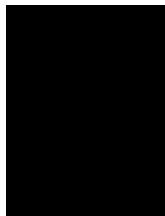
The basic idea

Guess who?

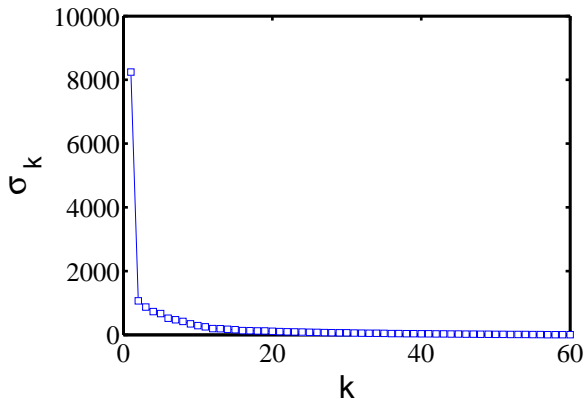
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{60} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



Decay of sigma values: Einstein



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The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 11/16



Image approximation (480x615)

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

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The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^1 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$

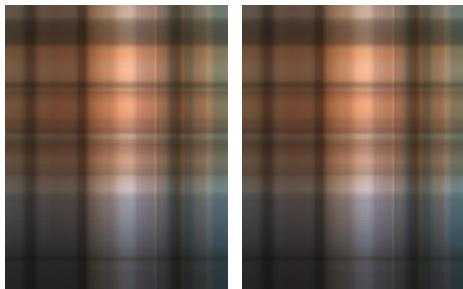


Image approximation (480x615)

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Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^2 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$

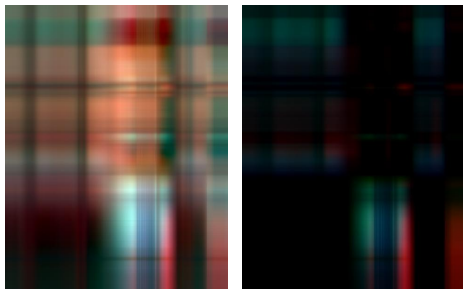


Image approximation (480x615)

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$$A = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$

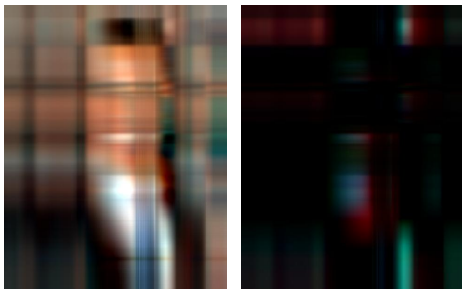


Image approximation (480x615)

Ch. 6: Lec. 25

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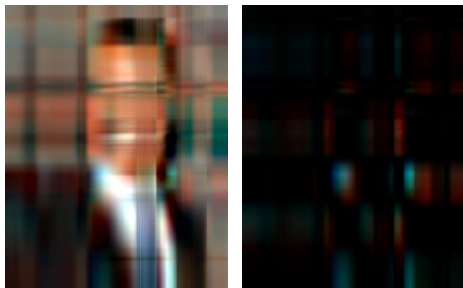
The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^4 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



Frame 12/16



Image approximation (480x615)

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$$A = \sum_{i=1}^5 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$

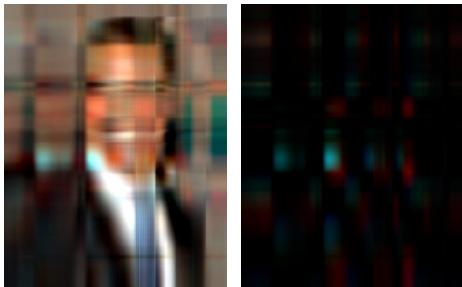


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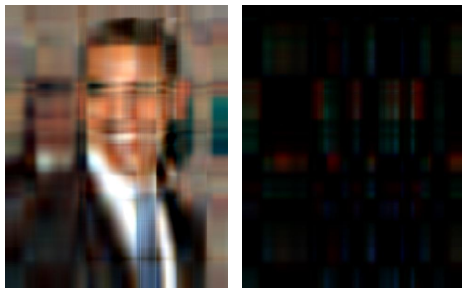


Image approximation (480x615)

Ch. 6: Lec. 25

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

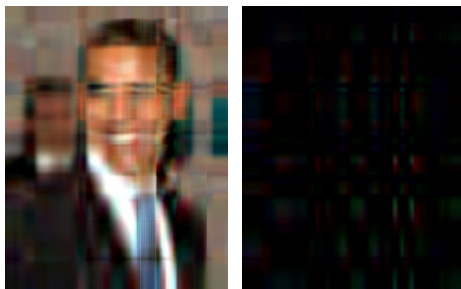
The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^7 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



Frame 12/16



Image approximation (480x615)

Ch. 6: Lec. 25

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

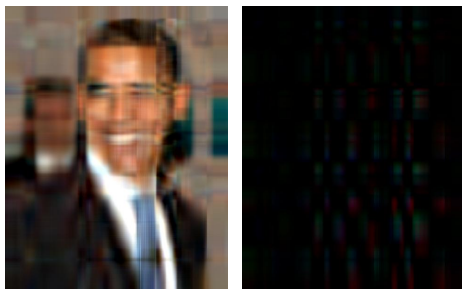
The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^8 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



Frame 12/16



Image approximation (480x615)

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^9 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$

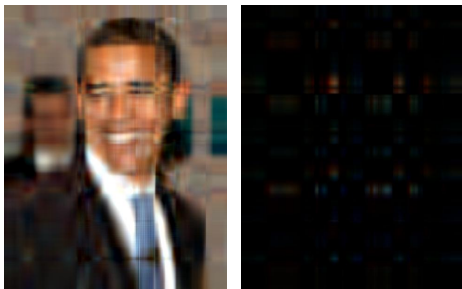


Image approximation (480x615)

Ch. 6: Lec. 25

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

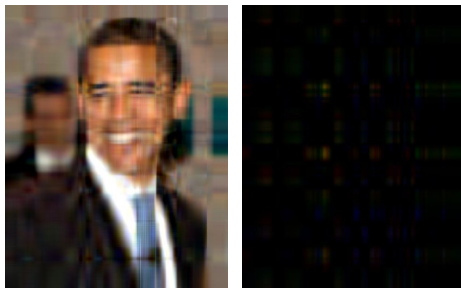
The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{10} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



Frame 12/16



Image approximation (480x615)

Ch. 6: Lec. 25

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

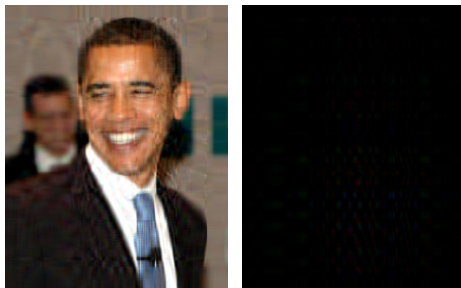
The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{20} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



Frame 12/16



Image approximation (480x615)

Ch. 6: Lec. 25

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

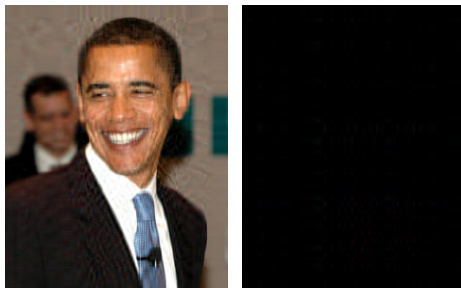
The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{30} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



Frame 12/16



Image approximation (480x615)

Ch. 6: Lec. 25

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

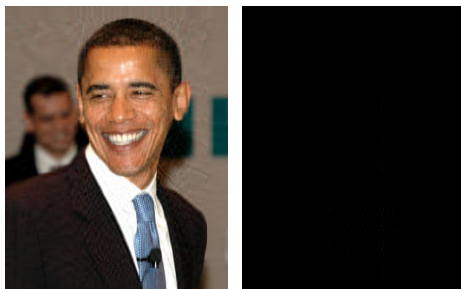
The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{40} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



Frame 12/16



Image approximation (480x615)

Ch. 6: Lec. 25

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

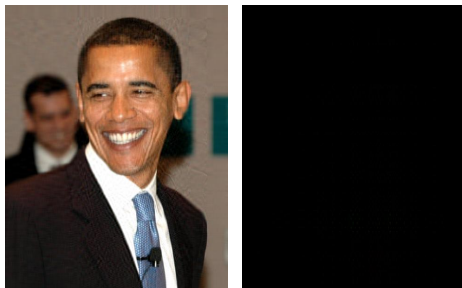
The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{50} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



Frame 12/16



Image approximation (480x615)

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{60} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$

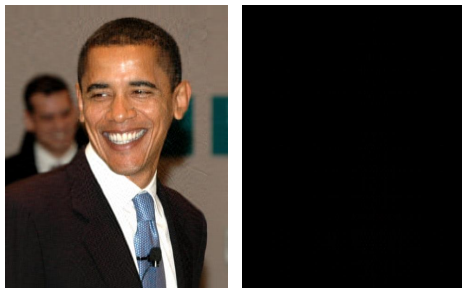


Image approximation (480x615)

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

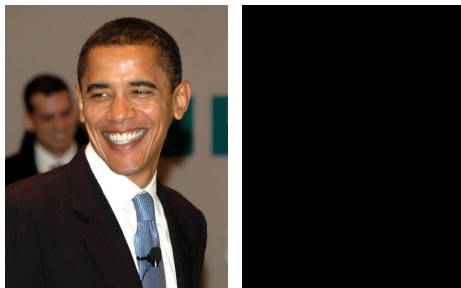
The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{480} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^1 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

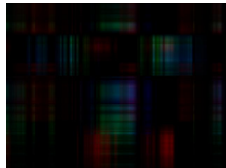
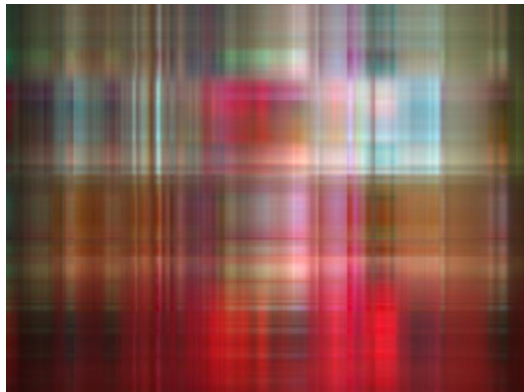
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 14/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^2 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

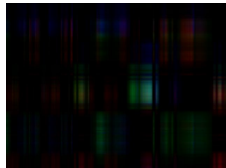
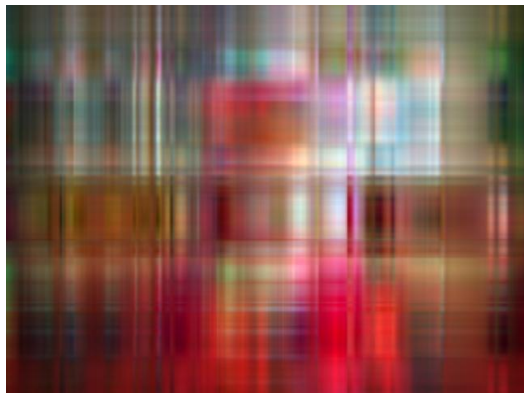
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 14/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

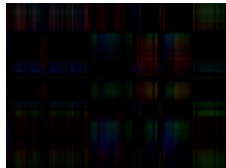
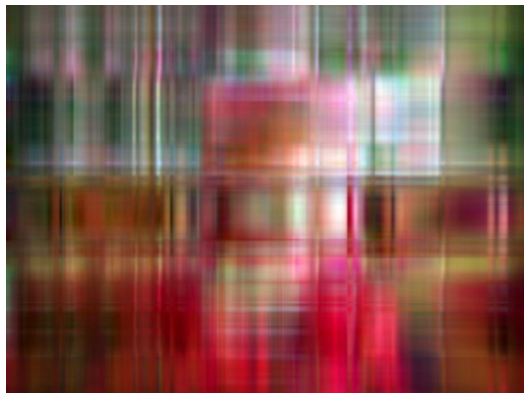
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 14/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^4 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

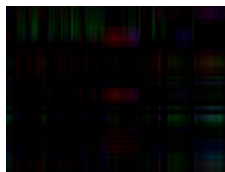
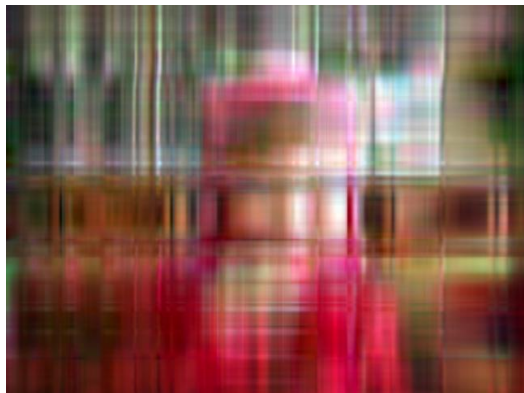
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 14/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^5 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

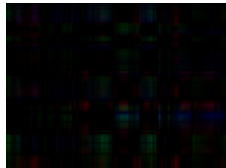
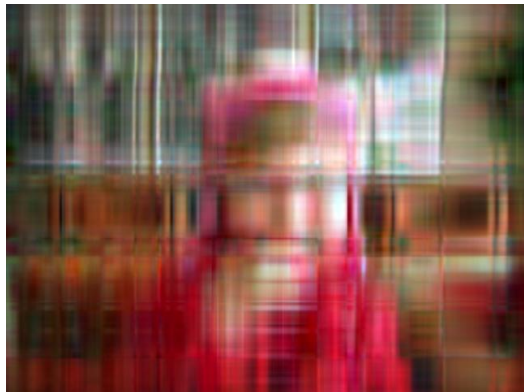
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 14/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^6 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 14/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^7 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

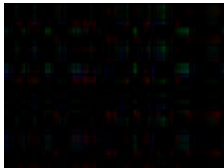
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 14/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^8 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

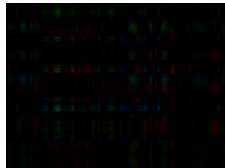
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 14/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^9 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

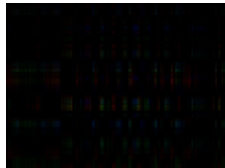
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 14/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{10} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 14/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{20} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 14/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{30} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

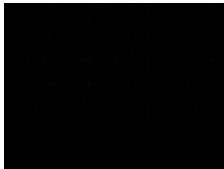
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 14/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{40} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

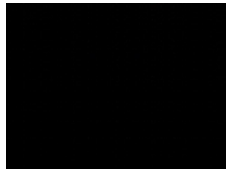
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 14/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{50} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

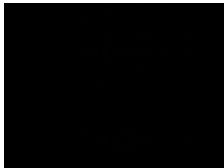
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 14/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{60} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

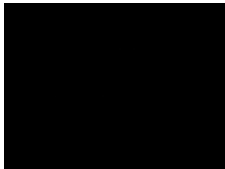
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 14/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{100} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

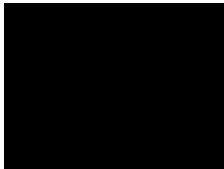
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 14/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{200} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

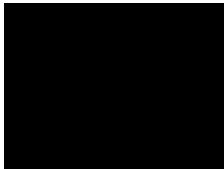
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 14/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{320} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

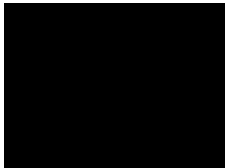
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 14/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{480} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 14/16

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

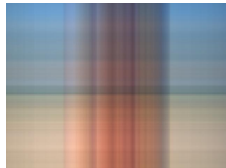
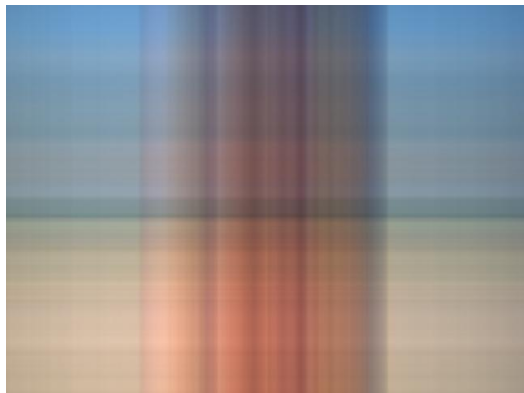
Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^1 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

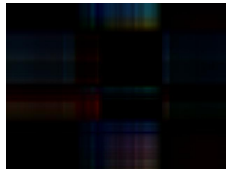
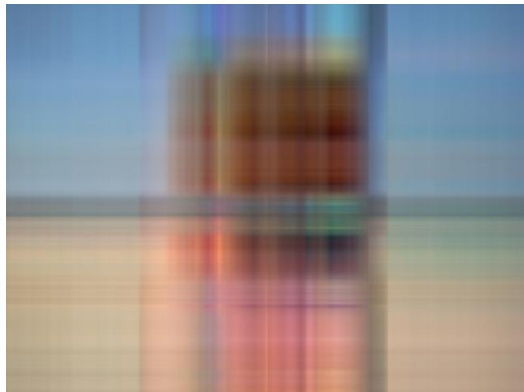
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 16/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^2 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

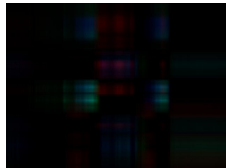
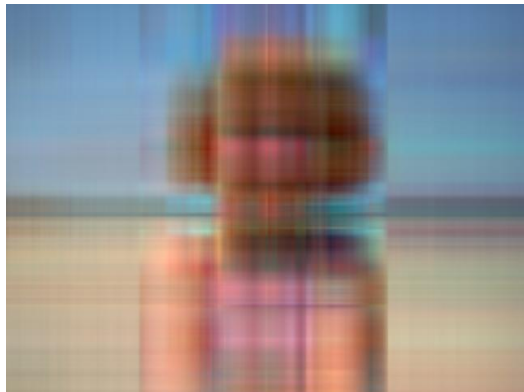
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 16/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

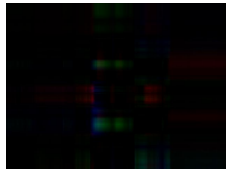
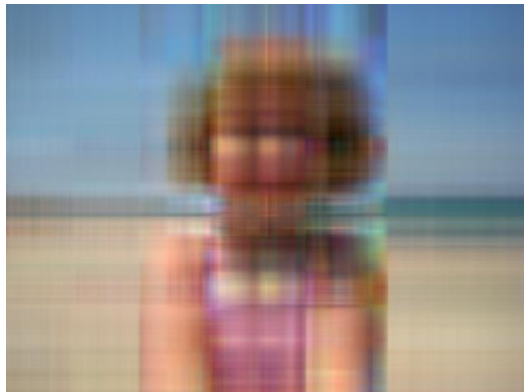
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 16/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^4 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

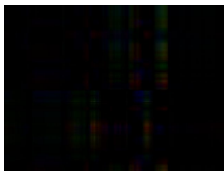
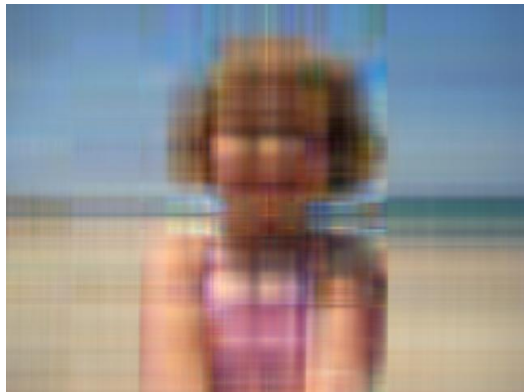
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 16/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^5 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

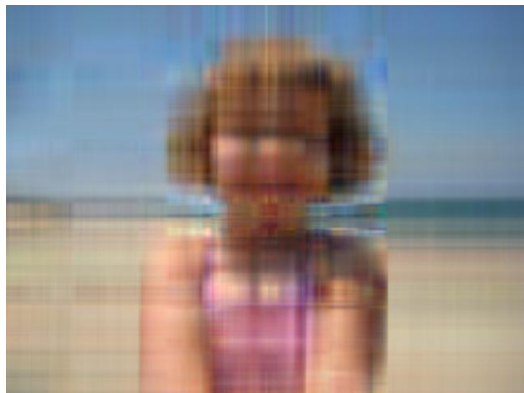
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 16/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^6 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

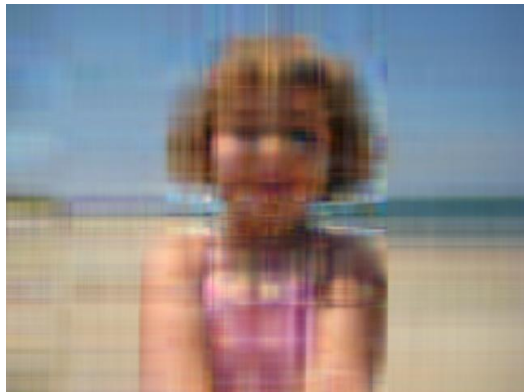
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 16/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^7 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

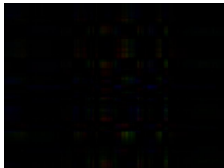
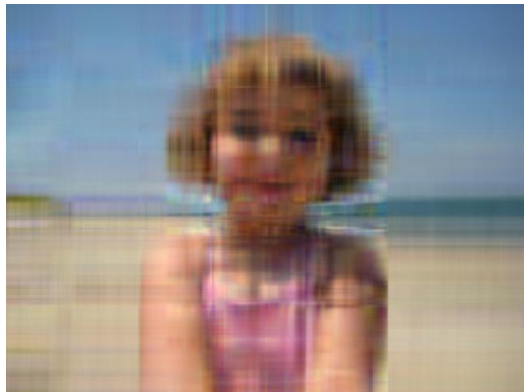
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 16/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^8 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

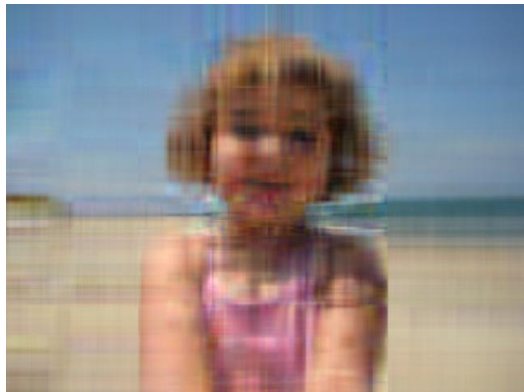
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 16/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^9 \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

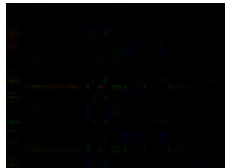
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 16/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{10} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 16/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{20} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

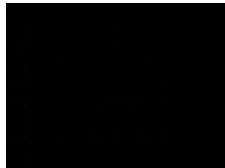
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 16/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{30} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

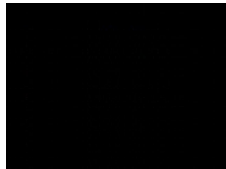
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 16/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{40} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

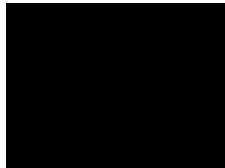
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 16/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{50} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

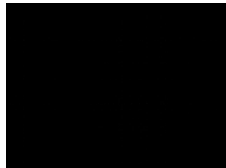
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 16/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{60} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

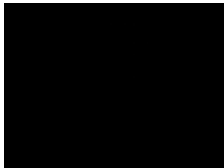
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 16/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{100} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

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The basic idea

Guess who?

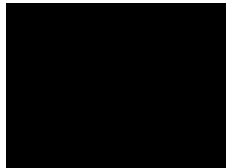
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 16/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{200} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

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The basic idea

Guess who?

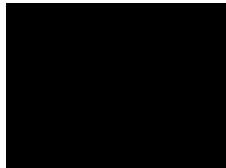
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 16/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{320} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

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The basic idea

Guess who?

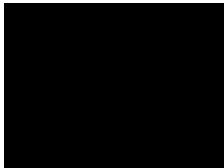
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 16/16

Image approximation (480x640)

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{480} \sigma_i \hat{u}_i \hat{v}_i^T$$



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

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The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 16/16