

# Chapter 6: Lecture 25

## Linear Algebra, Course 124C, Spring, 2009

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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 1/11



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

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

## Where $\vec{x}$ lives:

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

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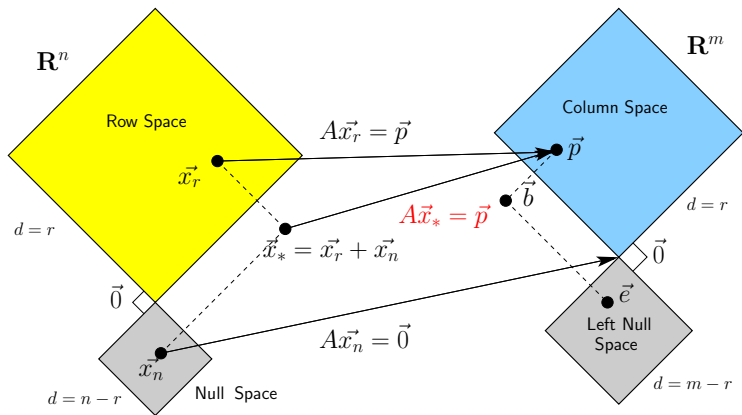
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Best solution  $\vec{x}_*$  when  $\vec{b} = \vec{p} + \vec{e}$ :

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# Fundamental Theorem of Linear Algebra

Now we see:

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

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# 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  $A$ :

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

- ▶ 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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- ▶ 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).

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 6/11

# 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  $A$ :

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

- ▶ 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).

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 6/11

# 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  $A$ :

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

- ▶ 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).

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 6/11



# Image approximation (80x60)

Ch. 6: Lec. 25

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

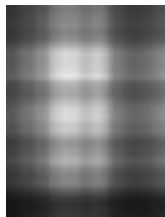
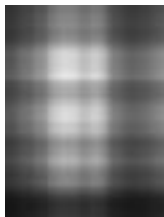
The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

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



Frame 7/11



# Image approximation (80x60)

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

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



# 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)

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

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



# Image approximation (80x60)

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

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



# 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

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



Frame 7/11



# Image approximation (80x60)

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

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



# 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

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



Frame 7/11





# 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)

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

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



# Image approximation (80x60)

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



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

# Image approximation (80x60)

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

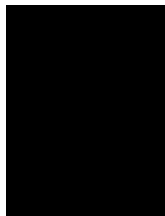
The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

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



# Image approximation (80x60)

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

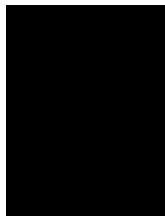
The basic idea

Guess who?

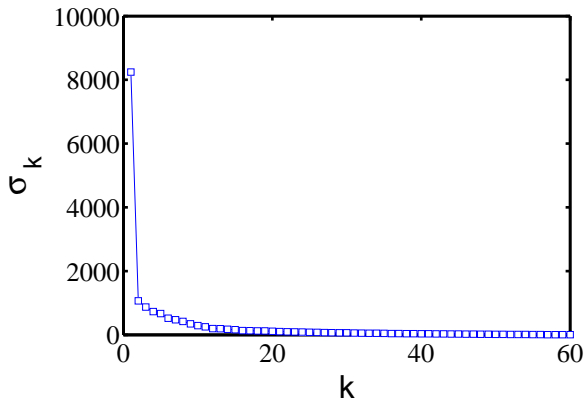
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

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



# Decay of sigma values: Einstein



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 8/11





# Image approximation (480x615)

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

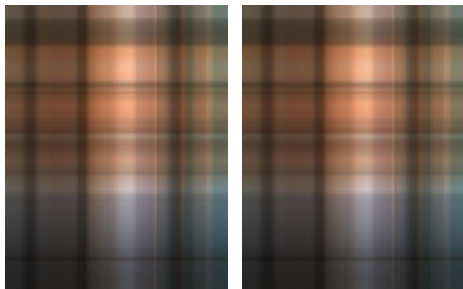
The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

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



# Image approximation (480x615)

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

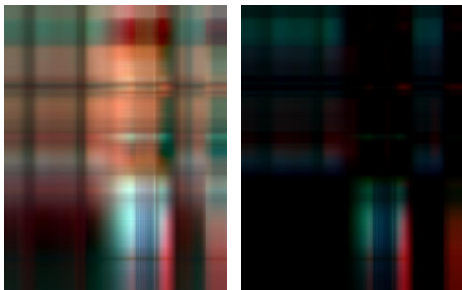
The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

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



# Image approximation (480x615)

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

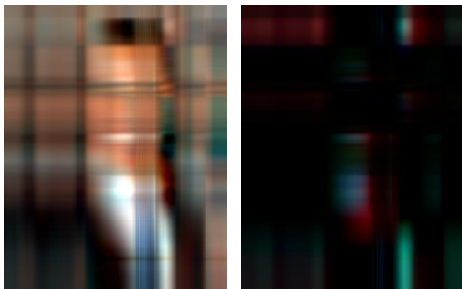
The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

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



# Image approximation (480x615)

Ch. 6: Lec. 25

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

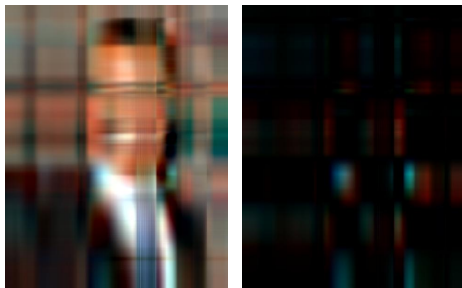
The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

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



Frame 9/11



# Image approximation (480x615)

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

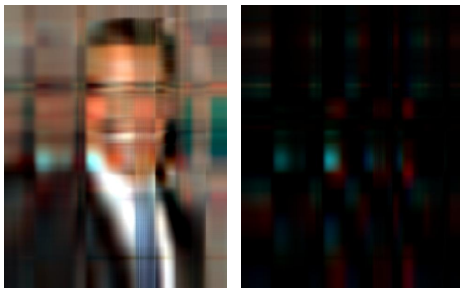
The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

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



# Image approximation (480x615)

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

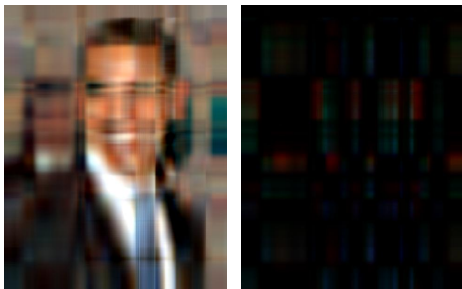
The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

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



# Image approximation (480x615)

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

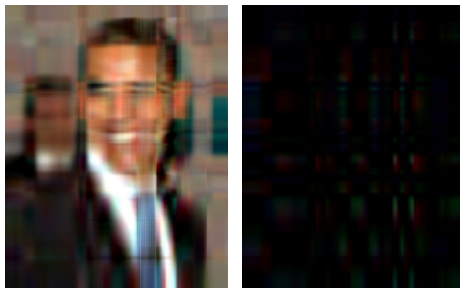
The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

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



# Image approximation (480x615)

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

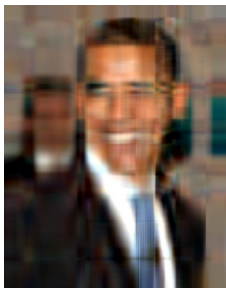
The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

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





# Image approximation (480x615)

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

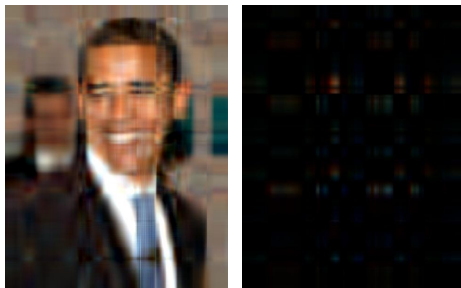
The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

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



# Image approximation (480x615)

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

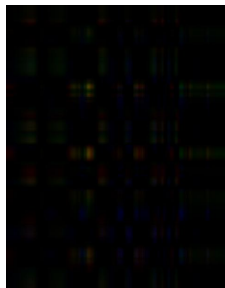
The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

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



# Image approximation (480x615)

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

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



# Image approximation (480x615)

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

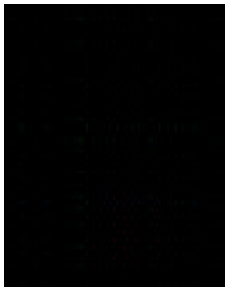
The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

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



# Image approximation (480x615)

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

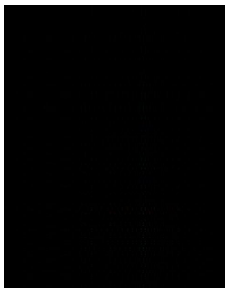
The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

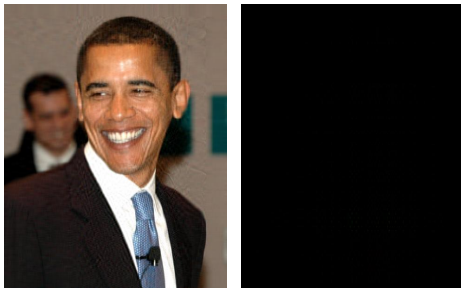
Bonus example 2

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



# Image approximation (480x615)

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



The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 9/11



# Image approximation (480x615)

The fundamental theorem of linear algebra

Approximating matrices with SVD

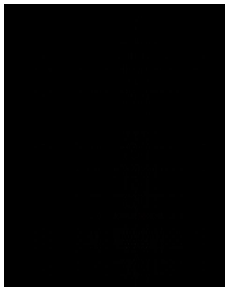
The basic idea

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

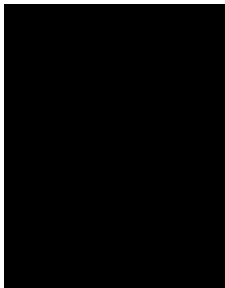
The basic idea

Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

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





# 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?

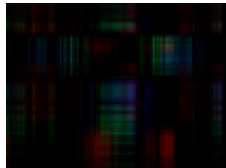
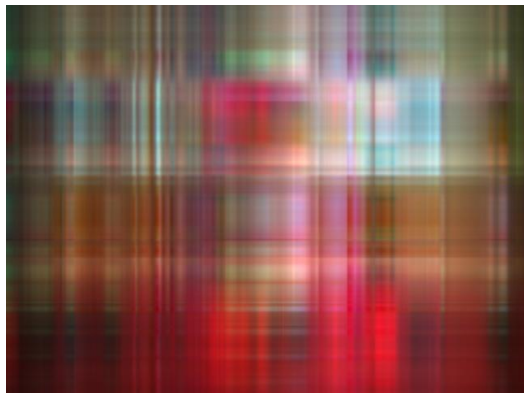
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 10/11

# 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?

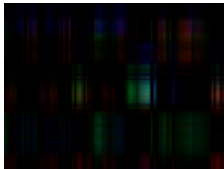
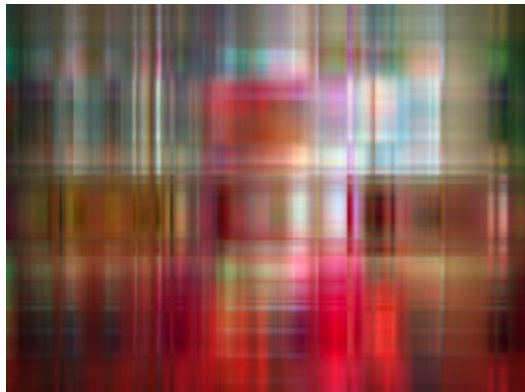
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 10/11

# 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?

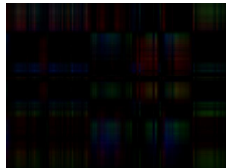
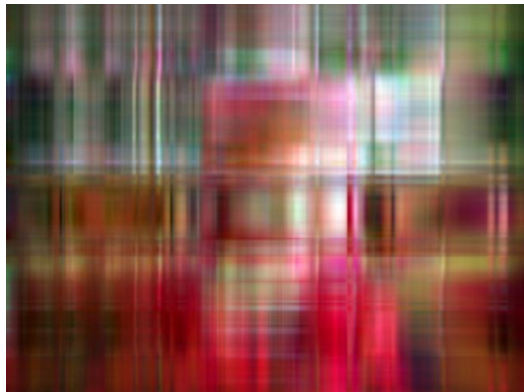
**Bonus example 1**

Bonus example 2

Frame 10/11

# 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?

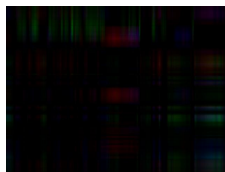
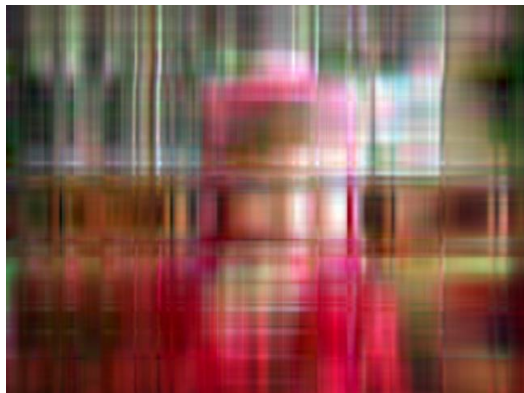
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 10/11

# 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?

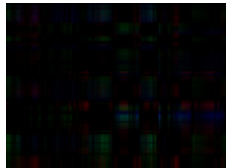
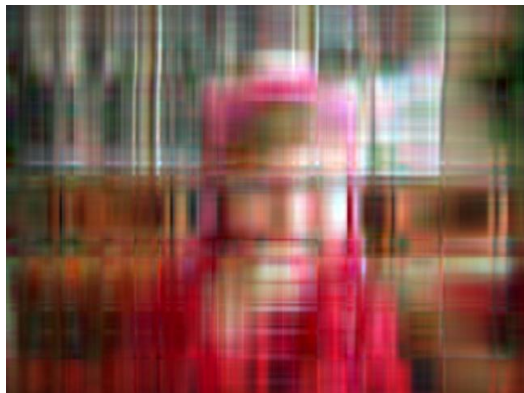
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 10/11

# 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 10/11

# 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?

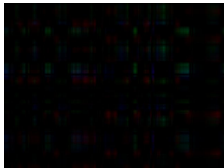
**Bonus example 1**

Bonus example 2

Frame 10/11

# 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

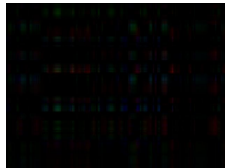
Bonus example 2

Frame 10/11



# 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?

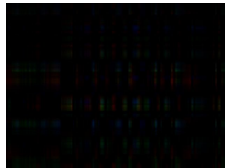
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 10/11

# 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 10/11

# 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 10/11

# 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?

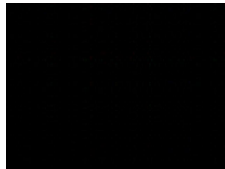
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 10/11

# 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?

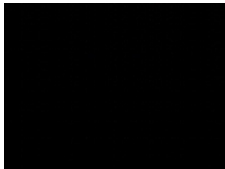
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 10/11

# 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?

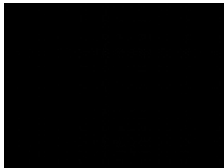
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 10/11

# 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?

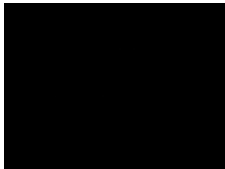
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 10/11

# 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

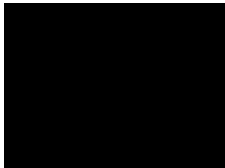
Bonus example 2

Frame 10/11



# 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?

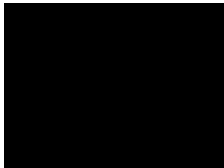
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 10/11

## 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?

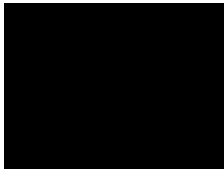
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 10/11

# 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?

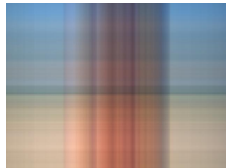
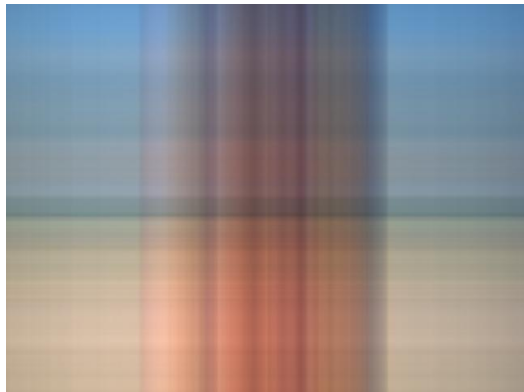
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 10/11

# Image approximation (480x640)

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



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Guess who?

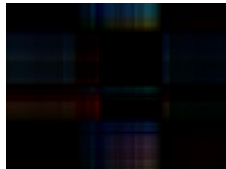
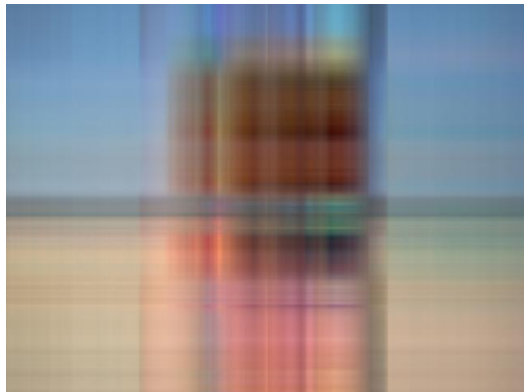
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 11/11

# Image approximation (480x640)

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



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Guess who?

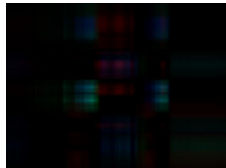
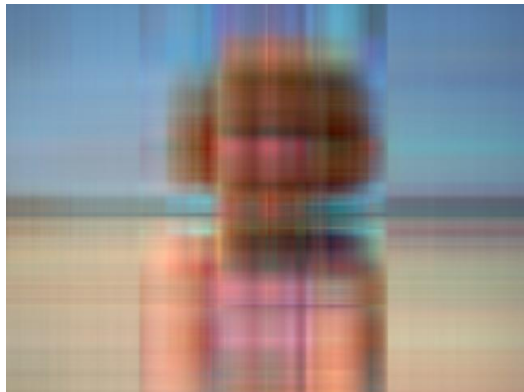
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 11/11

# Image approximation (480x640)

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



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Guess who?

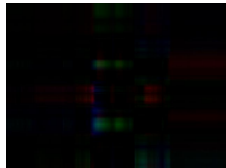
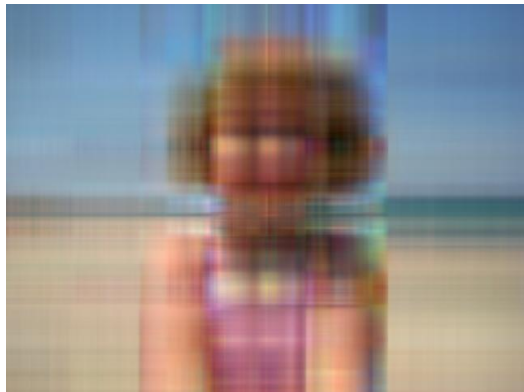
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 11/11

# Image approximation (480x640)

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



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Guess who?

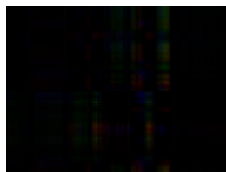
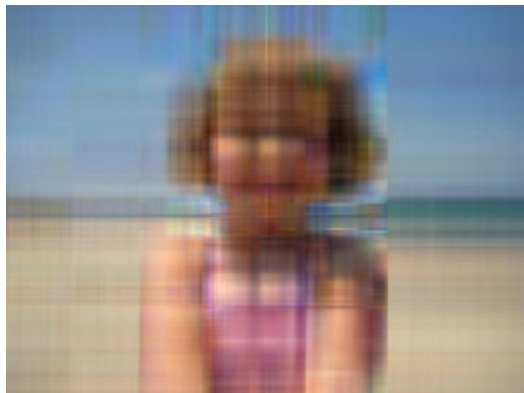
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 11/11

# Image approximation (480x640)

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



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Guess who?

Bonus example 1

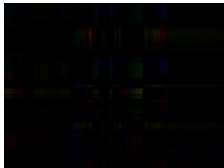
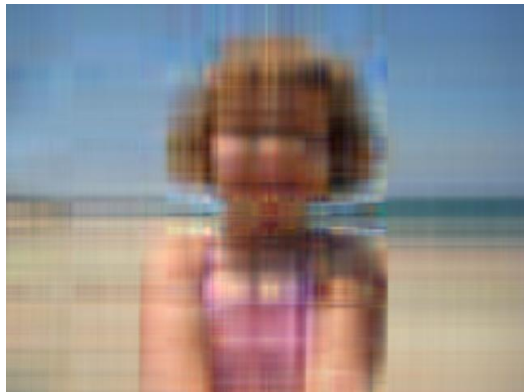
Bonus example 2

Frame 11/11



# Image approximation (480x640)

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



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Guess who?

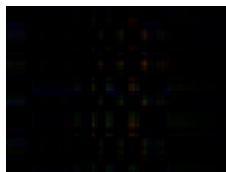
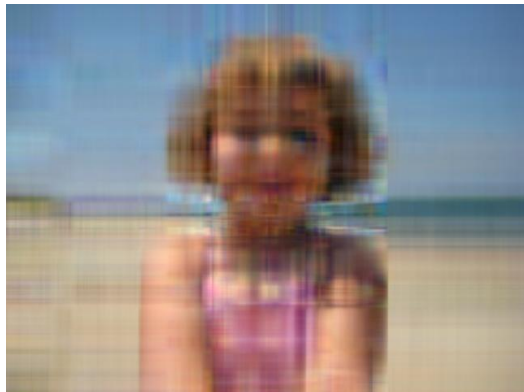
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 11/11

# Image approximation (480x640)

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



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Guess who?

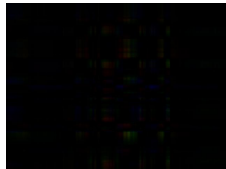
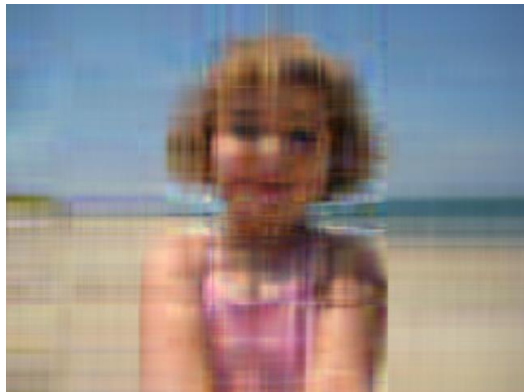
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 11/11

# Image approximation (480x640)

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



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Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 11/11

# Image approximation (480x640)

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



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Guess who?

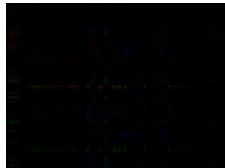
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 11/11

# Image approximation (480x640)

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



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Guess who?

Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 11/11

# Image approximation (480x640)

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



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Guess who?

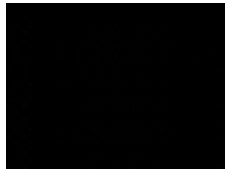
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 11/11

# Image approximation (480x640)

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



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Guess who?

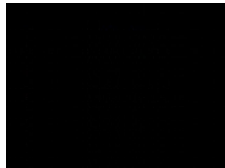
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 11/11

# Image approximation (480x640)

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



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Guess who?

Bonus example 1

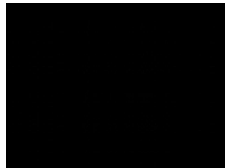
Bonus example 2

Frame 11/11



# Image approximation (480x640)

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



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Guess who?

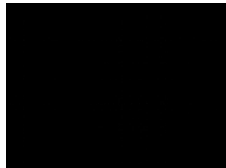
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 11/11

# Image approximation (480x640)

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



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Guess who?

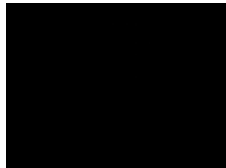
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 11/11

# 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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Guess who?

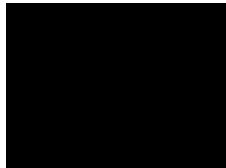
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 11/11

# Image approximation (480x640)

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



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Guess who?

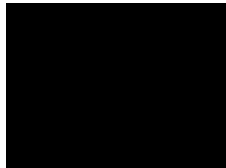
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 11/11

# Image approximation (480x640)

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



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Guess who?

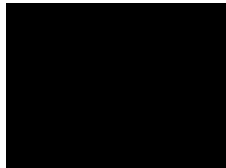
Bonus example 1

Bonus example 2

Frame 11/11

# 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 11/11