

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

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

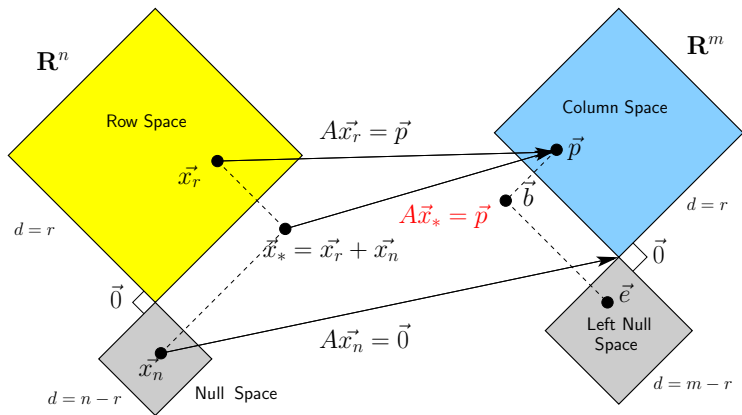
Where \vec{b} lives:

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

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

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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 .

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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