

# Decomposição em valores singulares (SVD)

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# SVD

*... It is not nearly as famous as it should be*

*\*Strang (1980)*

*...It definitely deserves a place in more advanced undergraduates courses*

*\*Kalman (2002)*

# Restrições na diagonalização matricial

No caso geral, para a diagonalização de  $A$  com

$$A = PDP^{-1}$$

temos as seguintes restrições:

- $P$  pode não ser ortogonal
- Nem sempre existem “colunas suficientes” para  $P$
- $Ax = \lambda x$  só é válida para  $A$  quadrada

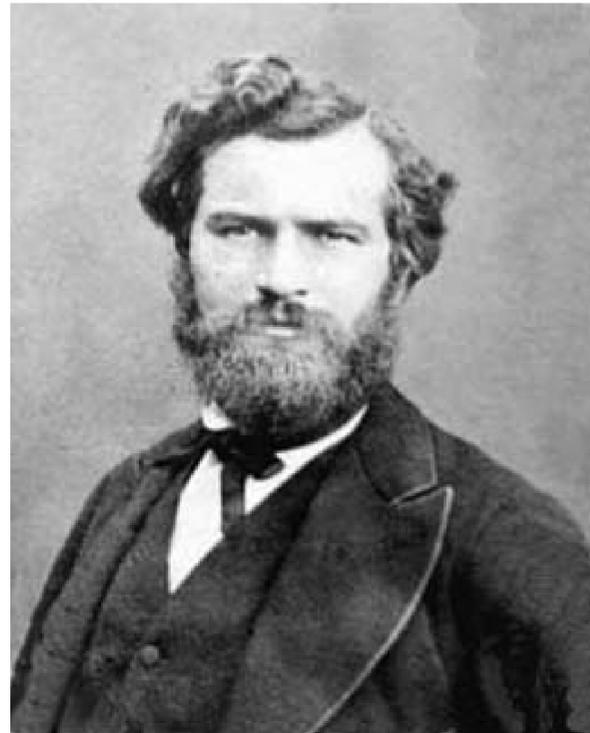
# Boas propriedades das simétricas

Na diagonalização de  $A=A^T$  com

$$A=PDPT^T$$

- $P$  é ortogonal e representa rotações/reflexões
- $D$  representa expansões/contrações
- Decomposição espectral:  $A=\lambda_1 u_1 u_1^T + \lambda_2 u_2 u_2^T + \dots + \lambda_n u_n u_n^T$
- $x^T A x$  é igual a  $\lambda_1$  quando  $x=u_1$

# Beltrami, Jordan, Sylvester, ..., Picard (valeurs singulières)



# Valores singulares de $A$ $m \times n$

Temos  $A\mathbf{v}_1 = \sigma_1 \mathbf{u}_1$ ,  $A\mathbf{v}_2 = \sigma_2 \mathbf{u}_2$ , ...,  $A\mathbf{v}_r = \sigma_r \mathbf{u}_r$

$\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_r\}$  são ve.p. de  $A^T A$

$\{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_r\}$  são ve.p. de  $AA^T$

$$\sigma_1 \geq \sigma_2 \geq \dots \geq \sigma_r > 0$$

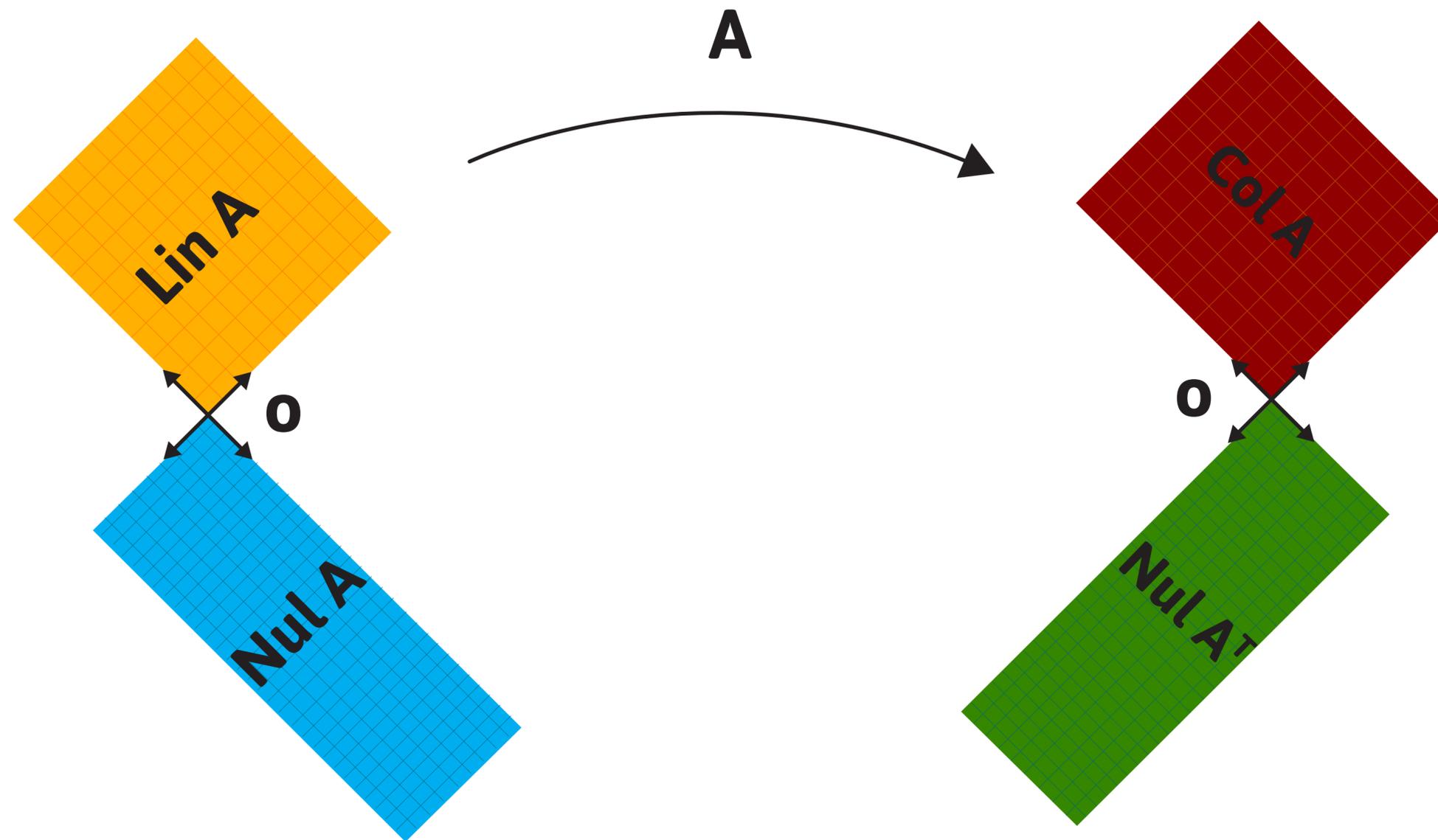
# Decomposição em valores singulares (SVD)

Para qualquer matriz  $m \times n$  t.q.  $\text{car } A=r$ , temos

$$A = U \Sigma V^T = u_1 \sigma_1 v_1^T + u_2 \sigma_2 v_2^T + \dots + u_r \sigma_r v_r^T$$

$$\sigma_1 \geq \sigma_2 \geq \dots \geq \sigma_r > 0$$

# Visão geral de uma matriz: os quatro espaços



# Matriz simétrica (ex. 1)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad p(\lambda) = \lambda (1-\lambda) (\lambda-3) = 0$$

$$\text{va.p : } \lambda_1 \quad \lambda_2 \quad \lambda_3$$

$$\text{ve.p : } \begin{bmatrix} \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \end{bmatrix}$$

# Matriz simétrica (ex. 1)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad p(\lambda) = \lambda (1-\lambda) (\lambda-3) = 0$$

$$\text{va.p : } 3 \quad 1 \quad 0$$

$$\text{ve.p : } \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Diagonalização ortogonal

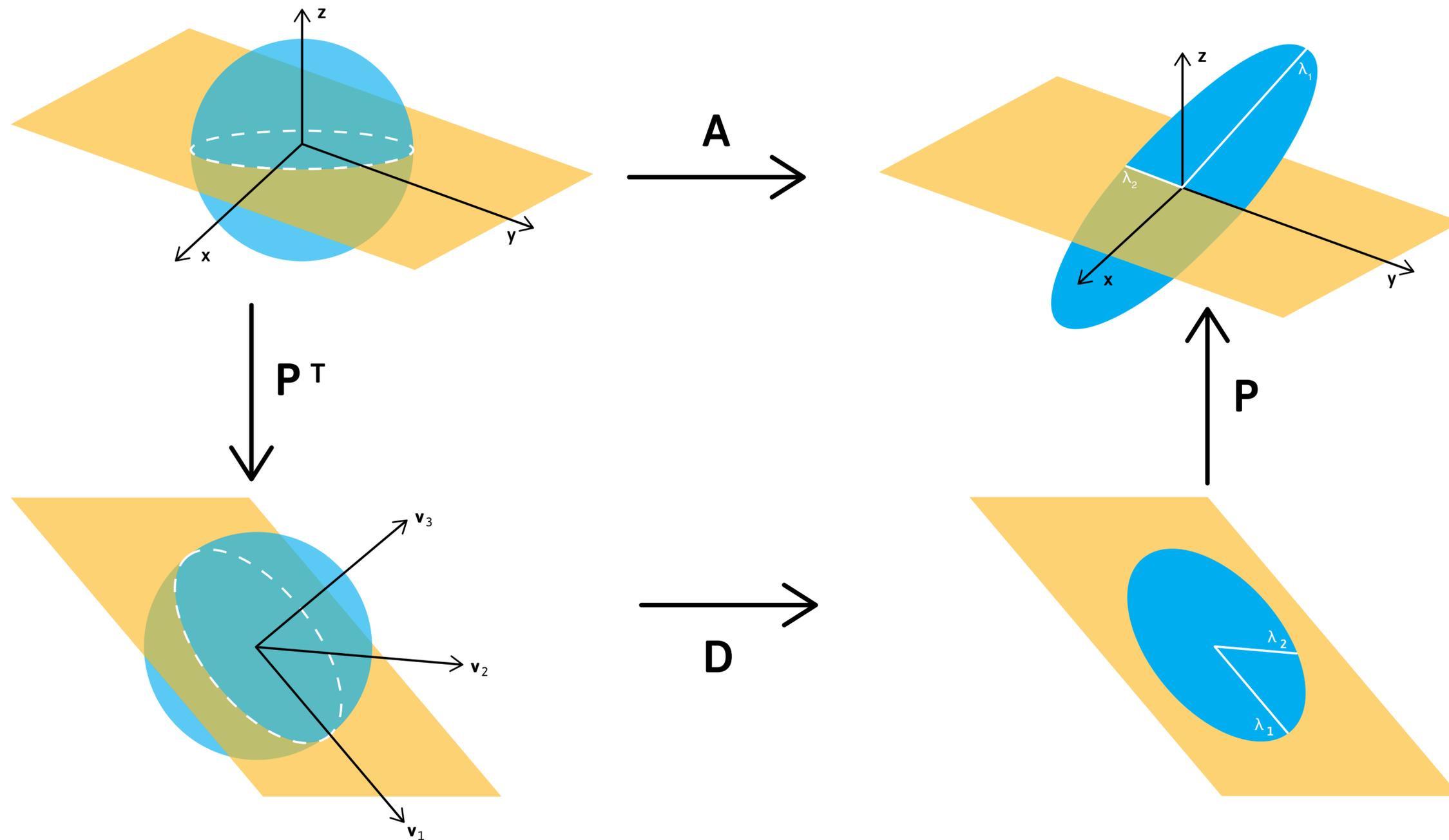
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} P \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P^T \end{bmatrix}$$

# Diagonalização ortogonal

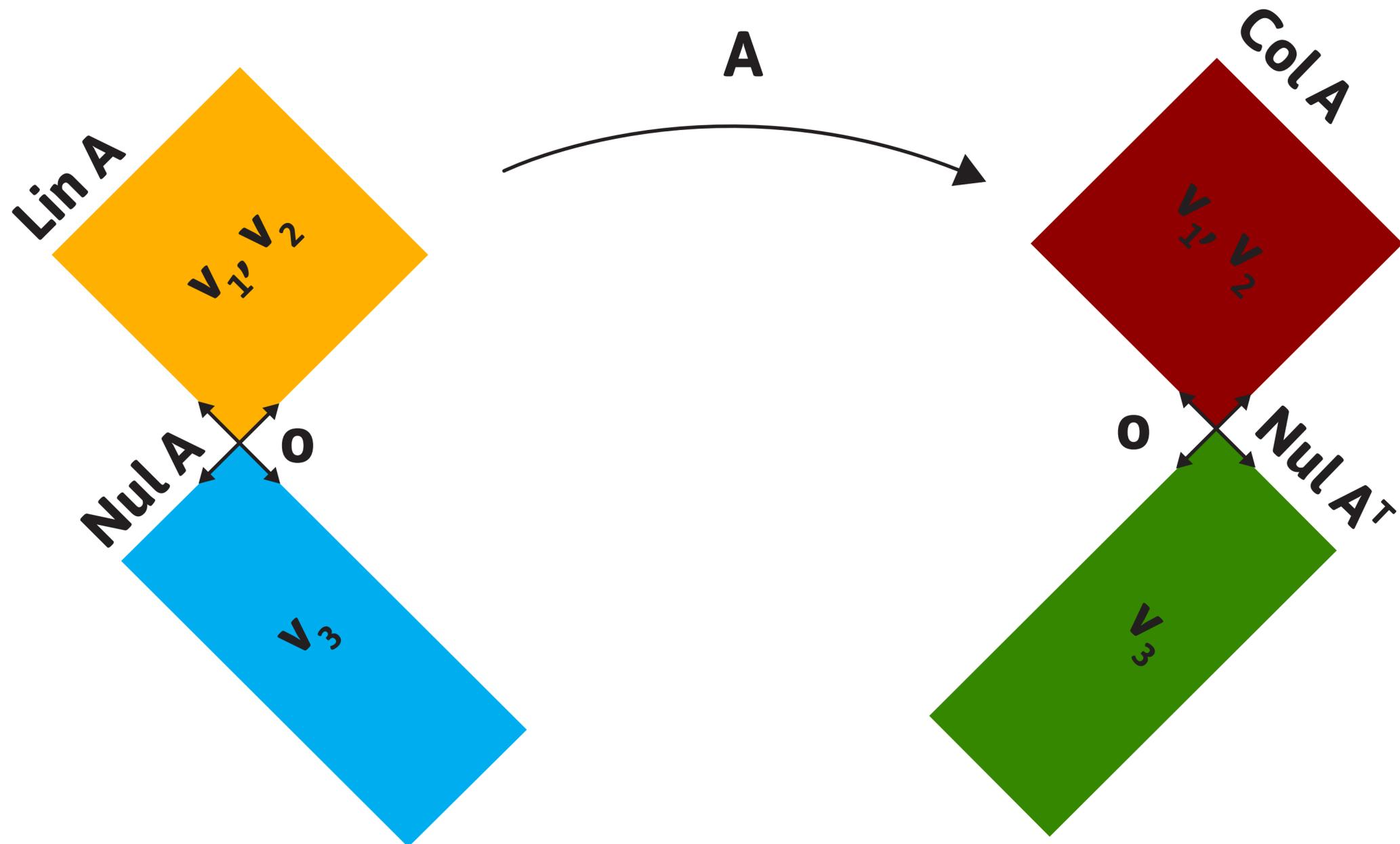
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbf{v}_1^T \\ \mathbf{v}_2^T \\ \mathbf{v}_3^T \end{matrix}$$

$\mathbf{v}_1 \quad \mathbf{v}_2 \quad \mathbf{v}_3$

# A geometria da fatorização $A = PDP^T$



# Os quatro espaços



## Matriz retangular (ex. 2)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Lin } A = \text{Lin } A^T A$$

## Matriz retangular (ex. 2)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad AA^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Col } A = \text{Col } AA^T$$

# va.p. e ve.p de $A^T A$ e de $AA^T$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ \left[ \begin{array}{c} \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \end{array} \right] & , & \left[ \begin{array}{c} \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \end{array} \right] & , & \left[ \begin{array}{c} \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \end{array} \right] \\ \mathbf{v}_1 & & \mathbf{v}_2 & & \mathbf{v}_3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} 2 & 1 \\ \left[ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right] & , & \left[ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right] \\ \mathbf{u}_1 & & \mathbf{u}_2 \end{array}$$

## Passo 1: va.p. de $A^T A$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p(\lambda) = \lambda (1-\lambda) (\lambda-2)$$

va.p : 2, 1, 0

## Passo 2: base ortonormal de va.p. de $A^T A$

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

va.p :    2            1            0

## Passo 3: base ortonormal de ve.p. de $AA^T$

Usamos  $A\mathbf{v}_1 = \sqrt{2}\mathbf{u}_1$ ,  $A\mathbf{v}_2 = 1\mathbf{u}_2$ ,

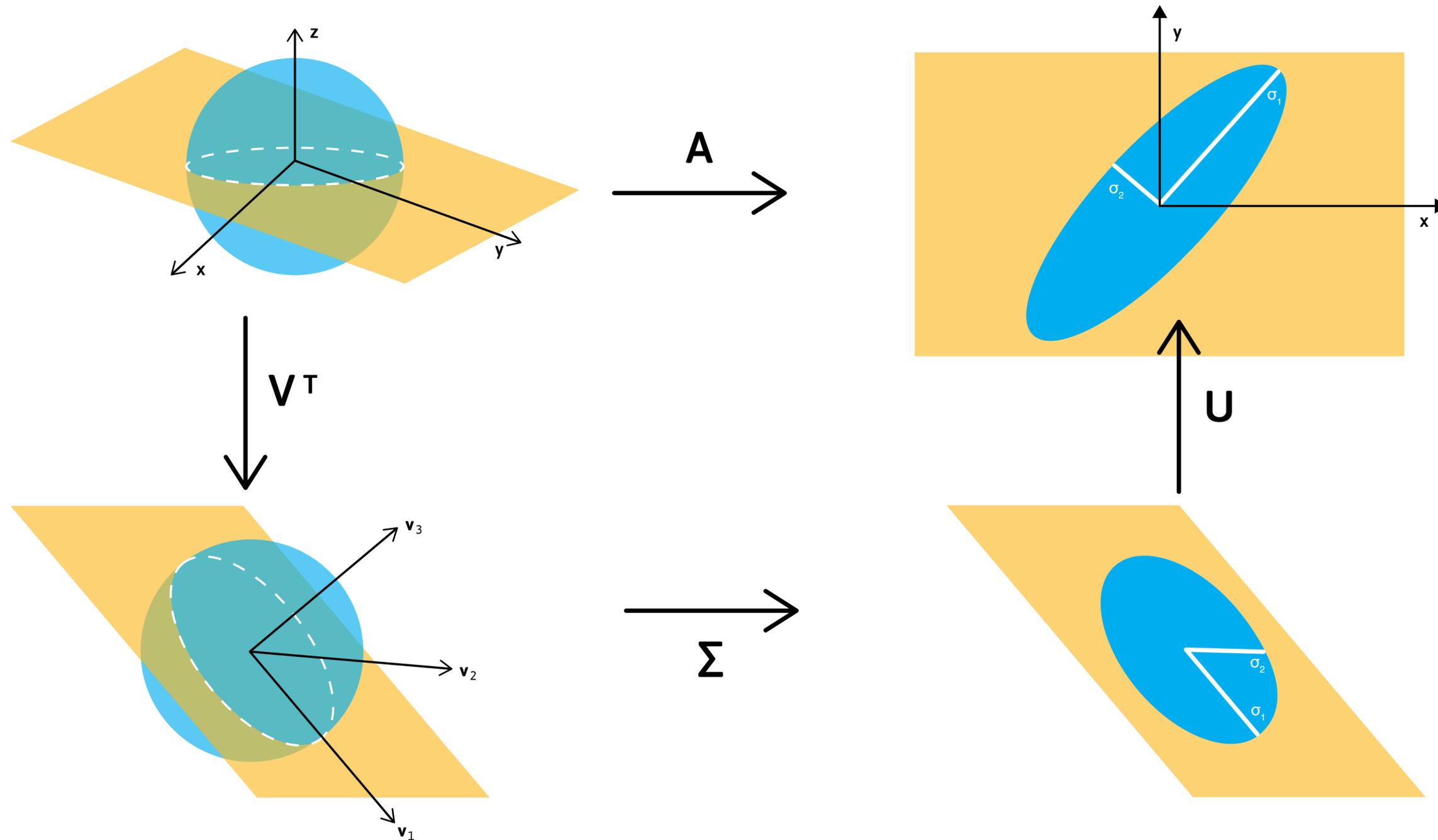
$$\mathbf{u}_1 = \frac{A\mathbf{v}_1}{\sqrt{2}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{u}_2 = A\mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

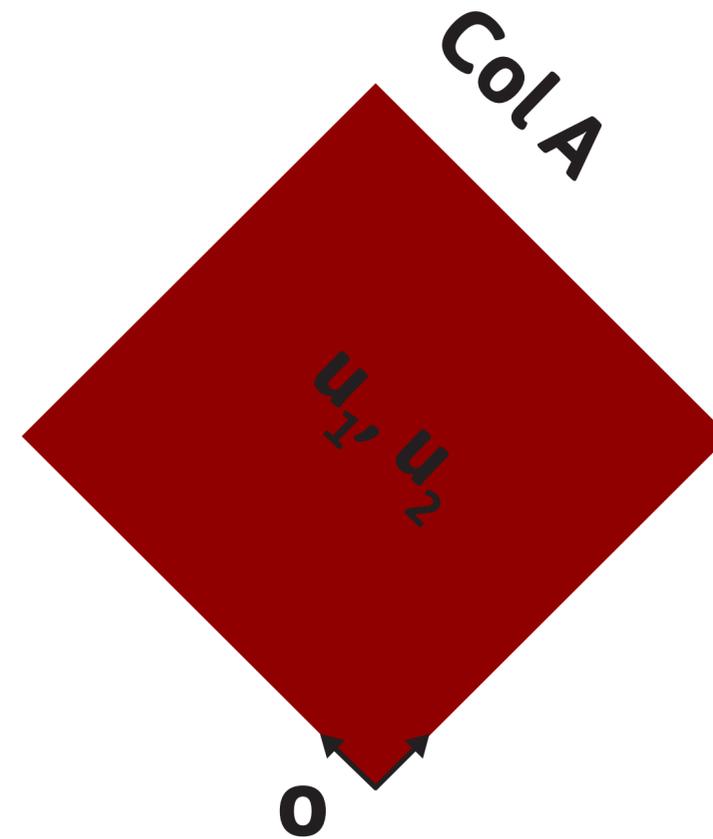
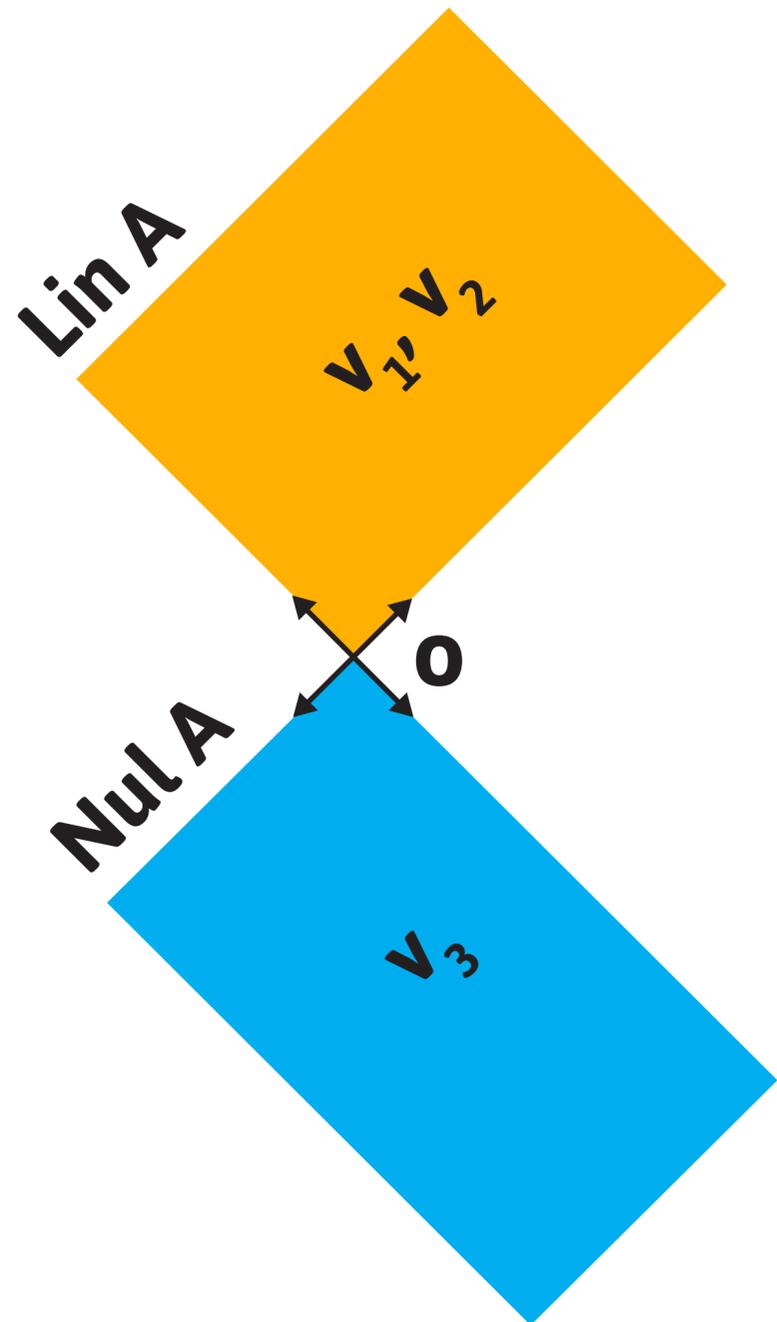
# Fatorização SVD: $A = U\Sigma V^T$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

# A geometria da fatorização $A = U\Sigma V^T$



# A visão de uma matriz: os quatro espaços



# Decomposição em fatores singulares

Temos  $\text{car } A=2$  e

$$A = \mathbf{u}_1 \sqrt{2} \mathbf{v}_1^T + \mathbf{u}_2 \mathbf{1} \mathbf{v}_2^T = \sqrt{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Decomposição em valores singulares (SVD)

Para qualquer matriz  $m \times n$  t.q.  $\text{car } A=r$ , temos

$$A = U\Sigma V^T = u_1 \sigma_1 v_1^T + u_2 \sigma_2 v_2^T + \dots + u_r \sigma_r v_r^T$$

$$\sigma_1 \geq \sigma_2 \geq \dots \geq \sigma_r > 0$$

**Muito obrigada**

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