

## economy size SVD

$$A = \tilde{U}\tilde{\Sigma}\tilde{V}^\top = \tilde{U} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & & & \\ & \sigma_2 & & \\ & & \dots & \\ & & & \sigma_r \end{pmatrix} \tilde{V}^\top$$

economy size SVD contains the **essential** information about a matrix:

- $\tilde{U} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times r}$  is an ONB of  $\text{Im}(A)$
- $\tilde{V} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times r}$  is an ONB of  $(\text{Ker}(A))^\perp$

memory requirement:

$A$	$m \times n$
economy	$m \times r + r + n \times r = (m + n + 1)r \ll m \times n$ if $r \ll \min\{m, n\}$

idea to compress a matrix:

- approximate  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  by a rank- $r$  matrix (with an  $r \ll \min\{m, n\}$ )
- store this rank- $r$  matrix in its economy SVD representation

## example: data compression with SVD

$$A = \tilde{U}\tilde{\Sigma}\tilde{V}^\top = \tilde{U} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & & & \\ & \sigma_2 & & \\ & & \dots & \\ & & & \sigma_r \end{pmatrix} \tilde{V}^\top$$

memory requirement:

$A$	$m \times n$
economy	$m \times r + r + n \times r < mn$ if $r \ll \min\{m, n\}$

data compression with SVD:

1. determine SVD of  $A$
2. keep only the information related to the  $\hat{r} \leq r$  largest singular values  $\rightarrow$  approximate  $A$  by

$$A' = \tilde{U}(:, [1 : \hat{r}])\tilde{\Sigma}([1 : \hat{r}], [1 : \hat{r}])\tilde{V}(:, [1 : \hat{r}])^\top$$

3. memory requirement:  $m \times \hat{r} + \hat{r} + n \times \hat{r}$ .

## When does this work?

Exercise: For the Frobenius norm  $\|A\|_F^2 = \sum_{i,j} |a_{ij}|^2$  there holds:

$$\|A\|_F^2 = \sum_{i=1}^r \sigma_i^2.$$

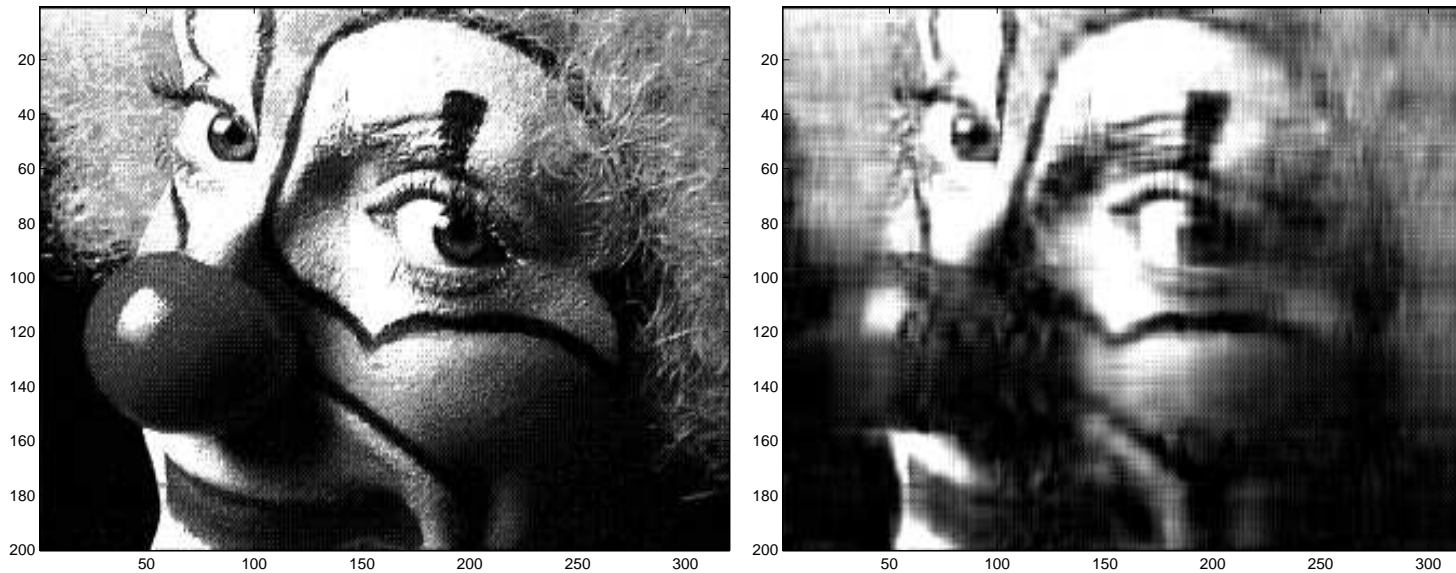
Hence for the error  $A - A'$ :

$$A - A' = \tilde{U} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & & & & \\ & & 0 & & & & & & \\ & & & \sigma_{\hat{r}+1} & & & & & \\ & & & & \ddots & & & & \\ & & & & & & \sigma_r & & \\ & & & & & & & & \end{pmatrix} \tilde{V}^\top$$

$$\text{i.e., } \|A - A'\|_F^2 = \sum_{i=\hat{r}+1}^r \sigma_i^2.$$

data compression using the SVD works well if the singular values  $\sigma_i$  of the matrix  $A$  decay rapidly (as  $i$  grows).

## Example: data compression using the SVD



```
load clown.mat
figure(1);    image(X);    colormap('gray');
[U,S,V] = svd(X);
k = 15
figure(2);    image(U(:,1:k)*S(1:k,1:k)*V(:,1:k)');    colormap('gray')
```

memory requirement:

$X$	$200 \times 320 = 64,000$
compresses	$200 \times k + 320 \times k = 7,800$ (for $k = 15$ )

store merely  $U(:, 1:k)$  and  $(S(1:k, 1:k) * V(:, 1:k))'$