

# Singularní rozklad matice

$A$   $k \times n$

$$A = \begin{matrix} & P & S & Q^* \\ \swarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \searrow \\ k \times k & k \times n & k \times n & n \times n \end{matrix}$$

$P, Q$  jsou ortogonální

$$Q^* = Q^T$$

$$S = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} s_1 & & & 0 \\ & s_2 & & \\ & & \dots & \\ & & & s_r & \\ \hline & & & & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$s_i > 0$$

Exempel:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$A^*A = A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 2-\lambda & 2 \\ 2 & 5-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 7\lambda + 6 = (\lambda-1)(\lambda-6)$$

Bl. värde  $\lambda_1 = 1$

Bl. värde  $\lambda_2 = 6$

Normaliserad  $u_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

Normaliserad  $u_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{\lambda_2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{6} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad Q = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix} = (id)_{\mathbb{R}^2, \alpha}$$

$$\alpha = (\mu_1, \mu_2)$$

Vrijpewik matrice

P

$$v_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_1}} A \cdot \mu_1 = \frac{1}{1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_2}} A \cdot \mu_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{30}} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Orthonormalni vektori  $v_1, v_2$  dopunimo do orthonormalni baze celeho  $\mathbb{R}^3$

vektorom  $v_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$P = (\text{id})_{\mathcal{E}_3, \mathcal{B}} \quad \mathcal{B} = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{5}{\sqrt{30}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{30}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{30}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = P \cdot S \cdot Q^T$$

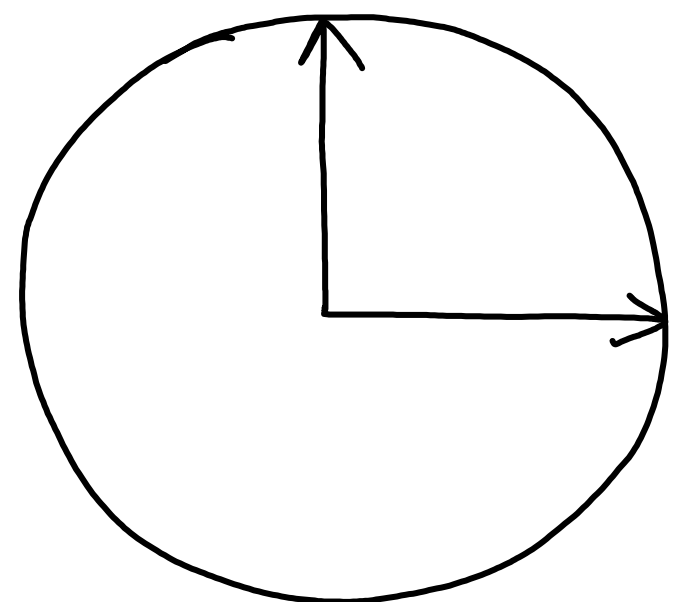
# Geometrická interpretace rozkladu

$A$  matic  $k \times n$

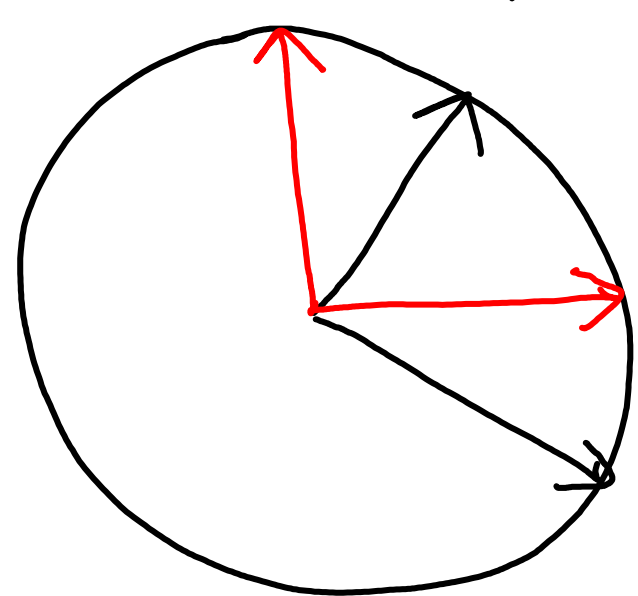
$$A = P S Q^*$$

$$\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k \quad \varphi(x) = Ax$$

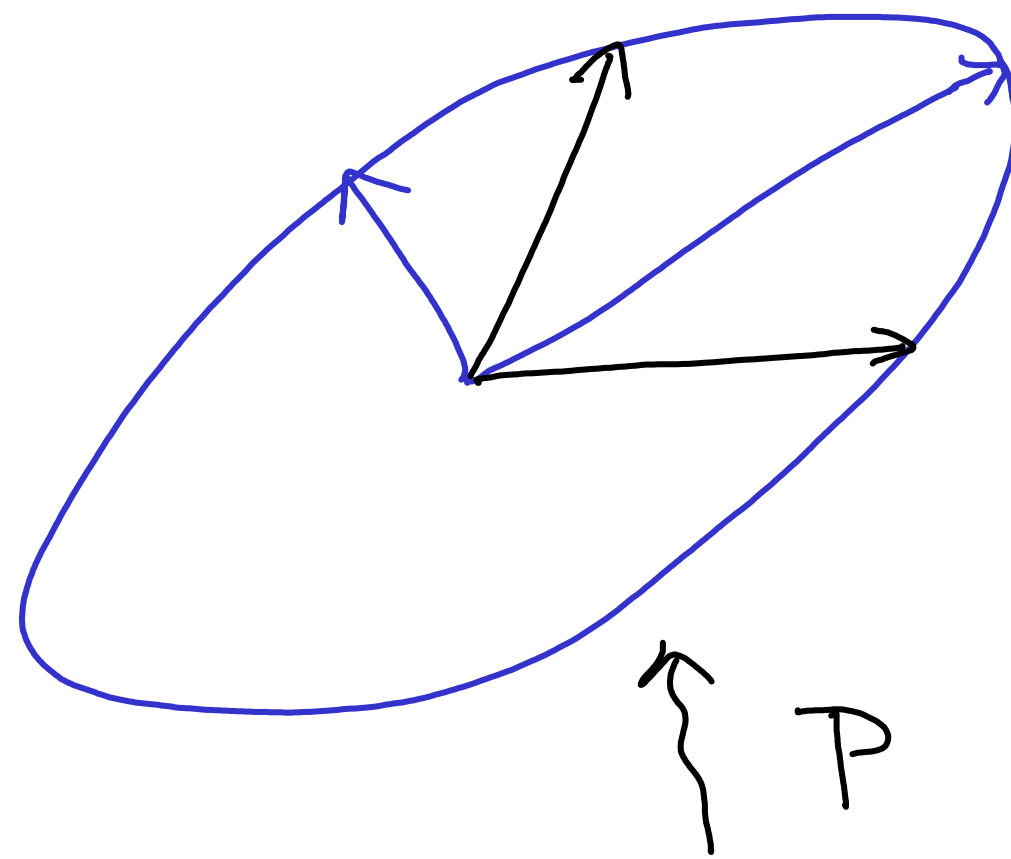
$\mathbb{R}^n$



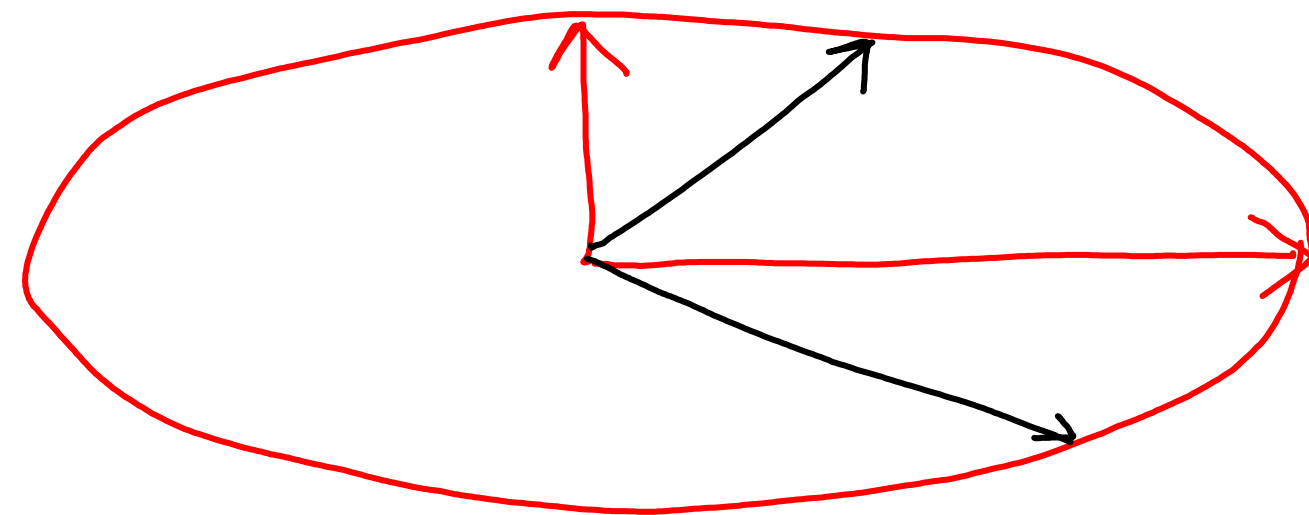
$\downarrow Q^*$



$A$



$S$



# Pseudoinverzní matice

- rozšíření pojmu inverzní matice na reálné matice.

$A$  je invertibilní matice, její sing. rozklad je

$$A = P S Q^*$$

všechny jran  $n \times n$

$$a \quad S = \begin{pmatrix} s_1 & & & 0 \\ & s_2 & & \\ & & \dots & \\ 0 & & & s_n \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$S^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} s_1^{-1} & & & 0 \\ & s_2^{-1} & & \\ & & \dots & \\ 0 & & & s_n^{-1} \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$s_i > 0$ , neboť  $A$  nemá vl. číslo  $0$ !  $\left( \det(A - 0 \cdot E) \right. \\ \left. = \det A \neq 0 \right)$

$$A^{-1} = (P S Q^\#)^{-1} = (Q^\#)^{-1} S^{-1} P^{-1} = (Q^\#)^* S^{-1} P^*$$

$$= Q S^{-1} P^*$$

Obecně pro  $A = \underset{k+n}{P} \underset{k+n}{S} Q^\#$  *minimálně definovat*

$$S^{-1} = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} s_1^{-1} & & & 0 \\ & s_2^{-1} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & s_r^{-1} \\ \hline & & & 0 \\ \hline 0 & & & 0 \end{array} \right) \left. \begin{array}{l} r \\ n-r \end{array} \right\} n \times k$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_r \quad \underbrace{\hspace{5em}}_{k-r}$

$$S = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} s_1 & & & 0 \\ & s_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & s_r \\ \hline & & & 0 \\ \hline 0 & & & 0 \end{array} \right) \left. \begin{array}{l} r \\ k-r \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} r \\ n-r \end{array} \right\}$$

Nyní uvedeme definici

Definice pseudoinverzní matice  $k$  matice  $A = P S Q^{\dagger}$   $k \times k$   $n \times n$   $k \times n$   
je matice  $A^{(-1)} = Q S^{(-1)} P^*$   $n \times n$   $n \times k$   $k \times k$   $n \times k$

Vlastnosti:

(1) je-li  $A$  invertibilní, je  $A^{(-1)} = A^{-1}$ .

$$(2) \left( A^{(-1)} \right)^{(-1)} = A$$



(3)  $A^{(-1)} \cdot A$  a  $A \cdot A^{(-1)}$  jsou symetrické (nad  $\mathbb{R}$ ) nebo hermitovské (nad  $\mathbb{C}$ ) matice.

4) Je-li  $\varphi: \mathbb{K}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^n$   $\varphi(x) = Ax$  a  $\varphi^{(-1)}: \mathbb{K}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^m$   $\varphi^{(-1)}(y) = A^{(-1)}y$

pak lze sestrojit zobrazení

$$\varphi^{(-1)} \circ \varphi: \mathbb{K}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^m \quad \varphi^{(-1)} \circ \varphi(x) = A^{(-1)} \cdot Ax$$

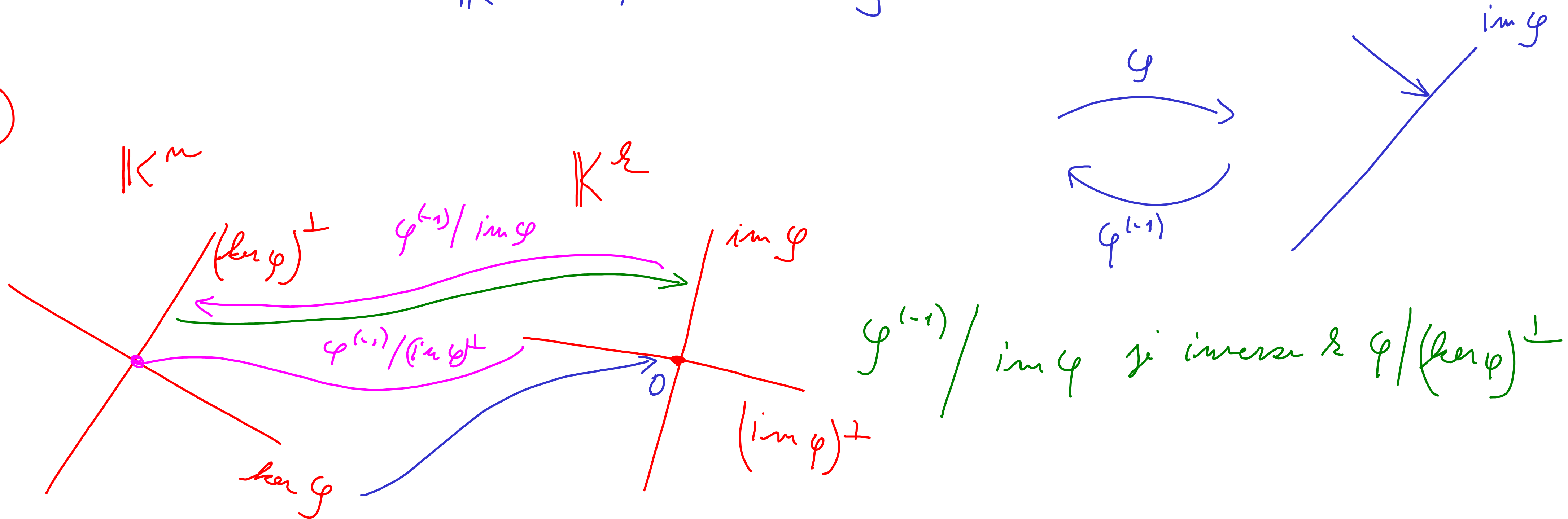
je kolineární projekce  $\mathbb{K}^m$  na  $(\ker \varphi)^\perp$



⑤  $\varphi \circ \varphi^{(-1)} : \mathbb{K}^L \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^L \quad \varphi \circ \varphi^{(-1)}(y) = A \cdot A^{(-1)} y$

je kolma' projekce  $\mathbb{K}^L$  na  $\text{im } \varphi$ .

④ + ⑤



⑥ Platí  $AA^{(-1)}A = A$  a  $A^{(-1)}AA^{(-1)} = A^{(-1)}$

matice  $A$  inverzi, je  $AA^{-1} = E \Rightarrow AA^{-1}A = A$   
 $\Rightarrow A^{-1}AA^{-1} = A^{(-1)}$

⑦ Po čtvrté důležitě!

Platí  $A^{(-1)} = (A^*A)^{(-1)} \cdot A^*$

jestliže matice  $A^*A$  má inverzi, platí

Tak je vyjádření  $A^{(-1)} = (A^*A)^{-1} \cdot A^*$  bez pomoci ring. vzhledu.

Príklad:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  Spíritkyte  $A^{-1}$ .

Na sa calku prednásly jme nark sing. valad mahice A

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5/\sqrt{30} & -1/\sqrt{6} \\ 2 & 1/\sqrt{30} & 1/\sqrt{6} \\ \sqrt{5} & 2/\sqrt{30} & 2/\sqrt{6} \\ -1/\sqrt{5} & & \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{6} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2/\sqrt{5} & -1/\sqrt{5} \\ 1/\sqrt{5} & 2/\sqrt{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

P S  $Q^*$

$$A^{(-1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2/\sqrt{5} & +1/\sqrt{5} \\ -1/\sqrt{5} & 2/\sqrt{5} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{6} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2/\sqrt{5} & -1/\sqrt{5} \\ 5/\sqrt{30} & 1/\sqrt{30} & 2/\sqrt{30} \\ -1/\sqrt{6} & 1/\sqrt{6} & 2/\sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix} = Q S^{(-1)} P^*$$

$Q^T$   $S^{(-1)}$

= heske' narobem'

JINAK - podle vlastnosti 7

$$A^* A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det A^* A = 6$$

$$A^{(-1)} = (A^* A)^{-1} \cdot A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 5/6 & -1/3 \\ -1/3 & 1/3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/6 & 5/6 & -1/3 \\ 1/3 & -1/3 & 1/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

jerklizē  $A^*$   $A$  nemi regulāri (nema inversi) Ise skunk  $n \times n$

$AA^*$   $k \times k$  . Patend  $AA^*$  ma' inversi, plati

$$A^{(-1)} = \underbrace{A^*}_{n \times k} \underbrace{(AA^*)^{-1}}_{k \times k}$$

$n \times k$

Ise skunk pa  
 $k < n$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{(-1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Trick: (7)

$$A = P S Q^*$$

$$A^{(-1)} = (A^* A)^{(-1)} \cdot A^*$$

$$S = \left( \begin{array}{c|c} D & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \} r \\ \} k-r \end{array}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\substack{r \quad m-r}}$

$$S^{(-1)} = \left( \begin{array}{c|c} D^{-1} & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \} r \\ \} m-r \end{array}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\substack{r \quad k-r}}$

$$\begin{aligned} (A^* A)^{(-1)} \cdot A^* &= \left( \underbrace{Q S^* P^*}_{A^*} \overbrace{P S Q^*}^E \right)^{(-1)} \cdot \underbrace{(Q S^* P^*)}_{A^*} = (Q S^* S Q^*)^{(-1)} (Q S^* P^*) \\ &= \left( Q \left( \begin{array}{c|c} D^2 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) Q^* \right)^{(-1)} (Q S^* P^*) = Q \left( \begin{array}{c|c} (D^2)^{-1} & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \underbrace{Q^*}_{\text{III}} Q S^* P^* \end{aligned}$$

$$= Q \left( \begin{array}{c|c} (D^2)^{-1} & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c|c} D & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \begin{matrix} \} r \\ \} n-r \end{matrix} P^* = Q \left( \begin{array}{c|c} D^{-1} & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \begin{matrix} \} r \\ \} n-r \end{matrix} P^*$$

$$= Q S^{(-1)} P^* = A^{(-1)}$$

④  $f: \mathbb{K}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^r$   $f(x) = Ax$   $f^{(-1)}: \mathbb{K}^r \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^n$   $f^{(-1)}y = A^{(-1)}y$   
 Cherime ad, se  $f^{(-1)} \circ f$  je kalma' pozicije  $\mathbb{K}^n$  na  $(\ker f)^\perp$



$\mathbb{Z}$  division ring & ring. restlücken

$$Q = (\text{id})_{\varepsilon_n} \alpha$$

$$\alpha = \underbrace{(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_r)}_{(\ker \varphi)^\perp}, \underbrace{(n_{r+1}, \dots, n_n)}_{\text{base ker } \varphi}$$

$$(\varphi^{(-1)} \circ \varphi)_{\varepsilon_n, \varepsilon_n} = A^{(-1)} \cdot A$$

$$(\varphi^{(-1)} \circ \varphi)_{\alpha, \alpha} = \underbrace{(\text{id})_{\alpha, \varepsilon_n}}_{E_n} \underbrace{(\varphi^{(-1)} \circ \varphi)_{\varepsilon_n, \varepsilon_n}}_{E_k} \underbrace{(\text{id})_{\varepsilon_n, \alpha}}_{E_n} =$$

$$= Q^* \underbrace{Q S^{(-1)} P^*}_{\varphi^{(-1)}} \underbrace{P S Q^*}_{\varphi} Q = S^{(-1)} \cdot S = \left( \begin{array}{c|c} E_n & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)_{n \times n}$$

$$S = \left( \begin{array}{c|c} D^{-1} & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)_{n \times n} \cdot \left( \begin{array}{c|c} D & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)_{n \times n}$$

To sumend, se

$$\varphi^{(-1)} \varphi(u_1) = u_1$$

$$\varphi^{(-1)} \circ \varphi(u_2) = u_2$$

$$\varphi^{(-1)} \circ \varphi(u_r) = u_r$$

$\varphi^{(-1)} \varphi(u_i) = 0$  ma  $i \geq r+1$ .  $\Rightarrow \varphi^{(-1)} \circ \varphi$  ji kolma' projekt

$$\text{ma } [u_1, u_2, \dots, u_r] = \ker \varphi.$$

# Aplikace pseudoinverze

## Aproximace řešení soustavy lin. rovnic

$$Ax = b \text{ má řešení} \Leftrightarrow \text{rk}(A) = \text{rk}(A|b)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b \in \text{im } \varphi \quad \varphi(x) = Ax$$

Máme-li rankovanou  $Ax = b$ ,

kteří nemá řešení, musíme chlík najít, takže  $x_0$ , se

$\|Ax - b\|$  je minimální.

Věta: Funkce  $f(x) = \|Ax - b\|$ ,  $f: \mathbb{K}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

malýra' svého minima <sup>na</sup>  
 $x = \underbrace{A^{(-1)}}_{x_0} b + y,$

kte  $Ay = 0$ .

Důkaz: Vlastnost (5) říká, že  $A \cdot A^{(-1)} = P$ , kde  $P$  je projekce

$\mathbb{K}^n$  na  $\text{im } \varphi = \{Ax, x \in \mathbb{K}^n\}$ .

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{K}^n} \|Ax - b\| = \min_{v \in \text{im } \varphi} \|v - b\| = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{im } \varphi}}{\|Pb - b\|} = \|AA^{-1}b - b\| = \|Ax_0 - b\|$$

$\varphi(x) = Ax$

$$\Rightarrow x_0 = A^{(-1)}b \quad Ay = 0$$

$$\|A(x_0 + y) - b\| = \|Ax_0 - b + Ay\| = \|Ax_0 - b\|$$

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