EECS 16B Designing Information Devices and Systems II

Profs. Miki Lustig and JP Tennant

Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science

Announcements

- MT 2: Monday 7-9pm
 - covers lectures through Spectral Theorem
 - does not cover minimum energy control, SVD
- Discussion on Monday will be review / Q&A

Today

- review
- more on A^TA and AA^T (positive semidefinite matrices)
- geometric interpretation of SVD
- four fundamental spaces of a matrix / Fundamental Theorem of Linear Algebra (FTLA)

$$A = U\Sigma V^T$$

$$A = U\Sigma V^T$$

$$A = U\Sigma V^T$$

$$A = egin{bmatrix} ig| & igcap_{a_1} & \cdots & igcap_{a_n} &$$

Note: the smallest singular values may be zero

$$A = U\Sigma V^T$$

Note: the smallest singular values may be zero Can we make this representation more compact?

$$A = egin{bmatrix} | & & & | \ a_1 & \cdots & a_n \ | & & & | \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} | & & & | \ u_1 & \cdots & u_r \ | & & & | \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & & \ & \ddots & \ & & \sigma_r \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} - & v_1^T & - \ & dots \ - & v_r^T & - \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = egin{bmatrix} | & & & | \ a_1 & \cdots & a_n \ | & & & | \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} | & & & | \ u_1 & \cdots & u_r \ | & & & | \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & & \ & \ddots & \ & & \sigma_r \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} - & v_1^T & - \ & dots \ - & v_r^T & - \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = egin{bmatrix} | & & & | \ a_1 & \cdots & a_n \ | & & & | \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} | & & & | \ u_1 & \cdots & u_r \ | & & & | \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & & \ & \ddots & \ & & \sigma_r \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} - & v_1^T & - \ & dots \ - & v_r^T & - \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$A = egin{bmatrix} | & & & | \ a_1 & \cdots & a_n \ | & & & | \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} | & & & | \ u_1 & \cdots & u_r \ | & & & | \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & & \ & \ddots & \ & & \sigma_r \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} - & v_1^T & - \ & dots \ - & v_r^T & - \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \sigma_1 u_1 v_1^T + \sigma_2 u_2 v_2^T + \dots + \sigma_r u_r v_r^T$$
$$= \sum_{i=1}^r \sigma_i u_i v_i^T$$