

Oss: $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$, $\text{rk}(A) = r$, $A = U \Sigma V^H$

$$A = \sigma_1 u_1 v_1^H + \dots + \sigma_r u_r v_r^H$$

- $\forall k \in \{1, \dots, r\}$
 - * $u_k v_k^H \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$
 - * $\text{rk}(u_k v_k^H) = 1$
 - * $\|u_k v_k^H\|_2 = 1$ (dim: def + Schwartz)

TEO: $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$, $\text{rk}(A) = r$, $A = U \Sigma V^H$;

$$\bullet v \in \{1, \dots, r-1\}, A_v = \sigma_1 u_1 v_1^H + \dots + \sigma_v u_v v_v^H \quad [\text{rk}(A_v) = v]$$

$$\Rightarrow \|A - A_v\|_2 = \|\sigma_{v+1} u_{v+1} v_{v+1}^H + \dots + \sigma_r u_r v_r^H\|_2 = \sigma_{v+1}$$

$$\textcircled{E} \quad \min \left\{ \|A - B\|_2, B \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}, \text{rk}(B) \leq v \right\} = \sigma_{v+1}$$

(dim: solo primo asserto... (#)) " A_v è una migliore appross di A tra tutte le matrici di rango $\leq v$ "

Oss: $\Sigma_v =$ la matrice che si ottiene da Σ azzerando gli elem di posto $(v+1, v+1), \dots, (r, r)$

$$\bullet A_v = U \Sigma_v V^H \quad (\Rightarrow \text{rk}(A_v) = v)$$

Es: $A = U \begin{bmatrix} 10 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & \end{bmatrix} V^H$ • $\text{rk}(A) = 2$

$$\bullet A_1 = U \begin{bmatrix} 10 & & \\ & & \\ & & \end{bmatrix} V^H, \quad \text{rk}(A_1) = 1$$

$$\bullet \|A - A_1\|_2 = 1 = \min \left\{ \|A - B\|_2, B \in \mathbb{C}^{3 \times 2}, \text{rk}(B) \leq 1 \right\}$$

(#) $\sqrt{\quad} = \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_k v_k, \quad \|x\|_2 = 1$ (ovvero $\alpha_1^2 + \dots + \alpha_k^2 = 1$)

$$(A - A_v)x = \sigma_{v+1} u_{v+1} \alpha_{v+1} + \dots + \sigma_r u_r \alpha_r$$

$$\text{e } \|(A - A_v)x\|_2^2 = \sigma_{v+1}^2 \alpha_{v+1}^2 + \dots + \sigma_r^2 \alpha_r^2 \leq \sigma_{v+1}^2 (\alpha_{v+1}^2 + \dots + \alpha_r^2)$$

$$\leq \sigma_{v+1}^2 (\alpha_1^2 + \dots + \alpha_k^2) = \sigma_{v+1}^2$$

inoltre, per $x = v_{v+1}$ si ha $\|(A - A_v)x\|_2^2 = \sigma_{v+1}^2 \dots$