

Singular Value Decomposition

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$$u, v \in \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow u^T v = 0 \rightarrow A = uv^T$$

$$u, v \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

AB, BA share all non-zero eig values.

$$\chi_A(A) = \det(\lambda I - A) = \lambda^2 = 0$$

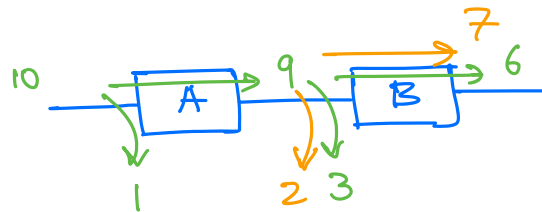
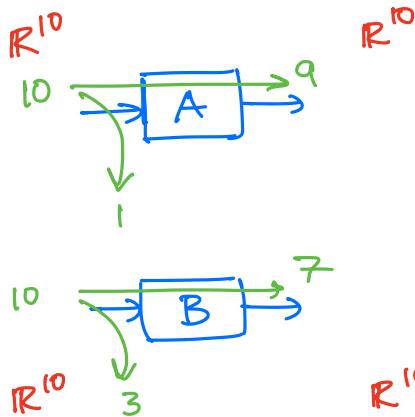
$$A = T \Lambda T^{-1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow A = 0$$

$$A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{10 \times 10}, \text{ rank}(A) = 9, \text{ rank}(B) = 7$$

$$\text{rank}(AB) = ? \rightarrow \text{how many values?} \rightarrow 2$$

6, 7



$$\text{rank}(AB) \geq \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B) - n$$

$$n - (n - \text{rank}(A) + n - \text{rank}(B)) = \text{rank } A + \text{rank } B -$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \rightarrow A^T A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, \text{ PSD} \rightarrow \lambda_i(A^T A) \geq 0 \iff v_i \in \mathbb{R}^n \text{ eigenvector for } \lambda_i$$

$$x^T A^T A x = \|Ax\|^2 \geq 0 \quad \lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots$$

Define $\sigma_i = \sqrt{\lambda_i(A^T A)} \geq 0$

$\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$
orthonormal

Define: $u_i = \frac{A v_i}{\sigma_i} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ $\iff$ $A v_i = \sigma_i u_i$
($\sigma_i \neq 0$)

$\checkmark$ v_i 's are orthonormal

claim: u_i 's are also orthonormal

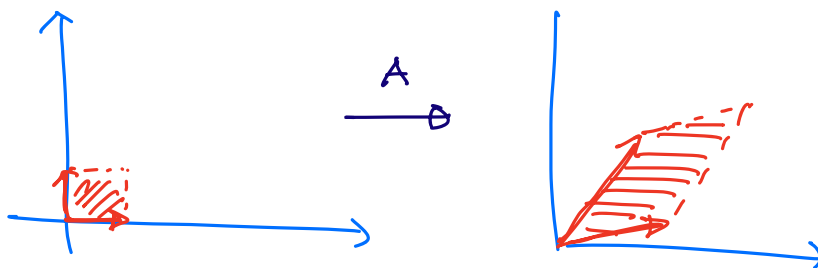
$$u_i^T u_j = \left(\frac{A v_i}{\sigma_i} \right)^T \left(\frac{A v_j}{\sigma_j} \right) = \frac{1}{\sigma_i \sigma_j} v_i^T \underbrace{A^T A v_j}_{\lambda_j v_j} = \frac{\sigma_j^2 \lambda_j}{\sigma_i \sigma_j} \underbrace{v_i^T v_j}_1$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

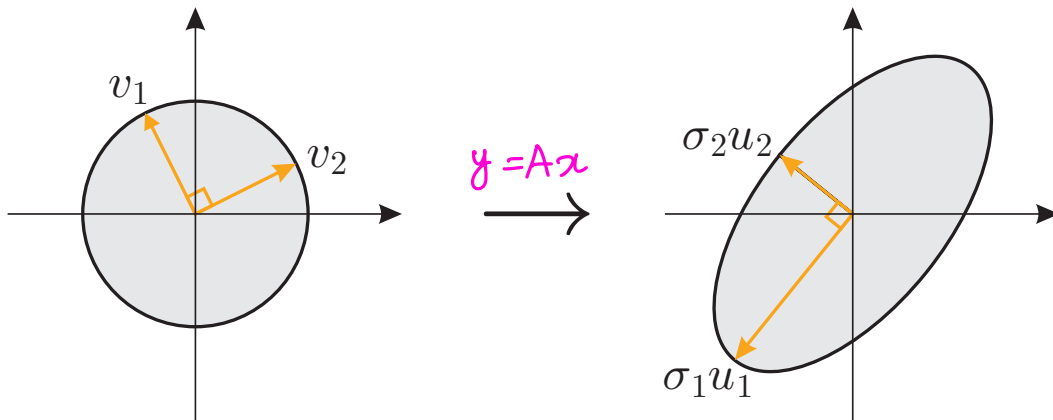
full rank $\iff \lambda_i \neq 0$

$\lambda_i = 0 \iff v_i \rightsquigarrow A v_i = 0$
 $v_i \in \text{null}(A)$

$$\det(A) = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \dots \lambda_n \neq 0$$



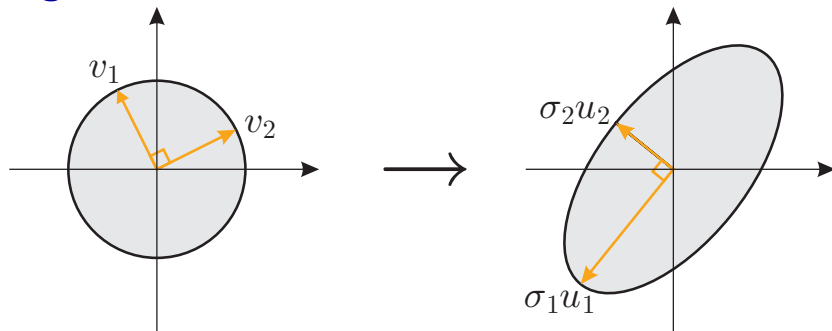
Geometry of linear maps



every matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ maps the unit ball in $\mathbb{R}^n$ to an ellipsoid in $\mathbb{R}^m$

$$S = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \|x\| \leq 1\} \quad AS = \{Ax \mid x \in S\}$$

Singular values and singular vectors



- ▶ first, assume $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ is skinny and full rank
- ▶ the numbers $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n > 0$ are called the *singular values* of A
- ▶ the vectors $u_1, \dots, u_n$ are called the *left* or *output singular vectors* of A . These are *unit vectors* along the principal semi-axes of AS
- ▶ the vectors $v_1, \dots, v_n$ are called the *right* or *input singular vectors* of A . These map to the principal semi-axes, so that

$$Av_i = \sigma_i u_i$$

Thin singular value decomposition

$$AV = U\Sigma$$

$\Updownarrow$

$$Av_i = \sigma_i u_i \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n$$

For $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ with $\text{rank}(A) = n$, let

$$U = [u_1 \ u_2 \ \cdots \ u_n] \quad \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & & \\ & \sigma_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \sigma_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V = [v_1 \ v_2 \ \cdots \ v_n]$$

the above equation is $AV = U\Sigma$ and since V is orthogonal

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

called the *thin SVD* of A

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Av_i = \lambda_i v_i \\ T = [v_1 \ \cdots \ v_n], \Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix} \\ AT = T\Lambda \\ \Downarrow \text{IF } A \text{ diagonalizable} \\ \boxed{A = T\Lambda T^{-1}} \end{array} \right.$$

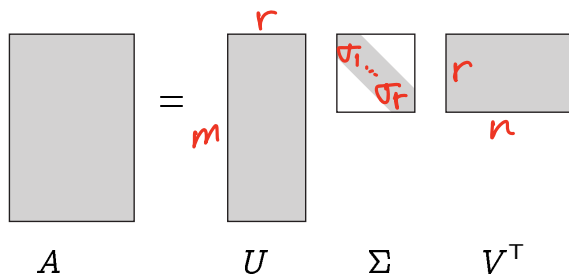
EVD

SVD

Thin SVD

For $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ with $\text{rank}(A) = r$, the *thin SVD* is

$$A = U \Sigma V^T = \sum_{i=1}^r \sigma_i u_i v_i^T$$



here

- ▶ $U \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times r}$ has orthonormal columns,
- ▶ $\Sigma = \text{diag}(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_r)$, where $\sigma_1 \geq \dots \geq \sigma_r > 0$
- ▶ $V \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times r}$ has orthonormal columns

SVD and eigenvectors

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

Real Sym. matrix:
EVD: $A = Q\Lambda Q^T$

$$A^T A = (U\Sigma V^T)^T (U\Sigma V^T) = V\Sigma^2 V^T$$

$$Q\Lambda Q^T \rightarrow \lambda_i = \sigma_i^2$$

hence:

- ▶ v_i are eigenvectors of $A^T A$ (corresponding to nonzero eigenvalues)
- ▶ $\sigma_i = \sqrt{\lambda_i(A^T A)}$ (and $\lambda_i(A^T A) = 0$ for $i > r$)
- ▶ $\|A\| = \sigma_1$

SVD and eigenvectors

similarly,

$$AA^T = (U\Sigma V^T)(U\Sigma V^T)^T = U\Sigma^2 U^T$$

hence:

- ▶ u_i are eigenvectors of AA^T (corresponding to nonzero eigenvalues)
- ▶ $\sigma_i = \sqrt{\lambda_i(AA^T)}$ (and $\lambda_i(AA^T) = 0$ for $i > r$)

1. find eigen values
& eig. vectors of
 $A^T A \rightarrow \sigma_i, v_i$
2. $u_i = \frac{Av_i}{\sigma_i}, \sigma_i \neq 0$
- alt. 2. Do EVD
for AA^T

SVD and range

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 & \dots & v_r & I \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{GS} v_1, \dots, v_r, v_{r+1}, \dots, v_n$$

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

- ▶ $u_1, \dots, u_r$ are orthonormal basis for **range**(A)
- ▶ $v_1, \dots, v_r$ are orthonormal basis for **null**(A)[⊥]

$$\begin{array}{ccc} v_1 & \longrightarrow & \sigma_1 u_1 \\ v_2 & \longrightarrow & \sigma_2 u_2 \\ \vdots & & \\ v_r & \longrightarrow & \sigma_r u_r \\ v_{r+1} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \vdots & & 0 \\ v_n & \nearrow & \end{array}$$

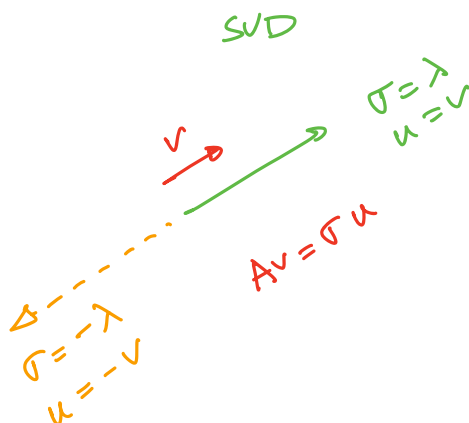
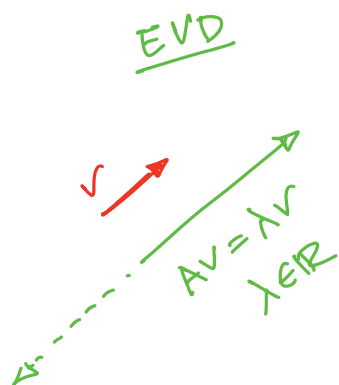
T/F If A is real & symmetric, then the SVD and the EVD are equivalent, i.e.

(F)

$$\begin{cases} U = Q \\ \Sigma = \Lambda \\ V = Q \end{cases}$$

$$A = Q \Lambda Q^T, \quad A = U \Sigma V^T$$

$\downarrow$ $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{R}$ $\downarrow$ $\sigma_i \geq 0$



T/F A real sym.

(F)

$$A = Q \Lambda Q^T$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sigma_i = |\lambda_i| \\ v_i = q_i \\ u_i = \text{sign}(\lambda_i) q_i \end{cases}$$

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

Q, U, V, Λ, Σ

can be
chosen s.

$$\sigma_i = |\lambda_i|$$

$$v_i = q_i$$

$$u_i = \text{sign}(\lambda_i) q_i$$

$$A = I \rightarrow \sigma_i = 1 \rightarrow \text{SVD for } I: I = U \underbrace{\Sigma}_{I} V^T \Rightarrow I = U U^T$$

$U = V$

U an orthogonal matrix

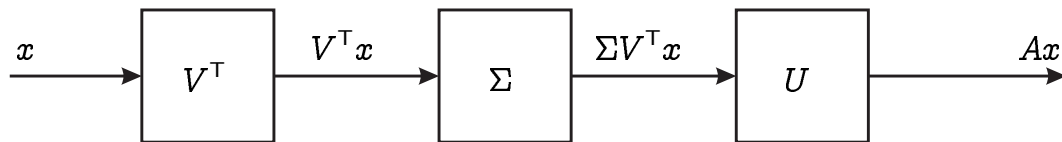


Interpretations

$$A = Q \Lambda Q^T = \sum \lambda_i q_i q_i^T$$

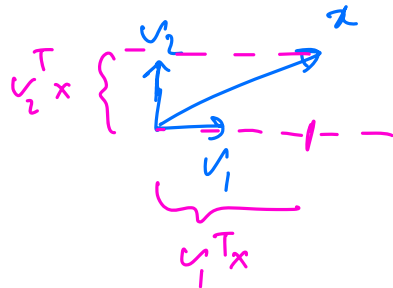
$$V^T x = \begin{bmatrix} v_1^T x \\ \vdots \\ v_r^T x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = U \Sigma V^T = \sum_{i=1}^r \sigma_i u_i v_i^T$$



linear mapping $y = Ax$ can be decomposed as

- compute coefficients of x along input directions $v_1, \dots, v_r$
- scale coefficients by σ_i
- reconstitute along output directions $u_1, \dots, u_r$



difference with eigenvalue decomposition for symmetric A : input and output directions are *different*

Gain

- ▶ v_1 is most sensitive (highest gain) input direction
- ▶ u_1 is highest gain output direction
- ▶ $Av_1 = \sigma_1 u_1$

Gain

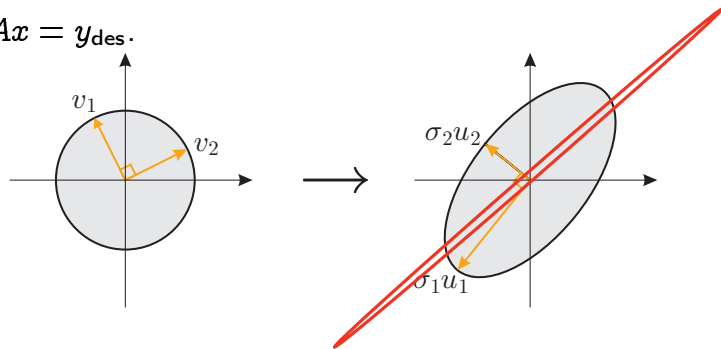
SVD gives clearer picture of gain as function of input/output directions

example: consider $A \in \mathbb{R}^{4 \times 4}$ with $\Sigma = \text{diag}(10, 7, 0.1, 0.05)$

- ▶ input components along directions v_1 and v_2 are amplified (by about 10) and come out mostly along plane spanned by u_1, u_2
- ▶ input components along directions v_3 and v_4 are attenuated (by about 10)
- ▶ $\|Ax\|/\|x\|$ can range between 10 and 0.05
- ▶ A is nonsingular
- ▶ for some applications you might say A is *effectively* rank 2

Example: SVD and control

we want to choose x so that $Ax = y_{\text{des}}$.



- ▶ right singular vector v_i is mapped to left singular vector u_i , amplified by σ_i
- ▶ σ_i measures the *actuator authority* in the direction $u_i \in \mathbb{R}^m$
- ▶ $r < m \implies$ no control authority in directions $u_{r+1}, \dots, u_m$
- ▶ if A is fat and full rank, then the ellipsoid is

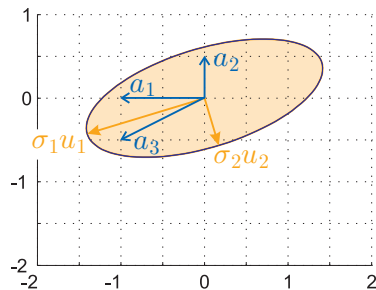
$$E = \left\{ y \in \mathbb{R}^m \mid y^\top (AA^\top)^{-1} y \leq 1 \right\}$$

because

$$AA^\top = U\Sigma V^\top V\Sigma U^\top = U\Sigma^2 U^\top$$

Example: Forces applied to a rigid body

apply forces via thrusters x_i in specific directions



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0.5 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

- ▶ total force on body $y = Ax$,
- ▶ x_i is power (in W) supplied to thruster i
- ▶ $\|a_i\|$ is *efficiency* of thruster
- ▶ most efficient direction we can apply thrust is given by long axis
- ▶ $\sigma_1 = 1.4668$, $\sigma_2 = 0.5904$

General pseudo-inverse

$$y = Ax \\ = U \Sigma V^T x$$



Pseudo inverse: Do everything
in reverse:

$$V \Sigma^{-1} U^T$$

if $A \neq 0$ has SVD $A = U \Sigma V^T$, the *pseudo-inverse* or *Moore-Penrose inverse* of A is

$$A^\dagger = V \Sigma^{-1} U^T$$

- ▶ if A is skinny and full rank,

$$A^\dagger = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T$$

gives the least-squares approximate solution $x_{ls} = A^\dagger y$

- ▶ if A is fat and full rank,

$$A^\dagger = A^T (A A^T)^{-1}$$

gives the least-norm solution $x_{ln} = A^\dagger y$

General pseudo-inverse

The LS problem with non-full-rank matrices



↓
 $(A^T A)^{-1} A^T y$ does not exist

$$X_{ls} = \{ z \mid \|Az - y\| = \min_w \|Aw - y\| \}$$

is set of least-squares approximate solutions

$x_{pinv} = A^\dagger y \in X_{ls}$ has minimum norm on X_{ls} , i.e., x_{pinv} is the minimum-norm, least-squares approximate solution

Pseudo-inverse via regularization

for $\mu > 0$, let x_μ be (unique) minimizer of

$$\|Ax - y\|^2 + \mu\|x\|^2$$

i.e.,

$$x_\mu = (A^\top A + \mu I)^{-1} A^\top y$$

here, $A^\top A + \mu I > 0$ and so is invertible

then we have $\lim_{\mu \rightarrow 0} x_\mu = A^\dagger y$

in fact, we have $\lim_{\mu \rightarrow 0} (A^\top A + \mu I)^{-1} A^\top = A^\dagger$

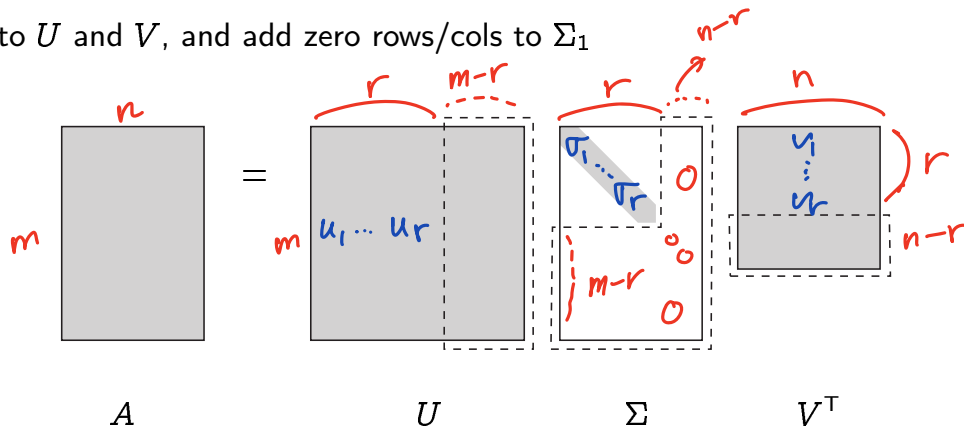
(check this!)

Full SVD

SVD of $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ with $\text{rank}(A) = r$

$$A = U_1 \Sigma_1 V_1^T = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & \cdots & u_r \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sigma_r \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1^T \\ \vdots \\ v_r^T \end{bmatrix}$$

Add extra columns to U and V , and add zero rows/cols to Σ_1



Full SVD

- ▶ find $U_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times (m-r)}$ such that $U = \begin{bmatrix} U_1 & U_2 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$ is orthogonal
- ▶ find $V_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times (n-r)}$ such that $V = \begin{bmatrix} V_1 & V_2 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ is orthogonal
- ▶ add zero rows/cols to Σ_1 to form $\Sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

$$\Sigma = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} \Sigma_1 & 0_{r \times (n-r)} \\ \hline 0_{(m-r) \times r} & 0_{(m-r) \times (n-r)} \end{array} \right]$$

then the full SVD is

$$A = U_1 \Sigma_1 V_1^T = \begin{bmatrix} U_1 & U_2 \end{bmatrix} \left[\begin{array}{c|c} \Sigma_1 & 0_{r \times (n-r)} \\ \hline 0_{(m-r) \times r} & 0_{(m-r) \times (n-r)} \end{array} \right] \begin{bmatrix} V_1^T \\ V_2^T \end{bmatrix}$$

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

example: SVD

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

SVD is

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -0.319 & 0.915 & -0.248 \\ -0.542 & -0.391 & -0.744 \\ -0.778 & -0.103 & 0.620 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5.747 & 0 \\ 0 & 1.403 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -0.880 & -0.476 \\ -0.476 & 0.880 \end{bmatrix}$$

Image of unit ball under linear transformation

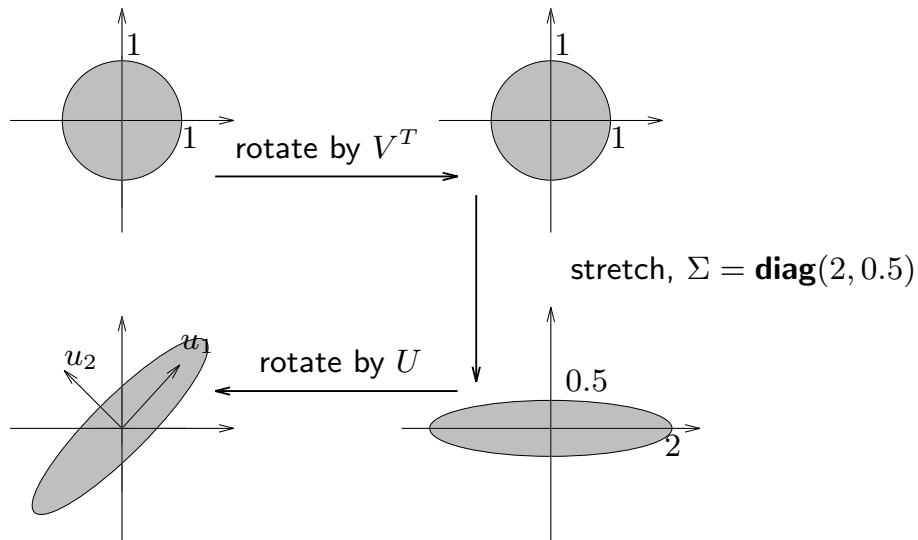
full SVD:

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

gives interpretation of $y = Ax$:

- ▶ rotate (by V^T)
- ▶ stretch along axes by σ_i ($\sigma_i = 0$ for $i > r$)
- ▶ zero-pad (if $m > n$) or truncate (if $m < n$) to get m -vector
- ▶ rotate (by U)

Image of unit ball under A



$\{Ax \mid \|x\| \leq 1\}$ is *ellipsoid* with principal axes $\sigma_i u_i$.

Sensitivity of linear equations to data error

$$\|Ax\| \leq \|A\| \|x\|$$

consider $y = Ax$, $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ invertible; of course $x = A^{-1}y$

suppose we have an error or noise in y , i.e., y becomes $y + \delta y$

then x becomes $x + \delta x$ with $\delta x = A^{-1}\delta y$

hence we have $\|\delta x\| = \|A^{-1}\delta y\| \leq \|A^{-1}\| \|\delta y\|$

$$A^{-1}(y + \delta y) = \underbrace{A^{-1}y}_x + \underbrace{A^{-1}\delta y}_{\delta x}$$

if $\|A^{-1}\|$ is large,

- ▶ small errors in y can lead to large errors in x
- ▶ can't solve for x given y (with small errors)
- ▶ hence, A can be considered singular in practice

Relative error analysis

$$\begin{aligned}\|\delta x\| &\leq \|A^{-1}\| \|\delta y\| \\ y = Ax &\rightarrow \|y\| \leq \|A\| \|x\| \\ \|x\| &\geq \frac{\|y\|}{\|A\|}\end{aligned}$$

a more refined analysis uses *relative* instead of *absolute* errors in x and y

since $y = Ax$, we also have $\|y\| \leq \|A\| \|x\|$, hence

$$\|A\| = \sigma_{\max}$$

$$\|A^{-1}\| = \sigma_{\max}(A^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\sigma_{\min}(A)}$$

$$\frac{\|\delta x\|}{\|x\|} \leq \|A\| \|A^{-1}\| \frac{\|\delta y\|}{\|y\|}$$

input rel. error output rel. error

$$\|\delta x\| < \alpha$$

$$\|x\| > \beta$$

$$\frac{\|\delta x\|}{\|x\|} < \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$$

So we define the *condition number* of A :

$$\kappa(A) = \|A\| \|A^{-1}\| = \sigma_{\max}(A) / \sigma_{\min}(A)$$

Relative error analysis

we have:

$$\text{relative error in solution } x \leq \text{condition number} \cdot \text{relative error in data } y$$

or, in terms of # bits of guaranteed accuracy:

$$\# \text{ bits accuracy in solution} \approx \# \text{ bits accuracy in data} - \log_2 \kappa$$

we say

- ▶ A is well conditioned if κ is small
- ▶ A is poorly conditioned if κ is large

(definition of 'small' and 'large' depend on application)

same analysis holds for least-squares approximate solutions with A nonsquare, $\kappa = \sigma_{\max}(A)/\sigma_{\min}(A)$

Low rank approximations

$$A = Q \Lambda Q^T = \sum \lambda_i q_i q_i^T$$

suppose $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $\text{rank}(A) = r$, with SVD $A = U \Sigma V^T = \sum_{i=1}^r \sigma_i u_i v_i^T$

we seek matrix $\hat{A}$, $\text{rank}(\hat{A}) \leq p < r$, s.t. $\hat{A} \approx A$ in the sense that $\|A - \hat{A}\|$ is minimized

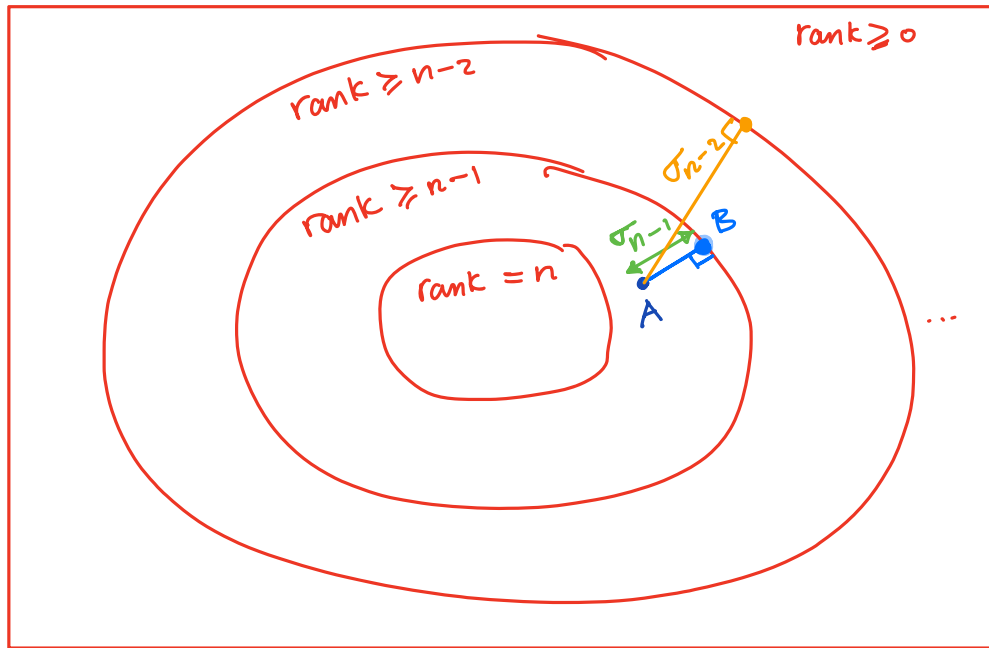
solution: optimal rank p approximator is

$$\hat{A} = \sum_{i=1}^p \sigma_i u_i v_i^T$$

► hence $\|A - \hat{A}\| = \left\| \sum_{i=p+1}^r \sigma_i u_i v_i^T \right\| = \sigma_{p+1}$

► interpretation: SVD dyads $u_i v_i^T$ are ranked in order of 'importance'; take p to get rank p approximant

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$



$$\text{rank}(A) = n-1$$

approximate A
w/ B s.t.
 $\text{rank}(B) = n-2$

$$\min \|A - B\|$$

$$B, \text{rank}(B) = n-2$$

$$\|A - \hat{A}\| = \sigma_{p+1} = \sigma_{n-1}$$

$$p = n-2$$

Proof: Low rank approximations

suppose $\text{rank}(B) \leq p$

then $\dim \text{null}(B) \geq n - p$

also, $\dim \text{span}\{v_1, \dots, v_{p+1}\} = p + 1$

hence, the two subspaces intersect, *i.e.*, there is a unit vector $z \in \mathbb{R}^n$ s.t.

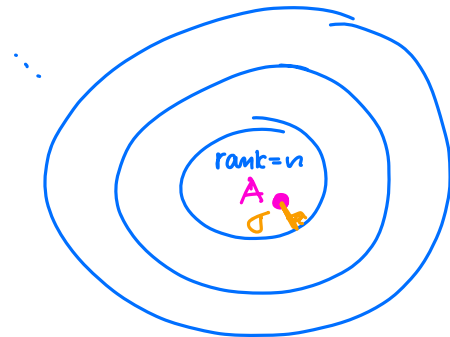
$$Bz = 0, \quad z \in \text{span}\{v_1, \dots, v_{p+1}\}$$

$$(A - B)z = Az = \sum_{i=1}^{p+1} \sigma_i u_i v_i^\top z$$

$$\|(A - B)z\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{p+1} \sigma_i^2 (v_i^\top z)^2 \geq \sigma_{p+1}^2 \|z\|^2$$

hence $\|A - B\| \geq \sigma_{p+1} = \|A - \hat{A}\|$

Distance to singularity



another interpretation of σ_i :

$$\sigma_i = \min \{ \|A - B\| \mid \text{rank}(B) \leq i - 1 \}$$

i.e., the distance (measured by matrix norm) to the nearest rank $i - 1$ matrix

for example, if $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $\sigma_n = \sigma_{\min}$ is distance to nearest singular matrix

hence, small $\sigma_{\min}$ means A is near to a singular matrix

Application: model simplification

$$A = \sum \sigma_i u_i v_i^T$$
$$Ax = \sum \sigma_i u_i (v_i^T x)$$

suppose $y = Ax + v$, where

► $A \in \mathbb{R}^{100 \times 30}$ has singular values

10, 7, 2, 0.5, 0.01, ..., 0.0001

► $\|x\|$ is on the order of 1

► unknown error or noise v has norm on the order of 0.1

then the terms $\sigma_i u_i v_i^T x$, for $i = 5, \dots, 30$, are substantially smaller than the noise term v

simplified model:

$$y = \sum_{i=1}^4 \sigma_i u_i v_i^T x + v$$

Example: Low rank approximation

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \begin{bmatrix} 11.08 & 6.82 & 1.76 & -6.82 \\ 2.50 & -1.01 & -2.60 & 1.19 \\ -4.88 & -5.07 & -3.21 & 5.20 \\ -0.49 & 1.52 & 2.07 & -1.66 \\ -14.04 & -12.40 & -6.66 & 12.65 \\ 0.27 & -8.51 & -10.19 & 9.15 \\ 9.53 & -9.84 & -17.00 & 11.00 \\ -12.01 & 3.64 & 11.10 & -4.48 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &\approx \begin{bmatrix} -0.25 & 0.45 & 0.62 & 0.33 & 0.46 & 0.05 & -0.19 & 0.01 \\ 0.07 & 0.11 & 0.28 & -0.78 & -0.10 & 0.33 & -0.42 & 0.05 \\ 0.21 & -0.19 & 0.49 & 0.11 & -0.47 & -0.61 & -0.24 & -0.01 \\ -0.08 & -0.02 & 0.20 & 0.06 & -0.27 & 0.30 & 0.20 & -0.86 \\ 0.50 & -0.55 & 0.14 & -0.02 & 0.61 & 0.02 & -0.08 & -0.20 \\ 0.44 & 0.03 & -0.05 & 0.50 & -0.30 & 0.55 & -0.36 & 0.18 \\ 0.59 & 0.43 & 0.21 & -0.14 & -0.03 & -0.00 & 0.62 & 0.13 \\ -0.30 & -0.51 & 0.43 & 0.02 & -0.14 & 0.34 & 0.41 & 0.40 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 36.83 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 26.24 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.02 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.01 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -0.04 & -0.54 & -0.61 & 0.58 \\ 0.92 & 0.17 & -0.33 & -0.14 \\ -0.14 & -0.49 & -0.31 & -0.80 \\ -0.36 & 0.66 & -0.65 & -0.09 \end{bmatrix} \\
 A_{\text{approx}} &\approx \begin{bmatrix} -0.25 & 0.45 \\ 0.07 & 0.11 \\ 0.21 & -0.19 \\ -0.08 & -0.02 \\ 0.50 & -0.55 \\ 0.44 & 0.03 \\ 0.59 & 0.43 \\ -0.30 & -0.51 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 36.83 & 0 \\ 0 & 26.24 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -0.04 & -0.54 & -0.61 & 0.58 \\ 0.92 & 0.17 & -0.33 & -0.14 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

Example: Low rank approximation

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 11.08 & 6.82 & 1.76 & -6.82 \\ 2.50 & -1.01 & -2.60 & 1.19 \\ -4.88 & -5.07 & -3.21 & 5.20 \\ -0.49 & 1.52 & 2.07 & -1.66 \\ -14.04 & -12.40 & -6.66 & 12.65 \\ 0.27 & -8.51 & -10.19 & 9.15 \\ 9.53 & -9.84 & -17.00 & 11.00 \\ -12.01 & 3.64 & 11.10 & -4.48 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$A_{\text{approx}} = \begin{bmatrix} 11.08 & 6.83 & 1.77 & -6.81 \\ 2.50 & -1.00 & -2.60 & 1.19 \\ -4.88 & -5.07 & -3.21 & 5.21 \\ -0.49 & 1.52 & 2.07 & -1.66 \\ -14.04 & -12.40 & -6.66 & 12.65 \\ 0.27 & -8.51 & -10.19 & 9.15 \\ 9.53 & -9.84 & -17.00 & 11.00 \\ -12.01 & 3.64 & 11.10 & -4.47 \end{bmatrix}$$

here $\|A - A_{\text{approx}}\| \leq \sigma_3 \approx 0.02$