



15-826: Multimedia Databases and Data Mining

SVD - part I (*definitions*)

C. Faloutsos



Outline

Goal: 'Find similar / interesting things'

- Intro to DB
- • Indexing - similarity search
- Data Mining

15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

2



Indexing - Detailed outline

- primary key indexing
- secondary key / multi-key indexing
- spatial access methods
- fractals
- text
- • Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)
 - multimedia
 - ...

15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

3



SVD - Detailed outline

- 
 - Motivation
 - Definition - properties
 - Interpretation
 - Complexity
 - Case studies
 - Additional properties

15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

4



SVD - Motivation

- problem #1: text - LSI: find ‘concepts’
 - problem #2: compression / dim. reduction

15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

5



SVD - Motivation

- problem #1: text - LSI: find ‘concepts’

term document	data	information	retrieval	brain	lung
CS-TR1	1	1	1	0	0
CS-TR2	2	2	2	0	0
CS-TR3	1	1	1	0	0
CS-TR4	5	5	5	0	0
MED-TR1	0	0	0	2	2
MED-TR2	0	0	0	3	3
MED-TR3	0	0	0	1	1

15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

6



SVD - Motivation

- problem #2: compress / reduce dimensionality

15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

7



Problem - specs

- ~10**6 rows; ~10**3 columns; no updates;
- random access to any cell(s) ; small error: OK

customer	day	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
	7/10/06	7/11/06	7/12/06	7/13/06	7/14/06	
ABC Inc.	1	1	1	0	0	
DEF Ltd.	2	2	2	0	0	
GHI Inc.	1	1	1	0	0	
KLM Co.	5	5	5	0	0	
Smith	0	0	0	2	2	
Johnson	0	0	0	3	3	
Thompson	0	0	0	1	1	

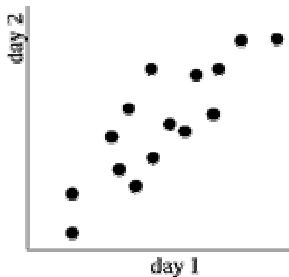
15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

8



SVD - Motivation



15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

9

CMU SCS

SVD - Motivation

day 2

day 1

15-826 Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007) 10

CMU SCS

SVD - Detailed outline

- Motivation
- • Definition - properties
- Interpretation
- Complexity
- Case studies
- Additional properties

15-826 Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007) 11

CMU SCS

SVD - Definition

(reminder: matrix multiplication

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ? \\ ? \end{bmatrix}$$

3×2 2×1

15-826 Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007) 12



SVD - Definition

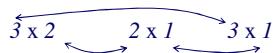
(reminder: matrix multiplication

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ? \\ ? \\ ? \end{bmatrix}$$

15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

13





SVD - Definition

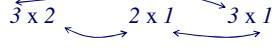
(reminder: matrix multiplication

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

14





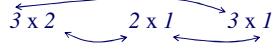
SVD - Definition

(reminder: matrix multiplication

$$\begin{array}{c} \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{x} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ -1 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} -1 \\ -1 \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

S. A. M. S. El-Boraei (2007)

15





SVD - Definition

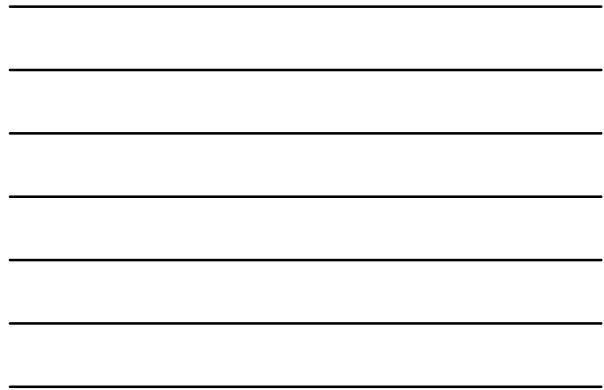
(reminder: matrix multiplication

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

16



SVD - Definition

$$A_{[n \times m]} = U_{[n \times r]} \Lambda_{[r \times r]} (V_{[m \times r]})^T$$

- A : $n \times m$ matrix (eg., n documents, m terms)
 - U : $n \times r$ matrix (n documents, r concepts)
 - Λ : $r \times r$ diagonal matrix (strength of each ‘concept’) (r : rank of the matrix)
 - V : $m \times r$ matrix (m terms, r concepts)

15-826

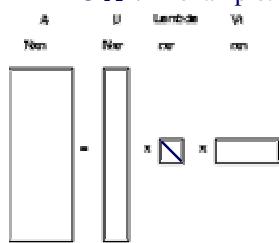
Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

17



SVD - Definition

- $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U} \Lambda \mathbf{V}^T$ - example:



15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

18





SVD - Properties

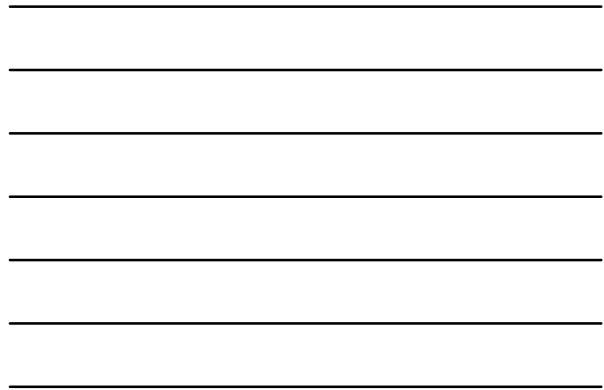
THEOREM [Press+92]: always possible to decompose matrix \mathbf{A} into $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U} \Lambda \mathbf{V}^T$, where

- **U, Λ , V:** unique (*)
 - **U, V:** column orthonormal (ie., columns are unit vectors, orthogonal to each other)
 - $\mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{U} = \mathbf{I}$; $\mathbf{V}^T \mathbf{V} = \mathbf{I}$ (\mathbf{I} : identity matrix)
 - **Λ :** singular are positive, and sorted in decreasing order

15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

19



SVD - Example

- $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U} \Lambda \mathbf{V}^T$ - example:

15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

20



SVD - Example

- $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U} \Lambda \mathbf{V}^T$ - example:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{retrieval} \\
 \text{inf.'l} \\
 \text{data} \\
 \text{CS} \\
 \downarrow \\
 \left[\begin{array}{cccccc}
 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\
 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
 5 & 5 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1
 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{cc}
 0.18 & 0 \\
 0.36 & 0 \\
 0.18 & 0 \\
 0.90 & 0 \\
 0 & 0.53 \\
 0 & 0.80 \\
 0 & 0.27
 \end{array} \right] x \left[\begin{array}{cccccc}
 9.64 & 0 \\
 0 & 5.29
 \end{array} \right] x \\
 \text{MD} \\
 \downarrow
 \end{array}$$

15-826

Copyright © Eslava et al. (2007)

21



CMU SCS

SVD - Example

- $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U} \Lambda \mathbf{V}^T$ - example: doc-to-concept similarity matrix

	retrieval	inf.	brain	lung	CS-concept	MD-concept	
data	1 1 1 0 0	2 2 2 0 0	1 1 1 0 0	5 5 5 0 0	0 0 0 2 2	0 0 0 3 3	0 0 0 1 1
CS	1 1 1 0 0	2 2 2 0 0	1 1 1 0 0	5 5 5 0 0	0 0 0 2 2	0 0 0 3 3	0 0 0 1 1
MD	1 1 1 0 0	2 2 2 0 0	1 1 1 0 0	5 5 5 0 0	0 0 0 2 2	0 0 0 3 3	0 0 0 1 1

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.18 & 0 \\ 0.36 & 0 \\ 0.18 & 0 \\ 0.90 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.53 \\ 0 & 0.80 \\ 0 & 0.27 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 9.64 & 0 \\ 0 & 5.29 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0.58 & 0.58 & 0.58 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.71 & 0.71 \end{bmatrix}$$

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007) 22

CMU SCS

SVD - Example

- $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U} \Lambda \mathbf{V}^T$ - example:

	retrieval	inf.	brain	lung	'strength' of CS-concept
data	1 1 1 0 0	2 2 2 0 0	1 1 1 0 0	5 5 5 0 0	0.18 0
CS	1 1 1 0 0	2 2 2 0 0	1 1 1 0 0	5 5 5 0 0	0.36 0
MD	1 1 1 0 0	2 2 2 0 0	1 1 1 0 0	5 5 5 0 0	0.18 0

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.18 & 0 \\ 0.36 & 0 \\ 0.18 & 0 \\ 0.90 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.53 \\ 0 & 0.80 \\ 0 & 0.27 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 9.64 & 0 \\ 0 & 5.29 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0.58 & 0.58 & 0.58 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.71 & 0.71 \end{bmatrix}$$

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007) 23

CMU SCS

SVD - Example

- $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U} \Lambda \mathbf{V}^T$ - example:

	retrieval	inf.	brain	lung	term-to-concept similarity matrix
data	1 1 1 0 0	2 2 2 0 0	1 1 1 0 0	5 5 5 0 0	0.18 0
CS	1 1 1 0 0	2 2 2 0 0	1 1 1 0 0	5 5 5 0 0	0.36 0
MD	1 1 1 0 0	2 2 2 0 0	1 1 1 0 0	5 5 5 0 0	0.18 0

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.18 & 0 \\ 0.36 & 0 \\ 0.18 & 0 \\ 0.90 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.53 \\ 0 & 0.80 \\ 0 & 0.27 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 9.64 & 0 \\ 0 & 5.29 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0.58 & 0.58 & 0.58 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.71 & 0.71 \end{bmatrix}$$

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007) 24

CMU SCS

SVD - Example

- $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U} \Lambda \mathbf{V}^T$ - example:

$\begin{array}{c ccccc} & \text{inf} & \text{brain} & \text{lung} \\ \text{data} & \downarrow & & & \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & = & \begin{bmatrix} 0.18 & 0 \\ 0.36 & 0 \\ -0.18 & 0 \\ 0.90 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.53 \\ 0 & 0.80 \\ 0 & 0.27 \end{bmatrix} & \times & \begin{bmatrix} 9.64 & 0 \\ 0 & 5.29 \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{CS} & \uparrow & & & \text{x} \\ \text{MD} & \downarrow & & & \text{x} \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{retrieval} \\ \text{term-to-concept} \\ \text{similarity matrix} \end{array}$
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

CMU SCS

SVD - Detailed outline

- Motivation
- Definition - properties
- Interpretation
- Complexity
- Case studies
- Additional properties

15-826 Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007) 26

CMU SCS

SVD - Interpretation #1

'documents', 'terms' and 'concepts':

- \mathbf{U} : document-to-concept similarity matrix
- \mathbf{V} : term-to-concept sim. matrix
- Λ : its diagonal elements: 'strength' of each concept

15-826 Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007) 27



SVD - Interpretation #2

- best axis to project on: ('best' = min sum of squares of projection errors)

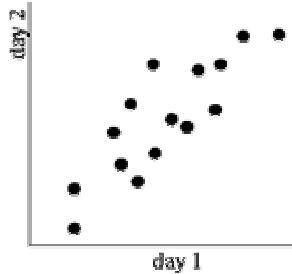
15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

28



SVD - Motivation



15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

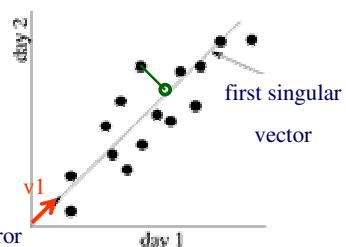
29



SVD - interpretation #2

SVD: gives
best axis to project

- minimum RMS error



15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

30

CMU SCS

SVD - Interpretation #2

customer	day	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
		7/10/96	7/11/96	7/12/96	7/13/96	7/14/96
ABC Inc.		1	1	1	0	0
BEEF Ltd.		2	2	2	0	0
GGI Inc.		1	1	1	0	0
KLM Co.		5	5	5	0	0
Smith		0	0	0	2	2
Johnson		0	0	0	3	3
Thompson		0	0	0	1	1

15-826 Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007) 31

CMU SCS

SVD - Interpretation #2

- $A = U \Lambda V^T$ - example:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.18 & 0 \\ 0.36 & 0 \\ 0.18 & 0 \\ 0.90 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.53 \\ 0 & 0.80 \\ 0 & 0.27 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 9.64 & 0 \\ 0 & 5.29 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0.58 & 0.58 & 0.58 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.71 & 0.71 \end{bmatrix}$$

v1

15-826 Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007) 32

CMU SCS

SVD - Interpretation #2

- $A = U \Lambda V^T$ - example:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.18 & 0 \\ 0.36 & 0 \\ 0.18 & 0 \\ 0.90 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.53 \\ 0 & 0.80 \\ 0 & 0.27 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 9.64 & 0 \\ 0 & 5.29 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0.58 & 0.58 & 0.58 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.71 & 0.71 \end{bmatrix}$$

variance ('spread') on the v1 axis

15-826 Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007) 33



SVD - Interpretation #2

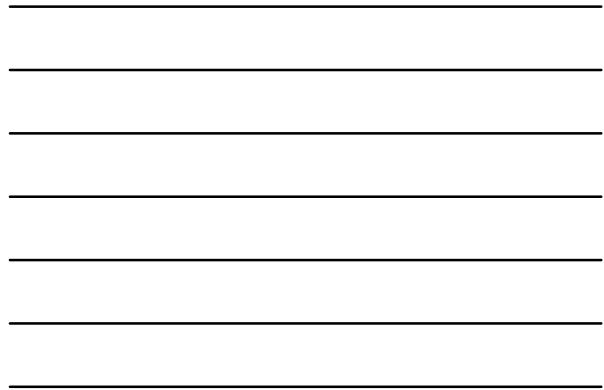
- $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U} \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{V}^T$ - example:
 - $\mathbf{U} \mathbf{\Lambda}$ gives the coordinates of the points in the projection axis

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.18 & 0 \\ 0.36 & 0 \\ 0.18 & 0 \\ 0.90 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.53 \\ 0 & 0.80 \\ 0 & 0.27 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 9.64 & 0 \\ 0 & 5.29 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0.58 & 0.58 & 0.58 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.71 & 0.71 \end{bmatrix}$$

15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

34



SVD - Interpretation #2

- More details
 - Q: how exactly is dim. reduction done?

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.18 & 0 \\ 0.36 & 0 \\ 0.18 & 0 \\ 0.90 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.53 \\ 0 & 0.80 \\ 0 & 0.27 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 9.64 & 0 \\ 0 & 5.29 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0.58 & 0.58 & 0.58 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.71 & 0.71 \end{bmatrix}$$

15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

35



SVD - Interpretation #2

- More details
 - Q: how exactly is dim. reduction done?
 - A: set the smallest singular values to zero:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.18 & 0 \\ 0.36 & 0 \\ 0.18 & 0 \\ 0.90 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.53 \\ 0 & 0.80 \\ 0 & 0.27 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 9.64 & 0 \\ 0 & 5.33 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0.58 & 0.58 & 0.58 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.71 & 0.71 \end{bmatrix}$$

15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

36



CMU SCS

SVD - Interpretation #2

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0.18 & 0 \\ 0.36 & 0 \\ 0.18 & 0 \\ 0.90 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.53 \\ 0 & 0.80 \\ 0 & 0.27 \end{bmatrix} X \begin{bmatrix} 9.64 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} X$$

15-826 Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007) 37

CMU SCS

SVD - Interpretation #2

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0.18 & 0 \\ 0.36 & 0 \\ 0.18 & 0 \\ 0.90 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.53 \\ 0 & 0.80 \\ 0 & 0.27 \end{bmatrix} X \begin{bmatrix} 9.64 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} X$$

15-826 Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007) 38

CMU SCS

SVD - Interpretation #2

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0.18 \\ 0.36 \\ 0.18 \\ 0.90 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} X \begin{bmatrix} 9.64 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} X$$

15-826 Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007) 39



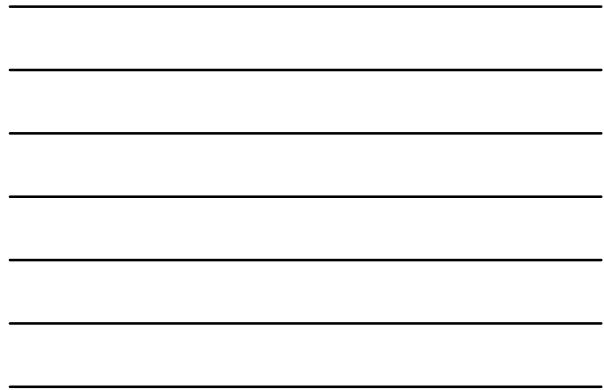
SVD - Interpretation #2

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Row Reduction}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

40



SVD - Interpretation #2

Exactly equivalent:

‘spectral decomposition’ of the matrix:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.18 & 0 \\ 0.36 & 0 \\ 0.18 & 0 \\ 0.90 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.53 \\ 0 & 0.80 \\ 0 & 0.27 \end{bmatrix} x \begin{bmatrix} 9.64 & 0 \\ 0 & 5.29 \end{bmatrix} x$$

1



SVD - Interpretation #2

Exactly equivalent:

'spectral decomposition' of the matrix:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} & \\ & \\ u_1 & u_2 \\ & \\ & \end{array} \right] x \left[\begin{array}{cc} \lambda_1 & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & \lambda_2 \end{array} \right] x^{-1} \left[\begin{array}{c|c} v_1 & \\ v & \end{array} \right]$$

L





SVD - Interpretation #2

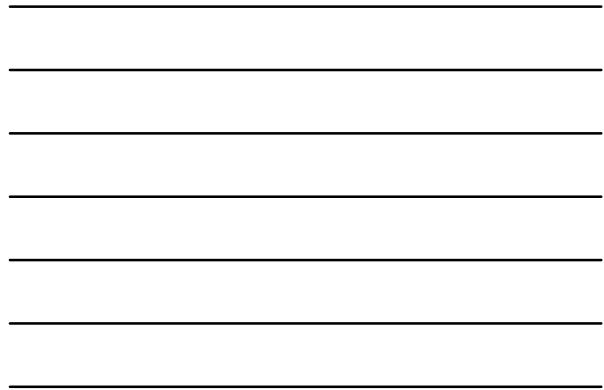
Exactly equivalent:
 ‘spectral decomposition’ of the matrix:

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & m & \downarrow \\ \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] = \lambda_1 u_1 v^T_1 + \lambda_2 u_2 v^T_2 + \dots \end{matrix}$$

15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

43



SVD - Interpretation #2

Exactly equivalent:
 ‘spectral decomposition’ of the matrix:

$$\begin{matrix} \text{n} & \xrightarrow{\quad m \quad} \\ \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] & = & \xleftarrow{\quad r \text{ terms} \quad} \lambda_1 u_1 v_1^T + \lambda_2 u_2 v_2^T + \dots \\ & & \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ & n \times 1 & 1 \times m \end{matrix}$$

15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

44



SVD - Interpretation #2

approximation / dim. reduction:
by keeping the first few terms (Q: how many?)

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ n \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{cccc} m & & & \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] = \lambda_1 u_1 v^T_1 + \lambda_2 u_2 v^T_2 + \dots$$

assume: $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots$

15 826

Copyright © Faloutsos (2007)

45




CMU SCS

 CMU SCS

SVD - Detailed outline

- Motivation
- Definition - properties
- Interpretation
 - #1: documents/terms/concepts
 - #2: dim. reduction
 - #3: picking non-zero, rectangular ‘blobs’
- Complexity
- Case studies
- Additional properties


 CMU SCS

SVD - Interpretation #3

- finds non-zero ‘blobs’ in a data matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.18 & 0 \\ 0.36 & 0 \\ 0.18 & 0 \\ 0.90 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.53 \\ 0 & 0.80 \\ 0 & 0.27 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 9.64 & 0 \\ 0 & 5.29 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0.58 & 0.58 & 0.58 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.71 & 0.71 \end{bmatrix}$$

15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

48



SVD - Interpretation #3

- finds non-zero ‘blobs’ in a data matrix

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{cc} 0.18 & 0 \\ 0.36 & 0 \\ 0.18 & 0 \\ 0.90 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.53 \\ 0 & 0.80 \\ 0 & 0.27 \end{array} \right] x \left[\begin{array}{cc} 9.64 & 0 \\ 0 & 5.29 \end{array} \right] x$$

15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

49



SVD - Interpretation #3

- Drill: find the SVD, ‘by inspection’!
 - Q: rank = ??

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ?? \end{bmatrix} x \begin{bmatrix} ?? \end{bmatrix} x \begin{bmatrix} ?? \end{bmatrix}$$

15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

50



SVD - Interpretation #3

- A: rank = 2 (2 linearly independent rows/cols)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} | & | \\ ?? & ?? \\ | & | \end{bmatrix} x \begin{bmatrix} ?? & 0 \\ 0 & ?? \\ \hline \hline \end{bmatrix} x$$

15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

51



SVD - Interpretation #3

- A: rank = 2 (2 linearly independent rows/cols)

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

↗

orthogonal??

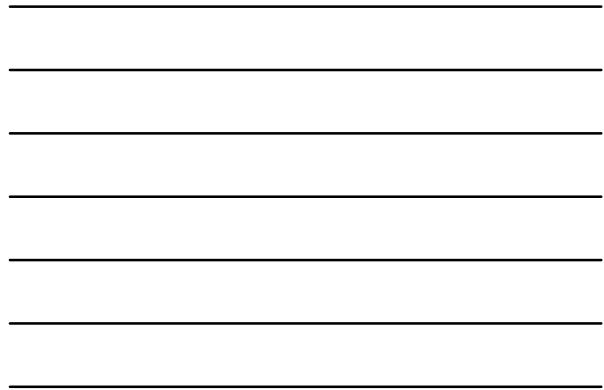
$x \left[\begin{array}{cc} ?? & 0 \\ 0 & ?? \end{array} \right] x$

↖ $\left[\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$

15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

52



SVD - Interpretation #3

- column vectors: are orthogonal - but not unit vectors:

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1/\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{array} \right] x \left[\begin{array}{cc} ?? & 0 \\ 0 & ?? \end{array} \right] x$$

15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

53



SVD - Interpretation #3

- and the singular values are:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1/\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{array} \right] X \left[\begin{array}{cc} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{array} \right] X$$

15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

54





SVD - Interpretation #3

- Q: How to check we are correct?

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} X \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} X$$

15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

55



SVD - Interpretation #3

- A: SVD properties:

- matrix product should give back matrix \mathbf{A}
 - matrix \mathbf{U} should be column-orthonormal, i.e., columns should be unit vectors, orthogonal to each other
 - ditto for matrix \mathbf{V}
 - matrix $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ should be diagonal, with positive values

15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

56



SVD - Detailed outline

- Motivation
 - Definition - properties
 - Interpretation
 - Complexity
 - Case studies
 - Additional properties

15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

57



SVD - Complexity

- $O(n * m * m)$ or $O(n * n * m)$ (whichever is less)
 - less work, if we just want singular values
 - or if we want first k singular vectors
 - or if the matrix is sparse [Berry]
 - Implemented: in any linear algebra package (LINPACK, matlab, Splus, mathematica ...)

15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

58



SVD - conclusions so far

- SVD: $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U} \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{V}^T$: unique (*)
 - \mathbf{U} : document-to-concept similarities
 - \mathbf{V} : term-to-concept similarities
 - $\mathbf{\Lambda}$: strength of each concept
 - dim. reduction: keep the first few strongest singular values (80-90% of ‘energy’)
 - SVD: picks up linear correlations
 - SVD: picks up non-zero ‘blobs’

15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

59



References

- Berry, Michael: <http://www.cs.utk.edu/~lsi/>
 - Fukunaga, K. (1990). Introduction to Statistical Pattern Recognition, Academic Press.
 - Press, W. H., S. A. Teukolsky, et al. (1992). Numerical Recipes in C, Cambridge University Press.

15-826

Copyright: C. Faloutsos (2007)

60