

# Singular spectrum analysis demo

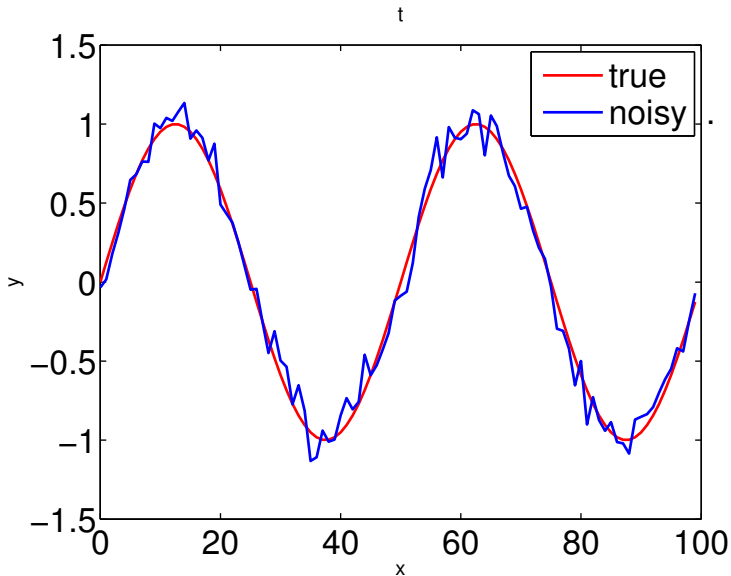
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# Data generation

```
T = 100; t = (0:T - 1)';  
Y = [sin(4 * pi * t / T) randn(T, 1)];  
y = Y * [1; 0.1]; y0 = Y * [1; 0];
```

- ▶ sine function + zero mean white Gaussian noise

# True and noisy signals



# Singular spectrum analysis

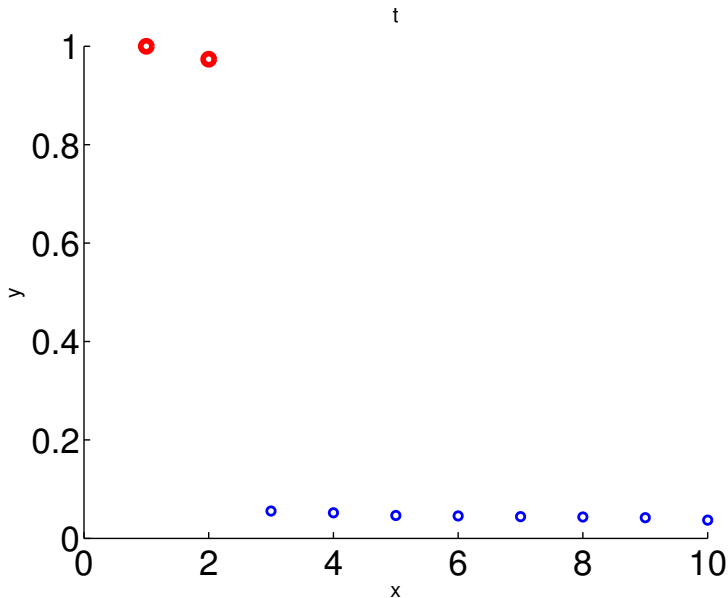
$L = T / 2 + 1$ ;  $H = \text{blkhank}(y, L)$ ;  
 $[u, s, v] = \text{svd}(H)$ ;

- ▶  $\text{blkhank}(y, L) = \begin{bmatrix} y(1) & y(2) & \dots & y(T-L+1) \\ y(2) & y(3) & \dots & y(T-L+2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ y(L) & y(L+1) & \dots & y(T) \end{bmatrix}$
- ▶  $\text{svd}(H)$  — singular value decomposition

$$H = U \text{diag}(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_r) V^T, \quad \text{where}$$

- ▶  $\sigma_1 \geq \sigma_2 \geq \dots \geq \sigma_r$  — (nonzero) singular values
- ▶  $U = [u_1 \ \dots \ u_r]$ ,  $U^T U = I$  — left singular vectors
- ▶  $V = [v_1 \ \dots \ v_r]$ ,  $V^T V = I$  — right singular vectors

# Plot of the right singular values



# Plot of the right singular vectors

