Principal Component Analysis

University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign

ECE/CS 498 DS U/G

Lecture 12

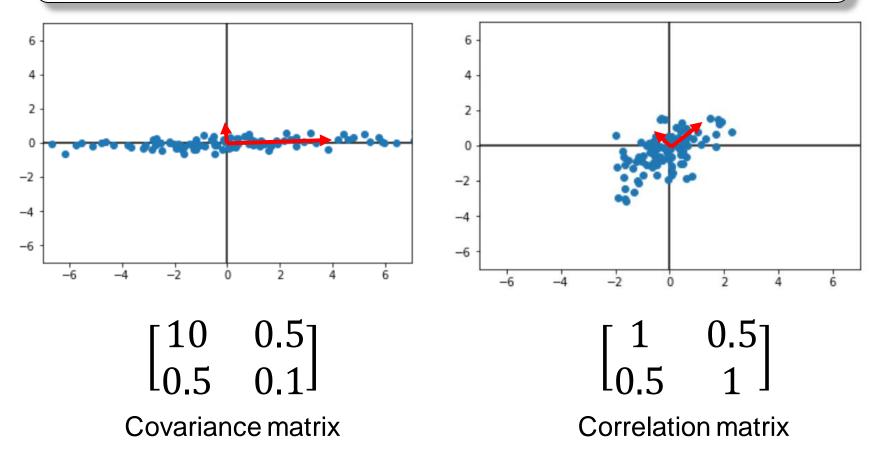
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Announcements

- Homework 3 will be released on Friday, Mar 1
 - Due on Friday, Mar 8
 - No late submission will be allowed for this HW
- In class activity 3 today
 - Principal Component Analysis, Clustering
- Please submit half page write of Dr. Weinshilboum's lecture today
- MP1 grades released
 - Contact TAs if you have any questions
- No discussion section on Friday, Mar 1
 - Additional office hours

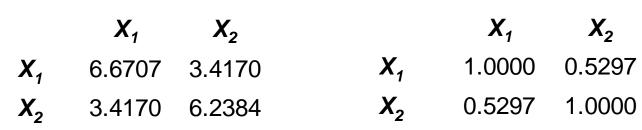
The Algebra of PCA: Covariance/Correlation Matrix



 If variance of features is not on comparable scale, then principal components have high contribution from features with large variance

The Algebra of PCA: Covariance/Correlation Matrix

- PCA can be found using the covariance matrix OR the correlation matrix
- Covariance Matrix:
 - Variables must be in same units
 - Emphasizes variables with most variance
 - Generally, using covariance's among variables only makes sense if they are measured in the same units
- Correlation Matrix:
 - Variables are standardized (mean 0.0, SD 1.0)
 - Variables can be in different units
 - All variables have same impact on analysis



Variance-covariance Matrix

Trace (sum of diagonals): 12.9091

Trace (sum of diagonals): 2.0

Correlation Matrix

Correlation between

variables i and j

variables i

and i

Variance

of variable j

PCA with Correlation Matrix

Compute correlation matrix from covariance matrix:

Correlation between variables
$$i$$
 and j

$$V_{i}V_{j}$$
Variance of variables i and j
Variance of variable j

- Solve eigenvalue equation: $S_{cor}a = \lambda a$ Correlation Matrix
- Compute eigenvalues by solving: $|S_{cor} \lambda I| = 0$
- Compute eigenvectors (principal components) by solving the following for each eigenvalue λ_i : $(S_{cor} \lambda_i I) a_i = 0$
- Principal components may be different for correlation matrix and covariance matrix