

# SML Assignment 2 Report

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## Accuracy of LDA

	Class 0	Class 1	Class 2	Overall Accuracy
FDA then LDA (train)	0.94	0.94	0.91	0.93
FDA then LDA (test)	0.98	0.98	0.93	0.963
PCA then LDA (train)	1	0.99	0.98	0.99
PCA then LDA (test)	0.99	0.99	0.9	0.96
PCA(90%) then LDA (train)	1	0.99	0.97	0.986
PCA(90%) then LDA (test)	1	0.98	0.91	0.963
PCA(2D) then LDA (train)	0.87	0.85	0.74	0.82
PCA(2D) then LDA (test)	0.91	0.98	0.91	0.93

## Accuracy of QDA

	Class 0	Class 1	Class 2	Overall Accuracy
MLE (QDA, train)	1	0.99	0.99	0.993
FDA then QDA (train)	0.95	0.93	0.9	0.926
FDA then QDA (test)	0.98	0.98	0.93	0.963

PCA then QDA (train)	1	1	1	1
PCA then QDA (test)	0.99	0.74	0.99	0.906

## Effects of PCA

As seen in the accuracy data above, There are 3 kinds of PCA we apply

### 1. PCA (95% variance, approx. 82 dimensions)

This transformation when applied on the dataset, keeps the accuracy relatively high on both the train set and test set however there is an unusual drop-off in some particular class of the trainset [Class 2 in LDA and Class 1 in QDA]. This might be because of discarding crucial dimensions needed to identify that class.

### 2. PCA (90% variance, approx. 50 dimensions)

This transformation performs marginally worse than the 95% PCA but is more consistent as there is no one class that lags behind. This might be because the noise that might've come inside the data is removed completely here.

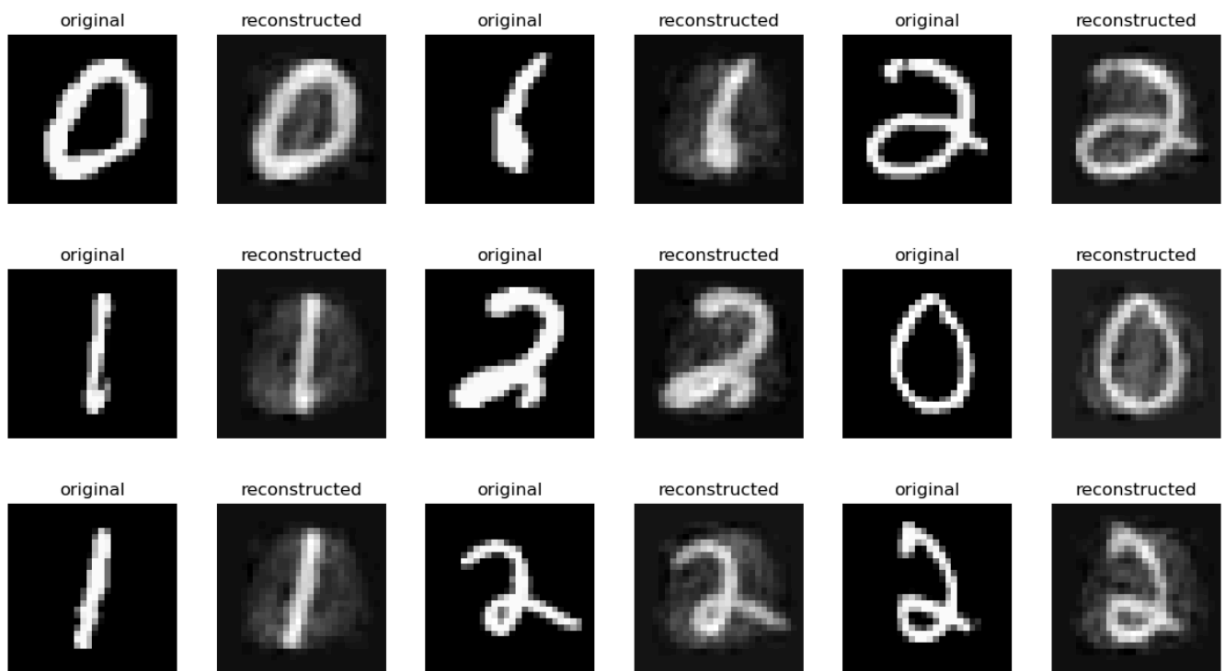
### 3. PCA (2 dimensions)

This transformation gives bad results on the train set but mediocre (in comparison to other).

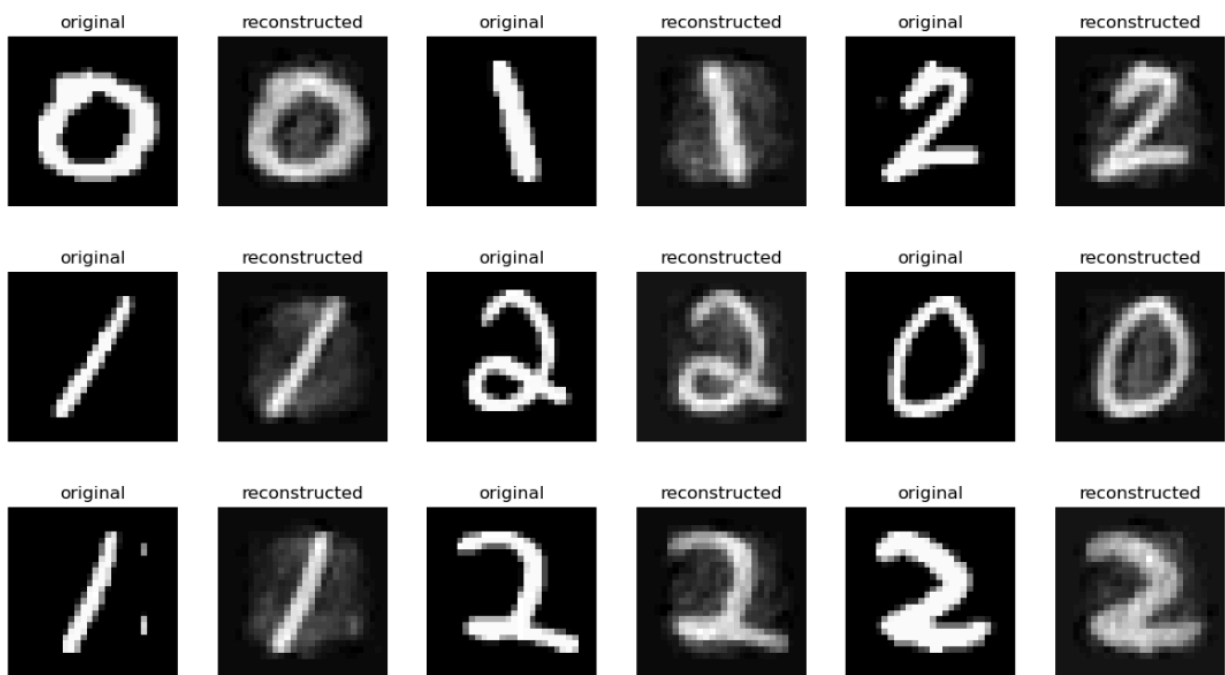
## Visualization

PCA [95%]

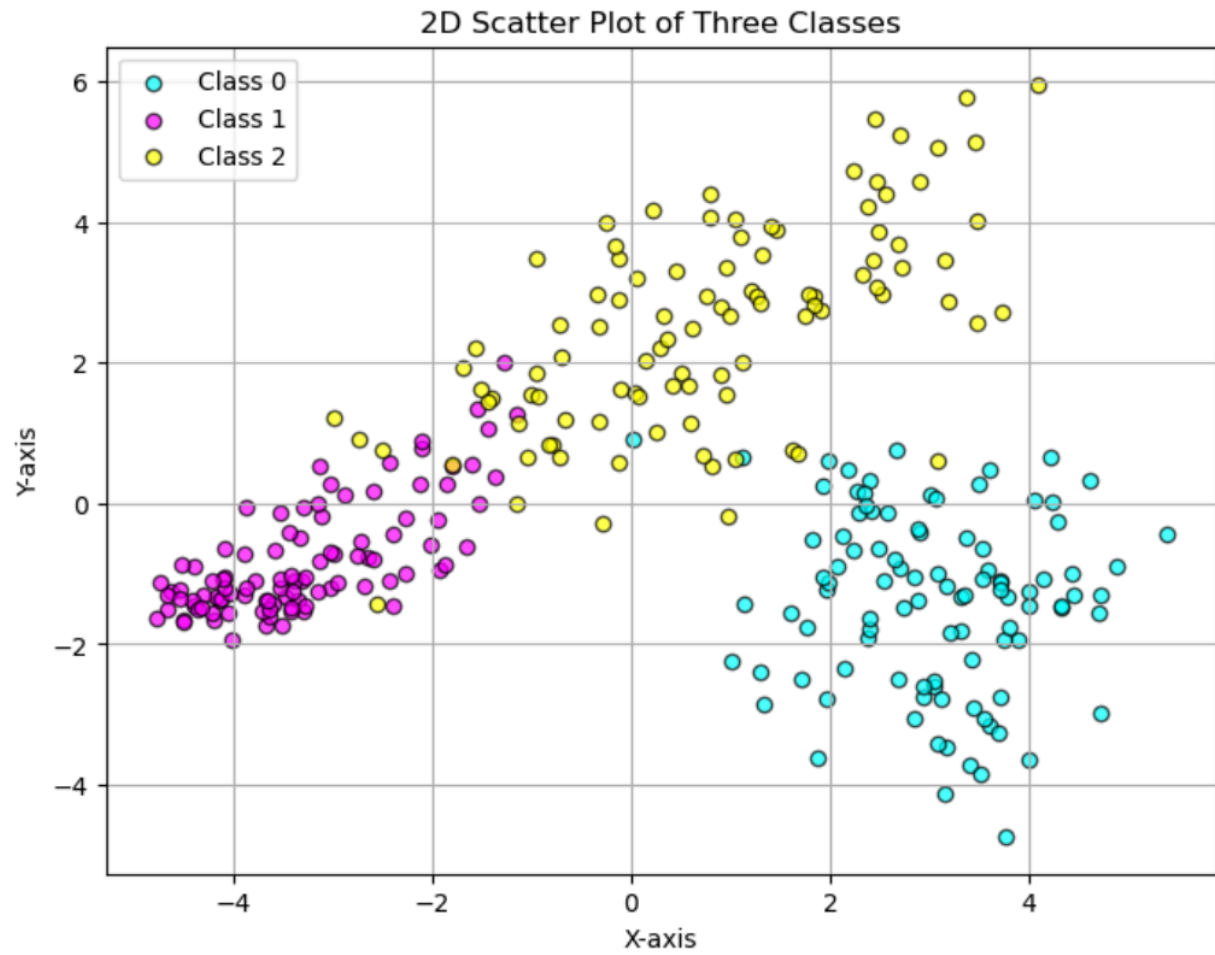
p = 82



p = 81

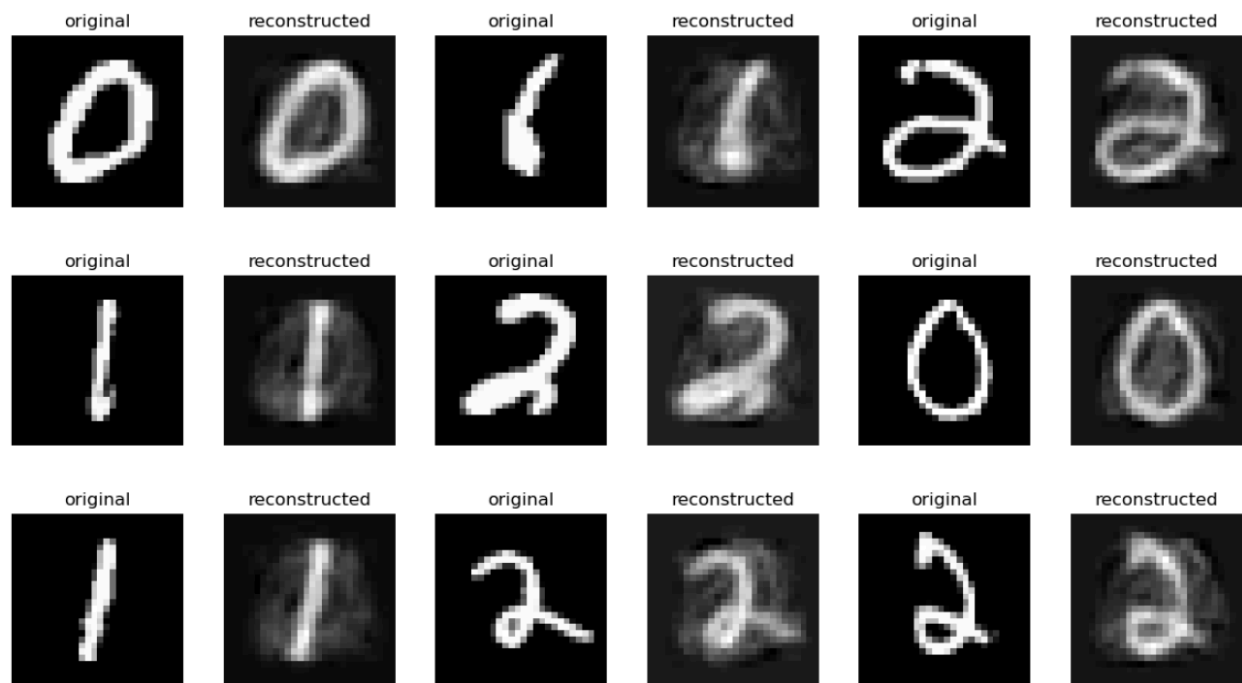


FDA

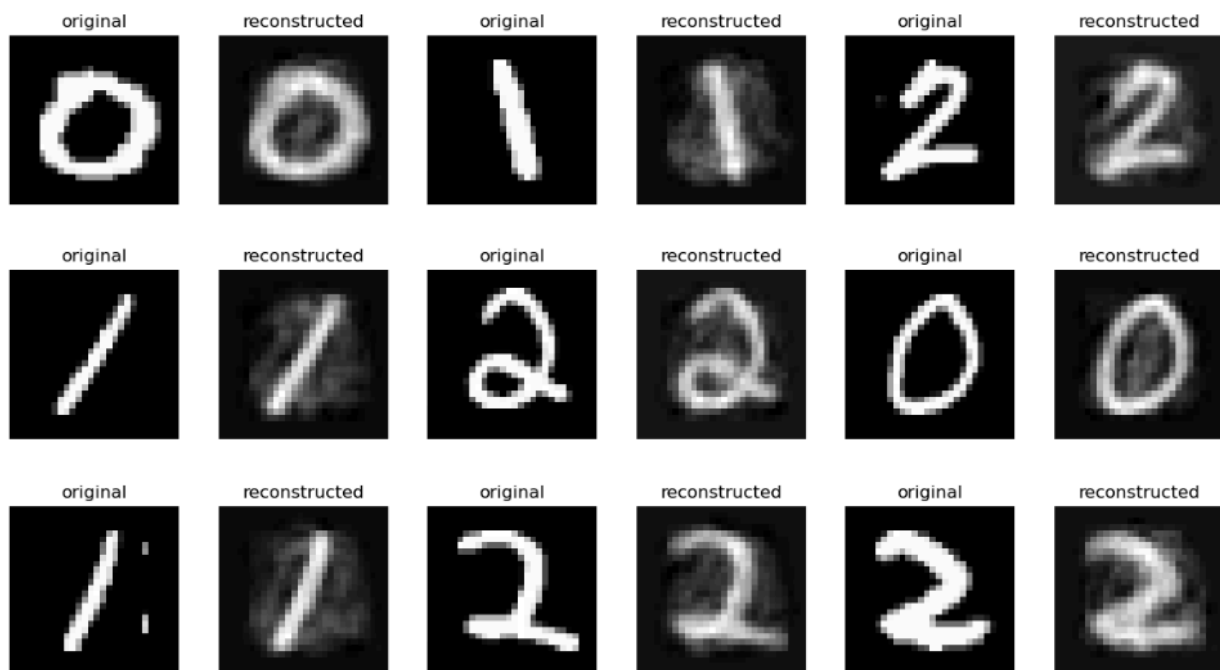




PCA [90%]



p = 50



PCA [2D]

