

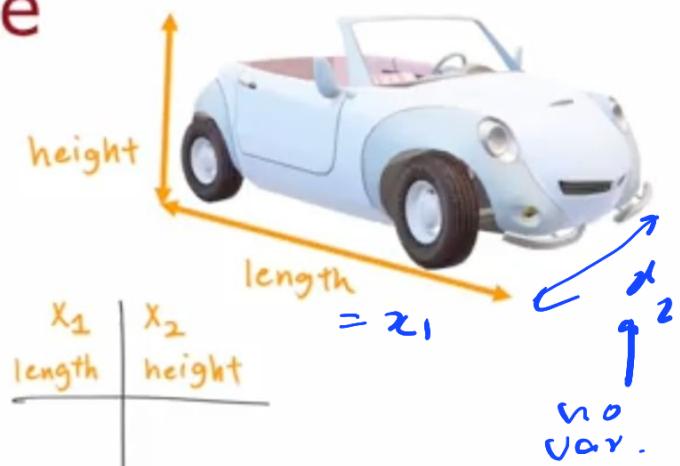
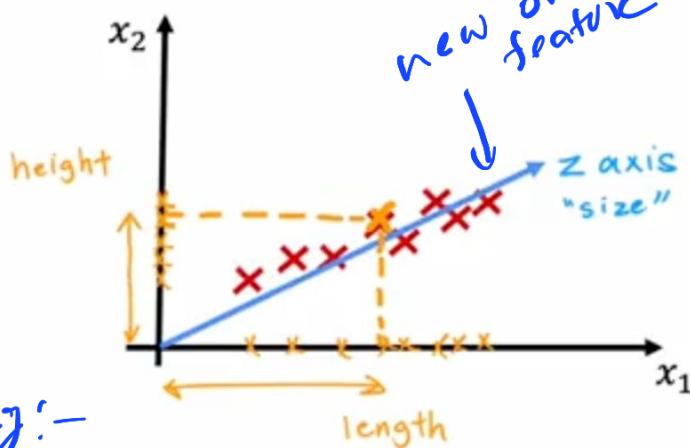
Reducing features that are less used. x_2

no big var. $\rightarrow \{$



or ;

Size

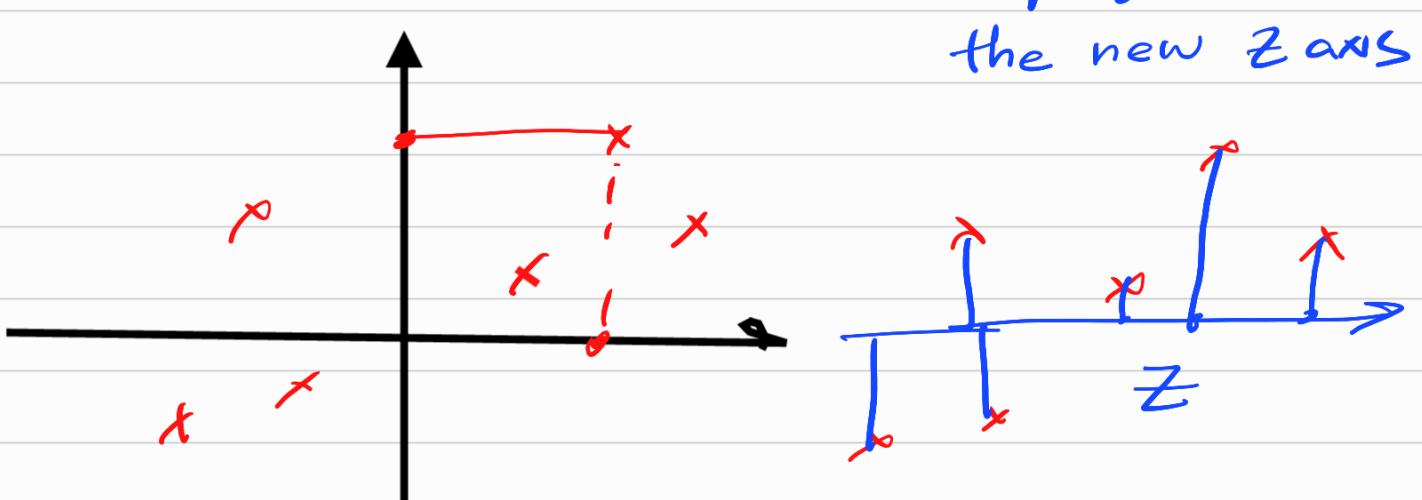


e.g:- reducing

3D \rightarrow 2D feature

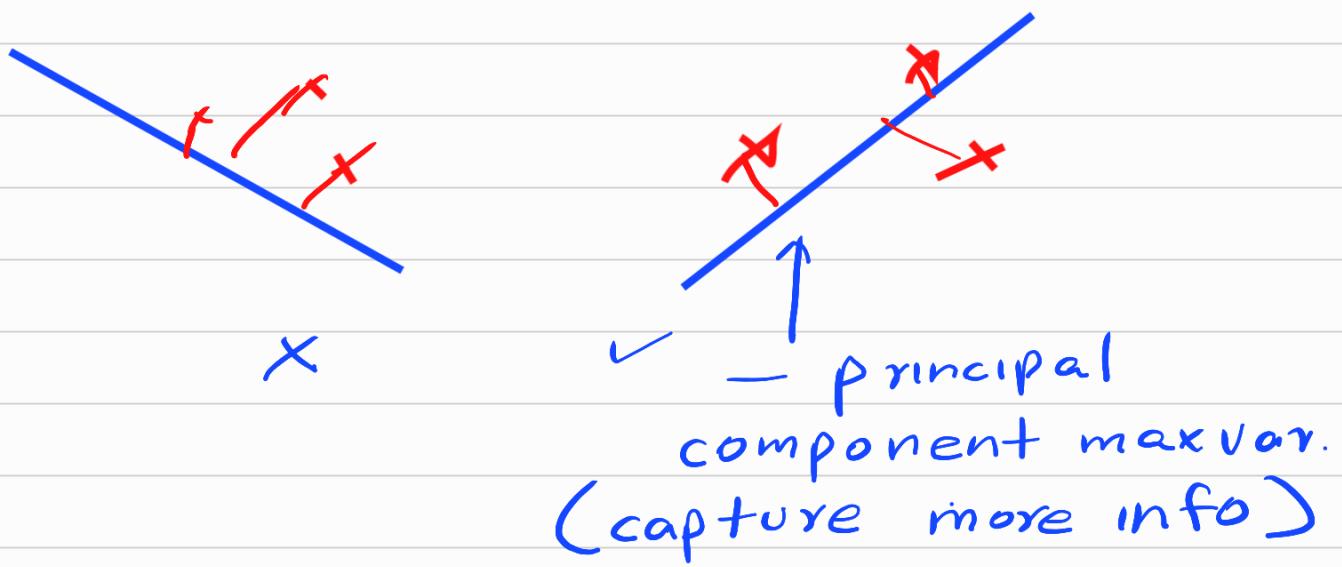
easy visualization

PCA Algorithm



Preprocess → Normalize to zero mean
Scale features

If variance less ↓ - bad

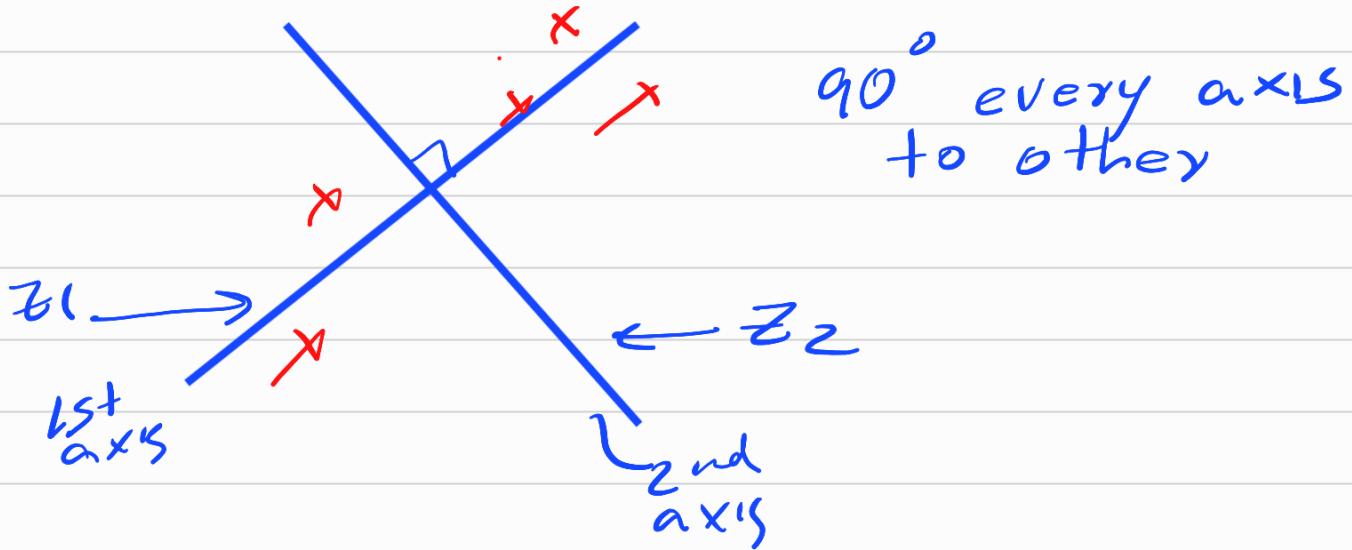


(one dim → line) → → →

Coordinate to projection dot product

dot product $\begin{pmatrix} i \\ j \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 0.71 \\ 0.71 \end{pmatrix}$

More components



In regression \rightarrow labeled data
reduce variance
(dist. min between fitline)

* PCA \rightarrow unsupervised
Variance ↑
to reduce no. of axis

Approximation from z to original

$\hookrightarrow z = 3.55$
reconstruction

multiply by the length 1 vector

$$3.55 \times \begin{bmatrix} 0.71 \\ 0.71 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.52 \\ 2.52 \end{bmatrix}$$

Code;
fit → mean normalization

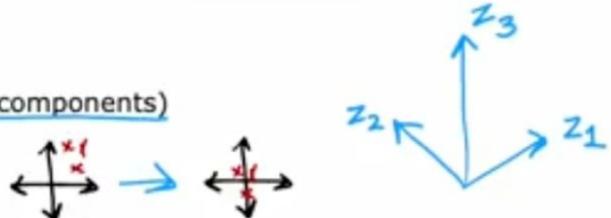
PCA in scikit-learn

Optional pre-processing: Perform feature scaling



for visualization

1. "fit" the data to obtain 2 (or 3) new axes (principal components)
fit includes mean normalization

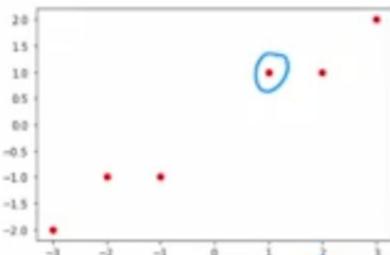


2. Optionally examine how much variance is explained by each principal component.
explained_variance_ratio



3. Transform (project) the data onto the new axes
transform

PCA → 1 dimension

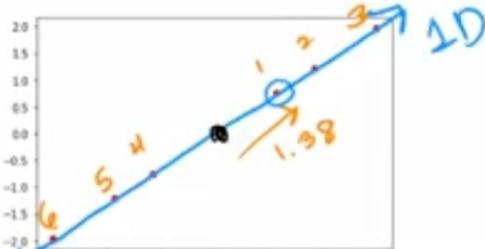


Example

```
X = np.array([[1, 1], [2, 1], [3, 2],  
             [-1, -1], [-2, -1], [-3, -2]])
```

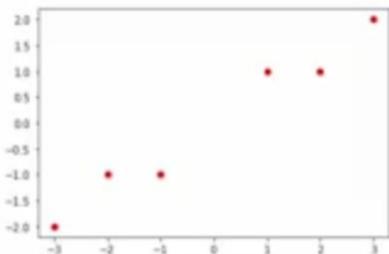
2D

```
pca_1 = PCA(n_components=1)  
pca_1.fit(X)  
pca_1.explained_variance_ratio_ 0.992  
X_trans_1 = pca_1.transform(X)  
X_reduced_1 = pca_1.inverse_transform(X_trans_1)
```



```
array([  
    1 [ 1.38340578],  
    2 [ 2.22189802],  
    3 [ 3.6053038 ],  
    4 [-1.38340578],  
    5 [-2.22189802],  
    6 [-3.6053038 ]])
```

PCA → 2 dimension

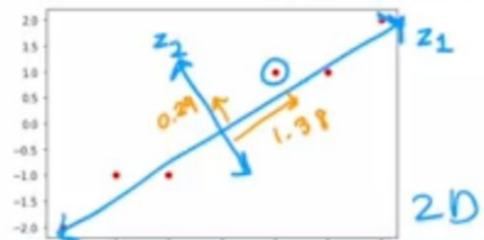


Example

```
X = np.array([[1, 1], [2, 1], [3, 2],
              [-1, -1], [-2, -1], [-3, -2]])
```

2D

```
pca_2 = PCA(n_components=2)
pca_2.fit(X)
pca_2.explained_variance_ratio_
X_trans_2 = pca.transform(X)
X_reduced_2 = pca.inverse_transform(X_trans_2)
```



z_1	z_2
array([
1.38340578, 0.2935787] ,	
2.22189802, -0.25133484],	
3.6053038 , 0.04224385],	
-1.38340578, -0.2935787],	
-2.22189802, 0.25133484],	
-3.6053038 , -0.04224385])	

Use:- [Visualization] ← most common
 Data compression
 Speeding training of supervised learning model
 ↳ In S.V.M.

now
low}