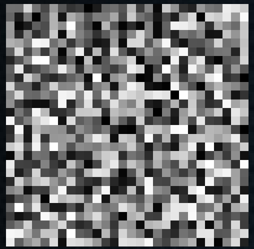
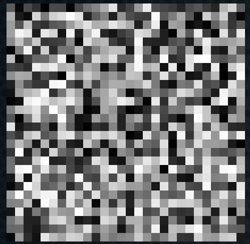
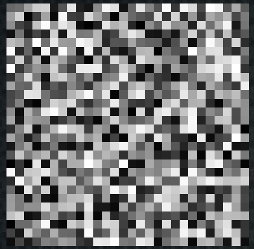
Dimensionality reduction

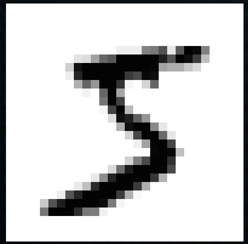
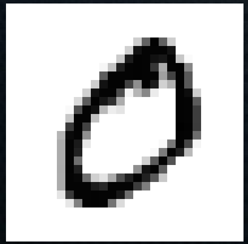
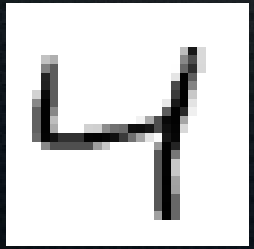
- Manipulate dimensions in a smart way to capture the data as good as possible in lower dimensions.
- Two main flavours:
  - Linear
  - Non-linear

Dimensionality reduction: non-linear

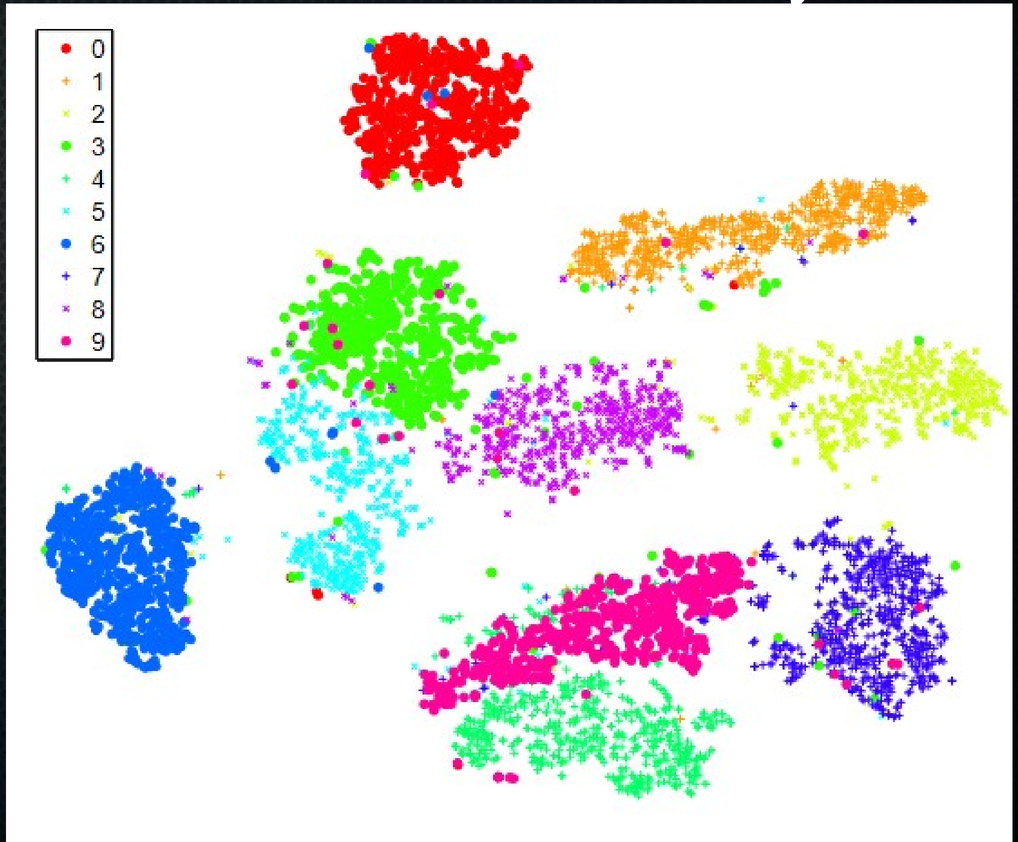
- Extrinsic dimensionality may be high, but the data we care about might lie in a specific subspace of lower dimensionality.

- MNIST:
  28*28 = 784-dimensional data

Source: http://colah.github.io/posts/2014-10-Visualizing-MNIST/

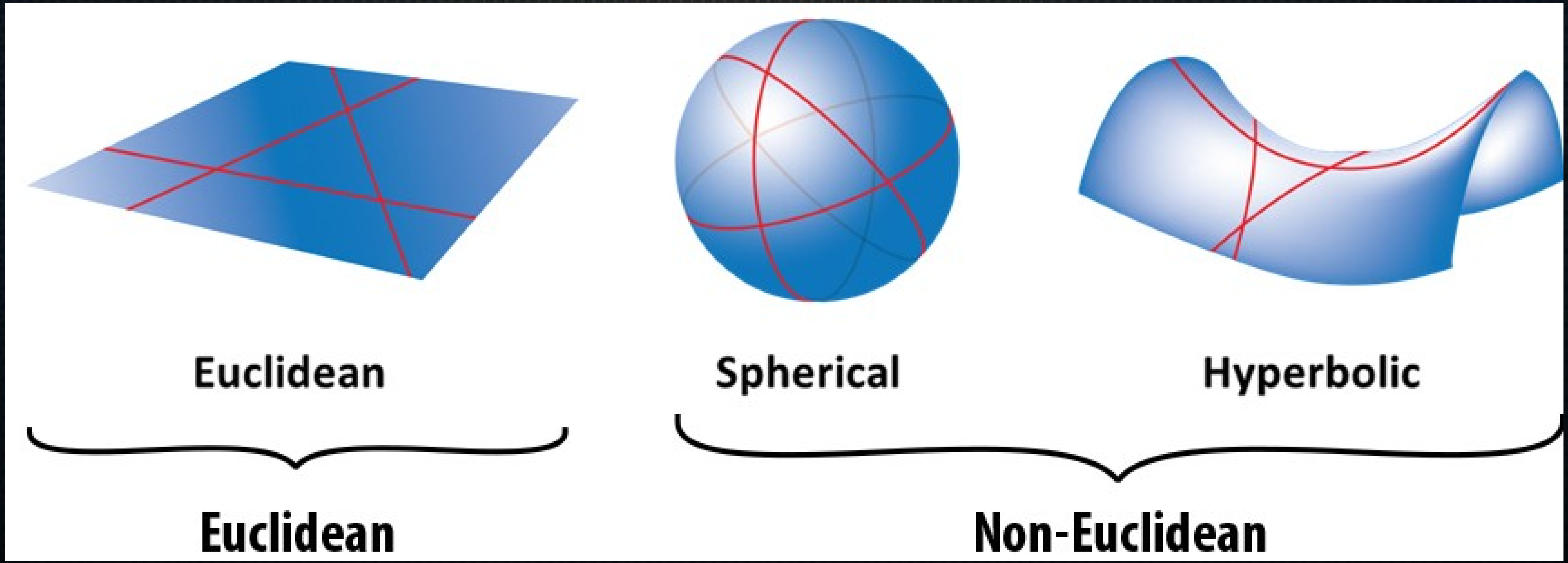


(a) Visualization by t-SNE.

Source: Van der Maaten, L., & Hinton, G. (2008). Visualizing data using t-SNE. Journal of machine learning research, 9(11).

Dimensionality reduction: non-linear

- Won’t be covering this in detail.
- Based on the idea of a manifold. Non-Euclidean space can be locally approximated with Euclidean space.



Source: https://static1.squarespace.com/static/56ee72d9c2ea51bd675641da/t/57fdaf651b631b13d85fe0ac/1476243320274/

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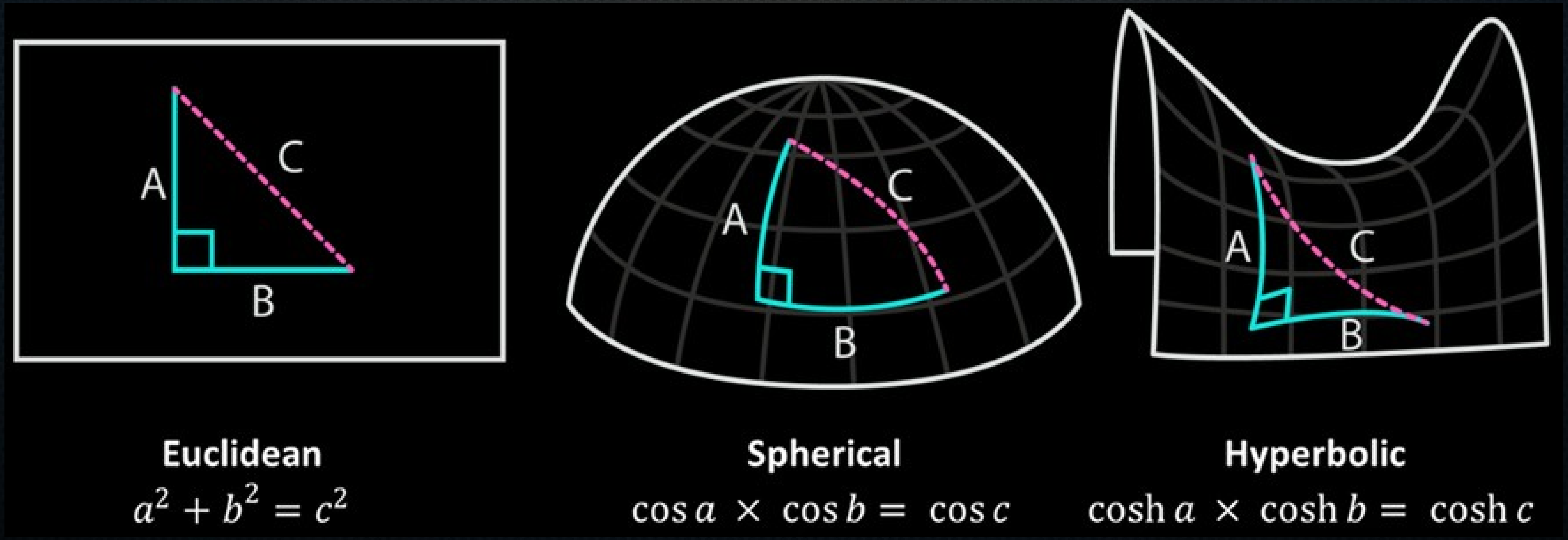

Source: https://images.squarespace-cdn.com/content/v1/56ee72d9c2ea51bd675641da/1476242359445-8N16VQ6VAQT38XXNLD8Q/ke17ZwdGBToddI8pDm48kPQNnkEdFtON3V0mnbpTD-lZw-zPPgdn4jUwVcJE1ZvWQUxwkmyExglNqGp0IvTJZamWLI2zvYWH8K3-s_4yszcp2ryTI0HqTOaaUohrI8PIPKdhB7HsyVNaCLrIgM8dFwbZx21t-vKmnfsWocTJKSAKMshLAGzx4R3EDFOm1kBS/image-asset.jpeg

Dimensionality reduction: non-linear

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Source: https://www.mespetitespuces.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/1-1.jpg

Source: http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/images/map-south-america-2.jpg

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Source: https://www.mespetitespuces.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/1-1.jpg

Source: http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/images/map-south-america-2.jpg

The globe is non-Euclidian, and any place on the 3D globe can only be described fully with 3 coördinates

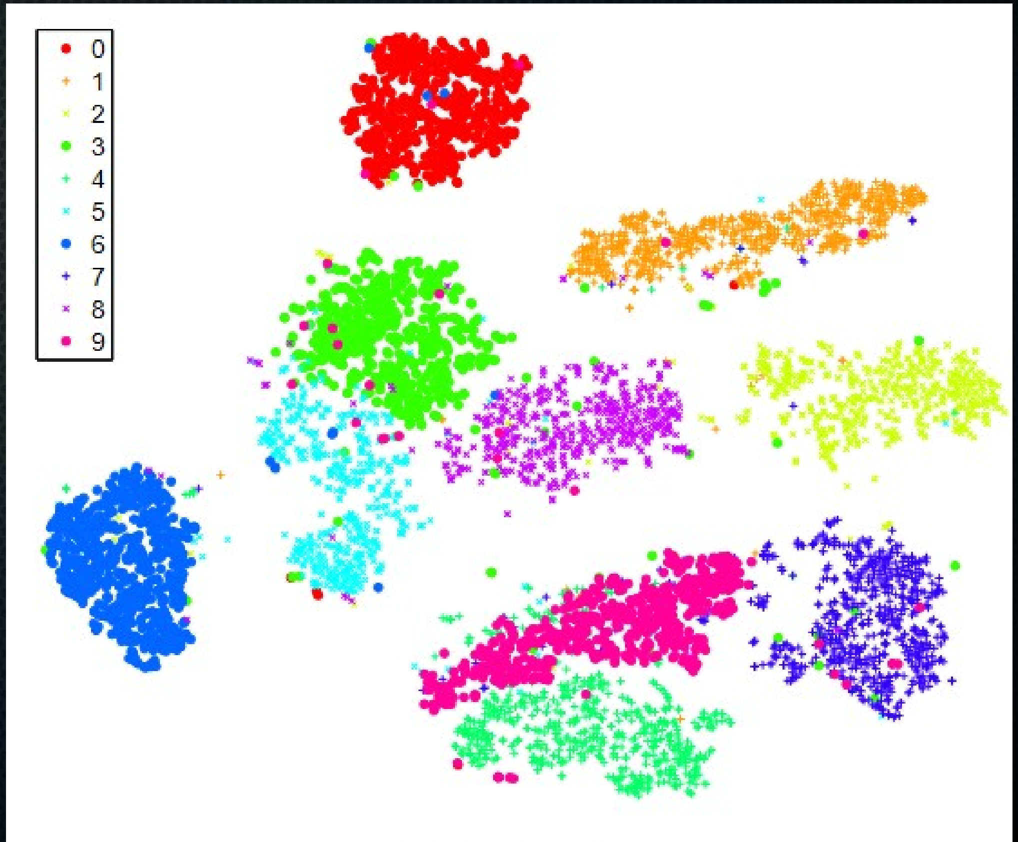
But if we want to discern separate parts of South America, we can do that just fine on an Euclidean projection!

Dimensionality reduction: non-linear

- Won’t be covering this in detail.
- Based on the idea of a manifold. Non-Euclidean space can be locally approximated with Euclidean space.
- Mostly try to preserve local structure (don’t care about global characteristics of space, just that low-dimensional distances are similar to high-dimensional distances)

Dimensionality reduction: non-linear

- t-SNE
- Colours correspond to digit groups that are distinct in high-D space
- Distances between these groups in low-D are meaningless (global distances not preserved)



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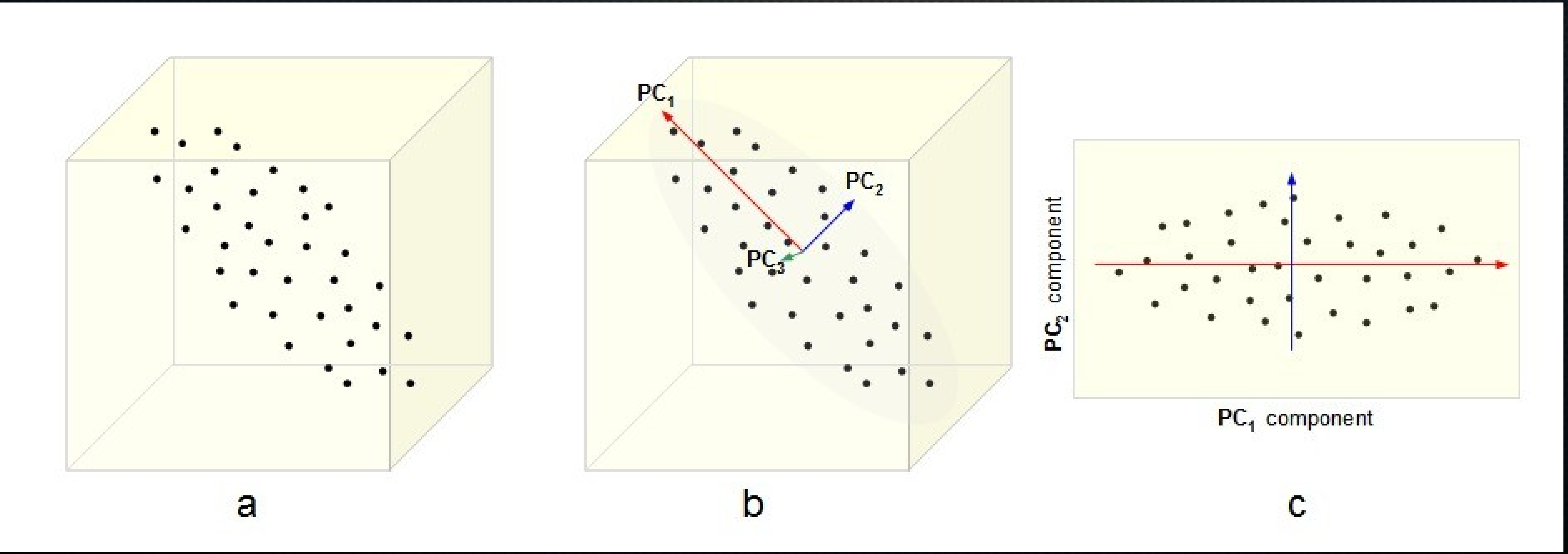
Dimensionality reduction: linear

- Concepts to understand PCA:
  - Covariance matrix
  - Eigenvectors and determinant
  - Projection and selection #of PCs

Dimensionality reduction: linear

- Idea: rather than selecting a subset of features, we make linear combinations of all existing features (and then select a subset from those to reduce dimensionality)
- Most-used: PCA



Source: https://cnx.org/resources/269e78e2506cdbdc7f45ca17bb7d83491ce0c644/pca.jpg

Dimensionality reduction: PCA

- Formally: want to make some mapping from original data X to projected data Y.

Dimensionality reduction: PCA

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One data point: 1*n row vector

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{feat}_1 & \text{feat}_2 & \ldots & \text{feat}_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Dimensionality reduction: PCA

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Full data: m*n matrix

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} \text{feat}_{1,1} & \text{feat}_{2,1} & \ldots & \text{feat}_{n,1} \\ \text{feat}_{1,2} & \text{feat}_{2,2} & \ldots & \text{feat}_{n,2} \\ \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots \\ \text{feat}_{1,m} & \text{feat}_{2,m} & \ldots & \text{feat}_{n,m} \end{bmatrix}$$

Dimensionality reduction: PCA

- Formally: want to make some mapping from original data X to projected data Y.

$$l < n$$

One data point: 1*n row vector

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{feat}_1 & \text{feat}_2 & \dots & \text{feat}_n \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} \text{feat}_1 & \text{feat}_2 & \dots & \text{feat}_l \end{bmatrix}$$

Full data: m*n matrix

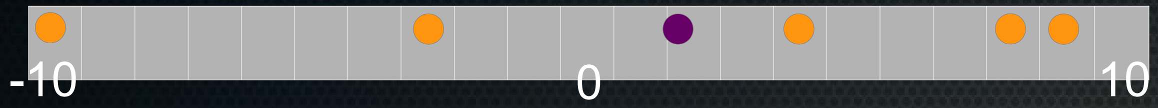
$$X = \begin{bmatrix} \text{feat}_{1,1} & \text{feat}_{2,1} & \dots & \text{feat}_{n,1} \\ \text{feat}_{1,2} & \text{feat}_{2,2} & \dots & \text{feat}_{n,2} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \text{feat}_{1,m} & \text{feat}_{2,m} & \dots & \text{feat}_{n,m} \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow Y = \begin{bmatrix} \text{feat}_{1,1} & \text{feat}_{2,1} & \dots & \text{feat}_{l,1} \\ \text{feat}_{1,2} & \text{feat}_{2,2} & \dots & \text{feat}_{l,2} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \text{feat}_{1,m} & \text{feat}_{2,m} & \dots & \text{feat}_{l,m} \end{bmatrix}$$

Dimensionality reduction: PCA

- So, how do we do it?
- To understand that, first need to look at the determinant of a matrix and the covariance matrix

Covariance matrix

- Variance= average sum of square differences between a feature and its mean, spread of the data.

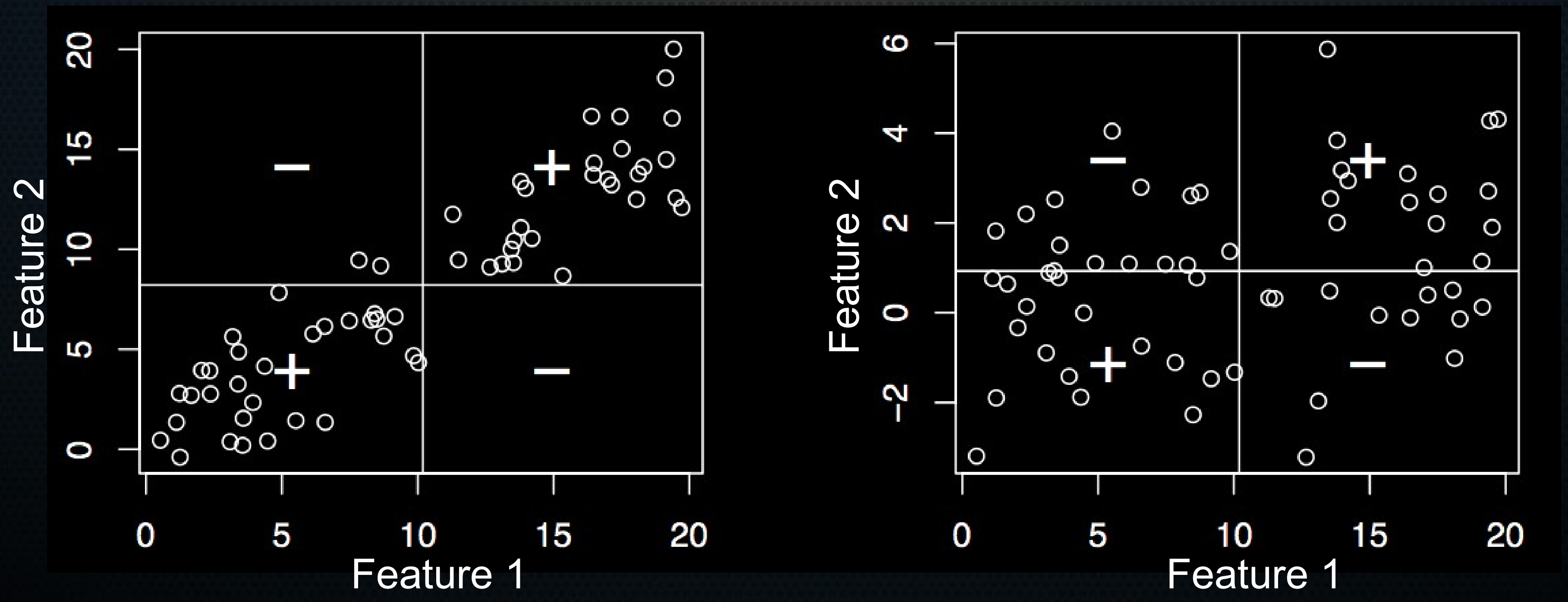


- Mean = $\mu = \frac{1}{5} \cdot (-10 + -3 + 4 + 8 + 9) = 1.6$
- Variance = $\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \mu)^2}{m-1} = 64.3$
- Standard deviation = $\sigma = \sqrt{\sigma^2} \approx 8.02$

Covariance matrix

- Multiple features can be correlated, and hence vary with each other (co-vary):

$$Cov(feat_1, feat_2) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{n=1}^{n}(\mathrm{feat1} - \mu_{feat\,1})\cdot(\mathrm{feat2} - \mu_{feat\,2})$$



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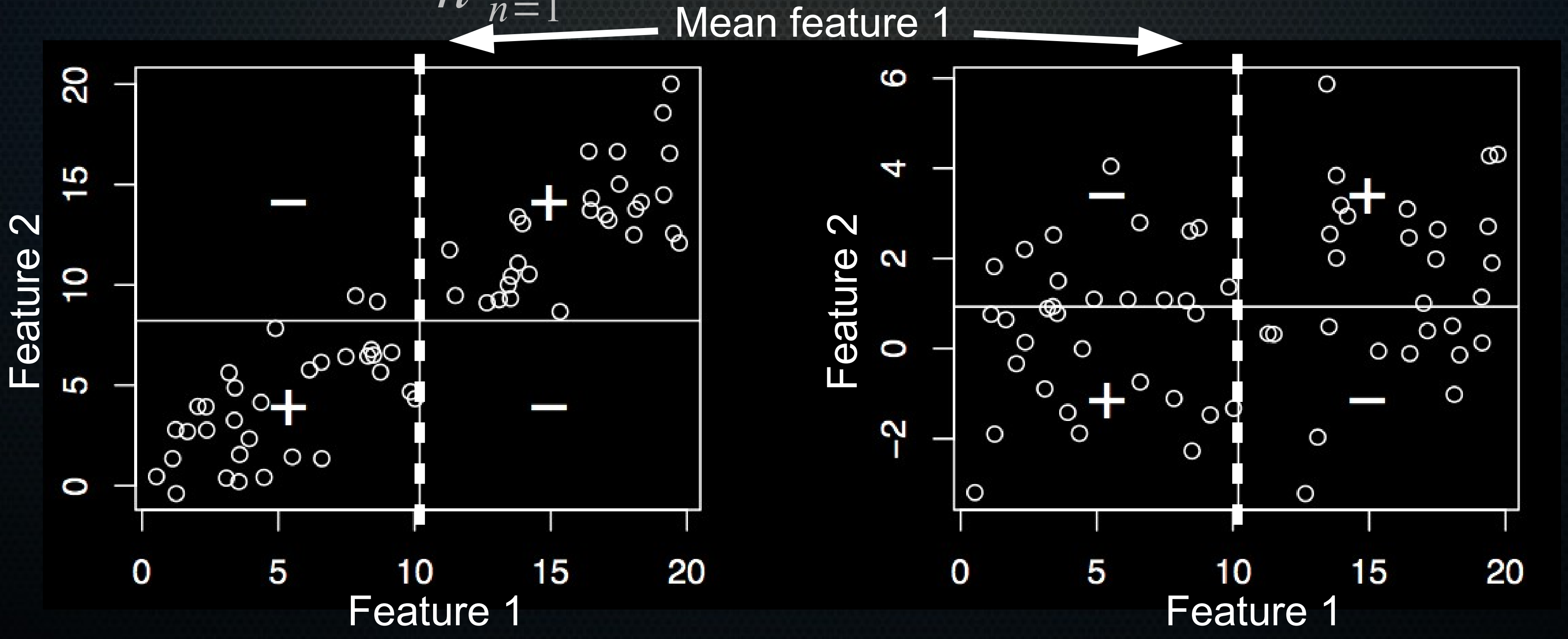

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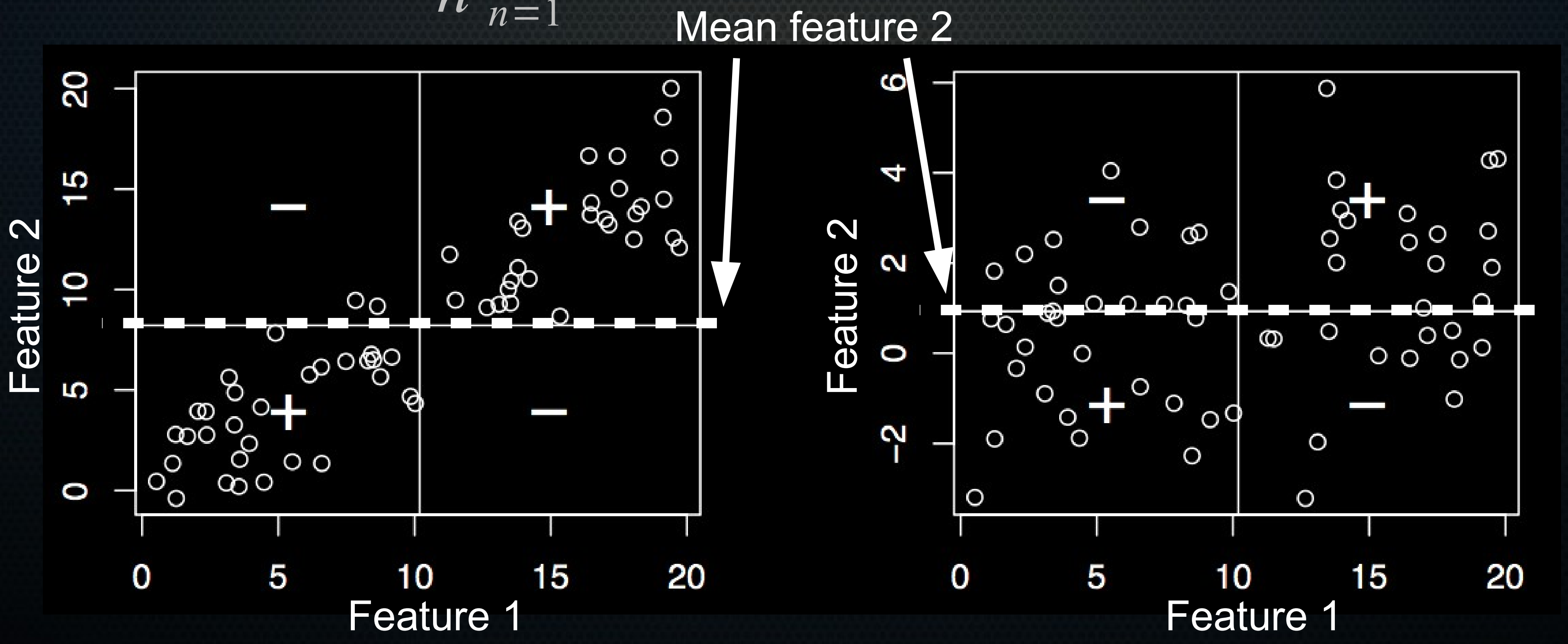

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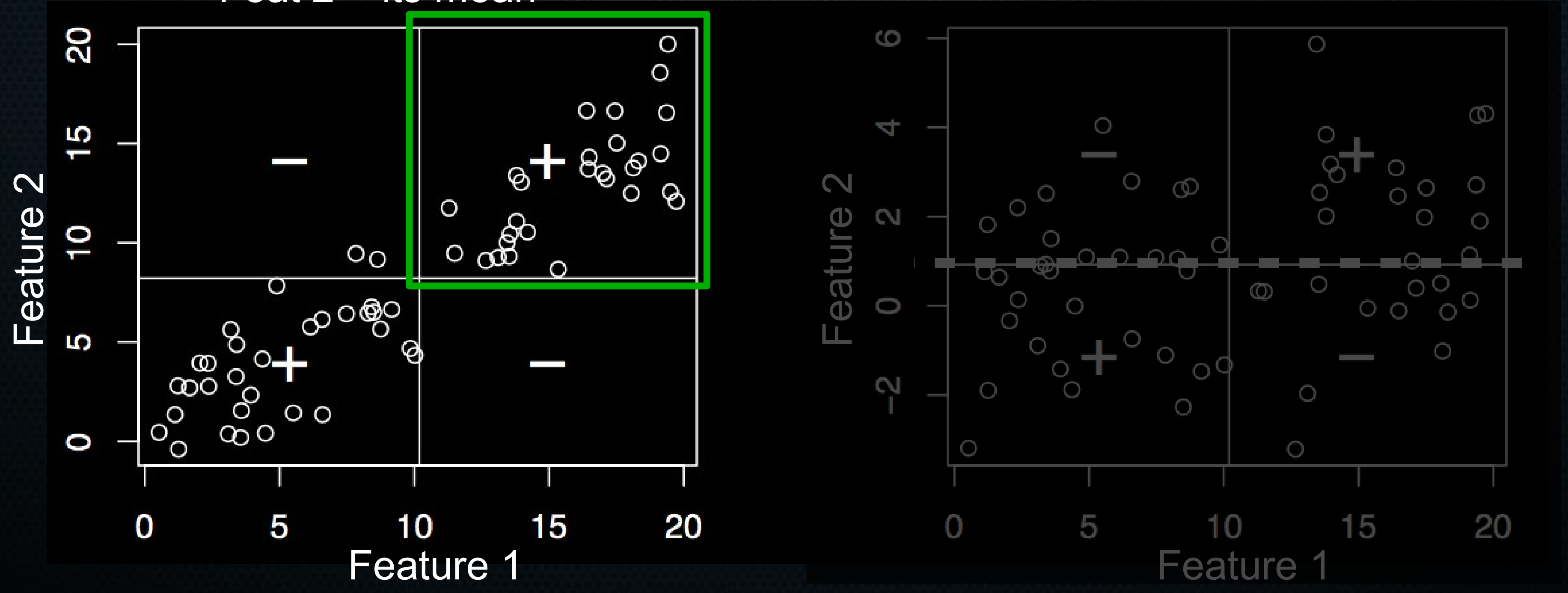
$+ \quad * \quad + \quad = +$

When Feat 1 > its mean,
Feat 2 > its mean



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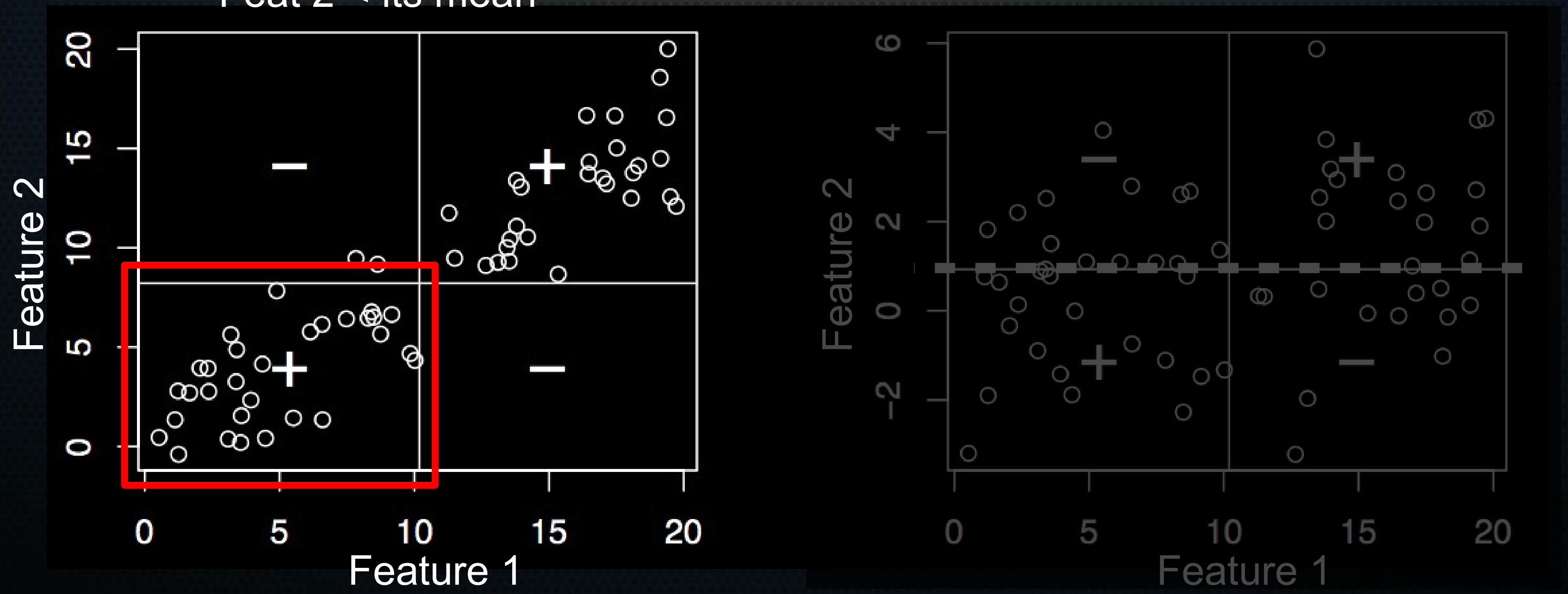
$- \quad * \quad - \quad = +$

When Feat 1 < its mean,
Feat 2 < its mean



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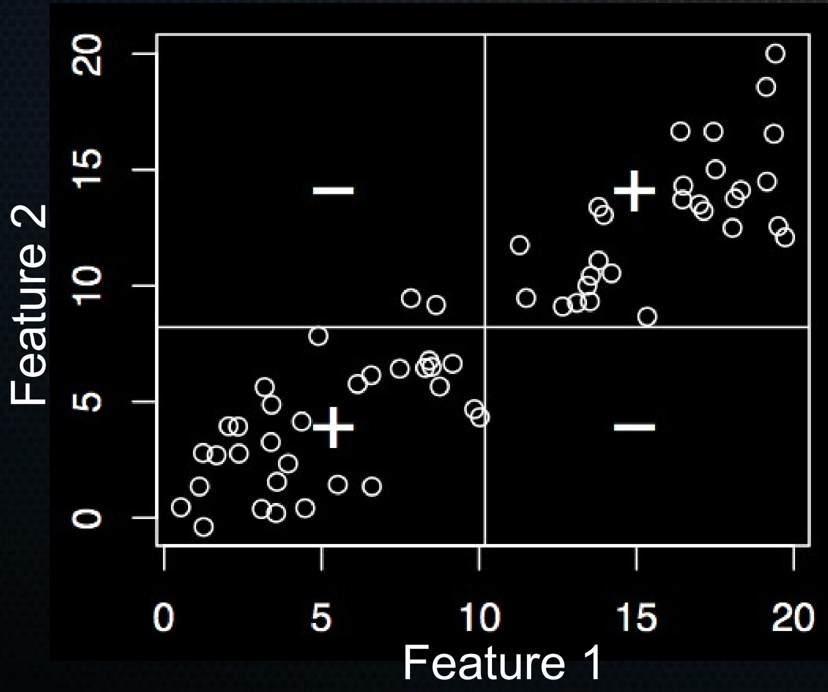
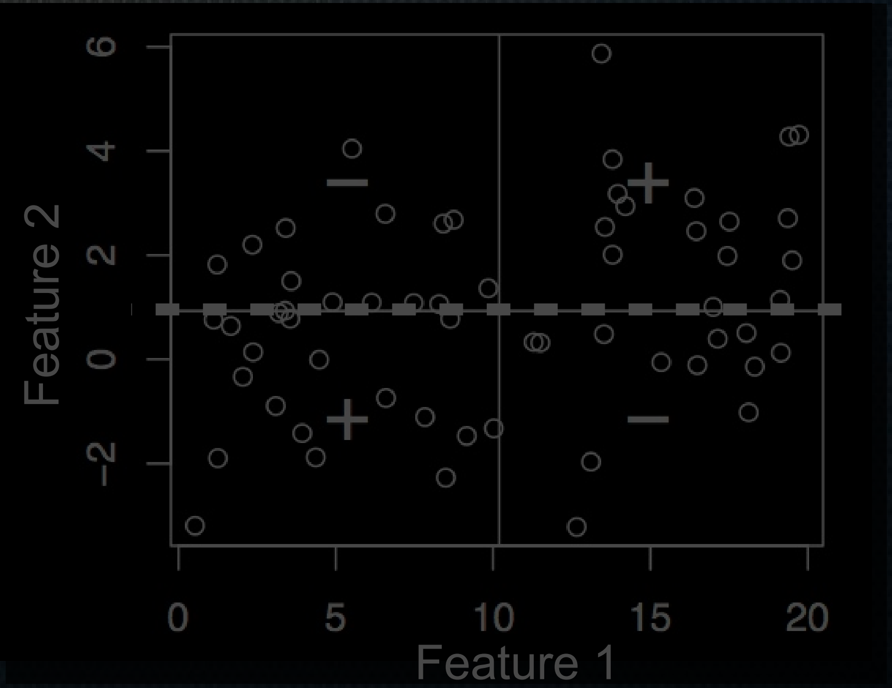
Here: covariance = 30.11





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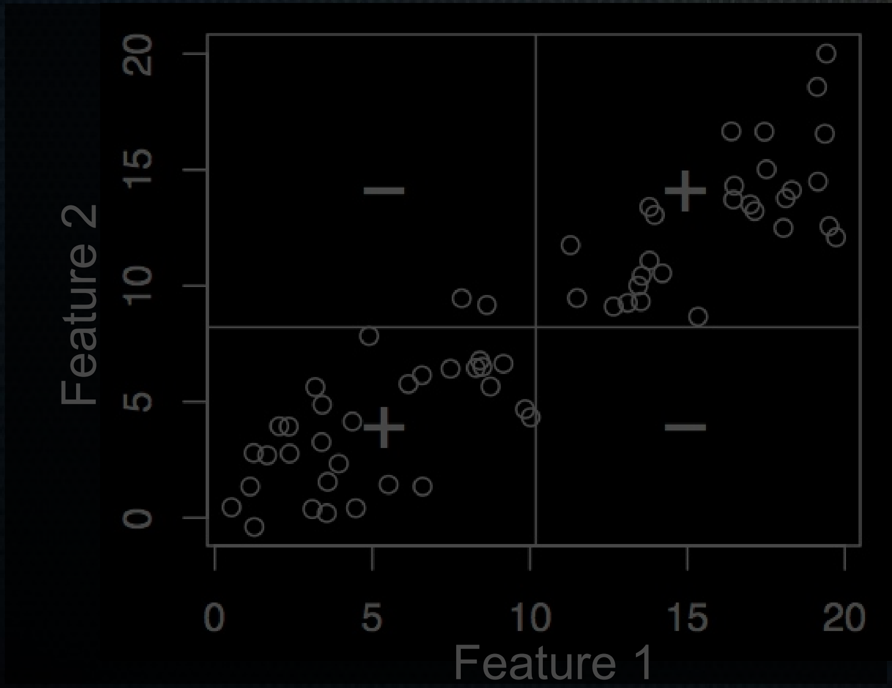
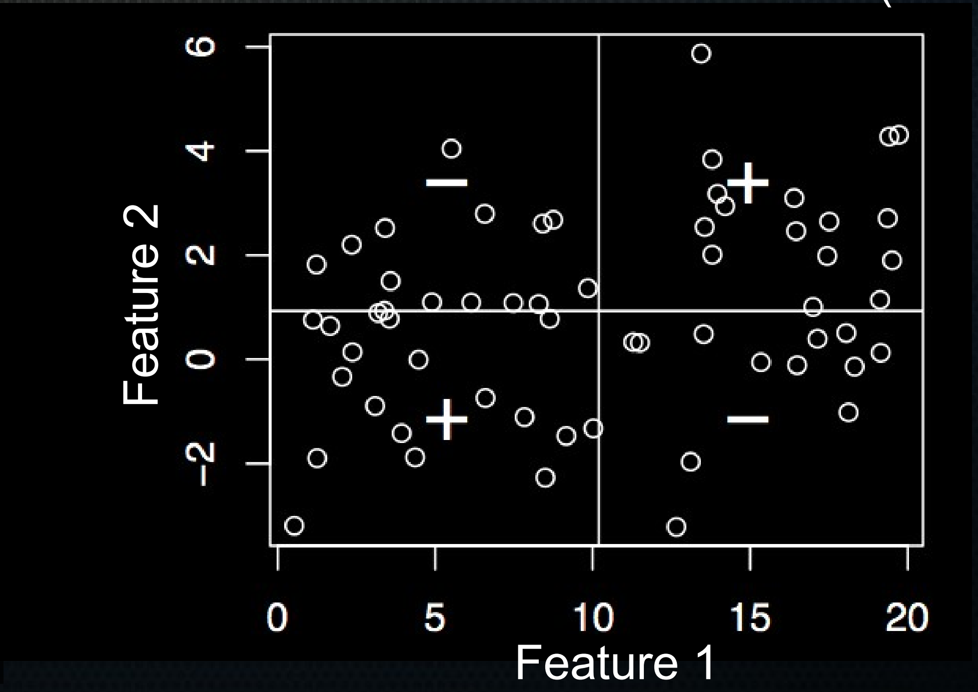


Here: almost no co-variance (3.02)



Covariance matrix

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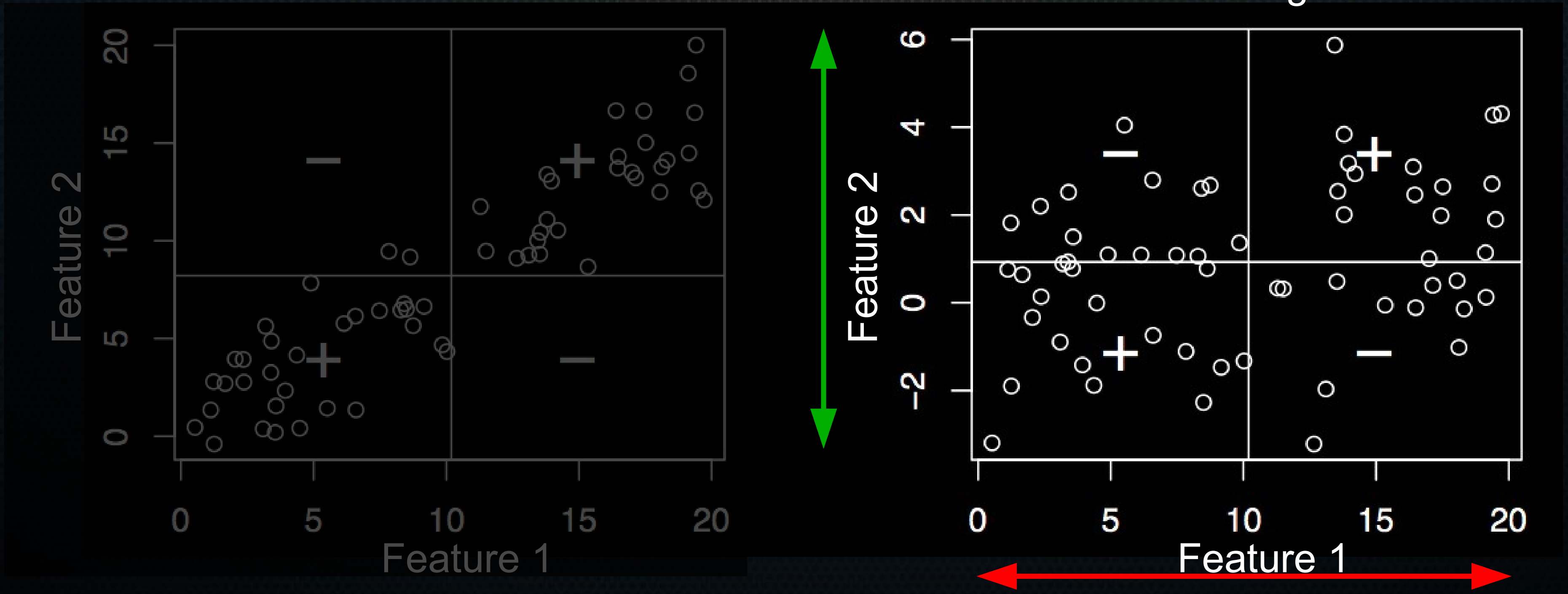
$$Cov(feat_1, feat_2) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{n=1}^{n}\left(\text{feat1} - \mu_{feat1}\right)\cdot\left(\text{feat2} - \mu_{feat2}\right)$$

Note: different feature ranges influence co-variance!



Covariance matrix

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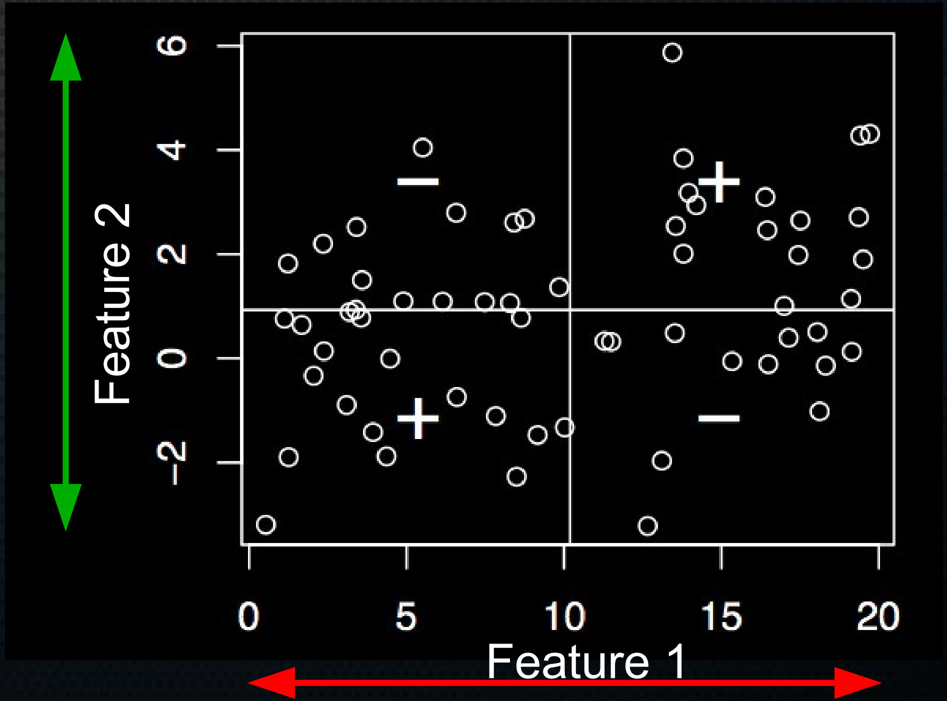
$$Correlation(feat_1, feat_2) = \frac{Cov(feat_1, feat_2)}{\sqrt{Var(feat_1)\cdot Var(feat_2)}}$$

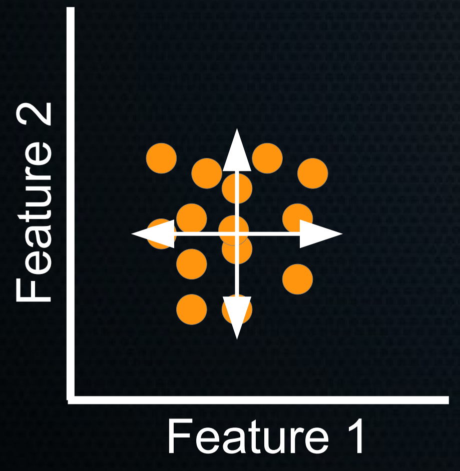
Standardise: well-known correlation coëfficient



Covariance matrix

- What about the matrix part?

$$Cov(feat_1, feat_2) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{n=1}^{n}(\text{feat1} - \mu_{feat\,1})\cdot(\text{feat2} - \mu_{feat\,2})$$



$$\begin{array}{c|cc} & \text{Feat 1} & \text{Feat 2} \\ \hline \text{Feat 1} & \sigma^2 & 0 \\ \text{Feat 2} & 0 & \sigma^2 \end{array}$$

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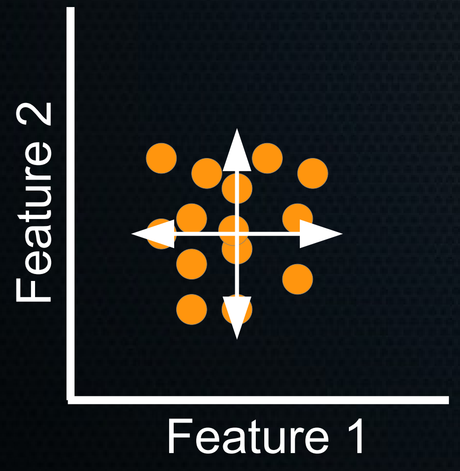

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{Feat 1} & \text{Feat 2} \\ \text{Feat 1} & \multicolumn{2}{c}{\multirow{2}{*}{$\begin{bmatrix} \boxed{\sigma^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \boxed{\sigma^2} \end{bmatrix}$}} \\ \text{Feat 2} & & \end{array}$$

Both features have the same variance
(co-variance with yourself = variance)

Covariance matrix

- What about the matrix part?

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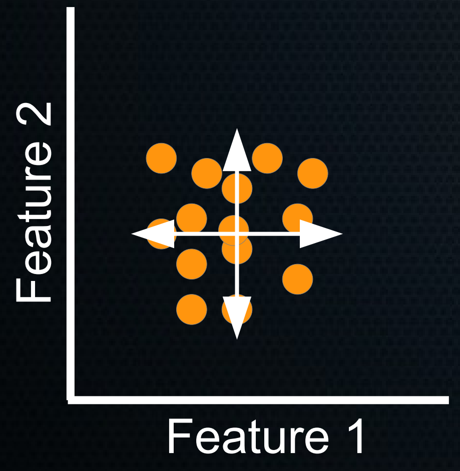

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{Feat 1} & \text{Feat 2} \\ \begin{array}{c}\text{Feat 1} \\ \text{Feat 2}\end{array} & \multicolumn{2}{c}{\begin{bmatrix} \sigma^2 & \boxed{0} \\ \boxed{0} & \sigma^2 \end{bmatrix}} \end{array}$$

Neither feature tells you something about the other (no co-variance)

Covariance matrix

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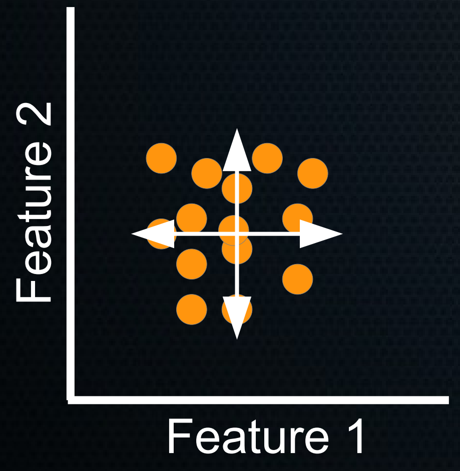

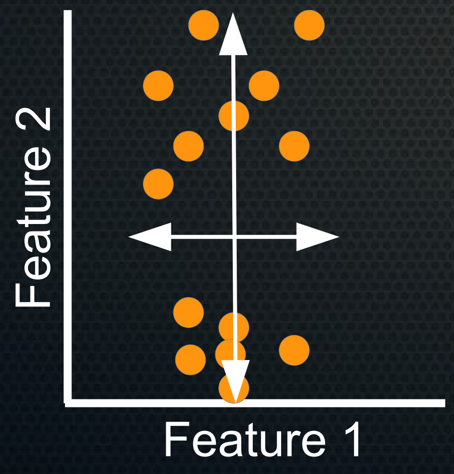

$$\begin{array}{c c} & \begin{array}{cc} \text{Feat 1} & \text{Feat 2} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{Feat 1} \\ \text{Feat 2} \end{array} & \begin{bmatrix} \sigma^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma^2 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

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Covariance matrix

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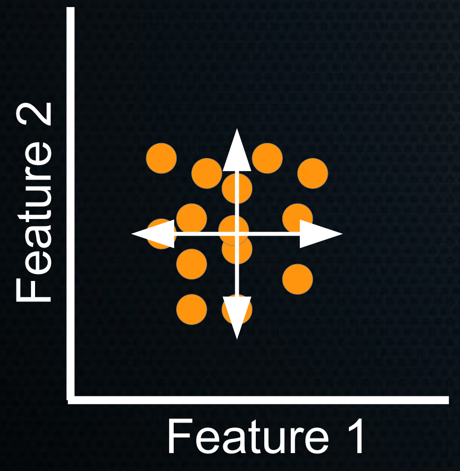

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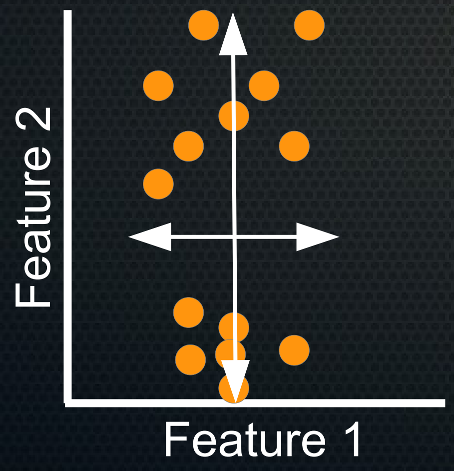


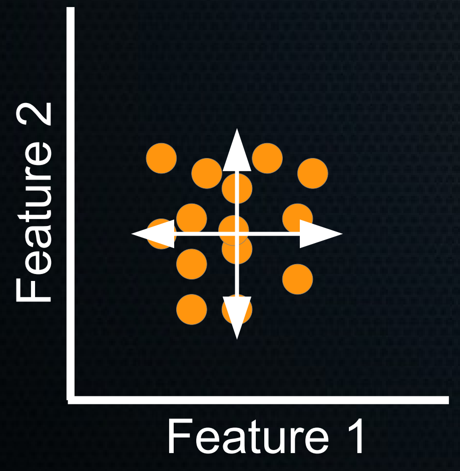
$$\begin{array}{c|cc} & \text{Feat 1} & \text{Feat 2} \\ \hline \text{Feat 1} & \boxed{\sigma_1^2} & 0 \\ \text{Feat 2} & 0 & \boxed{\sigma_2^2} \end{array}$$

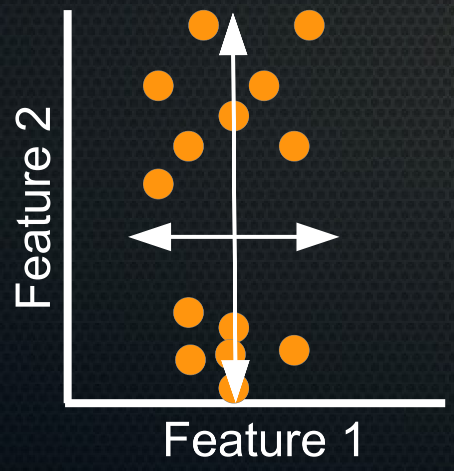
Different variances (Feature 2 more spread out)

Covariance matrix

- What about the matrix part?

$$Cov(feat_1, feat_2) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{n=1}^{n}(\mathrm{feat1} - \mu_{feat\,1})\cdot(\mathrm{feat2} - \mu_{feat\,2})$$





$$\begin{array}{cc} & \begin{array}{cc}\text{Feat 1} & \text{Feat 2}\end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c}\text{Feat 1} \\ \text{Feat 2}\end{array} & \begin{bmatrix} \sigma^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma^2 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

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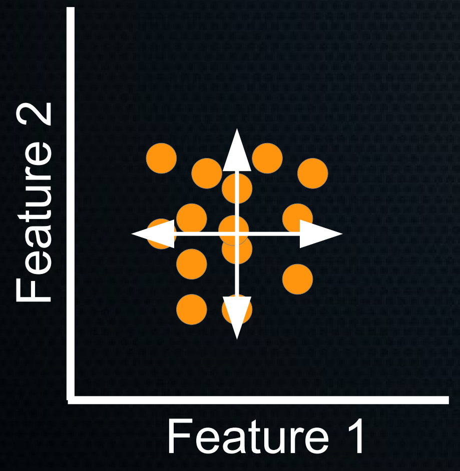
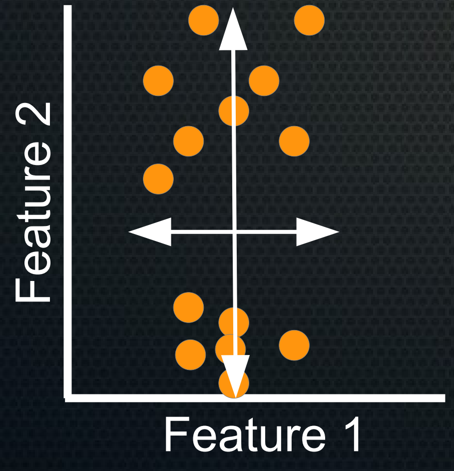
Still no co-variance (Feature 1 tells nothing about 2 and vice-versa)

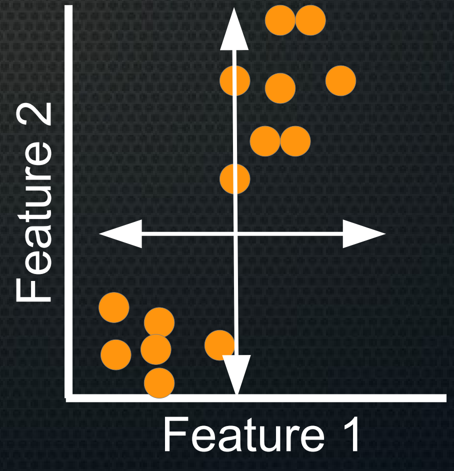
Covariance matrix

- What about the matrix part?

$$Cov(feat_1, feat_2) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{n=1}^{n}(\text{feat1} - \mu_{feat1}) \cdot (\text{feat2} - \mu_{feat2})$$







Full covariance matrix (positive correlation)

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} & \text{Feat 1} & \text{Feat 2} \\ \hline \text{Feat 1} & \sigma^2 & 0 \\ \text{Feat 2} & 0 & \sigma^2 \end{array}$$

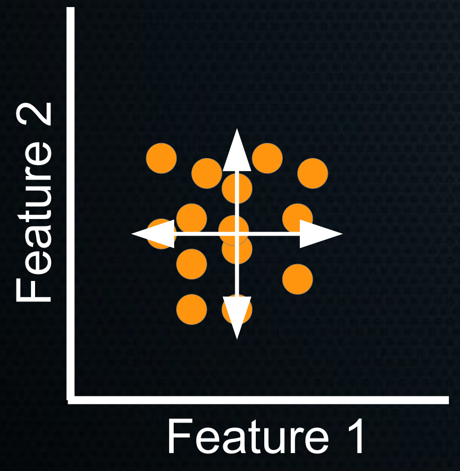
$$\begin{array}{c|cc} & \text{Feat 1} & \text{Feat 2} \\ \hline \text{Feat 1} & \sigma_1^2 & \boxed{0} \\ \text{Feat 2} & \boxed{0} & \sigma_2^2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} & \text{Feat 1} & \text{Feat 2} \\ \hline \text{Feat 1} & \sigma_1^2 & Cov(1,2) \\ \text{Feat 2} & Cov(2,1) & \sigma_2^2 \end{array}$$

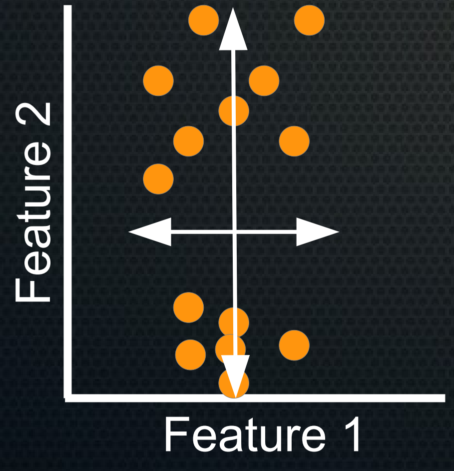
Covariance matrix

- What about the matrix part?

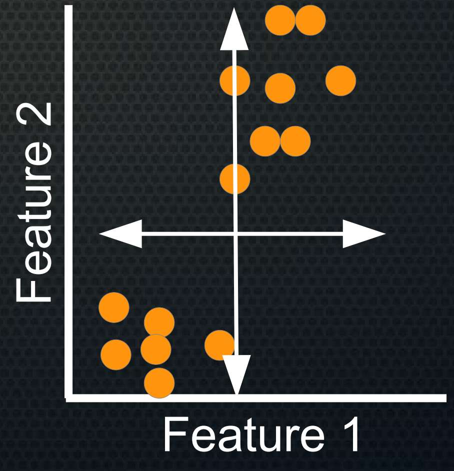
$$Cov(feat_1, feat_2) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{n=1}^{n}(\mathrm{feat1} - \mu_{feat\,1})\cdot(\mathrm{feat2} - \mu_{feat\,2})$$



$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{Feat 1} & \text{Feat 2} \\ \text{Feat 1} & \left[\begin{array}{c} \sigma^2 \\ 0 \end{array}\right. & \left.\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \sigma^2 \end{array}\right] \\ \text{Feat 2} & & \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{c|cc} & \text{Feat 1} & \text{Feat 2} \\ \hline \text{Feat 1} & \sigma_1^2 & 0 \\ \text{Feat 2} & 0 & \sigma_2^2 \end{array}$$



Full covariance matrix (positive correlation)

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} & \text{Feat 1} & \text{Feat 2} \\ \hline \text{Feat 1} & \sigma_1^2 & \boxed{Cov(1,2)} \\ \text{Feat 2} & \boxed{Cov(2,1)} & \sigma_2^2 \end{array}$$

These are the same thing (symmetric matrix)

Covariance matrix

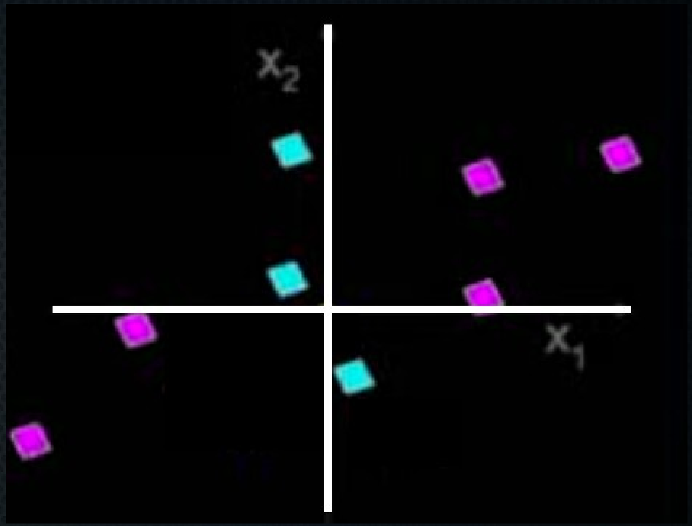
- Symmetric matrix that contains information on linear relationships between features (including on the spread of each individual feature (diagonal elements))

Covariance matrix

- Symmetric matrix that contains information on linear relationships between features (including on the spread of each individual feature (diagonal elements))
- So what can we do with it?

Start of PCA: apply the covariance matrix

- Take your n-dimensional (here 2D) data set and center each feature (set its mean to 0)

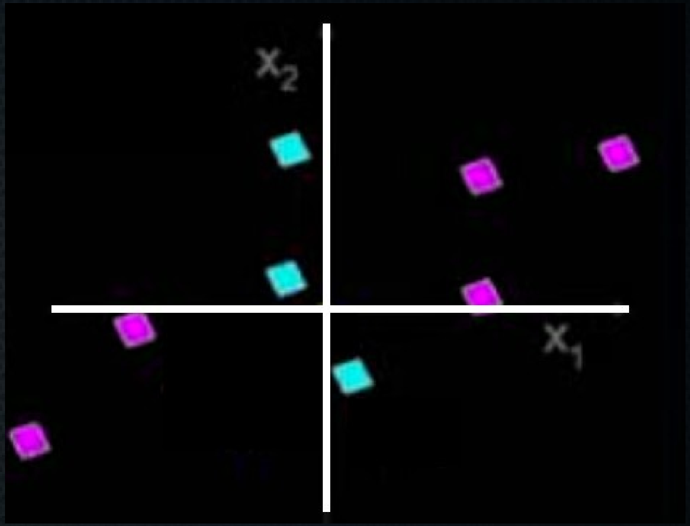


Start of PCA: apply the covariance matrix

- Take your n-dimensional (here 2D) data set and center each feature (set its mean to 0)
- Covariance matrix of this sample data:

$$\begin{array}{c c} & \begin{array}{cc} x1 & x2 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} x1 \\ x2 \end{array} & \begin{bmatrix} 2.0 & 0.8 \\ 0.8 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$Cov(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{n=1}^{n} \mathrm{feat1} \cdot \mathrm{feat2}$$



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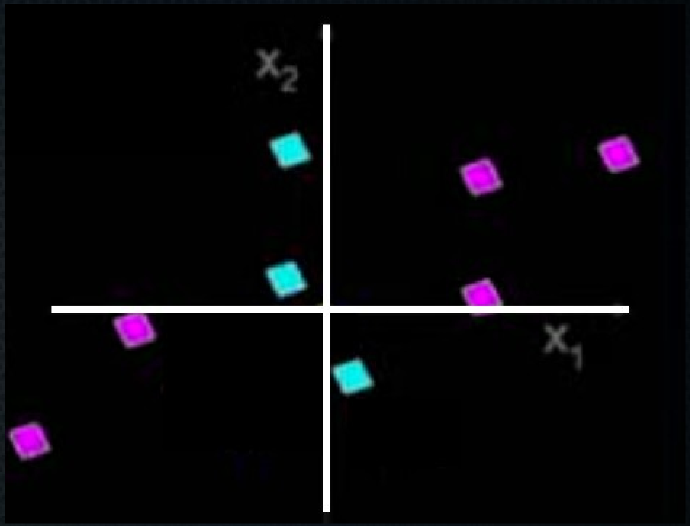

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} & x1 & x2 \\ \hline x1 & \multicolumn{2}{c}{\multirow{2}{*}{$\begin{bmatrix} 2.0 & 0.8 \\ 0.8 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix}$}} \\ x2 & & \end{array}$$

$$Cov(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{n=1}^{n} \boxed{\text{feat1} \cdot \text{feat2}}$$

Mean already zero: can leave it out of the formula

$$Cov(feat_1, feat_2) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{n=1}^{n} (\text{feat1} - \mu_{feat1}) \cdot (\text{feat2} - \mu_{feat2})$$

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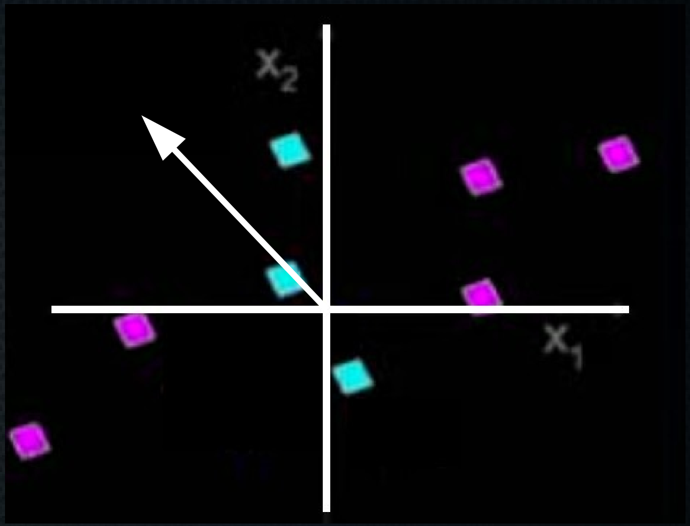
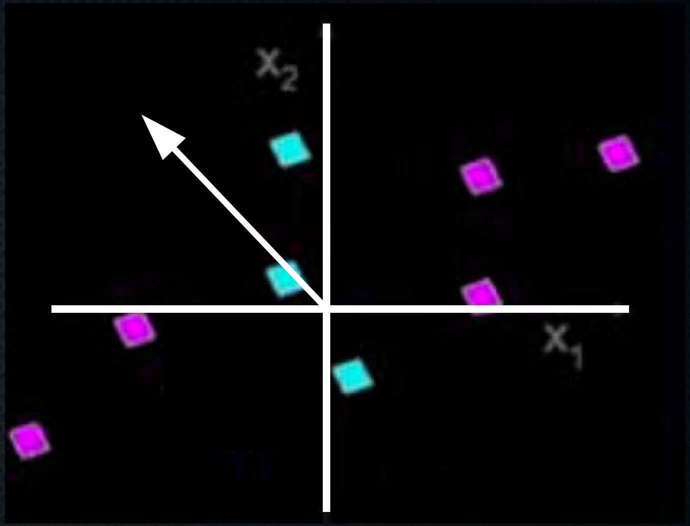


- Pick any vector (data point) in the image and multiply it with the covariance matrix. Here pick $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Start of PCA: apply the covariance matrix

- Take your n-dimensional (here 2D) data set and center each feature (set its mean to 0)

$$\begin{array}{c c} & \begin{array}{cc} x1 & x2 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} x1 \\ x2 \end{array} & \begin{bmatrix} 2.0 & 0.8 \\ 0.8 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} . \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



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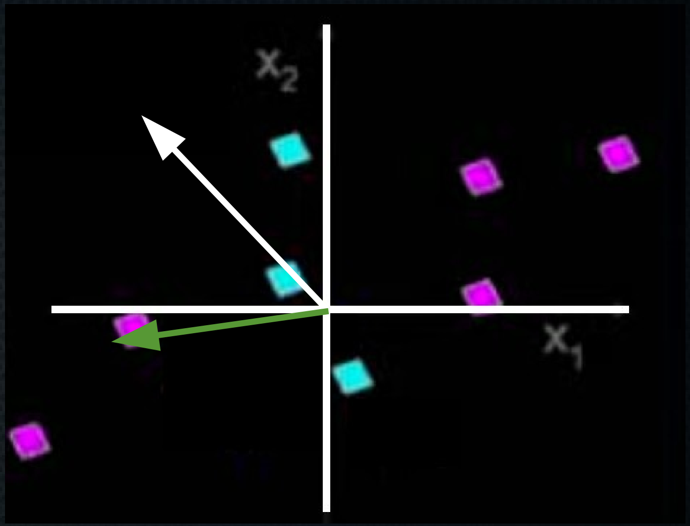
$$\begin{array}{rc} & \begin{array}{cc} \text{x1} & \text{x2} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{r} \text{x1} \\ \text{x2} \end{array} & \begin{bmatrix} 2.0 & 0.8 \\ 0.8 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.0 \cdot 1 + 0.8 \cdot -1 \\ 0.8 \cdot -1 + 0.6 \cdot 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1.2 \\ -0.2 \end{bmatrix}$$



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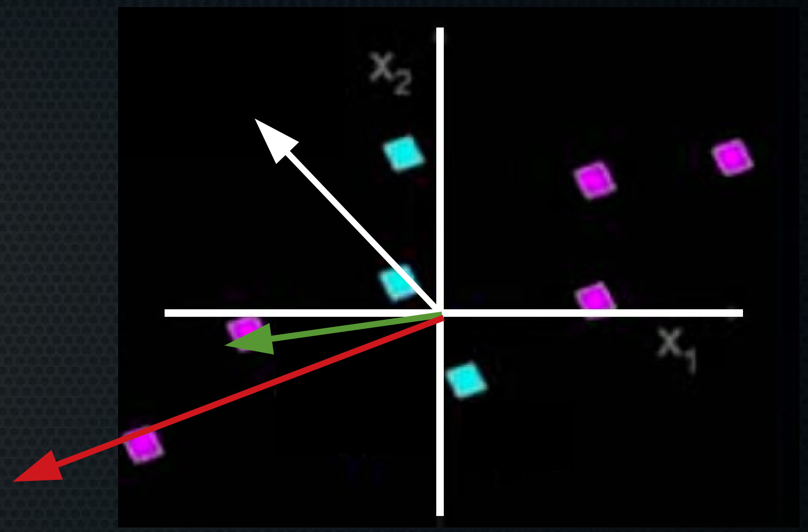

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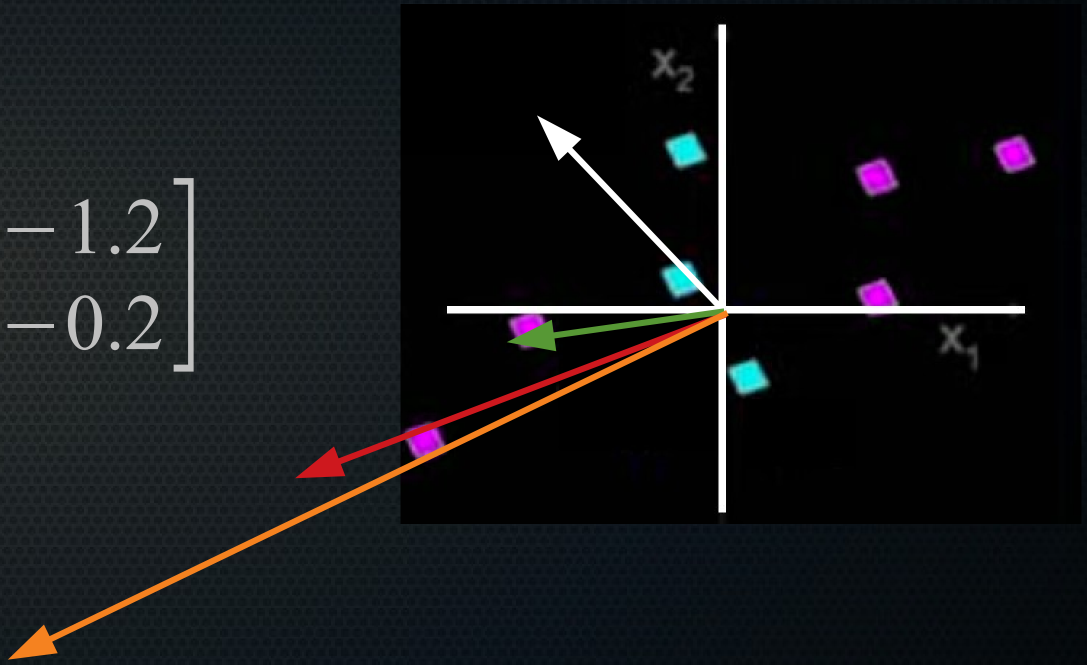
- Do that again

$$\begin{array}{cc} & \begin{array}{cc} x1 & x2 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} x1 \\ x2 \end{array} & \begin{bmatrix} 2.0 & 0.8 \\ 0.8 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1.2 \\ -0.2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2.5 \\ -1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Start of PCA: apply the covariance matrix

- Take your n-dimensional (here 2D) data set and center each feature (set its mean to 0)

$$\begin{array}{cc} & \begin{array}{cc} x1 & x2 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} x1 \\ x2 \end{array} & \begin{bmatrix} 2.0 & 0.8 \\ 0.8 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.0 \cdot 1 + 0.8 \cdot -1 \\ 0.8 \cdot -1 + 0.6 \cdot 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1.2 \\ -0.2 \end{bmatrix}$$

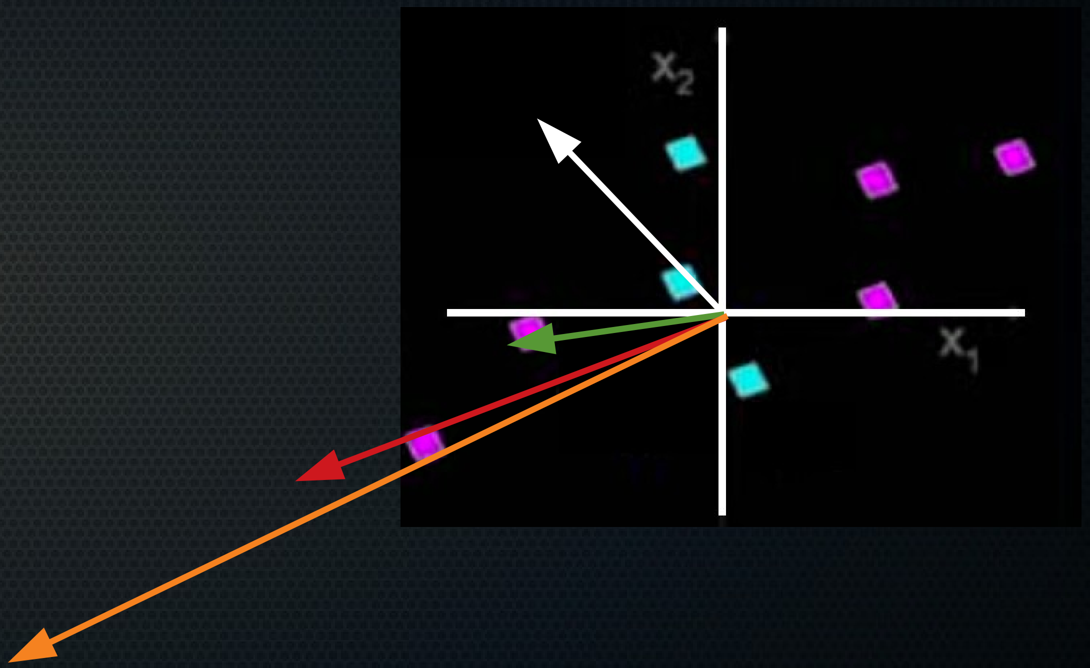


- Do that again, and again:

$$\begin{array}{cc} & \begin{array}{cc} x1 & x2 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} x1 \\ x2 \end{array} & \begin{bmatrix} 2.0 & 0.8 \\ 0.8 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -2.5 \\ -1.0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -6.0 \\ -2.7 \end{bmatrix}$$

Start of PCA: apply the covariance matrix

- Take your n-dimensional (here 2D) data set and center each feature (set its mean to 0)
- You tell me: what‘s happening?



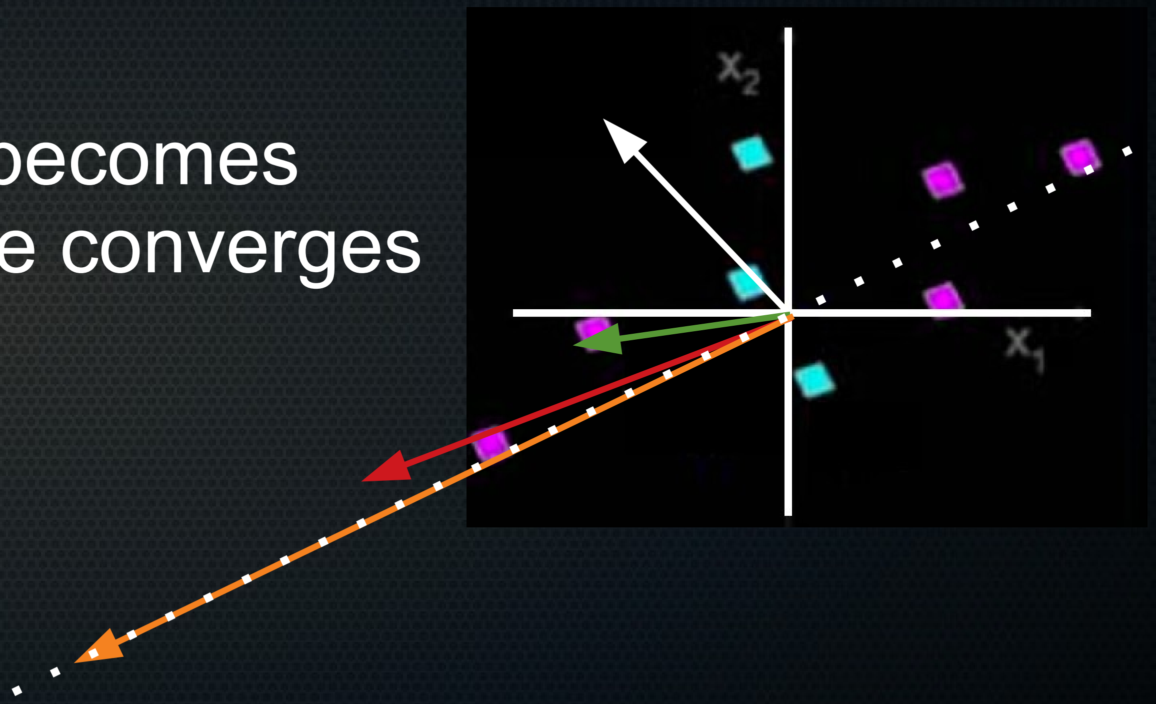
Start of PCA: apply the covariance matrix

- Take your n-dimensional (here 2D) data set and center each feature (set its mean to 0)
- You tell me: what‘s happening?
- This random vector is turning to the axis that holds the largest variance!

Start of PCA: apply the covariance matrix

- Take your n-dimensional (here 2D) data set and center each feature (set its mean to 0)
- If you do this even more: vector becomes too large to draw, but slope of line converges

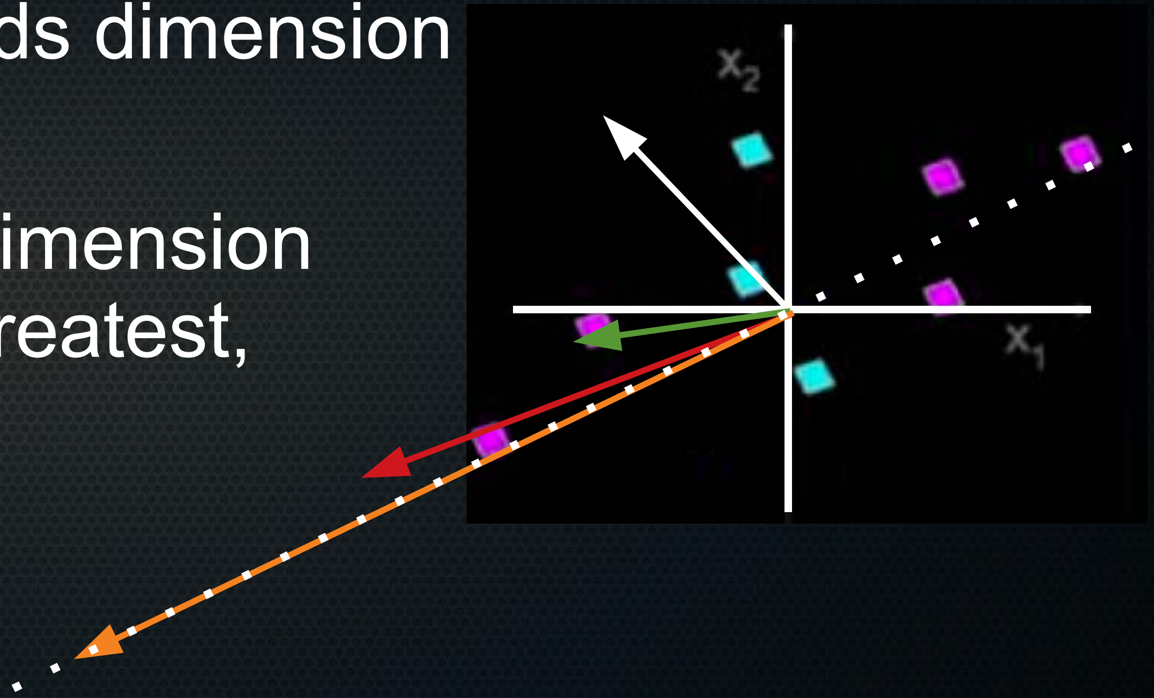
$$\begin{bmatrix}-6.0\\-2.7\end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix}-14.1\\-6.4\end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix}-33.3\\-15.1\end{bmatrix}$$



$$\frac{-2.7}{-6} = 0.45 \rightarrow \frac{-6.4}{-14.1} = 0.454 \rightarrow \frac{-15.1}{-33.3} = 0.454$$

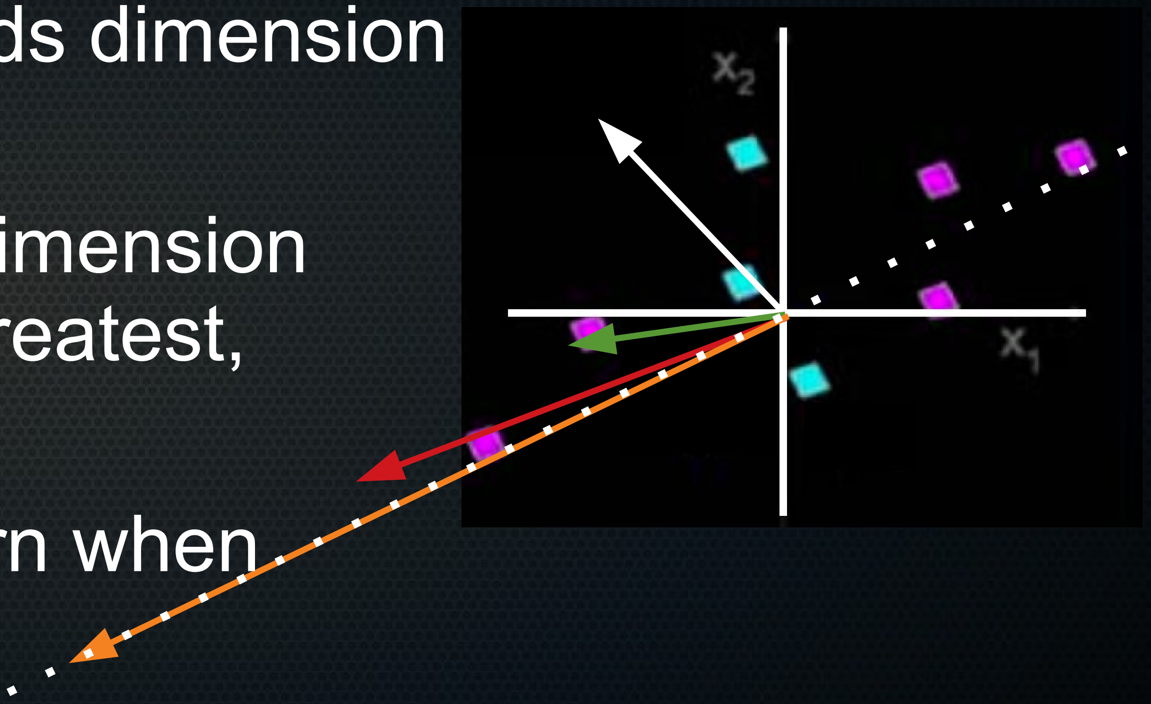
Start of PCA: apply the covariance matrix

- So: taking a random vector, multiplying with covariance matrix → turns towards dimension of greatest variance
- Exactly what we want for PCA: dimension of greatest variance (then next greatest, next greatest, etc.).



Start of PCA: apply the covariance matrix

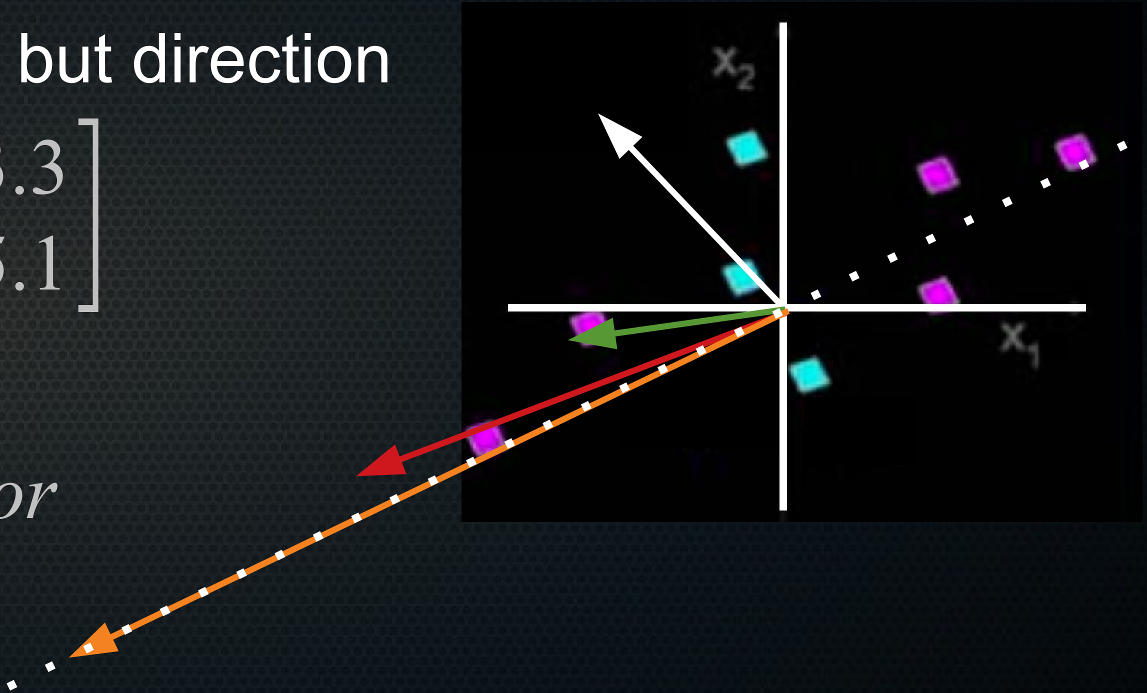
- So: taking a random vector, multiplying with covariance matrix → turns towards dimension of greatest variance
- Exactly what we want for PCA: dimension of greatest variance (then next greatest, next greatest, etc.).
- Can we find vectors that don‘t turn when multiplied with the covariance matrix?



Start of PCA: apply the covariance matrix

- Vectors that don‘t change direction with covariance matrix:
  - Size of the vector keeps changing, but direction doesn‘t $\begin{bmatrix}-6.0\\-2.7\end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix}-14.1\\-6.4\end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix}-33.3\\-15.1\end{bmatrix}$
  - Looking for vectors that satisfy:

$$CovMatrix * vector = scalar * vector$$



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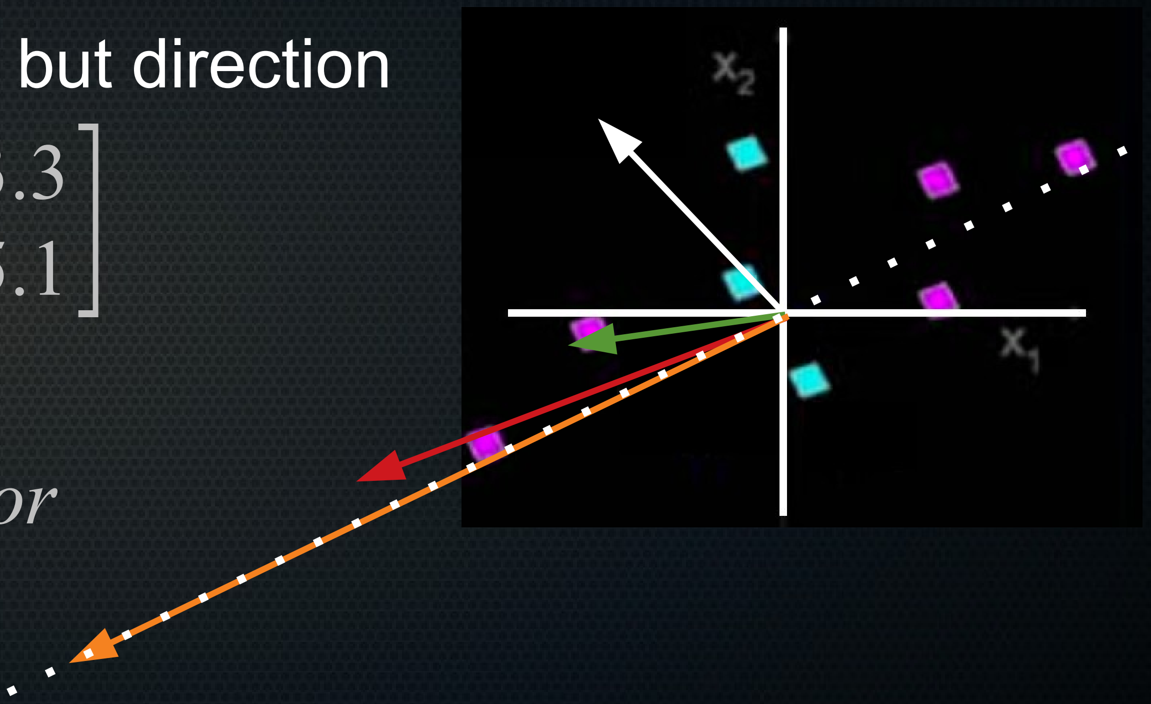


$$CovMatrix * vector = scalar * vector$$

$$\sum * e = \lambda * e$$

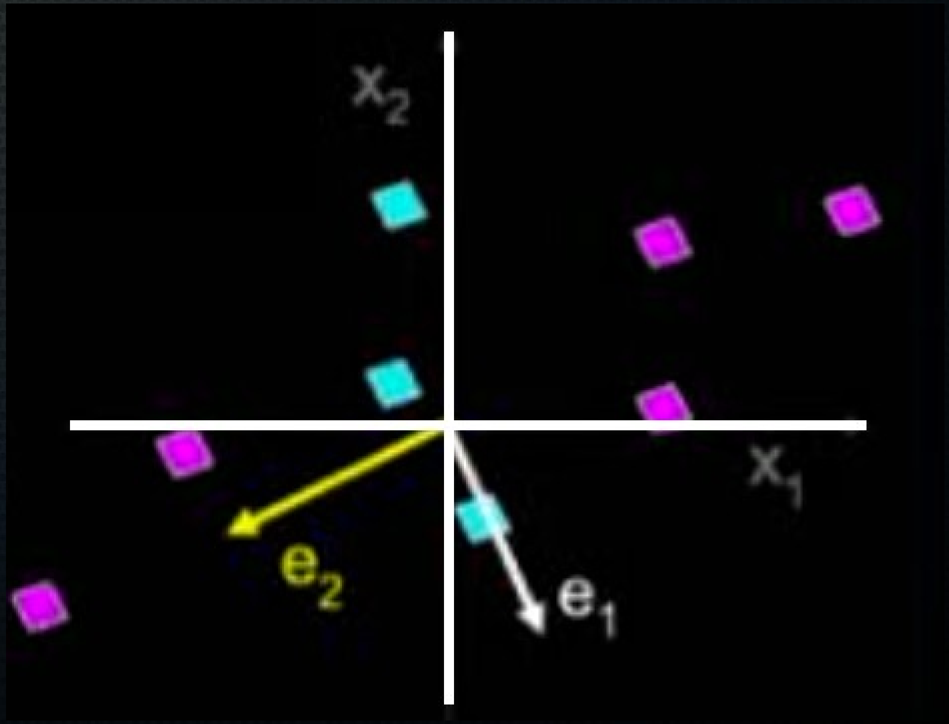
$$\begin{array}{c c} & \begin{array}{cc} x1 & x2 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} x1 \\ x2 \end{array} & \begin{bmatrix} 2.0 & 0.8 \\ 0.8 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

→ No rotation, only elongation (or shortening)

Start of PCA: eigenvectors and eigenvalues

- This concept has a name:
  - A vector that doesn‘t rotate when multiplied by a matrix is an *eigenvector* of that matrix. The factor by which it is elongated or shrunk is called the corresponding *eigenvalue*.

$A * e = \lambda * e$



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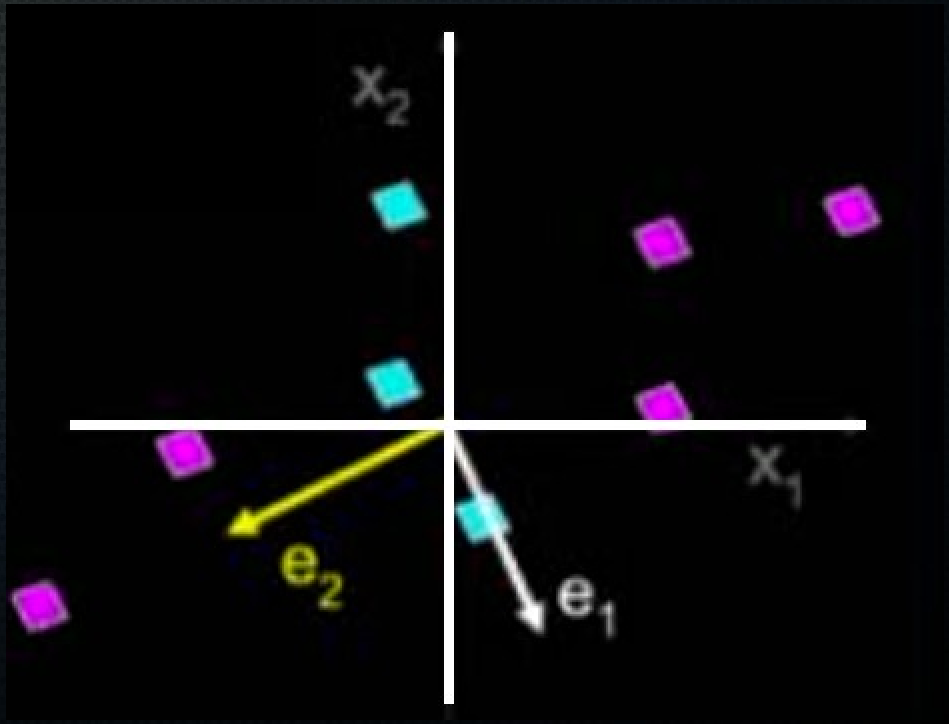
    $A*e=\lambda*e$
  - Principal components of PCA:
    n eigenvectors with highest eigenvalues
    =
    n orthogonal axes on which to
    project the data and retain most structure
    in the data!



Start of PCA: determinant

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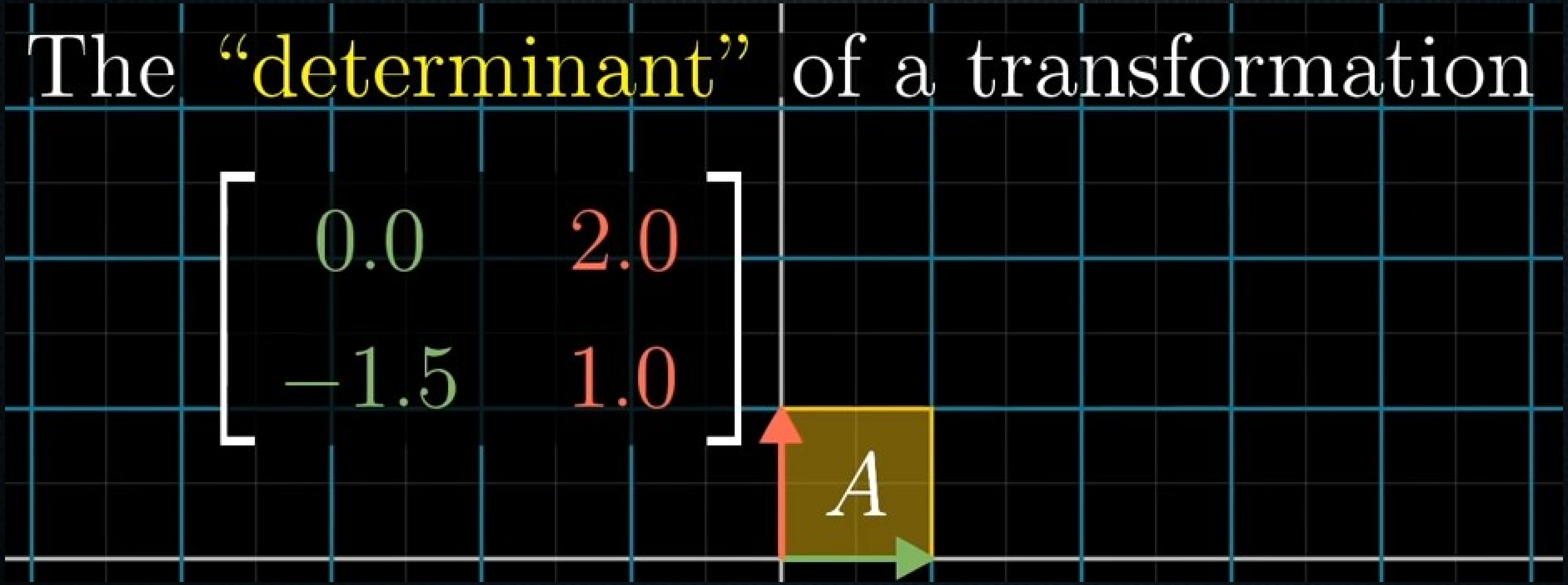

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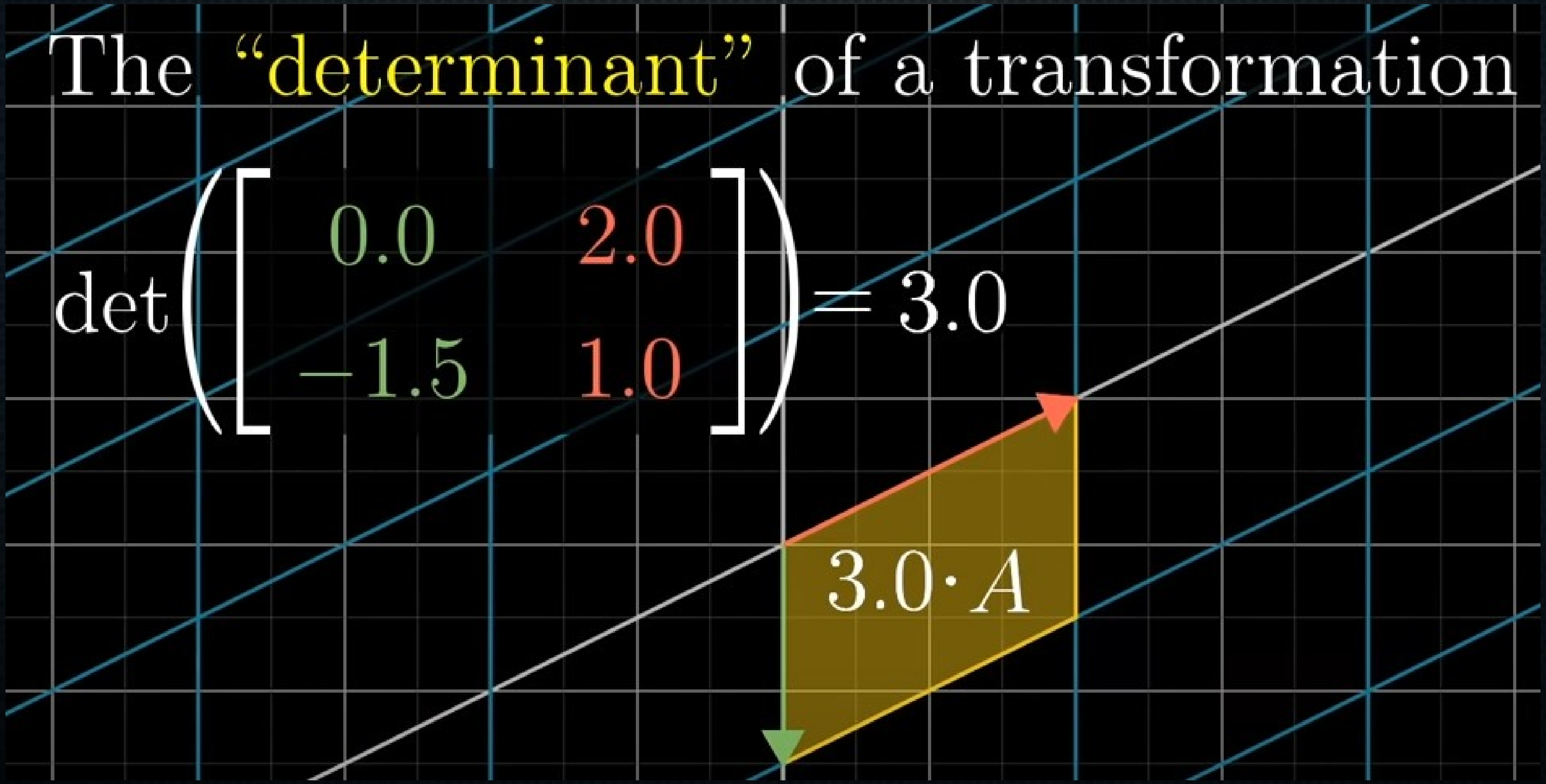

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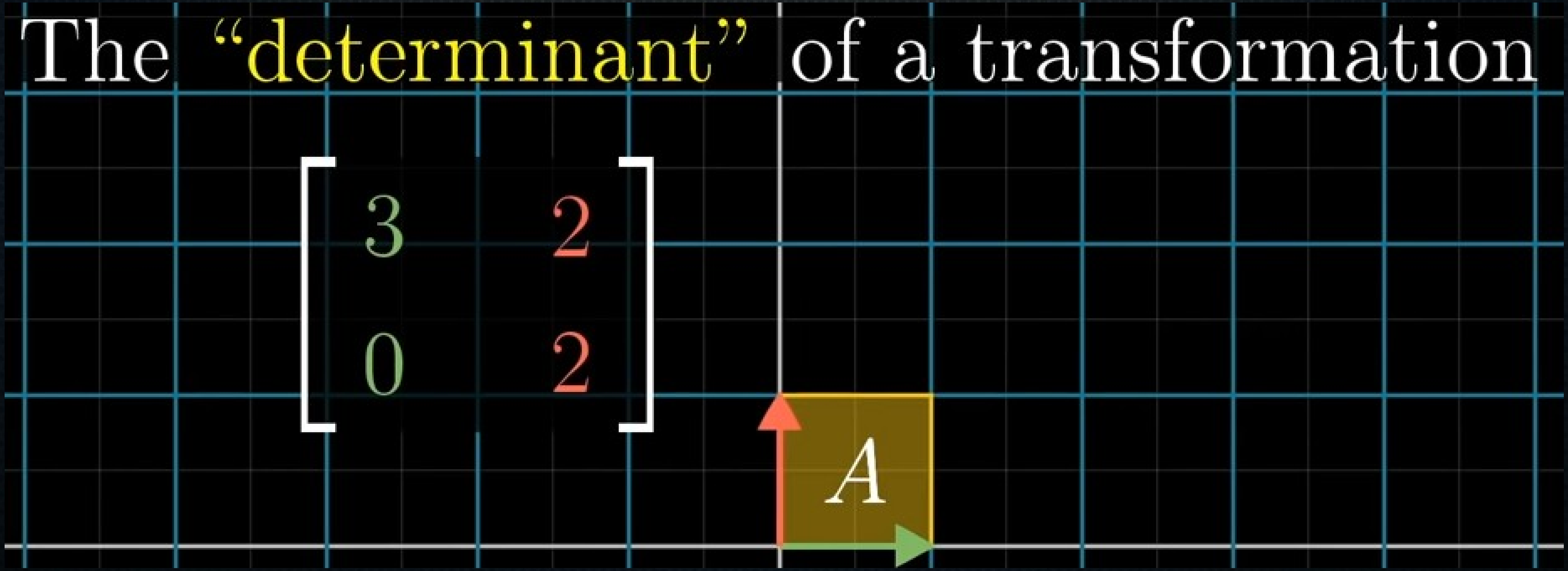

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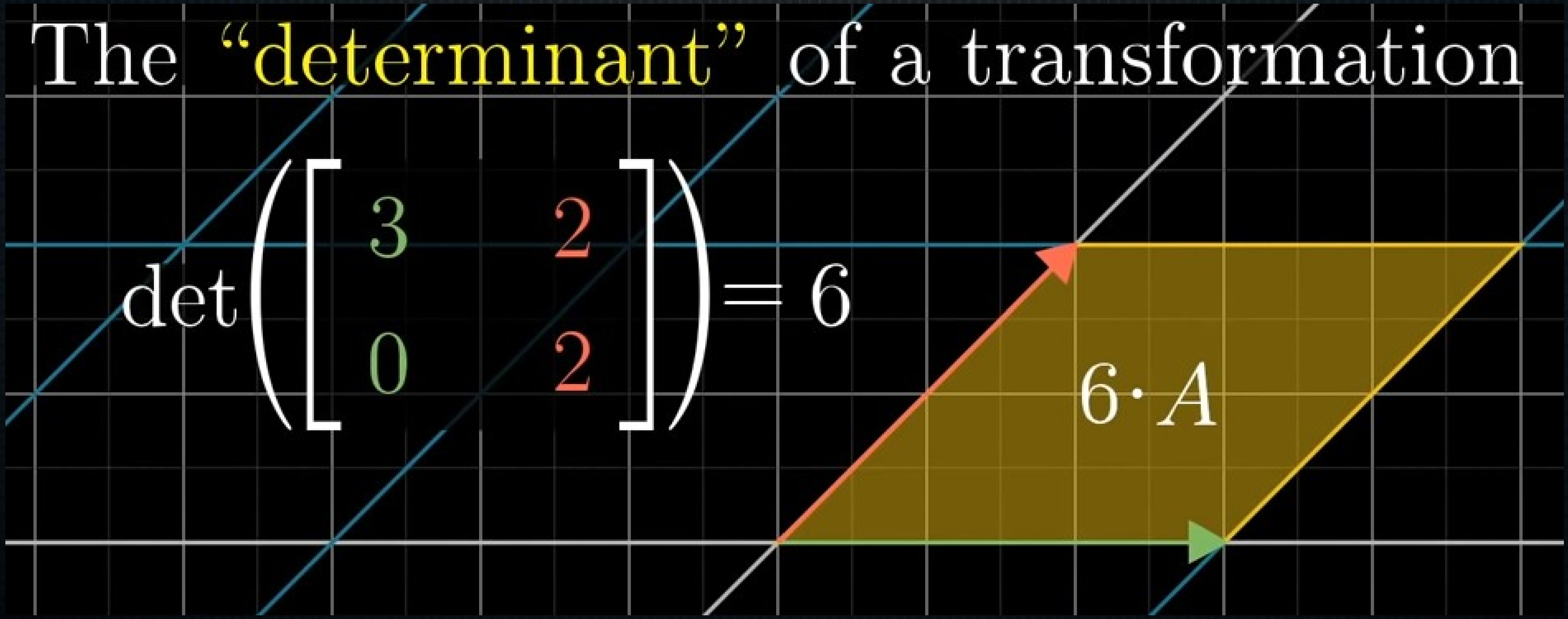

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- So: matrices transform (rotate/squish) linear space. The determinant tells us how much the area enclosed by the basis vectors [0 ; 1] and [1; 0] changes.

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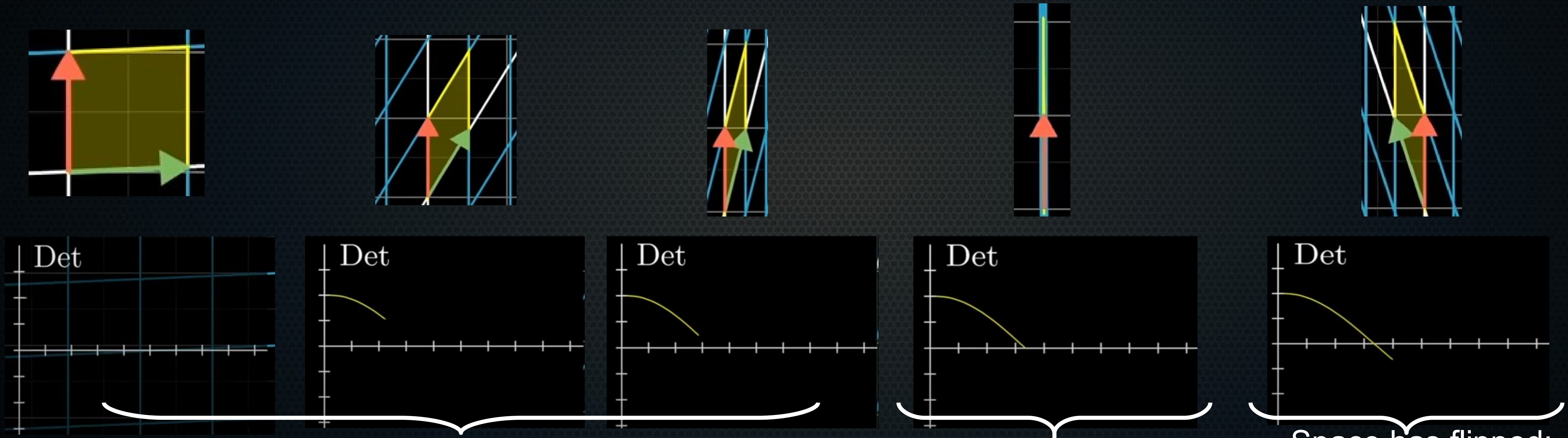
- So: matrices transform (rotate/squish) linear space. The determinant tells us how much the area enclosed by the basis vectors [0 ; 1] and [1; 0] changes.
- Caveat: determinant can be negative. How can area change negatively?

Start of PCA: determinant

- Negative determinant



Multiply by matrices that squish space more and more

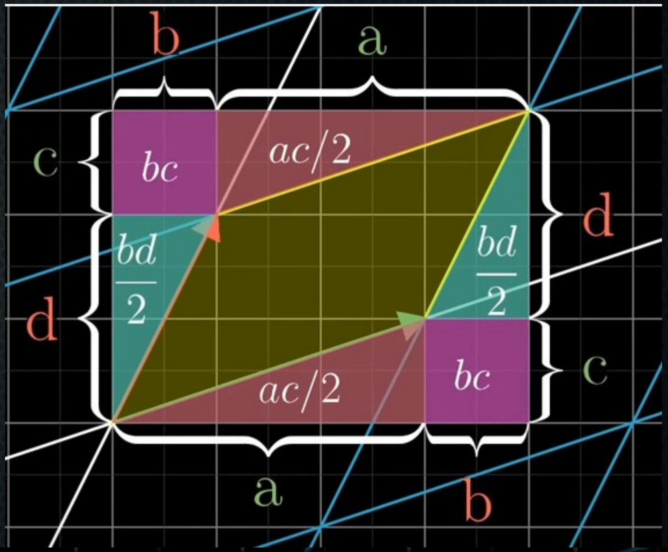
Multiply with a matrix whose determinant is 0: squishes all of 2D space onto a 1D line

Space has flipped: negative determinant (see orientation of green and red vector)

Start of PCA: determinant

- Now, with a feel for the determinant, its calculation:

$$\det\left(\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}\right) = ad - bc$$



- As for *why* that's the calculation:
  watch 3Blue1Brown's video and see:

$$\det\left(\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}\right) = (a+b)(c+d) - ac - bd - 2bc = ad - bc$$

Start of PCA: Identity matrix

- Now for the final piece of the linear algebra puzzle to get PCA to work, the identity matrix:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2.0 & 0.8 \\ 0.8 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{Identity matrix}} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2.0 & 0.8 \\ 0.8 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.0 & 0.8 \\ 0.8 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Start of PCA: calculating eigenvectors and eigenvalues

- Wanted to use:

  $A \cdot v = \lambda \cdot v \longrightarrow$ find v and lambda that make this true

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- Left-hand side matrix-vector multiplication. Right-hand side scalar-vector multiplication. Use identity matrix to make it the same:

  $A \cdot v = (\lambda \cdot I) \cdot v$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda \cdot 1 \\ \lambda \cdot 2 \\ \lambda \cdot 3 \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \cdot v$$

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- Rewrite:

  $A \cdot v - \lambda \cdot I \cdot v = 0 \rightarrow (A - \lambda I) \cdot v = 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3-\lambda & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 5-\lambda & 9 \\ 2 & 6 & 5-\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

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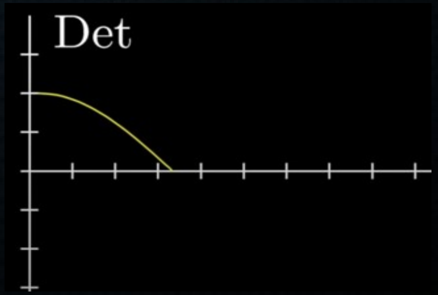
- Rewrite:

  $A \cdot v - \lambda \cdot I \cdot v = 0 \rightarrow (A - \lambda I) \cdot v = 0$
- Only way this can be true (if v != 0): $det(A - \lambda I) = 0$



Start of PCA: calculating eigenvectors and eigenvalues

- Finding eigenvalues (lambda‘s):

$$det(A-\lambda I)=0$$

$$A=\begin{bmatrix}3 & 1\\0 & 2\end{bmatrix} \qquad det\left(\begin{bmatrix}3-\lambda & 1\\0 & 2-\lambda\end{bmatrix}\right)=0$$

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$$\det\left(\begin{bmatrix}a & b\\ c & d\end{bmatrix}\right)=ad-bc$$

$$(3-\lambda)\cdot(2-\lambda)-1\cdot 0=0$$

$$\lambda=3 \vee \lambda=2$$

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$$\lambda=3\vee\lambda=2$$

- Which eigenvectors correspond to these eigenvalues?

Start of PCA: calculating eigenvectors and eigenvalues

- Finding eigenvectors (v‘s):

$$(A-\lambda I)*v=0 \qquad (3-\lambda)\cdot(2-\lambda)-1\cdot 0=0$$

$$\lambda=3 \vee \lambda=2$$

Start of PCA: calculating eigenvectors and eigenvalues

- Finding eigenvectors (v's):

$$(A - \boxed{\lambda} I) * v = 0$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{c}(3-\lambda)\cdot(2-\lambda)-1\cdot 0=0\\ \lambda=3 \vee \lambda=2\end{array}}$$

Know lambda's now

Start of PCA: calculating eigenvectors and eigenvalues

- Finding eigenvectors (v‘s):

$$(A-\lambda I)*v=0 \qquad (3-\lambda)\cdot(2-\lambda)-1\cdot 0=0$$

$$\boxed{\lambda=3}\vee\lambda=2$$

$$A=\begin{bmatrix}3 & 1\\ 0 & 2\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}3-\boxed{3} & 1\\ 0 & 2-\boxed{3}\end{bmatrix}\cdot\begin{bmatrix}x\\ y\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}0\\ 0\end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow$$

Which vector [x; y] shows this behaviour?

$$\begin{bmatrix}0 & 1\\ 0 & -1\end{bmatrix}\cdot\begin{bmatrix}x\\ y\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}0\\ 0\end{bmatrix}\rightarrow \left.\begin{array}{c}0\cdot x+1\cdot y=0\\ 0\cdot x+-1\cdot y=0\end{array}\right\}$$

Start of PCA: calculating eigenvectors and eigenvalues

- Finding eigenvectors (v‘s):

$$(A-\lambda I)*v=0$$

$$(3-\lambda)\cdot(2-\lambda)-1\cdot 0=0$$

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$$\begin{bmatrix}3-\boxed{3} & 1\\ 0 & 2-\boxed{3}\end{bmatrix}\cdot\begin{bmatrix}x\\ y\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}0\\ 0\end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow$$

Which vector [x; y] shows this behaviour?

$$\begin{bmatrix}0 & 1\\ 0 & -1\end{bmatrix}\cdot\begin{bmatrix}x\\ y\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}0\\ 0\end{bmatrix}\rightarrow \left.\begin{matrix}0\cdot x+1\cdot y=0\\ 0\cdot x+-1\cdot y=0\end{matrix}\right\}$$

$x \rightarrow$ any number
$y \rightarrow 0$

$$\boxed{\begin{bmatrix}1\\ 0\end{bmatrix}}\quad\begin{bmatrix}55\\ 0\end{bmatrix}\quad\begin{bmatrix}3.14\\ 0\end{bmatrix}$$

Start of PCA: calculating eigenvectors and eigenvalues

- Finding eigenvectors (v‘s):

$$(A-\lambda I)*v=0 \qquad (3-\lambda)\cdot(2-\lambda)-1\cdot 0=0$$

$$\lambda=3 \vee \boxed{\lambda=2}$$

$$A=\begin{bmatrix}3 & 1\\ 0 & 2\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}3-\boxed{2} & 1\\ 0 & 2-\boxed{2}\end{bmatrix}\cdot\begin{bmatrix}x\\ y\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}0\\ 0\end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow$$

Which vector [x; y] shows this behaviour?

$$\begin{bmatrix}1 & 1\\ 0 & 0\end{bmatrix}\cdot\begin{bmatrix}x\\ y\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}0\\ 0\end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \left.\begin{matrix}1\cdot x+1\cdot y=0\\ 0\cdot x+0\cdot y=0\end{matrix}\right\} x=-y$$

$$\boxed{\begin{bmatrix}-1\\ 1\end{bmatrix}}$$

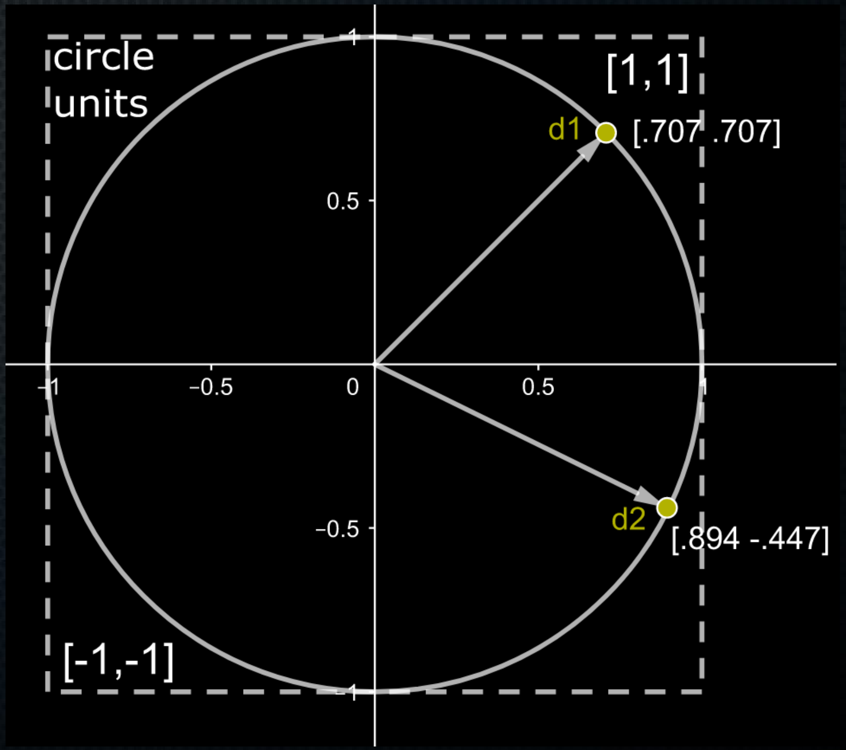
Start of PCA: calculating eigenvectors and eigenvalues

- Finding eigenvectors (v's):

$$(A-\lambda I)*v=0 \qquad (3-\lambda)\cdot(2-\lambda)-1\cdot 0=0$$

$$A=\begin{bmatrix}3 & 1\\ 0 & 2\end{bmatrix} \qquad \lambda=3 \vee \lambda=2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}1\\0\end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix}-1\\1\end{bmatrix}$$



Detail: want vectors of unit length. You can otherwise choose any scalar multiplication of ‚the' eigenvector as the eigenvector.

$$A*v=\lambda*v$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}-1\\1\end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix}-5\\5\end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix}-33.33\\33.33\end{bmatrix}$$

Start of PCA: calculating eigenvectors and eigenvalues

- Finding eigenvectors (v's):

$$(A-\lambda I)*v=0 \qquad (3-\lambda)\cdot(2-\lambda)-1\cdot 0=0$$

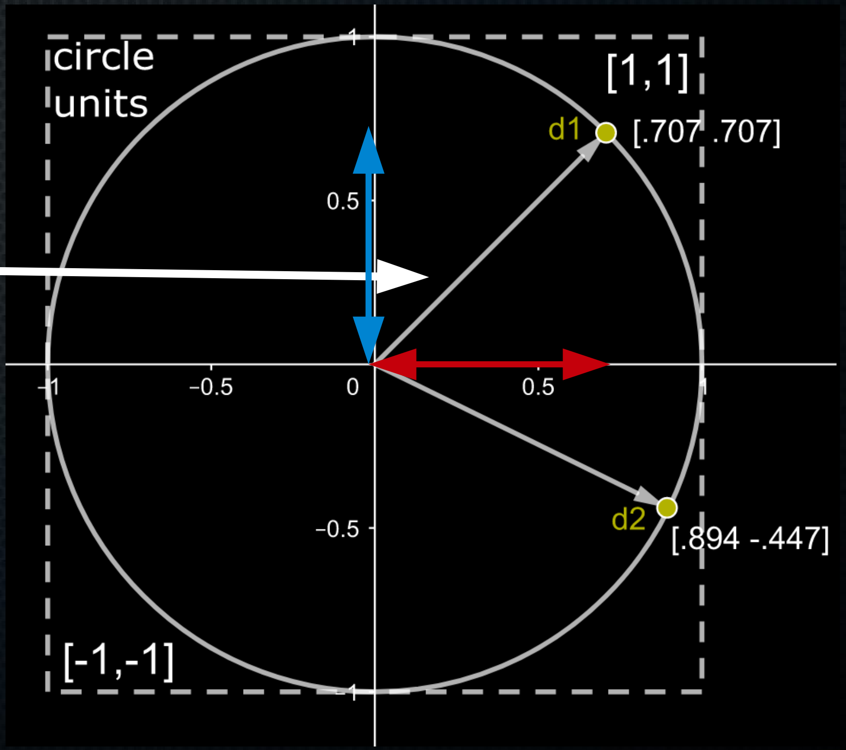
$$A=\begin{bmatrix}3 & 1\\ 0 & 2\end{bmatrix} \qquad \lambda=3 \vee \lambda=2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}1\\0\end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix}-1\\1\end{bmatrix}$$

Detail: want unit length

Length of this vector =
total distance from origin

$$\sqrt{(0.707^2+0.707^2)}=1$$



Start of PCA: calculating eigenvectors and eigenvalues

- Finding eigenvectors (v's):

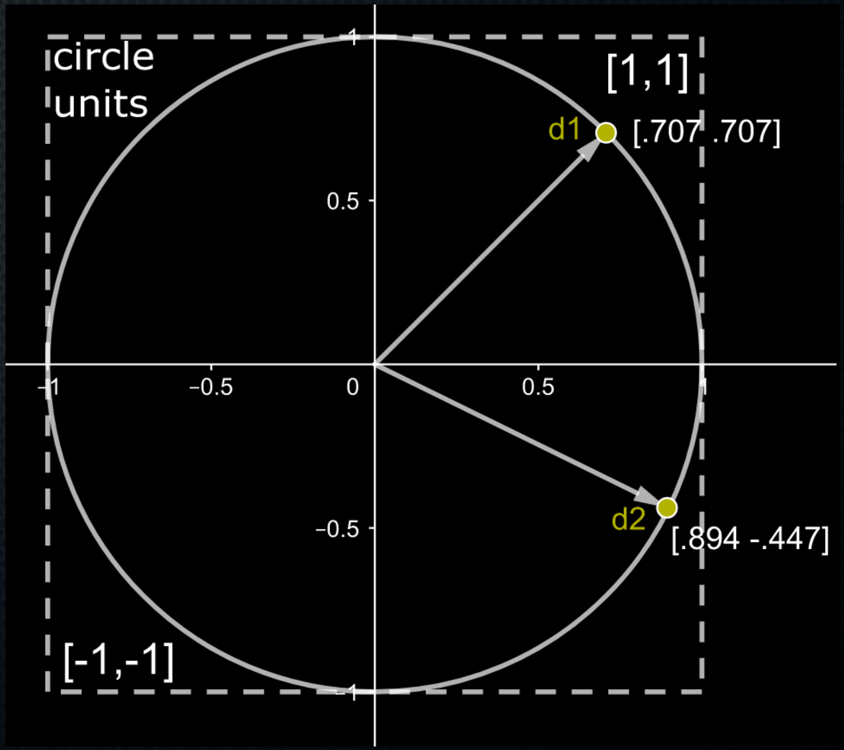
$$(A-\lambda I)*v=0 \qquad (3-\lambda)\cdot(2-\lambda)-1\cdot 0=0$$

$$A=\begin{bmatrix}3 & 1\\ 0 & 2\end{bmatrix} \qquad \lambda=3 \lor \lambda=2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}1\\0\end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix}-1\\1\end{bmatrix}$$

Detail: want unit length

$$\left\|\begin{bmatrix}-c\\c\end{bmatrix}\right\|_2=\sqrt{(c^2+(-c)^2)}=1$$



Start of PCA: calculating eigenvectors and eigenvalues

- Finding eigenvectors (v's):

$$(A-\lambda I)*v=0 \qquad (3-\lambda)\cdot(2-\lambda)-1\cdot 0=0$$

$$A=\begin{bmatrix}3 & 1\\ 0 & 2\end{bmatrix} \qquad \lambda=3\vee\lambda=2$$

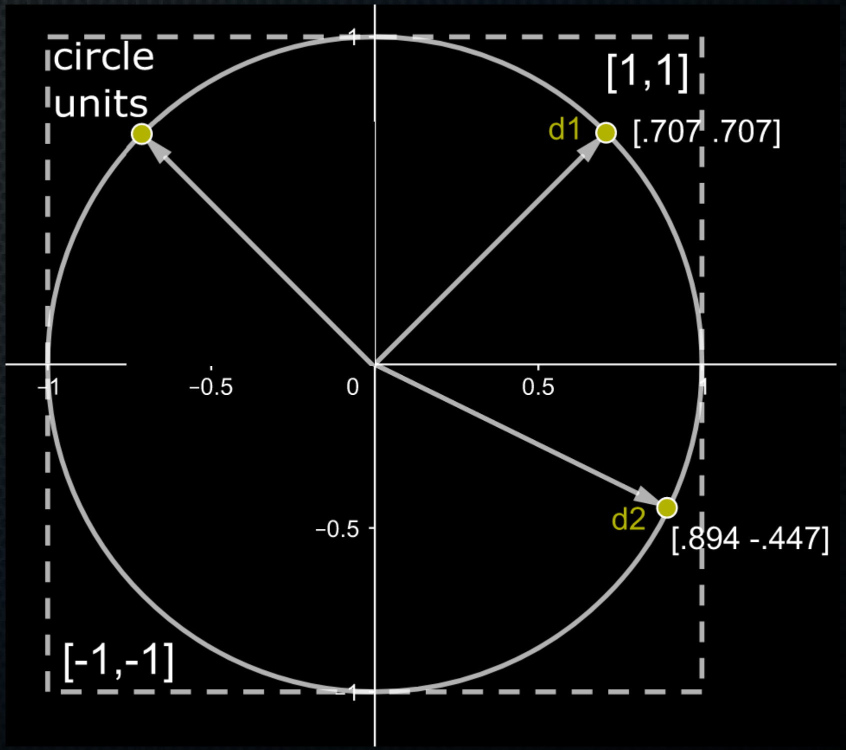
$$\begin{bmatrix}1\\0\end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix}-1\\1\end{bmatrix}$$

Detail: want unit length

$$\left\|\begin{bmatrix}-c\\c\end{bmatrix}\right\|_2=\sqrt{(2c^2)}=1$$

$$\sqrt{(2)}\cdot\sqrt{(c^2)}=1$$

$$c=\frac{1}{\sqrt{(2)}}$$



Start of PCA: calculating eigenvectors and eigenvalues

- Finding eigenvectors (v's):

$$(A-\lambda I)*v=0 \qquad (3-\lambda)\cdot(2-\lambda)-1\cdot 0=0$$

$$A=\begin{bmatrix}3 & 1\\0 & 2\end{bmatrix} \qquad \lambda=3 \vee \lambda=2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}1\\0\end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix}-1\\1\end{bmatrix}$$

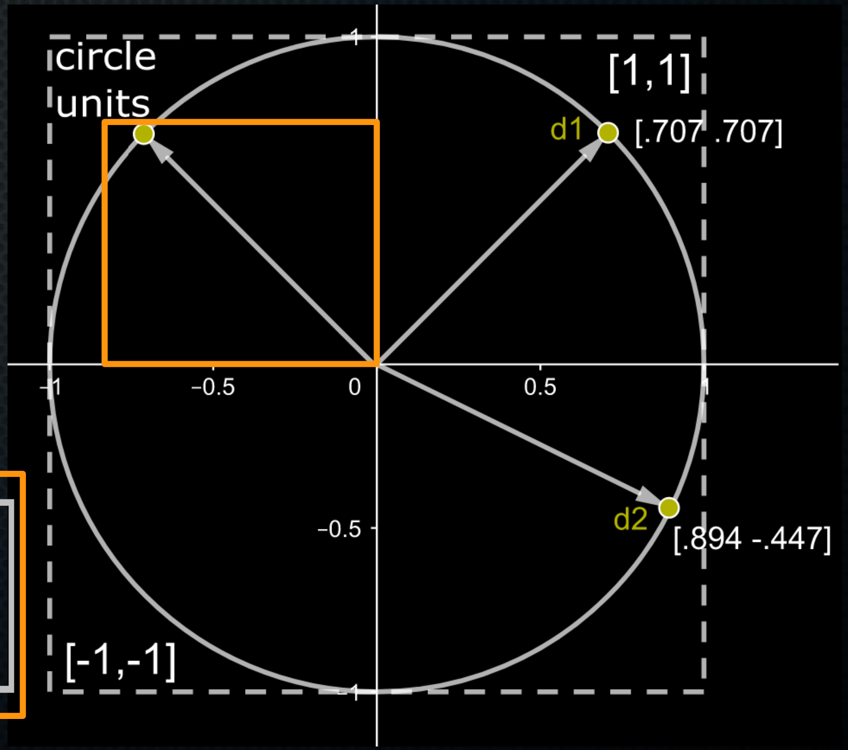
Detail: want unit length

$$\left\|\begin{bmatrix}-c\\c\end{bmatrix}\right\|_2=\sqrt{(2c^2)}=1$$

$$\sqrt{(2)}\cdot\sqrt{(c^2)}=1$$

$$c=\frac{1}{\sqrt{(2)}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}\frac{-1}{\sqrt{(2)}}\\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2)}}\end{bmatrix}\approx\boxed{\begin{bmatrix}-.707\\.707\end{bmatrix}}$$

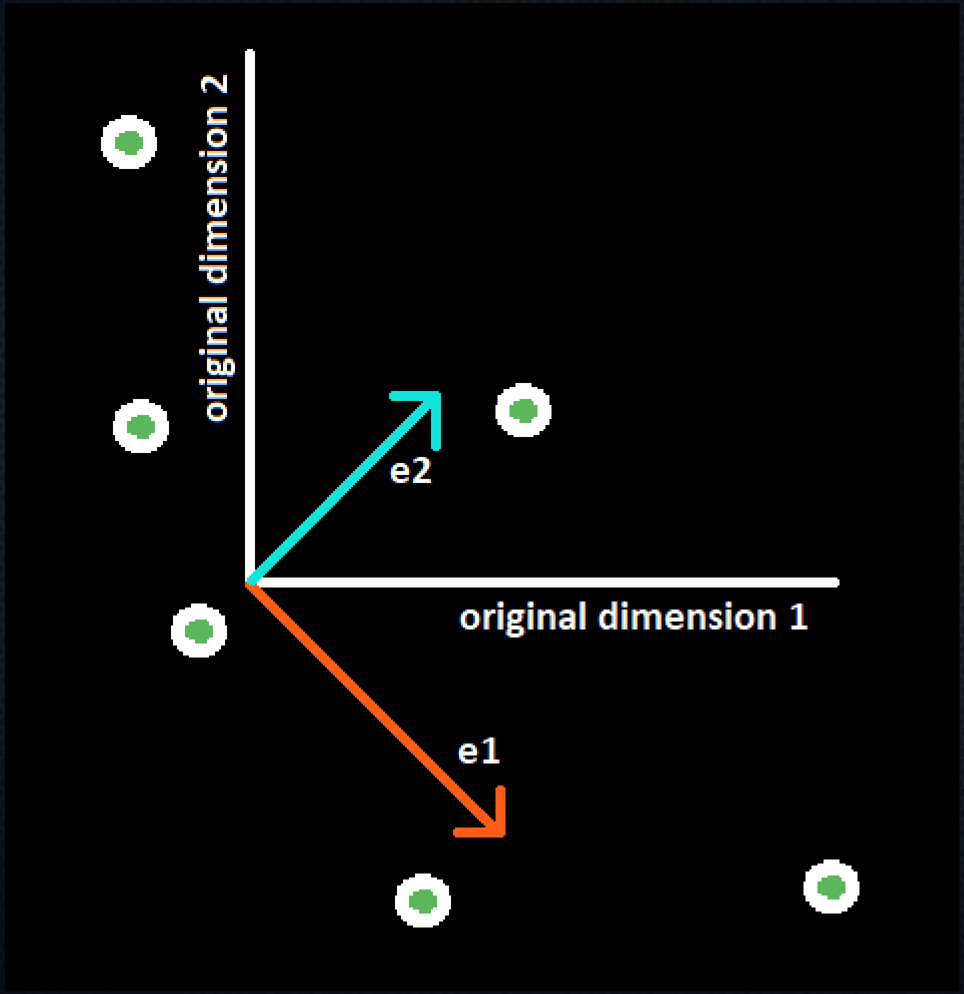


So far

- We know that eigenvectors are the linear axes among which data varies most
- We know how to get eigenvectors
- Now, we want to take our original data and project it onto a *subset* of the eigenvectors → keeping only some of the dimensions!

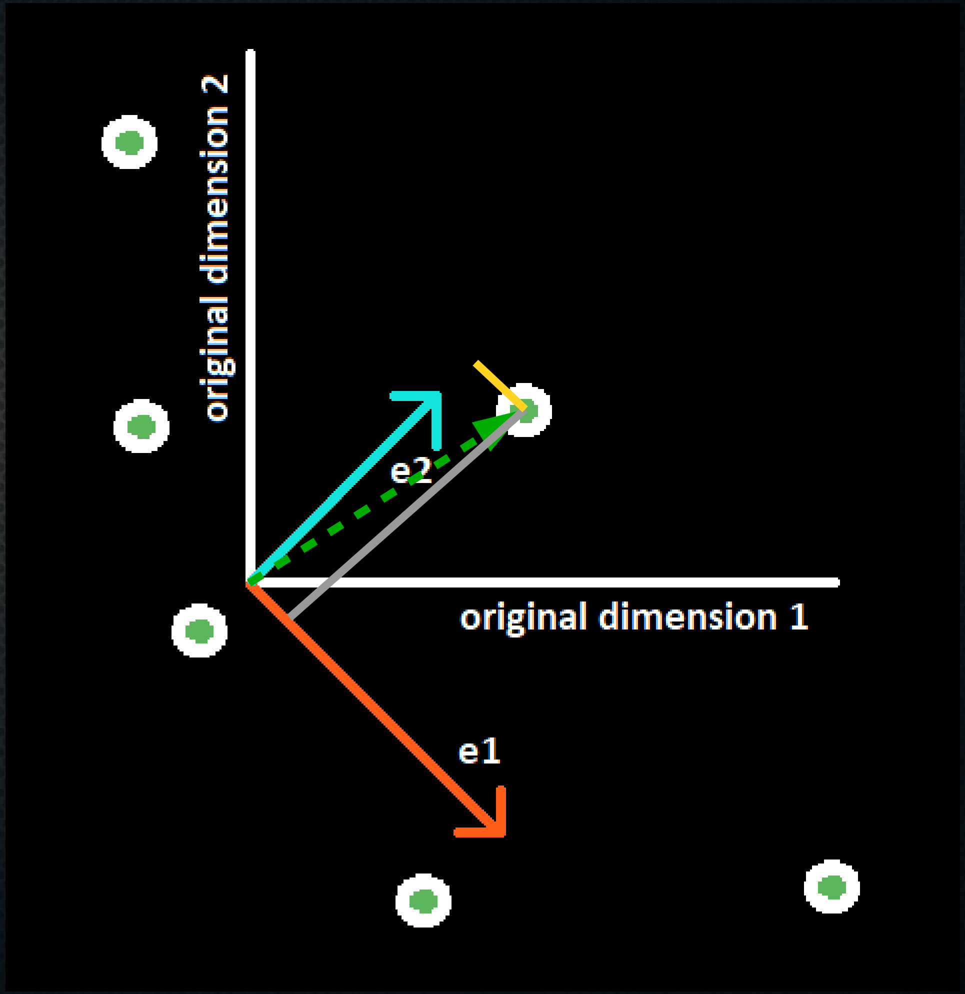
Projecting data

- Visually



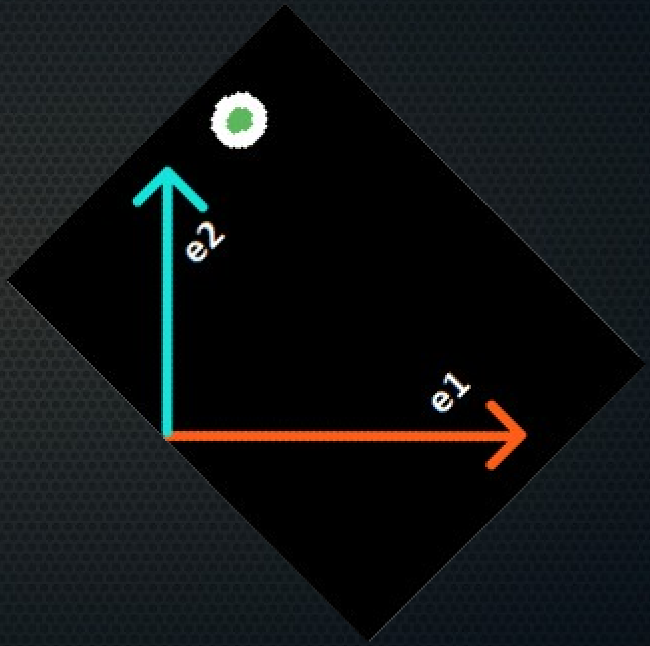
Projecting data

- Visually:
- Subtract the mean (let's assume 0-centered already)
- Project onto each eigenvector



Projecting data

- Visually:
- Subtract the mean (let's assume 0-centered already)
- Project onto each eigenvector



Projecting data

- 3D:

$$\begin{array}{cc} & \begin{array}{ccc}\text{Feat 1} & \text{Feat 2} & \text{Feat 3}\end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c}\text{Sample 1}\\ \text{Sample 2}\\ \text{Sample 3}\end{array} & \begin{bmatrix} 33 & 8 & 13 \\ 5 & 90 & 54 \\ 12 & 8 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

$\mu_1 = 16.67$ $\mu_2 = 35.33$ $\mu_3 = 24.67$

Projecting data

- 3D:

$$
\begin{array}{c} \\ \text{Sample 1} \\ \text{Sample 2} \\ \text{Sample 3} \\ \\ \end{array}
\begin{array}{c} \text{Feat 1 Feat 2 Feat 3} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 33 & 8 & 13 \\ 5 & 90 & 54 \\ 12 & 8 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \\ \mu_1 = 16.67 \quad \mu_2 = 35.33 \quad \mu_3 = 24.67 \end{array}
\xrightarrow[\text{Mean-center}]{}
\begin{bmatrix} 16.33 & -27.33 & -11.67 \\ -11.67 & 54.67 & 29.33 \\ -4.67 & -27.33 & -17.67 \end{bmatrix}
$$

Projecting data

- 3D:

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} & \text{Feat 1} & \text{Feat 2} & \text{Feat 3} \\ \text{Sample 1} & & & \\ \text{Sample 2} & & \begin{bmatrix} 33 & 8 & 13 \\ 5 & 90 & 54 \\ 12 & 8 & 7 \end{bmatrix} & \\ \text{Sample 3} & & & \end{array} \xrightarrow{\text{Mean-center}} \begin{bmatrix} 16.33 & -27.33 & -11.67 \\ -11.67 & 54.67 & 29.33 \\ -4.67 & -27.33 & -17.67 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\mu_1 = 16.67$ $\mu_2 = 35.33$ $\mu_3 = 24.67$

Calculate covariance matrix:

$$Cov(feat_1, feat_2) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{n=1}^{n}(\text{feat1} - \cancel{\mu_{feat1}}) \cdot (\text{feat2} - \cancel{\mu_{feat2}})$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 212.33 & -478.33 & -225.17 \\ -478.33 & 2241.33 & 1202.67 \\ -225.17 & 1202.67 & 654.33 \end{bmatrix}$$

Projecting data

- 3D:

$$\begin{array}{r c} & \begin{array}{ccc}\text{Feat 1} & \text{Feat 2} & \text{Feat 3}\end{array} \\ \begin{array}{r}\text{Sample 1}\\ \text{Sample 2}\\ \text{Sample 3}\end{array} & \begin{bmatrix} 33 & 8 & 13 \\ 5 & 90 & 54 \\ 12 & 8 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \xrightarrow{\text{Mean-center}} \begin{bmatrix} 16.33 & -27.33 & -11.67 \\ -11.67 & 54.67 & 29.33 \\ -4.67 & -27.33 & -17.67 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\mu_1 = 16.67$ $\mu_2 = 35.33$ $\mu_3 = 24.67$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 212.33 & -478.33 & -225.17 \\ -478.33 & 2241.33 & 1202.67 \\ -225.17 & 1202.67 & 654.33 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot v = (\lambda \cdot I) \cdot v$$

Find eigenvalues and eigenvectors as explained

Projecting data

- 3D:

$$\begin{array}{c} \\ \text{Sample 1} \\ \text{Sample 2} \\ \text{Sample 3} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} \text{Feat 1} & \text{Feat 2} & \text{Feat 3} \end{array} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 16.33 & -27.33 & -11.67 \\ -11.67 & 54.67 & 29.33 \\ -4.67 & -27.33 & -17.67 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

Cov matrix
$$\begin{bmatrix} 212.33 & -478.33 & -225.17 \\ -478.33 & 2241.33 & 1202.67 \\ -225.17 & 1202.67 & 654.33 \end{bmatrix}$$

Calculate eigenvalues
$$\lambda_1 \approx 2989\,;\ \lambda_2 \approx 119\,;\ \lambda_3 \approx 0$$

Eigenvectors belonging to them
$$e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.187 \\ -0.866 \\ -0.46 \end{bmatrix};\ e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.953 \\ 0.045 \\ 0.299 \end{bmatrix};\ e_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.238 \\ -0.498 \\ 0.834 \end{bmatrix}$$

Projecting data

- 3D:

To make PC1, combine:
0.187 part feature 1
-0.866 part feature 2
-0.46 part feature 3

In other words: feature 2 has the largest influence on the coordinate on PC1. This is logical: it varies the most!

$$\begin{array}{cc} & \begin{array}{ccc} \text{Feat 1} & \text{Feat 2} & \text{Feat 3} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{Sample 1} \\ \text{Sample 2} \\ \text{Sample 3} \end{array} & \begin{bmatrix} 16.33 & -27.33 & -11.67 \\ -11.67 & 54.67 & 29.33 \\ -4.67 & -27.33 & -17.67 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

Calculate eigenvalues

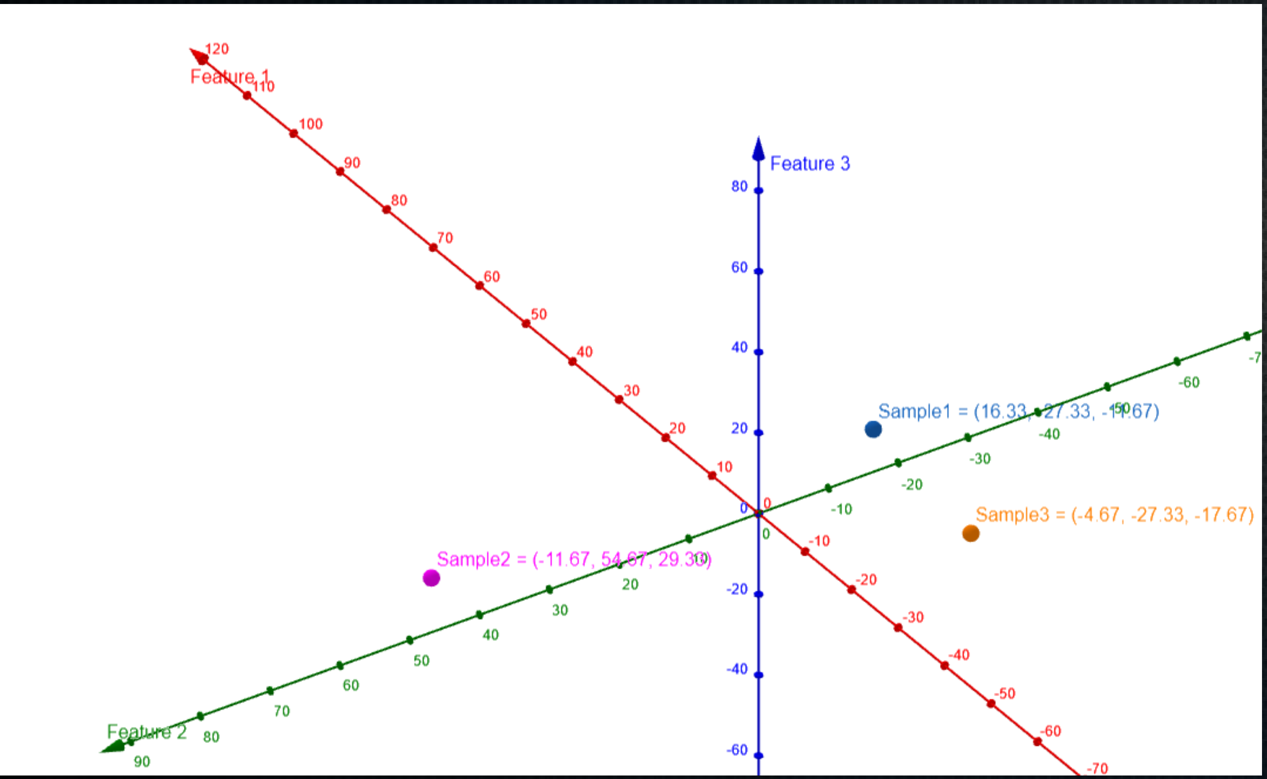
$$\lambda_1 \approx 2989\,;\, \lambda_2 \approx 119\,;\, \lambda_3 \approx 0$$

Eigenvectors belonging to them

$$\boxed{e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.187 \\ -0.866 \\ -0.46 \end{bmatrix}}\,;\, e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.953 \\ 0.045 \\ 0.299 \end{bmatrix}\,;\, e_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.238 \\ -0.498 \\ 0.834 \end{bmatrix}$$

Projecting data

- How does this look?



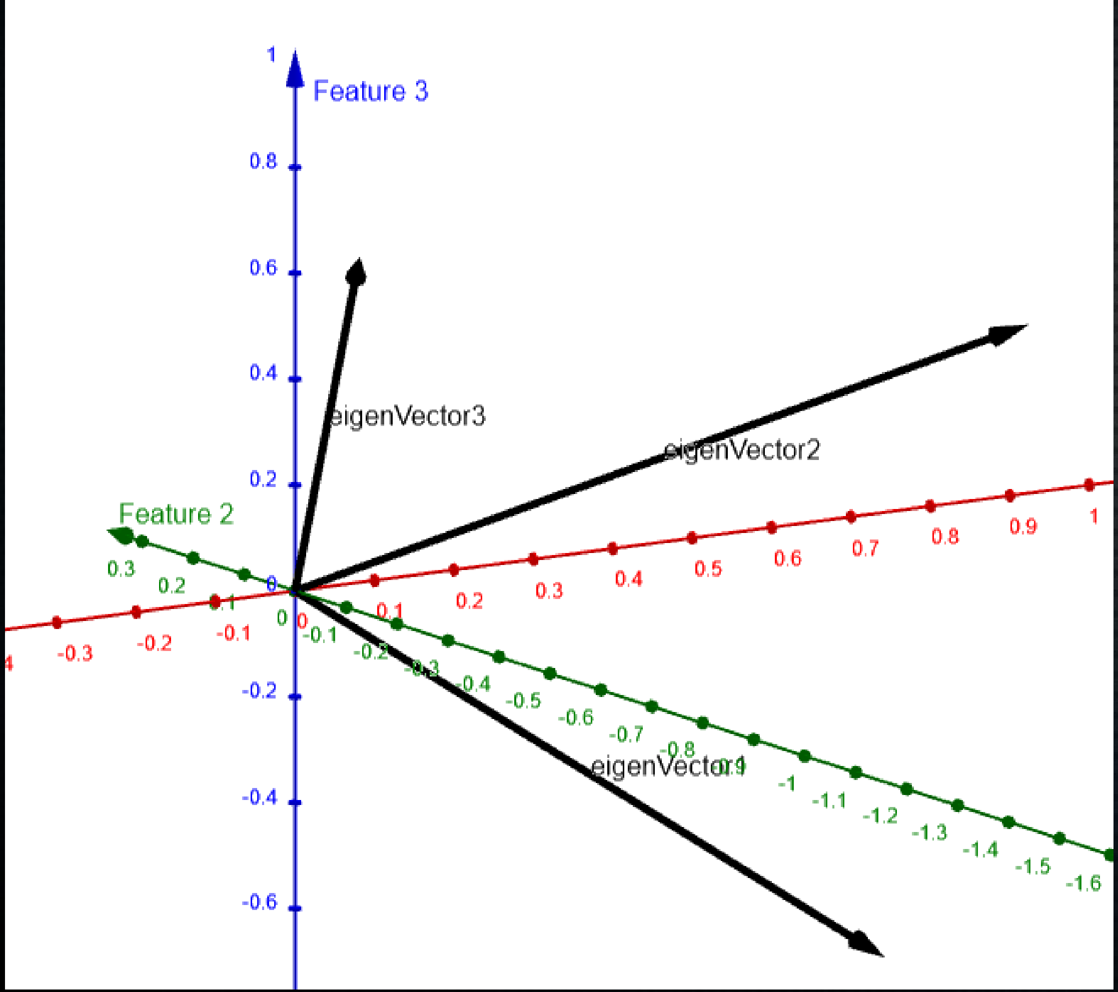
$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} & \text{Feat 1} & \text{Feat 2} & \text{Feat 3} \\ \hline \text{Sample 1} & 16.33 & -27.33 & -11.67 \\ \text{Sample 2} & -11.67 & 54.67 & 29.33 \\ \text{Sample 3} & -4.67 & -27.33 & -17.67 \end{array}$$

$$\lambda_1 \approx 2989\,;\, \lambda_2 \approx 119\,;\, \lambda_3 \approx 0$$

$$e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.187 \\ -0.866 \\ -0.46 \end{bmatrix};\, e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.953 \\ 0.045 \\ 0.299 \end{bmatrix};\, e_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.238 \\ -0.498 \\ 0.834 \end{bmatrix}$$

Projecting data

- How does this look?



$$
\begin{array}{cc}
 & \begin{array}{ccc} \text{Feat 1} & \text{Feat 2} & \text{Feat 3} \end{array} \\
\begin{array}{c} \text{Sample 1} \\ \text{Sample 2} \\ \text{Sample 3} \end{array} & \begin{bmatrix} 16.33 & -27.33 & -11.67 \\ -11.67 & 54.67 & 29.33 \\ -4.67 & -27.33 & -17.67 \end{bmatrix}
\end{array}
$$

$$\lambda_1 \approx 2989 \,;\, \lambda_2 \approx 119 \,;\, \lambda_3 \approx 0$$

$$e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.187 \\ -0.866 \\ -0.46 \end{bmatrix} ; e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.953 \\ 0.045 \\ 0.299 \end{bmatrix} ; e_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.238 \\ -0.498 \\ 0.834 \end{bmatrix}$$

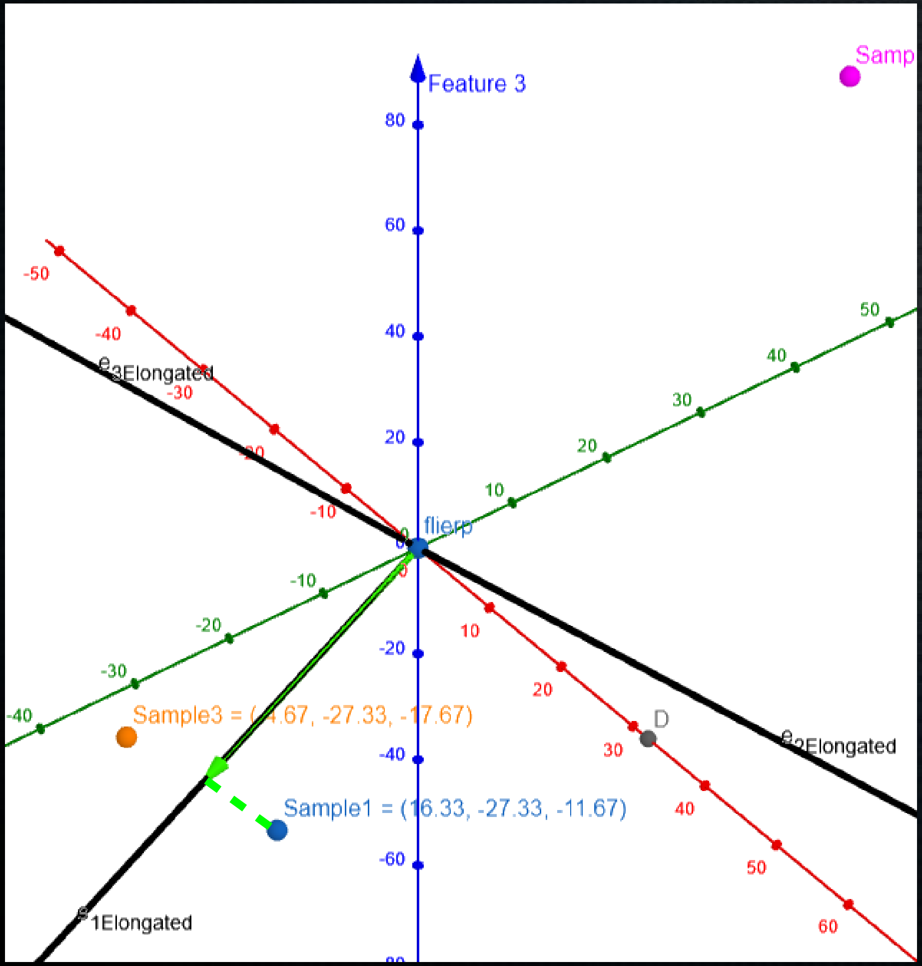
Projecting data

- Now: take the data points we have, and project them onto a *subset* of original eigenvectors. In this case on the first 2.
- Multiply its value on each of the original axes with the eigenvector (recipe for how much each of the original axes contributes to the value on that PC).
- Sample 1 PC1:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 16.33 & -27.33 & -11.67 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \overbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0.187 \\ -0.866 \\ -0.46 \end{bmatrix}}^{e_1} \approx 32.09$$

Projecting data

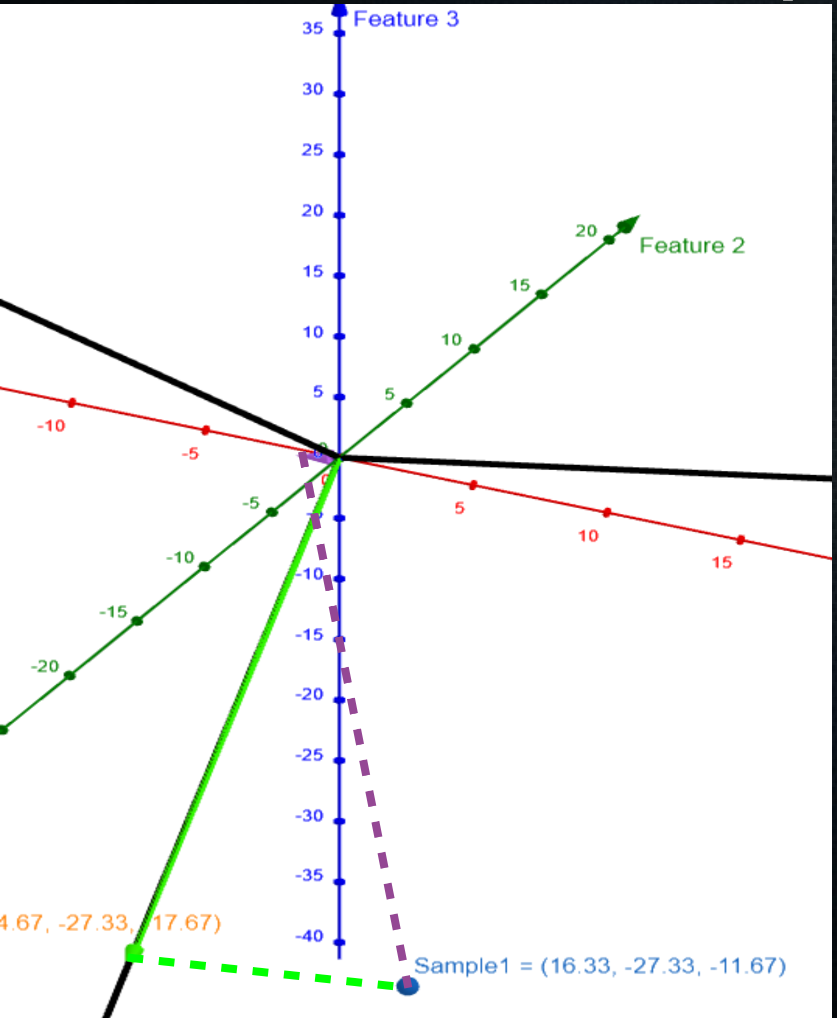
- Sample 1 PC1: $\begin{bmatrix}16.33 & -27.33 & -11.67\end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix}0.953 \\ 0.045 \\ -0.46\end{bmatrix} \approx 32.09$



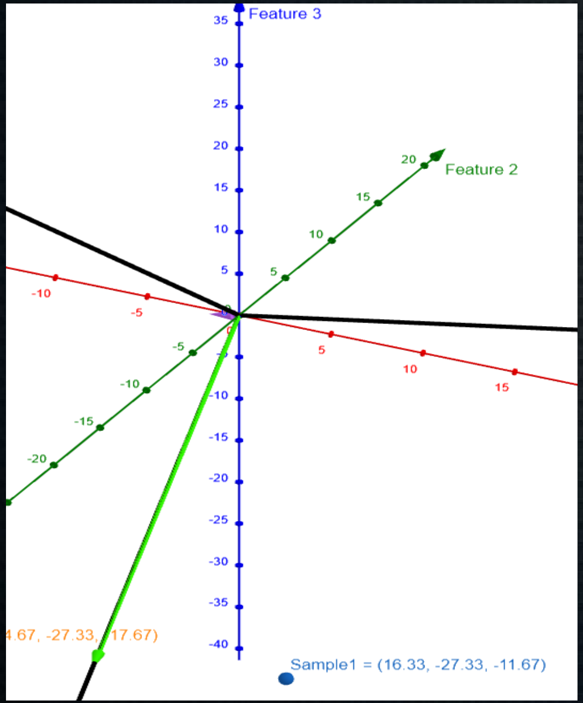
Projecting data

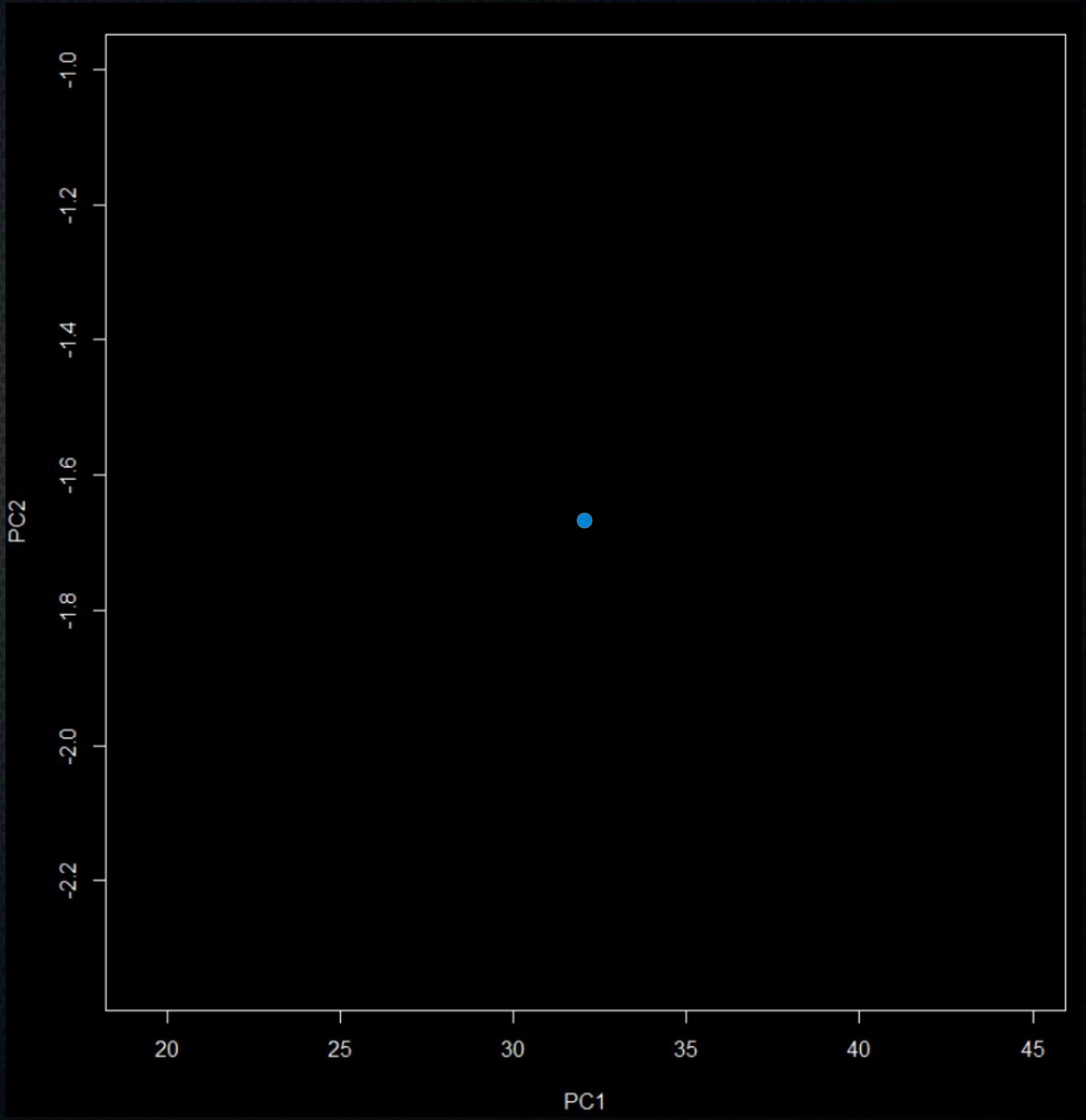
- Sample 1 PC1: $\begin{bmatrix} 16.33 & -27.33 & -11.67 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0.187 \\ -0.866 \\ -0.46 \end{bmatrix} \approx 32.09$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 16.33 & -27.33 & -11.67 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \overbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0.187 \\ -0.866 \\ 0.299 \end{bmatrix}}^{e_2} \approx -1.67$$



Projecting data



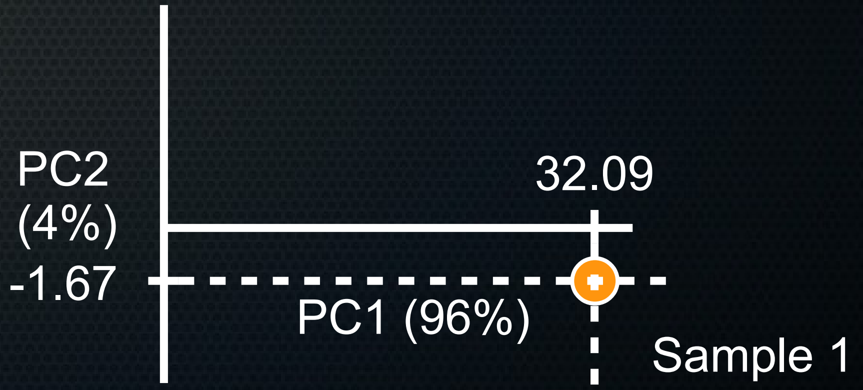


Variance explained

- The eigenvalue (λ) belonging to each (unit) eigenvector is the amount of variance on that eigenvector → to calculate %variance per PC just do eigenvalue/sum(eigenvalues)*100%
- PC1: 2989/(2989+119)*100% ~ 96%

$$\lambda_1 \approx 2989\,;\,\lambda_2 \approx 119\,;\,\lambda_3 \approx 0$$

- PC2: ~4%



It’s this week’s fiiinaaaal practical tudeluduu-tudelududu