


Assignment 5 Feedback

Applied Linear Algebra for Data Science

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Informationsteknologi

First...

Any comments on this?

framingham_heart_disease

male	age	education	currentSmoker	cigsPerDay	BPMeds	prevalentStroke	prevalentHyp	diabetes	t
1	39	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	46	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	48	1	1	20	0	0	0	0	
0	61	3	1	30	0	0	1	0	
0	46	3	1	23	0	0	0	0	
0	43	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	
0	63	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Apparently there exist only male and non-males (=0) in the world

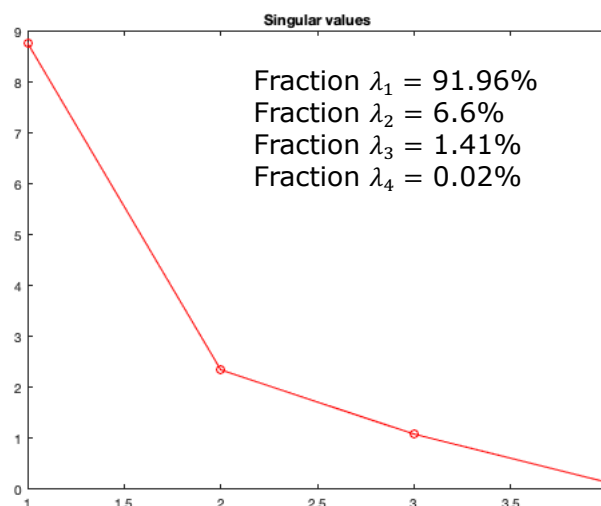
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General things

- No need to form C explicitly ($C = \frac{1}{n-1} A^T A$) and therefore relation between SVD of data A and eigenvalues/vectors of C
- ...but A must be centered first!
- ...and remove NaN's
- Principal components = AV or $U\Sigma$
- Note...
"In both exercises below, use linear algebra built-in functions in Python in your code, such as built-in functions for SVD. Do not use higher-level libraries for PCA"

Q1a)



Almost all variance in the first two directions – reduce dimension to 2

Q1b)

- Variables = columns (movies) => work with $C = \frac{1}{n-1} A^T A$ and $n = 5$ (number of samples)
- First principal component ($= Av_1$ or $\sigma_1 u_1$):

$$\begin{pmatrix} -3.9465 \\ 4.5370 \\ -1.7661 \\ -3.7083 \\ 4.8838 \end{pmatrix}$$

Look for
"orthogonal"
groups

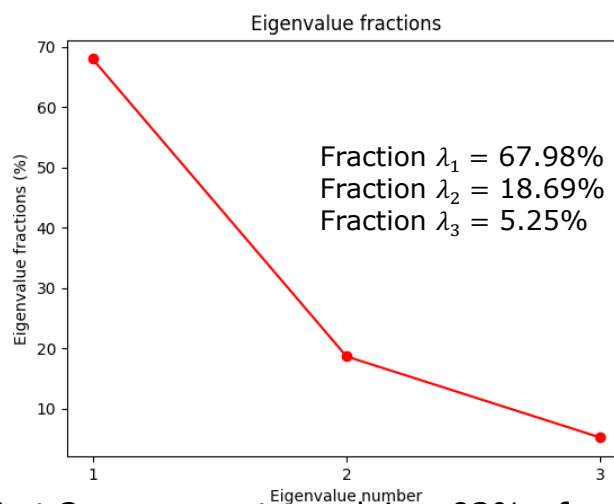
- The principle components show where we have the largest variance in the samples (explains 91.96% of the variance)
- Largest variance between Ali, Elsa, Johan on one side and Beatrix, Chandra on the other

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Q2

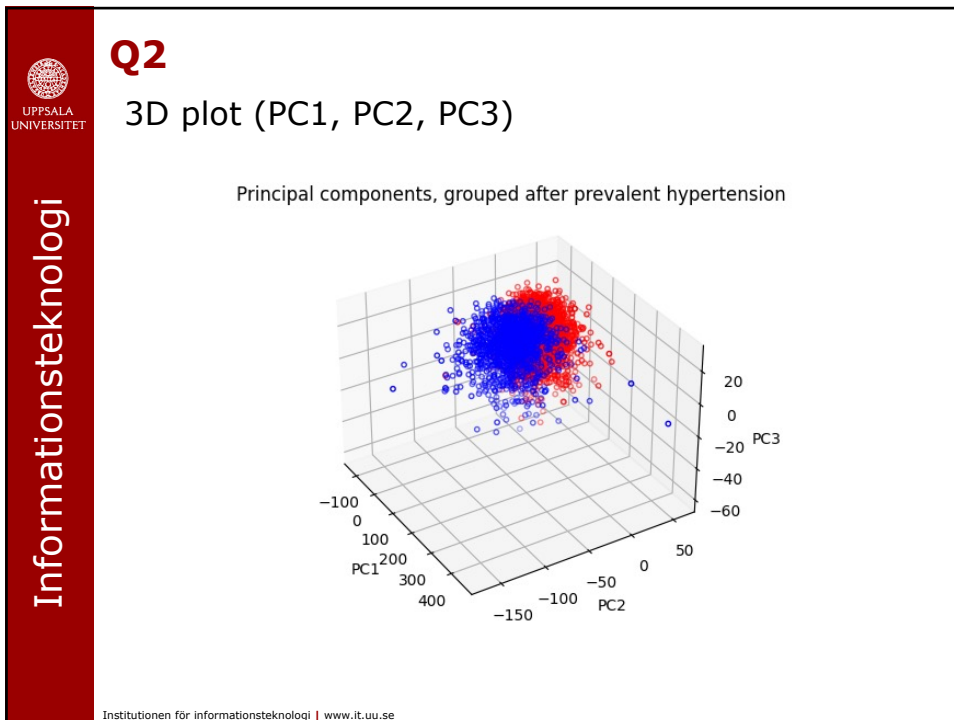
- Dominating principal components:



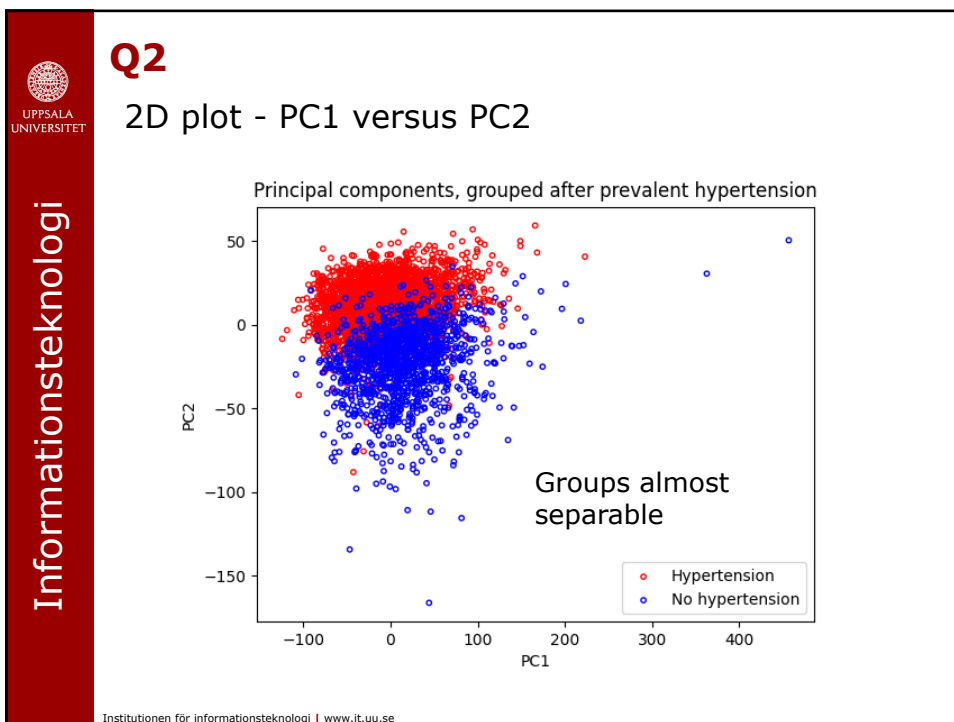
- First 3 components explain ~92% of variance – can reduce dimension to 3

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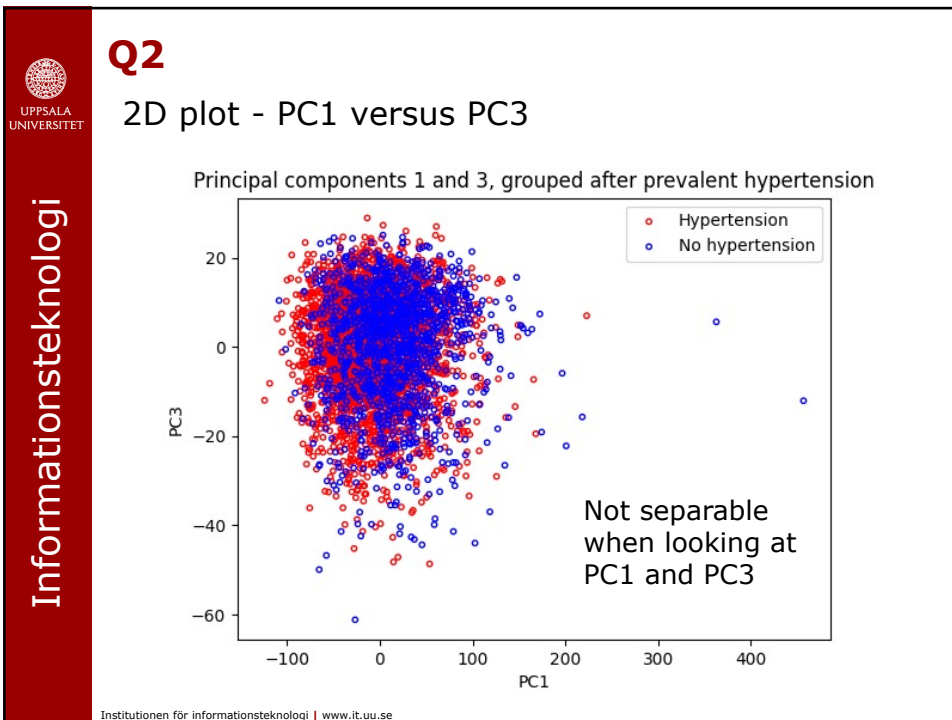
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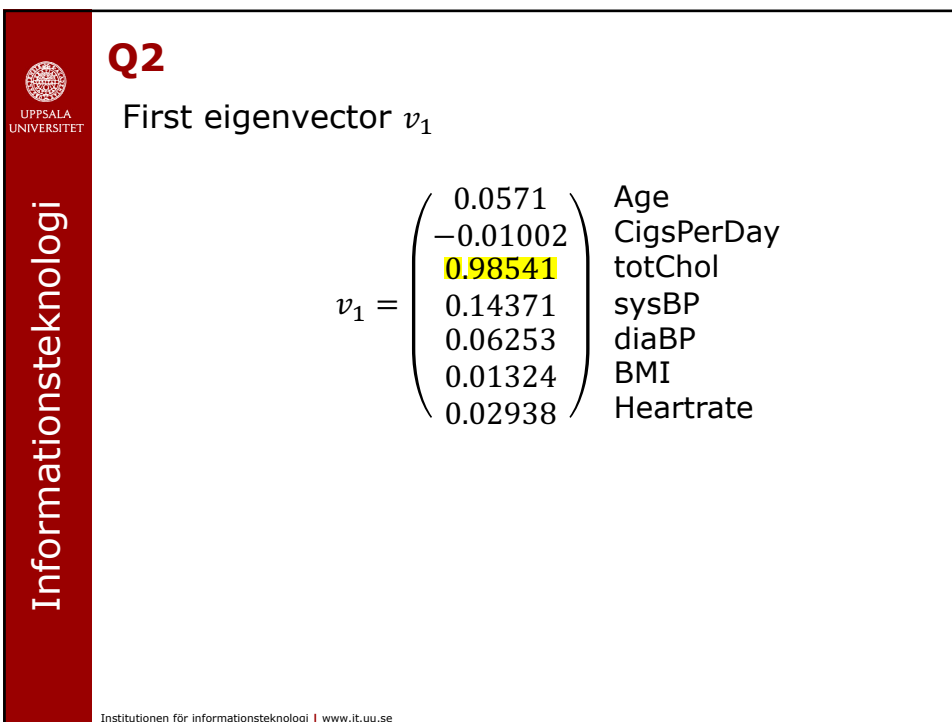
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