

Unsupervised learning

Dim. Reduction : *PCA Principal Component Analysis

Clustering : K-mean

Hierarchical
PBScan

} Algo.

PCA → ລົດທີ່ feature Take plot ຈະໄລຍະກຳນົດຂອງລາຍການ (Projection)

ສົມຜູ້ Linear Algebra ສົ່ງ

Matrix Decomposition

ແບກຕອບຕັ້ງຕອນ

Concept \rightarrow $10 \times 5 \times 2$

$$[] = [] \times []$$

↑ ↓
Basic component

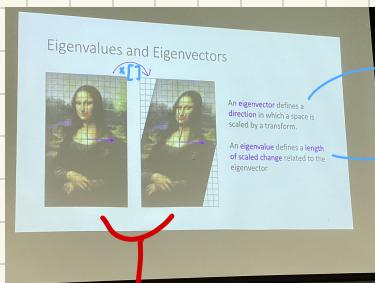
ຈົດຕະວິທີ

1) Eigen-decomposition

Eigen vector (v)

Eigen value (λ)

ພົມມືລິຕິວຸນ (eigen vector)



shearing

vector ອິນິດຫຼວງ ດິນິດຫຼວງ transform

(affine matrix)

ແນວດີ eigen vector ຕິດຫຼວງ

ສົມຜາກໂຈງບໍລິການ

$$A\vec{v} = \lambda \vec{v}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad \lambda = 6$$

$$\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 \end{bmatrix} - A \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right] = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -6 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = 6 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4-\lambda & 0-0 \\ 0-0 & -5-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

Ex. ກົດ \vec{v}, λ ອອງ $\begin{bmatrix} -6 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

$$A\vec{v} = \lambda \vec{v}$$

$$A\vec{v} - \lambda \vec{v} = 0$$

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$A - \lambda I = 0$$

ເຖິງ λ වັນຍາ scalar - ຖື່ນໄປ I

$$|A - \lambda I| = 0$$

$$\left| \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} - \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right| = 0 \quad \lambda = 4, 5$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -6-\lambda & 3-0 \\ 4-0 & 5-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$(-6-\lambda)(5-\lambda) - 12 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + \lambda - 42 = 0$$

$$(\lambda+7)(\lambda-6) = 0$$

$$\lambda = -7, 6$$

a) $\lambda = -7$

$$A\vec{v} = -7\vec{v}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -6 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = (-7) \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-6V_1 + 3V_2 = -7V_1 \quad ①$$

$$4V_1 + 5V_2 = -7V_2 \quad ②$$

Can't solve! ໂັດທີ່ບໍ່ມີກຳນົດກຳນົດ

จะทำลงมาได้

ท่องเที่ยว ตามนั้น 2 ต่อไปนี้

(a) $\lambda = -7$

$AV - \lambda V \rightarrow$ อันนี้มีแบบนี้รู้สึก แทนเดิมที่คือ หัวข้อ ห้องน้ำ ก็ห้องน้ำ

$$\begin{bmatrix} -6 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = (-7) \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-6v_1 + 3v_2 = -7v_1$$

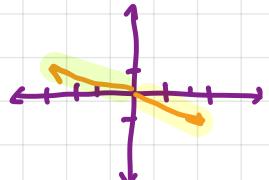
$$4v_1 + 5v_2 = -7v_2$$

เห็น สมมุติว่า การหักบวก ห้องน้ำ

$$4v_1 = -12v_2$$

$$\frac{v_1}{v_2} = -\frac{3}{1} \Rightarrow v = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ or } \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

สอนแบบนี้ ให้ดู
ให้ดูในแต่ละ



$$\therefore \text{ที่ } \lambda = -7 \text{ แล้ว } v = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(a) $\lambda = 6$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -6 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = 6 \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{ที่ } \lambda = 6$$

$$\text{ที่ } v = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-6v_1 + 3v_2 = 6v_1$$

$$4v_1 + 5v_2 = 6v_2$$

$$\Rightarrow 3v_2 = 12v_1 \quad \text{ถ้า}$$

$$\frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{1}{4} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ex. ข้อที่

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 3 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ แล้ว } \lambda, v \quad \left| \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 3 & -5 \end{bmatrix} - \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right| = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4-\lambda & 0-0 \\ 3-0 & -5-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$(4-\lambda)(-5-\lambda) - 0 = 0$$

$$\lambda = 4, -5$$

(a) $\lambda = 4$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 3 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Find eigenvalues}} \lambda^2 - 11\lambda + 20 = 0$$

解得 $\lambda_1 = 4, \lambda_2 = 5$

$$9V_1 - 5V_2 = 4V_2$$

$$9V_1 = 9V_2$$

$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{3}{1}$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} ? \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{unit vector}} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

用 Python 亂數庫
生成單位向量 $\|v\| = 1$ (unit vector)
結果是 $\begin{bmatrix} 3/\sqrt{10} \\ 1/\sqrt{10} \end{bmatrix}$

(b) $\lambda_2 = -5$

$$3V_1 - 5V_2 = -5V_2$$

$$3V_1 = 0V_2$$

$$\boxed{V_1 = 0} \quad \text{但 } V_1 \neq 0$$

則 V_2

\therefore 第二個特征向量 $v_2 = \text{normalize}(v_2)$

$$\therefore V_2 = 0^2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

② singular value decomposition (SVD)

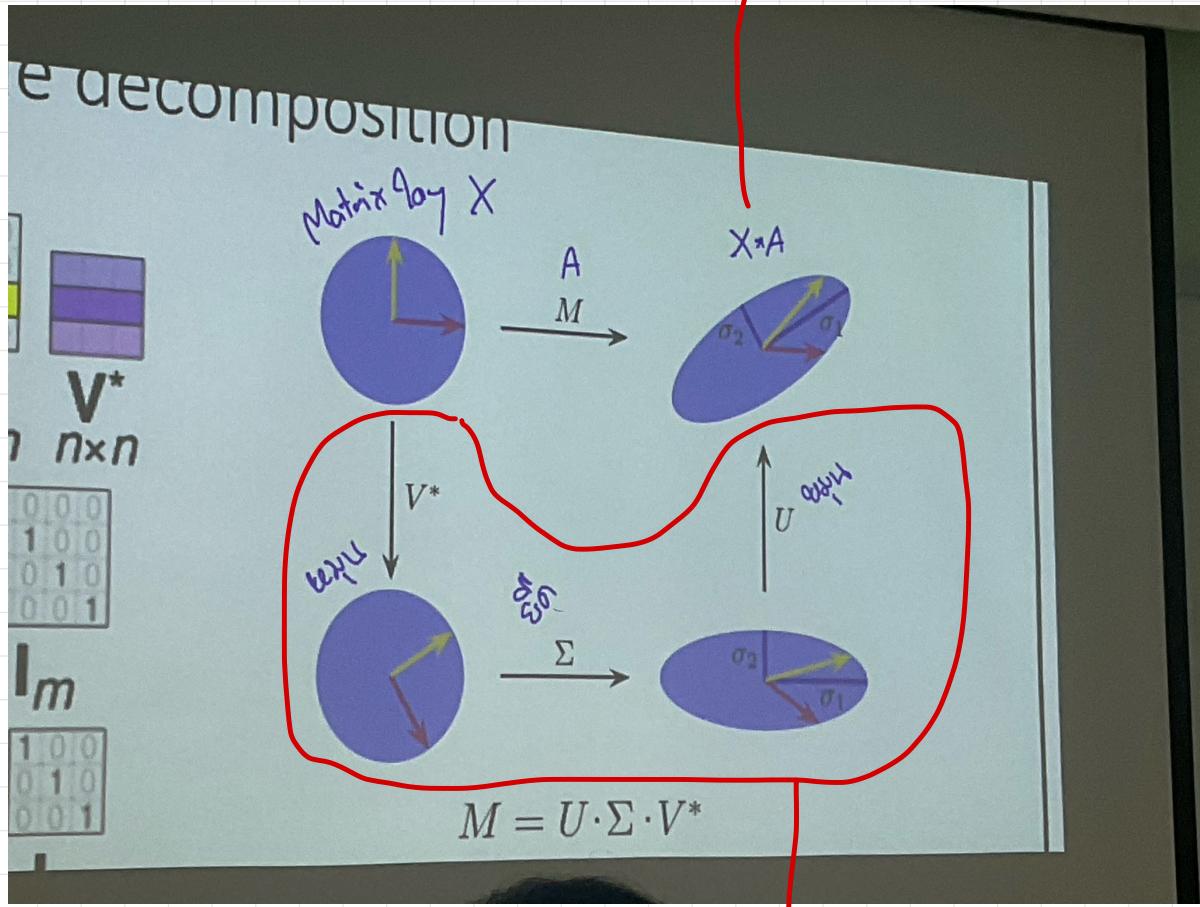
Given 1 matrix A $\xrightarrow{\text{分解成 3 matrix}}$ 3 singular component matrices

$$A = U \times \Sigma \times V^T$$

U = left singular matrix, 旋轉 (rotation) in output space

Σ = diagonal matrix, 規範化 (normalization)

V = right singular matrix, 旋轉 (rotation) in input space



Անձնայ ՏՎԾ Խ

Դիմումի սպառ մատրիք

Դիմումի այլ սպառ սպառ մատրիքը կոչվում է square

, Դիմումի սպառ Խ

Ուստի կառավագական դիմումը կոչվում է սպառ

Դիմումի սպառ սպառ մատրիքը կոչվում է պահանջանակ PCA

Ք. Գոյ SVD Խաչ $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 3 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow U, \Sigma, V^T$

Խորոշ մետրիքի դաշտին A square

Step ① Առ այլ վեկտոր, արժեք սպառ $A^T A$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 3 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \quad A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \quad A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 25 & -15 \\ -15 & 25 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 25-\lambda & -15 \\ -15 & 25-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(25-\lambda)(25-\lambda) - (-15)(-15) = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 50\lambda + 400 = 0$$

$$\lambda = 10, 40 \text{ այլ արժեք սպառ}$$

$$\text{(a)} \lambda = 10 \\ 25V_1 - 15V_2 = 10V_1 \\ 25V_1 - 15V_2 = 10V_1$$

$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{(b)} \lambda = 40 \\ 25V_1 - 15V_2 = 40V_1 \\ 25V_1 - 15V_2 = 40V_1$$

$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

այլ վեկտոր

1.5) v_1 unit vector Σ 's eigen vector

$$\textcircled{a} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

step(2) (cont'd): Now find SVD

2.1) Σ form

$$\Sigma = \sqrt{\lambda}, \quad \lambda \text{ eigenvalues} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Sigma \text{ is diagonalized by } V$$

$$\lambda = 10, 40 \quad \xrightarrow{\sqrt{\lambda}} \quad \sqrt{10}, \sqrt{40} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{[1,1]}} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{10} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{40} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{[1,1]}} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{40} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{10} \end{bmatrix} \neq$$

2.2) V^T

$V \rightarrow 10, V \text{ 2nd column } \Sigma$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}^{10}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}^{40}$$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}^{40} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}^{10} \rightarrow V^T = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

2.3) U

Given $A = U\Sigma V^T \rightarrow$ find orthogonal matrix U such that U^{-1} is Inverse

$$AV^{-1}\Sigma^{-1} = V \quad ; \quad V^T = V^{-1} \rightarrow \text{find } U \text{ eigen}$$

$$AV\Sigma^{-1} = V$$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 3 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{40} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{10} \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$V \quad \Sigma$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} -0.447 & 0.894 \\ -0.894 & -0.447 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U$$

វិសាខោ និង rotation នូវការងារ ដែលបាន metry និងការសម្រេចក្នុងការរំលែក

និងការសម្រេចក្នុងការការពារក្នុងការការពារ

និង

2D-transformation

① stretching / resize / scaling

x-axis (អនុគមន៍ x)

$$\begin{bmatrix} k & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

y-axis

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & k \end{bmatrix}$$

xy

$$\boxed{\begin{bmatrix} k & 0 \\ 0 & l \end{bmatrix}}$$

∴ សម្រាប់លើកការការពារ តាមអនុគមន៍ការការពារ
និងការ scaling ចំណាំអនុគមន៍ y, y

② Rotation

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{អនុគមន៍}} \begin{bmatrix} + & \\ - & \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{នឹង}}$$

③ shearing → ផ្តល់ការសម្រេចក្នុងការការពារ

x-axis

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & k \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

y-axis

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ k & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

PCA

Step ① in standardization w_s Data (X)

$$x' = \frac{x - \bar{x}}{s} ; x' \text{ is } x \text{ in standard form}$$

numerous z-score

step ② in correlation matrix or CM or C

$$C = \frac{X \cdot X^T}{N-1} ; \text{ each } x \text{ has shape } (N, 1) \rightarrow \text{matrix } X \text{ of } N \times N$$

so $X \cdot X^T \Rightarrow X^T \cdot X$

↳ **numerous**, **large**
standard deviation

yis.

X	Y		
1	2	3	4
0.789500			

C

step ③ in eigen vector, value w_s C

PCA ပေါ်သော်တော်
 အကြောင်းပို့ပေါ်မယ့်

step ④ few eigen vector and eigen value ; few rows \downarrow

(λ)

$$\lambda \text{ နှုန်း } = PC, (PCA \text{ မျဉ် } 1)$$

V = **ပေါ်သော်တော်** V ရဲ့ ဂါ ပေးဆုံး ဒါ ပေါ်သော်လော်

step ⑤ projection (plot នៅលើលានុញ្ញ)

$$X' \cdot V = (\underline{Z}) \rightarrow \text{2 ឯកតាលានុញ្ញ} \text{ នៃ dimension } \underline{n}$$

* PCA សម្រាប់ព្រមទាំង និរនិតិយក ឱ្យជាធិបត្តិក ឬ linear, classification, clustering