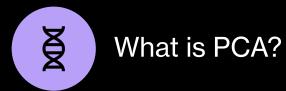


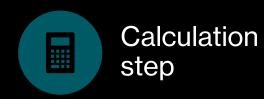
PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS

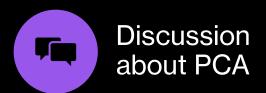
PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS





Benefit of PCA









What is PCA?

eigenvalues = 20, 5, 2, 0.5, 0.1, 0.03, 0.006

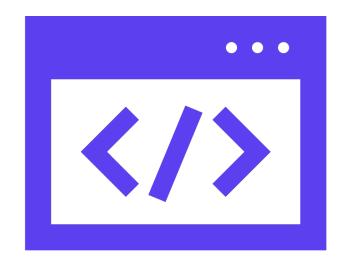
2 มิติ รักษา information ได้ 90.46%

3 มิติ รักษา information ได้ 97.69%

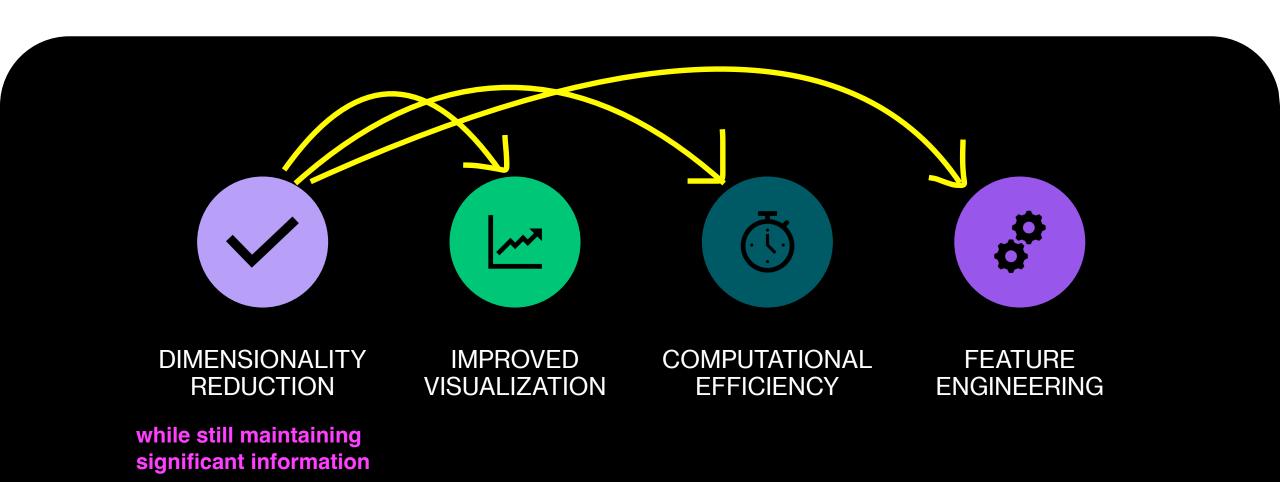
(มี 7 มิติ)

Principal component analysis (PCA) is a dimensionality reduction and machine learning method used to simplify a large data set into a smaller set while still maintaining significant information.

(variance)



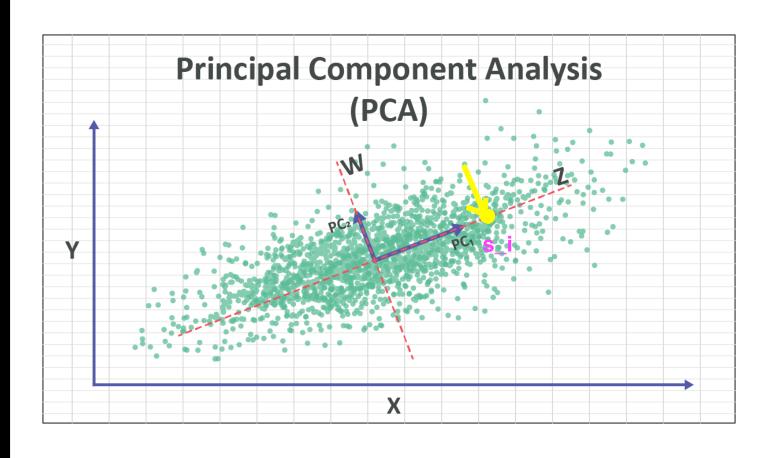
Benefit of PCA



Calculation step

- Standardization
- Compute covariance matrix
- Compute the eigenvalues and eigenvectors
- Consider the eigenvalues ==> dimensionality reduction
- Map data to new space

Calculation concept



https://numxl.com/blogs/principal-component-analysis-pca-101/



feature ไหนที่มี variance เยอะ ==> เป็น feature ที่สำคัญ l มาสร้าง feature ใหม่ให้ variance มันเยอะที่สุดกันดีกว่า!!!

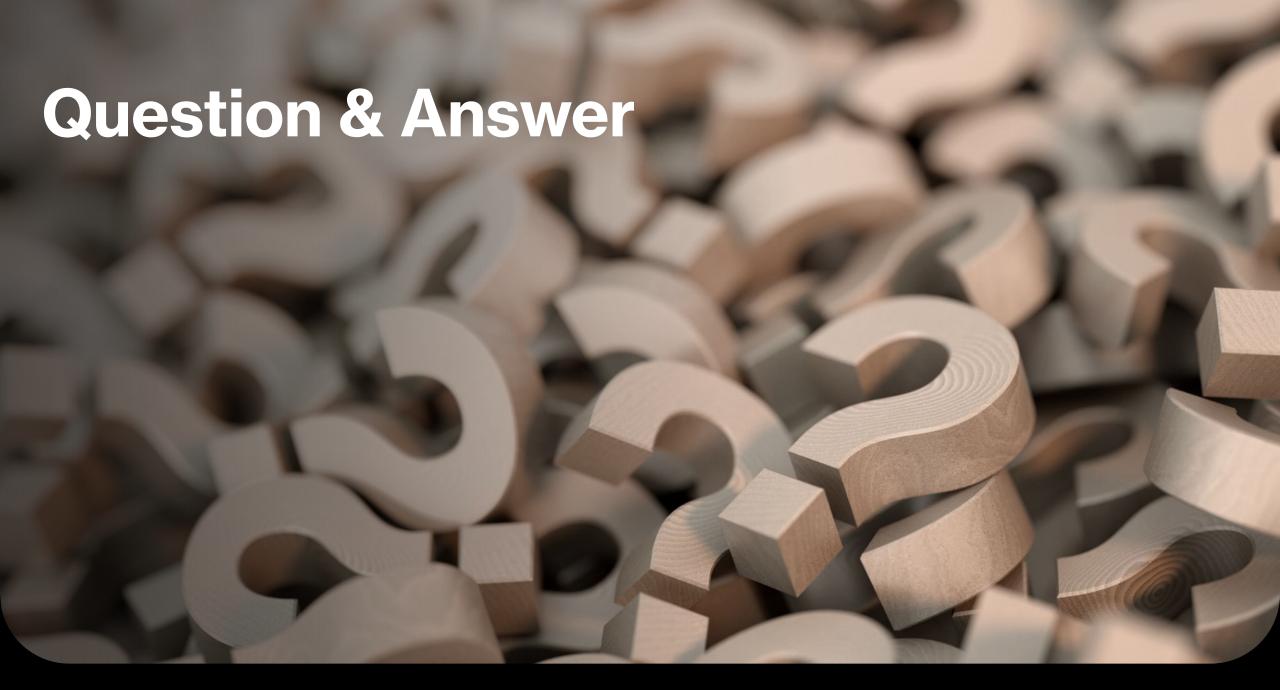
DISCUSSION มอง variance เป็น information What is the motivation of PCA? about PCA

- Why PCA axes are orthogonal to each other
- Why summation of variance before PCA and after PCA is still the same?
- Why size of eigenvalue represent size of variance?
- Why Proportion of variance in PCA can be calculated by proportion of eigenvalue?



Code: PCA.ipynb

Singular Value Decomposition (SVD) **Further reading** • t-Distributed Stochastic Neighbor **Embedding (t-SNE)** Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA) Isomap Locally Linear Embedding (LLE)



Reference

- https://builtin.com/data-science/step-step-explanation-principal-component-analysis
- https://numxl.com/blogs/principal-component-analysis-pca-101/

