## Mini project # 1

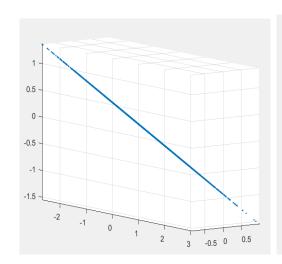
Submitted By:

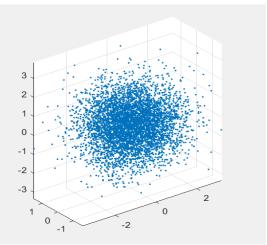
Neelu Choudhary 5085296

PART1

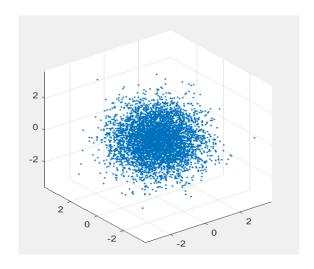
a)

r=1 r=2

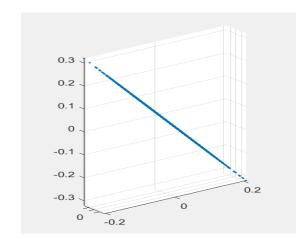


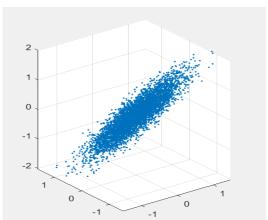


r=3

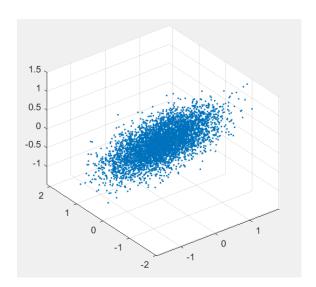


r=1 r=2

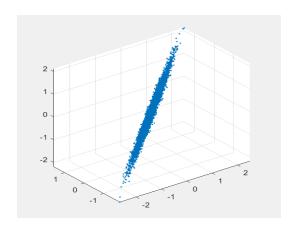




r=3



d)



```
Part 2
2)
[n,p]=size(Z); % finding the dimension of Z
mz=zeros(n,1);
%calculating mean of columns of Z matrix
 for k=1:p
    mz=mz+Z(:,k);
 end
mz=mz/p;
% Finding centred matrix by subtracting mean of columns from Z
Zc=zeros(n,p);
for k=1:p
    Zc(:,k) = Z(:,k) - mz;
end
% Calculating Unitary matrix and eigenvalues
[A,B,C] = svd(Zc/sqrt(p-1));
prompt='what is the value of r?'; % Asking for r
r=input(prompt);
% Finding Principal component matrix
U=zeros(n,r);
for k=1:r
    U(:,k) = A(:,k);
save 'U.mat' 'U';
3)
% calculating mean centered input T matrix and orthogonal
extimation
Tx=zeros(n,2);
P=zeros(n,2);
for k=1:2
    Tx(:,k) = T(:,k) - mz;
    P(:,k) = U*U'*Tx(:,k);
% output matrix by adding back the mean vector
```

Ty=zeros (n, 2);

% drawing the image

drawnow;
pause(0.01);

Ty(:,k) = P(:,k) + mz;

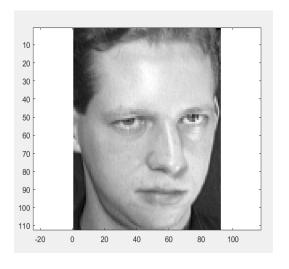
reshapedimage = reshape(Ty(:,2), 112,92);

imagesc(reshapedimage); colormap gray; axis equal;

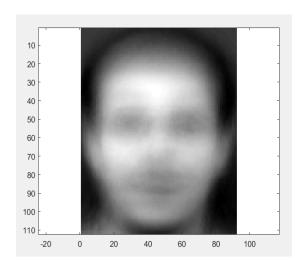
for k=1:2

Image 1:

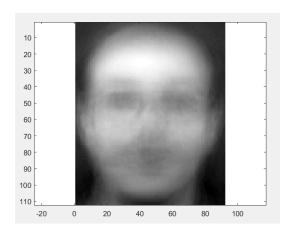
## Original



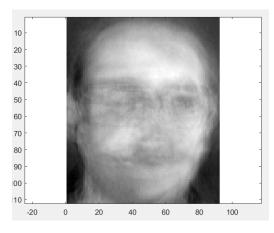
r = 0



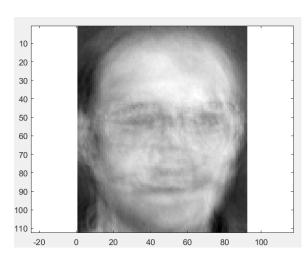
r=1



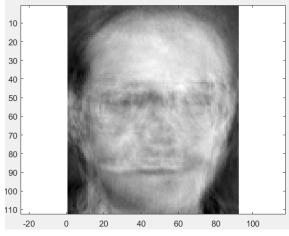
r= 25



r=50

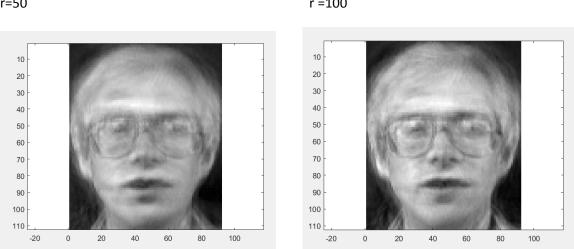


r= 100



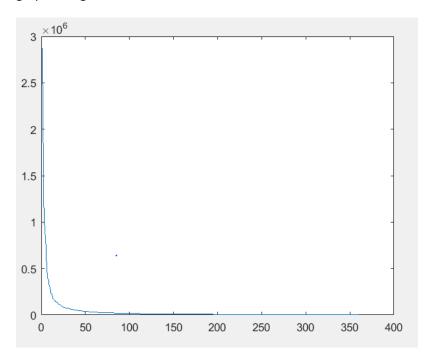
Original r= 0





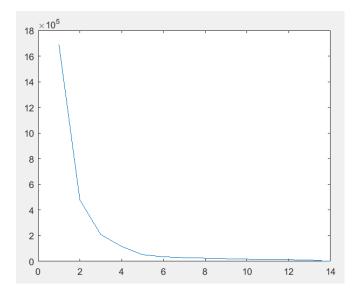
As the value of r increases the output image becomes more focused and clear. Because we are taking more dimensions into account while approximating the data for highter r.

## graph of eigen values

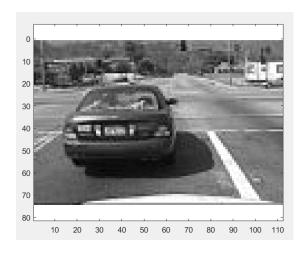


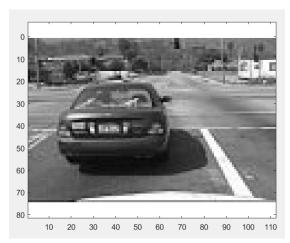
From the above figure it can be said that r=100 (approximately) is enough for approximation. The relevant number of eigenvalues are much smaller than total.

Part 3 eigenvalues



original r=10





r=5

