



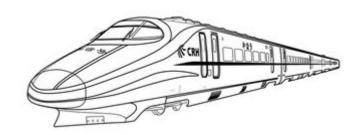
智能信息技术教育中心

The Education Center of Intelligence Information Technologies

人工智能基础

机器学习

耿阳李敖 2022年3月



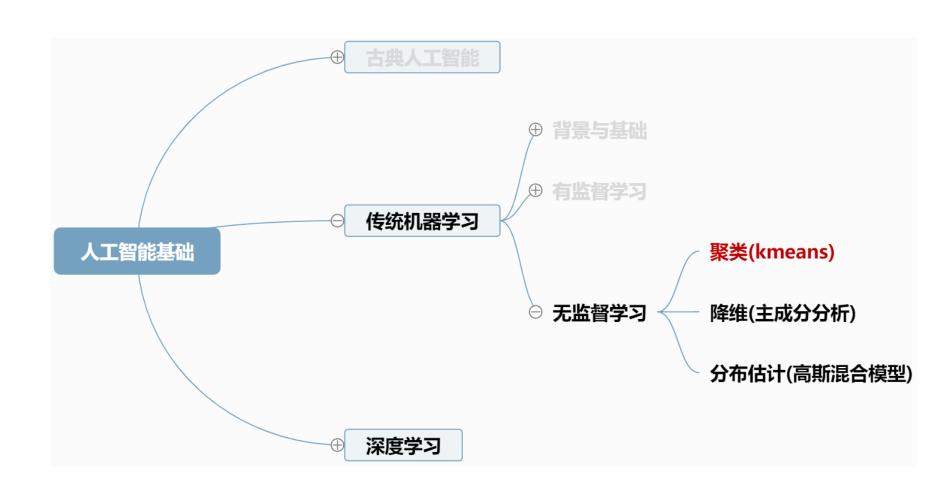


内容概要

- > 内容回顾
- >线性降维 (PCA)
- > 非线性降维
- 〉总结

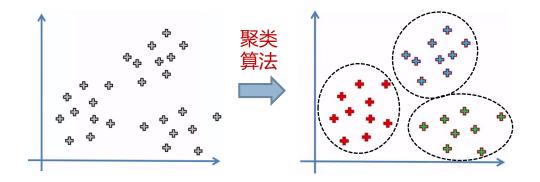


内容回顾



基本任务

◆ 在没有真是标签的情况下将数据集中的样本划分为若干个通常不相交的子集("簇",cluster)。



K-means 算法

◆ 给定N个D维数据点 $\{\mathbf{x}_1,\mathbf{x}_2,...,\mathbf{x}_N\}$ 找到K个中心点 $\{\mathbf{c}_1,...,\mathbf{c}_K\}$,把N个数据点按照 距离最小原则分配给每个中心点,使得每个数据点与分配中心点距离**平方**和最小

$$\min_{\{\mathbf{c}_1, \dots, \mathbf{c}_K\}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \min_{k \in \{1, \dots, K\}} \|\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{c}_k\|_2^2$$

K-means 算法流程

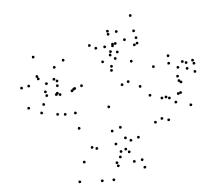
◆ 固定 $\{\mathbf{c}_1, ..., \mathbf{c}_K\}$, 求解内层

$$\min_{\{\mathbf{c}_1, \dots, \mathbf{c}_K\}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \min_{k \in \{1, \dots, K\}} ||\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{c}_k||_2^2$$

$$y_i = \arg\min_{k \in \{1, \dots, K\}} ||\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{c}_k||_2^2$$

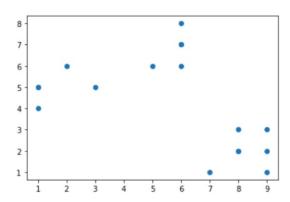
◆ 固定 {y₁, y₂, ..., y_N}, 求解外层:

$$\min_{\{\mathbf{c}_1, \dots, \mathbf{c}_K\}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \min_{k \in \{1, \dots, K\}} ||\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{c}_k||_2^2 \qquad \qquad \mathbf{c}_k = \frac{1}{N_k} \sum_{y_i = k} \mathbf{x}_i$$

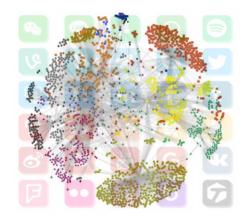


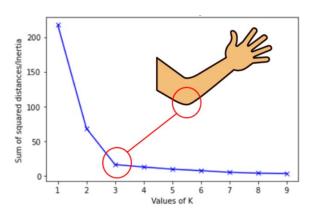
聚类个数K的选择

◆ 肘方法 (Elbow Method)



常见应用







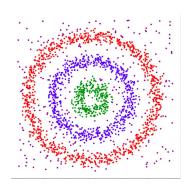






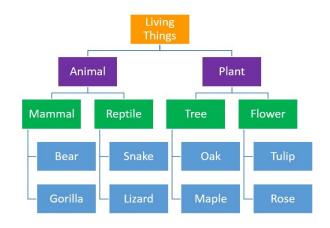
其他聚类方法

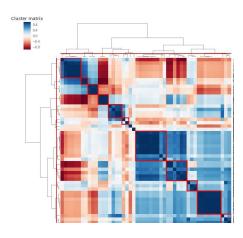
◆ 密度聚类:能发现不同形状的簇结构





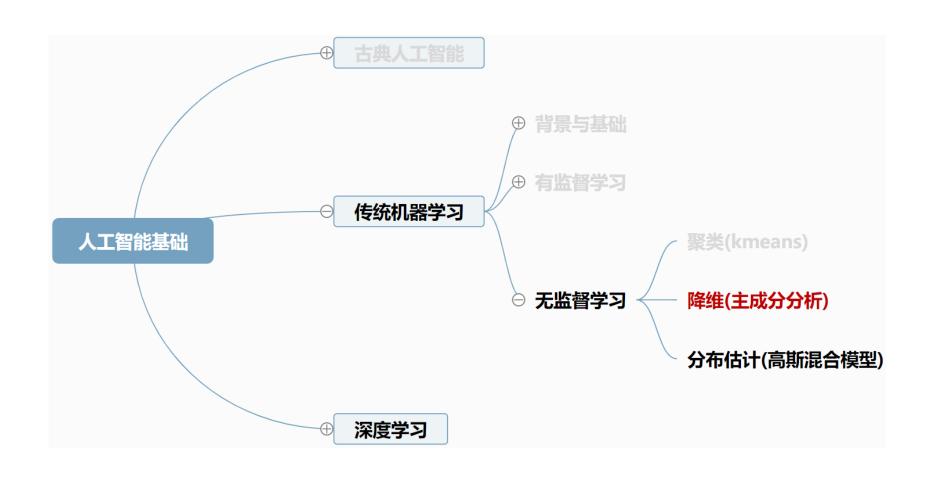
◆ 层次聚类:可以对数据进行层次化分析







本节概况





内容概要

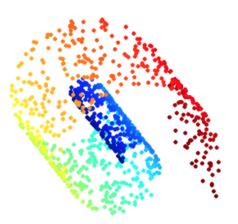
- 〉内容回顾
- >线性降维 (PCA)
- > 非线性降维
- 〉总结

数据降维

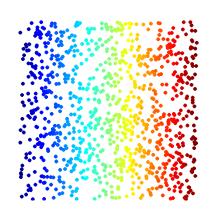
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数据降维动机

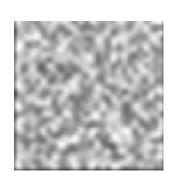
3D空间数据



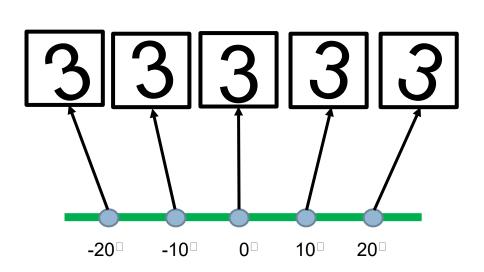
实际可表示为2维







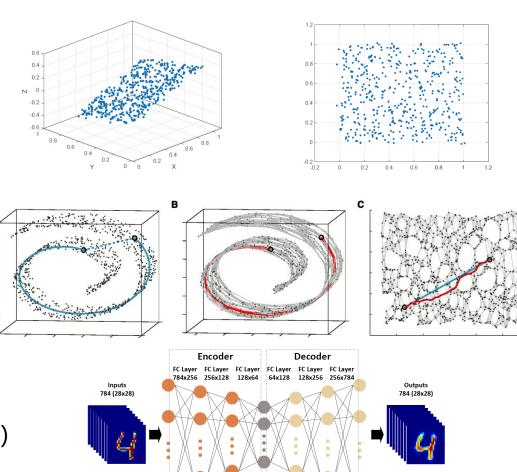
28X28手写数字数据集



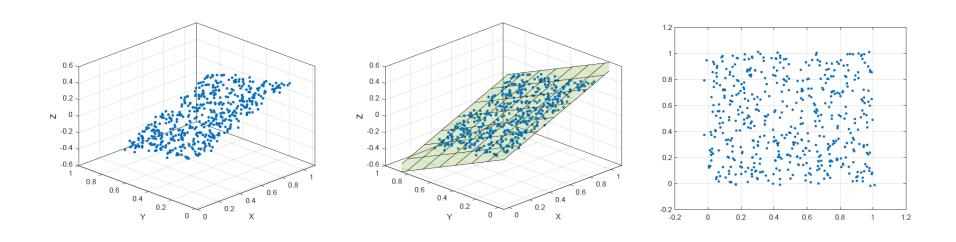
数据降维

降维算法分类

- ◆ 线性降维
 - 主成分分析 (PCA)
 - 线性判别分析 (LDA)
- ◆ 非线性降维
 - 核化主成分分析 (KPCA)
 - 基于流形学习的降维
- ◆ 神经网络方法
 - 自动编码机 (AutoEncoder)
 - 预训练模型特征提取



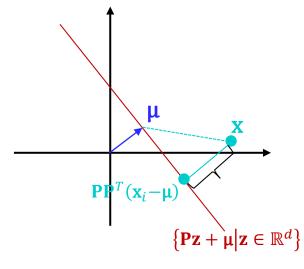
主要思想



- ◆ 寻找一个线性低维(仿射)子空间,使得其与原始数据尽量接近
- ◆ 将数据投影至该子空间上,实现数据降维

形式化描述

- ◆ 输入: 原始数据点 $\{\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^D\}_{i=1}^N$, 目标维度 d (d < D)
- ◆ 目标: 一个维度为 d 的低维子空间 $S = \{Pz + \mu | z \in \mathbb{R}^d\}$, 使得 $\{x_i \in \mathbb{R}^D\}_{i=1}^N$ 到 S 的投影距离平方和尽量小。



- \mathbf{x} 到子空间 \mathcal{S} 的投影距离: $\|(\mathbf{x}_i \boldsymbol{\mu}) \mathbf{P}\mathbf{P}^T(\mathbf{x}_i \boldsymbol{\mu})\|$
- 优化目标函数

$$\min_{\mathbf{P},\mu} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \|(\mathbf{x}_i - \mu) - \mathbf{P} \mathbf{P}^T (\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)\|^2$$
s.t.
$$\mathbf{P}^T \mathbf{P} = \mathbf{I}$$

目标函数求解

$$\min_{\mathbf{P},\mu} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \|(\mathbf{x}_i - \mu) - \mathbf{P}\mathbf{P}^T(\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)\|^2$$
s.t.
$$\mathbf{P}^T\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{I}$$

◆ μ无约束,可以直接求解

$$L(\mu, \mathbf{P}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \|(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \mu) - \mathbf{P}\mathbf{P}^{T}(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \mu)\|^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \|(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P}\mathbf{P}^{T})(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \mu)\|^{2}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \mu)^{T} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P}\mathbf{P}^{T})(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \mu)$$

$$\nabla_{\mu}L = \sum_{i=1}^{N} 2(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P}\mathbf{P}^{T})(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \mu) = \mathbf{0}$$

目标函数求解

$$\nabla_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} L = \sum_{i=1}^{N} 2(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P} \mathbf{P}^{T})(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) = 2(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P} \mathbf{P}^{T}) \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P} \mathbf{P}^T) \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{x}_i - N \mathbf{\mu} \right) = \mathbf{0} \qquad \mathbf{\mu} = \mathbf{?}$$

A B C D
$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{x}_{i} \qquad \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{x}_{i} \qquad \mathbf{Pz} + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{x}_{i} \qquad (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P})\mathbf{z} + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{x}_{i}$$

$$\mathbf{P}^T \mathbf{P} = \mathbf{I} \quad \mathbf{P} \in \mathbb{R}^{D \times d}, \mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

目标函数求解

$$(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P} \mathbf{P}^T) \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{x}_i - N \mathbf{\mu} \right) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P} \mathbf{P}^T) \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{x}_i - N \mathbf{P} \mathbf{z} - \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{x}_i \right) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P} \mathbf{P}^T) (N \mathbf{P} \mathbf{z}) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$N(\mathbf{P} \mathbf{z} - \mathbf{P} \mathbf{P}^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{z}) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$N(\mathbf{P} \mathbf{z} - \mathbf{P} \mathbf{z}) = \mathbf{0}$$

目标函数求解

◆ 代入 μ 求解 P

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \| (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P} \mathbf{P}^{T}) (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}) \|^{2}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \| (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P} \mathbf{P}^{T}) (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{x}_{i}) \|^{2}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \| (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P} \mathbf{P}^{T}) (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{x}_{i}) \|^{2}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \| (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P} \mathbf{P}^{T}) (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{x}_{i}) \|^{2}$$

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$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \| (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P} \mathbf{P}^{T}) (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{x}_{i}) \|^{2}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \| (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P} \mathbf{P}^{T}) (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{x}_{i}) \|^{2}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \|(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P} \mathbf{P}^{T}) \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i} \|^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i}^{T} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i} + \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i}^{T} \mathbf{P} \mathbf{P}^{T} \mathbf{P} \mathbf{P}^{T} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i} - 2 \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i}^{T} \mathbf{P} \mathbf{P}^{T} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i}^{T} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i} - \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i}^{T} \mathbf{P} \mathbf{P}^{T} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i}^{T} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i} - \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i}^{T} \mathbf{P} \mathbf{P}^{T} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i})$$

目标函数求解

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i}^{T} \mathbf{P} \mathbf{P}^{T} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathrm{Tr} (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i}^{T} \mathbf{P} \mathbf{P}^{T} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathrm{Tr} (\mathbf{P}^{T} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i}^{T} \mathbf{P}) = \mathrm{Tr} \left(\mathbf{P}^{T} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i}^{T} \mathbf{P} \right)$$

$$\mathrm{Tr}(\mathbf{A}) = \sum_{i=1}^{D} a_{ii} \, \overline{\mathbb{X}}_{i} \overline{\mathbb{X}}_{i} \mathbf{A} \text{的对角元进行求和} = \mathrm{Tr}(\mathbf{P}^{T} \mathbf{\Sigma} \mathbf{P})$$

$$\mathbf{\Sigma} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i}^{T}$$

可交换性: $Tr(\mathbf{AB}) = \sum_{i=1}^{D} \sum_{j=1}^{D} a_{ij} b_{ji} = \sum_{j=1}^{D} \sum_{i=1}^{D} b_{ji} a_{ij} = Tr(\mathbf{BA})$

线性性: $\sum_{i=1}^{N} \operatorname{Tr}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}_{i}) = \operatorname{Tr}(\mathbf{A}\sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{B}_{i})$

$$\max_{\mathbf{P}} \operatorname{Tr}(\mathbf{P}^{T} \mathbf{\Sigma} \mathbf{P})$$
s.t.
$$\mathbf{P}^{T} \mathbf{P} = \mathbf{I}$$

◆ 经典的Rayleigh 商问题

P的最优解为 Σ 前 d 大特征值对应的特征向量

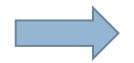
目标函数求解

Rayleigh 商问题证明思路

设 Σ 的特征分解为 $\Sigma = \mathbf{U}\Lambda\mathbf{U}^T \qquad \mathbf{U} \in \mathbb{R}^{D \times D}$ 为正交矩阵 Λ 为N阶对角阵

$$\max_{\mathbf{P} \in \mathbb{R}^{D \times d}} \operatorname{Tr}(\mathbf{P}^T \mathbf{\Sigma} \mathbf{P})$$

s.t. $\mathbf{P}^T\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{I}$



$$\max_{\mathbf{Q} \in \mathbb{R}^{D \times d}} \operatorname{Tr}(\mathbf{Q}^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{\Lambda} \mathbf{Q})$$

s.t.
$$\mathbf{Q}^T\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{I}$$

$$\operatorname{Tr}(\mathbf{Q}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{\Sigma}\mathbf{Q}) = \sum_{i=1}^{D} \lambda_{i} \sum_{j=1}^{d} q_{ij}^{2}$$

$$\lambda_1 \ge \lambda_2 \ge \cdots \ge \lambda_D$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{d} q_{ij}^2 \le 1$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{d} Q_{ij}^2 = d$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{d} q_{ij}^2 = d$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{d} q_{ij}^2 = 0, \ d < i \le D$$

$$\mathbf{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \implies \mathbf{P}$$
为前 d 大特征值
对应的特征向量

主成分分析过程

- ◆ 输入: 原始数据点 $\{\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^D\}_{i=1}^N$, 目标维度 d (d ≪ D)
- ◆ 目标: 一个维度为 d 的低维子空间 $S = \{Pz + \mu | z \in \mathbb{R}^d\}$, 使得 $\{\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^D\}_{i=1}^N$ 到 S 的投影距离平方和尽量小。
- ◆ 求解变换矩阵

$$\mu^{\star} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{x}_{i}$$

 P^* 为 Σ 前 d 大特征值对应的特征向量

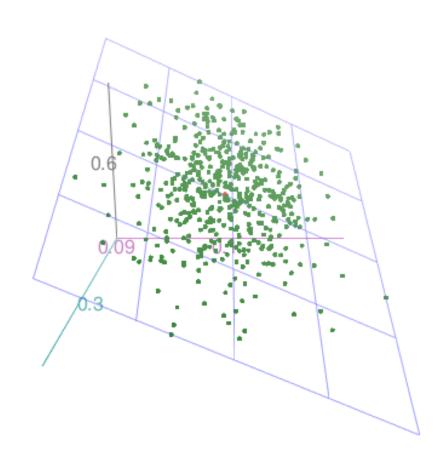
$$\mathbf{\Sigma} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{\mu}^*) (\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{\mu}^*)^T$$

◆ 数据降维

$$\mathbf{z}_i = \mathbf{P}^{\star T} (\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{\mu}^{\star})$$

PCA 直观视角

$$\mathcal{S} = \left\{ \mathbf{P}\mathbf{z} + \boldsymbol{\mu} \middle| \mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^d \right\}$$



主成分分析统计特性

◆ PCA 最优解回顾

$$\mu^{\star} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{x}_{i}$$

样本均值

 P^* 为 Σ 前 d 大特征值对应的特征向量

$$\Sigma = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\mathbf{x}_i - \boldsymbol{\mu}^*) (\mathbf{x}_i - \boldsymbol{\mu}^*)^T \qquad N \ \text{倍的协方差矩阵的}$$

◆ 降维后数据的均值与协方差?

$$\mathbf{z}_{i} = \mathbf{P}^{\star T} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}^{\star}) \qquad \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{z}_{i} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{P}^{\star T} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}^{\star}) = \mathbf{P}^{\star T} \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}^{\star} \right) = \mathbf{0}$$

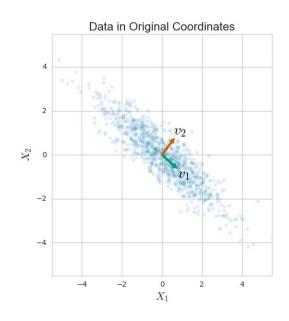
$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{z}_{i} \mathbf{z}_{i}^{T} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{P}^{\star T} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}^{\star}) (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}^{\star}) \mathbf{P}^{\star} = \frac{1}{N} \mathbf{P}^{\star T} \mathbf{\Sigma} \mathbf{P}^{\star} = \frac{1}{N} \mathbf{\Lambda}_{d} \quad \text{Therefore}$$

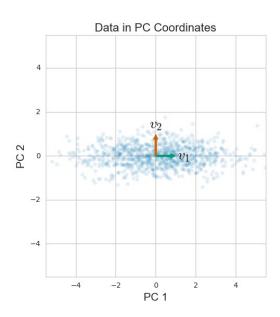
主成分分析统计特性

◆ 统计意义

$$\mathbf{z}_i = \mathbf{P}^{\star T} (\mathbf{x}_i - \boldsymbol{\mu}^{\star})$$

经过PCA变换后,所获得数据的均值为 0,不同维度之间彼此线性无关,且在正交变换意义下保留了原始数据"最多"的方差信息



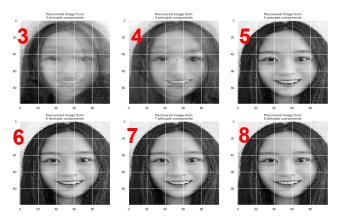


主成分分析应用举例

◆ PCA-Face (压缩)



原始数据 (一张脸为一个样本)

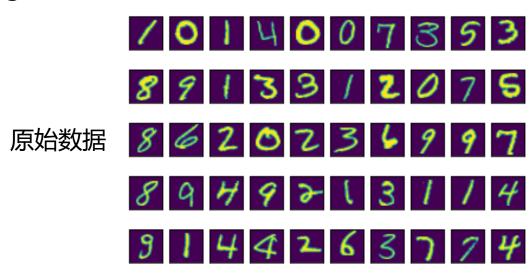




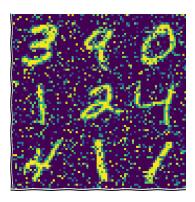
$$= a_1 \underline{w}^1 + a_2 \underline{w}^2 + \cdots$$
主成分

主成分分析应用举例

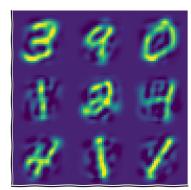
◆ PCA-Digital (降噪)



噪声数据

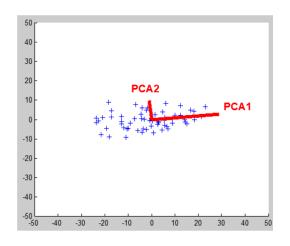


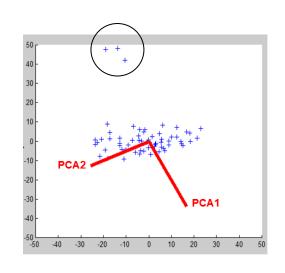
PCA降维重构



PCA缺点

◆ 易受异常数据影响





◆ 解决方法: Robust PCA

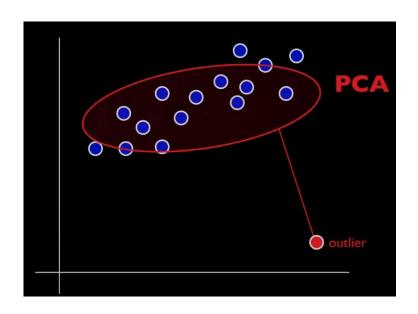
$$\max_{\mathbf{P} \in \mathbb{R}^{D \times d}} \operatorname{Tr}(\mathbf{P}^T \mathbf{\Sigma} \mathbf{P})$$
s.t. $\mathbf{P}^T \mathbf{P} = \mathbf{I}$
原始PCA

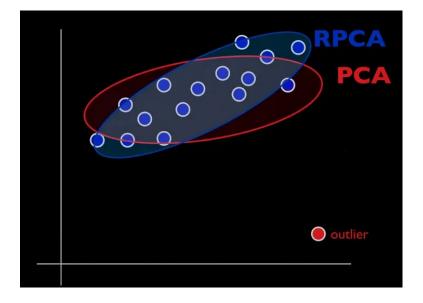
$$\min_{\mathbf{L} \in \mathbb{R}^{D \times D}} \|\mathbf{\Sigma} - \mathbf{L}\|_2^2$$
s.t. $\operatorname{rank}(\mathbf{L}) \leq d$ 低秩视角PCA



PCA缺点

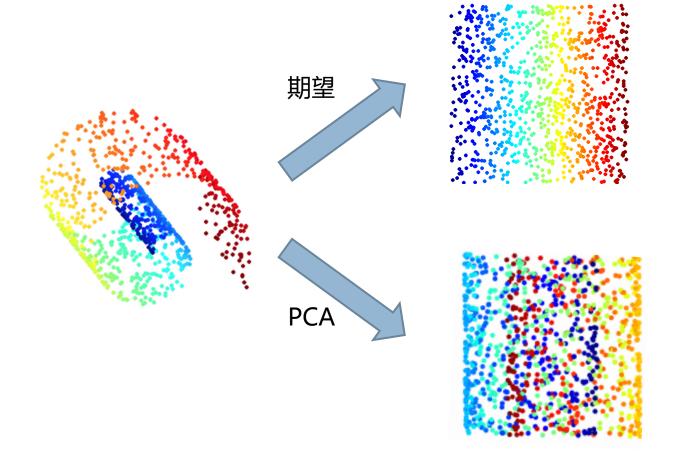
PCA VS Robust PCA





PCA缺点

◆ 难以处理非线性情况





内容概要

- 〉内容回顾
- >线性降维 (PCA)
- > 非线性降维
- 〉总结

核化主成分分析 (Kernel PCA)

◆ 核方法回顾

$$\phi(\mathbf{x}): \mathbb{R}^D \to \mathbb{R}^\infty \qquad \phi(\mathbf{x}_i)^T \phi(\mathbf{x}_j) = \kappa(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j)$$

将所有运算转化为内积,并用核函数替代

◆ 内积视角PCA

$$\max_{\mathbf{P}} \operatorname{Tr}(\mathbf{P}^T \mathbf{\Sigma} \mathbf{P})$$

$$\mathbf{\Sigma} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{x}_i^T$$
 s.t.
$$\mathbf{P}^T \mathbf{P} = \mathbf{I}$$

$$\mathbf{P}$$
 的最优解为 $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ 前 d 大特征值对应的特征向量

$$Σ = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{x}_{i} \mathbf{x}_{i}^{T}$$

$$Σ = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \phi(\mathbf{x}_{i}) \phi(\mathbf{x}_{i})^{T}$$
要求 **Σ** 的特征向量

核化主成分分析 (Kernel PCA)

◆ 核化PCA求解

$$\widehat{\mathbf{\Sigma}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \phi(\mathbf{x}_i) \phi(\mathbf{x}_i)^T \in \mathbb{R}^{\infty \times \infty} \quad \phi(\mathbf{x}_i)^T \phi(\mathbf{x}_j) = \kappa(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j)$$

 $\widehat{\Sigma}$ **p** = λ **p** 一 **p** 必定位于 { $\phi(\mathbf{x_1}), \phi(\mathbf{x_2}), ..., \phi(\mathbf{x_N})$ } 张成的子空间中

$$\phi(\mathbf{X}) = [\phi(\mathbf{x}_1), \phi(\mathbf{x}_2), ..., \phi(\mathbf{x}_N)] \in \mathbb{R}^{\infty \times N}$$

$$\mathbf{p} = \phi(\mathbf{X})\mathbf{v} \quad \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^N \quad \widehat{\mathbf{\Sigma}} = \phi(\mathbf{X})\phi(\mathbf{X})^T$$

核化主成分分析 (Kernel PCA)

◆ 核化PCA求解

$$\mathbf{p} = \phi(\mathbf{X})\mathbf{v} \qquad \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^{N} \qquad \widehat{\mathbf{\Sigma}} = \phi(\mathbf{X})\phi(\mathbf{X})^{T} \qquad \phi(\mathbf{X})^{T}\phi(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{K} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$$

$$\widehat{\mathbf{\Sigma}}\mathbf{p} = \lambda \mathbf{p} \qquad \phi(\mathbf{X})\phi(\mathbf{X})^{T}\phi(\mathbf{X})\mathbf{v} = \lambda \phi(\mathbf{X})\mathbf{v}$$

$$\phi(\mathbf{X})^{T}\phi(\mathbf{X})\phi(\mathbf{X})^{T}\phi(\mathbf{X})\mathbf{v} = \lambda \phi(\mathbf{X})^{T}\phi(\mathbf{X})\mathbf{v}$$

$$\mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{K}\mathbf{v} = \lambda \mathbf{K}\mathbf{v}$$

$$\mathbf{K}\mathbf{v} = \lambda \mathbf{v} \qquad \text{Can be solved!}$$

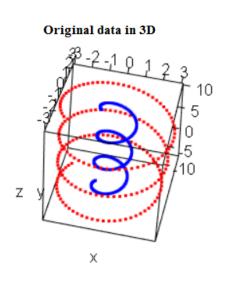
核化主成分分析 (Kernel PCA)

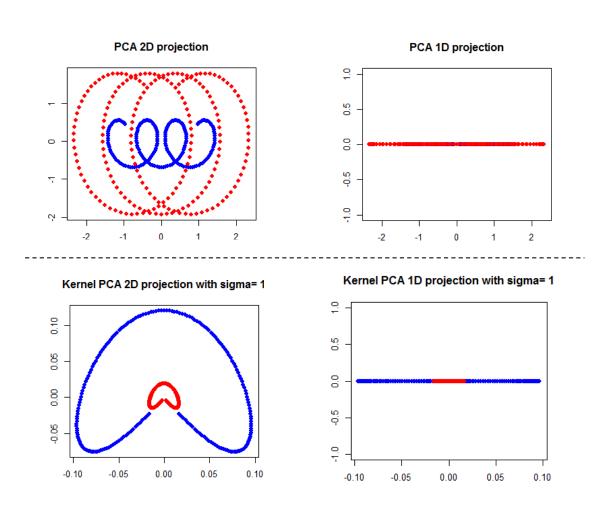
◆ 核化PCA降维

$$\mathbf{z}_i = \mathbf{P}^{\star T} \mathbf{x}_i$$
 $\mathbf{z}_i = \mathbf{P}^{\star T} \phi(\mathbf{x}_i)$ 假设样本均值为0 $\mathbf{P}^{\star} = \phi(\mathbf{X}) \mathbf{V}^{\star}$ $\mathbf{z}_i = \mathbf{V}^{\star T} \phi(\mathbf{X})^T \phi(\mathbf{x}_i)$ $= \mathbf{V}^{\star T} \mathbf{K}_{\cdot i}$

核化主成分分析 (Kernel PCA)

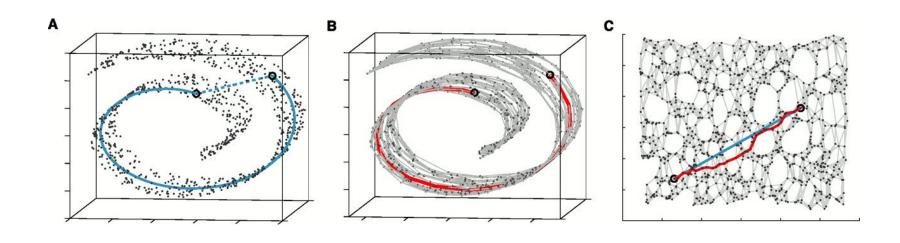
PCA VS Kernel PCA





等度量映射(Isometric Mapping)

◆ 算法原理



$$\left\|\mathbf{z}_i - \mathbf{z}_j\right\|^2 = \mathbf{z}_i^T \mathbf{z}_i + \mathbf{z}_j^T \mathbf{z}_j - 2\mathbf{z}_i^T \mathbf{z}_j$$

距离矩阵可以由内积唯一确定,当样本均值确定时反之亦然

等度量映射(Isometric Mapping)

◆ 算法步骤

```
输入: 样本集 D = \{x_1, x_2, ..., x_m\};

近邻参数 k;

低维空间维数 d'.

过程:

1: for i = 1, 2, ..., m do

2: 确定 x_i 的 k 近邻;

3: x_i 与 k 近邻点之间的距离设置为欧氏距离,与其他点的距离设置为无穷大;

4: end for

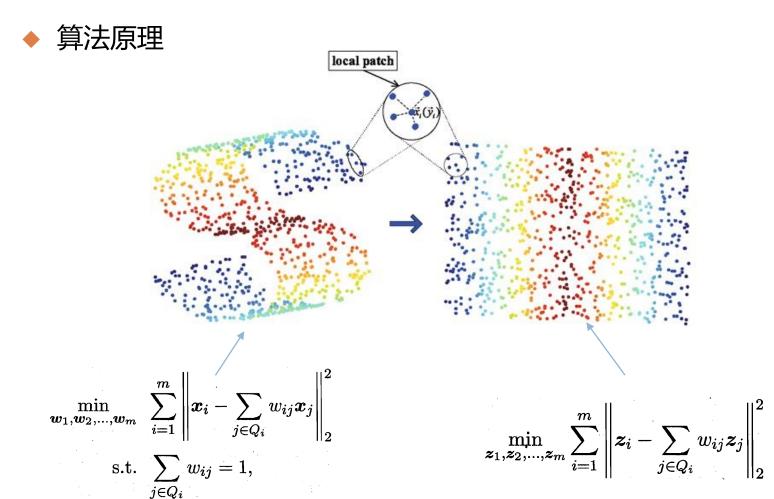
5: 调用最短路径算法计算任意两样本点之间的距离 dist(x_i, x_j);

6: 将 dist(x_i, x_j) 作为 MDS 算法的输入;

7: return MDS 算法的输出
```

输出: 样本集 D 在低维空间的投影 $Z = \{z_1, z_2, ..., z_m\}$.

局部线性嵌入 (Locally Linear Embedding)



局部线性嵌入 (Locally Linear Embedding)

算法步骤

$$egin{aligned} \min_{oldsymbol{z}_1, oldsymbol{z}_2, \dots, oldsymbol{z}_m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left\| oldsymbol{z}_i - \sum_{j \in Q_i} w_{ij} oldsymbol{z}_j
ight\|_2^2 \ \mathbf{M} = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{W})^{\mathrm{T}} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{W})^{\mathrm{T}} \ \mathbf{M} = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{W})^{\mathrm{T}} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{W})^{\mathrm{T}} \ \mathbf{M} = \mathbf{I} \ \mathbf{Z} \ \mathbf{Z}^{\mathrm{T}} = \mathbf{I} \ . \end{aligned}$$

```
输入: 样本集 D = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m\};
                                               近邻参数 k:
                                               低维空间维数 d'.
                                       过程:
\min_{oldsymbol{z}_1,oldsymbol{z}_2,...,oldsymbol{z}_m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left\|oldsymbol{z}_i - \sum_{j \in Q_i} w_{ij} oldsymbol{z}_j 
ight\|_2^2 1: for i=1,2,\ldots,m do 2: 确定 oldsymbol{x}_i 的 k 近邻;
                                          从式(10.27)求得 w_{ij}, j \in Q_i;
                                          对于 j \notin Q_i, 令 w_{ij} = 0;
                                       5: end for
                                       6: 从式(10.30)得到 M;
                                       7: 对 M 进行特征值分解;
                                       8: return M 的最小 d' 个特征值对应的特征向量
                                       输出: 样本集 D 在低维空间的投影 Z = \{z_1, z_2, \ldots, z_m\}.
```



内容概要

- 〉内容回顾
- >线性降维 (PCA)
- > 非线性降维
- 〉总结

总结

- ◆ 降维方法概述
 - 降维的动机
 - 线性降维、非线性降维、神经网络降维
- ◆ 线性降维
 - PCA原理与求解
 - PCA的统计意义
 - PCA的应用
 - 解决PCA鲁棒性问题: Robust PCA
- ◆ 非线性降维
 - Kernel PCA
 - IsoMap, LLE



