# PCA, SVD and Other Related Acronyms

#### Cristina España-Bonet

UdS & DFKI, Saarbrücken, Germany

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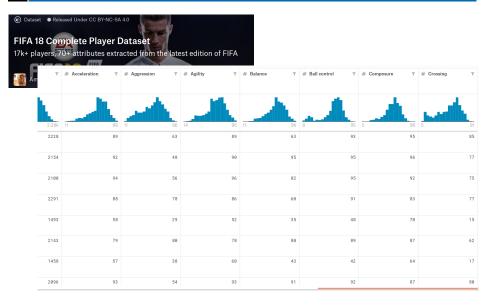
High Dimensional Data

How do we deal with high dimensional data?

#### High Dimensional Data

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```

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These questions are related to **feature selection**, **data compression**, **visualisation**...

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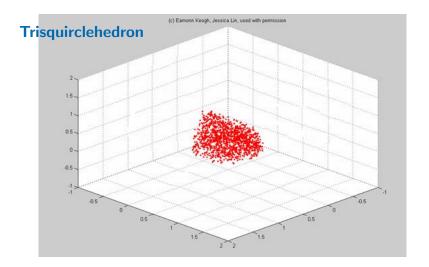
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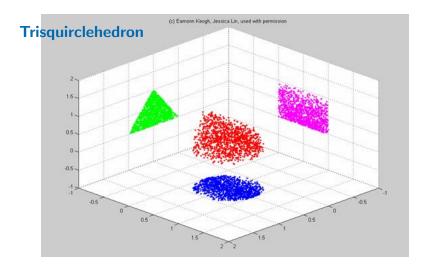
Let's project into a lower dimensional space, but wisely...

#### Is any kind of projection valid?



 $\verb|https://cs.gmu.edu/\sim| jessica/DimReducDanger.htm|$ 

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A Solution

# Principal Component Analysis

## Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Principal Component Analysis, PCA
- 3 Singular-Value Decomposition, SVD
- 4 Comments & Final Remarks

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#### Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

#### **Description:**

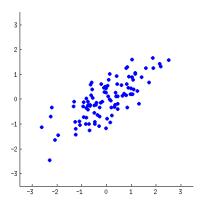
Linear projection of a set of data points from a space defined by many correlated variables into a space defined by fewer uncorrelated coordinates called principal components while still retaining most of the variability present in the data.

#### Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

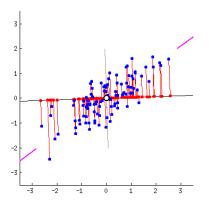
#### **Description:**

**Linear** projection of a set of data points from a space defined by many correlated variables into a space defined by fewer **uncorrelated** coordinates called principal components while still retaining most of the **variability** present in the data.

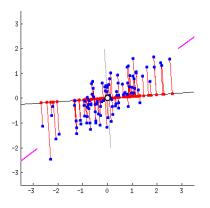
#### PCA: Visualisation in 2D⇒1D



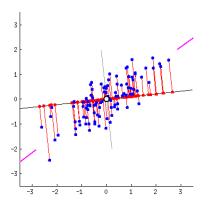
#### PCA: Visualisation



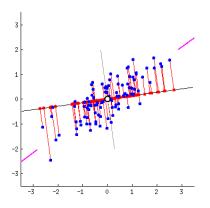
#### PCA: Visualisation



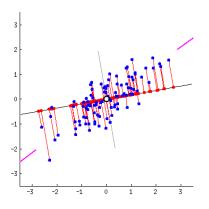
#### PCA: Visualisation



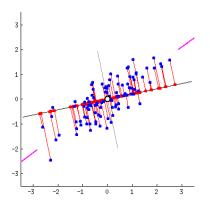
#### PCA: Visualisation



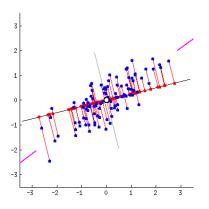
#### PCA: Visualisation



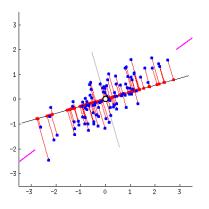
#### PCA: Visualisation



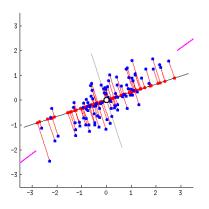
#### PCA: Visualisation



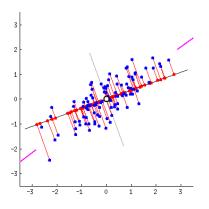
#### PCA: Visualisation



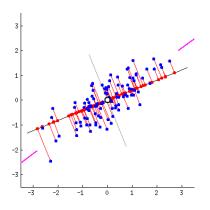
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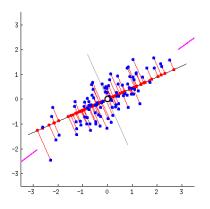
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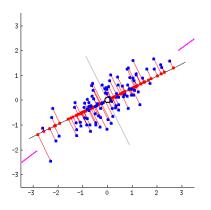
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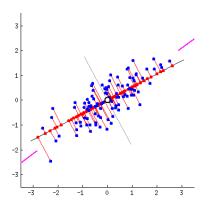
#### PCA: Visualisation



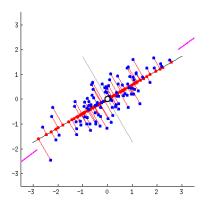
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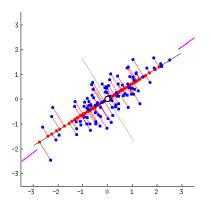
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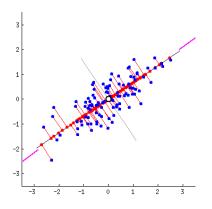
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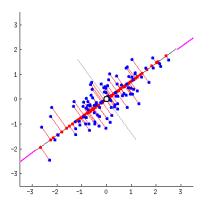
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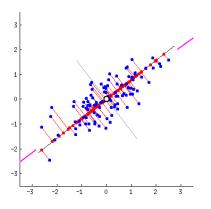
#### PCA: Visualisation



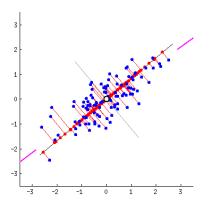
#### PCA: Visualisation



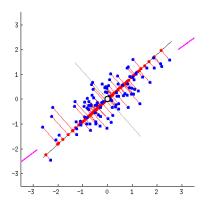
#### PCA: Visualisation



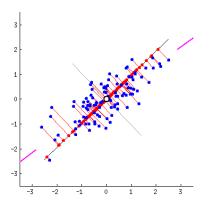
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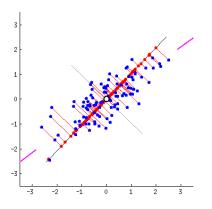
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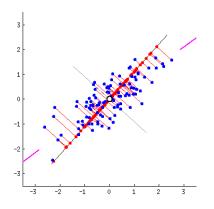
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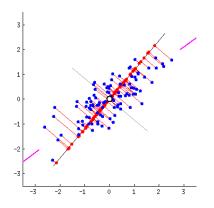
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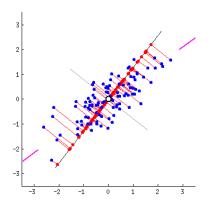
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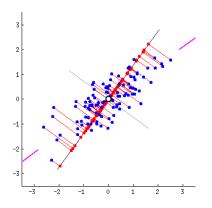
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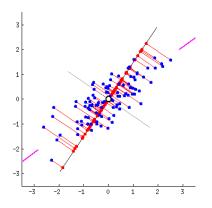
### PCA: Visualisation



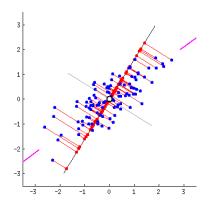
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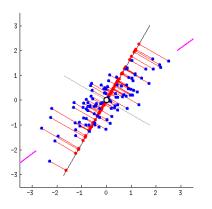
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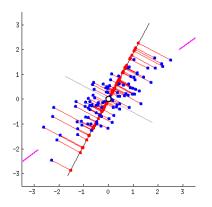
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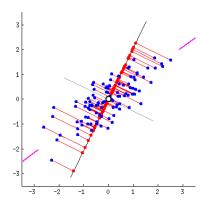
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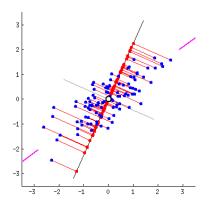
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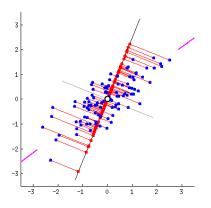
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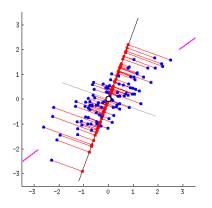
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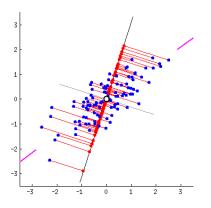
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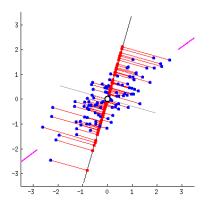
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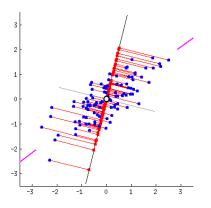
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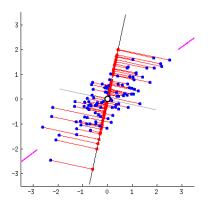
### PCA: Visualisation



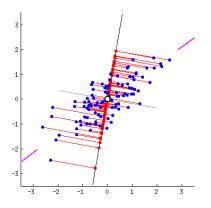
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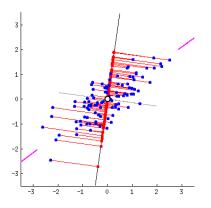
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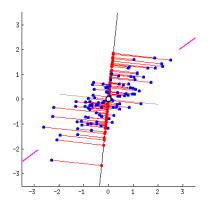
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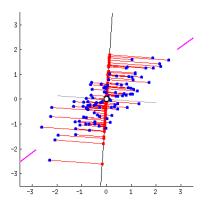
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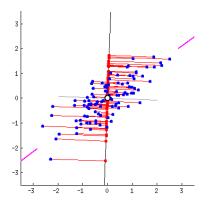
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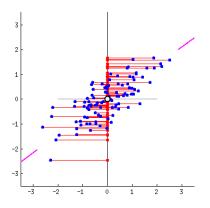
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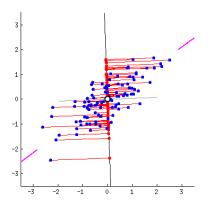
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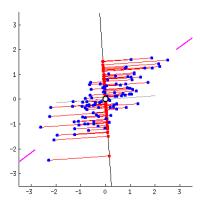
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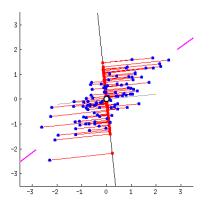
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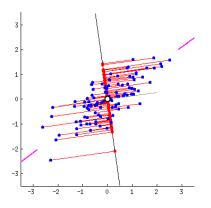
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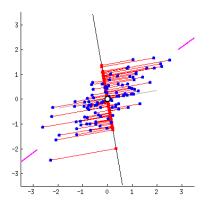
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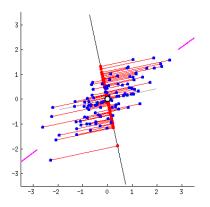
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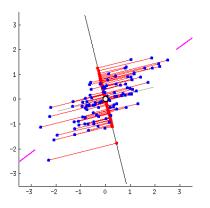
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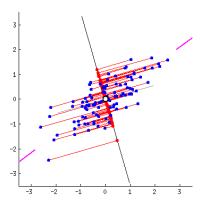
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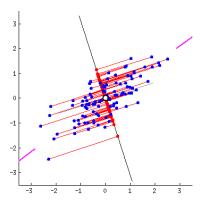
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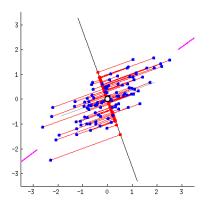
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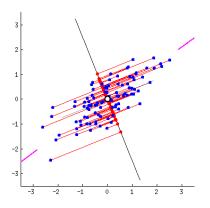
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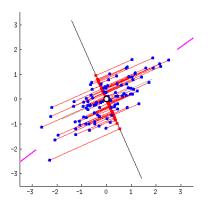
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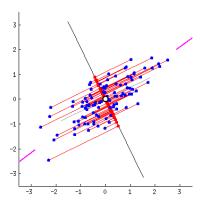
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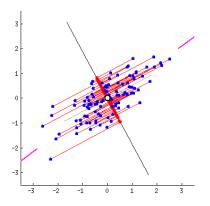
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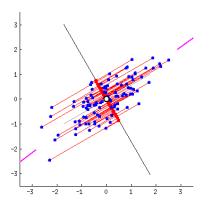
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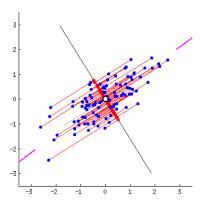
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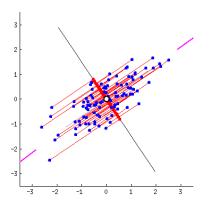
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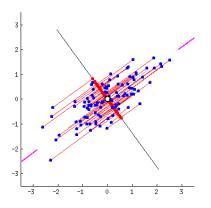
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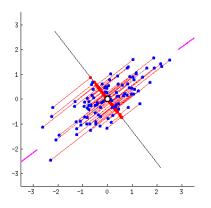
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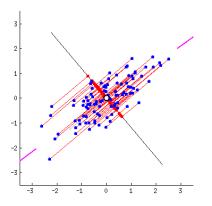
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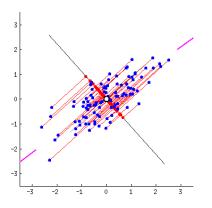
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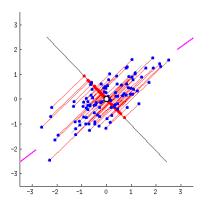
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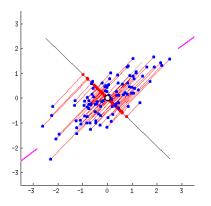
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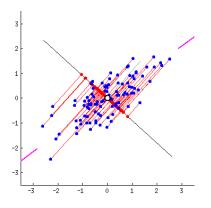
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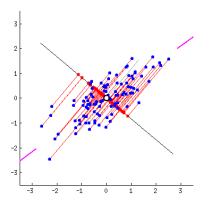
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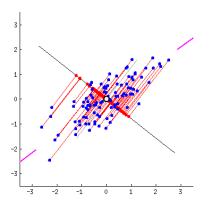
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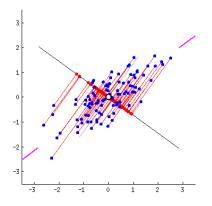
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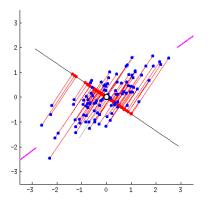
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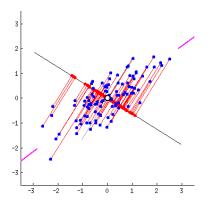
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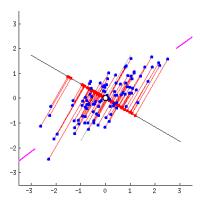
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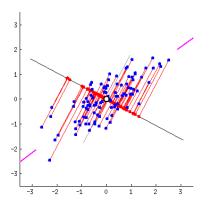
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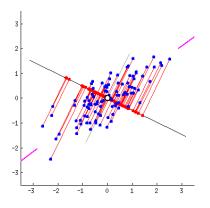
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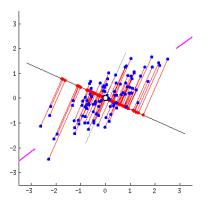
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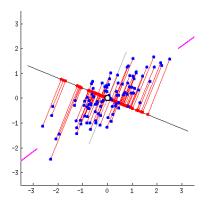
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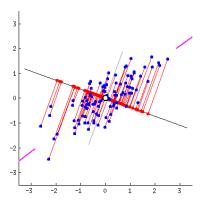
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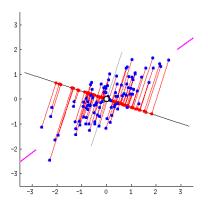
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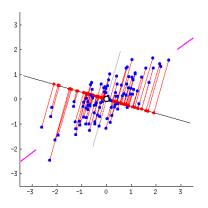
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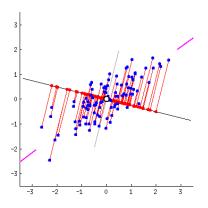
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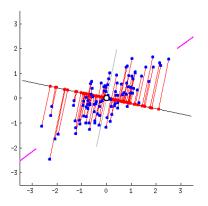
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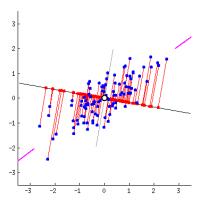
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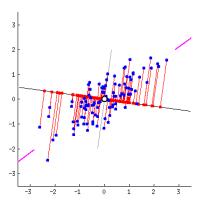
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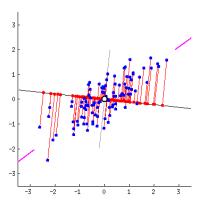
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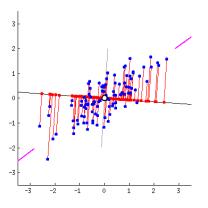
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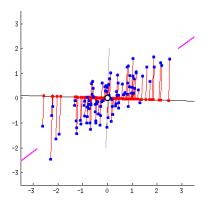
#### PCA: Visualisation



#### PCA: Visualisation



#### PCA: Visualisation



#### PCA: Usages

- Dimensionality reduction/projection
  - Compression, clustering, classification...
- Orthogonalisation of the dimensions
  - Input for other algorithms
- Visualisation
- Data interpretation
  - Feature selection
- ...

#### PCA: How?

1 Eigenvalue decomposition of a data covariance matrix

2 Singular value decomposition of a data matrix

# Principal Component Analysis, PCA Outline

- 1 Introduction
- Principal Component Analysis, PCA
- 3 Singular-Value Decomposition, SVD
- 4 Comments & Final Remarks

# Principal Component Analysis, PCA

Eigenvectors and Eigenvalues

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

Eigenvectors  ${\bf v}$  and eigenvalues  $\lambda$  of a matrix  ${\bf A}$ 

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$$(\mathbf{A} - \lambda \mathbf{I}) \mathbf{v} = 0$$
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Eigenvectors and Eigenvalues

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For a given **A**, how do we obtain them?

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- 1. Eigenvalues  $|\mathbf{A} \lambda \mathbf{I}| = 0 \implies \lambda_i$
- 2. Eigenvectors  $(\mathbf{A} \lambda_i \mathbf{I}) \mathbf{v}_{\lambda_i} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \mathbf{v}_{\lambda_i}$

#### Eigenvectors and Eigenvalues

| $egin{array}{c} c = \cos 	heta & c = \cosh arphi \ s = \sin 	heta & s = \sinh arphi \end{array}$ |
|--|
|--|

#### Eigenvectors and Eigenvalues

|                           | Scaling  | Unequal scaling   | Rotation  | Horizontal shear                                     | Hyperbolic rotation   |
|---------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| Illustration              |  |   |   |  |   |
| Matrix                    | $\begin{bmatrix} k & 0 \\ 0 & k \end{bmatrix}$ | $\left[egin{array}{cc} k_1 & 0 \ 0 & k_2 \end{array} ight]$   | $\begin{bmatrix} c & -s \\ s & c \end{bmatrix}$ $c = \cos \theta$ $s = \sin \theta$   | $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & k \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$       | $\begin{bmatrix} c & s \\ s & c \end{bmatrix}$ $c = \cosh \varphi$ $s = \sinh \varphi$                      |
| Characteristic polynomial | $(\lambda-k)^2$                                | $(\lambda-k_1)(\lambda-k_2)$  | $\lambda^2 - 2c\lambda + 1$   | $(\lambda-1)^2$                                      | $\lambda^2 - 2c\lambda + 1$   |
| Eigenvalues, $\lambda_i$  | $\lambda_1=\lambda_2=k$                        | $egin{aligned} \lambda_1 &= k_1 \ \lambda_2 &= k_2 \end{aligned}$   | $\lambda_1 = e^{{f i}	heta} = c + s{f i} \ \lambda_2 = e^{-{f i}	heta} = c - s{f i}$  | $\lambda_1=\lambda_2=1$                              | $\lambda_1 = e^{arphi} \ \lambda_2 = e^{-arphi}$ ,  |
| Eigenvectors              | All non-zero vectors                           | $egin{aligned} u_1 &= egin{bmatrix} 1 \ 0 \end{bmatrix} \ u_2 &= egin{bmatrix} 0 \ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$ | $egin{aligned} u_1 &= egin{bmatrix} 1 \ -\mathbf{i} \end{bmatrix} \ u_2 &= egin{bmatrix} 1 \ +\mathbf{i} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$ | $u_1 = \left[egin{array}{c} 1 \ 0 \end{array} ight]$ | $u_1 = \left[egin{array}{c} 1 \ 1 \end{array} ight] \ u_2 = \left[egin{array}{c} 1 \ -1 \end{array} ight].$ |

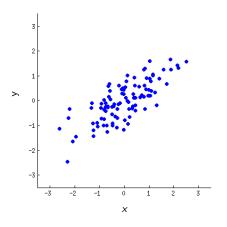
 $\verb|https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eigenvalues_and_eigenvectors|\\$ 

PCA: How?

**1** Eigenvalue decomposition of a data **covariance matrix** 

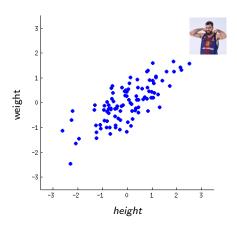
2 Singular value decomposition of a data matrix

#### Covariance Matrix



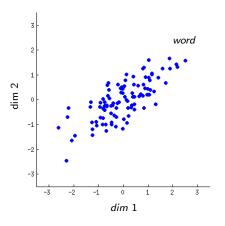
https://stats.stackexchange.com/questions/2691/

#### Covariance Matrix



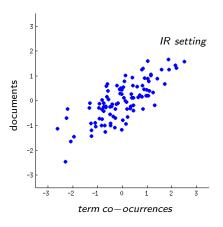
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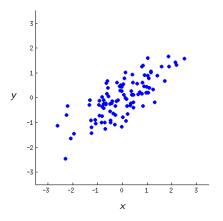
#### Covariance Matrix



https://stats.stackexchange.com/questions/2691/ /making-sense-of-principal-component-analysis-eigenvectors-eigenvalues

#### Covariance Matrix

$$\mu_{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}, \quad \mu_{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i}$$



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#### Covariance Matrix

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$$\sigma_{x}^{2} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \mu_{x})^{2} = var(x)$$

$$\sigma_{xy}^{2} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \mu_{x})(y_{i} - \mu_{y})$$

$$= covar(x, y)$$

https://stats.stackexchange.com/questions/2691/

Covariance Matrix, S

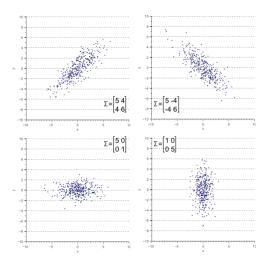
In 2D, 
$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{xx}^2 & \sigma_{yx}^2 \\ \sigma_{yy}^2 & \sigma_{yy}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$
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In general, 
$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11}^2 & \sigma_{12}^2 & \sigma_{13}^2 & \dots & \sigma_{1n}^2 \\ \sigma_{21}^2 & \sigma_{22}^2 & \sigma_{23}^2 & \dots & \sigma_{2n}^2 \\ \sigma_{31}^2 & \sigma_{32}^2 & \sigma_{33}^2 & \dots & \sigma_{3n}^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sigma_{n1}^2 & \sigma_{n2}^2 & \sigma_{n3}^2 & \dots & \sigma_{nn}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

#### Covariance Matrix, S



http://www.visiondummy.com/2014/04/geometric-interpretation-covariance-matrix/

Principal Components and Maximum Variance

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#### Principal Components and Maximum Variance

$$\sigma_{\mathsf{x}}^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = \mathsf{var}(\mathsf{x})$$

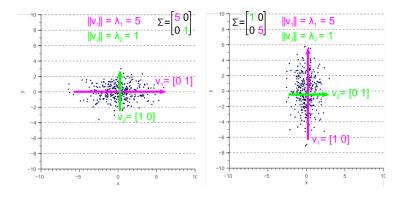
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Some linear algebra and Lagrange multipliers later...

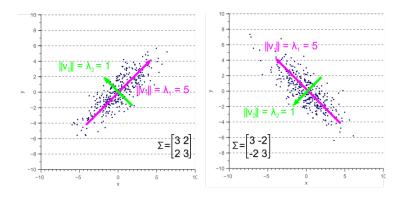
$$\mathbf{\Sigma}\mathbf{v} = \lambda\mathbf{v}$$

#### Principal Components



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    - $U^TU = UU^T = I$
    - or, equivalently,  $\mathbf{U}^\mathsf{T} = \mathbf{U}^{-1}$

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  - ✓ **U** is an  $m \times m$  orthogonal matrix,
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  - $\checkmark$  **V**<sup>T</sup> is the conjugate transpose of an  $n \times n$  orthogonal matrix

Basics

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} m \times n \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} m \times m \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} m \times n \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} n \times n \end{array}\right)$$

A = U S V

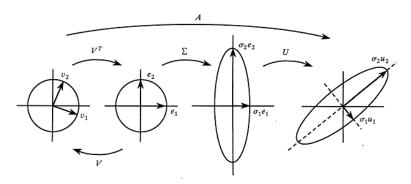
SVD: Singular Values

 $s_1 \dots s_r$ , singular values of **A** (in decreasing order) r, rank of **A** 

SVD: Singular Values

 $s_1 \dots s_r$ , singular values of **A** (in decreasing order) r, rank of **A** 

#### SVD: 2 × 2 Geometric Interpretation



 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{USV^T}$ : a linear transformation is a rotation or reflection, followed by a scaling, followed by another rotation or reflection

Relation with Eigenvalue Decomposition

Data **X** (is now our **A**), Data Covariance  $\Sigma = \frac{1}{n-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X}$  $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{U} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{V}^T$ 

Relation with Eigenvalue Decomposition

Data **X** (is now our **A**), Data Covariance 
$$\Sigma = \frac{1}{n-1}X^TX$$
  
 $X = USV^T$ 

Let's SVD-decompose the data and estimate the covariance:

$$\mathbf{\Sigma} = \frac{1}{n-1} (\mathbf{U}\mathbf{S}\mathbf{V}^{\mathsf{T}})^{\mathsf{T}} (\mathbf{U}\mathbf{S}\mathbf{V}^{\mathsf{T}})$$

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Relation with Eigenvalue Decomposition

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On the other hand,  $\Sigma$  is symmetric, so can be diagonalised:

$$\Sigma = VLV^T$$

Relation with Eigenvalue Decomposition

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## Relation with Eigenvalue Decomposition

Let's SVD-decompose the data and estimate the covariance:

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On the other hand,  $\Sigma$  is symmetric, so can be diagonalised:

$$\Sigma = VLV^T$$

- $\mathbf{L} = \frac{\mathbf{S}^2}{n-1}$ , eigenvalues  $\propto$  singular values
- **XV** = **US**, principal components (**XV**)  $\propto$  left singular vectors

SVD: Learn & Practice

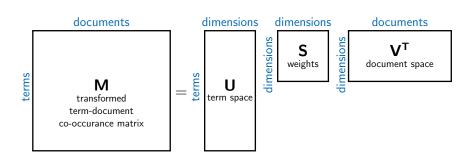
https://nlp.stanford.edu/IR-book/pdf/18lsi.pdf

Christopher D. Manning, Prabhakar Raghavan, and Hinrich Schütze. 2008. **Introduction to Information Retrieval**. Cambridge University Press, New York, NY, USA.

### Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Principal Component Analysis, PCA
- 3 Singular-Value Decomposition, SVD
- 4 Comments & Final Remarks
  - LSA
  - Limitations of PCA
  - LDA
  - t-SNE

## SVD: Application, Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA/LSI)

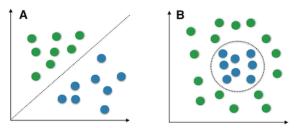


 $S_r \Longrightarrow \mathbf{M}_r$ 

#### Limitations of PCA

The useful projections might not be linear

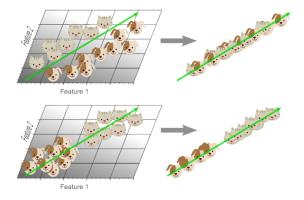
#### Linear vs. nonlinear problems



https://sebastianraschka.com/Articles/2014\_kernel\_pca.html

#### Limitations of PCA

The most discriminative information **might not** be captured by the largest **variance** 

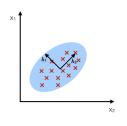


http://www.visiondummy.com/2014/05/feature-extraction-using-pca/

## General PCA vs. Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA)

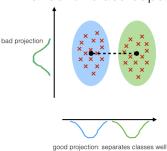
#### PCA:

component axes that maximize the variance



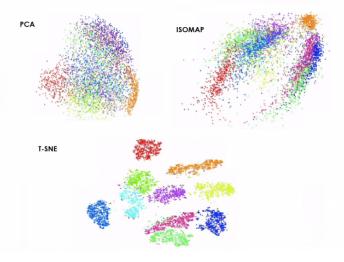
#### LDA:

maximizing the component axes for class-separation



https://sebastianraschka.com/Articles/2014\_python\_lda.html

### Visualisation: t-SNE



Visualisation: t-SNE

## t-Distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding

- Completely different approach to PCA
- Non-linear technique

Visualisation: t-SNE

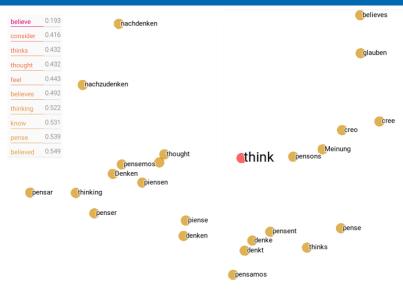
## t-Distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding

- Completely different approach to PCA
- Non-linear technique

## **Description**

- Probability of similarity of points in high-D space
- Probability of similarity of points in low-D space
- Minimise the difference between these conditional probabilities in high-D and low-D spaces

#### Comments on Visualisation



# Thanks!

# **Questions?**

# PCA, SVD and Other Related Acronyms

#### Cristina España-Bonet

UdS & DFKI, Saarbrücken, Germany

Summer Semester Seminar 15th May 2019