# Análisis por Componentes

principales (PCA)

■ PCA: Reducción de dimensiónalidad de los datos.

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- SVD.

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Matriz de m datos de n dimensiones:

$$\mathbf{A} = egin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1^{\dot{1}} \ \mathbf{x}_2^{T} \ dots \ \mathbf{x}_m^{T} \end{bmatrix}$$

Matriz de m datos de n dimensiones:

$$\mathbf{A} = egin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1^7 \ \mathbf{x}_2^7 \ dots \ \mathbf{x}_n^7 \end{bmatrix}$$

Filas de **A** son datos

$$\mathbf{x}_i^T = \begin{bmatrix} x_{i1} & x_{i2} & \dots & x_{in} \end{bmatrix}$$

Matriz de m datos de n dimensiones:

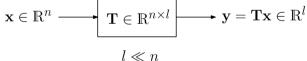
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- Columnas de  $\mathbf{A}$  son descriptores (vectores en  $\mathbb{R}^m$ ).

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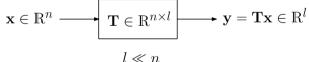
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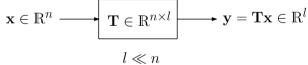


Preservar mayoría de la información en los datos en vector de dimensión menor.

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- Preservar mayoría de la información en los datos en vector de dimensión menor.
- Nuevos descriptores?

Centrar:

$$\mathbf{x}_i' = \mathbf{x}_i - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m \mathbf{x}_j$$

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Matriz de covarianza:

$$\frac{1}{m} \mathbf{A}^{T} \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} x_{j1}^{2} & \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} x_{j1} x_{j2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} x_{j1} x_{jn} \\
\frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} x_{j2} x_{j1} & \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} x_{j2}^{2} & \vdots \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
\frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} x_{jn} x_{j1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} x_{jn}^{2}
\end{bmatrix}$$

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$$= \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_1 & \mathbf{u}_2 & \dots & \mathbf{u}_r \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{base span de columnas}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & \cdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & 0 & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \sigma_r \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{valores singulares}} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1^T \\ \mathbf{v}_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{v}_r^T \end{bmatrix} \right\} \text{ base span de filas}$$

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 $\sigma_i = \sqrt{\lambda_i}$ , donde  $\lambda_i$  son los valores propios de  $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}$ 

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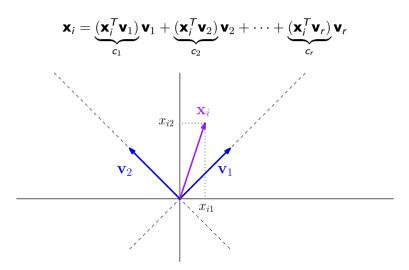
- $\sigma_i = \sqrt{\lambda_i}$ , donde  $\lambda_i$  son los valores propios de  $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}$
- $\sigma_1 \ge \sigma_2 \ge \cdots \ge \sigma_r > 0$

 $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_r$ : vectores propios de  $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}$ .

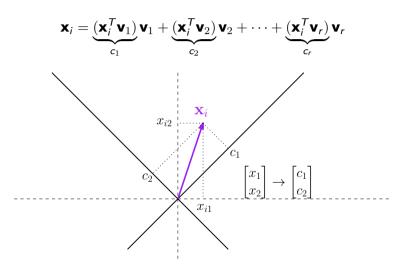
- $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_r$ : vectores propios de  $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}$ .
- Un dato:

$$\mathbf{x}_i = \underbrace{(\mathbf{x}_i^T \mathbf{v}_1)}_{c_1} \mathbf{v}_1 + \underbrace{(\mathbf{x}_i^T \mathbf{v}_2)}_{c_2} \mathbf{v}_2 + \dots + \underbrace{(\mathbf{x}_i^T \mathbf{v}_r)}_{c_r} \mathbf{v}_r$$

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 $\mathbf{Av}_1$ 

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{v}_1 = egin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1^T \ \mathbf{x}_2^T \ dots \ \mathbf{x}_m^T \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1$$

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Dos componentes principales:

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•  $k \le n$  componentes principales:

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{v}_1 + \cdots + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{v}_k = \sigma_1\mathbf{u}_1 + \sigma_2\mathbf{u}_2 + \cdots + \sigma_k\mathbf{u}_k$$

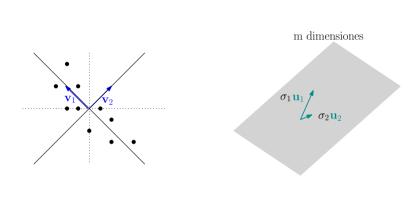
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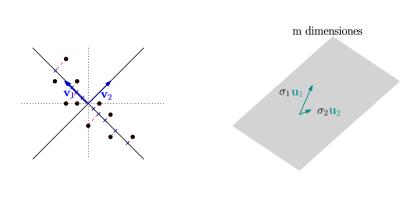
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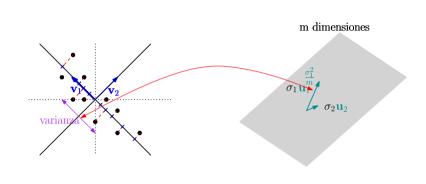
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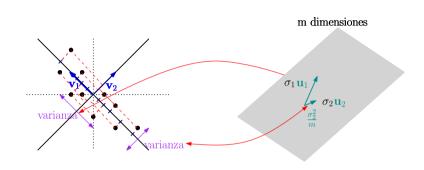
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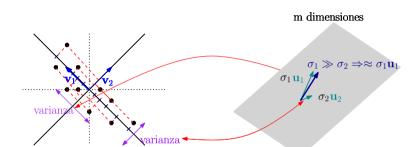
$$\mathbf{Av}_1 + \cdots + \mathbf{Av}_k = \sigma_1 \mathbf{u}_1 + \sigma_2 \mathbf{u}_2 + \cdots + \sigma_k \mathbf{u}_k \longrightarrow \mathsf{Varianza} \quad \frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \cdots + \sigma_k^2}{m}$$











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$$\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \ldots, \sigma_k \gg \sigma_{k+1}, \sigma_{k+2}, \ldots, \sigma_r$$

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 $\downarrow$ 

$$\sigma_1 \mathbf{u}_1 + \sigma_2 \mathbf{u}_2 + \dots \sigma_k \mathbf{u}_k \approx \sigma_1 \mathbf{u}_1 + \sigma_2 \mathbf{u}_2 + \dots + \sigma \mathbf{u}_k + \sigma_{k+1} \mathbf{u}_{k+1} + \dots + \sigma_r \mathbf{u}_r$$

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$$\begin{split} \sigma_1,\sigma_2,\dots,\sigma_k \gg \sigma_{k+1},\sigma_{k+2},\dots,\sigma_r \\ \Downarrow \\ \sigma_1\mathbf{u}_1+\sigma_2\mathbf{u}_2+\dots\sigma_k\mathbf{u}_k \approx \sigma_1\mathbf{u}_1+\sigma_2\mathbf{u}_2+\dots+\sigma_k\mathbf{u}_k+\sigma_{k+1}\mathbf{u}_{k+1}+\dots+\sigma_r\mathbf{u}_r \end{split}$$

Nueva matriz de datos:

$$\mathbf{Y} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1^T \\ \mathbf{x}_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{x}_m^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1 & \mathbf{v}_2 & \dots & \mathbf{v}_k \end{bmatrix}$$

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Centrar datos.

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- 2 Hallar valores propios de matriz  $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}$ :  $\sigma_1^2 \geq \sigma_2^2 \geq \cdots \geq \sigma_n^2 > 0$ .

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- $\blacksquare$  Escoger k que contenga porcentaje deseado de la varianza total.

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- 4 Calcular proyección de los datos  $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{V}_k^T \mathbf{x}$

## Ejemplo MNIST

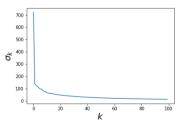


- Imágenes  $28 \times 28 = 784$  descriptores.
- $\blacksquare$  10000 imágenes.

# Ejemplo MNIST



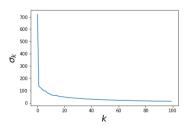
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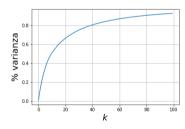


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Resumen

lacktriangleq PCA: Datos  $oldsymbol{\mathsf{A}}\Rightarrow$  datos en menor dimensión  $oldsymbol{\mathsf{Y}}=oldsymbol{\mathsf{A}}oldsymbol{\mathsf{V}}_k$ 

#### Resumen

- PCA: Datos  $\mathbf{A} \Rightarrow$  datos en menor dimensión  $\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{V}_k$
- Porcentaje de varianza explicada.

#### Resumen

- PCA: Datos  $\mathbf{A}$  ⇒ datos en menor dimensión  $\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{V}_k$
- Porcentaje de varianza explicada.
- Típicamente podemos usar  $k \ll m$  componentes.