

```

load("mnist.mat");

for d=0:9
    digits = digits_train(:, :, labels_train==d); % choose all images with digit d
    digits = reshape(im2double(digits), [784 size(digits, 3)]);
    % reshape this data into a 784xN matrix, where N is the number of images
    % with digit d
    % Every column is a sample digit d (that is our samples are stacked
    % column wise in the matrix)

    mean_vector = sum(digits, 2)/size(digits, 2);
    % mean is found by summing the column vectors
    digits = digits - mean_vector;
    % mean subtraction (needed for covariance)

    [bases, diagonal] = highest_dimensions(digits, 84);
    % the function will give the 84 eigenvectors of the covariance matrix
    % that have the highest eigenvalues
    % Note that bases are column vectors which have been stacked column wise
    % in the bases matrix
    % diagonal is a diagonal matrix (84x84) whose diagonal values are the
    % corresponding eigenvalues

    reduced_data = bases'*digits; % in form of coefficients along bases
    % the above vectorised implementation gives us the compressed data.
    % This is because after multiplying as above the value of  $R_{ij}$  where R
    % is the reduced data matrix, is the inner product of the ith
    % eigenvector with the jth sample (the jth column in digits).
    % Thus in reduced data the jth column contains the 84 inner products of
    % the jth sample with the eigenvectors which is our compressed
    % representation.

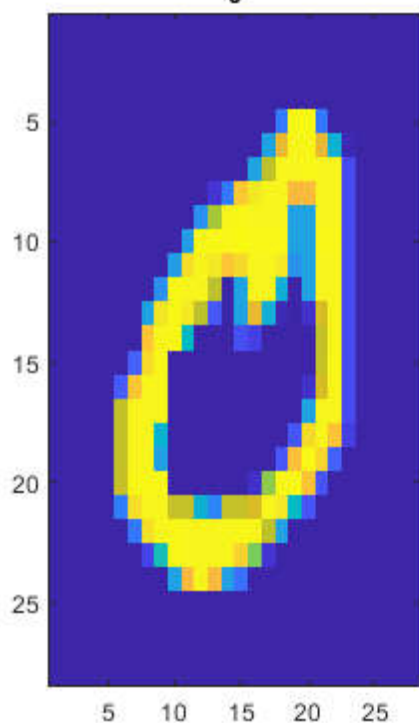
    reconstructed = bases*reduced_data;
    % To reconstruct we multiply by bases (explained in the report)
    % Essentially this would ensure that the jth column in reconstructed is
    % the linear combination of the bases with coefficients = inner products
    % with the jth sample.

    % Plot below. We reshape the images after adding back the mean vector
    % and then plot
    figure;
    axis equal;
    subplot(1, 2, 1);
    imagesc(reshape(mean_vector + digits(:, 2), [28 28]));
    title(["Original Image for Digit " num2str(d)]);

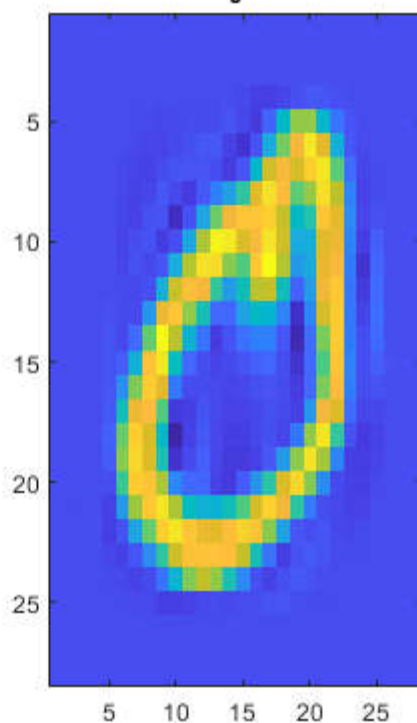
    subplot(1, 2, 2);
    imagesc(reshape(mean_vector + reconstructed(:, 2), [28 28]));
    title(["Reconstructed Image for Digit " num2str(d)]);
end

```

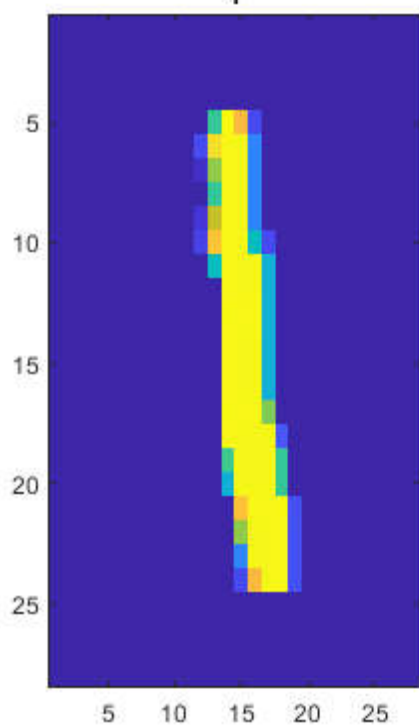
Original Image for Digit
0



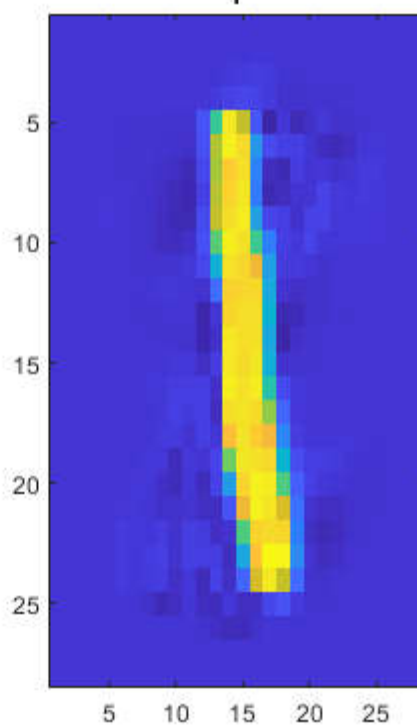
Reconstructed Image for Digit
0



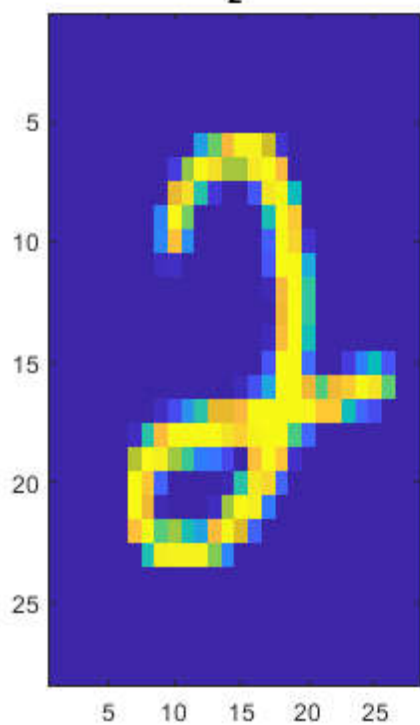
Original Image for Digit
1



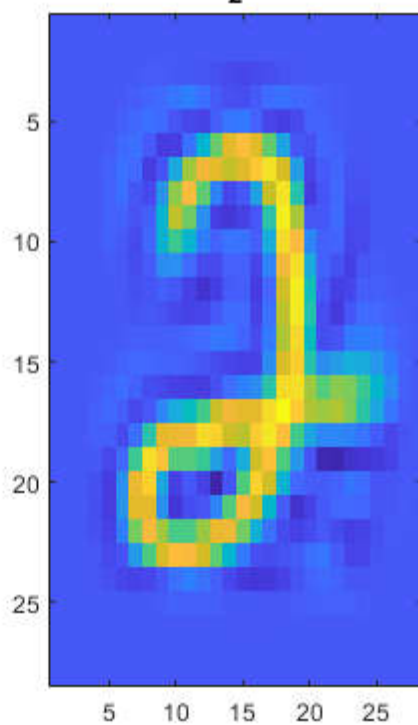
Reconstructed Image for Digit
1



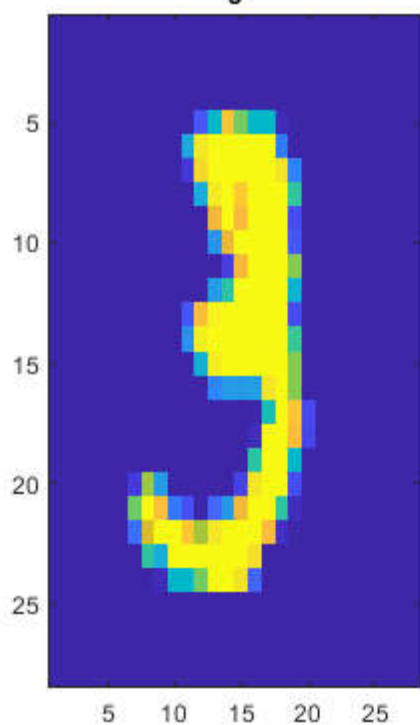
Original Image for Digit
2



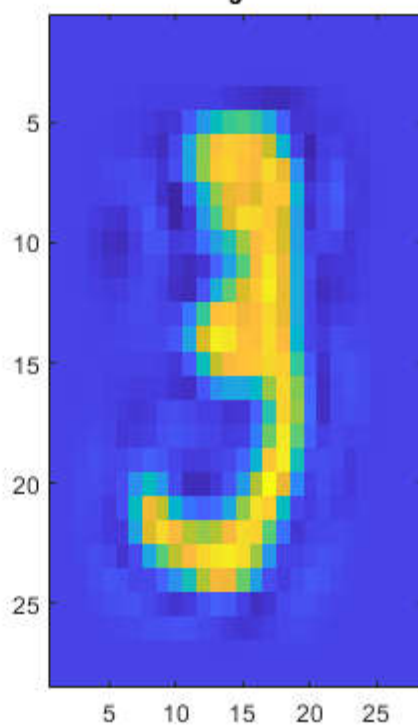
Reconstructed Image for Digit
2



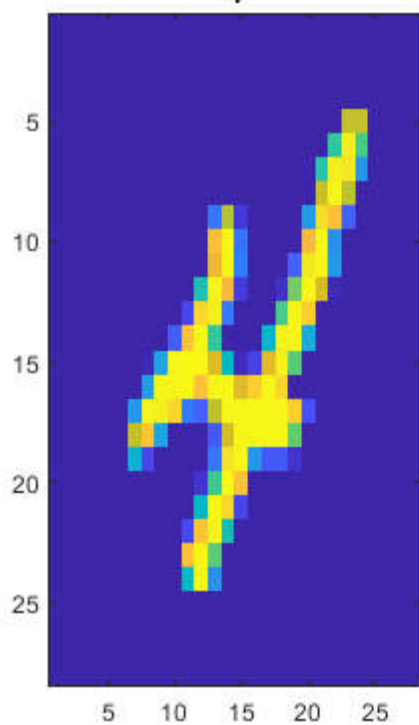
Original Image for Digit
3



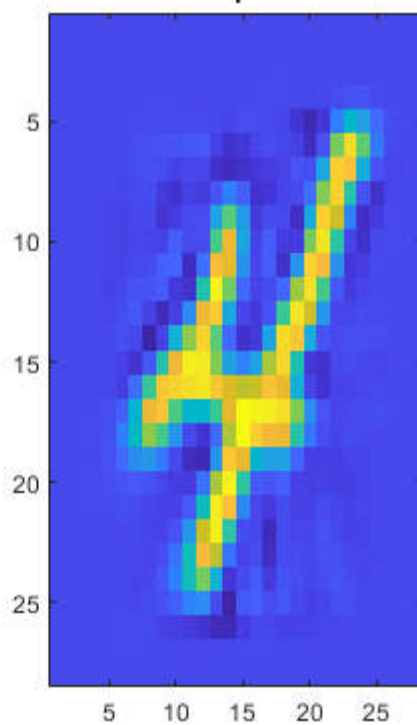
Reconstructed Image for Digit
3



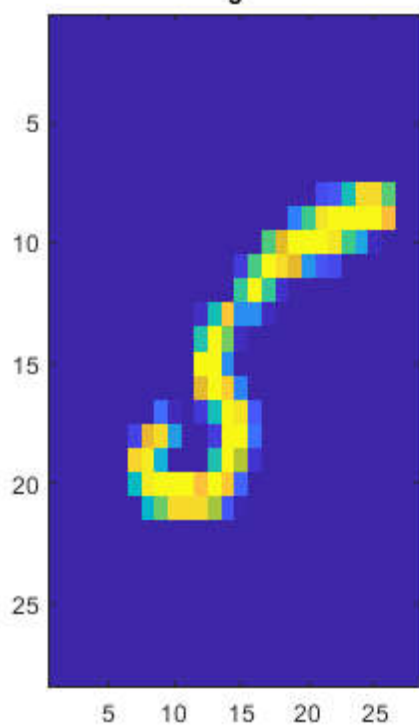
Original Image for Digit
4



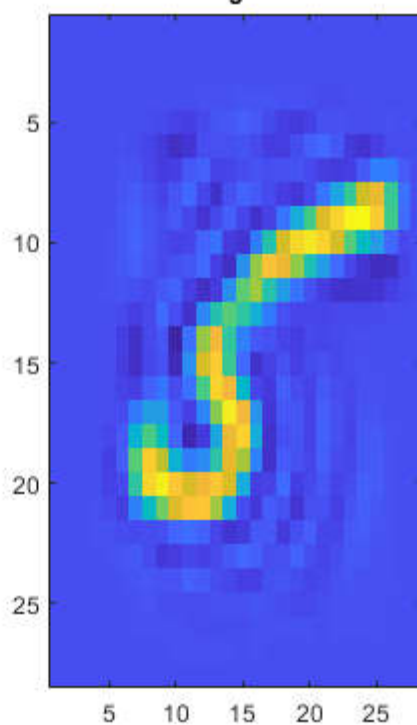
Reconstructed Image for Digit
4



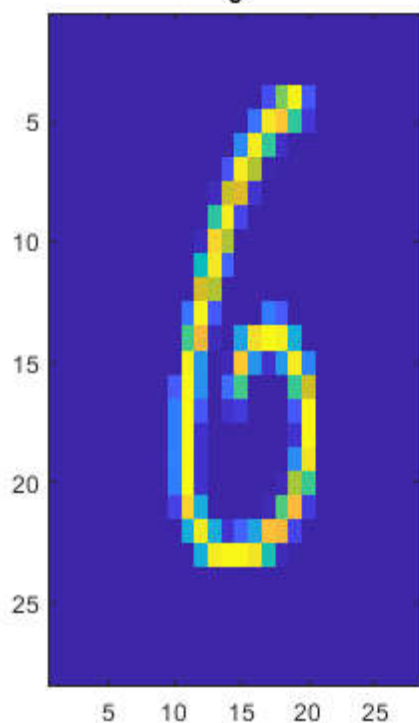
Original Image for Digit
5



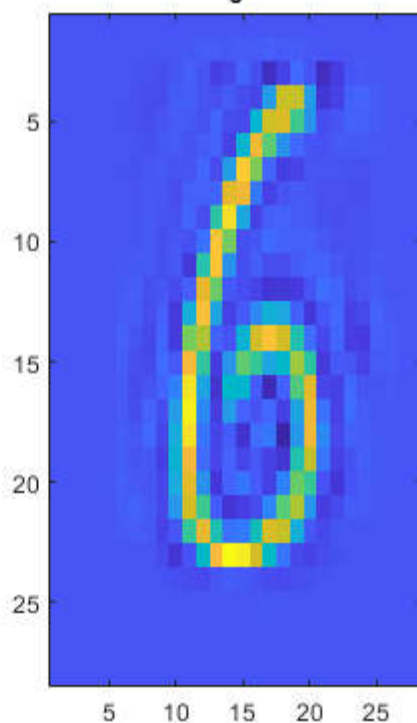
Reconstructed Image for Digit
5



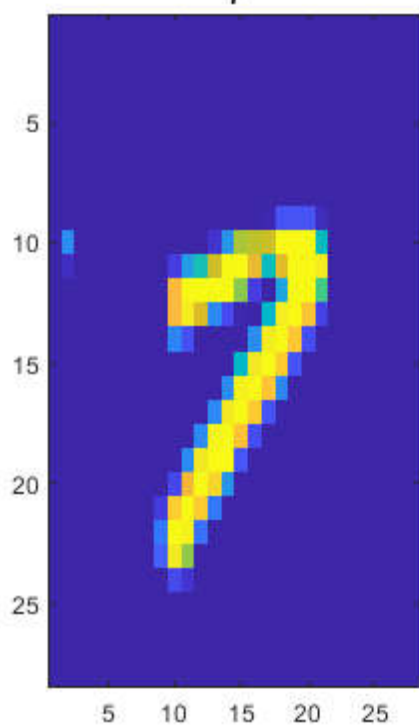
Original Image for Digit
6



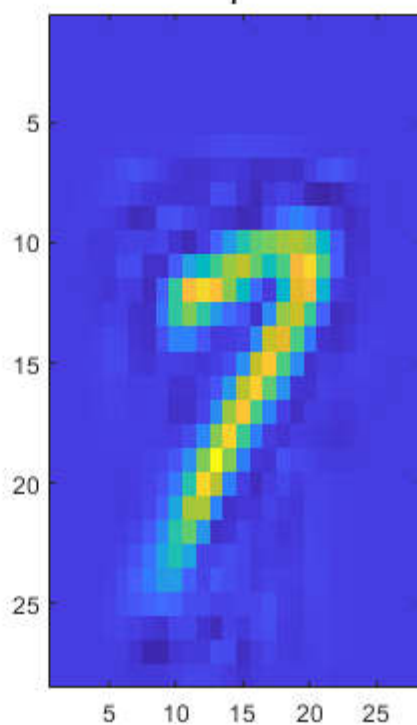
Reconstructed Image for Digit
6



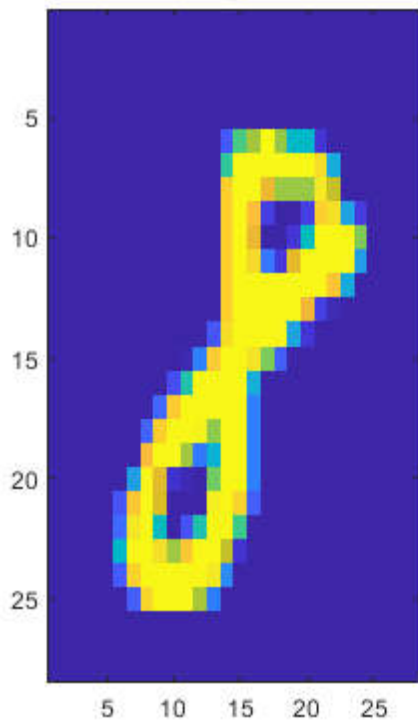
Original Image for Digit
7



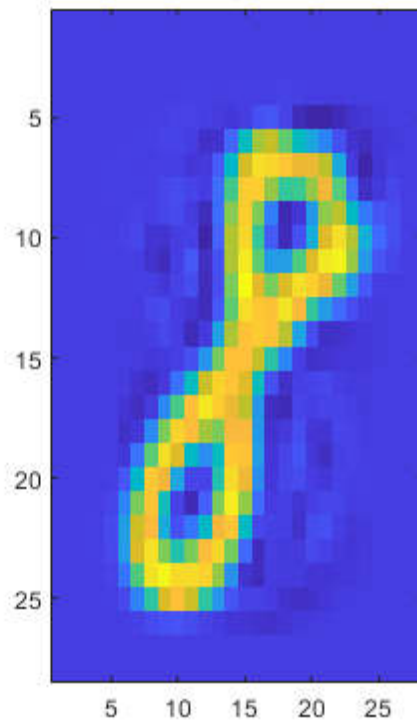
Reconstructed Image for Digit
7



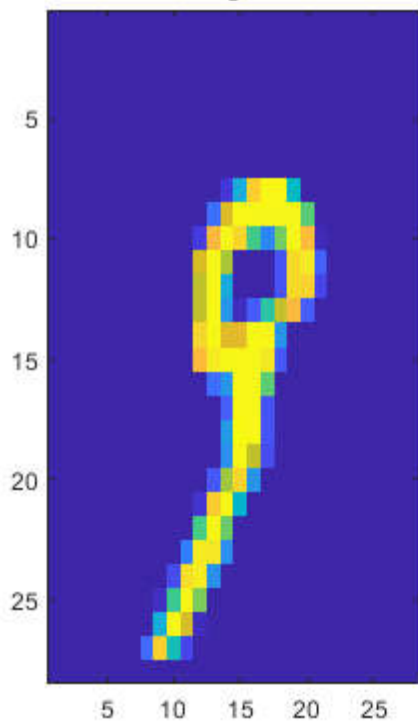
Original Image for Digit
8



Reconstructed Image for Digit
8



Original Image for Digit
9



Reconstructed Image for Digit
9

