```
load("mnist.mat");
%Iterate through each digit
for d=0:9
   digits = digits train(:, :, labels train==d); %get images corresponding to the image
   digits = reshape(im2double(digits), [784 size(digits, 3)]);
   % reshape the images into a vector of size 784.
  % Every column corresponds to one image
   % each row has the pixel intensity for one particular location
   mean vector = sum(digits, 2)/size(digits, 2);
   %calculate mean = sum/number for each of the 784 component
   digits = digits - mean_vector;
   % subtract mean from data. done to center the image on the mean.
   % Since we have mean, we can retrieve original image by just adding the mean
   cov = digits*digits'/size(digits, 2);
   % calculate the co-variance matrix for the data
   % the MLE estimate is used for the covariance matrix
   [V, D] = eig(cov);
   % Eigen value decomposition for the co variance matrix
   % it returns the eigenvalues in the diagonal matrix D and corresponding
  % unit eigen vectors in V
   [~, i] = sort(diag(D), 'descend');
   % get the index permutation correspoding to decreasing sort of eigen values
  % this is done so that we can sort the eigenvectors acc. to eigenvalues
   V = V(:, i); %sort the eigen vectors
   D = D(i, i); %sort the eigen values
   v1 = V(:, 1); %eigen vector with maximum eigen vector
   lambda1 = D(1, 1); %maximum eigen value. Note D is diagonal matrix
   figure;
   plot(diag(D)); %plot the eigen values
   title(["Eigenvalues for Digit " num2str(d)]);
   %show the three images mu, mu-sqrt(1)v, mu + sqrt(1)v
   figure;
   subplot(1,3,1); imagesc(reshape(mean_vector - sqrt(lambda1)*v1,[28 28]));
   title("\mu - sqrt(\lambda_1)*v_1 for " + string(d))
   subplot(1,3,2); imagesc(reshape(mean vector,[28 28]));
   title("\mu for " + string(d))
   subplot(1,3,3); imagesc(reshape(mean_vector + sqrt(lambda1)*v1,[28 28]));
   title("\mu + sqrt(\lambda 1)*v 1 for " + string(d))
end
```







































