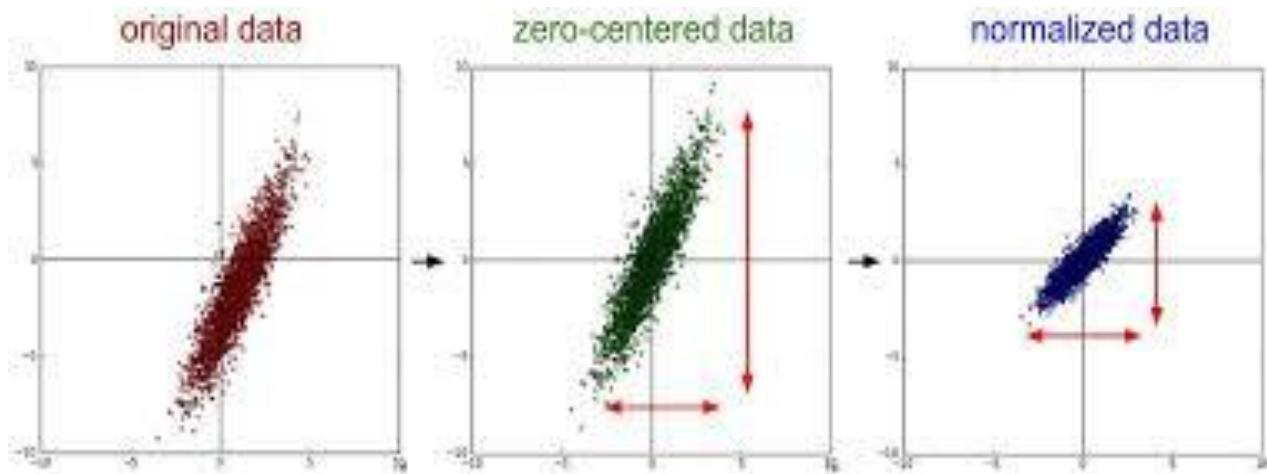
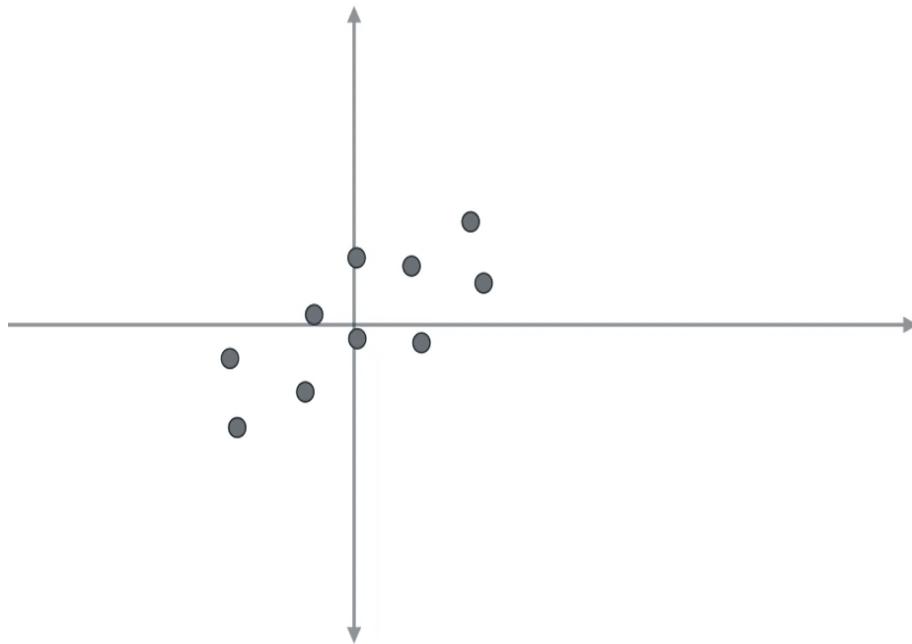


Principal Component Analysis

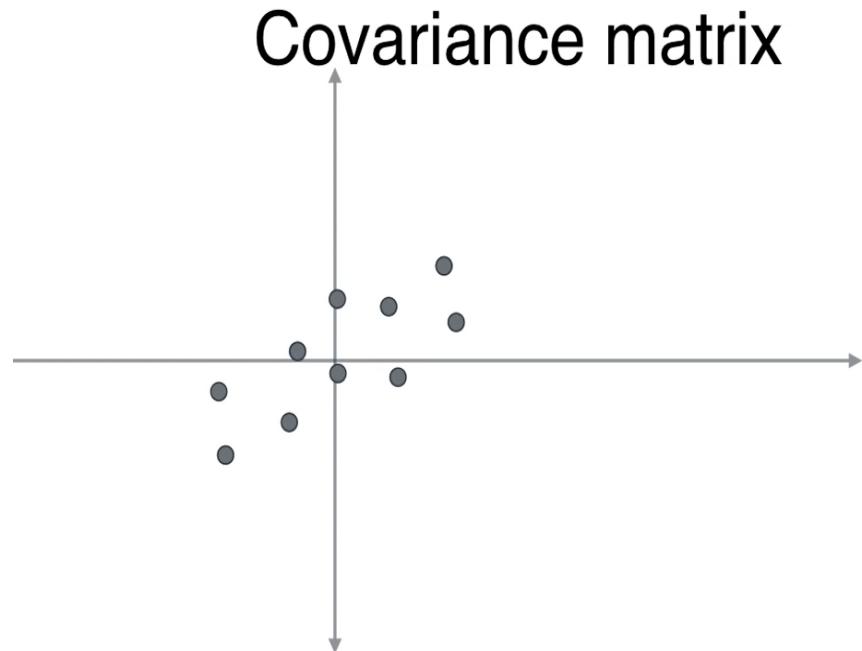
Taking a picture



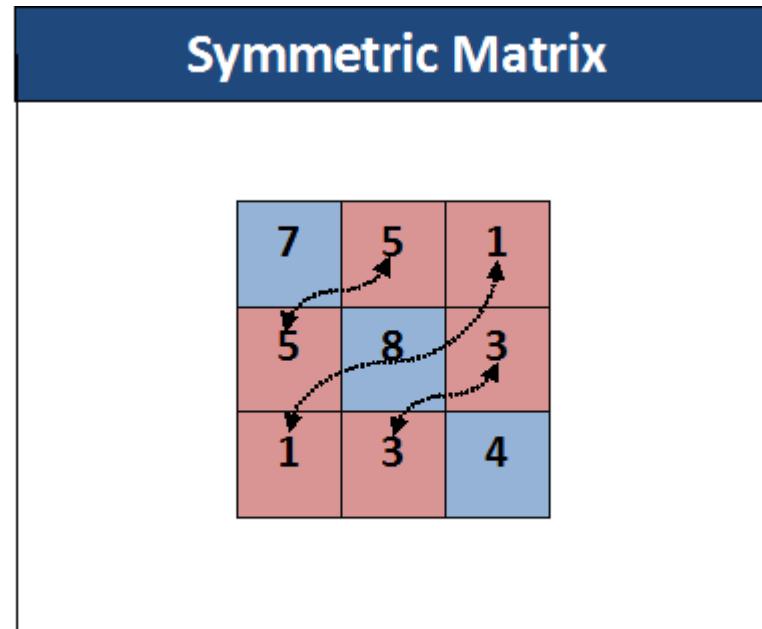
Why Centering?



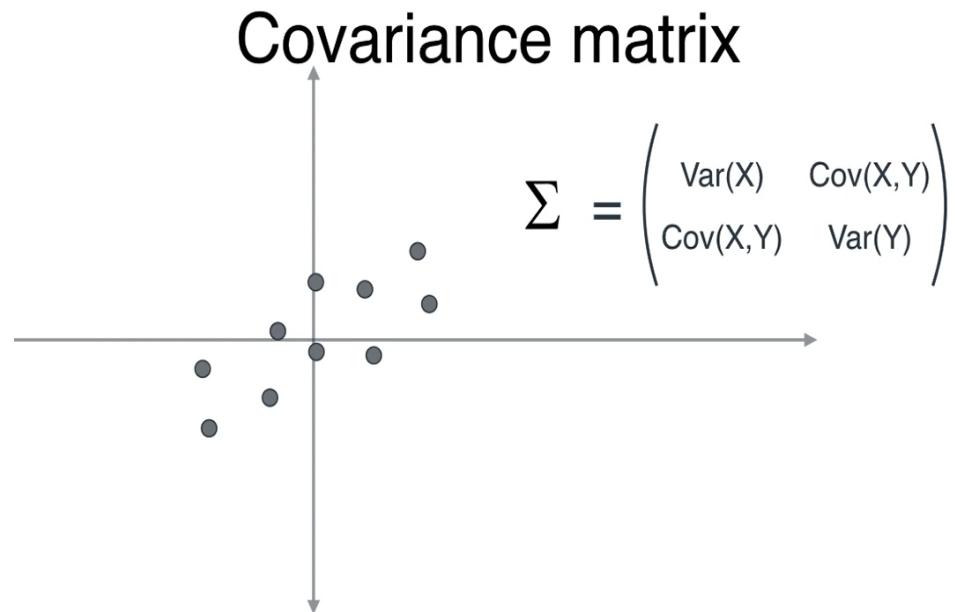
Find m by n covariance matrix



$$cov_{x,y} = \frac{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{N - 1}$$



Find m by n covariance matrix



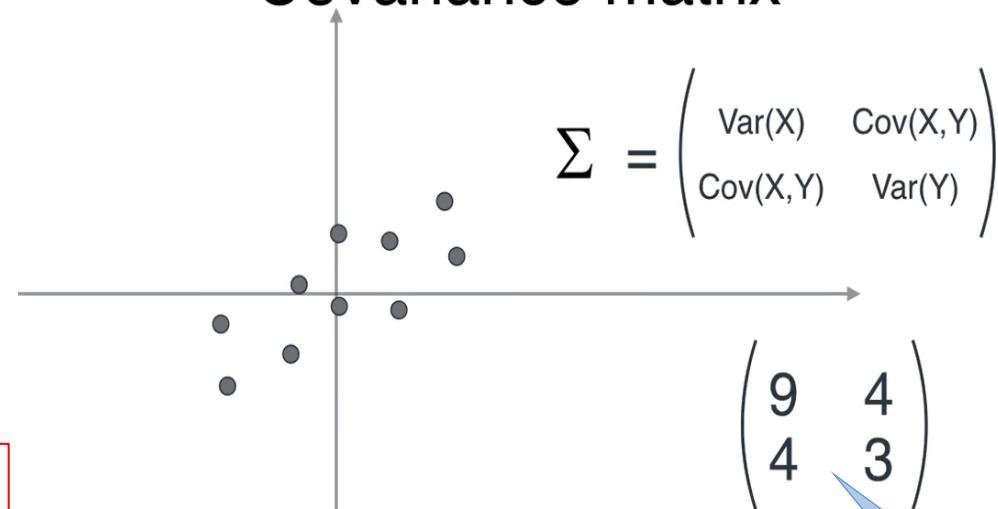
Symmetric Matrix

A 3x3 matrix representing a symmetric covariance matrix. The values are:

7	5	1
5	8	3
1	3	4

Find m by n covariance matrix

Covariance matrix



Say our raw data is like this and we will try to improve its presentation

Through Cov Matrix we found some magic numbers!

$$cov_{x,y} = \frac{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{N - 1}$$

Symmetric Matrix

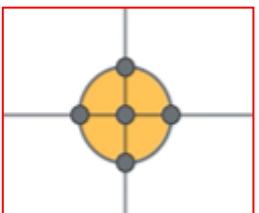
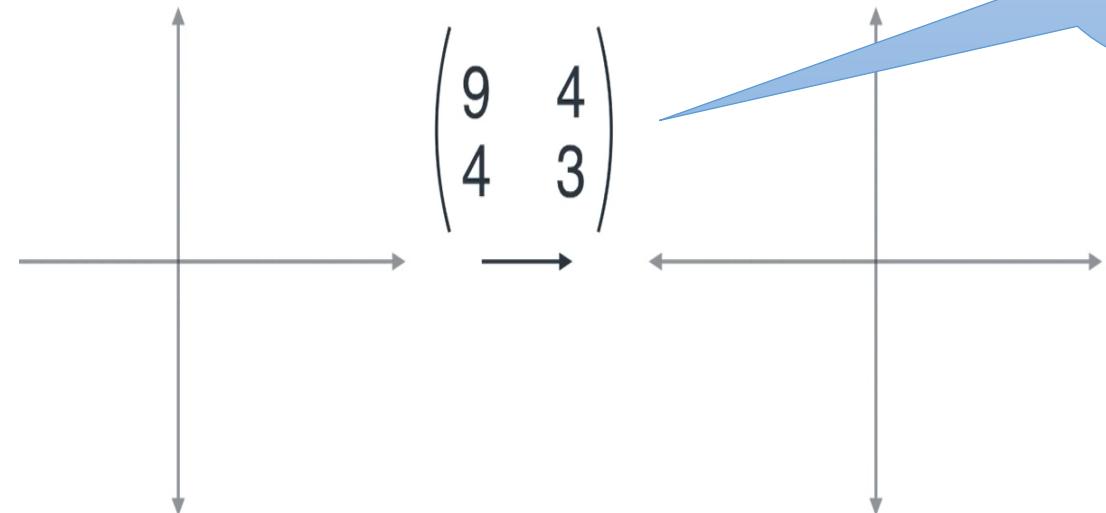
7	5	1
5	8	3
1	3	4



Transformation

Linear Transformations

$$\begin{pmatrix} 9 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

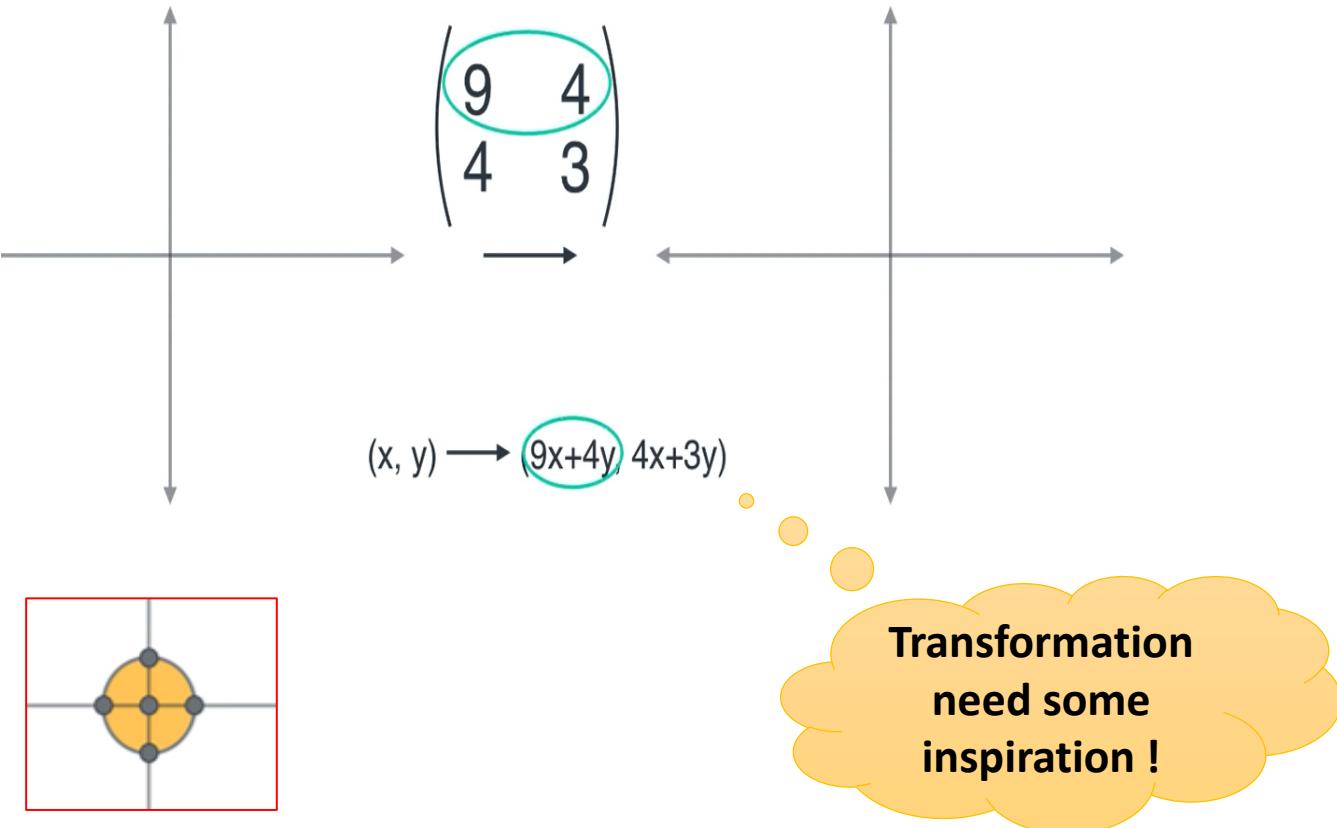


Magic
numbers!



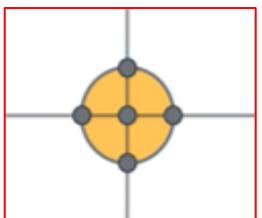
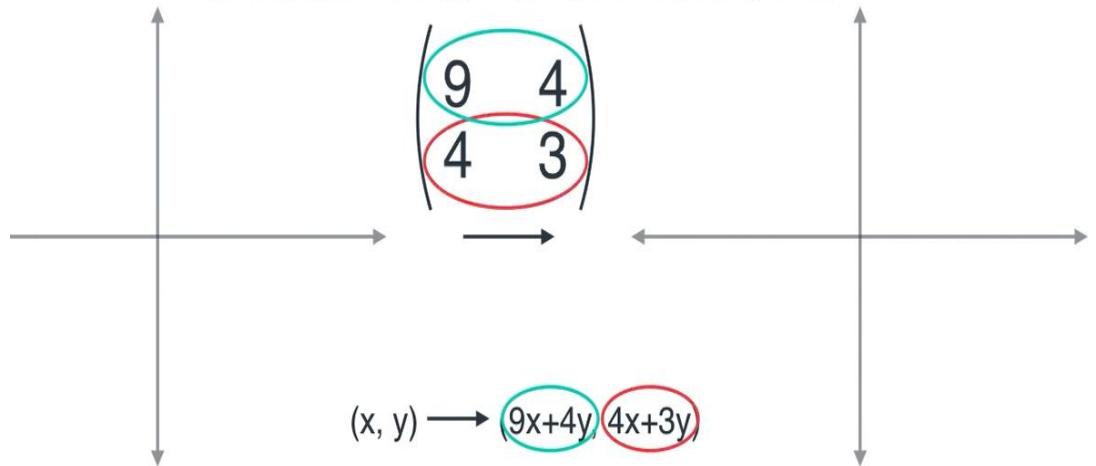
Transformation through what?

Linear Transformations



Transformation through what?

Linear Transformations

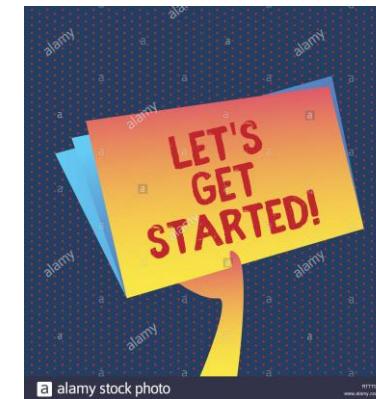
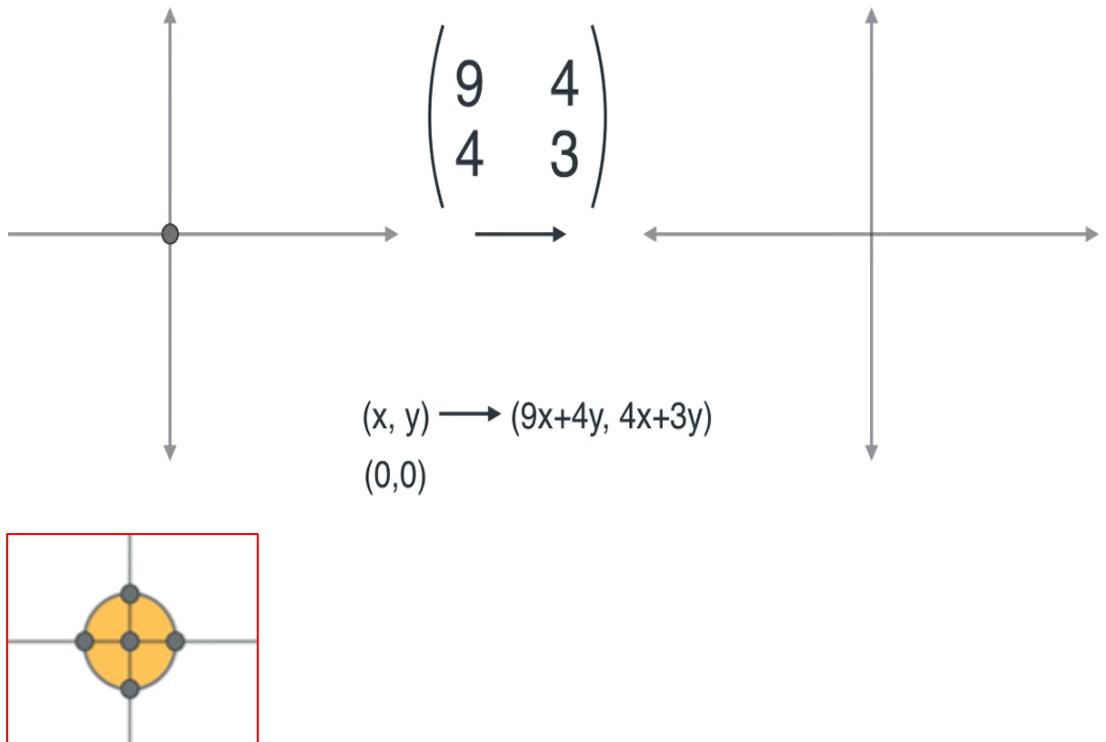


Transformation
need some
inspiration !

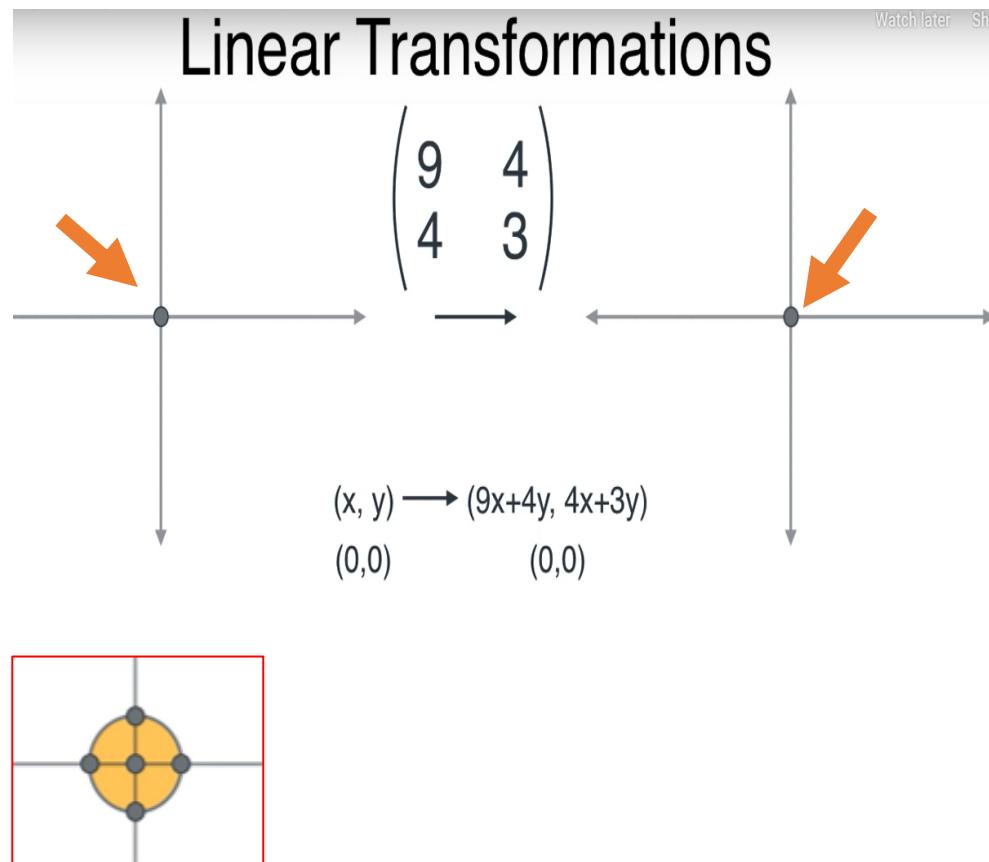


Transformation begins: where (0,0) will go?

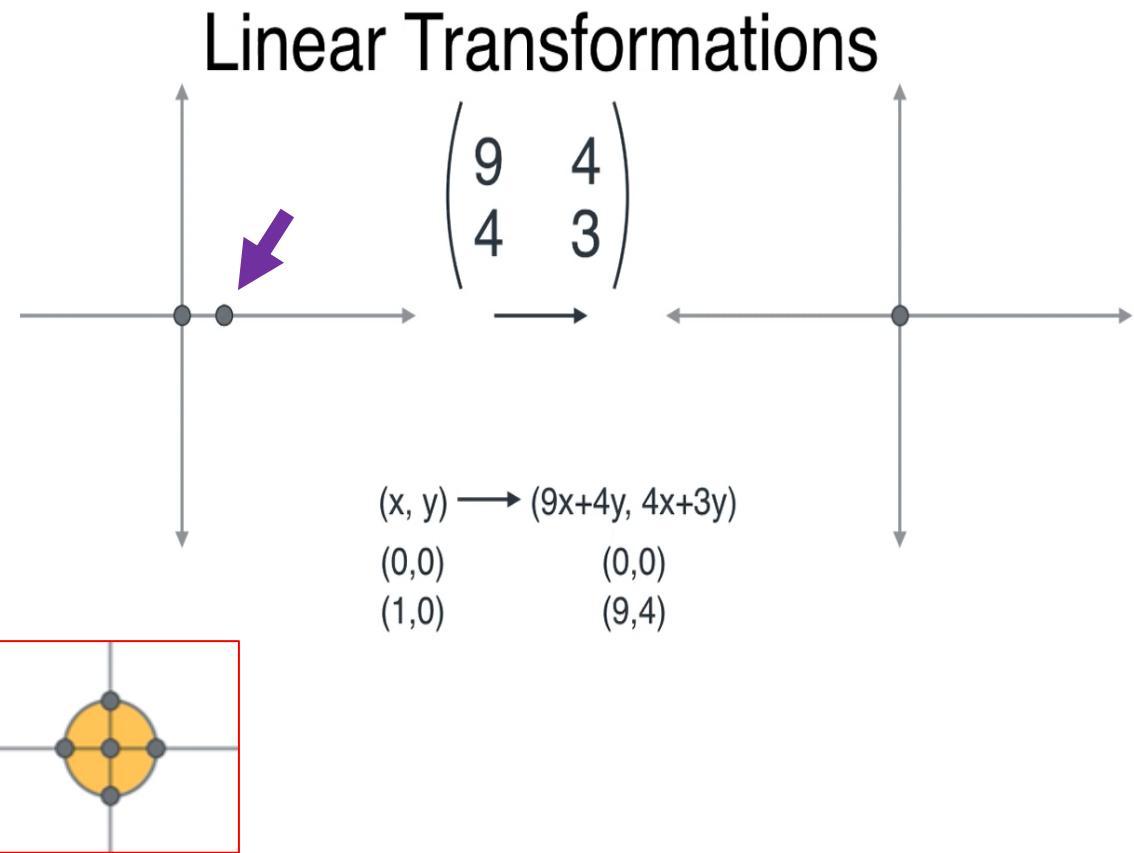
Linear Transformations



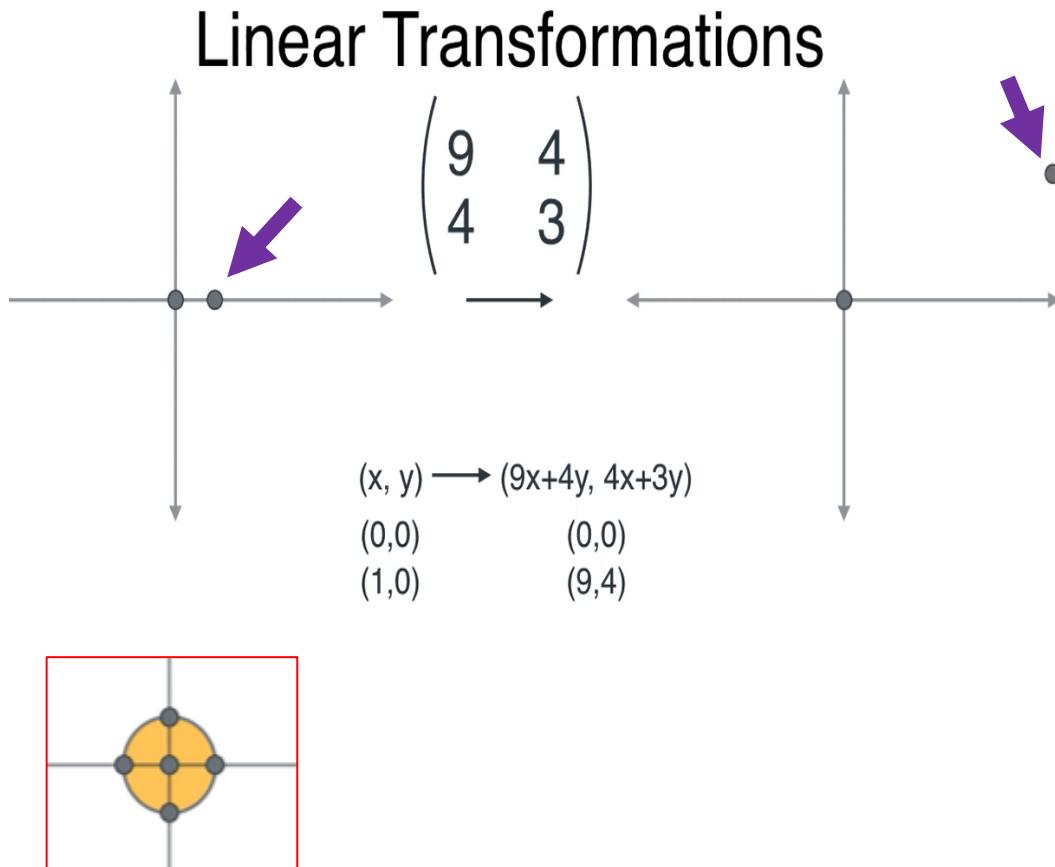
Transformation begins: where (0,0) will go?



Transformation begins: where (1,0) will go?

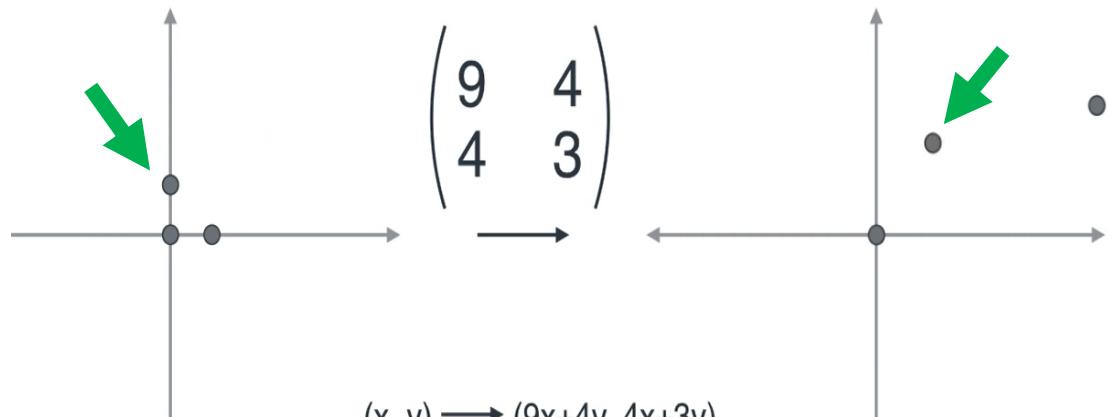


Transformation begins: where (1,0) will go?



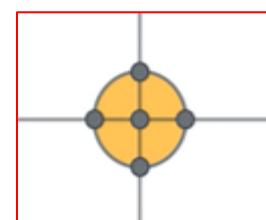
Transformation begins: where (0,1) will go?

Linear Transformations



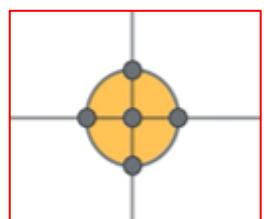
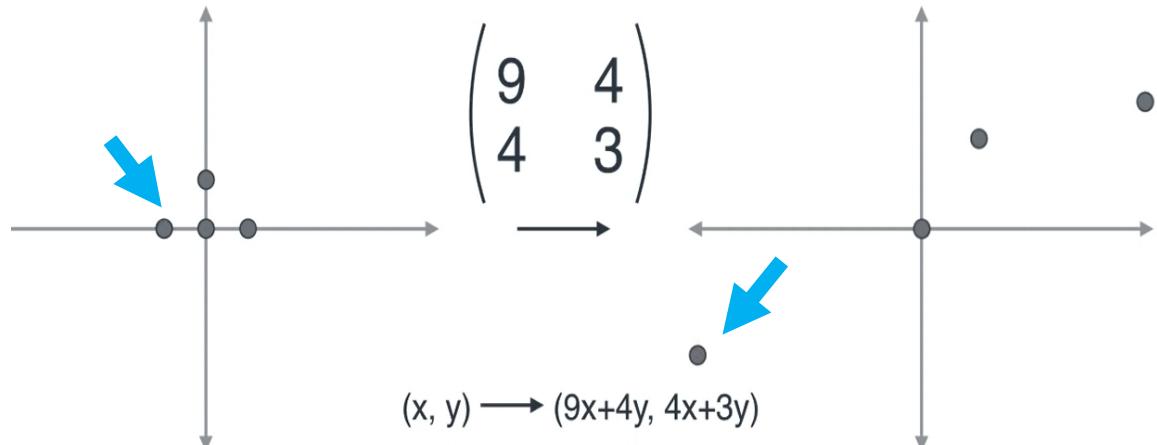
$$(x, y) \longrightarrow (9x+4y, 4x+3y)$$

(0,0)	(0,0)
(1,0)	(9,4)
(0,1)	(4,3)

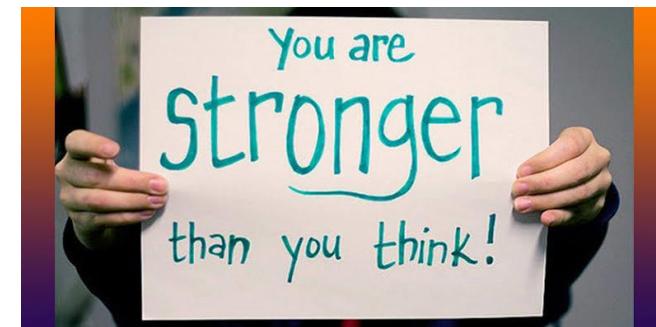
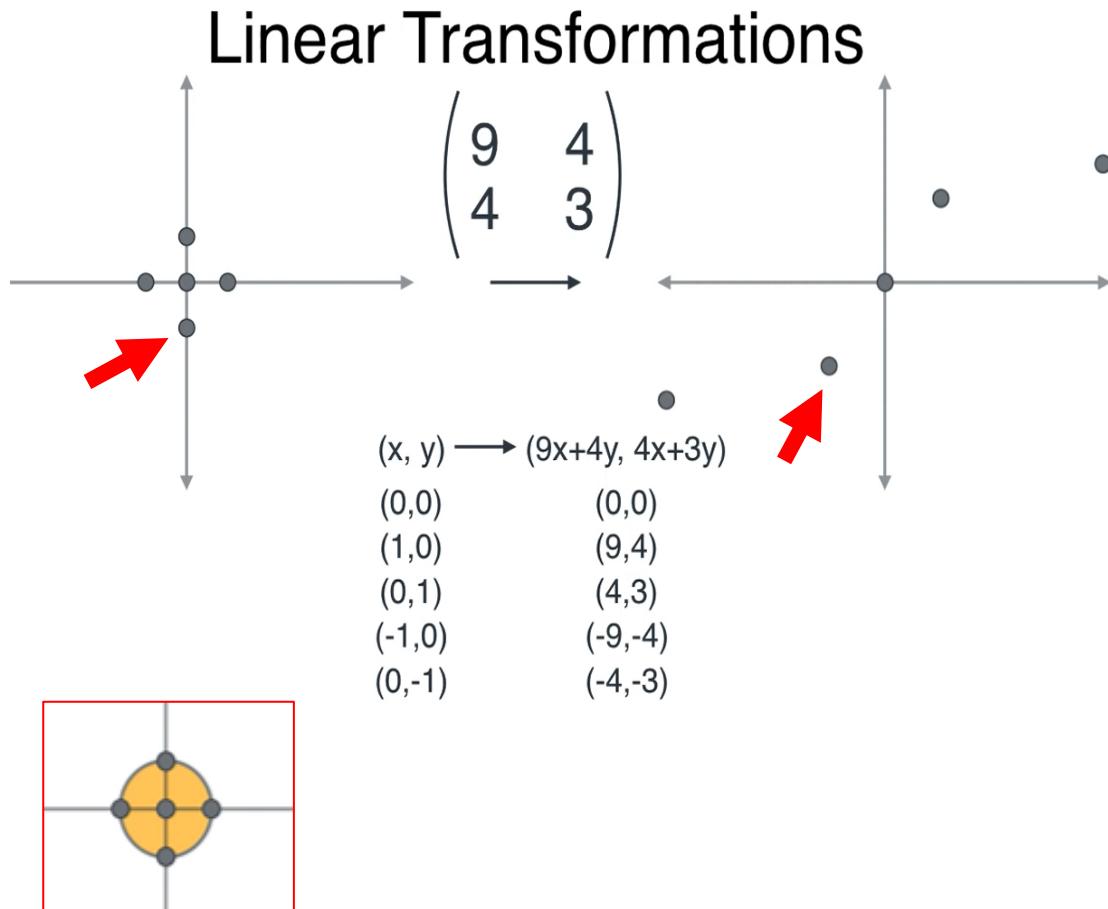


Transformation begins: where (-1,0) will go?

Linear Transformations

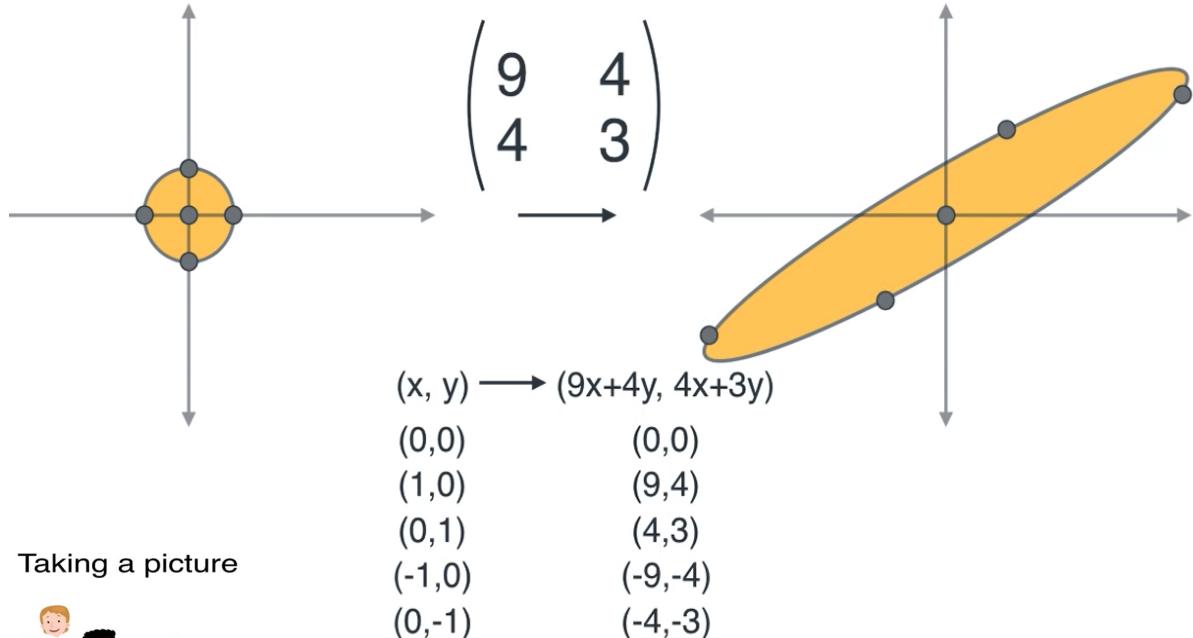


Transformation begins: where (0,-1) will go?



It's done....wow!

Linear Transformations

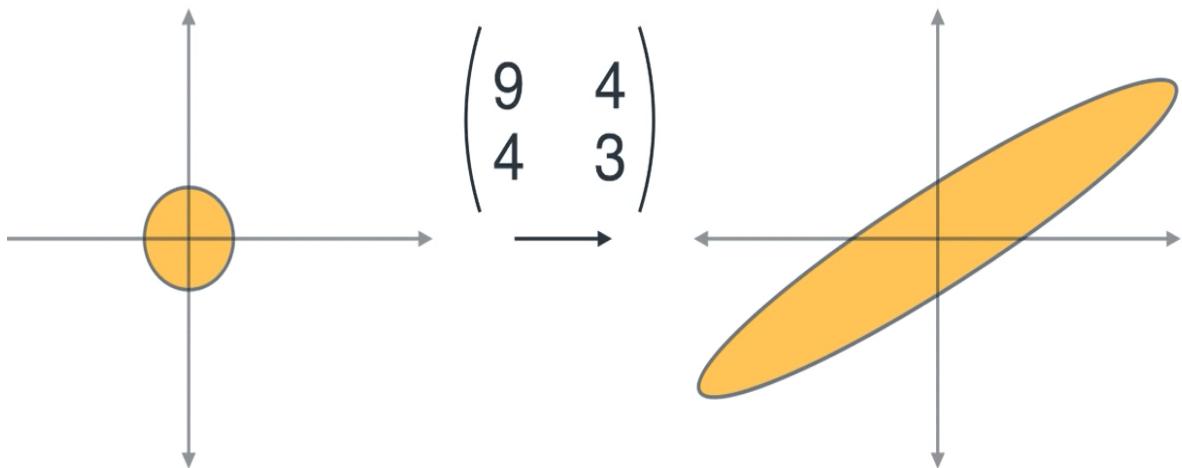


Taking a picture

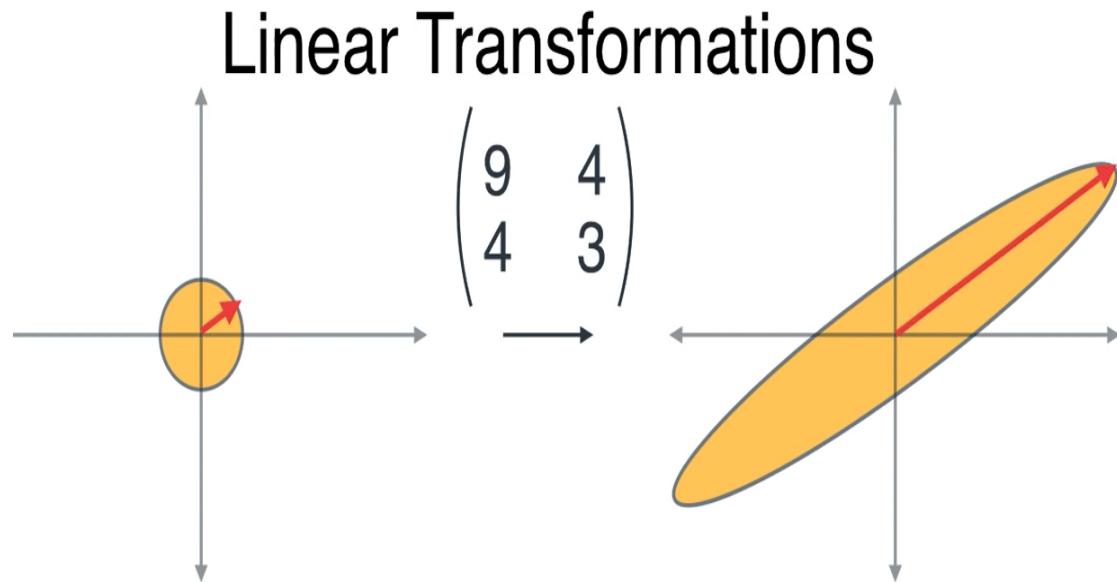


How it had happened?

Linear Transformations

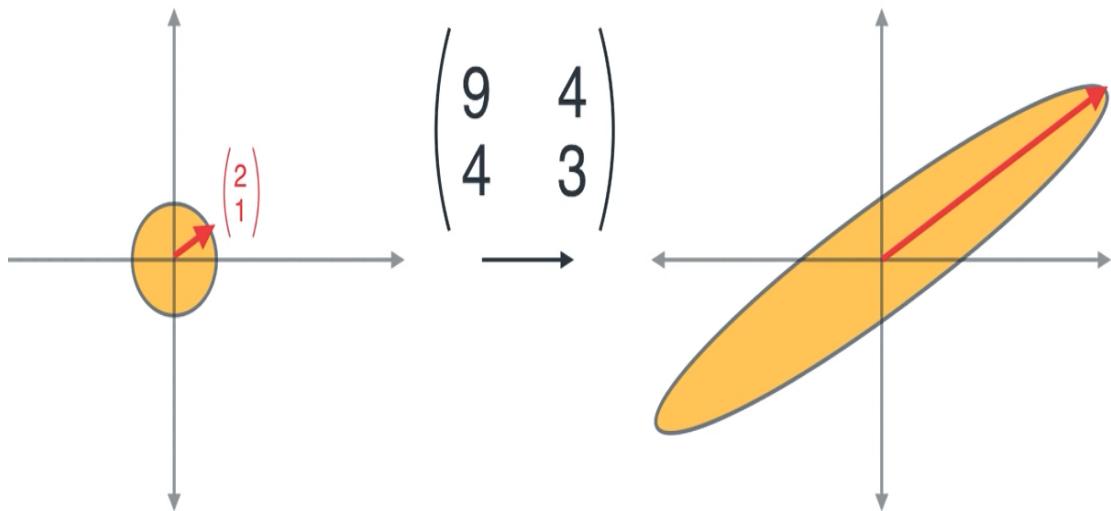


We found a vector (red colored)



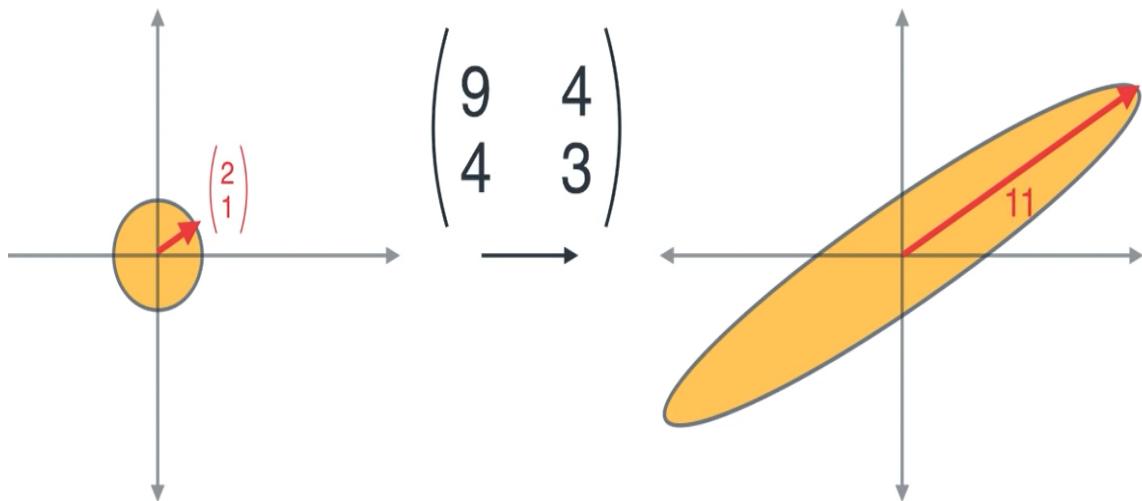
Direction of red colored vector

Linear Transformations



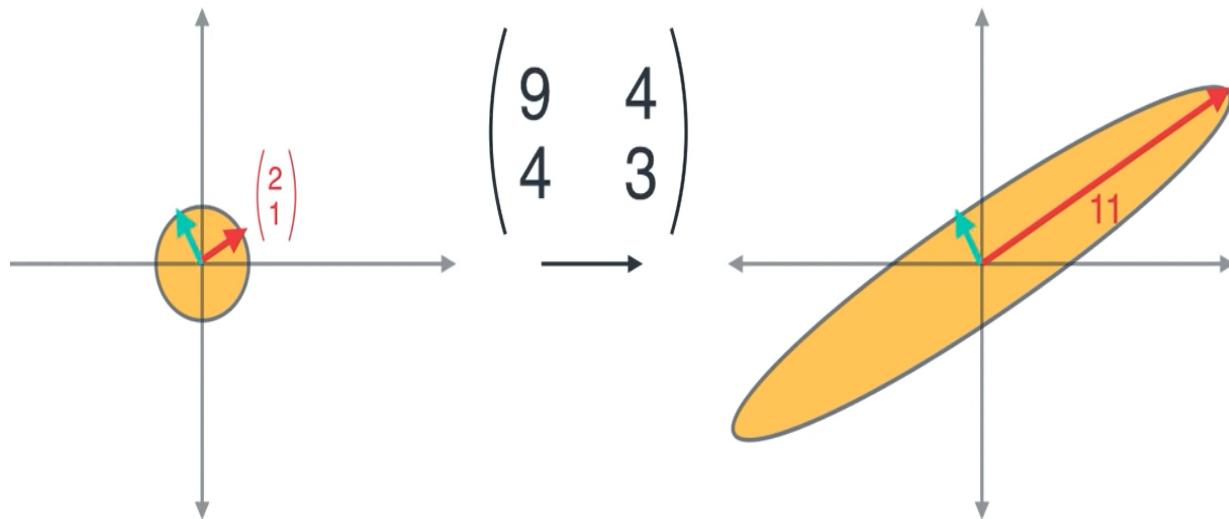
And, found magnitude of that vector

Linear Transformations

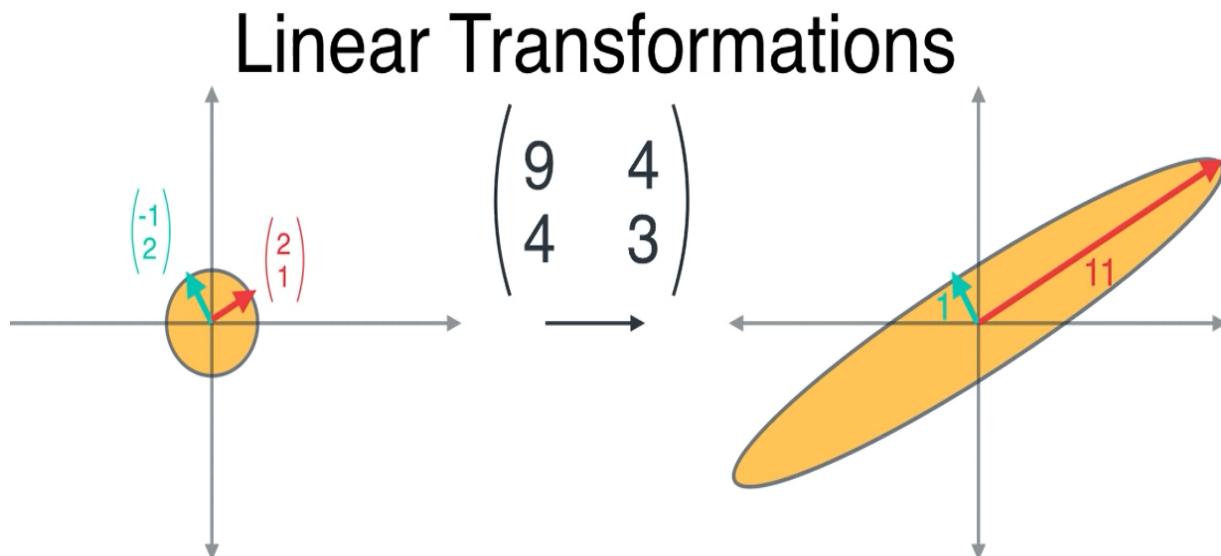


Vector dimension and magnitude

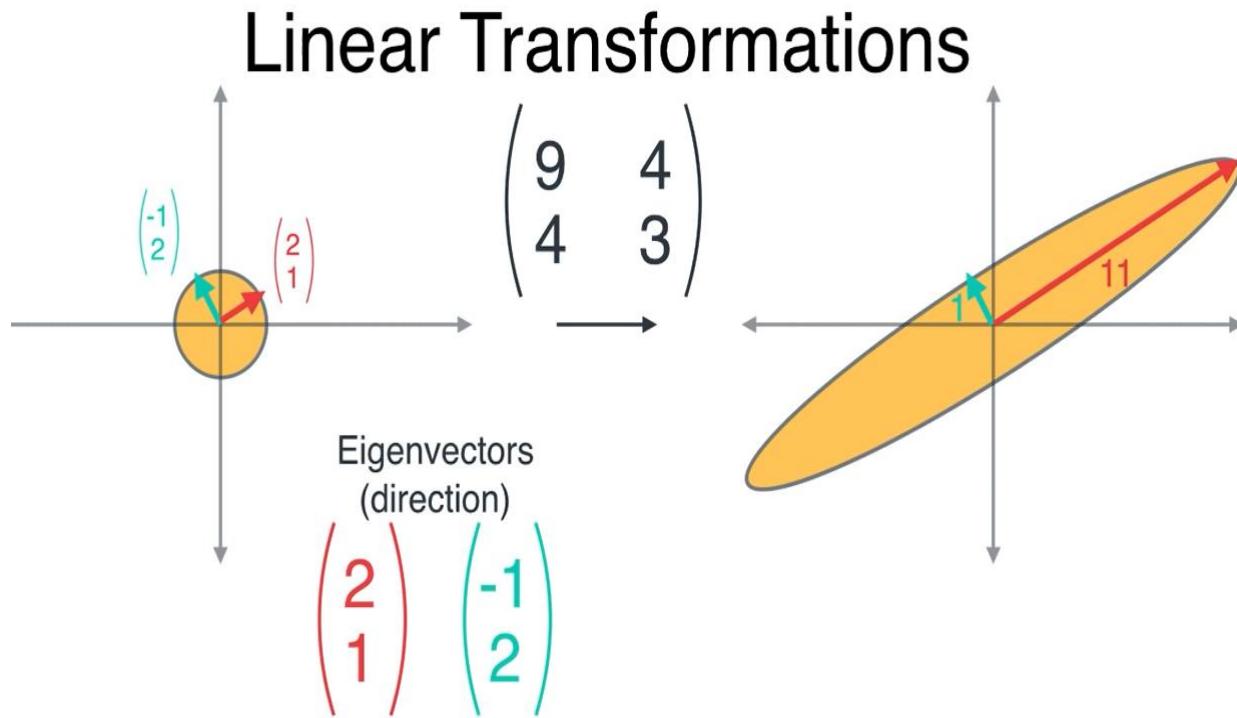
Linear Transformations



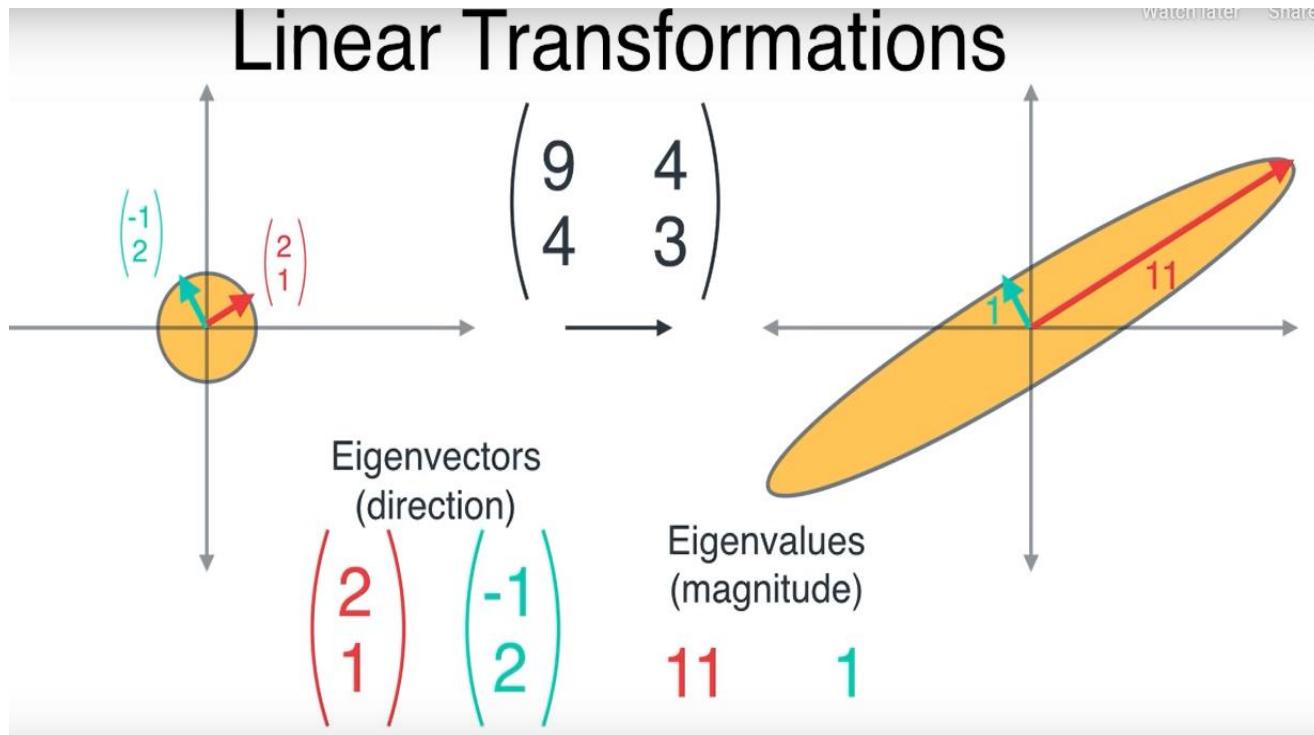
We found dimension of another vector (green) and its magnitude



Directions are called eigen vectors

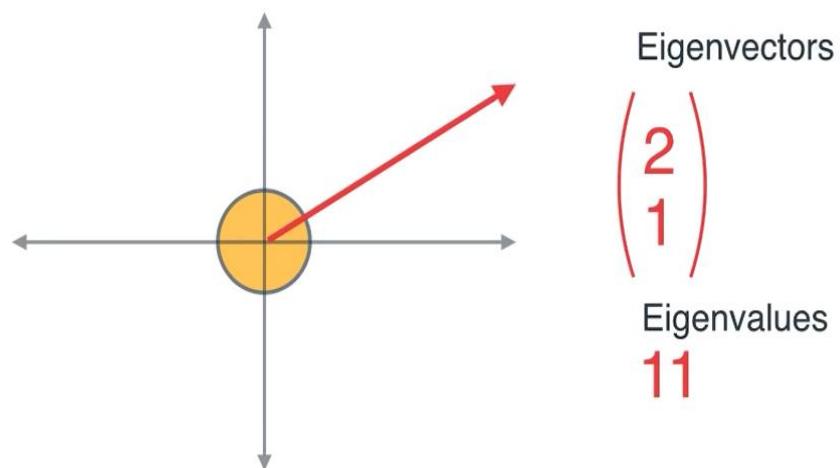


Magnitude is called eigen value



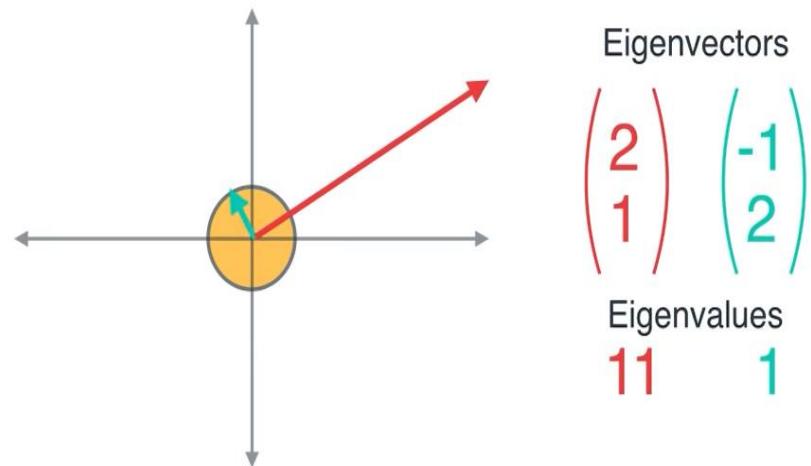
Vector associated with highest eigen value is called Principal Component

Linear Transformations



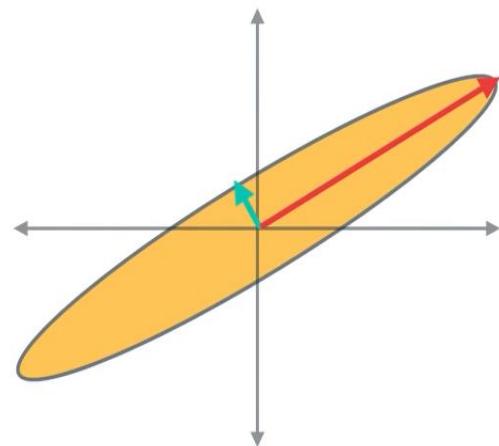
Eigen Values and Eigen Vectors of data

Linear Transformations



Eigen vectors show direction, values show magnitude

Linear Transformations



Eigenvectors
(direction)

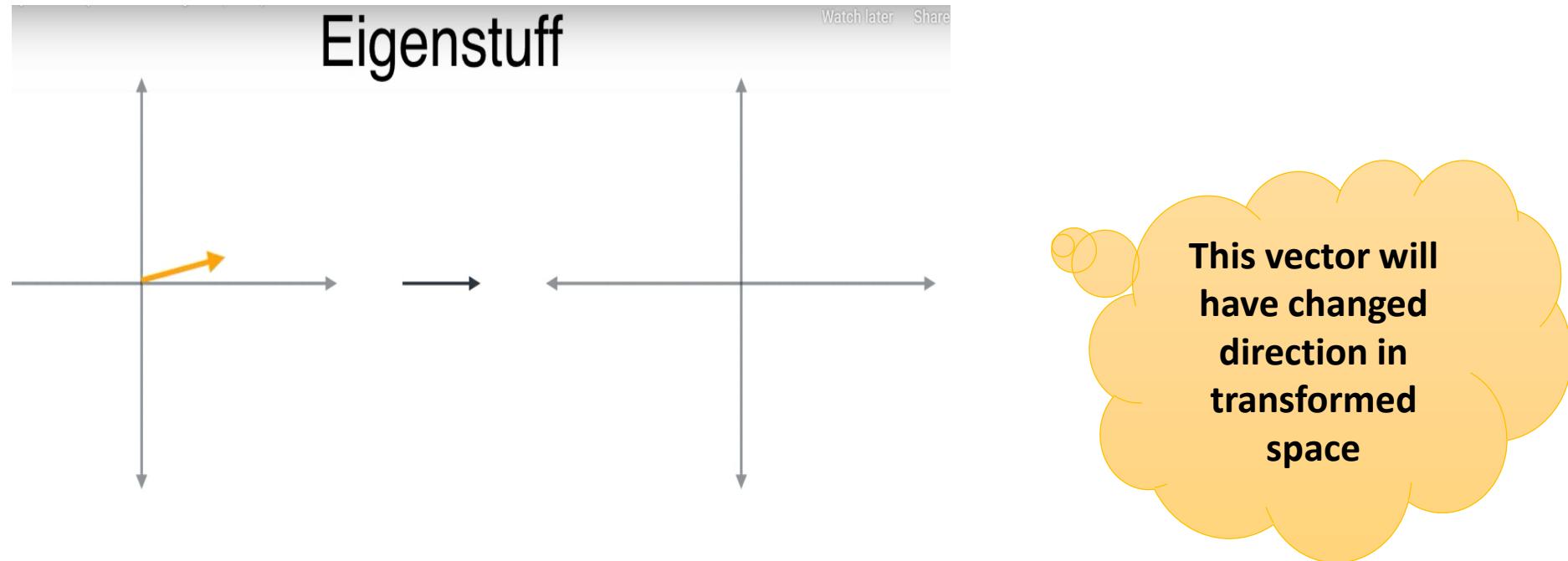
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Eigenvalues
(magnitude)

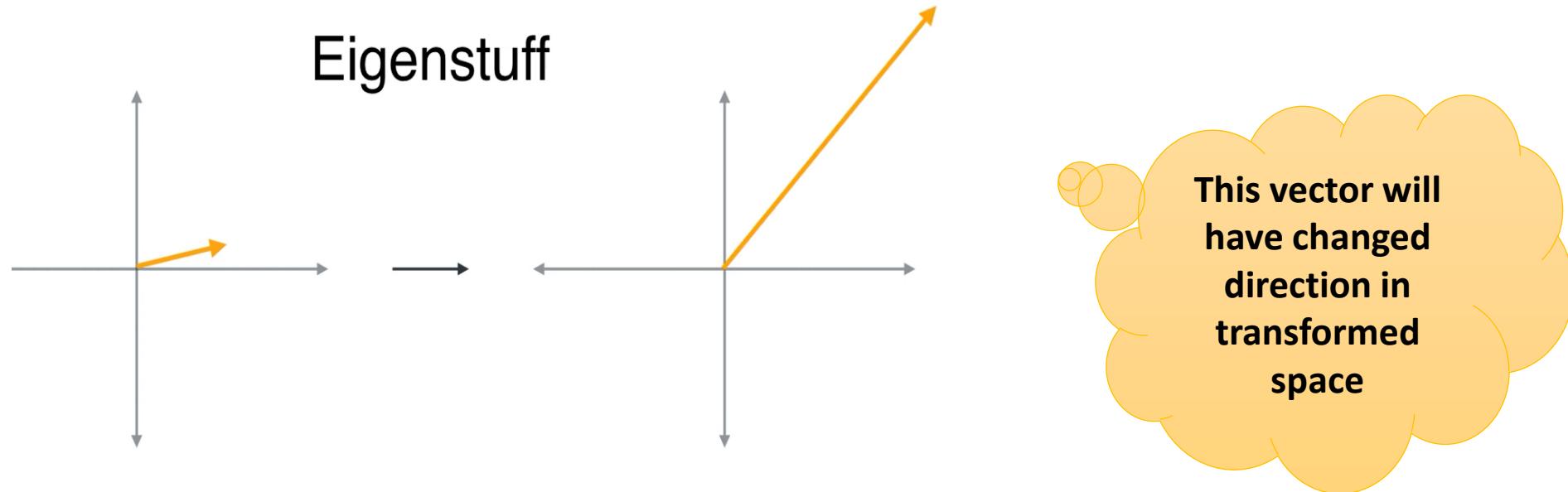
$$11 \quad 1$$



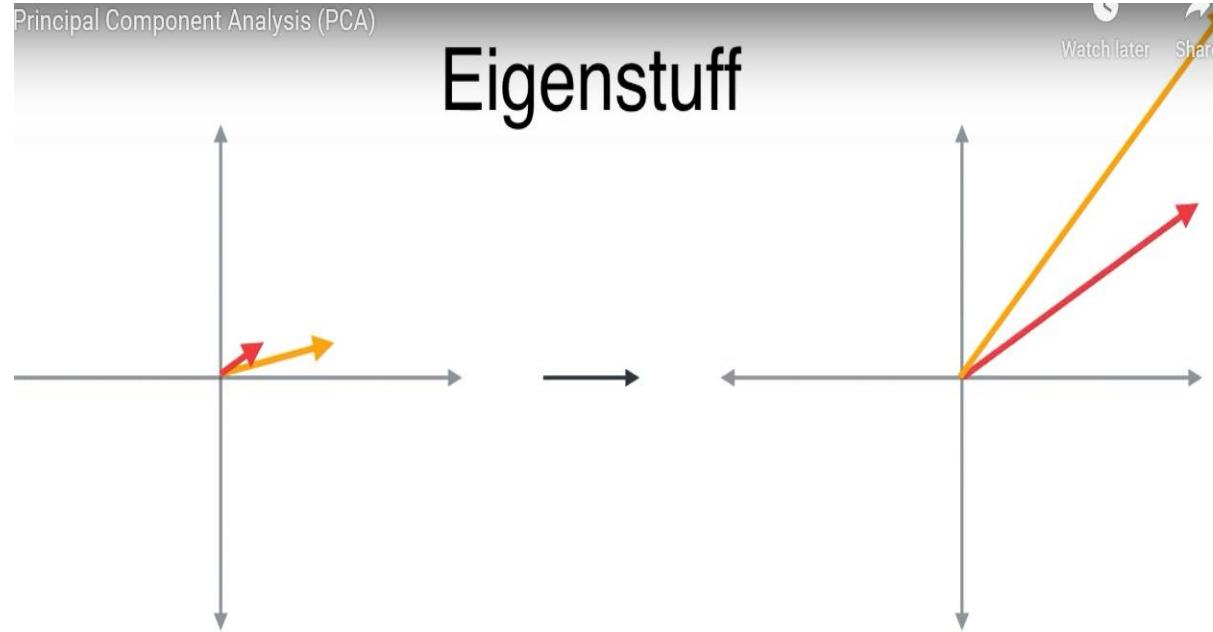
A vector other than eigen vector



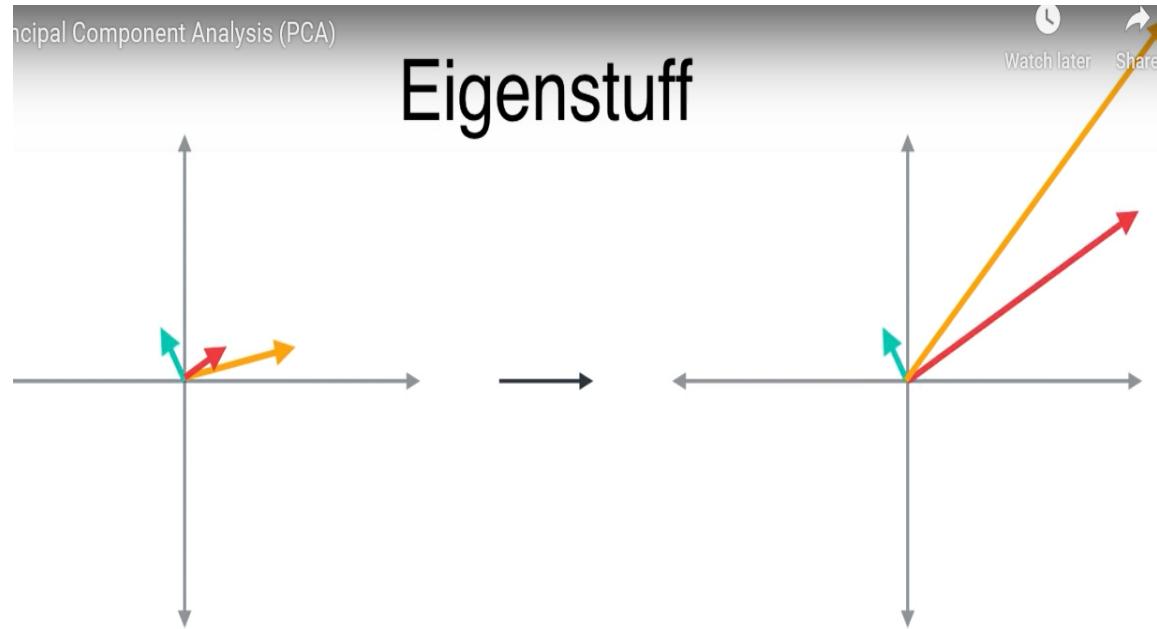
A vector other than eigen vector



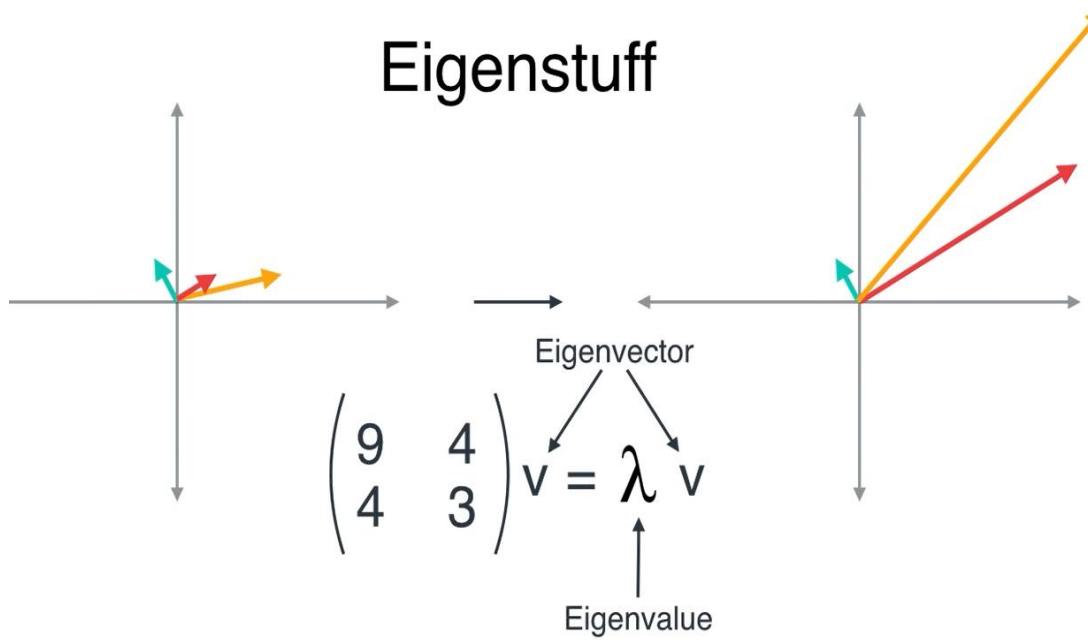
Eigen vector (red) versus any other vector yellow)



Red and green are eigen vectors



The Characteristic Equation



Quadratic Equation having two roots

Eigenvalues

Characteristic Polynomial

$$\begin{pmatrix} 9 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-9 & -4 \\ -4 & x-3 \end{vmatrix} = (x-9)(x-3) - (-4)(-4) = x^2 - 12x + 11$$
$$= (x-11)(x-1)$$

Eigenvalues **11** and **1**

How 2,1 and -1, 2 are calculated?

Eigenvectors

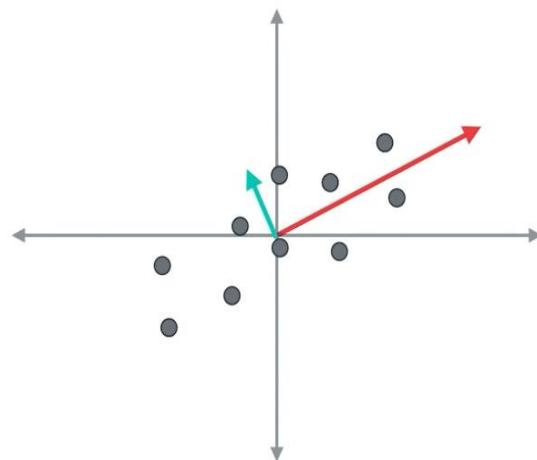
$$\begin{pmatrix} 9 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = 11 \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = 1 \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Look at the highest eigen value (11)

Principal Component Analysis (PCA)



$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

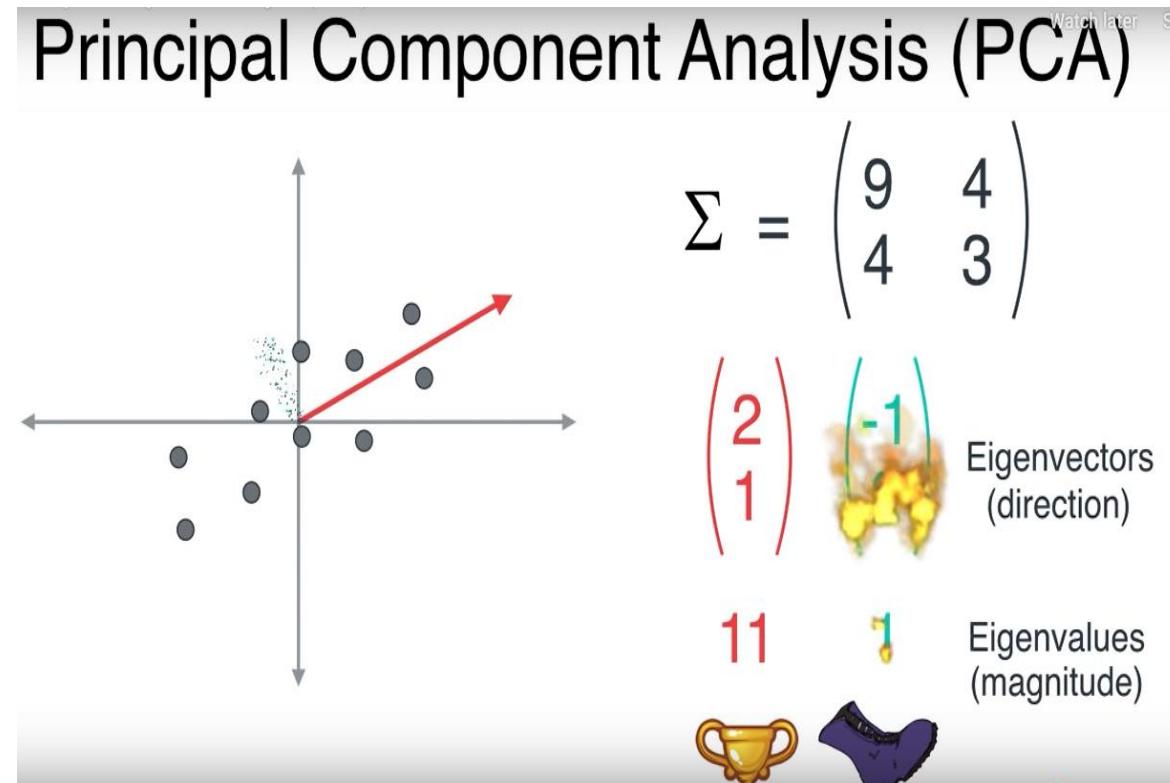
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Eigenvectors
(direction)

$$11 \quad 1$$

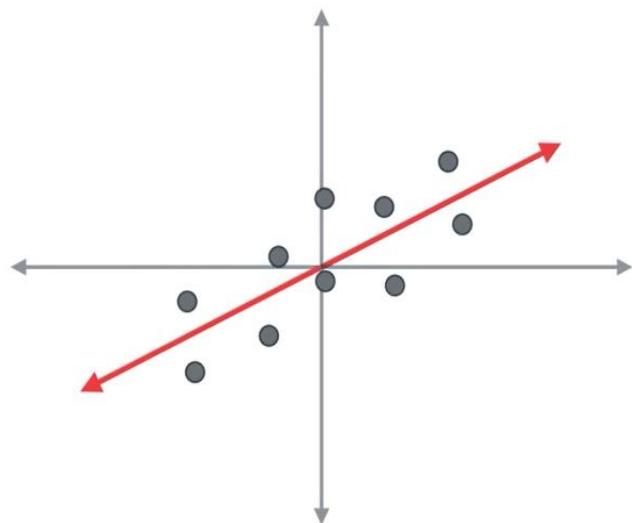
Eigenvalues
(magnitude)

Erase/drop eigen vector associated with lesser eigen value (1, in green)



Stretch the Principal Eigen vector so as to cover entire data

Principal Component Analysis (PCA)



$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Eigenvectors (direction)

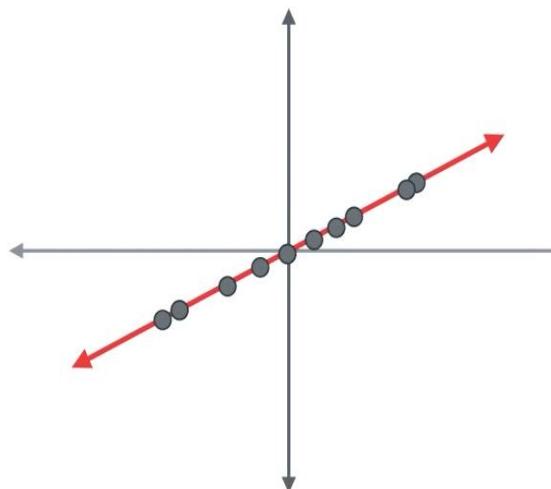
11
Eigenvalues (magnitude)

Taking a picture



Data points projected on Principal Eigen vector

Principal Component Analysis (PCA)



$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

11

Eigenvectors
(direction)

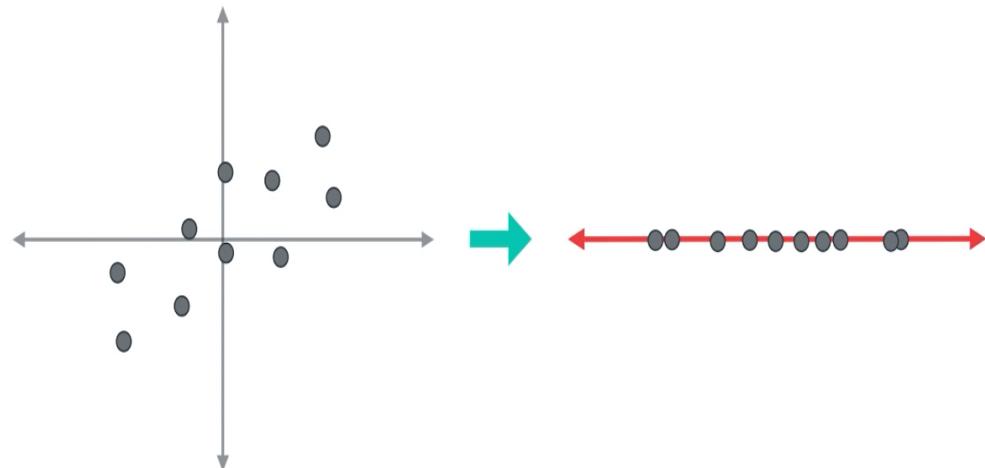
Eigenvalues
(magnitude)

Taking a picture



Transformed data

Principal Component Analysis (PCA)



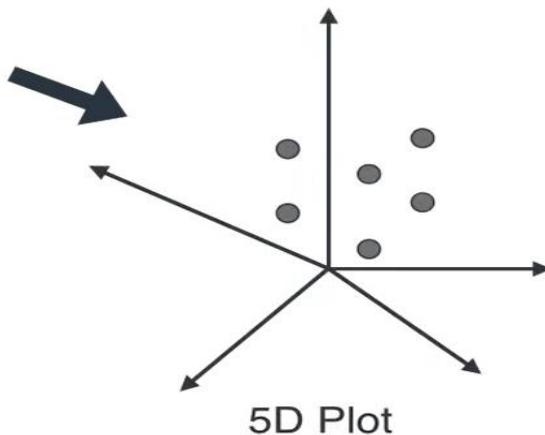
Taking a picture



Five columns case

PCA

Large Table



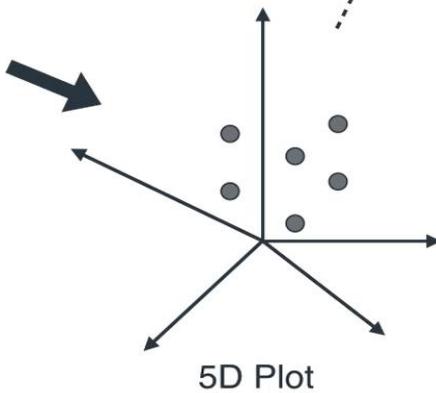
Covariance Matrix

PCA

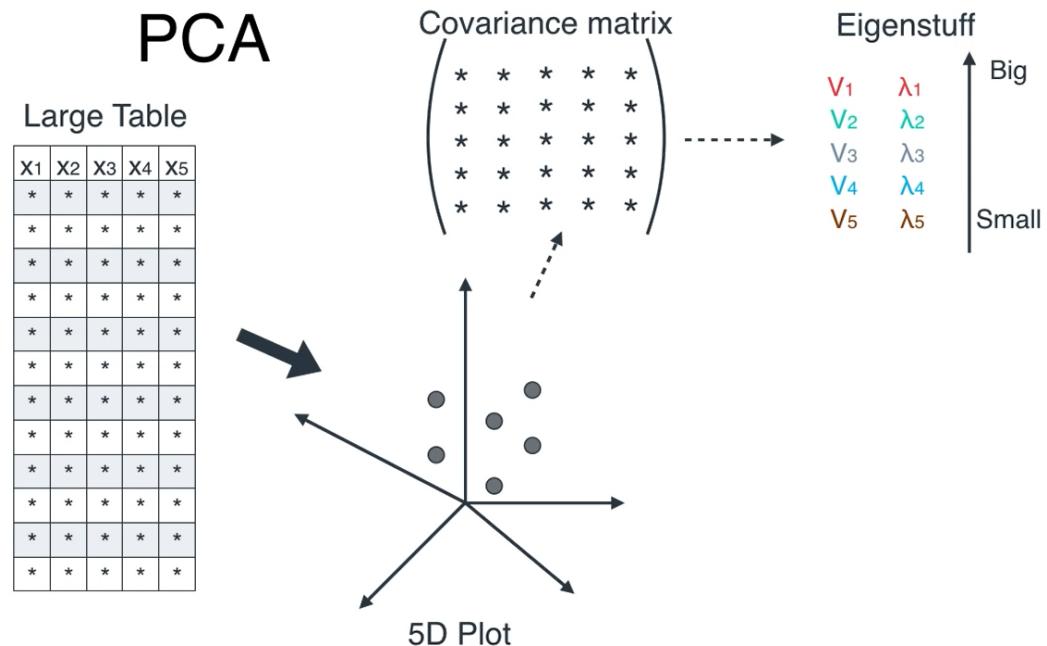
Large Table

Covariance matrix

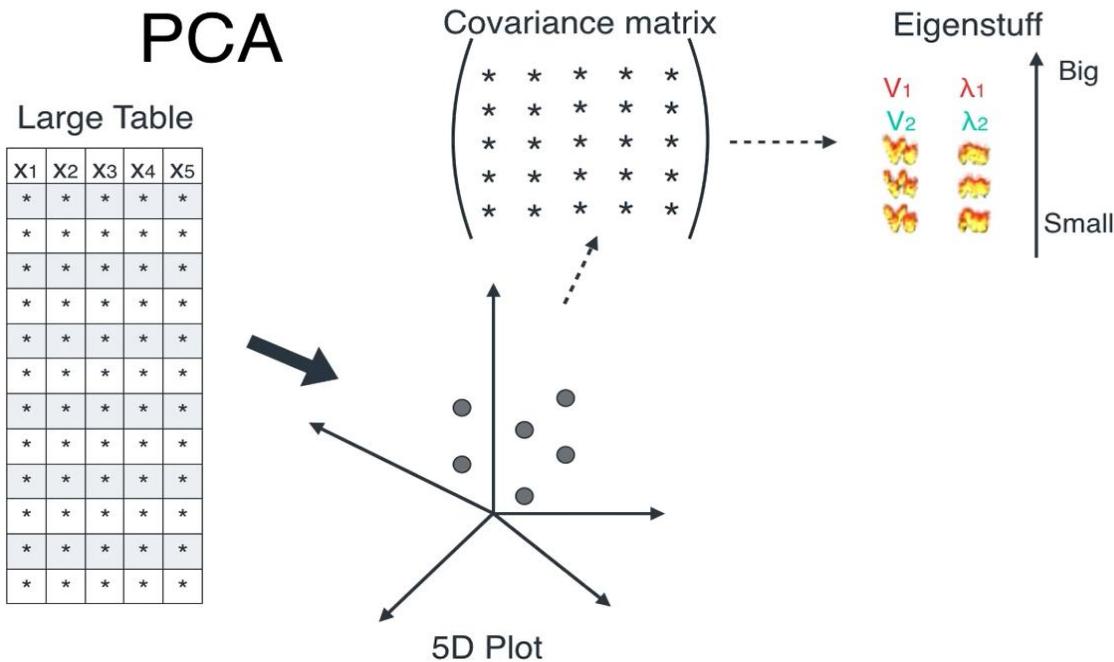
* * * *



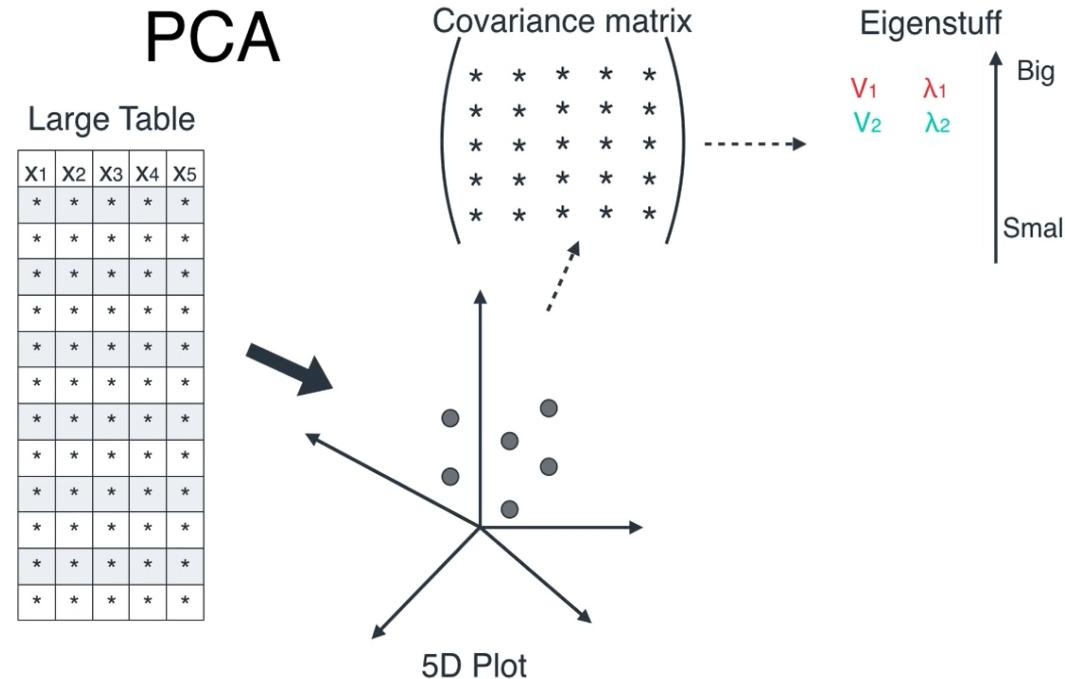
Eigen Values



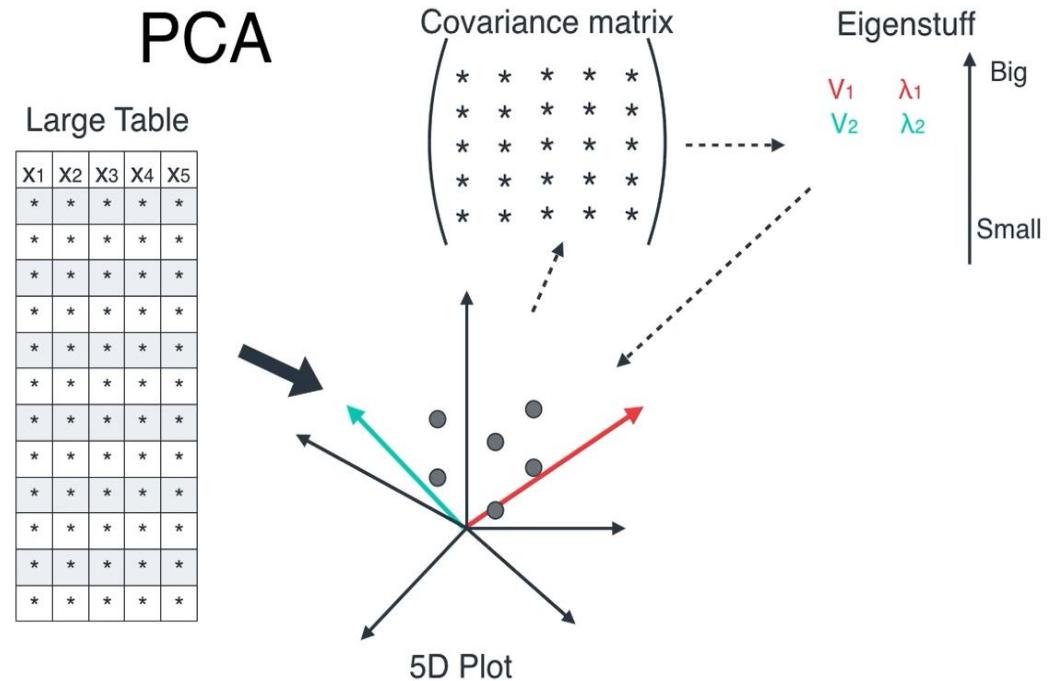
Select Top 2



Top 2 Eigen Values only



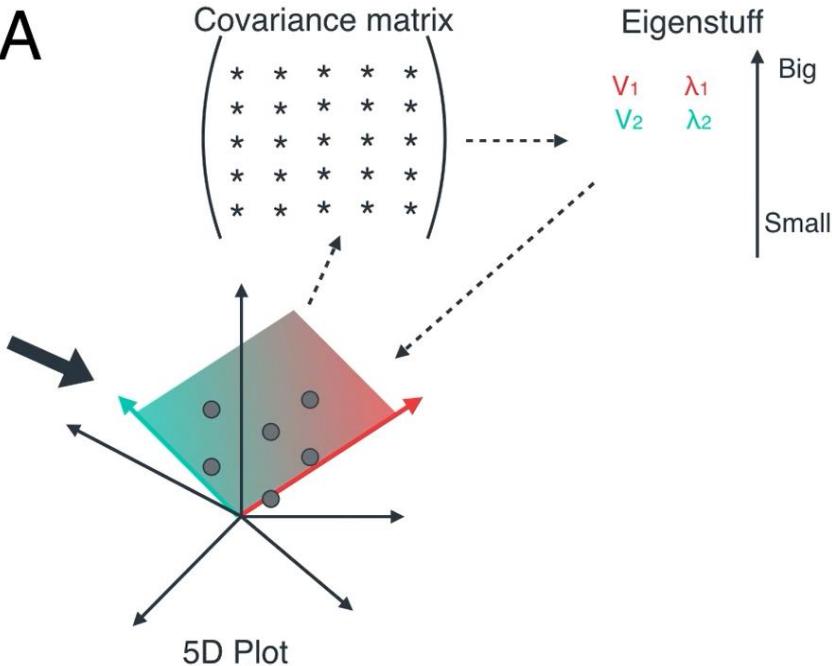
Find 2 Eigen vectors



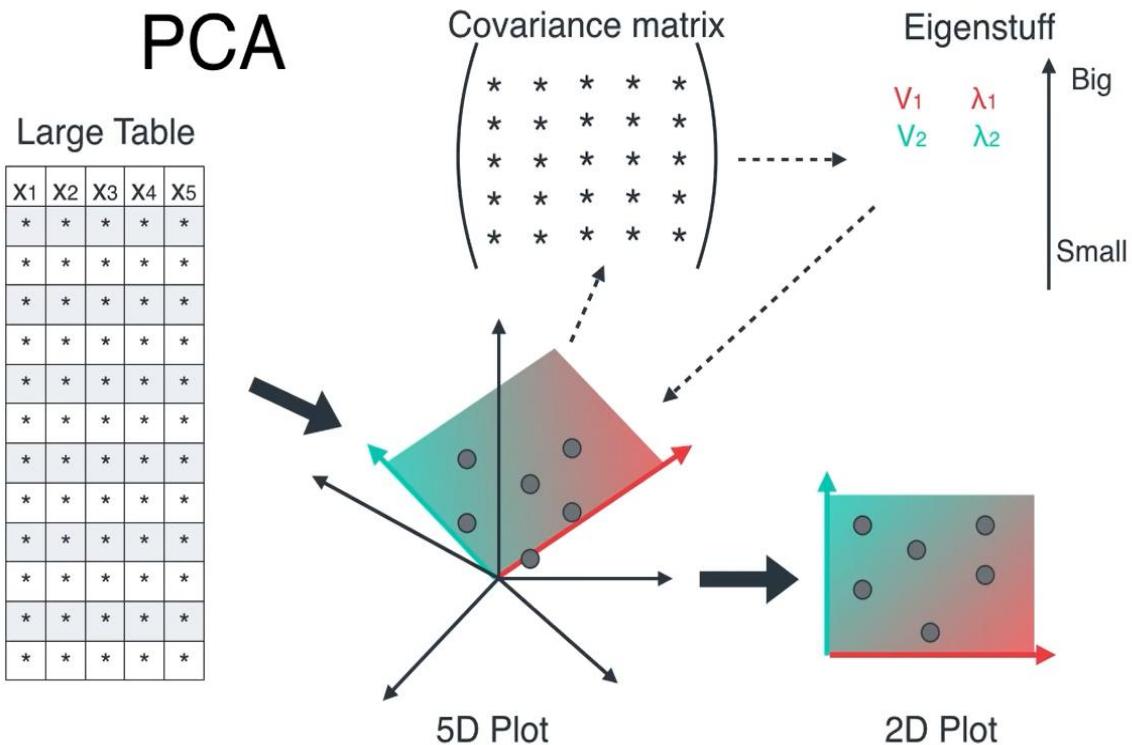
Data Projection

PCA

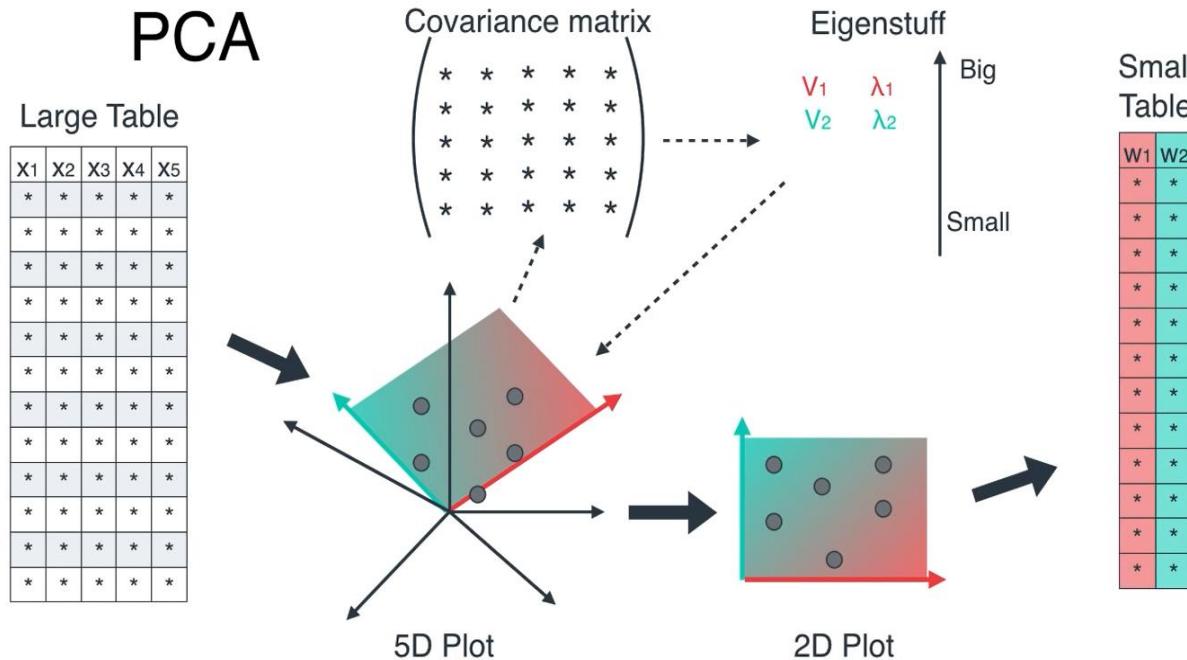
Large Table



5D to 2D



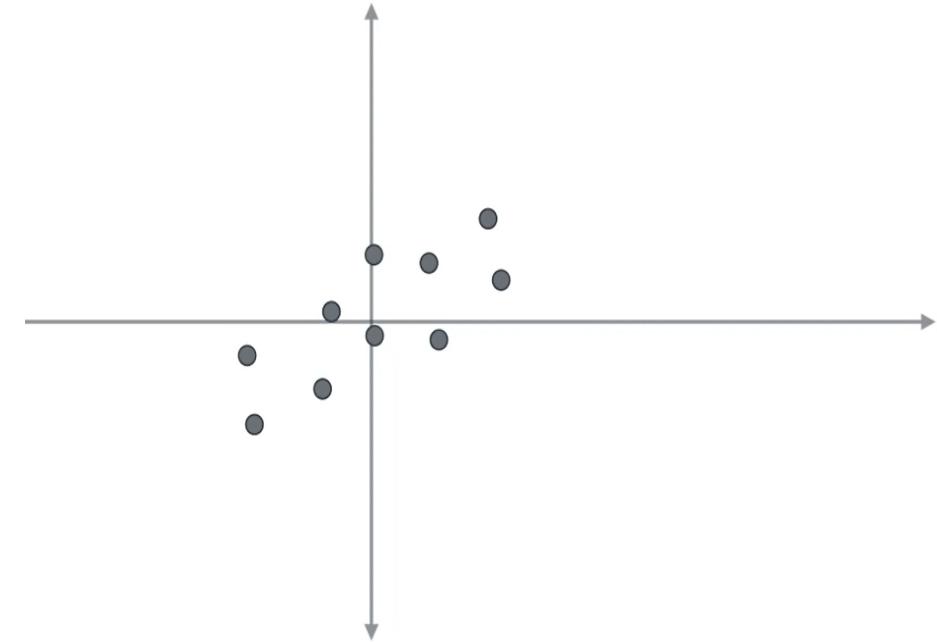
New Data in 2D space



Original Raw Data and Centered Data

A	B	C
	x	y
	2.5	2.4
	0.5	0.7
	2.2	2.9
	1.9	2.2
	3.1	3
	2.3	2.7
	2	1.6
	1	1.1
	1.5	1.6
	1.1	0.9
Mean =	1.81	1.91

D	E
x-mean	y-mean
0.69	0.49
-1.31	-1.21
0.39	0.99
0.09	0.29
1.29	1.09
0.49	0.79
0.19	-0.31
-0.81	-0.81
-0.31	-0.31
-0.71	-1.01

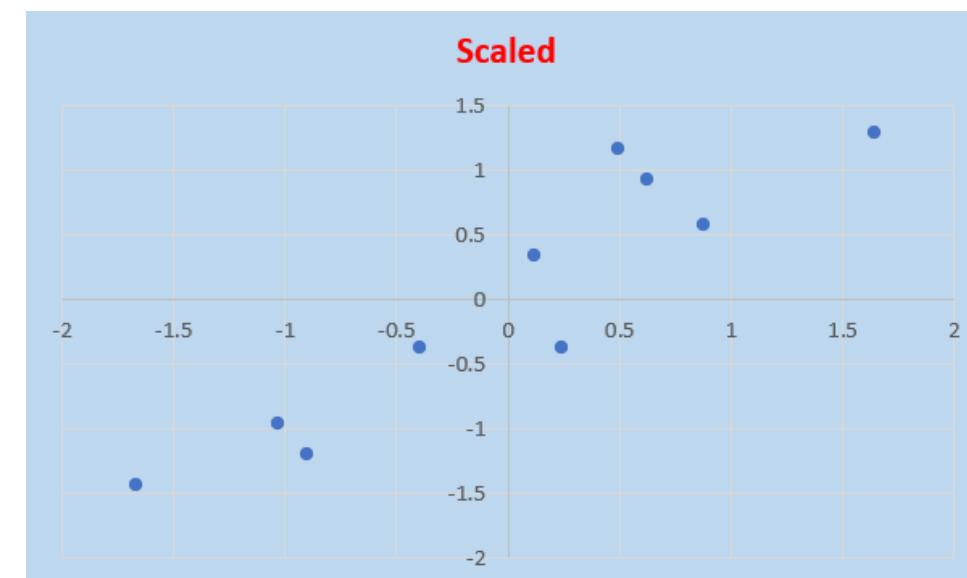
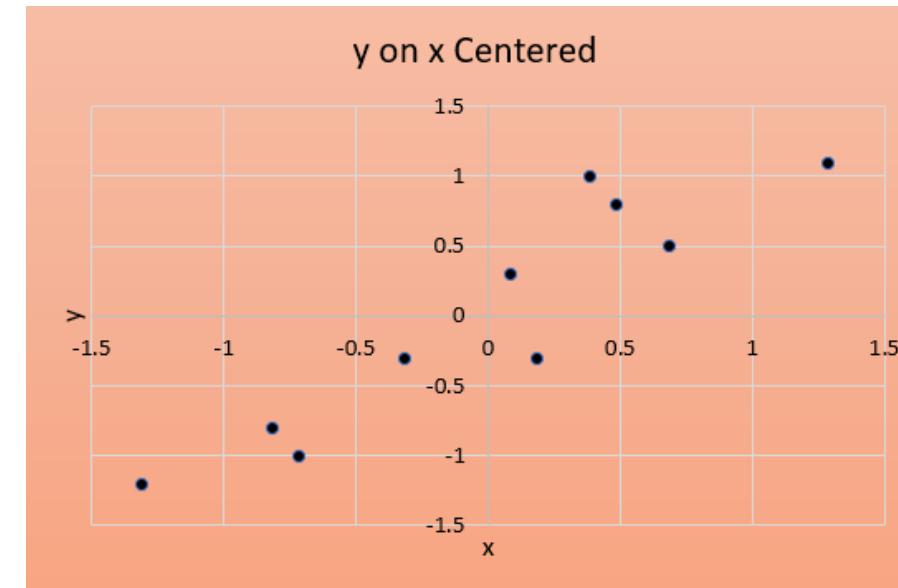
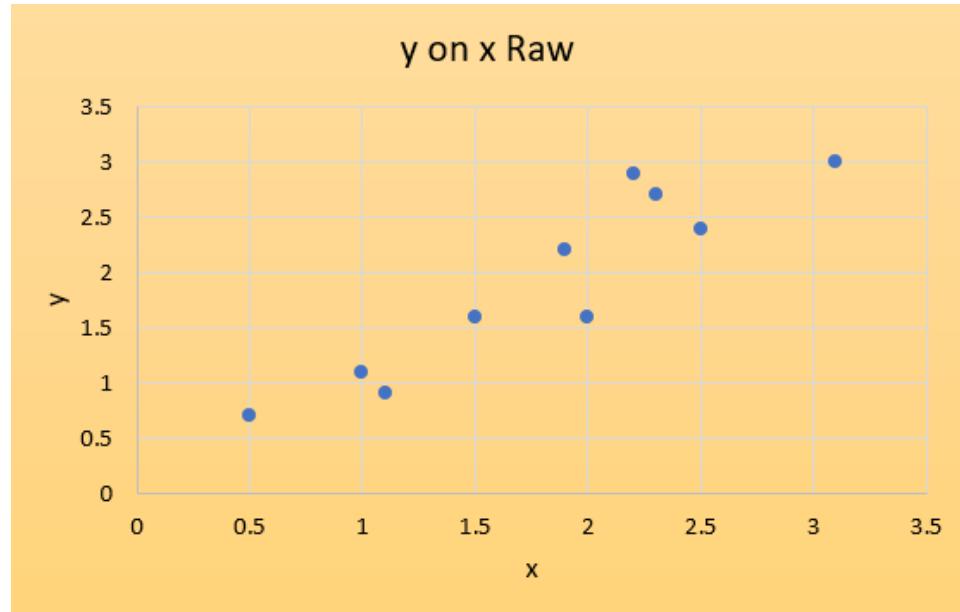


In our script/experiment, we had SCALED the raw data

Original Raw Data and Scaled Data

R16	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1			Raw Data					normalize/min-max normalize			scale/standardize		scale sqrt10	
2		x	y		(x - mean) ²		x	y		x	y		x	
3	1	2.5	2.4		0.4761		0.769231	0.73913		0.878745	0.578857		0.926278808	
4	2	0.5	0.7		1.7161		0	0		-1.66834	-1.42942		-1.758587303	
5	3	2.2	2.9		0.1521		0.653846	0.956522		0.496682	1.169527		0.523548892	
6	4	1.9	2.2		0.0081		0.538462	0.652174		0.114619	0.342589		0.120818975	
7	5	3.1	3		1.6641		1	1		1.642872	1.287661		1.731738642	
8	6	2.3	2.7		0.2401		0.692308	0.869565		0.624036	0.933259		0.657792197	
9	7	2	1.6		0.0361		0.576923	0.391304		0.241973	-0.36622		0.255062281	
10	8	1	1.1		0.6561		0.192308	0.173913		-1.03157	-0.95689		-1.087370775	
11	9	1.5	1.6		0.0961		0.384615	0.391304		-0.3948	-0.36622		-0.416154247	
12	10	1.1	0.9		0.5041		0.230769	0.086957		-0.90422	-1.19315		-0.95312747	
13	mean	1.81	1.91	sum	5.549									
14	sd	0.785211	0.846496	div10	0.5549									
15	min	0.5	0.7	div9	0.616555556									
16	max	3.1	3	sqrt10	0.744916103									
17	range	2.6	2.3	sqrt9	0.785210517									
18		x	y											
19	count	10.000000	10.000000											
20	mean	1.810000	1.910000											
21	std	0.785211	0.846496											
22	min	0.500000	0.700000											
23	25%	1.200000	1.225000											
24	50%	1.950000	1.900000											
25	75%	2.275000	2.625000											
26	max	3.100000	3.000000											
27														
28														

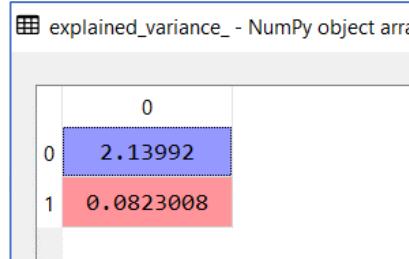
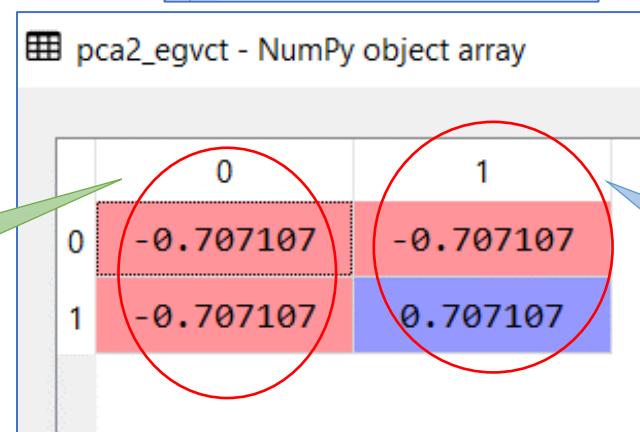
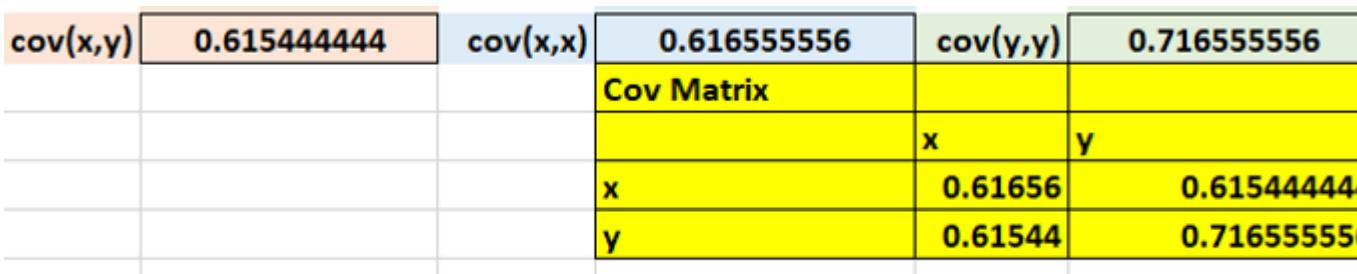
Raw, Centered & Scaled



Covariance Matrix

F	G	H	I	J	K
	(x-mean)(y-mean)		(x-mean)(x-mean)		(y-mean)(y-mean)
	0.3381		0.4761		0.2401
	1.5851		1.7161		1.4641
	0.3861		0.1521		0.9801
	0.0261		0.0081		0.0841
	1.4061		1.6641		1.1881
	0.3871		0.2401		0.6241
	-0.0589		0.0361		0.0961
	0.6561		0.6561		0.6561
	0.0961		0.0961		0.0961
	0.7171		0.5041		1.0201
	5.539		5.549		6.449
cov(x,y)	0.615444444	cov(x,x)	0.616555556	cov(y,y)	0.716555556
		Cov Matrix			
			x	y	
	x		0.61656	0.615444444	
	y		0.61544	0.716555556	

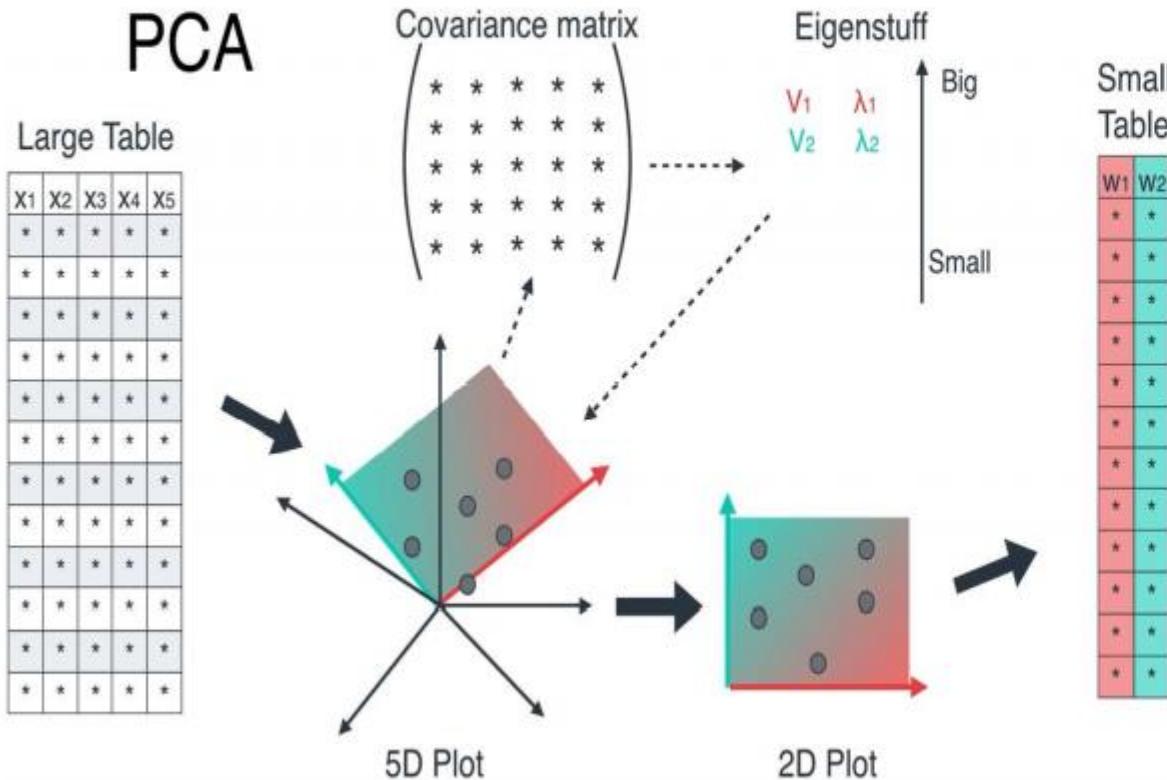
Eigen Values and Eigen Vectors

<i>eigenvalues =</i>	
<i>eigenvalues =</i>	
	

Transformed Data

T19	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
1		Raw Data									from python	eigvalues-->	2.13992	0.082301	2.222221				
2		x	y		x_scale	y_scale		x_trans	y_trans		eignV 1	eignV 2						manual multiplication	
3	1	2.5	2.4		0.93	0.61	1	-1.09	-0.22		-0.707107	-0.70711						1 -1.08643 -0.22352	
4	2	0.5	0.7		-1.76	-1.51	2	2.31	0.18		-0.707107	0.707107						2 2.308938 0.178081	
5	3	2.2	2.9		0.52	1.23	3	-1.24	0.50								3 -1.24192 0.501509		
6	4	1.9	2.2		0.12	0.36	4	-0.34	0.17								4 -0.34078 0.169919		
7	5	3.1	3		1.73	1.36	5	-2.18	-0.26								5 -2.18429 -0.26476		
8	6	2.3	2.7		0.66	0.98	6	-1.16	0.23								6 -1.16074 0.230481		
9	7	2	1.6		0.26	-0.39	7	0.09	-0.45								7 0.092605 -0.45332		
10	8	1	1.1		-1.09	-1.01	8	1.48	0.06								8 1.482108 0.055667		
11	9	1.5	1.6		-0.42	-0.39	9	0.57	0.02								9 0.567227 0.021305		
12	10	1.1	0.9		-0.95	-1.26	10	1.56	-0.22								10 1.563288 -0.21536		
13		mean			0.00	0.00					0.9629646	0.03704							
14										cum sum=	0.963	1							
15																			
16																			
17		In [10]: var Out[10]: array([0.96296464, 0.03703536])																	
18																			
19		In [11]: var1=np.cumsum(np.round(pca.explained_variance_ratio_, decimals=4)*100) In [12]: var1 Out[12]: array([96.3, 100.])																	
20																			
21																			
22																			
23																			
24																			
25																			
26																			
27																			

Mathematical Treatment



- Step 1:** Centering
- Step 2:** Covariance Matrix
- Step 3:** Use Characteristic Equation $\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$ for setting up equation for unknown λ (eigen values)
- Step 4:** Find eigen vectors
- Step 5:** Transform centered data by Matrix Multiplication. [M1 = centered data (10by3); M2 = Eigen Vectors (3by3)]

Eigen Values

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -6 & 2 \\ -6 & 7 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Characteristic egn:

$$\det[A - \lambda I] = 0$$

First find $[A - \lambda I]$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 8 & -6 & 2 \\ -6 & 7 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} - \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} (8-\lambda) & -6 & 2 \\ -6 & (7-\lambda) & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & (3-\lambda) \end{bmatrix}$$

det. of above: (i) follow $\rightarrow, \rightarrow, +$

(ii) start from NW corner
(or can go down $\downarrow\downarrow$)

(iii) hide that row & column

$$+ (8-\lambda)[(7-\lambda)(3-\lambda)] - (-6)[(-6)(3-\lambda) - (-4 \times 2)] - (-4 \times -4)$$

$$\boxed{\lambda^3 - 18\lambda^2 + 45\lambda = 0}$$

$$\lambda = 0, \lambda = 3, \lambda = 15$$

Eigen Vectors This is same as λI

For $\lambda = 0$

$$[A - \lambda I][x] = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} (8-\lambda) & -6 & 2 \\ -6 & (7-\lambda) & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & (3-\lambda) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Keeping $\lambda = 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 8 & -6 & 2 \\ -6 & 7 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$8x - 6y + 2z = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$-6x + 7y - 4z = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$2x - 4y + 3z = 0 \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

Let's solve (1) & (2) You can take any two $\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}$
($\rightarrow, \rightarrow, +$ applicable)

$$\frac{x}{(-6) \times (-4) - (7 \times 2)} + \frac{y}{8 \times (-4) - (-6) \times 2} + \frac{z}{8 \times 7 - [(-6) \times (2)]}$$

$$\frac{x}{24 - 14} - \frac{y}{-32 - (-12)} + \frac{z}{56 - 36}$$

$$\frac{x}{10} - \frac{y}{-20} + \frac{z}{20}$$

Divide by 10

for $\lambda = 0$
Eigen vector
PC3

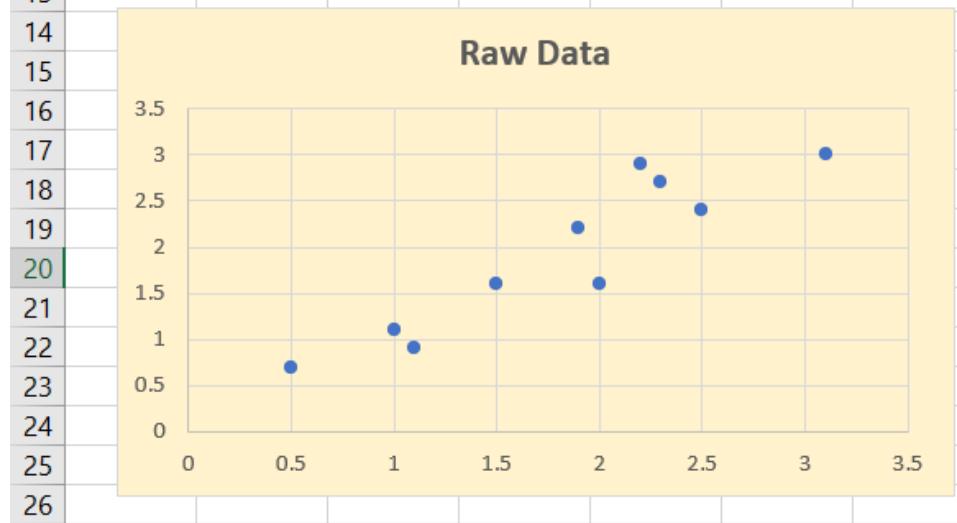
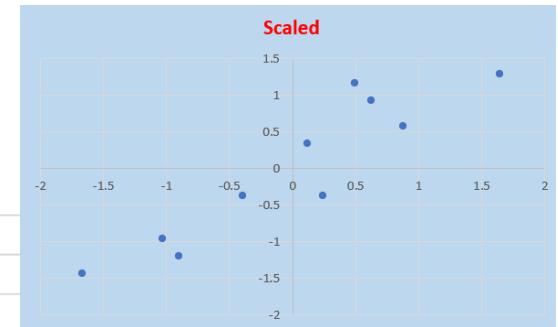
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ } \textcircled{1, 2}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x}{1} + \frac{y}{2} + \frac{z}{2}}$$

Transformed Data

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1			Raw Data						
2			x	y			x_trans	y_trans	
			1	2.5	2.4		1	-1.09	-0.22
			2	0.5	0.7		2	2.31	0.18
			3	2.2	2.9		3	-1.24	0.50
			4	1.9	2.2		4	-0.34	0.17
			5	3.1	3		5	-2.18	-0.26
			6	2.3	2.7		6	-1.16	0.23
			7	2	1.6		7	0.09	-0.45
			8	1	1.1		8	1.48	0.06
			9	1.5	1.6		9	0.57	0.02
			10	1.1	0.9		10	1.56	-0.22

Taking a picture





$$cov_{x,y} = \frac{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{N - 1}$$

