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# Rationale

During the semester, I took a machine learning course which focuses on learning of training theories and algorithm. As for the data preprocessing of a data set, ex. feature selection, we did not get into many details. Thus, it always bothers me when encountering feature selection. I did it by manual selection with my own feelings without mathematical algorithm, or by mathematical algorithm which I am not familiar with the theorem behind.

However, after I learned Principal components analysis from Linear Algebra, I finally realized that I didn’t have a deep understanding of the data itself. Therefore, after learning PCA, I want to have a deeper understanding of the relationship between various features in a data set.

# Background

Introduction of data set

A telephone company wants to predict whether the customers would stop using its services and why the customers stop using its services. Therefore, the telephone company collected 4225 data each with 44 features. The features included are as follow.

|  |
| --- |
| Count |
| Gender |
| Age |
| Under\_30 |
| Senior Citizen |
| Married |
| Dependents |
| Number of  Dependents |
| Country |
| State |
| City |
| Zip Code |
| Lat Long |
| Latitude |
| Longitude |
| Satisfaction Score |
| Quarter |
| Referred a Friend |
| Number of Referrals |
| Tenure in Months |
| Offer |
| Phone Service |
| Avg Monthly Long-  Distance Charges |
| Multiple\_Lines |
| Internet\_Service |
| Internet\_Type |
| Avg\_Monthly\_GB  \_Download |
| Online\_Security |
| Online\_Backup |
| Device\_Protection  \_Plan |
| Premium\_Tech\_  Support |
| Streaming\_TV |
| Streaming\_Movies |
| Streaming\_Music |
| Unlimited\_Data |
| Contract |
| Paperless\_Billing |
| Payment\_Method |
| Monthly\_Charge |
| Total\_Charges |
| Total\_Refunds |
| Total\_Extra\_Data\_Charges |
| Total\_Long\_Distance\_Charges |
| Total\_Revenue |
| Total\_Long\_Distance\_Charges |

Goal

The target for me now is to ***analyze relationship between different features*** by Principal Components analysis I’ve learned in class. Thus, I will not discuss about the training algorithm as well as the training results.

Challenging problem

1. *Missing values*

Since the data I get exists some missing values that the user did not want to fill in, I deal with the problem by filling the missing data with a constant value. (Encode as a new class)

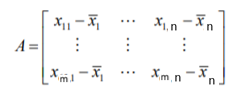
1. *Encoding strategy*

Since some of the features are filled in with “string values”, I encode them with float variable to facilitate our analysis.

# Solutions - with linear algebra theories and techniques

Step1. Find Sample covariance matrix

First, I reorganized the data set to Matrix A which each element of a column should minus the mean of the feature.

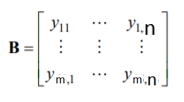


Where m represents the number of data and n represents the number of features

Then, by = ATA I can get the sample covariance matrix .

Step2. Normalized xk,i and find correlation matrix

Now, I normalize matrix A to B which each element of a column should be divided by of the feature.



Where m represents the number of data and n represents the number of features

Then, by = BTB I can get the sample covariance matrix .

Since I want to verify whether I calculated the correlation matrix correctly, there is a written function which I can get the correlation matrix easily. correlation\_matrix = *df.corr()* #df represent our dataset by DataFrame

Thus, by double checking correlation\_matrix, I can ensure both step1 and 2 works well.

Step3. Find λ1, λ2 of matrix ρ

For correlation matrixρ, I can find all of the eigenvalues and corresponding eigenvectors by *linalg* package.

I choose the first and second eigenvectors as weight e1 and e2.

By finding the weighted index z, we call as ***First Principal Component*** and as ***Second Principal Component***.

Application / Example

Experiment result of PCA steps

Step1. Find Sample covariance matrix

* The result matrix can be found in \_\_\_ since the size of the matrix is too big that it is hard to be visualized in the report.
* Since the dataset hasn’t been normalized, the elements in the covariance matrix differ. Thus, it is hard to show the differences by visualizing by colors.

Step2. Normalized xk,i and find correlation matrix

* The result matrix can be found in \_\_\_ since the size of the matrix is too big that it is hard to be visualized in the report. However, it can be visualized by colors and showed clearly since the dataset has been normalized, the data are scaled equally.

一張含有 文字, 監視器, 數個 的圖片

自動產生的描述

As the figure showed, we can see that the correlation matrix is a symmetric matrix, and the highly positively related features are colored by a brighter green.

Step3. Find λ1, λ2 of matrix ρ

After calculations, I get the results as follow.

λ1 = 8.680715488475105

V1 = ([ 2.57752041e-03, -1.17623073e-02, 1.16538289e-02, 1.98018459e-04,

1.32544336e-02, 3.23293107e-02, 1.10386123e-02, 5.82587084e-03,

-1.03163395e-02, 1.38348110e-02, 9.33652949e-03, -1.84310720e-03,

7.61571614e-03, -1.44574311e-02, 1.25339934e-02, 5.36214308e-03,

2.06704420e-01, 2.00882500e-01, 1.06082468e-01, 2.03947073e-01,

8.18466646e-02, 1.93231850e-01, 1.36842788e-01, 2.07406040e-01,

2.26248837e-01, -1.43302988e-01, 1.52143733e-01, 2.08125556e-01,

2.17702771e-01, 2.25251863e-01, 2.16948551e-01, 2.27245048e-01,

2.28503410e-01, 2.19370094e-01, 2.14793714e-01, 7.90798870e-02,

1.97634410e-01, -2.03339068e-01, 2.38448344e-01, 2.22992468e-01,

3.11424451e-02, 4.79051282e-02, 1.68241390e-01, 2.22435934e-01])

λ2 = 3.177065092391582

V1 = ([ 0.36794131, -0.31677521, 0.30312665, 0.29124306, 0.32480929,

0.38191737, 0.37667234, 0.20800247, -0.10345095, 0.08391263,

-0.012909 , -0.09689543, 0.08530804, -0.08522418, 0.08574828,

0.04178878, -0.0432891 , 0.05921473, 0.10939283, 0.09753221,

-0.08560133, -0.0463961 , -0.01771655, -0.0076357 , -0.06899802,

0.05888823, -0.03821653, -0.03515761, -0.0333409 , -0.00237678,

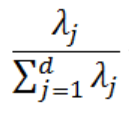
-0.01952375, -0.02524696, -0.03665582, -0.04716375, -0.06504295,

0.13331984, -0.04554855, 0.02525987, -0.03709976, 0.07629343,

-0.00479749, -0.01124446, 0.08512717, 0.08640113])

Analysis of PCA experiment results

After getting all the eigenvalues and eigenvectors from the correlation matrixρ, I can now calculate the ratio of variance for each eigenvalue by



The result is as follow, I then visualized it to the figure below to make it even clearer.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| Figure. individual and cumulative explained variance | Figure. Variance ratio of each eigenvalue |

It can be seen from the figure that the first principal component accounts for 20% of the variance, the second principal component accounts for about 7%, and the sum of both for 27%. We can say that the sum of the first two principal component did not take up a large proportion of the variance. We can see that the dataset may not have strong correlation that only a quarter of the variance are included by the first two principal component.

Moreover, the second principal component accounts for about 7% and the 44th principal component accounts for about 4%. The difference is small. Thus, we can say that the second principal component might not help us a lot since it does not take up a significant and identifiable portion of the variance.

# Discussions

Problems

From the experiment results from PCA steps, we can verify that the calculation taught by class works and it can explain the data clearly.

*Ex1. The correlation matrix is symmetric and the diagonals of the matrix equal to 1.*

*Ex2. The largest eigenvalue of correlation matrix maximizes = λ1 which*

*can also prove the Rayleigh’s principal.*

However, as for the analysis afterwards, we can see that the result doesn’t go well. As mentioned in the previous discussion, I thought that the second principal component might not help a lot since it does not take up a significant and identifiable portion of the variance.

This problem may result from the data preprocessing which has not be done well. Since I deal with the missing value only by a different but meaningless float variable and encode the “string” values by meaningless float variables, it might cause a huge amount of loss and inaccuracies.

Moreover, there are a lot of features that I considered to be useless. For example, I have the information of the country, city, state, zip code, latitude, longitude and also the lat-longitude, however I might only need one of it and the rest of the information will be known. Thus, redundant information may cause errors from customers when filling in the form or from clerks when recording data. It may also lead to loss and inaccuracies.

Future work and improvement

Since I considered the result to be strongly influenced by the imperfect data preprocessing, the outcome can be improved by better preprocess. Thus, for the future work, I hope to find better strategies for missing value processing and data encoding. Moreover, I might can try to clean the raw data first by removing redundant features manually.

By improvement above, I hope the sum of the first two principal component to take up at least 50% of the variance.

Summary

From this experiment and discussion on Principal component analysis, we can verify the theorem of PCA taught by class and explain the data clearly. However,

# References

# Code and experiment results

The complete code and experiment results including raw data can be found on\_\_\_\_