

# Rozpoznávanie obrazcov - 4. cvičenie

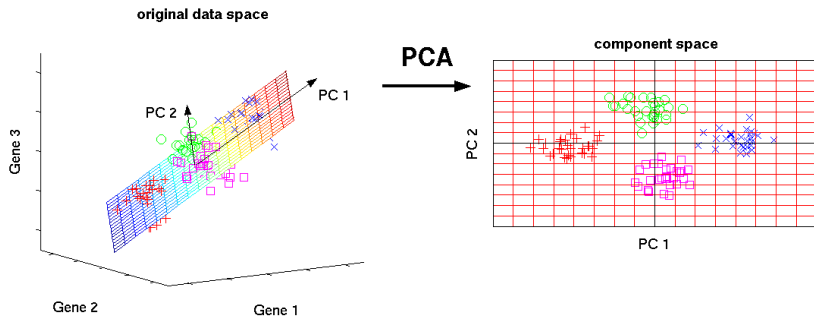
## Redukcia dimenzionality

Viktor Kocur  
viktor.kocur@fmph.uniba.sk

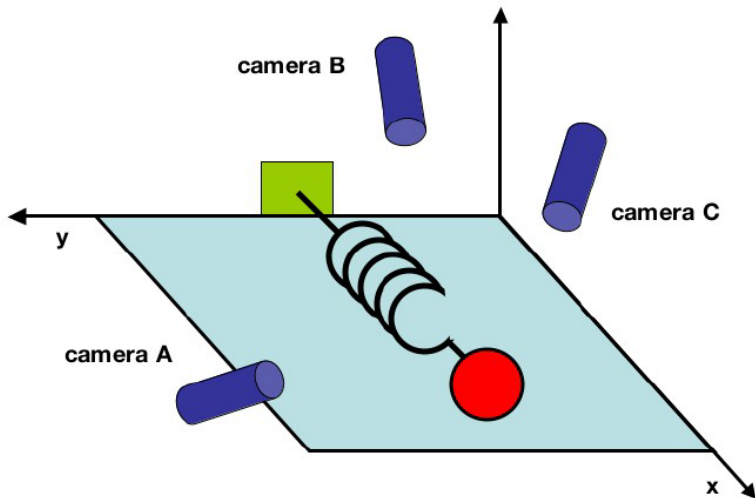
DAI FMFI UK

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# PCA princíp



# PCA motívacia



# PCA matematika

## Eigenvectors and eigenvalues

Let  $\mathbb{A}$  be a matrix  $n \times n$ , then a nonzero vector  $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is an eigenvector of  $\mathbb{A}$  with eigenvalue  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$  if:  $\mathbb{A}\vec{v} = \lambda\vec{v}$ .

## Hermitian Matrix

Hermitian matrices have only real eigenvalues. It is also possible to find an eigenvector for each eigenvalue.

# PCA theory

## Covariance

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y})}{n}$$

## Covariance matrix

$$\text{COV}(X)_{i,j} = \text{cov}(X_i, X_j)$$

## Covariance matrix

Covariance matrix is Hermitian and positively semi-definite.

# PCA theory

## Matrix of eigenvectors

Z normalizovaných vlastných čísel  $v_1 \dots v_n$  zostavíme maticu  $(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$ . Značíme  $\mathbb{W}$ .

## PCA

PCA is based on the fact that eigenvectors of covariance matrix represent an orthogonal base in which the covariance matrix is diagonal.

## PCA process

We start by centering our data as  $\vec{x}' = \vec{x} - \bar{x}$ . Then we compute  $\mathbb{W}$ . The new data are obtained by matrix multiplication  $y = \vec{x}' \mathbb{W}^T$ , if  $\vec{x}$  is a row vector. Eigenvalues correspond to the portion of the variance explained by given direction.

# Matlab

## Loading data

```
load data.mat
```

## Exercise

Display 2D data in a plot.

# Matlab functions

## COV

`cov(A)` - returns covariance matrix of A

## eig

`[W, vals] = eig(A)` - return matrix W with eigenvectors W and eigenvalues on the diagonals of matrix vals for matrix A.

## Exercise

Apply PCA on the data and plot the transformed data. Show how much variance is explained by each direction.



# Solution

```
load data.mat
plot(data(:,1), data(:,2), 'r*');
centered = data - mean(data);
[W, eigenvals] = eig(cov(centered))
newdata = centered * W'
plot(newdata(:,1), newdata(:,2), 'r*');
ylim([-2 2]);
xlim([-2 2]);
disp(diag(eigenvals)/sum(diag(eigenvals)))
```

# Matlab - PCA function

## COV

[coeff,score, , ,explained,mu] = pca(X) - returns transformation matrix coeff (we denote as  $\mathbb{W}^T$ ), transformed data in score, percentages of variance explained by different directions and mean values of X.

## Transformation

score == (X - mu) \* coeff

## Inverse transformation

X == score \* coeff' + mu

## Exercise

Test this function on data.mat.

# Matlab - PCA

## Data

load ovariancancer

## gscatter

`gscatter(obs(:,1), obs(:,2), grp)` - displays points from the first two columns of the dataset and shows the color based on `grp` class.

## Exercise

Determine how many features (dimensions after transformation) do you need to keep at least 95 percent of variance of the dataset. What does it mean if some eigenvalues are zeros?

## Exercise

Show the plot for 2 most significant dimensions of the data after PCA using `gscatter`.

# PCA - exercises

## Exercise

For data from data.mat show the directions to which we project the data in the original coordinate system.

## Exercise

Create a function, which takes as an input a color image and takes values of RGB channels as features then performs PCA on these data and sets the last values for the (two) least significant transformed feature to zero and converts the image back to RGB.

## Exercise

For the PCA in the second exercise show an image containing all of the colors, which can be used in this representation.

# LDA

## LDA.m

$[Y, W, \text{lambdas}] = \text{LDA}(X, T)$  - for data  $X$  and classes  $T$  returns new values  $Y$  after transformation with matrix  $W$  and values of eigenvalues in  $\text{lambdas}$ .

## Note

$$Y == X * W$$

## Exercise

Load the Fisher database (load fisheriris). Compare the data after using PCA and LDA.

## Exercise

Plot the directions into which the data are projected by LDA for every pair of original columns.

# LDA

## LDA.m

`MdlLinear = fitcdiscr(X,T)` - returns a linear classifier, which uses LDA. If you apply LDA in your project you can use this.

## Tutorial

<https://www.mathworks.com/help/stats/create-and-visualize-discriminant-analysis-classifier.html>