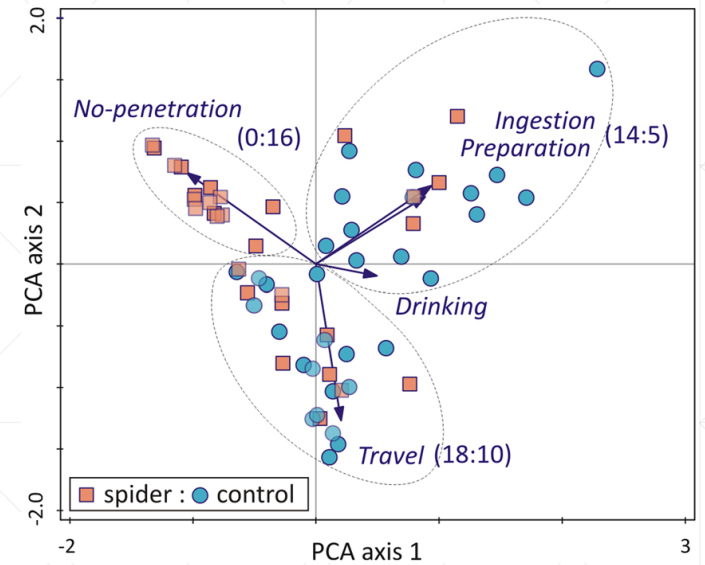


# Principal Component Analysis

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~Abhishek Kumar



# PCA

- Unsupervised

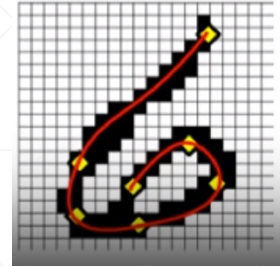


# Curse of dimensionality

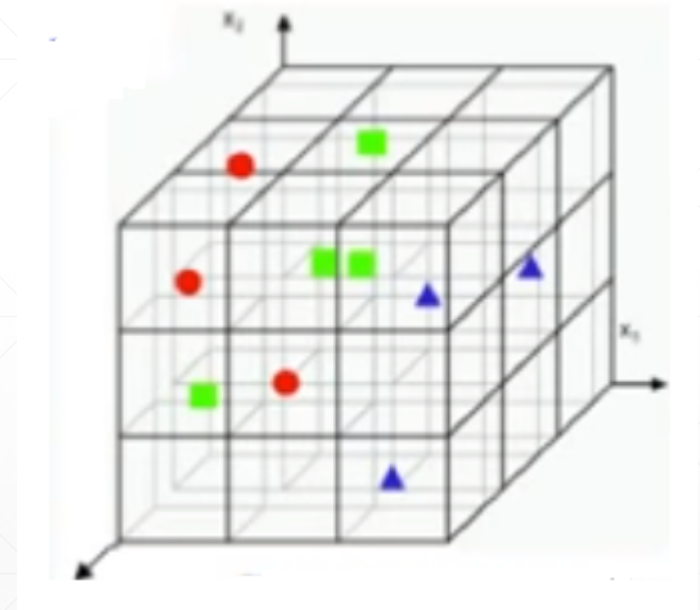
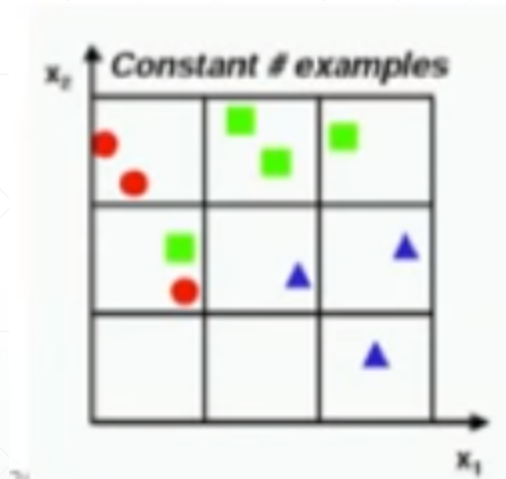
- Data points
    - # of skidding incidents
    - # of burst water pipes
    - Snow-plow expenditure
    - # of school closures
    - # of patient with heat stroke
  - ~~ Temperature
-

# Curse of dimensionality

- Dataset which are high dimensional
- Examples?
- Machine learning are statistical methods
- Dimensionality grows, less observation



# More dimensions ----- Sparse dataset



# Dealing with High dimensionality

- Domain knowledge
  - Make assumptions about dimension
    - Independence
    - Smoothness
    - Symmetry
  - Reduce the dimensionality
    - Create new set of dimension
-

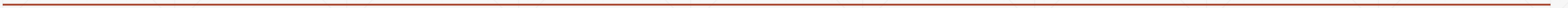
# Goal

- Represent instances with fewer variables



# Two ways

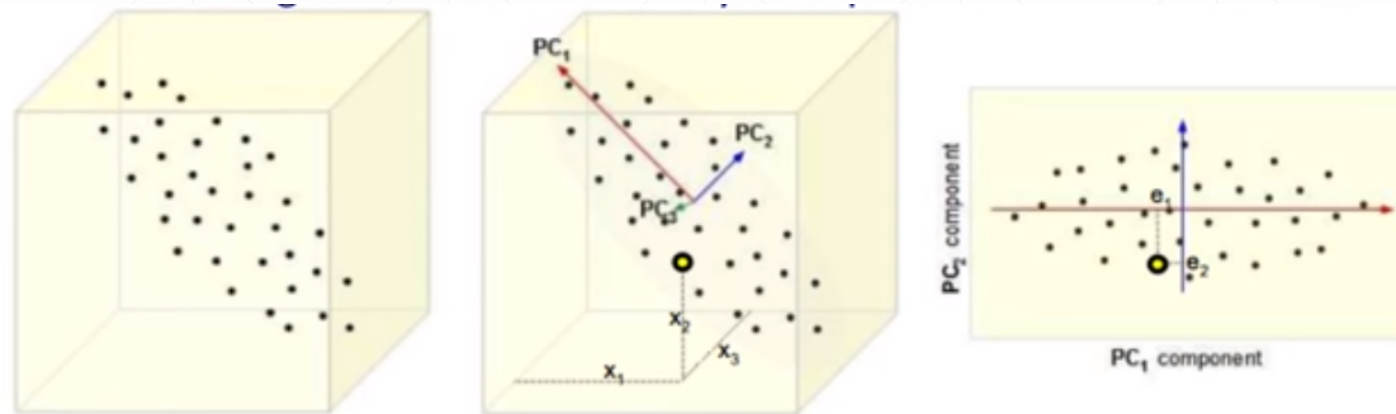
- Feature Selection
  - Pick a subset of original dimension
- Feature extraction
  - Construct new set of dimension





# Principal Component Analysis

- Defines the set of principal components
- 1<sup>st</sup> : direction of the greatest variability
- 2<sup>nd</sup>: perpendicular to 1<sup>st</sup>
- 3<sup>rd</sup> :perpendicular to 2<sup>nd</sup> and so on
- $m \ll d$



# Why greatest variability

Taking a picture



# Covariance Eigenvector

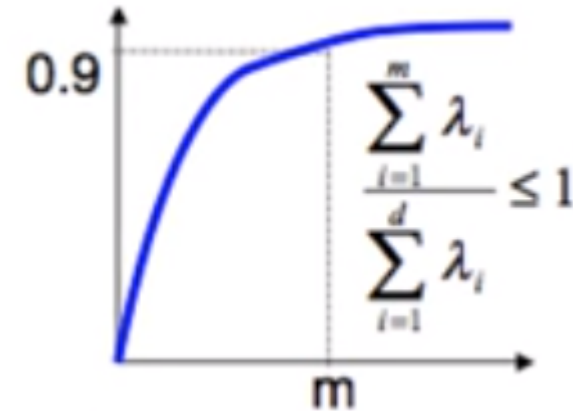
- Center data to zero
  - Compute co-variance metrics
  - Multiply a vector by  $\Sigma$ :
  - Want vector which are not turned
-

# Finding Eigenvectors



# How many dimensions?

- Eigenvector  $e_1$  -----  $e_d$
- Eigenvalue = variance across  $e_i$
- Pick  $e_i$  that explains most variance



- Pick first  $m$  eigenvector which covers 90% of the total variance
  - Use scree-plot
-

# PCA

- 1. Correlated High dimensional data
  - 2. Center the points (want dimension of highest variance)
  - 3. Compute Covariance metrics
  - 4. Find Eigenvectors and Eigenvalues
  - 5. Pick  $m < d$  eigenvectors with highest eigenvalues
  - 6. Project data points to those eigenvectors
  - 7. Uncorrelated low-d data
-

# Issues

- Covariance extremely sensitive to large values
  - Multiply one attribute by large number
  - Dominates covariance
  - Becomes principal component
  - Normalize each dimension to zero mean and unit variance
  - PCA assume underlying space is linear
-



# Discussion

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Thank you!