## PhD week 33-PCA vs Autoencoder

Ningxin Yang, PhD student

Supervisor: Dr Truong Le; Prof. Lidija Zdravkovic

## Main differences:

 PCA is a linear DR technique, autoencoder is not

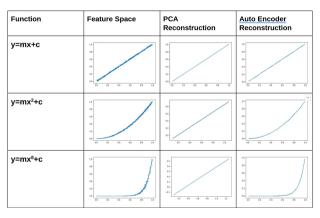


Figure 1: PCA with one PC vs AE with one latent space from *UrwaMuaz* 

Syntax:

Data is  $n \times p$ ; pca doesnot require zscore Data is  $p \times n$ ; AE requires zscore

# Determine the reduced space Several methods exist [1, 2]:

- Akaike information criterion (AIC)
- minimum description length (MDL)
- imbedded error function (IEF)
- cumulative percent variance (CPV)
- scree test on residual percent variance (RPV)
- average eigenvalue (AE)
- parallel analysis (PA)
- Autocorrelation
- cross validation
- variance of reconstruction error

## Permutation test to choose PC number

Main principle: Permutation test disorder the column arbitrarily to break the covariance matrix, personally assuming as a way of average eigenvalue.

Only feasible for linear beam deflection

## Problems:

- Does orthogonal means independent? Should not
- explain variance is almost RMSE or MSE?
- The literature I read is mostly based on features with noise
- MSE percentage is not reliable (Zachary deflection)
- Cross validation, is it useful? test the covariance stable or not? Not sensitive to the observations not much (80 test 20 train)
- Why beam problem is very easy to capture the covariance?
- ICA requires we know the number of individual number
- AE not always better than PCA
- Use eye?

- [1] Edoardo Saccenti and José Camacho. "Determining the number of components in principal components analysis: A comparison of statistical, crossvalidation and approximated methods". In: Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems 149 (2015), pp. 99–116.
- [2] Sergio Valle, Weihua Li and S Joe Qin. "Selection of the number of principal components: the variance of the reconstruction error criterion with a comparison to other methods". In: *Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research* 38.11 (1999), pp. 4389–4401.