# **Principal Component Analysis**

#### import library

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.colors as colors
from matplotlib import cm
```

#### load data

```
fname_data = 'assignment_12_data.txt'
feature0 = np.genfromtxt(fname_data, delimiter=',')

number_data = np.size(feature0, 0)
number_feature = np.size(feature0, 1)

print('number of data : {}'.format(number_data))
print('number of feature : {}'.format(number_feature))
number of data : 50
number of feature : 2
```

#### plot the input data

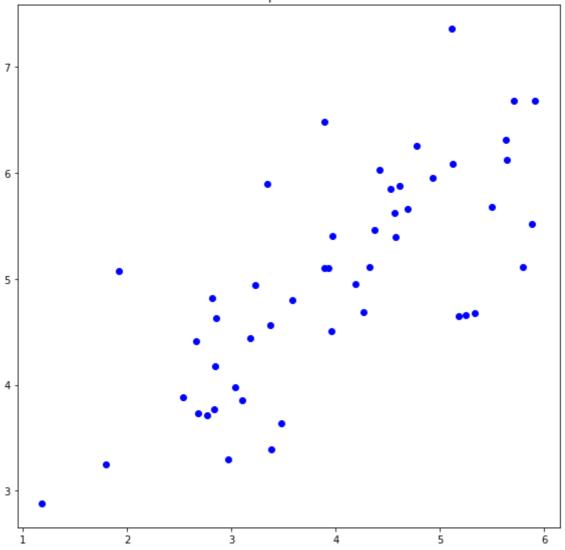
```
plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
plt.title('input data')

x0 = feature0[:,0]
y0 = feature0[:,1]

plt.scatter(x0, y0, color='blue')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```





#### Normalization (Z-scoring)

• shape of feature =  $n \times m$  where n is the number of data and m is the dimension of features

```
feature = normalize(feature0)

x = feature[:, 0]
y = feature[:, 1]
```

```
min_x = np.min(x)
min_y = np.min(y)

max_x = np.max(x)
max_y = np.max(y)
```

#### compute covariance matrix

• shape of feature =  $n \times m$  where n is the number of data and m is the dimension of features

#### compute principal components

- np.linalg.eig
- argsort()
- return the eigenvalues and the eigenvectors in a decreasing order according to the eigenvalues

## compute the projection of point onto the axis

np.matmul

- np.dot
- shape of feature =  $n \times m$  where n is the number of data and m is the dimension of features
- shape of vector =  $m \times 1$  where m is the dimension of features

# compute the principal components and the projection of feature

```
(principal_component_1, principal_component_2) = compute_principal_component(feature)
projection1 = compute_projection_onto_line(feature, principal_component_1)
projection2 = compute_projection_onto_line(feature, principal_component_2)
```

### functions for presenting the results

```
In []: def function_result_01():

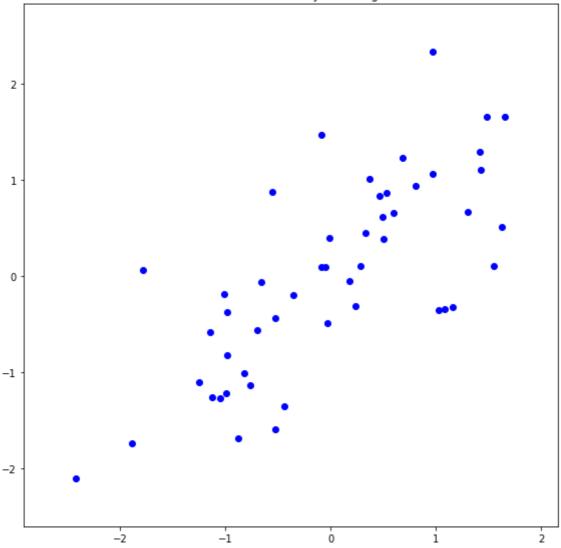
    plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
    plt.title('data normalized by z-scoring')
    plt.scatter(x, y, color='blue')

    plt.xlim(min_x - 0.5, max_x + 0.5)
    plt.ylim(min_y - 0.5, max_y + 0.5)

    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()
```

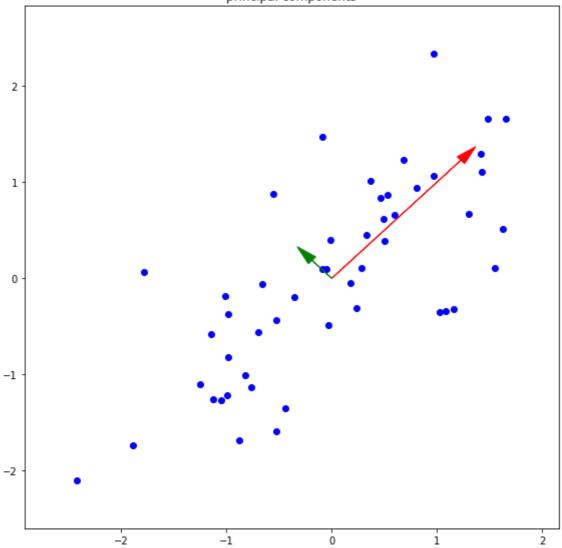
```
In [ ]: function_result_01()
```



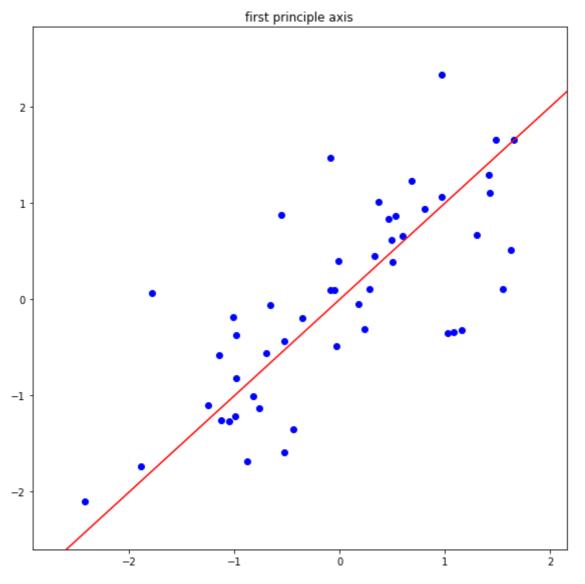


```
In [ ]: function_result_02()
```



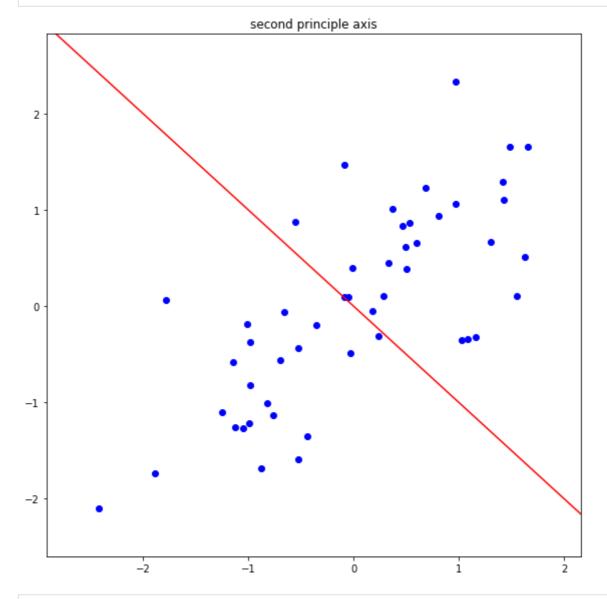


```
In [ ]: function_result_03()
```

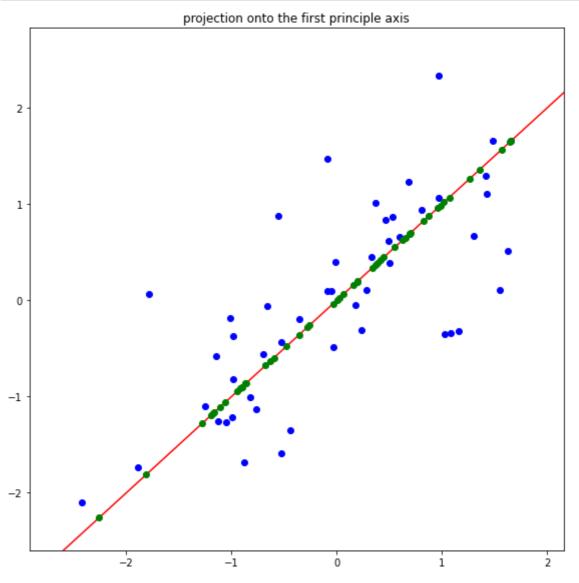


```
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

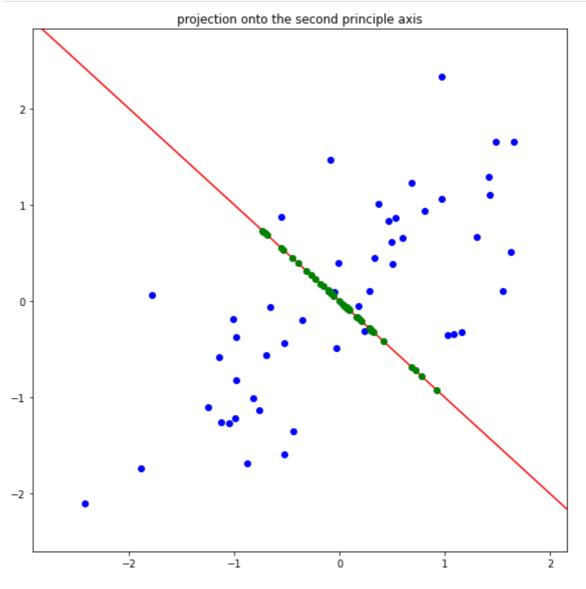
```
In [ ]: function_result_04()
```



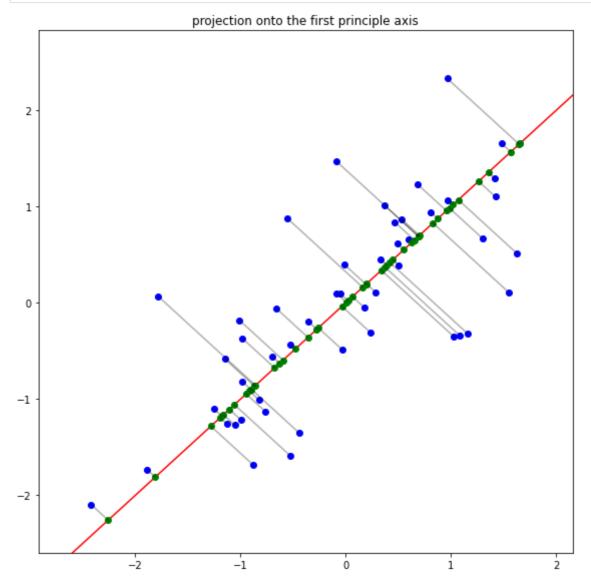
```
In [ ]: function_result_05()
```



```
In [ ]: function_result_06()
```



In [ ]: function\_result\_07()



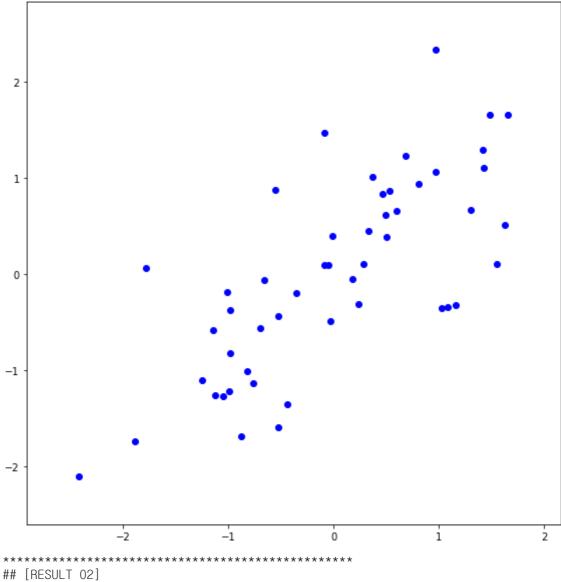
```
In [ ]: | def function_result_08():
           plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
           plt.title('projection to the second principle axis')
           # complete the blanks
           (principal_component_1, principal_component_2) = compute_principal_component(feat
           n = feature.shape[0]
           X = np.arange(-3,3,0.1)
           Y = (principal_component_2[1]/principal_component_2[0])*X
           plt.plot(X,Y,'-',color='red')
           plt.plot(projection2[:,1],projection2[:,0],'o',color='green')
           plt.scatter(x, y, color='blue')
           for i in range(n):
              x_line2=[x[i],projection2[i,0]]
               y_line2=[y[i],projection2[i,1]]
              plt.plot(x_line2,y_line2,'-',color='black',alpha=0.3)
           plt.xlim(min_x - 0.5, max_x + 0.5)
           plt.ylim(min_y - 0.5, max_y + 0.5)
           plt.tight_layout()
           plt.show()
```

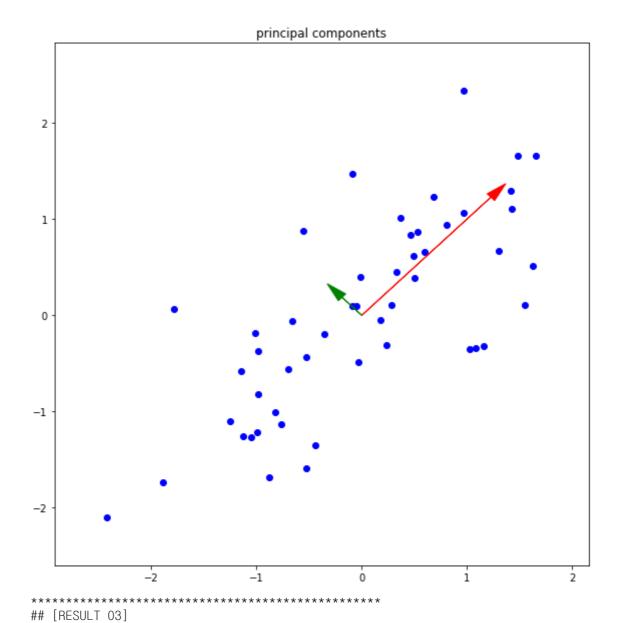
#### results

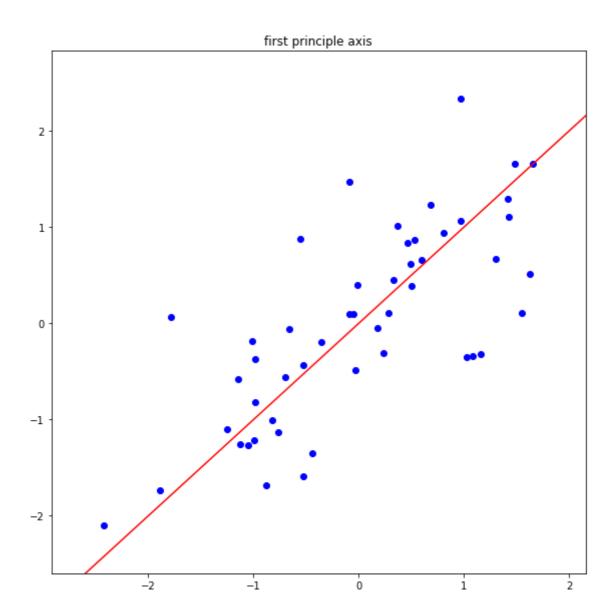
## [RESULT 01]

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

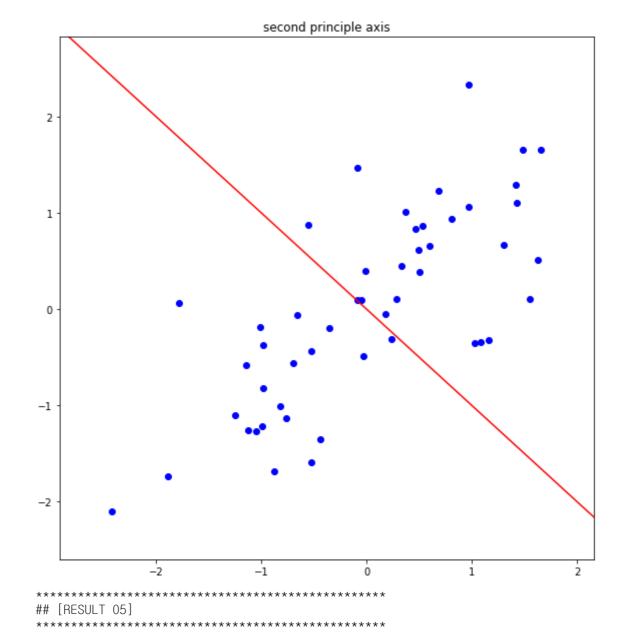




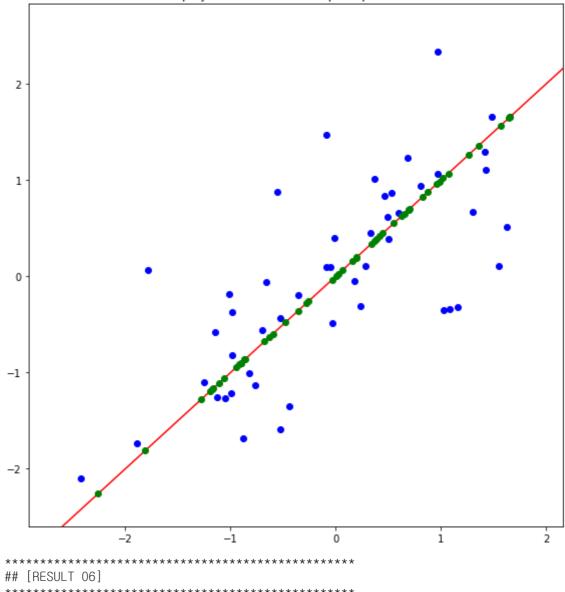


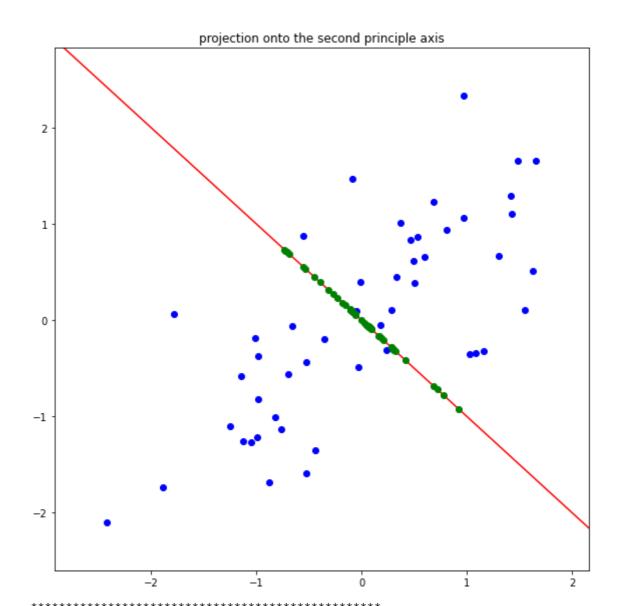


## [RESULT 04]



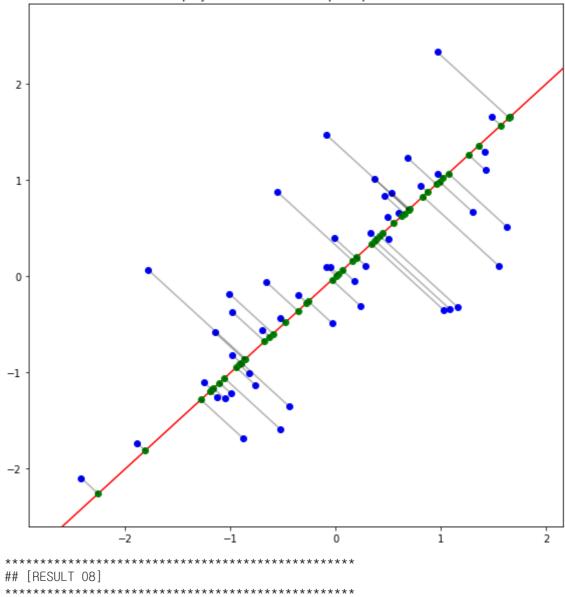




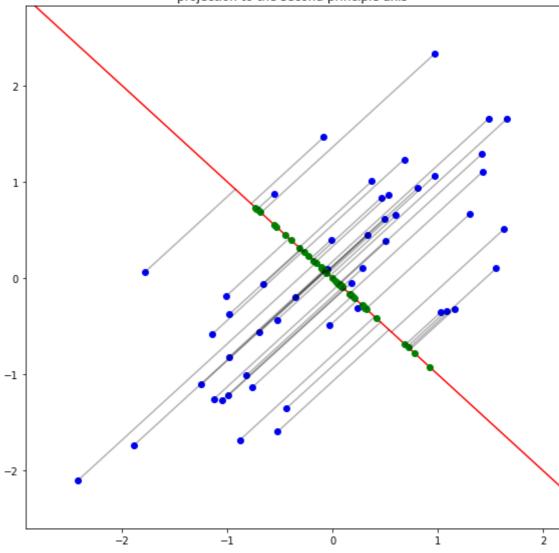


## [RESULT 07]









In [ ]: