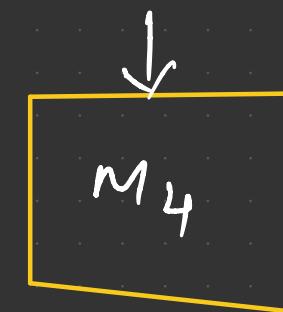
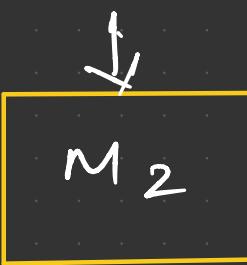
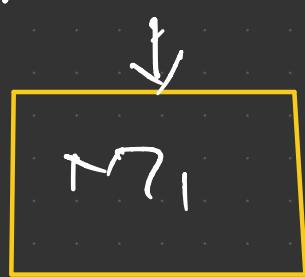


# Principal Component Analysis (PCA) [Dimensionality Reduction]

Dimensions

① use of Dimensionality Dataset = 500 features

3 features 6 features 15 features 50 features



$ACC_1 > ACC_2 > ACC_3 < ACC_4 \downarrow \downarrow$  no. of bed rooms

Price of the house

House size

no. of bed rooms

100  
features →



← 500 features

For each model i will

$ACC_5 \downarrow \downarrow$

$ACC_6 \downarrow \downarrow$  be getting an average

score.

From the above diagram, if you observe when the model was trained with 15 features, we were able to get the good accuracy score. however, when the model trained with higher number of features, the accuracy score decreases.

If you look at the model  $M_4$  which is trained with 50 features but the resultant accuracy score is low, that is because, the model is trained with the feature that are not relevant. this is called as model is overfitted.

## ② Model performance Degrade

→ As the number of dimension increases  
model performance degrades.

Two ways to remove the curse of Dimensionality

① Feature selection

② Dimensionality

reduction (PCA)



we take important  
features and train our  
model



Feature extraction