

Linear Discriminant Analysis

Group Number : 5

AU1741036 - Ratnam Parikh

AU1741042 - Manav Shah

AU1741074 - Arpitkumar Patel

AU1741051 - Jainam Ajmera

AU1741092 - Hardi Trivedi

Introduction

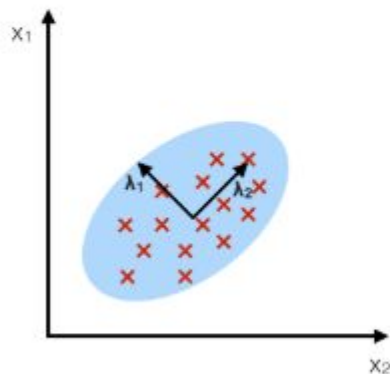
Definition : Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA) is most commonly used as dimensionality reduction technique in the pre-processing step for pattern-classification and machine learning applications.

Objective : The objective of the LDA is to project the original data matrix onto lower dimensional space.

Introduction

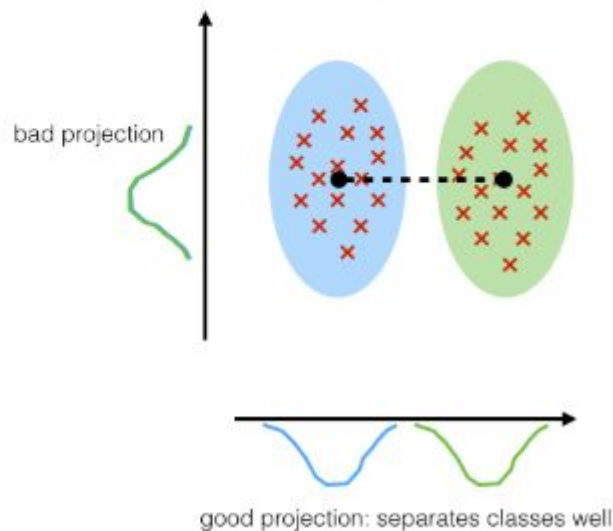
PCA:

component axes that maximize the variance

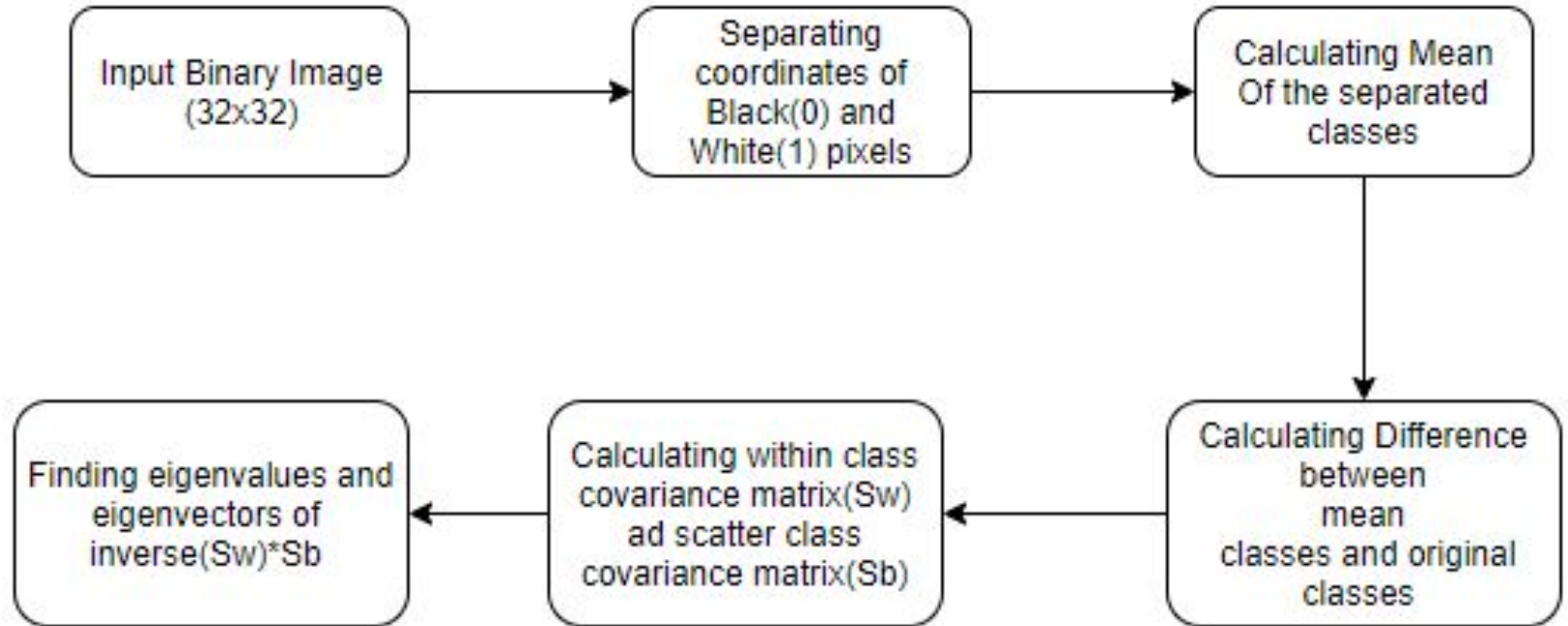


LDA:

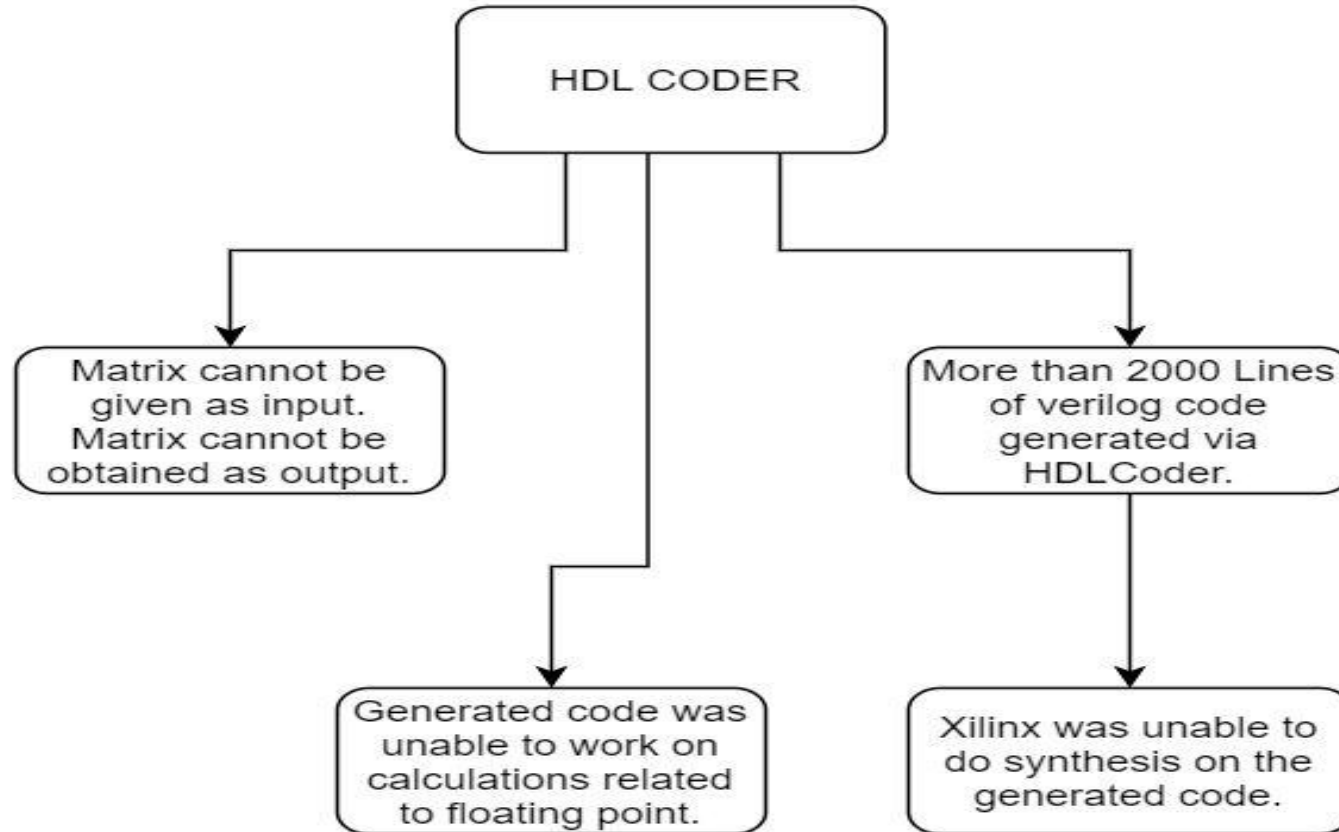
maximizing the component axes for class-separation



Existing Approaches(Matlab Scripting):



Difficulties Faced Using HDL Coder:



Different Algorithms Researched:

Algorithm For Square Root:

- 1) Restoring Algorithm
- 2) Non-Restoring Algorithm

Algorithm For Division:

- 1) Non-Restoring Algorithm For Division

Reason Not To Use These Algorithms:

These algorithms were mainly used for fixed point number or integers and so, floating point calculations were difficult to be solved.

For Floating Point Calculations:

- We use online available FPU(Floating Point Unit).
- Features Of FPU:
 - 1)Input can be given as standard IEEE-754 floating point format.
 - 2)Output generated is also in the standard IEEE-754 floating point format.
- FPU Used For:
 - 1)Addition
 - 2)Subtraction
 - 3)Multiplication
- Advantages Of using FPU:
 - 1)Any of the above operations can be performed in 1 clock cycle.

Using IP CORE:

- The use of IP core in our project is for calculating **division** and **square root** of floating point inputs.
- Input: 32 Bit Floating Point(IEEE 754 Floating Point Representation, Single Precision).
- Output: 32 Bit Floating Point(IEEE 754 Floating Point Representation, Single Precision).
- Limitations Of using IP CORE:
 - 1)IP core takes 40 clock cycles for calculation of division and square root of floating point inputs.

