```
import pandas as pd
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
          import cv2
In [46]: img=plt.imread('lena new.jpeg')
          plt.imshow(img)
Out[46]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x2b6ccf76130>
           25
           50
           75
          100
          125
          150
          175
          200
                               150
                   50
                         100
                                      200
          #Splitting into channels
In [47]:
          blue,green,red = cv2.split(img)
          df blue = blue/255
In [48]:
          df_green = green/255
          df red = red/255
          def PCA2(X , num_components):
In [49]:
               #Step-1
              X_{meaned} = X - np.mean(X , axis = 0)
              cov mat = np.cov(X_meaned , rowvar = False)
              eigen_values , eigen_vectors = np.linalg.eigh(cov mat)
              #Step-4
              sorted index = np.argsort(eigen values)[::-1]
              sorted_eigenvalue = eigen_values[sorted_index]
              sorted_eigenvectors = eigen_vectors[:,sorted_index]
              eigenvector_subset = sorted_eigenvectors[:,0:num_components]
              #Step-6
              X reduced = np.dot(eigenvector subset.transpose() , X meaned.transpose() ).transpose()
              return X_reduced
          op_b = PCA2(df_blue, 50)
          op_g = PCA2 (df_green, 50)
          op_r = PCA2 (df_red, 50)
In [51]: print(op b.shape)
          print(op r.shape)
          print(op_g.shape)
          (225, 50)
          (225, 50)
          (225, 50)
In [52]: pca_img= (cv2.merge((op_b,op_g,op_r)))
In [53]: plt.imshow(pca_img)
         Clipping input data to the valid range for imshow with RGB data ([0..1] for floats or [0..255] for integers).
Out[53]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x2b6cd10df40>
           25
           50
           75
          100
          125
          150
          175
          200
             Ó
                25
In [54]:
          pca_b = PCA(n_components=50)
          pca_b.fit(df_blue)
          pca_g = PCA(n_components=50)
          pca_g.fit(df_green)
          pca_r = PCA(n_components=50)
          pca_r.fit(df_green)
          b_arr = pca_b.inverse_transform(op_b)
          g_arr = pca_g.inverse_transform(op_g)
          r_arr = pca_r.inverse_transform(op_r)
          print(f"Blue Channel : {sum(pca b.explained variance ratio )}")
          print(f"Green Channel: {sum(pca g.explained variance ratio )}")
          print(f"Red Channel : {sum(pca_r.explained_variance_ratio_)}")
         Blue Channel: 0.9716693412385506
         Green Channel: 0.974376741388708
         Red Channel : 0.974376741388708
          img reduced= (cv2.merge((b arr, g arr, r arr)))
          plt.imshow(img reduced)
         Clipping input data to the valid range for imshow with RGB data ([0..1] for floats or [0..255] for integers).
Out[56]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x2b6cd16ac40>
           25
           50
           75
          100
          125
          150
          175
          200
                   50
                         100
                               150
```

In [45]: **import** numpy **as** np