

PCA → principle Component Analysis
used to
→ Reducing the dimensionality / feature extension also
→ important point
→ example: 100 variables are present
(suppose) → it reduces the 100 variable into 50 variable

step 1: Dataset

step 2: Computation of Means of variable

step 3: Computation of Covariance matrix

step 4: Eigen value, Eigen vector of Normalised Eigen vector

step 5: New Dataset.

Problem 1

features	Eq 1	Eq 2	Eq 3	Eq 4
x	4	8	13	7
y	11	4	5	14

Solution:

Step 1: Dataset -

No. of samples (N) = 4

No. of features (n) = 2

Step 2 : Computation of mean of variable

$$\bar{x} = \frac{4 + 8 + 13 + 7}{4}$$

$$\boxed{\bar{x} = 8}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{11 + 4 + 5 + 14}{4}$$

$$\boxed{\bar{y} = 8.5}$$

Step 3 : Covariance matrix (S)

Ordered pair : (x_1, x) (x_1, y) (y, y) (y, x)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(x, x) &= \frac{1}{N-1} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left((4-8)^2 + (8-8)^2 + (13-8)^2 + (7-8)^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (42) \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Cov}(x, x) = 14}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(y, y) &= \frac{1}{N-1} \sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[(11-8.5)^2 + (4-8.5)^2 + (5-8.5)^2 + (14-8.5)^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (69) \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Cov}(y, y) = 23}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(x, y) &= \frac{1}{N-1} \left(\sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y}) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left((4-8)(11-8.5) + (8-8)(4-8.5) + (13-8)(5-8.5) + (7-8)(14-8.5) \right) \\ &= \frac{-33}{3} \\ &= -11 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Cov}(x, y) = \text{Cov}(y, x) = -11}$$

Covariance matrix

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} \text{cov}(x_1, x_1) & \text{cov}(x_1, y) \\ \text{cov}(y, x_1) & \text{cov}(y, y) \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 14 & -11 \\ -11 & 23 \end{bmatrix}$$

Step 4: Eigen value, Eigen vector, Normalized Eigen vector

i. Eigen value :

$$\det(S - \lambda I) = 0$$

$$n=2 \quad n \times n = (2 \times 2)$$

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det \left(\begin{bmatrix} 14 & -11 \\ -11 & 23 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} \right) = 0$$

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 14-\lambda & -11 \\ -11 & 23-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$(14-\lambda)(23-\lambda) - (11 \times 11) = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 37\lambda + 201 = 0$$

$$= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{37 \pm \sqrt{37^2 - 4(1)(201)}}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 14(23) - 14\lambda - 23\lambda \\ &\quad + \lambda^2 - 121 \\ &= \lambda^2 - 37\lambda + 322 - 121 \\ &= \lambda^2 - 37\lambda + 201 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{37 \pm \sqrt{1369 - 804}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{37 \pm \sqrt{565}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{37 \pm 23.76}{2}$$

$$= \frac{37 + 23.76}{2} \quad (1) \quad \frac{37 - 23.76}{2}$$

$$= \frac{60.76}{2} \quad (2) \quad \frac{13.24}{2}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 30.3849 \quad \lambda_2 = 6.6151$$

take always largest value $\rightarrow \lambda_1$

ii) Eigen vector

$$(S - \lambda I) v = 0 \quad \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 14 - \lambda & -11 \\ -11 & 23 - \lambda \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(14 - \lambda)v_1 - 11v_2 = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$-11v_1 + (23 - \lambda)v_2 = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\text{Eqn (1)} \quad 14v_1 - \lambda v_1 - 11v_2 = 0$$

$$\text{Eqn (2)} \quad -11v_1 + 23v_2 - \lambda v_2 = 0$$

$$11v_2 = (14 - \lambda)v_1$$

$$\frac{v_1}{11} = \frac{v_2}{14 - \lambda} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$11v_1 = (23 - \lambda)v_2$$

$$\frac{v_1}{23 - \lambda} = \frac{v_2}{11} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\frac{v_1}{11} = \frac{v_2}{14-\lambda} = t$$

we know that $t=1 \rightarrow$ Assume

$$\frac{v_1}{11} = 1$$

$$v_1 = 11$$

$$\frac{v_2}{14-\lambda} = \frac{11}{11}$$

$$v_2 = 14-\lambda$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 14-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 14-30.3849 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ -16.3849 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. Normalized Eigenvector

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{v_1}{\sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2}} \\ \frac{v_2}{\sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{11}{\sqrt{11^2 + (-16.384)^2}} \\ \frac{-16.384}{\sqrt{11^2 + (-16.384)^2}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5574 \\ -0.8303 \end{bmatrix} = e$$

step 5: new dataset:

$$p_{00} = e_1^T \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - \bar{x} \\ y_1 - \bar{y} \end{bmatrix}$$

	x_{11}	x_{12}	x_{13}	x_{14}
x	4	8	13	7
y	11	4	5	14

$$p_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5574 & -0.8303 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 4-8 \\ 11-8.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0.5574 & -0.8303 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 2.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -2.2296 - 2.07575$$

$$= -4.30535$$

$$P_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5574 & -0.8303 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -4.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 3.73635$$

$$P_{13} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5574 & -0.8303 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -3.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 2.787 + 2.90605$$

$$= 5.69305$$

$$P_{14} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5574 & -0.8303 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 5.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -0.5574 - 4.56665$$

$$= -5.12405$$