hw4

March 4, 2019

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In [101]: #William Dahl
          #ICSI 426
          #HW4
          #March 4th 2019
          import numpy
          from numpy import linalg
          \#data\ matrix\ X
          X = numpy.matrix([[-2,1,4,6,5,3,6,2],
                            [9,3,2,-1,-4,-2,-4,5],
                            [0,7,-5,3,2,-3,4,6]])
          #mean of the values in each row
          def func_mean(X):
              return X.mean(axis=1) #a 3x1 vector
          #centers the matrix around the mean
          def center(X,m):
              return X-m #the centeres matrix
          #calculates the covatince matrix
          def cov(X1):
              return X1 * X1.getT()
          m = func_mean(X)
          print('mean vector:')
          print(m, '\n')
          X1 = center(X,m)
          print('Centered data matrix:')
          print(X1, '\n')
          C = cov(X1)
          print('Covarinace matrix:')
          print(C, '\n')
          val, vec = linalg.eig(C)
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sorted_index = val.argsort()[::-1]
          val = val[sorted_index]
          vec = vec[:,sorted_index]
          print(vec[0], '\n')
          #cakculates the 1D representation
          def one_D_reduction(X, vec):
              return (X.getT() * vec.getT()).T
          print('1D representation of X:')
          print(one_D_reduction(X, vec[0]), '\n')
          \#Performs principla compnoet analysis to a specifed degree k
          def mypca(X,k):
             m = func_mean(X) #gets mean vector
              X1 = center(X,m) #Center X
              C = cov(X1) #qets the covarince matrix of X
              val, vec = linalg.eig(C) #gets the eigen values and the eiginvectors
              sorted_index = val.argsort()[::-1] #gets the sorted index of the eigen values
              val = val[sorted_index] #sorts the eigen values
              vec = vec[:,sorted_index] #sorst the eigin vectots to go with their respective ei
              pc = vec[:,:k] #gets the first k eigen vectors
              pv = val[:k] #gets the first k egin values
              rep = X.getT() * pc #calculates the k diminsial representative for matrix X
              return rep.T, pc, pv
          \# calculates the best 2D representation for data matrix X
          rep, pc, pv = mypca(X,2)
          print('rep of 2 dimensions:')
          print(rep, '\n')
          print('PC:')
          print(pc, '\n')
          print("PV:")
          print(pv, '\n')
mean vector:
[[3.125]
 [1.
 [1.75]]
Centered data matrix:
[[-5.125 -2.125 0.875 2.875 1.875 -0.125 2.875 -1.125]
 Г8.
                              -5.
          2.
                 1.
                      -2.
                                     -3.
                                            -5.
                                                    4.
 [-1.75]
          5.25 -6.75 1.25 0.25 -4.75 2.25
                                                  4.25]]
Covarinace matrix:
[[ 52.875 -78.
               -1.75 ]
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print('First PC:')

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[-78. 148. 6. ]
 [ -1.75
         6. 123.5 ]]
First PC:
[[-0.48708504 0.05390734 -0.87168926]]
1D representaion of X:
 \hbox{\tt [[\ 1.45933613\ -6.42718784\ \ 2.51792084\ -5.59148533\ -4.39443306\ \ 1.045998] } 
 -6.62489661 -5.93476893]]
rep of 2 dimensions:
-6.04561009 3.89905101]
 \begin{bmatrix} -0.74498789 & 6.81374742 & -4.9061298 & 3.38234013 & 2.54479084 & -2.684783 \end{bmatrix}
  4.59076422 5.73002769]]
PC:
[[-0.48708504 0.05390734]
[ 0.86889736 -0.07079702]
[ 0.08812238  0.99603302]]
PV:
[192.33362217 122.97881247]
In []:
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