

Python编程与人工智能实践

算法篇:数据降维-PCA

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数据降维

数据降维是数据挖掘和信号处理任务中,对输入数据进行预处理的常用手段,其目的在于从高维的输入数据中找出能够代表数据特性、能够有利于分类的低维特征



PCA(Principal Component Analysis) 主成分分析

• PCA是一种使用最广泛的数据降维算法。PCA的主要思想是将n维特征映射到k维上,这k维是全新的正交特征也被称为主成分,是在原有n维特征的基础上重新构造出来的k维特征



将一个维度为n的矢量X分解成k个n维正交矢量 v_i 的线性叠加 v_i 的系数 $[y_1,y_2,y_3,...y_k]$ 就是降维后的特征

$$X_1 = y_{11}v_1 + y_{12}v_2 + ... + y_{1k}v_k$$

$$X_2 = y_{21}v_1 + y_{22}v_2 + ... + y_{2k}v_k$$

$$X_3 = y_{31}v_1 + y_{32}v_2 + ... + y_{3k}v_k$$

例如:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + 1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + 1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

其中
$$v_i^T v_i = 1$$
 $v_i^T v_j = 0$ $y_i = X^T v_i$



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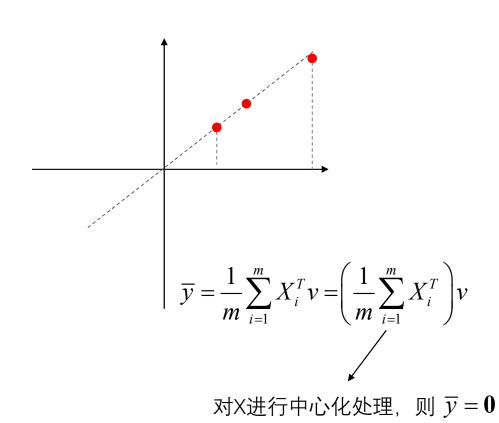
$$X_3 = y_{31}v_1 + y_{32}v_2 + \dots + y_{3k}v_k$$
方差最大

PCA的任务: 寻找一组正交基 v_i ,使所有样本沿着 v_i 进行投影后, 方差最大(信息量最大)

例如:
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + 1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + 1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

其中
$$v_i^T v_i = 1$$
 $y_i = X^T v_i$ $y_i = X^T v_i$





$$X_1 = y_{11}v_1 + y_{12}v_2 + ... + y_{1k}v_k$$
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方差最大

$$S^{2} = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y_{i} - \overline{y})^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} X_{i}^{T} v = \left(\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} X_{i}^{T}\right) v$$

$$= \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y_{i})^{2} = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_{i}^{T} v)^{2} = \frac{1}{m-1} (vX^{T}) (vX^{T})^{T}$$

$$= v \frac{X^{T} X}{m-1} v^{T} = vCv^{T}$$



根据拉格朗日公式

$$F(v) = vCv^{T} + \lambda(1 - v^{T}v)$$

求导可得:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{v})}{\partial \mathbf{v}} = 2C\mathbf{v}^T - 2\lambda\mathbf{v}^T = 0$$

$$Cv^T = \lambda v^T$$

 λ 就是C的特征值

v 就是特征值所对应的特征矢量

PCA 降维的一般步骤

(1) 对输入数据X (m*n, m为样本数目, n为特征维度) 进行中心化处理(减均值(1*n))

(2) 计算
$$C = \frac{X^T X}{m-1}$$
 C的维度 (n*n)

(3) 对C 进行特征值分解, 并取最大的k个特征值所对应的特征矢量组成降维矩阵V (k*n)

$$(4)$$
 进行降维 $y = XV^T$



代码实现:

```
# data 输入数据 维度 [N, D]
# n dim: 降维后的维度
# 返回 [N,n dim]
def pca(data, n dim):
   N,D = np.shape(data)
   data = data - np.mean(data, axis = 0, keepdims = True)
   C = \text{np.dot}(\text{data.T}, \text{data})/(N-1) \# [D,D]
   # 计算特征值和特征向量
   eig values, eig vector = np.linalg.eig(C)
   # 将特征值进行排序选取 n dim 个较大的特征值
   indexs = np.argsort(-eig values)[:n dim]
   # 选取相应的特征向量组成降维矩阵
   picked eig vector = eig vector[:, indexs ] # [D,n dim]
   # 对数据进行降维
   data ndim = np.dot(data, picked eig vector)
   return data ndim, picked eig vector
```

```
def draw pic(datas,labs):
    plt.cla()
    unque labs = np.unique(labs)
    colors = [plt.cm.Spectral(each)
          for each in np.linspace(0, 1,len(unque labs))]
    p=[]
    legends = []
    for i in range(len(unque labs)):
        index = np.where(labs==unque labs[i])
        pi = plt.scatter(datas[index, 0], datas[index, 1], c =colors[i] )
        p.append(pi)
        legends.append(unque labs[i])
    plt.legend(p, legends)
    plt.show()
⊒if name == " main ":
     # 加载数据
     data = np.loadtxt("iris.data",dtype="str",delimiter=',')
     feas = data[:,:-1]
     feas = np.float32(feas)
     labs = data[:,-1]
     # 进行降维
     data 2d, picked eig vector= pca(feas, 2)
     #绘图
     draw pic (data 2d, labs)
```



```
1 5.1,3.5,1.4,0.2,Iris-setosa
 2 4.9,3.0,1.4,0.2, Iris-setosa
 3 4.7,3.2,1.3,0.2, Iris-setosa
 4 4.6,3.1,1.5,0.2,Iris-setosa
 5 5.0,3.6,1.4,0.2, Iris-setosa
 6 5.4,3.9,1.7,0.4, Iris-setosa
 7 4.6,3.4,1.4,0.3, Iris-setosa
 8 5.0,3.4,1.5,0.2,Iris-setosa
 9 4.4,2.9,1.4,0.2,Iris-setosa
10 4.9,3.1,1.5,0.1, Iris-setosa
11 5.4,3.7,1.5,0.2, Iris-setosa
12 4.8,3.4,1.6,0.2, Iris-setosa
13 4.8,3.0,1.4,0.1,Iris-setosa
14 4.3,3.0,1.1,0.1,Iris-setosa
15 5.8,4.0,1.2,0.2, Iris-setosa
16 5.7,4.4,1.5,0.4,Iris-setosa
17 5.4,3.9,1.3,0.4, Iris-setosa
18 5.1,3.5,1.4,0.3, Iris-setosa
19 5.7,3.8,1.7,0.3, Iris-setosa
20 5.1,3.8,1.5,0.3,Iris-setosa
21 5.4,3.4,1.7,0.2, Iris-setosa
22 5.1,3.7,1.5,0.4,Iris-setosa
23 4.6,3.6,1.0,0.2, Iris-setosa
24 5.1,3.3,1.7,0.5,Iris-setosa
25 4.8, 3.4, 1.9, 0.2, Iris-setosa
26 5.0,3.0,1.6,0.2,Iris-setosa
27 5.0,3.4,1.6,0.4, Iris-setosa
```

