

CSIC5100 HW1 Question 1 & 2

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Question 1.

```
In [34]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.ticker as mtk
import matplotlib.cm as cm
from matplotlib.ticker import MaxLocator
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
```

(a) Setting up data matrix

```
In [35]: data = pd.read_csv('https://jooranlee@Dropbox/Mac/CSIC5100/HW1/train.txt')
X = np.array(data.dtypes['f100232'])
X = np.transpose(X.T) # users to drop the mask in pwn
X.shape
Out[35]: (256, 644)
```

(b) Compute the sample mean

```
In [36]: mu = np.mean(X, axis=0)
n = X.shape[1]
z = np.identity(n)
W = z - np.ones((n, n))/n
X_row = X.dot(H)
X_row = np.reshape(X_row)
X_row = np.reshape(X_row[0,:], (16,16))
imgshow = plt.imshow(X_row, cmap='gray') # plot one of X_tilde

X = np.transpose(X)
X = np.reshape(X[0,:], (16,16))
imgshow = plt.imshow(X, cmap='gray') # plot one of X for comparison
```

(c) Calculate SVD

```
In [37]: pca = PCA(n_components=100, svd_solver='arpack')
pca.fit(X)
lambda_hat = pca.explained_variance_ratio_
sum = 0
for i in range(len(lambda_hat)):
    sum += lambda_hat[i]
    if sum >= 0.95:
        break
print('k:', i)
print(sum)
lambda_hat = lambda_hat[i:]
print(lambda_hat)

k: 54
0.95036868231289
[0.19179981 0.11865437 0.10925464 0.09660694 0.04727785 0.03545397
0.03241994 0.02856823 0.02411354 0.02298944 0.02157262 0.01729444
0.01322474 0.01203884 0.01143348 0.003264 0.00881511 0.00674884
0.00859567 0.00774198 0.00746575 0.007872 0.0065804 0.00641337
0.00591936 0.00537358 0.00513231 0.0047778 0.00437474 0.00410675
0.00402312 0.00383348 0.00381316 0.00358562 0.0033937 0.00319965
0.0031172 0.00303619 0.00283155 0.00269428 0.00263524 0.00246222
0.00245689 0.0022744 0.00220967 0.002159 0.00219583 0.00197469
0.00193837 0.0019994 0.00178956 0.00175963 0.00163668 0.00154116
0.00156249]
```

(d) Plot the eigenvalue curve

```
In [38]: plt.plot(lambda_hat, "-", linewidth=2)
plt.axis('tight')
plt.xlabel("n_components")
plt.ylabel("explained_variance_ratio_")
Text(0, 0.5, 'explained_variance_ratio_')
```

(e) Visualize the top 20 left singular vector

```
In [39]: mean = pca.mean_
img_mean = np.reshape(mean_, (16,16))
imgshow = plt.imshow(img_mean, cmap='gray')
```

```
#top1
c_1 = pca.components[0]
img_c = np.reshape(c_1, (16,16))
imgshow = plt.imshow(img_c, cmap='gray')
```

```
#top2
c_2 = pca.components[1]
img_c = np.reshape(c_2, (16,16))
imgshow = plt.imshow(img_c, cmap='gray')
```

```
#top3
c_3 = pca.components[2]
img_c = np.reshape(c_3, (16,16))
imgshow = plt.imshow(img_c, cmap='gray')
```

(f) Ordering of the images when k=1

```
In [42]: # v,1
mean_projection = np.dot(pca.components[0], mean_)
v_1_list = []
for i in range(X.shape[0]):
    v_1 = (np.dot(pca.components[0], (X[i, :] - mean_)))
    v_1_list.append(i, v_1)
v_1_sorted = sorted(v_1_list, key = lambda v: v[1])
print(v_1_sorted)
```

```
# v,2
mean_projection = np.dot(pca.components[1], mean_)
v_2_list = []
for i in range(X.shape[0]):
    v_2 = (np.dot(pca.components[1], (X[i, :] - mean_ - v_1_list[i][1]*pca.components[0])))
    v_2_list.append(i, v_2)
```

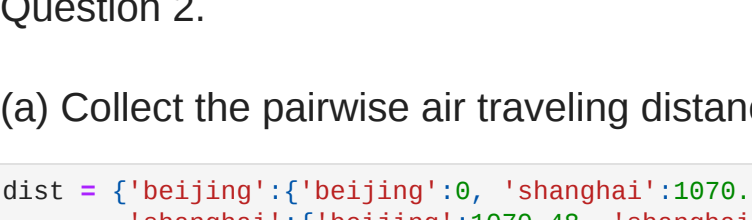
```
# v,3
mean_projection = np.dot(pca.components[2], mean_)
v_3_list = []
for i in range(X.shape[0]):
    v_3 = (np.dot(pca.components[2], (X[i, :] - mean_ - v_1_list[i][1]*pca.components[0] - v_2_list[i][1]*pca.components[1])))
    v_3_list.append(i, v_3)
```

(g) Plotting the scatter plot when k = 2

```
In [43]: # v,2
mean_projection = np.dot(pca.components[1], mean_)
v_1_list = []
for i in range(X.shape[0]):
    v_1 = (np.dot(pca.components[1], (X[i, :] - mean_)))
    v_1_list.append(i, v_1)
v_2_list = []
for i in range(X.shape[0]):
    v_2 = (np.dot(pca.components[1], (X[i, :] - mean_ - v_1_list[i][1]*pca.components[0])))
    v_2_list.append(i, v_2)
```

```
In [25]: # scatter plot for projection
plt.figure()
plt.scatter(points[:, :1], points[:, :1], c='g', s=5)
img = np.zeros([16*5, 16*5])
for i in range(5):
    point = [v1_percentile[i], v2_percentile[i]]
    point_index = np.sum(points[:, :1], point**2, axis=1).argmin()
    plt.plot(points[point_index, :1], points[point_index, :1], 'o', markerfacecolor='none', c='r')
# corresponding images
img[16*i:16*(i+1), 16*j:16*(j+1)] = np.reshape(X, (16,16))
plt.figure()
plt.imshow(img, cmap='gray')
```

```
Out[25]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7f6f48f340d0>
```



```
In [27]: # parallel analysis
X_permute = np.copy(X)
n = X.shape[1]
pca = PCA(n_components=n-1, svd_solver='arpack')
pca.fit(X)
lambda_hat = pca.explained_variance_ratio_

sum_eigen = np.empty(X.shape[1]-1)
# permutation
for r in range(n):
    X_permute[:, r] = np.random.permutation(X_permute[:, r])
    pca.random = PCA(n_components=n-1, svd_solver='arpack')
    pca.random.fit(X_permute)
    sum_eigen = sum_eigen + pca.random.singular_values_

if r == 0:
    img = np.zeros([16, 16*5])
    for i in range(5):
        img[i, 16*i:16*(i+1)] = np.reshape(X_permute[i, :], (16,16))
    plt.imshow(img, cmap='gray')
    plt.title('Examples of randomly permuted data')
```

```
# Average over the number of runs
avg_eigen = sum_eigen / 100

plt.figure()
plt.plot(range(1, n), avg_eigen, 'r', label='Randomized Trace', alpha=0.4)
plt.plot(range(1, n), pca.singular_values_, 'b', label='Real Trace')

plt.title('Parallel Analysis', ('fontsize': 20))
plt.xlabel('Dimension', ('fontsize': 15))
# plt.xticks(ticks=range(1, n+1), labels=range(1, n+1))
plt.ylabel('Singular Values', ('fontsize': 15))
plt.legend()
```

```
Out[27]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f6f40216d0e>
```




Question 2.

(a) Collect the pairwise air traveling distances

```
In [117]: dist = {'beijing':{'beijing':0, 'shanghai':1070.48, 'seoul':956.30, 'wuhan':1087.09, 'guangzhou':1890.73, 'nanjing':982.02, 'hongkong':1973.78},
'shanghai':{'shanghai':1070.48, 'beijing':0, 'seoul':870.86, 'wuhan':1657.38, 'guangzhou':1386.86, 'nanjing':268.02, 'hongkong':1227.83},
'seoul':{'seoul':956.30, 'beijing':1070.48, 'shanghai':1070.48, 'wuhan':1657.38, 'guangzhou':1386.86, 'nanjing':268.02, 'hongkong':1227.83},
'wuhan':{'wuhan':1657.38, 'beijing':1070.48, 'shanghai':1070.48, 'seoul':956.30, 'guangzhou':1386.86, 'nanjing':268.02, 'hongkong':1227.83},
'guangzhou':{'guangzhou':1386.86, 'beijing':1070.48, 'shanghai':1070.48, 'seoul':956.30, 'wuhan':1657.38, 'nanjing':268.02, 'hongkong':1227.83},
'nanjing':{'nanjing':268.02, 'beijing':1070.48, 'shanghai':1070.48, 'seoul':956.30, 'wuhan':1657.38, 'guangzhou':1386.86, 'hongkong':1227.83},
'hongkong':{'hongkong':1227.83, 'beijing':1070.48, 'shanghai':1070.48, 'seoul':956.30, 'wuhan':1657.38, 'guangzhou':1386.86, 'nanjing':268.02, 'hongkong':0}}
```

```
In [118]: df = pd.DataFrame(dist)
print(df)
0 = df.values
0 = df.shape
plt.colorbar()
```

```
Out[118]: <matplotlib.colorbar.Colorbar at 0x7f6f40216d0e>
```



(b) Codes of multidimensional scaling algorithm for D

```
In [120]: # n = np.shape(npm.matmul(D))/2/(n-1)
D = np.zeros((n, n))
for i in range(n):
    for j in range(n):
        D[i, j] = np.sqrt(npm.matmul(D, D))
        D[j, i] = D[i, j]
eigen = np.linalg.eig(S)

# C) Plot the normalized eigenvalues in a descending order
eigen = sorted(np.array(eigen[0]), reverse=True)
sum_eigen = np.sum(eigen)
array = np.array(eigen/sum_eigen)
print('Eigenvalues are: ', eigen)
plt.plot(range(1, n), array, 'r', label='Randomized Trace', alpha=0.4)
plt.plot(range(1, n), pca.singular_values_, 'b', label='Real Trace')
```

```
Out[121]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f6f40216d0e>
```



(d) Make a scatter plot of cities

```
In [122]: eigen = np.array(eigen)
lambda_hat = np.where(eigen > 0, eigen)
print('Eigenvalues are: ', eigen)
scores = np.matmul(np.sqrt(np.linalg.inv(np.diag(nf, 0))), np.matmul(U, np.sqrt(np.diag(lambda_hat))))
X_proj = scores[:,0:2]
# proj = scores[:,1:]

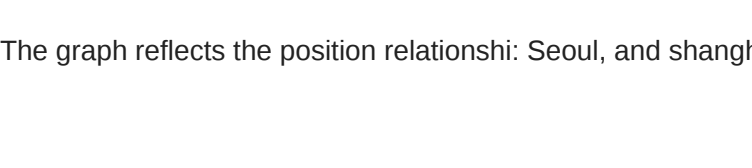
fig = plt.figure()
plt.scatter(X_proj[:,0], X_proj[:,1], color='red', s=50, alpha=0.75)

for i, txt in enumerate(df.iteritems()):
    plt.annotate(txt[0], (X_proj[i,0], X_proj[i,1]), size=12, style='italic')

plt.title('4 Feature, 2D MDS Projection of California and Texas cities')
plt.xlabel('First MDS dimension', size=20)
plt.ylabel('Second MDS dimension', size=20)
plt.subplots_adjust(left=0.5, bottom=0.5, right=1.5, top=1.5, wspace=0.5, hspace=0.3)
plt.show()
```

```
Eigenvalues are:
[ 1.57217854e-01  1.79726424e-01  1.34125937e-01  1.341155937e-01
  3.43940682e-02  1.19620462e-02  7.25874114e-03]

Out[122]: <matplotlib.figure.Figure at 0x7f6f40216d0e>
```



The graph reflects the position relationship: Seoul, and Shanghai were the east and north of most cities, respectively. After the projection, the relative position actually remains unchanged.

3. *Positive Semi-definiteness*: Recall that a n -by- n real symmetric matrix K is called positive semi-definite (p.s.d. or $K \succeq 0$) iff for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $x^T K x \geq 0$.

- Show that $K \succeq 0$ if and only if its eigenvalues are all nonnegative.
- Show that $d_{ij} = K_{ii} + K_{jj} - 2K_{ij}$ is a squared distance function, i.e. there exists vectors $u_i, v_j \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ($1 \leq i, j \leq n$) such that $d_{ij} = \|u_i - u_j\|^2$.
- Let $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^n$ be a signed measure s.t. $\sum_i \alpha_i = 1$ (or $e^T \alpha = 1$) and $H_\alpha = I - e\alpha^T$ be the Householder centering matrix. Show that $B_\alpha = -\frac{1}{2}H_\alpha D H_\alpha^T \succeq 0$ for matrix $D = [d_{ij}]$.
- If $A \succeq 0$ and $B \succeq 0$ ($A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$), show that $A + B = [A_{ij} + B_{ij}]_{ij} \succeq 0$ (elementwise sum), and $A \circ B = [A_{ij} B_{ij}]_{ij} \succeq 0$ (Hadamard product or elementwise product).

(a) Given that $K \succeq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}^n, x^T K x \geq 0$.

We will prove that $x \in \mathbb{R}^n, x^T K x \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$ all eigenvalues are non-negative.

\Leftarrow : $\exists Q$ s.t. $K = Q \Lambda Q^T$

$$x^T K x = x^T (Q \Lambda Q^T) x = y^T \Lambda y = \lambda_1 y_1^2 + \dots + \lambda_n y_n^2 \geq 0$$

where $y = Q^T x = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \neq 0$.

\Rightarrow : K is a real symmetric matrix. ($K = Q \Lambda Q^T$)

$$\therefore x^T K x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^T (Q \Lambda Q^T) \geq 0$$

$$\text{If } y = Q^T x, y \Lambda y^T \geq 0 \therefore \lambda_i \geq 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) \quad d_{ij} &= K_{ii} + K_{jj} - 2K_{ij} = u_i^T K u_i + v_j^T K v_j - 2u_i^T K v_j \\ &= (u_i - v_j)^T K (u_i - v_j) \end{aligned}$$

as K is a symmetric matrix $\Rightarrow d_{ij}$ is a squared distance function.

(c) squared distance function is conditionally negative definite (c.n.d.).

We will prove that $B_\alpha = -\frac{1}{2}H_\alpha D H_\alpha^T \succeq 0$ for $D = [d_{ij}] \Leftrightarrow [d_{ij}]$ is c.n.d.

$$\Leftarrow : \exists x \in \mathbb{R}^n, x^T B_\alpha x = -\frac{1}{2} x^T H_\alpha D H_\alpha^T x = -\frac{1}{2} (H_\alpha^T x)^T D (H_\alpha^T x)$$

We know that:

$$e^T H_\alpha^T x = e^T (I - e\alpha^T) x = (e - e^T \alpha) e^T x = 0 \quad (\text{as } e^T \alpha = 1 \text{ for } \alpha)$$

$$\therefore x^T B_\alpha x = -\frac{1}{2} (H_\alpha^T x)^T D (H_\alpha^T x) \geq 0 \text{ as } d \text{ is c.n.d.}$$

$$\Rightarrow: \text{ For } \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n \text{ s.t. } e^T x = 0, \text{ we have } H_2^T x = (I - de^T)x = x - de^T x = x.$$

$$\therefore x^T D x = (H_2^T)^T D (H_2^T x) = x^T H_2 D H_2^T x = -2x^T B_2 x \leq 0.$$

(d) $A+B = [A_{ij} + B_{ij}]_{i,j} \geq 0$ because $A \geq 0$ and $B \geq 0$
(due to property of positive semi-definite matrix).

4. Distance: Suppose that $d: \mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^p \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a distance function.

(a) Is d^2 a distance function? Prove or give a counter example.

(b) Is \sqrt{d} a distance function? Prove or give a counter example.

Four characteristics of distance function:

i) $d(A, B) \geq 0$

ii) $d(A, A) = 0$

iii) $d(A, B) = d(B, A)$

iv) triangle inequality: $d(A, B) \leq d(A, C) + d(C, B)$

\therefore (a) No. The counter example is:

$$d(A, B) = 5$$

$$d(A, C) = 2$$

$$d(B, C) = 1$$

$$d(A, B)^2 = 5^2 = 25$$

$$d(A, C)^2 = 2^2 = 4$$

$$d(B, C)^2 = 1^2 = 1$$

However, $d(A, B)^2 \geq d(A, C)^2 + d(B, C)^2$, which doesn't satisfy the triangle inequality.

(b) Yes. i) $d(A, B) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{d(A, B)} \geq 0$

ii) $d(A, A) = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{d(A, A)} = 0$

iii) $d(A, B) = d(B, A) \Rightarrow \sqrt{d(A, B)} = \sqrt{d(B, A)}$

iv) $d(A, B) \leq d(A, C) + d(C, B)$

$$\Rightarrow d(A, B) \leq d(A, C) + d(C, B) + 2\sqrt{d(A, C)d(C, B)}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sqrt{d(A, B)})^2 \leq (\sqrt{d(A, C)} + \sqrt{d(C, B)})^2$$

5. *Singular Value Decomposition: The goal of this exercise is to refresh your memory about the singular value decomposition and matrix norms. A good reference to the singular value decomposition is Chapter 2 in this book:

Matrix Computations, Golub and Van Loan, 3rd edition.

- (a) *Existence*: Prove the existence of the singular value decomposition. That is, show that if A is an $m \times n$ real valued matrix, then $A = U\Sigma V^T$, where U is $m \times m$ orthogonal matrix, V is $n \times n$ orthogonal matrix, and $\Sigma = \text{diag}(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_p)$ (where $p = \min\{m, n\}$) is an $m \times n$ diagonal matrix. It is customary to order the singular values in decreasing order: $\sigma_1 \geq \sigma_2 \geq \dots \geq \sigma_p \geq 0$. Determine to what extent the SVD is unique. (See Theorem 2.5.2, page 70 in Golub and Van Loan).
- (b) *Best rank- k approximation - operator norm*: Prove that the “best” rank- k approximation of a matrix in the operator norm sense is given by its SVD. That is, if $A = U\Sigma V^T$ is the SVD of A , then $A_k = U\Sigma_k V^T$ (where $\Sigma_k = \text{diag}(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_k, 0, \dots, 0)$ is a diagonal matrix containing the largest k singular values) is a rank- k matrix that satisfies

$$\|A - A_k\| = \min_{\text{rank}(B)=k} \|A - B\|.$$

(Recall that the operator norm of A is $\|A\| = \max_{\|x\|=1} \|Ax\|$. See Theorem 2.5.3 (page 72) in Golub and Van Loan).

- (c) *Best rank- k approximation - Frobenius norm*: Show that the SVD also provides the best rank- k approximation for the Frobenius norm, that is, $A_k = U\Sigma_k V^T$ satisfies

$$\|A - A_k\|_F = \min_{\text{rank}(B)=k} \|A - B\|_F.$$

(a) Let $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $y \in \mathbb{R}^m$ be the unit 2-norm vectors that satisfy $Ax = \sigma y$ with $\sigma = \|A\|_2$. From the Golub and Van Loan Theorem, there exists $v_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times (n-1)}$ and $u_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times (m-1)}$. So, $V = [x \ v_2] \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ and $U = [y \ u_2] \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$ are orthogonal to each other.

$$\therefore \|A_1 \begin{bmatrix} \sigma \\ w \end{bmatrix}\|_2^2 \geq (\sigma^2 + w^T w)^2$$

and if $w=0$ (as $\sigma^2 = \|A\|_2^2 = \|A\|_2^2$), $U^T A V = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma & w^T \\ 0 & B \end{bmatrix} \equiv A_1$

(b) As $U^T A V = \text{diag}(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_k, 0, \dots, 0)$, it follows that $\text{rank}(A_k) = k$, and $U^T (A - A_k) V = \text{diag}(0, \dots, 0, \sigma_{k+1}, \dots, \sigma_p)$, and therefore

$$\|A - A_k\|_2 = \sigma_{k+1}.$$

And if $\text{rank}(B) = k$ for some $B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, we can say

$\text{null}(B) = \text{span}(x_1, \dots, x_{n-k})$ as the orthogonal vectors are x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-k} .

And the dimension argument shows that

$$\text{span}\{x_1, \dots, x_{n-k}\} \cap \text{span}\{v_1, \dots, v_{k+1}\} \neq \{0\}.$$

Let z be a unit 2-norm vector in this intersection. Since $Bz = 0$,

and

$$Az = \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} \sigma_i (v_i^T z) u_i,$$

$$\therefore \|A-B\|_2^2 \geq \|(A-B)z\|_2^2 = \|Az\|_2^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} \sigma_i^2 (v_i^T z)^2 \geq \sigma_{k+1}^2$$

(c) Let's say B minimizes $\|A-B\|_F^2$ among all ranks. And let V be the space spanned by the rows of B , and the highest dimension of B is at k .

If B minimizes $\|A-B\|_F^2$, it must be that each row of B is the projection of the corresponding row of A onto V .

And $\|A-B\|_F^2 = \text{sum of the squared distances of rows of } A \text{ onto } B$, as each row of B is the projection of the corresponding row of A .

$\therefore A_k$ minimizes the sum of squared distance of rows of A to any k -dimensional space, mathematically:

$$\|A - A_k\|_F \leq \|A - B\|_F$$