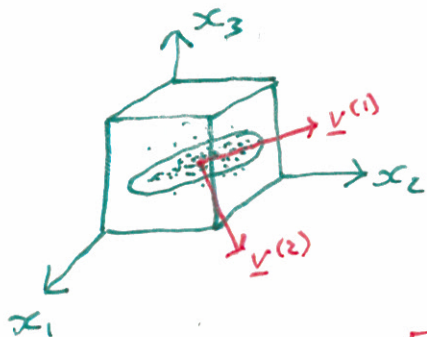


Principal Components Analysis (PCA)

- D -dimensional data \rightarrow K -dimensional data
- $k=2$ (or $k=3$) \rightarrow Visualization
- Fewer features to fit $\begin{cases} \rightarrow$ Cheaper \\ \rightarrow Less likely to overfit \end{cases}

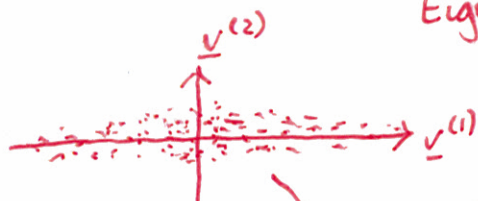
Example, $D=3, k=2$



X data matrix
 $N \times D$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} | & | & & | \\ \underline{v}^{(1)} & \underline{v}^{(2)} & \dots & \underline{v}^{(k)} \\ | & | & & | \end{bmatrix}$$

Eigenvectors of $\text{cov}[X]$



k -dim data

$$\begin{array}{c} X V \\ \hline \begin{array}{cc} N \times D & D \times K \end{array} \\ \hline N \times K \end{array}$$

Reconstruct

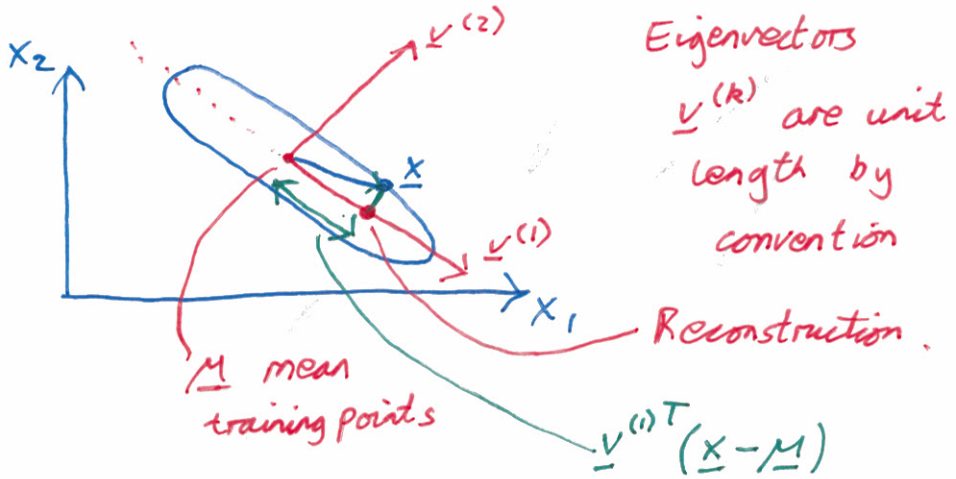


D -dimensional points, but
in k -dimensional subspace

$$\hat{X} = (XV)V^T$$

Center Data

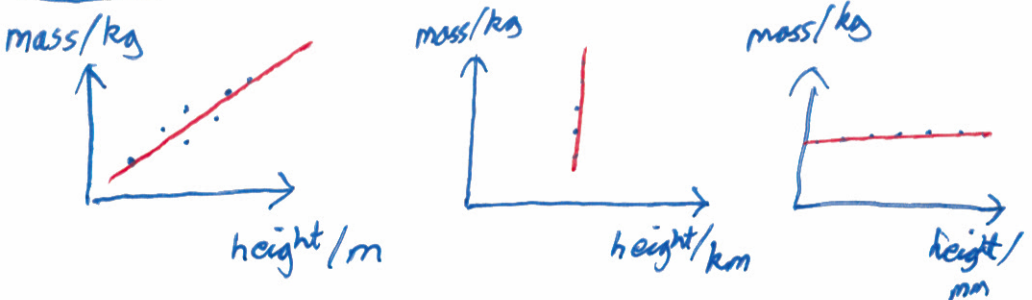
$$D=2, k=1$$



Reconstruct:

$$\underline{v}^{(1)} \left[\underline{v}^{(1)T} (\underline{x} - \underline{M}) \right] + \underline{M}$$

Units of Features matters



Gaussian model for PCA

Assume there is process in k -dimensional space

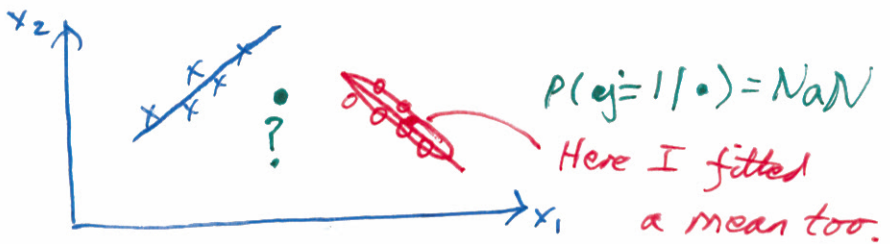
$$\underline{h}^{(n)} \sim N(0, \mathbb{I}_k)$$

$k \times 1$

$$\underline{x}^{(n)} = \underset{D \times k}{V} \underset{k \times 1}{\underline{h}^{(n)}} + \text{Gaussian noise, zero mean, covariance } \sigma_{\text{noise}}^2 \mathbb{I}_D$$

$D \times 1$ $D \times k$ $k \times 1$

$$\underline{x} \sim N(\underline{0}, VV^T + \sigma_{\text{noise}}^2 \mathbb{I}_D)$$
$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \text{cov} [V \underline{h}^{(n)}] &= \mathbb{E}[V \underline{h}^{(n)} \underline{h}^{(n)T} V^T] \\ &= V \mathbb{E}[\underline{h}^{(n)} \underline{h}^{(n)T}] V^T \\ &= V \mathbb{I}_k V^T \end{aligned} \right.$$

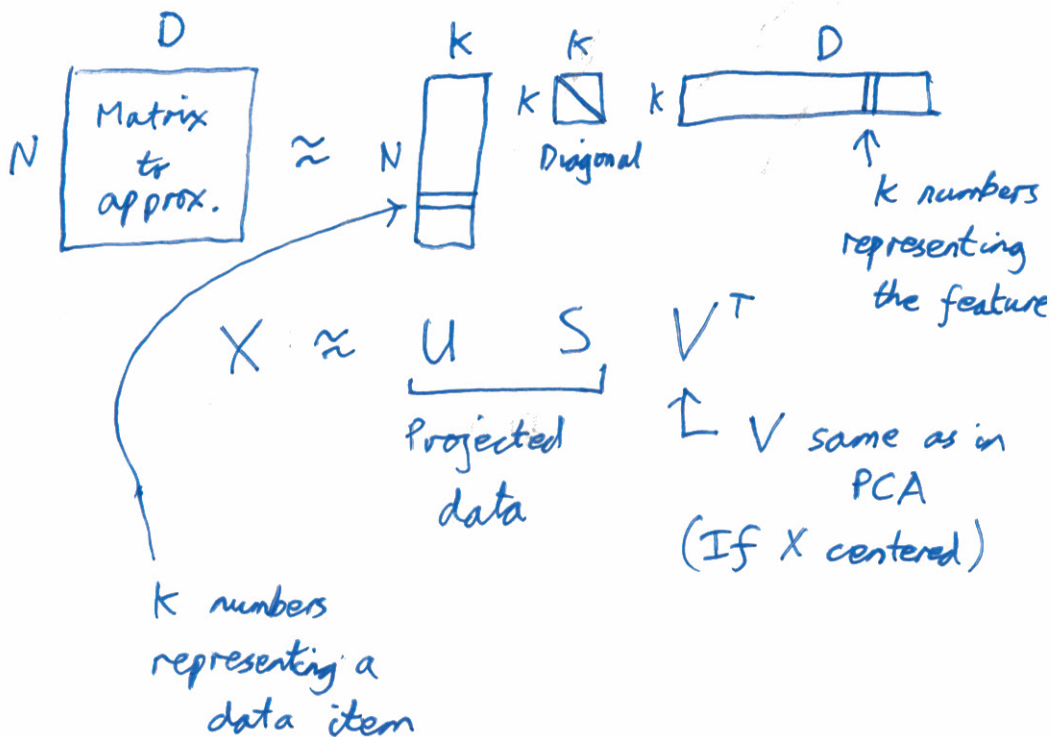


"Probabilistic PCA"

"Factor Analysis" - Noise has arbitrary diagonal covariance

Truncated SVD

SVD is some standard linear algebra method



<http://netflixprize.com/>

Truncated SVD

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & \cdots & X_{1D} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} & \cdots & X_{2D} \\ X_{31} & X_{32} & \cdots & X_{3D} \\ X_{41} & X_{42} & \cdots & X_{4D} \\ X_{51} & X_{52} & \cdots & X_{5D} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ X_{N1} & X_{N2} & \cdots & X_{ND} \end{bmatrix} \approx$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} U_{11} & \cdots & U_{1K} \\ U_{21} & \cdots & U_{2K} \\ U_{31} & \cdots & U_{3K} \\ U_{41} & \cdots & U_{4K} \\ U_{51} & \cdots & U_{5K} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ U_{N1} & \cdots & U_{NK} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & S_{KK} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_{11} & V_{21} & \cdots & V_{D1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ V_{1K} & V_{2K} & \cdots & V_{DK} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X \approx U S V^T$$

```
% PCA via SVD,  
% for zero-mean X:  
[U, S, V] = svd(X, 0);  
U = U(:, 1:K);  
S = S(1:K, 1:K);  
V = V(:, 1:K);  
X_kdim = U*S;  
X_proj = U*S*V';
```