

Machine Learning

Principal Components Analysis

1. Basics

variance:

$$D\xi := E(\xi - E\xi)^2 = E\xi^2 - (E\xi)^2$$

normalization:

$$\frac{\xi - E\xi}{\sqrt{D\xi}}$$

covariance:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cov}(\xi, \eta) &:= E[(\xi - E\xi)(\eta - E\eta)] \\ &= E\xi\eta - E\xi \cdot E\eta \end{aligned}$$

correlation:

$$\rho(\xi, \eta) := \frac{\text{cov}(\xi, \eta)}{\sqrt{D\xi \cdot D\eta}}$$

SVD:

$$\begin{aligned} M &= U\Sigma V^\top \text{ where } U^\top U = I, V^\top V = I \\ M^\top MV &= V\Sigma^2 \\ MM^\top U &= U\Sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

2. Model

input:

$$\{x^{(i)}; i = 1, \dots, m\}, x^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

normalization:

$$\begin{aligned}x^{(i)} &= x^{(i)} - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x^{(i)} \\x_j^{(i)} &= \frac{x_j^{(i)}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (x_j^{(i)})^2}}\end{aligned}$$

objective function:

$$\begin{aligned}J(u) &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m ((x^{(i)})^\top u)^2 = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m u^\top x^{(i)} (x^{(i)})^\top u \\&= u^\top \left(\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x^{(i)} (x^{(i)})^\top \right) u = u^\top \Sigma u\end{aligned}$$

optimization:

$$\max J(u) \quad \text{s.t} \quad u^\top u = 1$$

solution:

u is the principal eigenvector of $\Sigma = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x^{(i)} (x^{(i)})^\top = \frac{1}{m} X^\top X$.

The k-th component:

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{X}_k &= X - \sum_{s=1}^{k-1} X u_{(s)} u_{(s)}^\top \\u_{(k)} &= \operatorname{argmax}_{\|u\|=1} \frac{1}{m} \|\hat{X}_k u\|^2\end{aligned}$$

the eigenvectors of Σ :

$$X^\top = \begin{bmatrix} | & | & \dots & | \\ \mathbf{x}^{(1)} & \mathbf{x}^{(2)} & & \mathbf{x}^{(n)} \\ | & | & & | \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{SVD} : X^\top = USV^\top$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} | & | & \dots & | \\ \mathbf{u}_{(1)} & \mathbf{u}_{(2)} & & \mathbf{u}_{(n)} \\ | & | & & | \end{bmatrix}$$

output:

$$\mathbf{y}^{(i)} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_{(1)}^\top \mathbf{x}^{(i)} \\ \mathbf{u}_{(2)}^\top \mathbf{x}^{(i)} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{u}_{(k)}^\top \mathbf{x}^{(i)} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^k$$

recover:

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}} = U \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_k \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{u}_{(i)} \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_i.$$

3. TODO

1. Optimization
2. Calculating the SVD