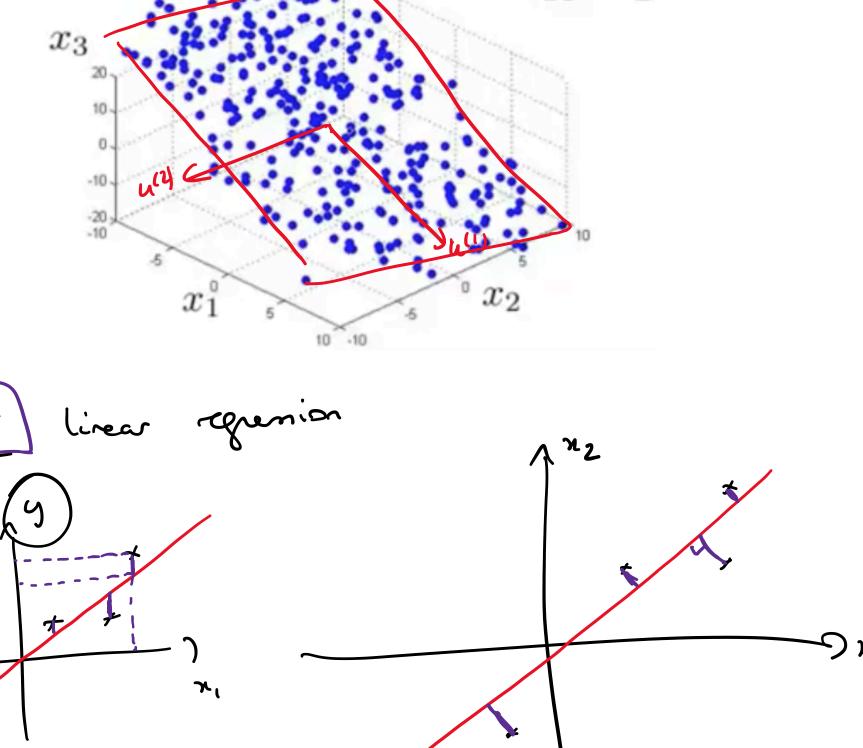


Reduce from 20 to 1D: Finds a direction (a vector we M2) onto which to project the data to projection error. So as to minimize the projection error. Reduce from ND to kD: Find a vectors $u^{(i)}$, ..., $u^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

EQUACE JUNE 100 K = 2



Input: braining set n(1), ..., n(n)

Preprocening.

Nean normalisation:

Mj = 1 2 nj

Line in it.

1. Compute covariance machix: $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (x^{(i)}) (x^{(i)})^{T}$ $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (x^{(i)}) (x^{(i)})^{T}$ $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (x^{(i)})^{T}$

Algorith: (nD-) kD)

xappox = UG-KJ Z

How do we choose W?

Total variation in the data;

Approximation even in the data;

Approximation even comes from the get and the second data.

Total variation in the data;

Total variation in the data in

Z = U(1-K) X

Chase k such that:
$$\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} || n^{(i)} - n^{(i)}_{\text{expron}}||^{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} || n^{(i)} ||^{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} || n^{(i)} ||^{2}$$

1) 99% of the variance in the data is relained.

Applications / Tips on PCA:

- Data compression

- Visualization

- Speed- y learning i of your RCA to brain which test