CS 6316 Machine Learning

Dimensionality Reduction

Yangfeng Ji

Information and Language Processing Lab
Department of Computer Science
University of Virginia

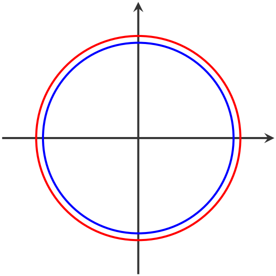
Overview

1. Reducing Dimensions
2. Principal Component Analysis
3. A Different Viewpoint of PCA

Reducing Dimensions

Curse of Dimensionality

What is the volume difference between two d-dimensional balls with radii $r_1 = 1$ and $r_2 = 0.99$



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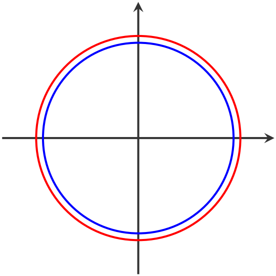

- $d = 2$: $\frac{1}{2}\pi(r_1^2 - r_2^2) \approx 0.03$
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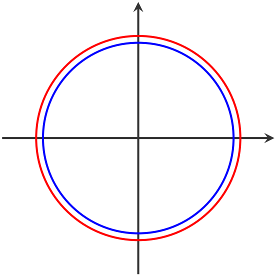

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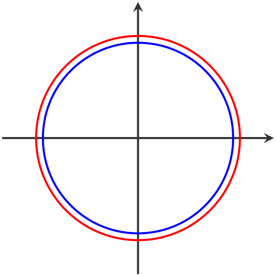

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Question: what will happen if we uniformly sample from a d-dimensional ball?

Curse of Dimensionality (II)

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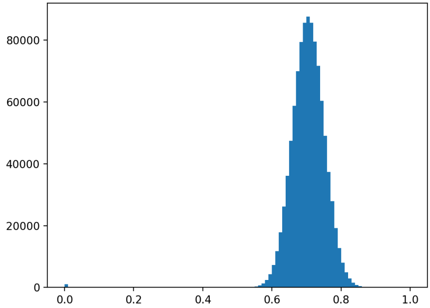

Figure: $d = 100$

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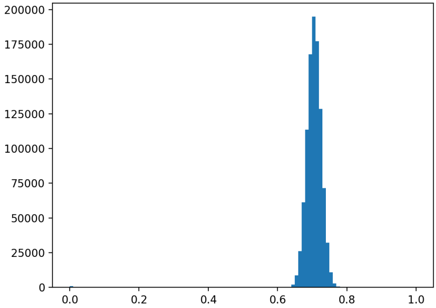

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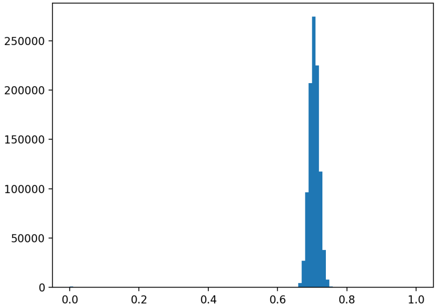

Figure: $d = 1000$

Dimensionality Reduction

Dimensionality Reduction is the process of taking data in a high dimensional space and mapping it into a new space whose dimensionality is much smaller.

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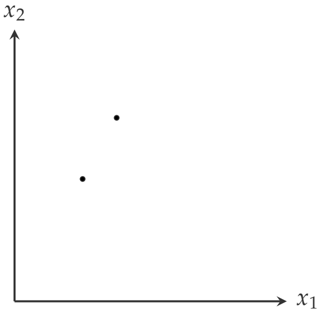
Mathematically, it means

$$f : \boldsymbol{x} \rightarrow \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}} \quad (1)$$

where $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $\tilde{\boldsymbol{x}} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ with $n < d$

Reducing Dimensions: A toy example

For the purpose of reducing dimensions, we can project $\boldsymbol{x} = (x_1, x_2)$ into the direction along x_1 or x_2



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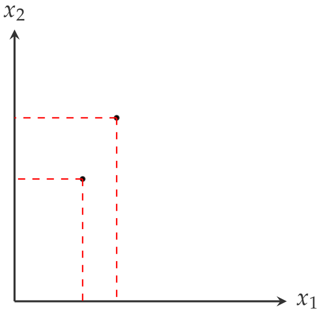

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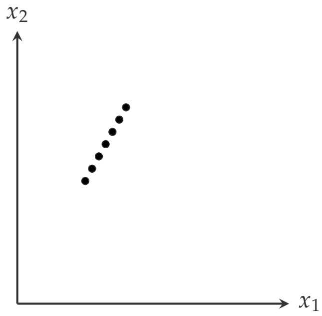

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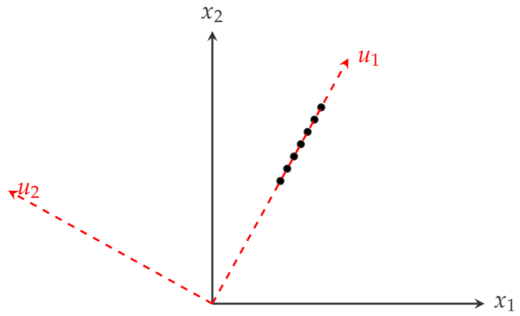
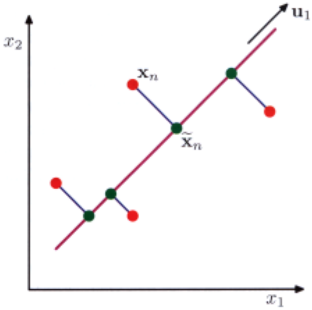


Pick u_1, then we preserve all the variance of the examples

Reducing Dimensions: A toy example (III)

Consider a general case, where the examples do not lie on a perfect line



[Bishop, 2006, Section 12.1]

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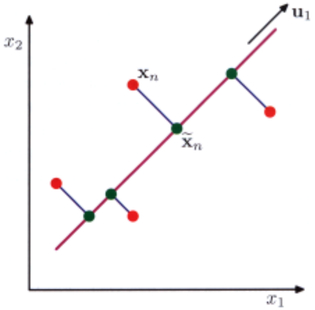

We can follow the same idea by finding a direction that can preserve most of the variance of the examples

[Bishop, 2006, Section 12.1]

Principal Component Analysis

Formulation

Given a set of example $S = \{\boldsymbol{x}_1, \ldots, \boldsymbol{x}_m\}$

- Centering the data by removing the mean $\bar{\boldsymbol{x}} = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} \boldsymbol{x}_i$

$$\boldsymbol{x}_i \leftarrow \boldsymbol{x}_i - \bar{\boldsymbol{x}} \quad \forall i \in [m] \tag{2}$$

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- Assume the direction that we would like to project the data is $\boldsymbol{u}$, then the objective function is the data variance

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- Maximize $J(\boldsymbol{u})$ is trivial, if there is no constriant on $\boldsymbol{u}$. Therefore, we set $\|\boldsymbol{u}\|_2^2 = \boldsymbol{u}^{\top}\boldsymbol{u} = 1$

Covariance Matrix

The definition of $J(\boldsymbol{u})$ can be written as

$$\begin{aligned}
J(\boldsymbol{u}) &= \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m}(\boldsymbol{u}^\top \boldsymbol{x}_i)^2 & (4)\\
&= \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m}\boldsymbol{u}^\top \boldsymbol{x}_i \boldsymbol{u}^\top \boldsymbol{x}_i & (5)\\
&= \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m}\boldsymbol{u}^\top \boldsymbol{x}_i \boldsymbol{x}_i^\top \boldsymbol{u} & (6)\\
&= \boldsymbol{u}^\top\left(\frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m}\boldsymbol{x}_i \boldsymbol{x}_i^\top\right)\boldsymbol{u} & (7)\\
&= \boldsymbol{u}^\top \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \boldsymbol{u} & (8)
\end{aligned}$$

where $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ is the data covariance matrix

Optimization

- The optimization of finding a single direction projection is

$$\max_{\boldsymbol{u}} J(\boldsymbol{u}) = \boldsymbol{u}^\top \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \boldsymbol{u} \quad (9)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \boldsymbol{u}^\top \boldsymbol{u} = 1 \quad (10)$$

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- It can be converted to an unconstrained optimization problem with a Lagrange multiplier

$$\max_{\boldsymbol{u}} \left\{ \boldsymbol{u}^\top \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \boldsymbol{u} + \lambda (1 - \boldsymbol{u}^\top \boldsymbol{u}) \right\} \quad (11)$$

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- The optimal solution is given by

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma} \boldsymbol{u} - \lambda \boldsymbol{u} = 0 \quad (12)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma} \boldsymbol{u} = \lambda \boldsymbol{u} \quad (13)$$

Two Observations

There are two observations from

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- First, λ is an eigenvalue of $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ and $\boldsymbol{u}$ is the corresponding eigenvector
- Second, multiplying $\boldsymbol{u}^\top$ on both sides, we have

$$\boldsymbol{u}^\top \boldsymbol{\Sigma u} = \lambda \tag{15}$$

In order to maximize $J(\boldsymbol{u})$, λ has to the largest eigenvalue $\boldsymbol{u}$ is the corresponding eigen vector.

Principal Component Analysis

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- In general, with eigen decomposition, we have

$$\boldsymbol{U}^\top \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \boldsymbol{U} = \boldsymbol{\Lambda} \tag{16}$$

  - Eigenvalues $\boldsymbol{\Lambda} = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_d)$
  - Eigenvectors $\boldsymbol{U} = [\boldsymbol{u}_1, \dots, \boldsymbol{u}_d]$

Principal Component Analysis (II)

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To reduce the dimensionality of $\boldsymbol{x}$ from d to n, with $n < d$

- Take the first n eigenvectors in $\boldsymbol{U}$ and form

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{U}} = [\boldsymbol{u}_1, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_n] \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times n} \quad (18)$$

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$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{x}} = \tilde{\boldsymbol{U}}^\top \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \tag{19}$$

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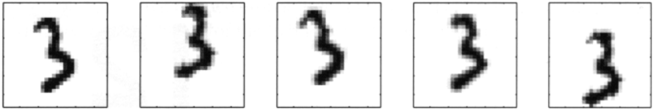
- The value of n can be determined by the following

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{d} \lambda_i} \approx 0.95 \tag{20}$$

Applications: Image Processing

Reduce the dimensionality of an image dataset from $28 \times 28 = 784$ to M



(a) Original data

[Bishop, 2006, Section 12.1]

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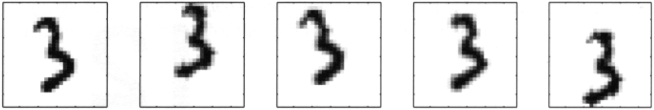

(a) Original data

(b) With the first M principal components

[Bishop, 2006, Section 12.1]

A Different Viewpoint of PCA

Data Reconstruction

Another way to formulate the objective function of PCA

$$\min_{\mathbf{W},\mathbf{U}} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \|\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{U}\mathbf{W}\mathbf{x}_i\|_2^2 \tag{21}$$

where

- $\mathbf{W} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$: mapping $\mathbf{x}_i$ from the original space to a lower-dimensional space $\mathbb{R}^n$
- $\mathbf{U} \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times n}$: mapping back the original space $\mathbb{R}^d$

[Shalev-Shwartz and Ben-David, 2014, Chap 23]

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- $\boldsymbol{U} \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times n}$: mapping back the original space $\mathbb{R}^d$
- Dimensionality reduction is performed as $\tilde{\boldsymbol{x}} = \boldsymbol{U}\boldsymbol{x}$, while $\boldsymbol{W}$ make sure the reduction does not loss much information

[Shalev-Shwartz and Ben-David, 2014, Chap 23]

Optimization

Consider the optimization problem

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{W},\boldsymbol{V}} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \|\boldsymbol{x}_i - \boldsymbol{U}\boldsymbol{W}\boldsymbol{x}_i\|_2^2 \qquad (22)$$

- Let $\boldsymbol{W}, \boldsymbol{U}$ be a solution of equation 24 [Shalev-Shwartz and Ben-David, 2014, Lemma 23.1]
  - the columns of $\boldsymbol{U}$ are orthonormal
  - $\boldsymbol{W} = \boldsymbol{U}^\top$

Optimization

Consider the optimization problem

$$\min_{W,V} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \|x_i - UWx_i\|_2^2 \tag{22}$$

- Let W, U be a solution of equation 24 [Shalev-Shwartz and Ben-David, 2014, Lemma 23.1]
  - the columns of U are orthonormal
  - $W = U^\top$
- The optimization problem can be simplified as

$$\min_{U^\top U = I} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \|x_i - UU^\top x_i\|_2^2 \tag{23}$$

The solution will be the same.

Nonlinear Extension

If we extend the both mappings to be nonlinear, then the model becomes a simple encoder-decoder neural network model

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{W},\boldsymbol{V}} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \|\boldsymbol{x}_i - \tanh(\boldsymbol{U} \cdot \tanh(\boldsymbol{W}\boldsymbol{x}_i))\|_2^2 \tag{24}$$

where

- $\tilde{\boldsymbol{x}} = \tanh(\boldsymbol{W}\boldsymbol{x}_i)$ is a simple encoder
- $\boldsymbol{x} = \tanh(\boldsymbol{U}\tilde{\boldsymbol{x}})$ is a simple decoder
- No closed-form solutions of $\boldsymbol{W}, \boldsymbol{U}$, although the backpropagation algorithm still applies here

Reference

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