

SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY Coimbatore – 35 An Autonomous Institution Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with 'A++' Grade



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Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA)



Introduction

Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA) is used to solve dimensionality reduction for data with higher attributes

- Pre-processing step for pattern-classification and machine learning applications.
- Used for feature extraction.
- Linear transformation that maximize the separation between multiple classes.
- "Supervised" Prediction agent





Feature Subspace :

To reduce the dimensions of a d-dimensional data set by projecting it onto a (k)-dimensional subspace (where k < d)

Feature space data is well represented?

- Compute eigen vectors from dataset
- Collect them in scatter matrix
- Generate *k*-dimensional data from d-dimensional dataset.





Scatter Matrix:

- Within class scatter matrix
- In between class scatter matrix

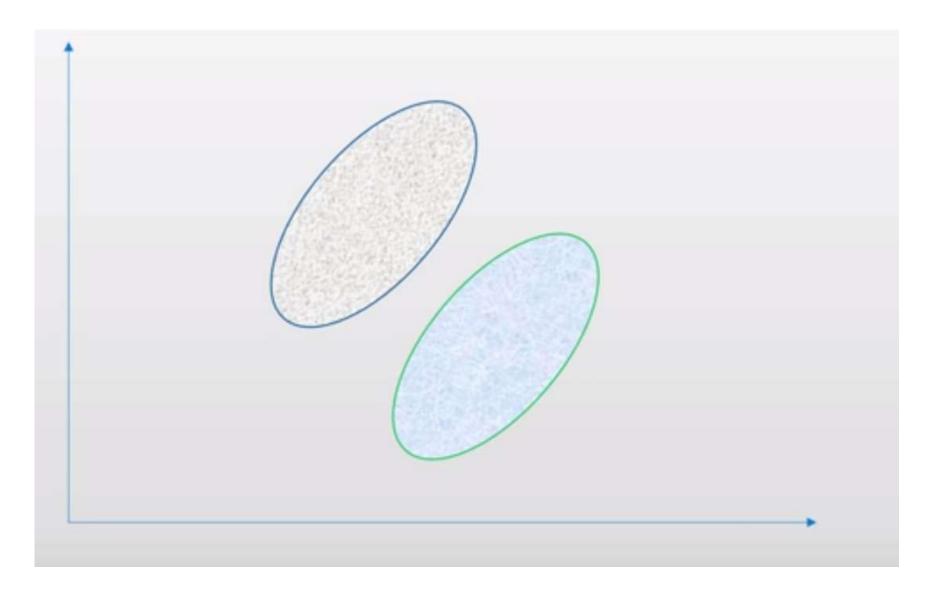
$$S_W = \sum_{i=1}^c S_i$$

$$S_B = \sum_{i=1}^c N_i (oldsymbol{m}_i - oldsymbol{m}) (oldsymbol{m}_i - oldsymbol{m})^T$$

Maximize the between class measure & minimize the within class measure.

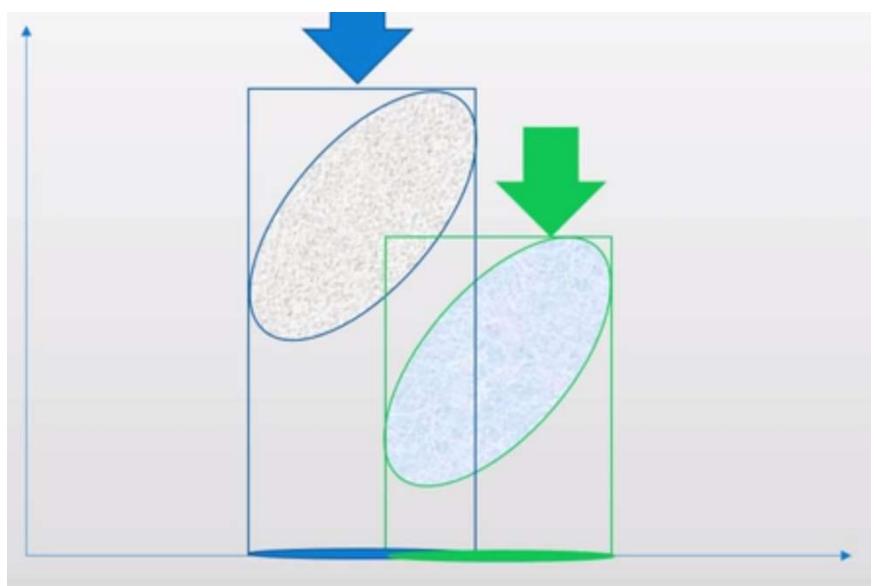






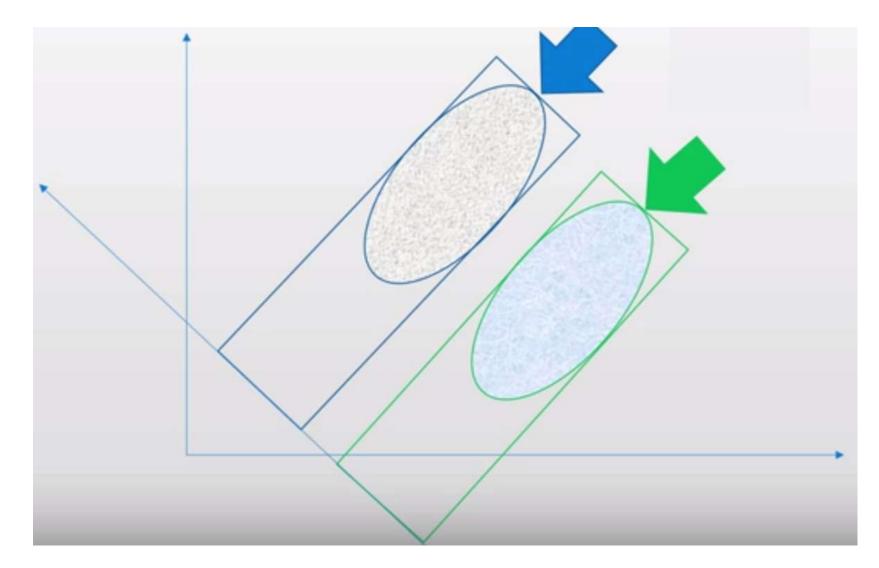
















LDA steps:

- 1. Compute the d-dimensional mean vectors.
- 2. Compute the scatter matrices
- 3. Compute the eigenvectors and corresponding eigenvalues for the scatter matrices.
- 4. Sort the eigenvalues and choose those with the largest eigenvalues to form a d×k dimensional matrix
- 5. Transform the samples onto the new subspace.



Dataset

Attributes :

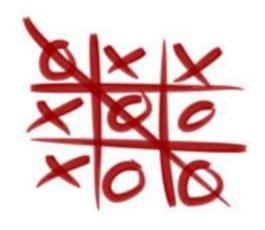
- X
- 0
- Blank

Class:

- Positive(Win for X)
- Negative(Win for O)

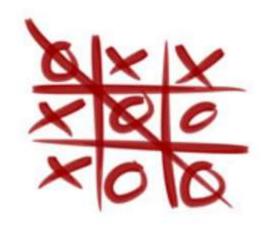












Dataset

top-left- square	top- middle- square	top- right- square	middle- left- square	middle- middle- square		bottom- left- square	bottom- middle- square		Class
x	x	x	x	0	0	х	0	0	positive
x	x	x	x	0	0	0	x	0	positive
x	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	х	positive
o	х	x	b	0	x	x	o	0	negative
о	х	х	b	0	х	0	х	0	negative
0	х	x	b	0	х	b	b	0	negative





References:

[1]<u>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Principal_component_analysis#</u> [2]<u>http://sebastianraschka.com/Articles/2015_pca_in_3_steps.ht</u> <u>ml#a-summary-of-the-pca-approach</u>

[3]http://cs.fit.edu/~dmitra/ArtInt/ProjectPapers/PcaTutorial.pdf

[4] Sebastian Raschka, Linear Discriminant Analysis Bit by Bit, http://sebastianraschka.com/Articles/414_python_lda.html, 414.

[5] Zhihua Qiao, Lan Zhou and Jianhua Z. Huang, Effective Linear Discriminant Analysis for High Dimensional, Low Sample Size Data

[6] Tic Tac Toe Dataset -

https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Tic-Tac-Toe+Endgame