# 多元统计分析作业3

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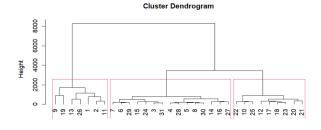
1) 在例 6.3.3 和例 6.4.2 中,不进行标准化处理,用同样的方法进行聚类分析,并比较结果。

```
library(readx1)
library(tidyverse)
setwd("D:/Sufe/Multivariate-Stat-Analysis/Hw&Proj/hw3")
  ## Clustering for e.g.6.3.3
  dat1 <- read xlsx("examp6.3.3.xlsx") %>% select(-region) #load data
  dist <- dist(dat1, method="euclidean", diag = TRUE) #compute distance</pre>
  dist std <- dist(scale(dat1), method = "euclidean", diag=TRUE)</pre>
#compute std distance
  ### WARD.Distance
  hc ward <- hclust(dist, "ward.D") #ward clustering</pre>
  hc ward std <- hclust(dist std, "ward.D") #ward clustering on std
distance
  par(mfrow=c(2,1)) #show cluster fig
  plot(hc_ward, hang =-1) #plot cluster
  rect.hclust(hc ward, k=3))#plot frame to show cluster
  plot(hc ward std, hang =-1)#plot cluster std
  rect.hclust(hc ward std, k=3) #plot frame to show cluster std
  cutree(hc ward,k=3) #show cluster result
  cutree(hc_ward_std, k=3)#show cluster result std
  ### Longest Distance
  long_dist <- hclust(dist, "complete") #longest dist clustering</pre>
  long dist std <- hclust(dist std,"complete") #longest dist clustering</pre>
on std distance
  par(mfrow=c(2,1)) #show cluster fig
  plot(long dist, hang =-1) #plot cluster
  rect.hclust(long dist, k=3)#plot frame to show cluster
  plot(long dist std, hang =-1)#plot cluster std
  rect.hclust(long_dist_std, k=3) #plot frame to show cluster std
  cutree(long dist,k=3) #show cluster result
  cutree(long dist std, k=3)
```

```
### Centroid
 center_dist <- hclust(dist, "centroid") #centroid dist clustering</pre>
 center_dist_std <- hclust(dist_std,"centroid") #centroid dist</pre>
clustering on std distance
 par(mfrow=c(2,1)) #show cluster fig
 plot(center_dist, hang =-1) #plot cluster
 rect.hclust(center dist, k=3)#plot frame to show cluster
 plot(center_dist_std, hang =-1) #plot cluster std
  rect.hclust(center_dist_std, k=3) #plot frame to show cluster std
 cutree(center_dist,k=3) #show cluster result
 cutree(center_dist_std,k=3) #show cluster result std
 ## Clustering for e.g.6.4.2
 kmean <- kmeans(dat1,5) #kmeans for original data</pre>
                        #show result in order
 sort(kmean$cluster)
 kmean_std <- kmeans(scale(dat1),5) #kmeans for std data</pre>
  sort(kmean std$cluster) #show result in order
```

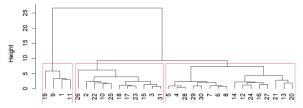
#### Ward 聚类结果对比:

- > 非标准化数据
- > 标准化数据



dist hclust (\*, "ward.D")

#### Cluster Dendrogram



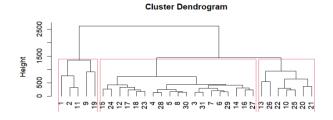
dist\_std hclust (\*, "ward.D")

#### 最长距离法聚类结果对比:

- > 非标准化数据

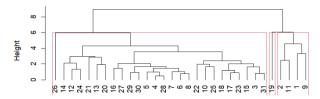
## > 标准化数据

#### 



dist hclust (\*, "complete")

#### Cluster Dendrogram

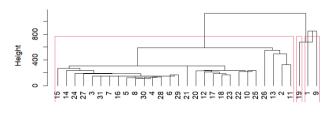


dist\_std hclust (\*, "complete"

### 重心法聚类结果对比:

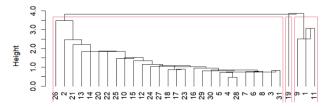
> 非标准化数据

> 标准化数据



dist hclust (\*, "centroid")

#### Cluster Dendrogram



ust (\*. "centroid")

## K-means 聚类结果对比:

> 非标准化数据

> 标准化数据

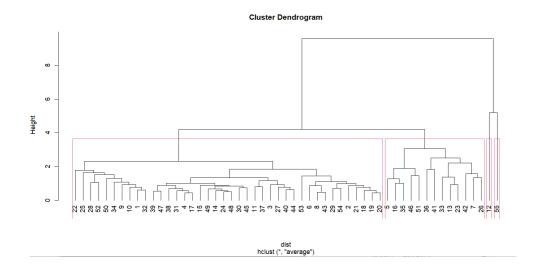
#### 

综合上述输出结果,标准化数据之间的聚类结果较为接近,而非标准化与标准化数据的聚类结果之间相差较大。这说明标准化与否会在很多时候显著影响最终的聚类效果,尤其在数据的差异性较大的情况下,更应该考虑对数据进行标准化处理后再进行聚类,以得到更为有效的聚类结果。

2) 下表中列出各个国家和地区男子比赛的数据,分别用类平均法、离差平方和法和 kmeans 法进行聚类,在聚类之前先对数据进行标准化处理。

```
# ex.6.6
dat2 <- scale(read_excel("exec6.6.xlsx")%>%select(-nation)) # load data
dist <- dist(dat2, diag=TRUE) # compute distance</pre>
 # Average Linkage Method
 hc_avg <- hclust(dist, method = "average")#clustering</pre>
 par(mfrow=c(1,1))
 plot(hc avg, hang=-1) #plot cluster result
 rect.hclust(hc_avg, k=4) #frame out clusters
 cutree(hc_avg, k=4) #show results
 # Ward Method
 hc_wrd <- hclust(dist, method = "ward.D")#clustering</pre>
 plot(hc_wrd, hang=-1) #plot cluster result
 rect.hclust(hc_wrd, k=4) #frame out clusters
 cutree(hc wrd, k=4) #show results
 # kmeans
 kmeans <- kmeans(dat2,4)</pre>
 kmeans$cluster
```

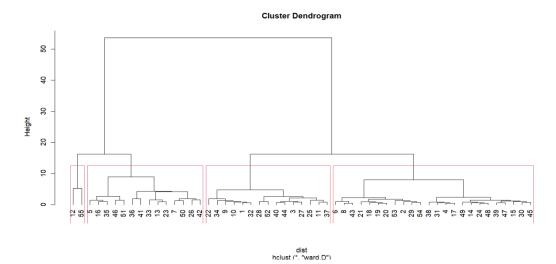
#### 类平均法:



#### 分类结果:

# 

### 离差平方和法:



#### 分类结果:

1212323211143223222213213112221 31331221332123222331224

#### k-means 法:

分类结果:

## 3) 对例 6.3.7 进行 PCA

```
# ex.7.5
dat3 <- as.matrix(read_excel("examp6.3.7.xlsx")%>%select(-1)) #load data
eign <- eigen(dat3) #calculate eign value and eign vector
eign.value <- eign$values
eign.vector <- eign$vectors

contribution <- eign.value/sum(eign.value) #calculate contribution rate
accumulative.contribution <- cumsum(contribution)#cal accu.contribution
rate</pre>
```

### 对该矩阵求特征值特征向量有(均四舍五入到小数点后三位):

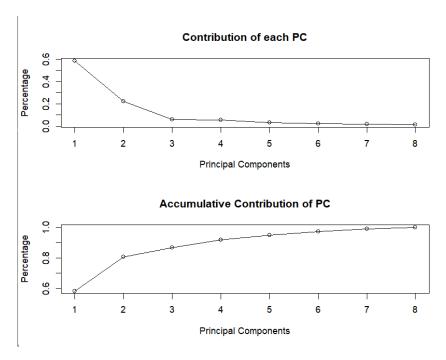
- [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5] [,6] [,7] [,8]
- [2,] -0.389 -0.331 0.113 -0.068 0.341 -0.072 0.278 0.723
- [3,] -0.376 -0.345 0.015 0.047 0.541 0.392 -0.242 -0.482
- [4,] -0.388 -0.297 -0.145 -0.124 -0.459 -0.251 -0.662 0.112
- [5,] -0.351 0.394 -0.213 0.114 -0.296 0.720 0.026 0.237
- [6,] -0.312 0.401 -0.073 0.713 0.219 -0.410 -0.112 -0.007
- [7,] -0.286 0.436 -0.421 -0.630 0.257 -0.258 0.080 -0.125
- [8,] -0.310 0.314 0.853 -0.221 -0.110 -0.041 -0.033 -0.117

其每一列为一个特征向量。对应的特征值为:

4.673 1.771 0.481 0.421 0.233 0.187 0.137 0.096

由 PCA 的原理可知对于这一系列从大到小排列的特征值, 第i个特征值对应的特征向量即为该组数据的第i个主成分。

同时可以求解其贡献率与累计贡献率与下所示:



故大约可以选取三至四个主成分为最佳, 对原始变量进行后续分析。

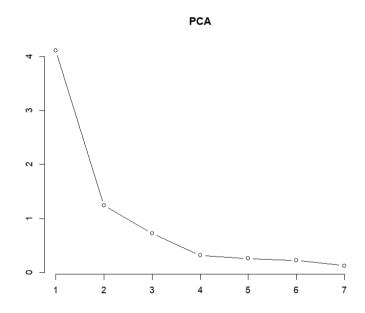
## 4) 下表是美国犯罪率数据。对该数据进行 PCA。

```
# ex.7.6
dat4 <- as.matrix(read_excel("exec7.6.xlsx")%>%select(-state)) #load data
dat4
PCA = prcomp(dat4, center = TRUE, scale. = TRUE) #get std. data PCA
summary(PCA) #summary pca
screeplot(PCA,type="lines")
```

通过计算可以得到各个主成分的贡献率与累计贡献率如下:

Importance of components:

PC1 PC2 PC3 PC4 PC5 PC6 PC7
Standard deviation 2.0285 1.1130 0.8519 0.5625 0.50791 0.47121 0.35222
Proportion of Variance 0.5878 0.1770 0.1037 0.0452 0.03685 0.03172 0.01772
Cumulative Proportion 0.5878 0.7648 0.8685 0.9137 0.95056 0.98228 1.00000
通过如下碎石图可以的大致从统计学上判断可以选取 4 个主成分为宜。



其对应的前四个主成分的旋转矩阵如下所示。

PC1 PC2 PC3 PC4

x1 -0.3002792 -0.62917444 0.17824530 -0.23211411

x2 -0.4317594 -0.16943512 -0.24419758 0.06221567

x3 -0.3968755 0.04224698 0.49586087 -0.55798926

x4 -0.3966517 -0.34352815 -0.06950972 0.62980445

x5 -0.4401572 0.20334059 -0.20989509 -0.05755491

x6 -0.3573595 0.40231912 -0.53923144 -0.23488987

x7 -0.2951768 0.50242093 0.56838373 0.41923832

进一步结合其各变量的实际含义,可以看出 PC1 约表示的是整体的犯罪水平, PC2 约表示暴力犯罪水平, PC3、PC4 的显示解释意义稍差。

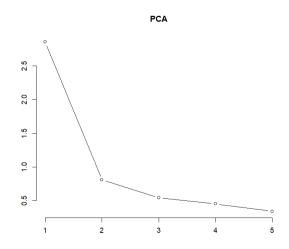
#### 5) 下表是纽约股票交易数据。对该数据进行 PCA。

```
# ex.7.7
dat5 <- as.matrix(read_excel("exec7.7.xlsx")%>%select(-week)) #load data
dat5
PCA = prcomp(dat5, center = TRUE, scale. = TRUE) #get std. data PCA
summary(PCA) #summary pca
screeplot(PCA,type="lines")
round(PCA$rotation,3)
```

通过计算可得各主成分的相应贡献率与累计贡献率:

Importance of components:

PC1 PC2 PC3 PC4 PC5
Standard deviation 1.6901 0.8995 0.7349 0.67182 0.5857
Proportion of Variance 0.5713 0.1618 0.1080 0.09027 0.0686
Cumulative Proportion 0.5713 0.7331 0.8411 0.93140 1.0000
相应可以做出碎石图:



由碎石图可见,在统计意义上,约 2~3 个主成分即可较好的对数据进行归纳概括。

具体分析前三个矩阵的旋转矩阵:

PC1 PC2 PC3 PC4 PC5

x1 0.464 -0.241 0.613 -0.381 0.453

x2 0.457 -0.509 -0.178 -0.211 -0.675

x3 0.470 -0.261 -0.337 0.664 0.396

x4 0.422 0.525 -0.539 -0.473 0.179

x5 0.421 0.582 0.434 0.381 -0.387

PC1 约表示股票整体的回报水平,PC2 表示不同的股票类型,其中 $x_1, x_2, x_3$ 是一种股票, $x_4, x_5$ 是一种股票,这也与其现实含义相对应: 1、2、3 为化工类股票,4、5 为石油类股票。后续主成分的解释性较差,因此也可以主要选取前两类主成分进行后续分析。