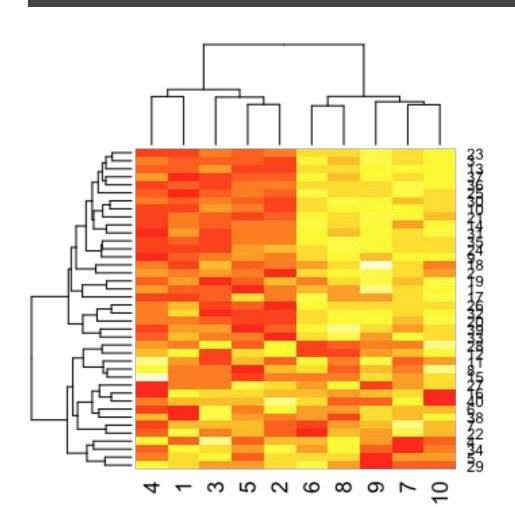
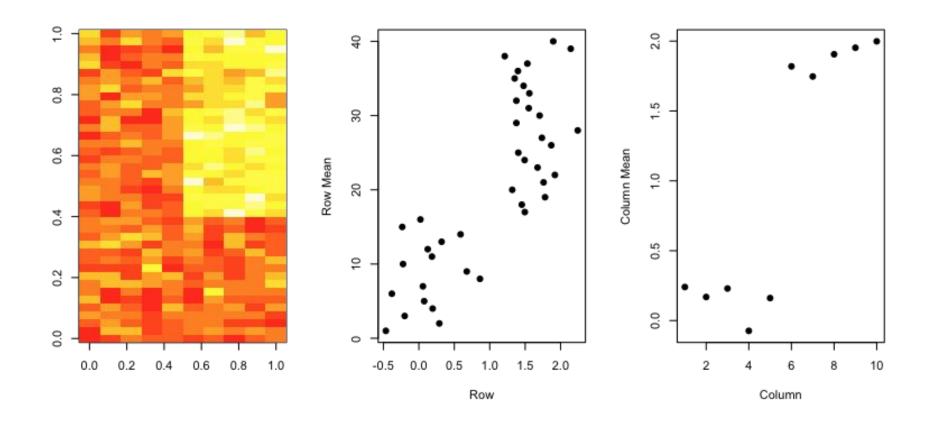
Dimension reduction

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PCA and SVD

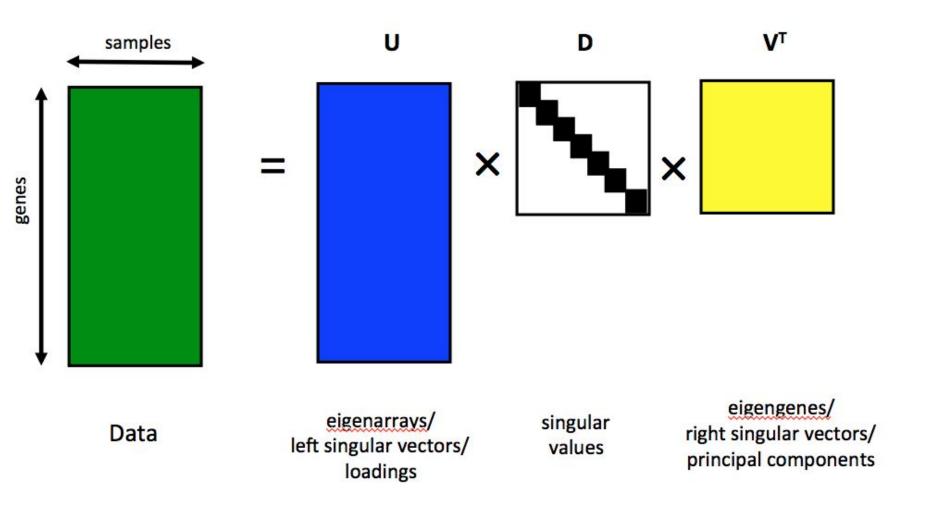
PCA & SVD have different math goals SVD can be used to estimate PCs First proposed in genomics by Alter et al. 2000 PNAS

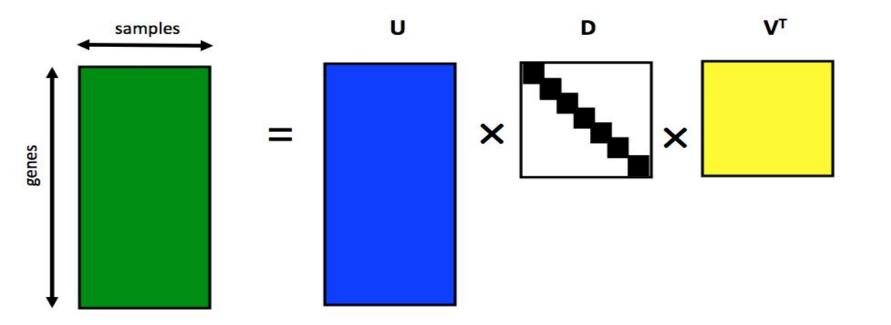
Related Problems

You have multivariate matrix of data X

- Find a new set of multivariate variables that are uncorrelated and explain as much variance across rows as possible.
- Find the best matrix created with fewer variables (lower rank) that explains the original data.

The first goal is statistical and the second goal is data compression.



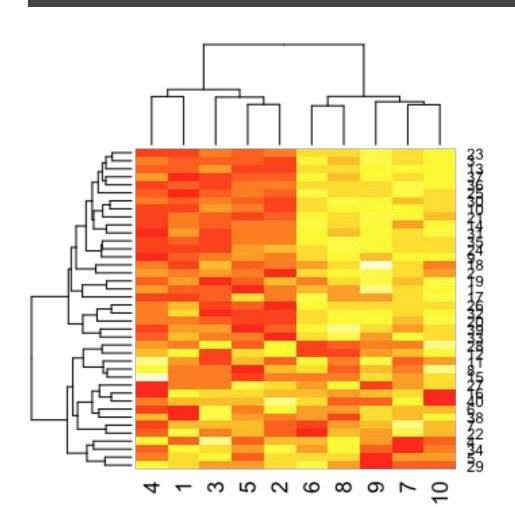


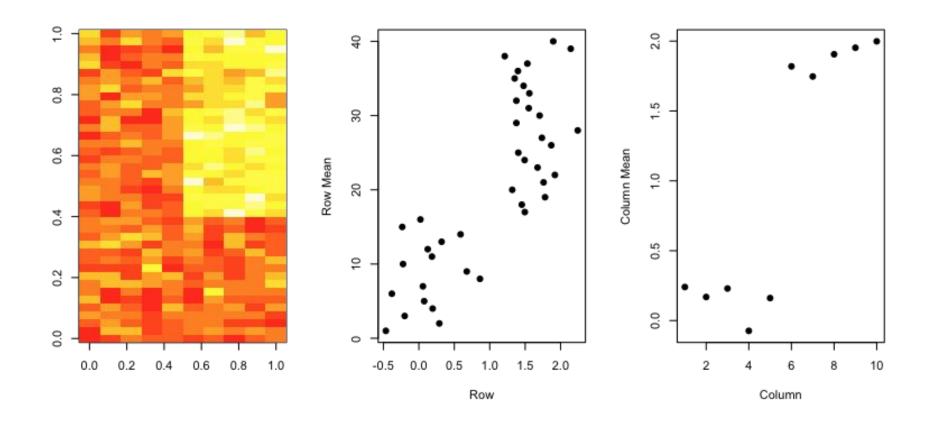
Columns of V^T/rows of U are orthogonal and calculated one at a time Columns of V^T describe patterns across genes Columns of U describe patterns across arrays

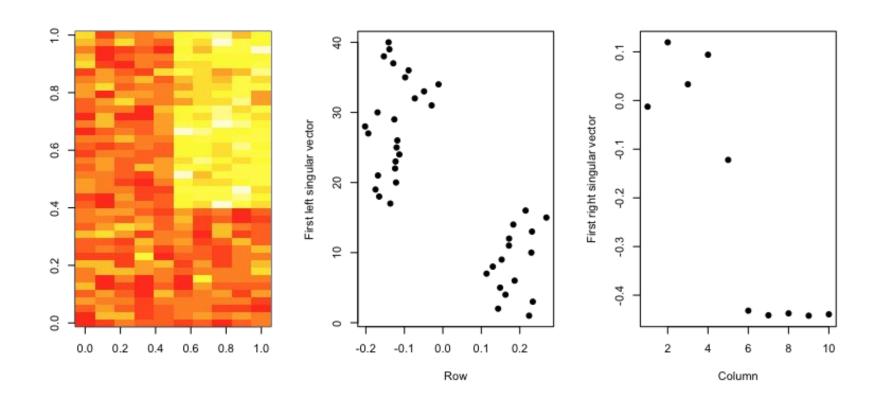
 $d_i^2/\sum_i d_i^2$ is the percent of variation explained by the ith column of V

Singular vectors/principal components

Method to identify patterns in the data

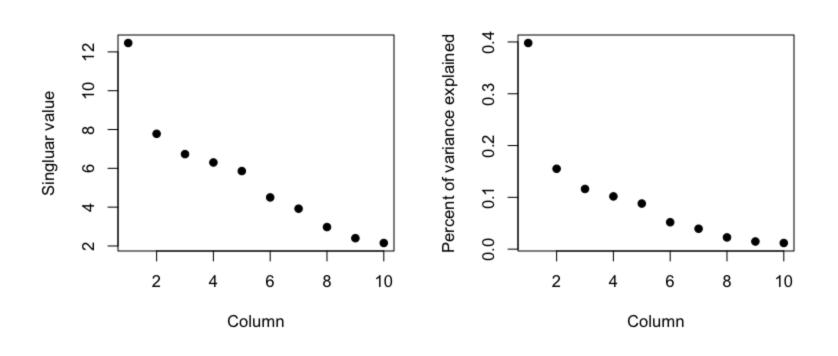


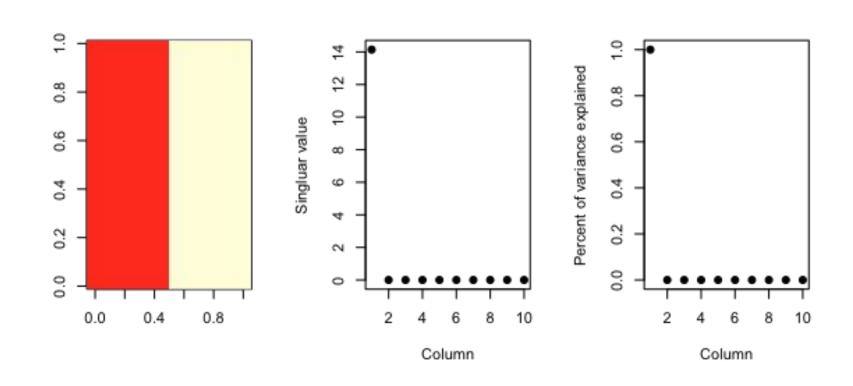




Singular values

D is a diagonal matrix $d_{ii} = \text{ith singular value}$ $d_{ii}^{2} / \sum d_{jj}^{2} = \text{percent variance}$ explained by ith singular vectors

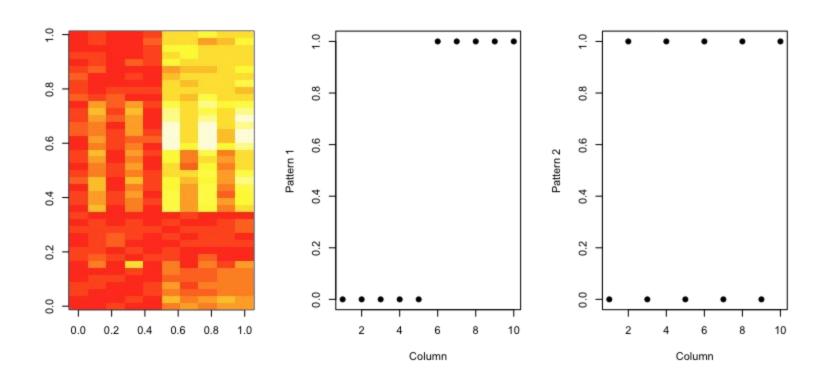


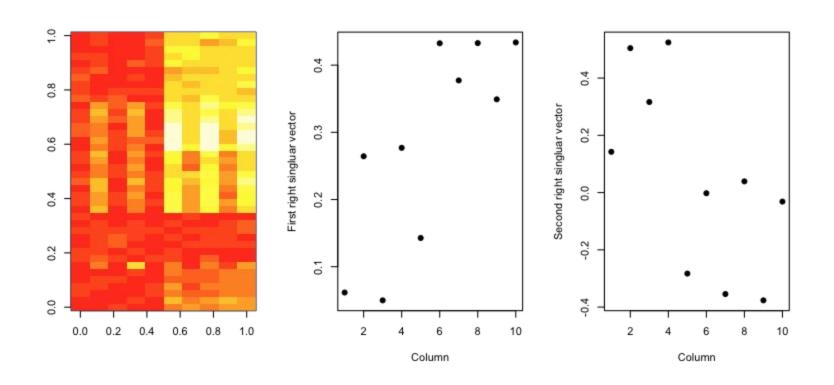


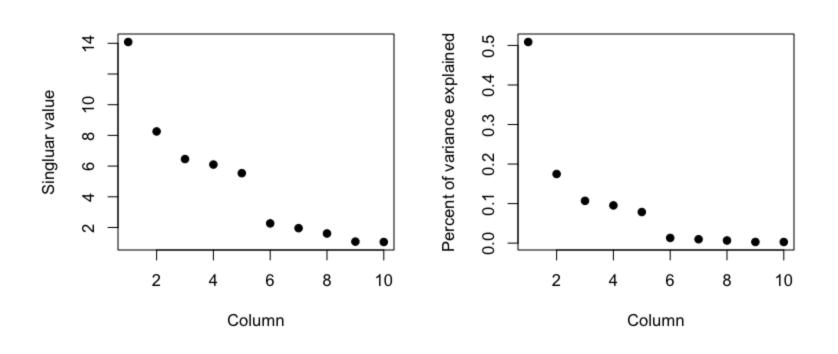
More than one pattern

One PC/SV may not equal one "variable"

Patterns are orthogonal



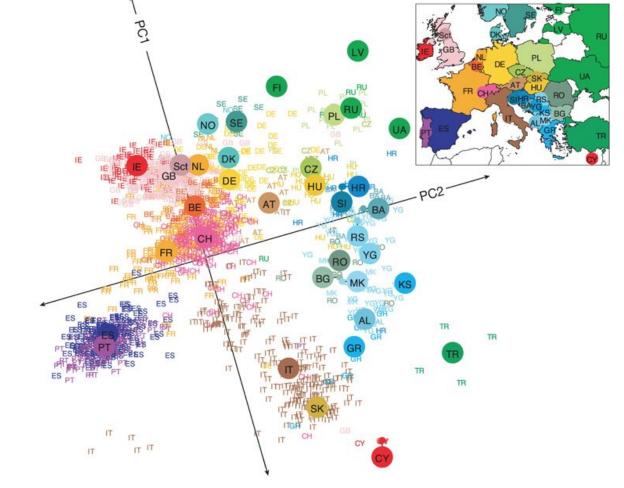


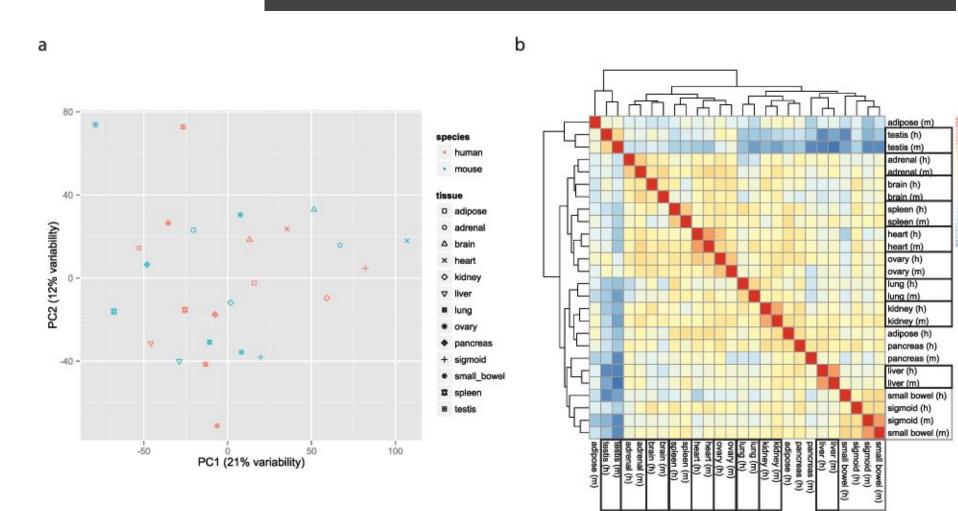


How this is used Identify meaningful patterns

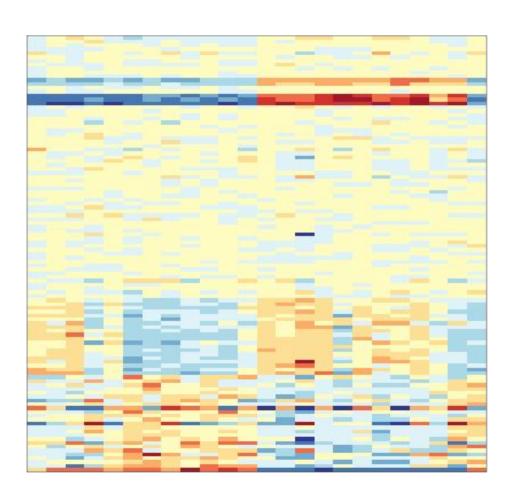
Find batch effects

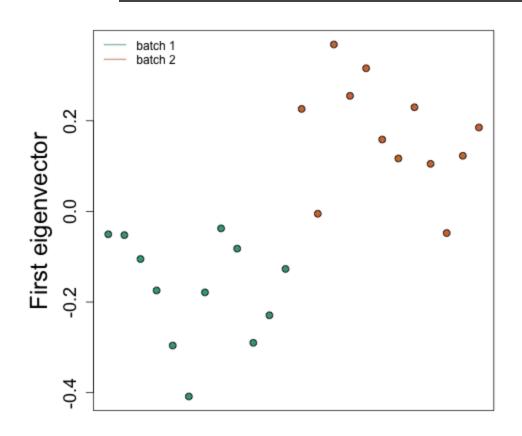
http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v456/n7218/full/nature07331.html





http://genomicsclass.github.io/book/pages/svacombat.html





Notes and further resources

- Widely used for batch effects
 - http://www.nature.com/nrg/journal/v11/n10/full/nrg2825.html
- There are many more decompositions people use
 - multidimensional scaling, independent components analysis, non-negative matrix factorization
- More discussion in this course
 - https://www.edx.org/course/advanced-statistics-life-sciencesharvardx-ph525-3x