

Devoir_5

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```
library("FactoMineR")
library("factoextra")
```

```
## Loading required package: ggplot2
```

```
## Welcome! Want to learn more? See two factoextra-related books at https://goo.gl/ve3WBa
```

```
library("corrplot")
```

```
## corrplot 0.84 loaded
```

```
library("ca")
library("readxl")
```

Chargement du jeux de données

```
load("data/chiens.rda")
# chiendata <- read_xlsx("data/chiens.xlsx", col_names = FALSE)
# chiendata <- as.matrix(chiendata)
# chiendata[,1]
# chiendataextr <- as.matrix(chiendata[,2:8])
# rownames(chiendataextr) <- chiendata[,1]
# colnames(chiendataextr) <- c("taille", "Poids", "Veloc", "Intell", "Affec", "Agress", "Role")
# chiendataextr <- as.data.frame(chiendataextr)
head(chiens,4)
```

```
##           taille poids velocite intellig affect agress fonction
## beauceron   T++    P+      V++      I+    Af+    Ag+  Utilite
## basset      T-     P-      V-      I-    Af-    Ag+  Chasse
## ber_allem   T++    P+      V++      I++    Af+    Ag+  Utilite
## boxer       T+     P+      V+       I+    Af+    Ag+  Compagnie
```

```
class(chiens)
```

```
## [1] "data.frame"
```

Realisation d'une ACM

```
H <- chiens[,1:6]
# tableau disjonctif
tabd <- tab.disjonctif(H)
tabd <- as.matrix(tabd)
f <- tabd / sum(tabd)
r <- apply(f,1,sum)
c <- apply(f,2,sum)
# matrice de Z
Z <- diag(1/r)%*(f-r)%*t(c))%*diag(1/c)
```

```
source("GSVD.R")
U <- gsvd(Z,r,c)$U
V <- gsvd(Z,r,c)$V
d <- gsvd(Z,r,c)$d
```

3.b

```
# inertie totale
it <- sum(d^2)
it
```

```
## [1] 1.666667
```

```
m <- ncol(tabd)
p <- ncol(H)
(m / p) - 1
```

```
## [1] 1.666667
```

Ce qui montre que l'inertie total vaut $\frac{m}{p}-1$ avec m le nombre de modalité et p le nombre de variable qualitative

3.c

```
d # les valeurs propres sur chaque dimension
```

```
## [1] 0.69397850 0.62027195 0.45929734 0.39693076 0.38746957 0.35113432
## [7] 0.28541629 0.21370484 0.15343373 0.08782388
```

```
length(d)
```

```
## [1] 10
```

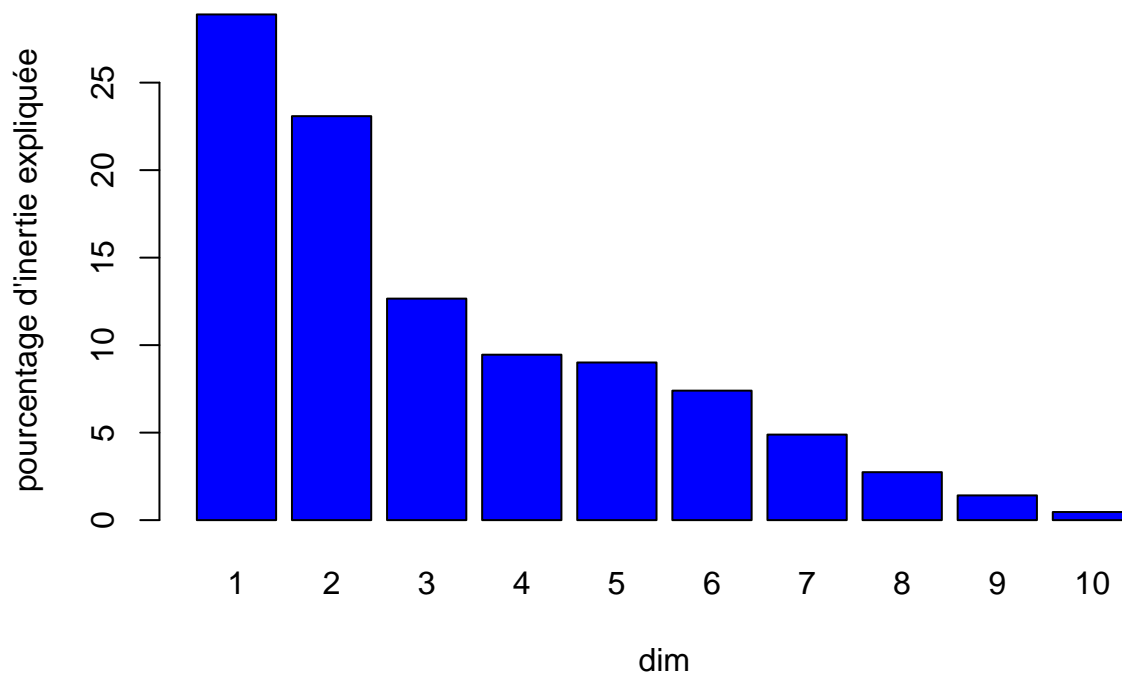
```
n <- nrow(H)
min(n - 1, m - p)
```

```
## [1] 10
```

3.d

```
pi <- d^2/it*100 #pourcentage d'inertie des axes
barplot(pi,names.arg=1:length(d),xlab="dim",ylab="pourcentage d'inertie expliquée",col="blue",main="diag
```

diagramme en barre de pourcentage d'inertie



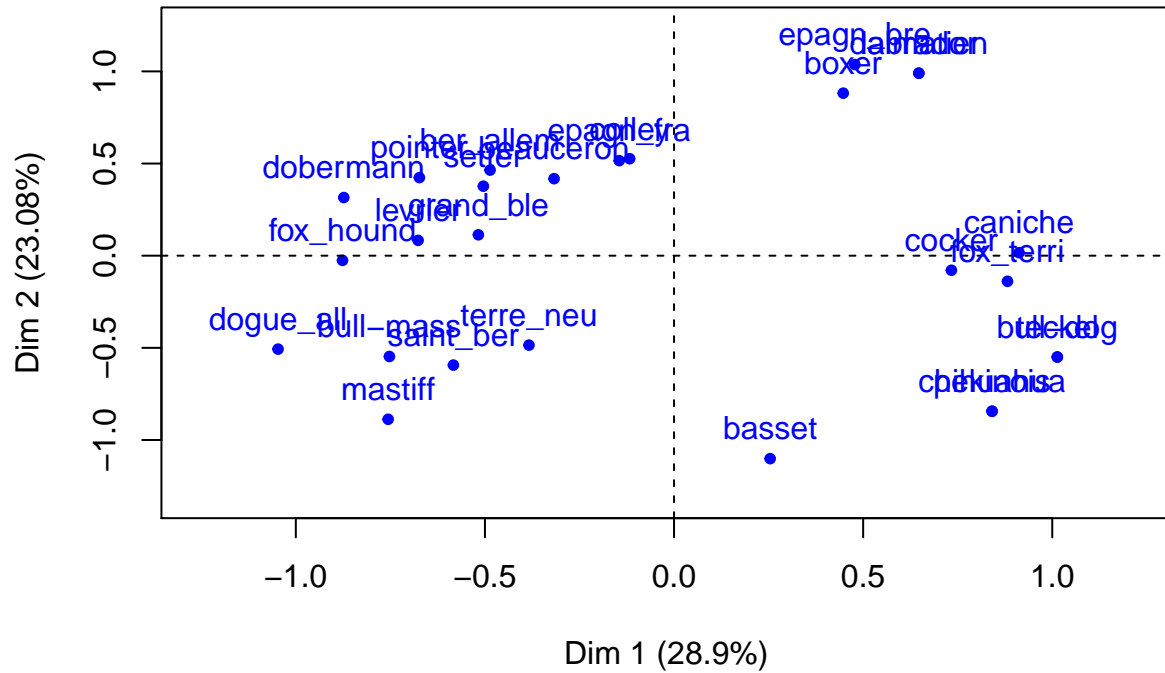
3.e

```
X <- sweep(U,2,d, '*')
X <- X[,1:3]
Y <- sweep(V,2,d, '*')
Y <- Y[,1:3]
rownames(X) <- as.matrix(rownames(chiens))
rownames(Y) <- as.matrix(colnames(tabd))
```

3.f plot des individus et des modalités dans le premier plan factoriel

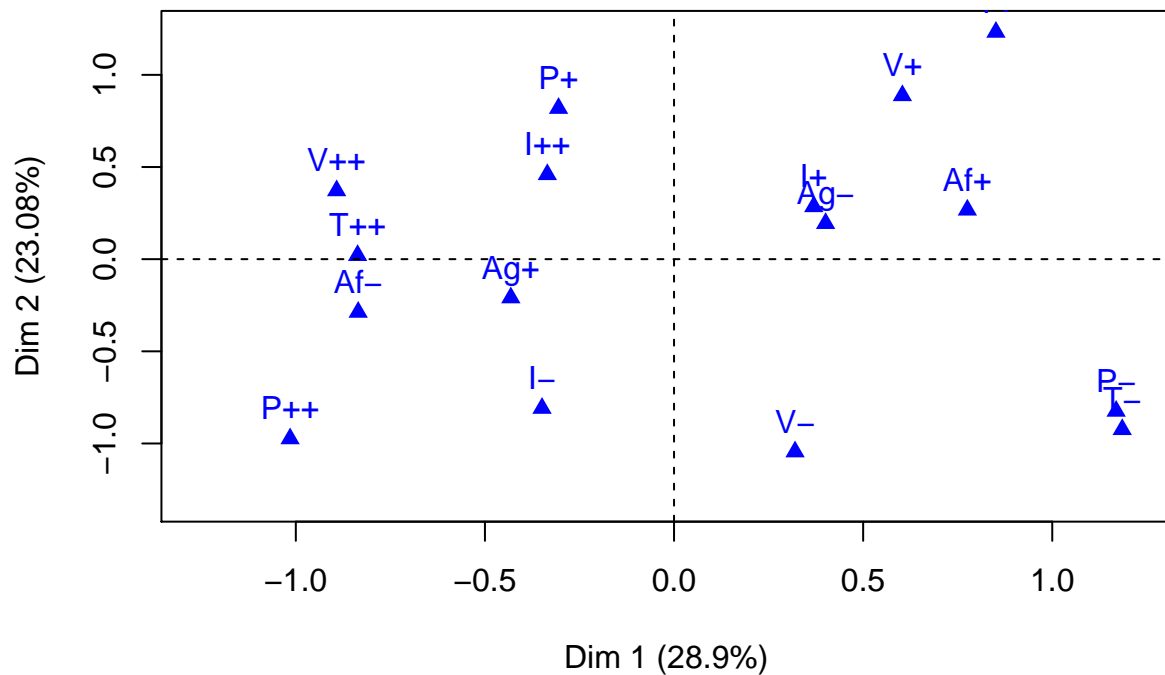
```
xmin <- min(X[,1])
xmax <- max(X[,1])
xlim <- c(xmin, xmax) * 1.2
ymin <- min(X[,2])
ymax <- max(X[,2])
ylim <- c(ymin, ymax) * 1.2
pi2dim <- d[1:2]^2/it*100
pi2dim <- round(pi2dim,2)
xlab <- paste("Dim ", 1, " (", pi2dim[1], "%)", sep = "")
ylab <- paste("Dim ", 2, " (", pi2dim[2], "%)", sep = "")
plot(X[,1:2], xlab=xlab, ylab=ylab, xlim=xlim, ylim=ylim, col="blue", pch=20, main="Premier plan factoriel")
abline(v = 0, lty = 2)
abline(h = 0, lty = 2)
text(X[,1:2], rownames(chiens), col="blue", pos=3)
```

Premier plan factoriel



```
plot(Y[,1:2],xlab=xlab,ylab= ylab,xlim=xlim,ylim=ylim,col="blue",pch=17,main="Premier plan factoriel")
abline(v = 0, lty = 2)
abline(h = 0, lty = 2)
text(Y[,1:2],colnames(tabd),col="blue",pos=3)
```

Premier plan factoriel



3.g

```
moy <- apply(X[which(tabd[,3]==1),],2,mean)
1/d[1:3] * moy # coordonné de Y
```

```
##          dim1          dim2          dim3
## -0.83667535  0.02057846  0.05121744
```

```
Y[3,]
```

```
##          dim1          dim2          dim3
## -0.83667535  0.02057846  0.05121744
```

3.h: Rapport de corrélation entre la variable taille et les deux premières composantes principale

```
rappcorrelation <- function(x) {
  # taille de l'échantillon du premier composante pour chaque modalité de la variable taille
  ns <- tapply(x, chiens$taille, "length")
  xbarres <- tapply(x, chiens$taille, "mean")
  denom1 <- sum(ns * (xbarres - mean(x)) ^ 2)
  denom2 <- var(x) * (length(x) - 1)
  rappcorr <- denom1 / denom2
  return (rappcorr)
}
xc1 <- as.data.frame(X)$dim1
xc2 <- as.data.frame(X)$dim2
# rapport de corrélation pour la première composante avec la variable taille
rappcorrelation(xc1)
```

```
## [1] 0.8870733
```

```
# rapport de corrélation pour la deuxième composante avec la variable taille
rappcorrelation(xc2)
```

```
## [1] 0.5024857
```

4

4.a: Réalisation d'une ACM

```
acmchiens <- MCA(chiens, quali.sup = 7, graph = FALSE)
```

4.b

```
head(acmchiens$ind$coord,4)
```

```
##          Dim 1      Dim 2      Dim 3      Dim 4      Dim 5
## beauceron -0.3172001 -0.4177013 -0.1014677 -0.2114363 -0.1185095
## basset     0.2541098  1.1012270 -0.1907010  0.2926373 -0.5240085
## ber_allem -0.4863955 -0.4644496 -0.4981339  0.5774253  0.2759021
## boxer      0.4473649 -0.8817779  0.6920158  0.2600018 -0.4555898
```

```
head(X,4)
```

```
##          dim1      dim2      dim3
## beauceron -0.3172001  0.4177013  0.1014677
## basset     0.2541098 -1.1012270  0.1907010
## ber_allem -0.4863955  0.4644496  0.4981339
## boxer      0.4473649  0.8817779 -0.6920158
```

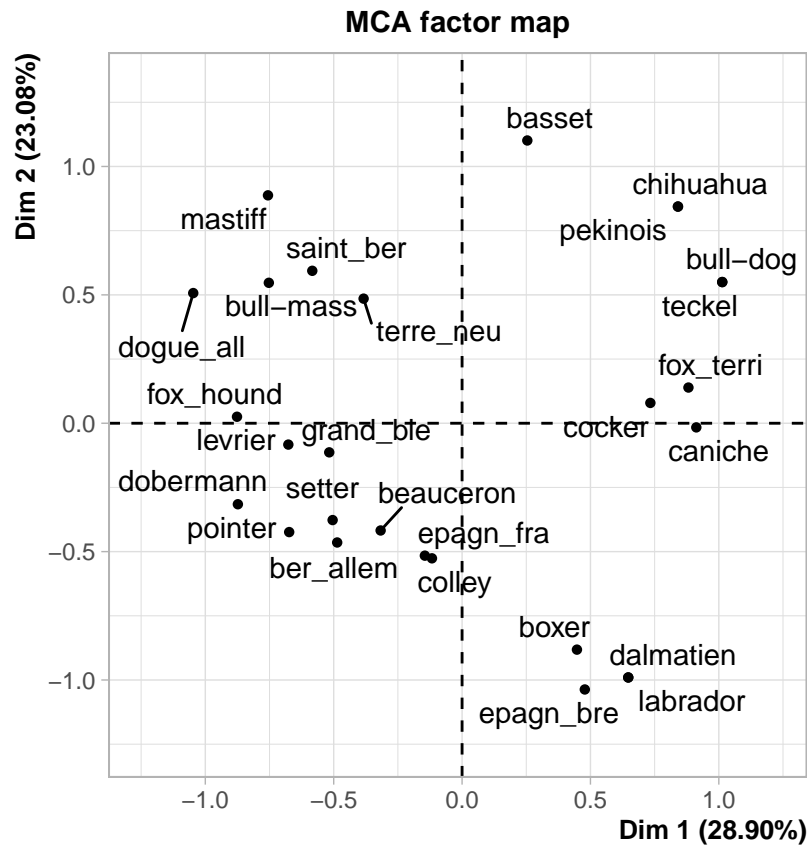
```
head(acmchiens$var$coord,4)
```

```
##          Dim 1          Dim 2          Dim 3          Dim 4          Dim 5
## T-   1.1849557   0.92389650 -0.61599962   0.1201492 -0.01996350
## T+   0.8510880 -1.23171972   1.01605178   0.3424564 -0.31004022
## T++ -0.8366753 -0.02057846 -0.05121744 -0.1702218   0.11266304
## P-   1.1689180   0.82434462 -0.35877044   0.1648838 -0.05122143
```

```
head(Y,4)
```

```
##          dim1          dim2          dim3
## T-   1.1849557 -0.92389650   0.61599962
## T+   0.8510880  1.23171972  -1.01605178
## T++ -0.8366753  0.02057846   0.05121744
## P-   1.1689180 -0.82434462   0.35877044
```

```
plot(acmchiens,choix="ind",invisible = c("var","quali.sup"))
```



```
plot(acmchiens,choix="ind",invisible="ind")
```

