Práctica M 28

```
In [17]: import pandas as pd
   import numpy as np
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
   from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
   from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
   from sklearn.pipeline import make_pipeline
   from numpy import linalg as LA
```

Out[18]:

	sepal.length	sepal.width	petal.length	petal.width	variety
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	Setosa
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	Setosa
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	Setosa
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	Setosa
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	Setosa

```
In [19]: df.set_index('variety', inplace = True)
    df.head()
```

Out[19]:

variety				
Setosa	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2
Setosa	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2
Setosa	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2
Setosa	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2
Setosa	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2

sepal.length sepal.width petal.length petal.width

```
In [20]: index = df.index
  renglones = len(index)
  renglones
```

Out[20]: 150

```
In [21]: # estandarizamos las variables
            df2 = StandardScaler().fit transform(df)
            df2
   Out[21]: array([[-9.00681170e-01, 1.01900435e+00, -1.34022653e+00,
                    -1.31544430e+00],
                   [-1.14301691e+00, -1.31979479e-01, -1.34022653e+00,
                    -1.31544430e+00],
                   [-1.38535265e+00, 3.28414053e-01, -1.39706395e+00,
                    -1.31544430e+00],
                   [-1.50652052e+00, 9.82172869e-02, -1.28338910e+00,
                    -1.31544430e+00],
                   [-1.02184904e+00, 1.24920112e+00, -1.34022653e+00,
                    -1.31544430e+00],
                   [-5.37177559e-01, 1.93979142e+00, -1.16971425e+00,
                   -1.05217993e+00],
[-1.50652052e+00, 7.88807586e-01, -1.34022653e+00,
                    -1.18381211e+00],
                   [-1.02184904e+00, 7.88807586e-01, -1.28338910e+00,
                    -1.31544430e+00],
                   [-1.74885626e+00, -3.62176246e-01, -1.34022653e+00,
                    -1.31544430e+00],
                   [-1.14301691e+00, 9.82172869e-02, -1.28338910e+00,
In [22]: # calculamos la matriz de correlacion para la matriz transformada
          A = (1/renglones) * np.dot(df.T, df2)
Out[22]: array([[ 0.82530129, -0.09703049, 0.71945952, 0.67504787],
                 [-0.0510736 , 0.43441097, -0.18611908, -0.15904912],
                 [ 1.53376714, -0.75379926, 1.75940407, 1.69406935],
                 [ 0.62138384, -0.27814317, 0.73148177, 0.75969263]])
In [24]: # entrenamos el modelo PCA con escalacdo de datos
          pca_pipe = make_pipeline(StandardScaler(), PCA())
          pca pipe.fit(df)
          modelo pca = pca pipe.named steps['pca']
          print('Eigenvalores')
          results = LA.eigvals(A)
          results
          Eigenvalores
Out[24]: array([3.19944857, 0.44280359, 0.11208376, 0.02447304])
```

```
In [25]: # porcentaje de varianza explicada por cada nuevo componente
          print('Porcentaje de varianza explicada por cada nuevo componente')
          print(modelo_pca.explained_variance_ratio_)
          Porcentaje de varianza explicada por cada nuevo componente
          [0.72962445 0.22850762 0.03668922 0.00517871]
In [27]: # calculo de eigenvectores
          print('Eigenvectores (por renglon)')
          pd.DataFrame(data = modelo_pca.components_,
                        columns = df.columns,
                        index = ['PC1','PC2','PC3','PC4'])
          Eigenvectores (por renglon)
Out[27]:
                sepal.length sepal.width petal.length petal.width
           PC1
                   0.521066
                             -0.269347
                                        0.580413
                                                   0.564857
                             0.923296
                                                   0.066942
           PC2
                   0.377418
                                        0.024492
           PC3
                  -0.719566
                             0.244382
                                        0.142126
                                                   0.634273
           PC4
                  -0.261286
                             0.123510
                                        0.801449
                                                 -0.523597
In [29]: # proyecciones de los componentes
          proyec = np.dot(modelo_pca.components_, df2.T)
          proyec = pd.DataFrame(proyec, index = ['PC1','PC2','PC3','PC4'])
          proyec = proyec.transpose().set_index(df.index)
          proyec
Out[29]:
                        PC1
                                 PC2
                                           PC3
                                                    PC4
            variety
            Setosa -2.264703 0.480027 -0.127706 -0.024168
            Setosa -2.080961 -0.674134 -0.234609 -0.103007
            Setosa -2.364229 -0.341908 0.044201 -0.028377
            Setosa -2.299384 -0.597395 0.091290 0.065956
             Setosa -2.389842 0.646835 0.015738 0.035923
                   1.870503 0.386966 0.256274 -0.389257
           Virginica
           Virginica 1.564580 -0.896687 -0.026371 -0.220192
```

```
In [36]: x = proyec.iloc[:,0]
y = proyec.iloc[:,1]
z = df.index

# convertimos x y y en un arreglo para poder graficar

x = x.to_numpy()
y = y.to_numpy()

# graficamos

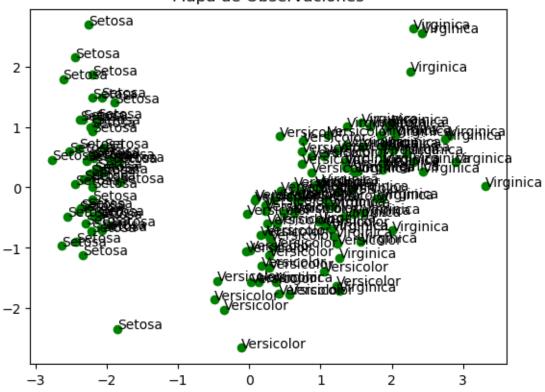
plt.figure(dpi = 100)
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.set_title('Mapa de Observaciones')
ax.scatter(x, y, c = 'green')

# agregamos etiquetas a cada punto

for i, txt in enumerate(z):
    ax.annotate(txt, (x[i], y[i]))
```

<Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>

Mapa de Observaciones



Out[43]:

	sepal.length	sepal.width	petal.length	petal.width
PC1	0.521066	-0.269347	0.580413	0.564857
PC2	0.377418	0.923296	0.024492	0.066942
PC3	-0.719566	0.244382	0.142126	0.634273
PC4	-0.261286	0.123510	0.801449	-0.523597

In [44]: # mostramos solo los 2 primeros renglones con todas las columnas
 componentes2 = componentes2.iloc[0:2, :]
 componentes2

Out[44]:

	sepal.length	sepal.width	petal.length	petal.width
PC1	0.521066	-0.269347	0.580413	0.564857
PC2	0.377418	0.923296	0.024492	0.066942

In [45]: componentes2 = componentes2.T
 componentes2

Out[45]:

	PC1	PC2
sepal.length	0.521066	0.377418
sepal.width	-0.269347	0.923296
petal.length	0.580413	0.024492
petal.width	0.564857	0.066942

```
In [46]: # graficamos componentes2

x = componentes2.iloc[:,0]
y = componentes2.iloc[:,1]
z = componentes2.index

# convertimos x y y en un arreglo para poder graficar

x = x.to_numpy()
y = y.to_numpy()

# graficamos

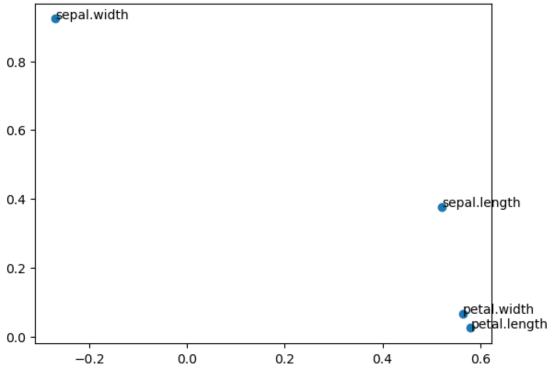
plt.figure(dpi = 100)
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.set_title('Mapa de Factores')
ax.scatter(x, y,)

# agregamos etiquetas a cada punto

for i, txt in enumerate(z):
    ax.annotate(txt, (x[i], y[i]))
```

<Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>

Mapa de Factores



```
-1.31544430e+00],
[-1.14301691e+00, -1.31979479e-01, -1.34022653e+00, -1.31544430e+00],
[-1.38535265e+00, 3.28414053e-01, -1.39706395e+00, -1.31544430e+00],
[-1.50652052e+00, 9.82172869e-02, -1.28338910e+00, -1.31544430e+00],
[-1.02184904e+00, 1.24920112e+00, -1.34022653e+00, -1.31544430e+00],
[-5.37177559e-01, 1.93979142e+00, -1.16971425e+00, -1.05217993e+00],
[-1.50652052e+00, 7.88807586e-01, -1.34022653e+00, -1.18381211e+00],
[-1.02184904e+00, 7.88807586e-01, -1.28338910e+00, -1.31544430e+00],
[-1.74885626e+00, -3.62176246e-01, -1.34022653e+00, -1.31544430e+00],
```