

## 12 Introduction to Principal Component Analysis

PCA is a multivariate technique for understanding variation and for summarizing measurement data. It is frequently used for variable reduction.

Given data on  $p$  measurement variables  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_p$ , PCA produces a new set of  $p$  uncorrelated variables (the principal components) that are unit-length linear combinations of the original variables. That is,

$$\begin{aligned} PRIN1 &= a_{11}X_1 + a_{12}X_2 + \dots + a_{1p}X_p \\ PRIN2 &= a_{21}X_1 + a_{22}X_2 + \dots + a_{2p}X_p \\ &\vdots \\ PRINp &= a_{p1}X_1 + a_{p2}X_2 + \dots + a_{pp}X_p \end{aligned}$$

where unit length means  $a_{j1}^2 + a_{j2}^2 + \dots + a_{jp}^2 = 1$  for all  $j = 1, \dots, p$ .

The first principal component has the largest variability among all such possible linear combinations. The second has the largest variability among all such linear combinations which are uncorrelated with  $PRIN1$ . The third principal component has the largest variability among all such linear combinations that are uncorrelated with  $PRIN1$  and  $PRIN2$  and so forth down to  $PRINp$ . Thus, the ordered principal components are uncorrelated variables with progressively less variation (from  $PRIN1$  to  $PRINp$ ).

### Example 1

Jolicouer and Moismann provided data on the height, length, and width of the shell for a sample of female painted turtles. Principal component analysis is used to identify the linear combinations of the measurements that account for the most of the variation in the size and shape of the shells.

```

> turtlesF = read.table("turtlesF.txt",header=T)
> turtlesF
  Length Width Height
1     98    81    38
2    103    84    38
3    103    86    42
4    105    86    40
5    109    88    44
6    123    92    50
7    123    95    46
8    133    99    51
9    133   102    51
10   133   102    51
11   134   100    48
12   136   102    49
13   137    98    51
14   138    99    51
15   141   105    53
16   147   108    57
17   149   107    55
18   153   107    56
19   155   115    63
20   155   117    60
21   158   115    62
22   159   118    63
23   162   124    61
24   177   132    67

> ss.pr1 = princomp(as.matrix(turtlesF), cor=T)
> names(ss.pr1)
[1] "sdev"      "loadings" "center"   "scale"    "n.obs"    "scores"
[7] "call"
> ss.pr1$loadings[,1:3]
      Comp.1      Comp.2      Comp.3
Length -0.5783865 -0.06171004  0.8134254
Width  -0.5769696 -0.67396612 -0.4613846
Height -0.5766932  0.73618037 -0.3542081

> ss.pr1$sdev^2/sum(ss.pr1$sdev^2)
      Comp.1      Comp.2      Comp.3
0.980439578 0.011547360 0.008013062

```

```
> ss.pr1$scores[,1:3]
```

	Comp.1	Comp.2	Comp.3
[1,]	3.0346502	-0.039113234	-0.091287510
[2,]	2.7606815	-0.211555370	-0.003634567
[3,]	2.3820993	0.051828467	-0.252844118
[4,]	2.4707979	-0.138333171	-0.085985178
[5,]	1.9809803	0.113182572	-0.178756523
[6,]	0.9788082	0.414184328	-0.041002066
[7,]	1.1325163	-0.111877875	0.028382794
[8,]	0.3137378	0.108878178	0.054018963
[9,]	0.1788134	-0.048728842	-0.053875852
[10,]	0.1788134	-0.048728842	-0.053875852
[11,]	0.4574286	-0.222965906	0.190123332
[12,]	0.2397031	-0.241857503	0.152092640
[13,]	0.2474771	0.149545757	0.246422107
[14,]	0.1746935	0.094043061	0.249566720
[15,]	-0.3228981	-0.045844456	0.062465908
[16,]	-0.9133083	0.147201568	0.011948728
[17,]	-0.7796349	0.009575602	0.214772607
[18,]	-0.9630285	0.089821304	0.326890894
[19,]	-1.8835515	0.308398444	-0.192848939
[20,]	-1.7570267	-0.073014290	-0.131819059
[21,]	-1.8948200	0.207383578	-0.031200366
[22,]	-2.1297114	0.138923331	-0.144305547
[23,]	-2.3386705	-0.369419370	-0.154126685
[24,]	-3.5485506	-0.281527330	-0.121122429

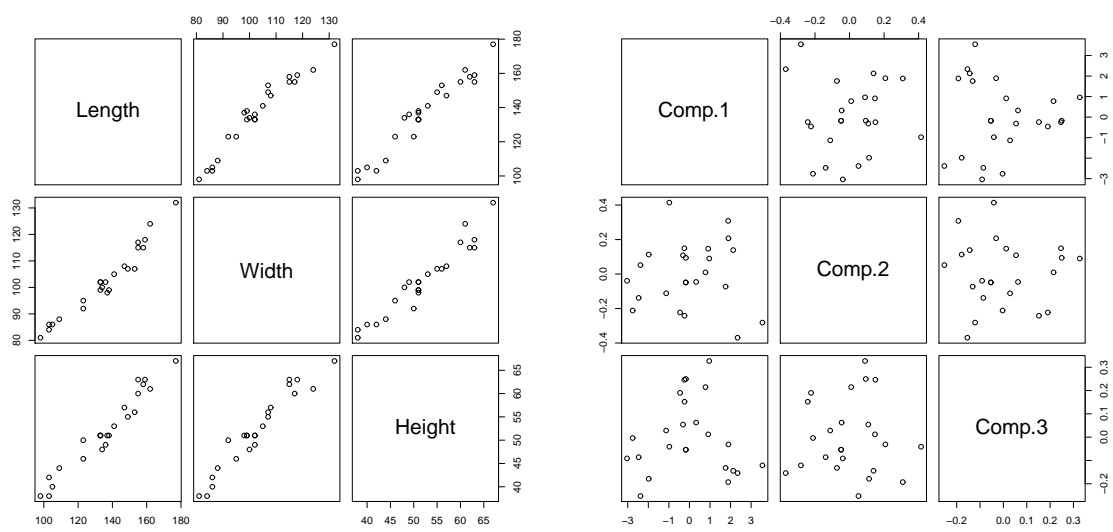


Figure 61: Turtle shell measurements data (left) and Principal Component Scores (right)

## Example 2

The data file `socsupport` in the `DAAG` package consists of support measures, demographic information, and the Beck depression index (BDI) on a sample of healthy individuals. The variables in the data set are:

- `gender`: male or female
- `age`: 18-20, 21-24, 25-30, 31-40, 40+
- `country`: Australia, other
- `marital`: married, single, other
- `livewith`: alone, friends, parents, partner, residences, other
- `employment`: full-time, part-time, govt assistance, parental support, other
- `firstyr`: first year, other
- `enrolment`: full-time, part-time, blank
- `emotional`: availability of emotional support (5 questions)
- `emotionalsat`: satisfaction associated with available emotional support (5 questions)
- `tangible`: availability of tangible support (4 questions)
- `tangiblesat` associated satisfaction with tangible support (4 questions)
- `affect`: availability of affectionate support sources (3 questions)
- `affectsat`: associated satisfaction (3 questions)
- `psi`: availability of positive social interaction (3 questions)
- `psisat`: associated satisfaction (3 questions)
- `esupport`: extent of emotional support sources (4 questions)
- `psupport`: extent of practical support sources (4 questions)
- `supsources` extent of social support sources (4 questions)
- `BDI`: Score on the Beck depression index (total over 21 questions)

One study goal was to examine how the support measures (variables 9 - 19) may impact BDI. Other goals including looking at the impact of the demographic information in variables 1 - 8. We will focus on the support measures for this analysis.

```

> library(DAAG)
> data(socsupport)
> not.na = complete.cases(socsupport)
> fullobs = socsupport[not.na,]
> fullobs[1:10,]

```

	gender	age	country	marital	livewith	employment	firsttyr
1	male	21-24	australia	other	partner	employed part-time	other
2	female	21-24	australia	single	partner	parental support	other
3	male	21-24	australia	single	residences	employed part-time	other
4	male	18-20	australia	single	parents	employed part-time	first year
5	female	21-24	australia	single	friends	employed part-time	other
6	female	21-24	australia	single	friends	govt assistance	other
7	female	25-30	australia	married	partner	employed part-time	other
8	female	25-30	australia	married	partner	employed part-time	other
10	male	40+	australia	other	alone	employed part-time	other
11	female	21-24	australia	single	parents	employed part-time	other

	enrolment	emotional	emotionalsat	tangible	tangiblesat	affect	affectsat	psi
1	full-time	22	23	17	18	15	15	12
2	full-time	21	20	12	10	10	6	9
3	full-time	21	18	16	16	15	15	13
4	full-time	19	19	20	17	11	11	13
5	full-time	16	19	11	15	6	10	11
6	full-time	20	17	16	15	12	14	12
7	full-time	20	23	20	20	14	15	15
8	part-time	20	20	16	16	12	12	12
10	full-time	13	18	6	14	6	12	6
11	full-time	20	18	13	13	13	14	11

	psisat	esupport	psupport	supsources	BDI
1	13	13	11	13	5
2	6	12	7	10	8
3	12	14	13	14	16
4	12	15	15	15	0
5	12	9	7	9	9
6	11	13	12	13	0
7	15	15	10	13	1
8	12	13	11	11	14
10	11	10	8	9	20
11	12	12	8	14	13

```

> # correlations between emotional support measures
> cor(fullob[,9:19])

```

	emotional	emotionalsat	tangible	tangiblesat	affect	affectsat
emotional	1.0000000	0.8404097	0.4184066	0.4466863	0.6327119	0.5598617
emotionalsat	0.8404097	1.0000000	0.3005215	0.4700119	0.5551086	0.5916673
tangible	0.4184066	0.3005215	1.0000000	0.8457784	0.5244751	0.3417302
tangiblesat	0.4466863	0.4700119	0.8457784	1.0000000	0.5570396	0.4887023
affect	0.6327119	0.5551086	0.5244751	0.5570396	1.0000000	0.8590008
affectsat	0.5598617	0.5916673	0.3417302	0.4887023	0.8590008	1.0000000
psi	0.6522592	0.6269751	0.4723045	0.5451902	0.6150706	0.5769021
psisat	0.5808499	0.6544473	0.2950583	0.4784861	0.4835865	0.6241824
esupport	0.5648627	0.4207017	0.4115311	0.3890842	0.4179985	0.3122408
psupport	0.4116978	0.3389021	0.5248865	0.5141296	0.3175150	0.2874456
supsources	0.4666297	0.3913016	0.3779575	0.3977396	0.3537538	0.3704146

	psi	psisat	esupport	psupport	supsources
emotional	0.6522592	0.5808499	0.5648627	0.4116978	0.4666297
emotionalsat	0.6269751	0.6544473	0.4207017	0.3389021	0.3913016
tangible	0.4723045	0.2950583	0.4115311	0.5248865	0.3779575
tangiblesat	0.5451902	0.4784861	0.3890842	0.5141296	0.3977396
affect	0.6150706	0.4835865	0.4179985	0.3175150	0.3537538
affectsat	0.5769021	0.6241824	0.3122408	0.2874456	0.3704146
psi	1.0000000	0.8503953	0.6547506	0.5815234	0.5960882
psisat	0.8503953	1.0000000	0.5669334	0.5115678	0.5453711
esupport	0.6547506	0.5669334	1.0000000	0.5853292	0.6465774
psupport	0.5815234	0.5115678	0.5853292	1.0000000	0.7548660
supsources	0.5960882	0.5453711	0.6465774	0.7548660	1.0000000

```
> fit = lm(BDI~emotional + emotionalsat + tangible + tangiblesat + affect + affectsat
+ + psi + psisat + esupport + psupport + supsources,data=fullobs)
> summary(fit)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = BDI ~ emotional + emotionalsat + tangible + tangiblesat +
    affect + affectsat + psi + psisat + esupport + psupport +
    supsources, data = fullobs)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-15.915	-5.678	-1.074	4.446	31.681

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	40.82174	7.22039	5.654	2.47e-07 ***
emotional	0.71521	0.58350	1.226	0.2240
emotionalsat	-0.56894	0.65352	-0.871	0.3867
tangible	-0.24146	0.55588	-0.434	0.6652
tangiblesat	0.08959	0.72561	0.123	0.9021
affect	-1.37376	0.87331	-1.573	0.1198
affectsat	1.12655	0.88484	1.273	0.2067
psi	-0.36446	0.96499	-0.378	0.7067
psisat	-1.82040	1.02679	-1.773	0.0801 .
esupport	0.23530	0.57631	0.408	0.6842
psupport	0.77274	0.48958	1.578	0.1185
supsources	-1.09534	0.66225	-1.654	0.1022

---

Signif. codes: 0 \*\*\* 0.001 \*\* 0.01 \* 0.05 . 0.1 1

Residual standard error: 8.66 on 78 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.3075, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2098

F-statistic: 3.148 on 11 and 78 DF, p-value: 0.001454



```
> ## Principal components regression
> ss.pr1 = princomp(fullobjs[,9:19], cor=TRUE)
> ss.pr1$loadings
```

Loadings:

	Comp.1	Comp.2	Comp.3	Comp.4	Comp.5	Comp.6	Comp.7	Comp.8	Comp.9
emotional	-0.321	-0.217	-0.153	0.508	0.299		0.208	0.147	-0.460
emotionalsat	-0.304	-0.319	-0.192	0.487		0.318	-0.164	-0.152	0.414
tangible	-0.262	0.209	0.615	0.184		-0.121		0.222	-0.334
tangiblesat	-0.294		0.530	0.122	-0.306		-0.385	-0.147	0.229
affect	-0.307	-0.354	0.222	-0.312	0.393	-0.126	0.224		0.299
affectsat	-0.294	-0.427		-0.500	0.106	0.148	-0.165	-0.233	-0.252
psi	-0.351		-0.168		-0.333	-0.299	0.388	0.455	0.348
psisat	-0.324		-0.297	-0.168	-0.592	-0.114			-0.416
esupport	-0.289	0.294	-0.237		0.336	-0.655	-0.263	-0.372	
psupport	-0.279	0.492		-0.114		0.408	0.524	-0.472	
supsources	-0.284	0.401	-0.230	-0.221	0.259	0.373	-0.440	0.501	
	Comp.10	Comp.11							
emotional	0.437								
emotionalsat	-0.448								
tangible	-0.540								
tangiblesat	0.540								
affect		-0.564							
affectsat	-0.106	0.536							
psi		0.396							
psisat		-0.469							
esupport									
psupport									
supsources									

```
> vars = (ss.pr1$sd^2)
> por.vars = vars/(sum(ss.pr1$sd^2))
> data.frame(variance = vars, portion = por.vars, cum.var = cumsum(por.vars))
```

	variance	portion	cum.var
Comp.1	6.23353658	0.566685144	0.5666851
Comp.2	1.35041288	0.122764808	0.6894500
Comp.3	1.16131376	0.105573978	0.7950239
Comp.4	0.62929371	0.057208519	0.8522324
Comp.5	0.51807128	0.047097389	0.8993298
Comp.6	0.44343136	0.040311942	0.9396418
Comp.7	0.22937251	0.020852046	0.9604938
Comp.8	0.19190191	0.017445628	0.9779395

```

Comp.9  0.11405360 0.010368509 0.9883080
Comp.10 0.07926632 0.007206030 0.9955140
Comp.11 0.04934609 0.004486008 1.0000000

```

```

> ss.pr1$loadings[,1] # all of the loadings of the first principal component
      emotional emotionalsat      tangible tangiblesat      affect      affectsat
-0.3213099   -0.3037267   -0.2615739   -0.2936168   -0.3070059   -0.2935072
      psi      psisat      esupport      psupport      supsources
-0.3510474   -0.3237180   -0.2887159   -0.2786228   -0.2836617

```

```

> ss.pr1$loadings[,2] # all of the loadings of the second principal component
      emotional emotionalsat      tangible tangiblesat      affect      affectsat
-0.21706010  -0.31946007   0.20861591   0.08448239  -0.35380957  -0.42660133
      psi      psisat      esupport      psupport      supsources
 0.01462971  -0.06040658   0.29403945   0.49214145   0.40059581

```

```

> plot(ss.pr1,main="PCA variances from socsupport study - full data")
> pairs(ss.pr1$scores[, 1:3],main="full data")

```

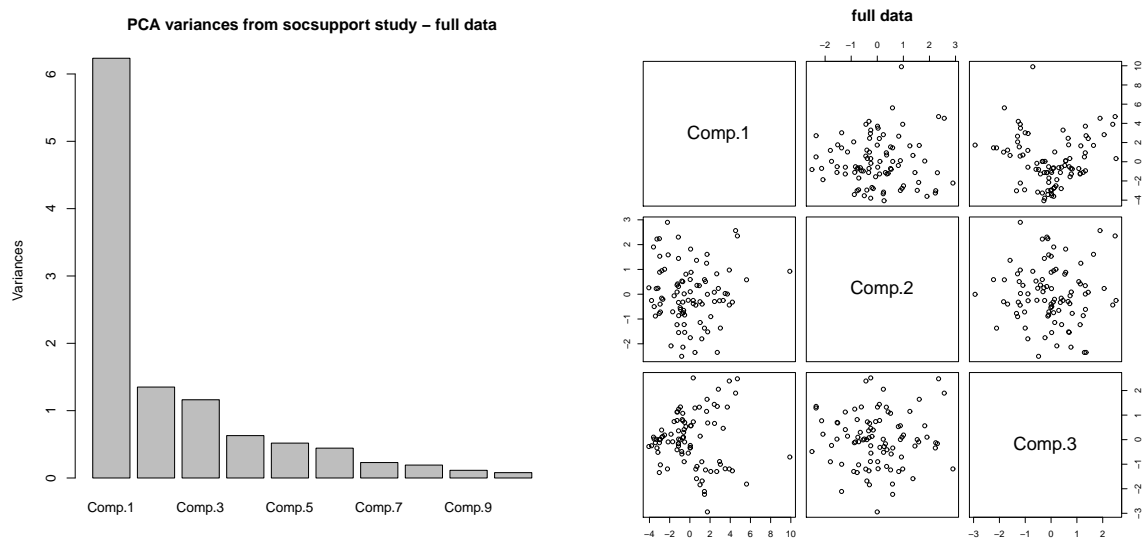


Figure 62: Scree plot for PCA of support measures (left); Plots of first three principal components (right) for support data.

```
> ss.lm = lm(BDI ~ ss.pr1$scores[, 1:6], data=fullobs)
> summary(ss.lm)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = BDI ~ ss.pr1$scores[, 1:6], data = fullobs)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-14.559	-5.287	-0.200	3.689	34.900

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	10.8556	0.9205	11.793	< 2e-16 ***
ss.pr1\$scores[, 1:6]Comp.1	1.7585	0.3687	4.770	7.8e-06 ***
ss.pr1\$scores[, 1:6]Comp.2	0.5262	0.7921	0.664	0.508
ss.pr1\$scores[, 1:6]Comp.3	0.6218	0.8542	0.728	0.469
ss.pr1\$scores[, 1:6]Comp.4	1.1348	1.1604	0.978	0.331
ss.pr1\$scores[, 1:6]Comp.5	1.9708	1.2789	1.541	0.127
ss.pr1\$scores[, 1:6]Comp.6	1.1676	1.3824	0.845	0.401

---

Signif. codes: 0 \*\*\* 0.001 \*\* 0.01 \* 0.05 . 0.1 1

Residual standard error: 8.733 on 83 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.2507, Adjusted R-squared: 0.1965

F-statistic: 4.627 on 6 and 83 DF, p-value: 0.0004208

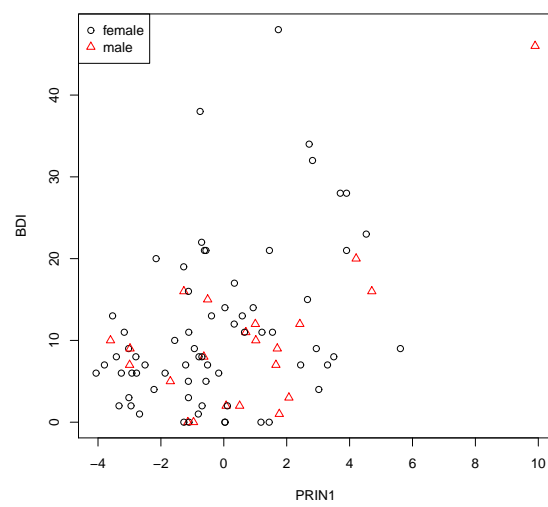


Figure 63: Plot of BDI vs. PRIN1 (bottom) for support data.