

Outline

1 Simulation

- Case 1: Dense Eigenvector
- Case 2: Sparse Eigenvector

Evaluation Criteria:

- 1 Proportion of Variance Explained by the first k factors/principal components.

$$\text{PVE} = \frac{\text{trace}(X_k^T X_k)}{\text{trace}(X^T X)}, \text{ where } X_k = X V_k (X_k^T V_k)^{-1} V_k^T$$

- 2 Percentage of Error Unexplained:

$$\text{PEU} = \frac{\|\Sigma - \hat{\Sigma}\|_F}{\|\Sigma\|_F}, \text{ where } \hat{\Sigma} = \frac{\widehat{V} \widehat{D} \widehat{U}^T \widehat{U} \widehat{D} \widehat{V}^T}{n}$$

Case 1: Dense Eigenvector

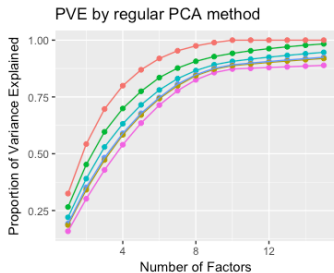
Simulation Settings:

- Number of variables, $p = 50$
- Eigenvalues:

$$(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_{10}, \lambda_{11}, \dots, \lambda_{50}) = (\underbrace{5, 4.5, \dots, 0.5}_{10}, \underbrace{0.1, 0.1, \dots, 0.1}_{40})$$

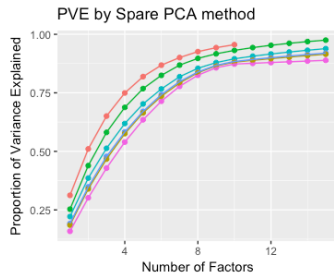
- Eigenvectors: 50 orthonormal vectors, elements in eigenvectors are non-zero.
- Sample Size, $n = 10, 20, 40, 80, 100$
- Number of repetitions, $np = 20$

Case 2: Sparse Eigenvector, PVE



SampleSize

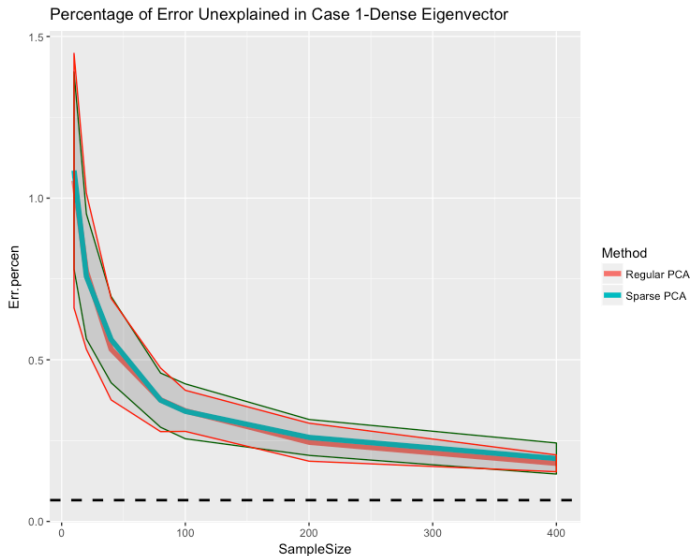
- n = 10
- n = 100
- n = 20
- n = 40
- n = 80
- True.Var.Prop



SampleSize

- n = 10
- n = 100
- n = 20
- n = 40
- n = 80
- True.Var.Prop

Case 1: Dense Eigenvector, PEU



Case 2: Sparse Eigenvector

Simulation Settings:

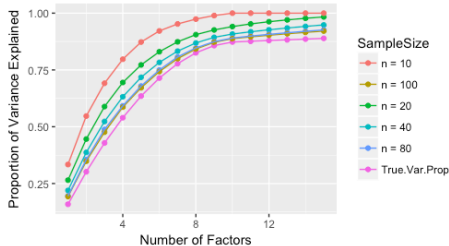
- Number of variables, $p = 50$
- Eigenvalues:

$$(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_{10}, \lambda_{11}, \dots, \lambda_{50}) = (\underbrace{5, 4.5, \dots, 0.5}_{10}, \underbrace{0.1, 0.1, \dots, 0.1}_{40})$$

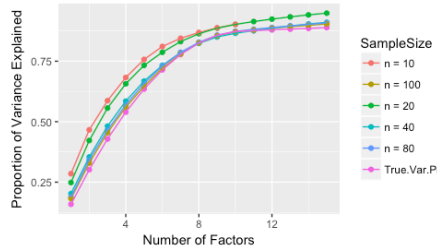
- Eigenvectors: 50 orthonormal vectors, on average, only 8.64 elements in each eigenvector are non-zero.
- Sample Size, $n = 10, 20, 40, 80, 100, 200, 400$
- Number of repetitions, $np = 20$

Case 2: Sparse Eigenvector, PVE

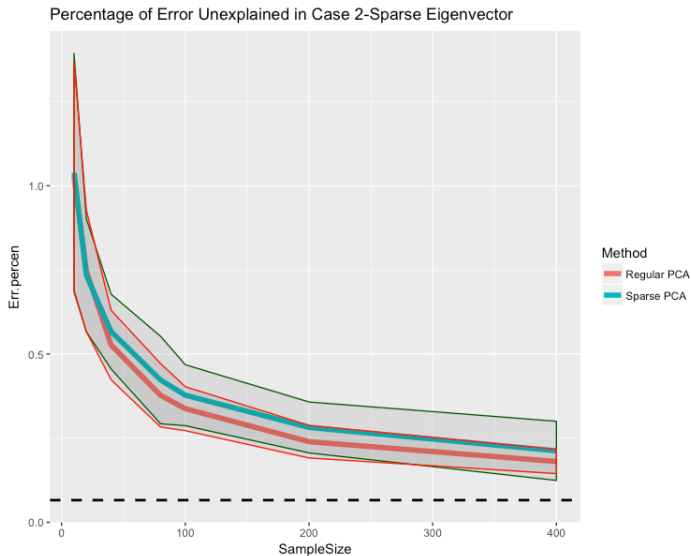
PVE by regular PCA method



PVE by Sparse PCA method



Case 2: Sparse Eigenvector, PEU



Thank you