

Analyse en Composantes Principales (ACP)

Analyse R

07 mars 2025

2 Données fictives

2.1 Création des données

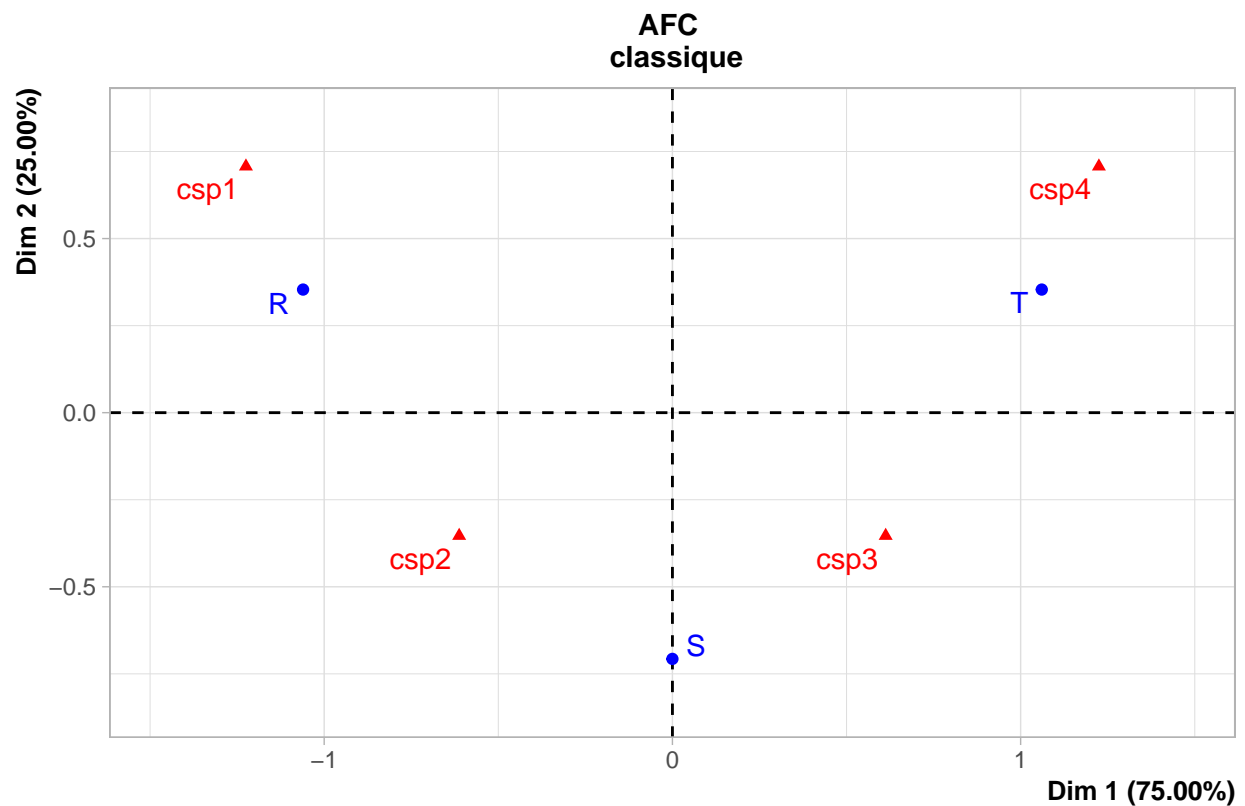
```
csp <- as.factor(c("csp3","csp1","csp2","csp2","csp3","csp4"))
sport <- as.factor(c("S","R","R","S","T","T"))
fic.tab <- table(sport,csp)
fic.conting <- data.frame(unclass(fic.tab))
# Paramètres graphiques #
x11()
par(mfrow=c(1,3))
```

2.2 AFC de la table de contingence

```
fic.afc <- CA(fic.conting,graph=FALSE)
fic.afc
```

```
## **Results of the Correspondence Analysis (CA)**
## The row variable has 3 categories; the column variable has 4 categories
## The chi square of independence between the two variables is equal to 6 (p-value = 0.4231901 ).
## *The results are available in the following objects:
##
##      name                description
## 1  "$eig"                "eigenvalues"
## 2  "$col"                "results for the columns"
## 3  "$col$coord"          "coord. for the columns"
## 4  "$col$cos2"            "cos2 for the columns"
## 5  "$col$contrib"         "contributions of the columns"
## 6  "$row"                "results for the rows"
## 7  "$row$coord"          "coord. for the rows"
## 8  "$row$cos2"            "cos2 for the rows"
## 9  "$row$contrib"         "contributions of the rows"
## 10 "$call"               "summary called parameters"
## 11 "$call$marge.col"     "weights of the columns"
## 12 "$call$marge.row"     "weights of the rows"
```

```
plot(fic.afc,title="AFC \n classique")
```



2.3 AFC du tableau disjonctif complet

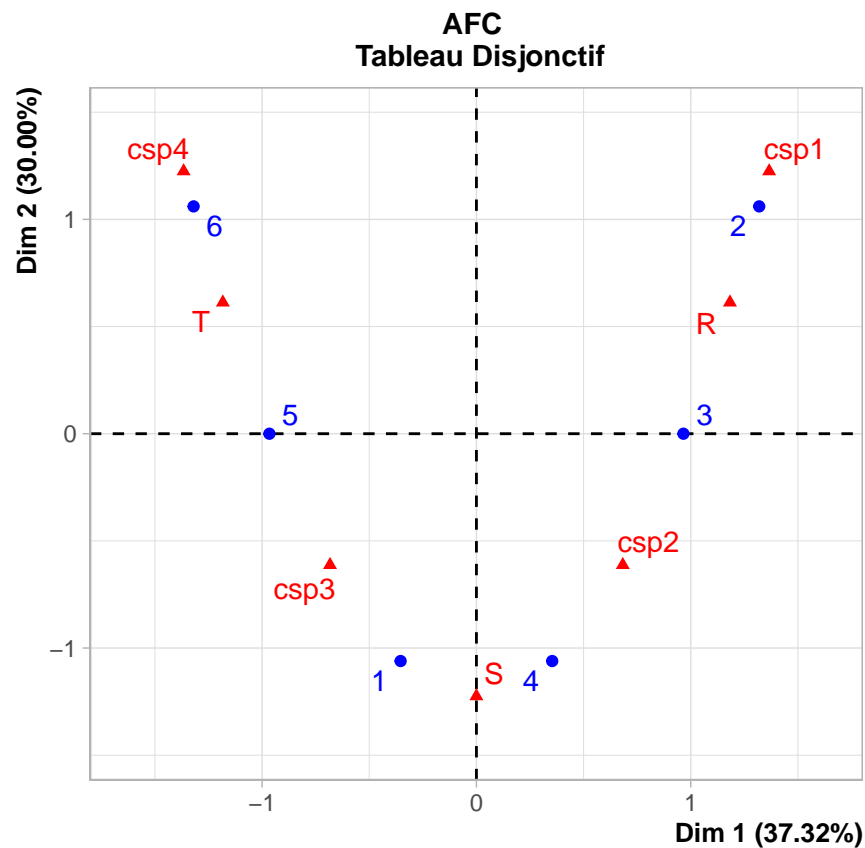
```
# Fonction construisant le tableau disjonctif complet #
disj.comp <- function(tab) {
  n <- dim(tab)[1]
  m <- dim(tab)[2]
  ci <- sapply(tab,max)
  c <- sum(ci)
  disj.tab <- matrix(0,nrow=n,ncol=c)
  id <- 0
  for (j in 1:m) {
    for (i in 1:n) {
      disj.tab[i,id + tab[i,j]] <- 1
    }
    id <- id + ci[j]
  }
  disj.tab
}

# AFC du tableau disjonctif #
fic.disj.comp <- disj.comp(as.data.frame(cbind(csp,sport)))
colnames(fic.disj.comp) <- c(levels(csp),levels(sport))
```

```
fic.disj.afc <- CA(fic.disj.comp,graph=FALSE)
fic.disj.afc
```

```
## **Results of the Correspondence Analysis (CA)**
## The row variable has 6 categories; the column variable has 7 categories
## The chi square of independence between the two variables is equal to 30 (p-value = 0.4656537 ).
## *The results are available in the following objects:
##
##   name                description
## 1  "$eig"              "eigenvalues"
## 2  "$col"              "results for the columns"
## 3  "$col$coord"        "coord. for the columns"
## 4  "$col$cos2"          "cos2 for the columns"
## 5  "$col$contrib"       "contributions of the columns"
## 6  "$row"              "results for the rows"
## 7  "$row$coord"         "coord. for the rows"
## 8  "$row$cos2"          "cos2 for the rows"
## 9  "$row$contrib"       "contributions of the rows"
## 10 "$call"             "summary called parameters"
## 11 "$call$marge.col"    "weights of the columns"
## 12 "$call$marge.row"    "weights of the rows"
```

```
plot(fic.disj.afc,title="AFC \n Tableau Disjonctif")
```

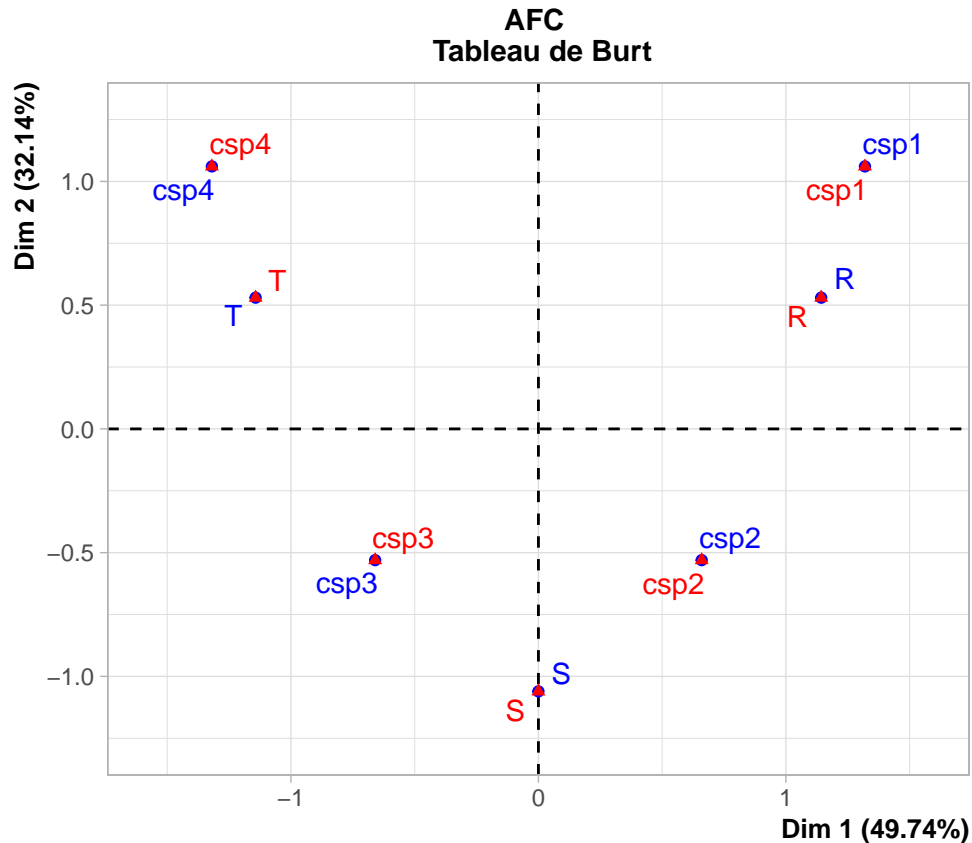


2.4 AFC du tableau de Burt

```
fic.burt <- t(fic.disj.comp) %*% fic.disj.comp
fic.burt.afc <- CA(fic.burt,graph=FALSE)
fic.burt.afc
```

```
## **Results of the Correspondence Analysis (CA)**
## The row variable has 7 categories; the column variable has 7 categories
## The chi square of independence between the two variables is equal to 42 (p-value = 0.2269628 ).
## *The results are available in the following objects:
##
##      name                description
## 1  "$eig"                "eigenvalues"
## 2  "$col"                "results for the columns"
## 3  "$col$coord"          "coord. for the columns"
## 4  "$col$cos2"            "cos2 for the columns"
## 5  "$col$contrib"         "contributions of the columns"
## 6  "$row"                "results for the rows"
## 7  "$row$coord"           "coord. for the rows"
## 8  "$row$cos2"            "cos2 for the rows"
## 9  "$row$contrib"         "contributions of the rows"
## 10 "$call"               "summary called parameters"
## 11 "$call$marge.col"      "weights of the columns"
## 12 "$call$marge.row"      "weights of the rows"
```

```
plot(fic.burt.afc,title="AFC \n Tableau de Burt")
```



2.4.1 Comparaison des résultats des différentes analyses factorielle des correspondances (AFC)

Nous allons comparer les résultats obtenus en termes de **valeurs propres** et de **graphique des représentations des individus et des modalités**.

2.4.2 AFC de la table de contingence

- **Chi carré** : 6 (p-value = 0.423)
- **Nombre de catégories** :
 - 3 modalités pour la variable “sport” (S, R, T)
 - 4 modalités pour la variable “csp” (csp1, csp2, csp3, csp4)
- **Valeurs propres (variance expliquée)** :
 - Dim 1 : **75.00%**
 - Dim 2 : **25.00%**
- **Interprétation graphique** :
 - La première dimension explique la majeure partie de l’inertie.
 - Répartition relativement équilibrée des modalités sur le graphique.

2.4.3 AFC du tableau disjonctif complet

- **Chi carré** : 30 (p-value = 0.466)
 - **Nombre de catégories** :
 - 6 modalités (issues des deux variables combinées)
 - 7 colonnes (variables binaires issues du codage disjonctif)
 - **Valeurs propres (variance expliquée)** :
 - Dim 1 : **37.32%**
 - Dim 2 : **30.00%**
 - **Interprétation graphique** :
 - La première dimension explique moins d'inertie que dans la table de contingence.
 - Répartition plus dispersée des modalités, ce qui est attendu car le tableau disjonctif augmente le nombre de dimensions.
-

2.4.4 AFC du tableau de Burt

- **Chi carré** : 42 (p-value = 0.227)
 - **Nombre de catégories** :
 - 7 lignes et 7 colonnes
 - **Valeurs propres (variance expliquée)** :
 - Dim 1 : **49.74%**
 - Dim 2 : **32.14%**
 - **Interprétation graphique** :
 - Inertie de la première dimension plus importante que pour le tableau disjonctif complet.
 - Structure plus dense des modalités, car le tableau de Burt est une matrice de produits scalaires entre les modalités.
-

2.4.5 Comparaison et conclusions

Méthode	Dim 1 (%)	Dim 2 (%)	Chi ²	p-value
Table de contingence	75.00	25.00	6	0.423
Tableau disjonctif	37.32	30.00	30	0.466
Tableau de Burt	49.74	32.14	42	0.227

Conclusion : - La table de contingence est idéale pour une interprétation simple des relations entre modalités. - Le tableau disjonctif complet offre plus de détails mais augmente la complexité de l'interprétation. - Le tableau de Burt donne une vue plus globale des relations entre toutes les modalités.

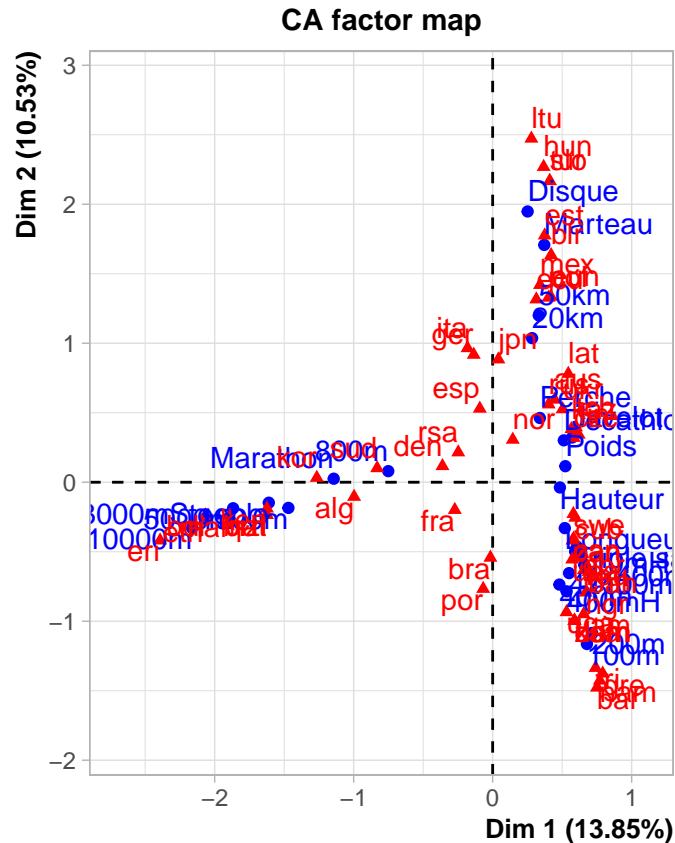
3. Données J.O

```
data(JO)
JO
```

##	alg	aus	bah	bar	bdi	blr	bra	brn	can	chn	cub	cze	den	dom	ecu	eri
## 10000m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
## 100m	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## 110mH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
## 1500m	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## 200m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## 20km	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
## 3000mSteeple	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## 400m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## 400mH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
## 4x100m	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
## 4x400m	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
## 5000m	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## 50km	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## 800m	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
## Decathlon	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
## Disque	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
## Hauteur	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
## Javelot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
## Longueur	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
## Marathon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## Marteau	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## Perche	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## Poids	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
## Triple saut	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
##	esp	est	eth	eun	fin	fra	gbr	ger	gre	hun	ita	jam	jpn	kaz	ken	kor
## 10000m	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
## 100m	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
## 110mH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## 1500m	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
## 200m	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
## 20km	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
## 3000mSteeple	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	0
## 400m	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
## 400mH	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
## 4x100m	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
## 4x400m	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
## 5000m	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
## 50km	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
## 800m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
## Decathlon	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
## Disque	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
## Hauteur	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## Javelot	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## Longueur	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
## Marathon	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	2
## Marteau	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0
## Perche	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
## Poids	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## Triple saut	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
##	ksa	lat	ltu	mar	mex	nam	ngr	nor	nzl	pan	pol	por	qat	rou	rsa	rus
## 10000m	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## 100m	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
## 110mH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## 1500m	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
## 200m	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## 20km	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
## 3000mSteeple	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## 400m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## 400mH	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
## 4x100m	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## 4x400m	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
## 5000m	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## 50km	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
## 800m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
## Decathlon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## Disque	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
## Hauteur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
## Javelot	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
## Longueur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
## Marathon	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
## Marteau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
## Perche	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
## Poids	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
## Triple saut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
##	slo	sud	swe	tch	tri	tur	uga	ukr	usa	zam						
## 10000m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
## 100m	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	0						
## 110mH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0						
## 1500m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
## 200m	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	8	0						
## 20km	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
## 3000mSteeple	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
## 400m	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11	0						
## 400mH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1						
## 4x100m	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0						
## 4x400m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0						
## 5000m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
## 50km	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
## 800m	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0						
## Decathlon	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0						
## Disque	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
## Hauteur	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0						
## Javelot	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0						
## Longueur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0						
## Marathon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0						
## Marteau	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0						
## Perche	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0						
## Poids	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0						
## Triple saut	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0						

```
J0.ca <- CA(J0)
```

JO.ca

```
## **Results of the Correspondence Analysis (CA)**
## The row variable has 24 categories; the column variable has 58 categories
## The chi square of independence between the two variables is equal to 2122.231 (p-value = 2.320981e-
## *The results are available in the following objects:
##
##      name                description
## 1  "$eig"                "eigenvalues"
## 2  "$col"                "results for the columns"
## 3  "$col$coord"         "coord. for the columns"
## 4  "$col$cos2"          "cos2 for the columns"
## 5  "$col$contrib"       "contributions of the columns"
## 6  "$row"                "results for the rows"
## 7  "$row$coord"         "coord. for the rows"
## 8  "$row$cos2"          "cos2 for the rows"
## 9  "$row$contrib"       "contributions of the rows"
## 10 "$call"               "summary called parameters"
## 11 "$call$marge.col"    "weights of the columns"
## 12 "$call$marge.row"    "weights of the rows"
```

```
round(J0.ca$eig,2)
```

```
##          eigenvalue percentage of variance cumulative percentage of variance
## dim 1          0.82              13.85              13.85
```

## dim 2	0.62	10.53	24.38
## dim 3	0.54	9.23	33.62
## dim 4	0.48	8.16	41.78
## dim 5	0.40	6.72	48.50
## dim 6	0.36	6.17	54.67
## dim 7	0.33	5.55	60.23
## dim 8	0.32	5.35	65.58
## dim 9	0.27	4.56	70.14
## dim 10	0.24	4.16	74.29
## dim 11	0.23	3.91	78.20
## dim 12	0.18	3.11	81.31
## dim 13	0.16	2.78	84.09
## dim 14	0.14	2.46	86.55
## dim 15	0.13	2.22	88.77
## dim 16	0.12	2.06	90.82
## dim 17	0.10	1.76	92.58
## dim 18	0.09	1.58	94.16
## dim 19	0.08	1.44	95.60
## dim 20	0.08	1.35	96.95
## dim 21	0.07	1.27	98.21
## dim 22	0.06	1.05	99.27
## dim 23	0.04	0.73	100.00

```
barplot(J0.ca$eig[,1],main="Valeurs propres",
        names.arg=paste("dim",1:nrow(J0.ca$eig)))
```

