

Business Analytics - ETC3250 2017 - Lab 8

Principal Component Analysis

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Assignment - Question

Download the file *digits.Rdata* from <https://github.com/bsouhaib/BA2017/blob/master/data/digits.rdata> which contains a matrix *threes* that has dimension 658×256 . Each row of the matrix corresponds to an image of a 3 that was written by a different person. Hence each row vector is of length 256, corresponding to a 16×16 pixels image that has been unraveled into a vector, and each pixel takes grayscale values between -1 and 1.

You can plot any of the images, i.e., any row of the matrix using the following code

```
plot.digit <- function(x,zlim=c(-1,1)) {  
  cols = gray.colors(100)[100:1]  
  image(matrix(x,nrow=16)[,16:1],col=cols,  
         zlim=zlim,axes=FALSE)  
}  
  
# Example  
plot.digit(threes[1,])
```

1. Compute the principal component directions and principal component scores of the data using (i) the *prcomp* package, (ii) SVD and (iii) eigenvalue decomposition.
2. Plot the first two principal component scores (the x-axis being the first score and the y-axis being the second score). Note that each point in this plot corresponds to an image of a 3.
3. For each of the first two principal component scores, compute the following percentiles: 5%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 95%. Draw these values as vertical and horizontal lines on top of your plot (i.e., vertical for the percentiles of the first principal component score, and horizontal for those of the second.)

(Hint: use *quantile* for the percentiles, and *abline* to draw the lines.)

4. Plot the images that are closest to each of the vertices of the grid on your plot, i.e. 25 images in total. To do so, identify a point (i.e., an image of a 3) close to each of the vertices of the grid on your plot. This can be done by using the *identify* function with $n = 25$, which allows you to click on the plot 25 times (since there are 25 vertices). Each time you click, it will print the index of the point that is closest to your click's location. Make sure you click left-to-right, and top-to-bottom, and record the indices in that order.

(Note: The *identify* function returns a vector of indices in sorted order. This isn't what you want—you want them in the order that you clicked, so you may have to build this vector manually using the output from the *identify* function)

For example, if you saved the vector of indices that you built previously as *inds*, and you built them by clicking left-to-right and top-to-bottom as instructed, you can plot the images with:

```
par(mfrow=c(5,5)) # allow for 5 x 5 plots
par(mar=c(0.2,0.2,0.2,0.2)) # set small margins
for (i in inds) {
  plot.digit(threes[i,])
}
```

5. Looking at these digits, what can be said about the nature of the first two principal component scores? (The first principal component score is increasing as you move from left-to-right in any of the rows. The second principal component score is decreasing as you move from top-to-bottom in any of the columns.) In other words, I'm asking you to explain what changes with respect to changes in each of the component scores.
6. Plot the proportion of variance explained by the first k principal component directions, as a function of $k = 1, \dots, 256$. How many principal component directions would we need to explain 50% of the variance? How many to explain 90% of the variance?

TURN IN

- Your .Rmd file (which should knit without errors and without assuming any packages have been pre-loaded)
- Your Word (or pdf) file that results from knitting the Rmd.
- DUE: 17 September 11:55pm (late submissions not allowed), loaded into moodle