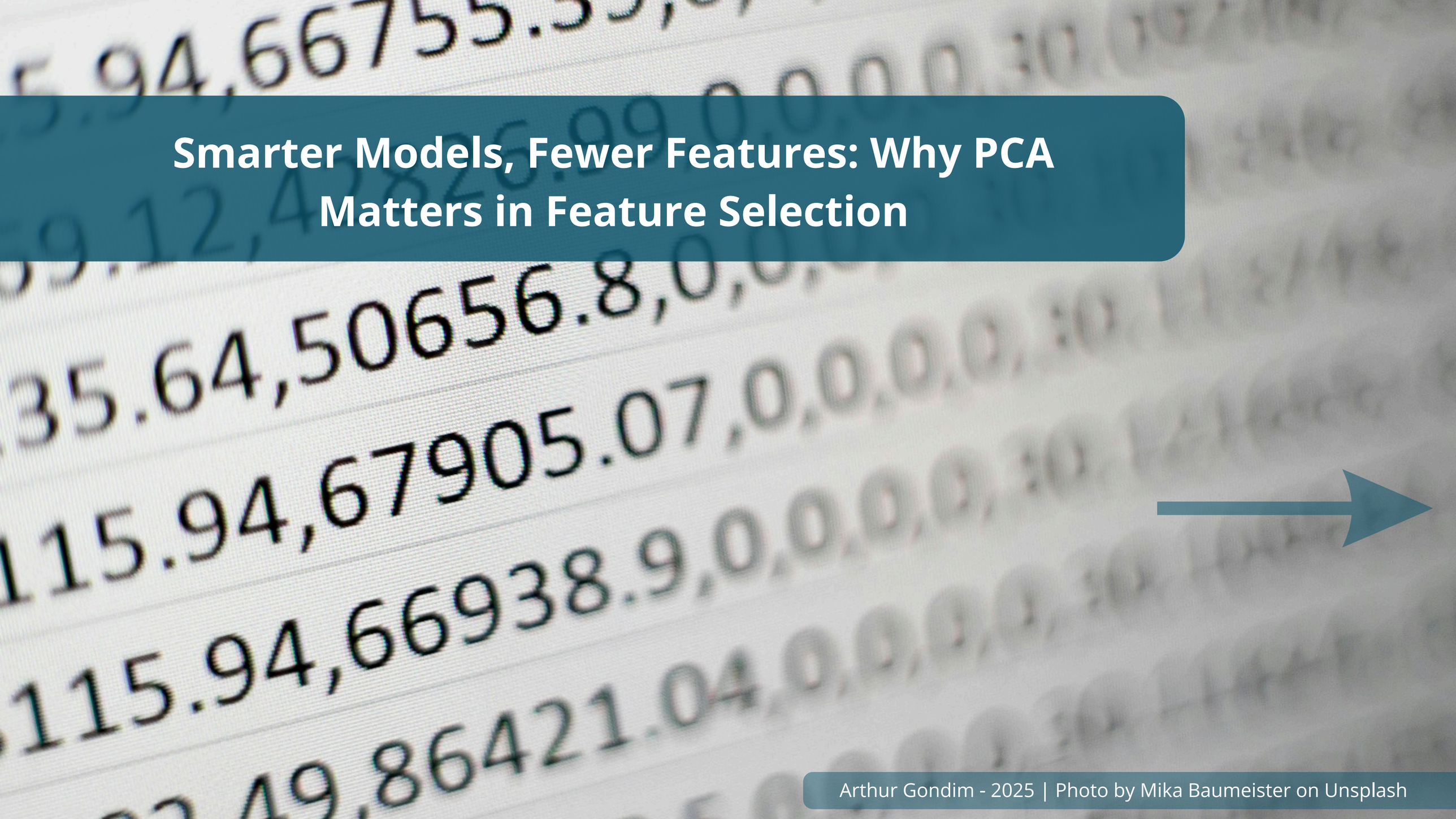
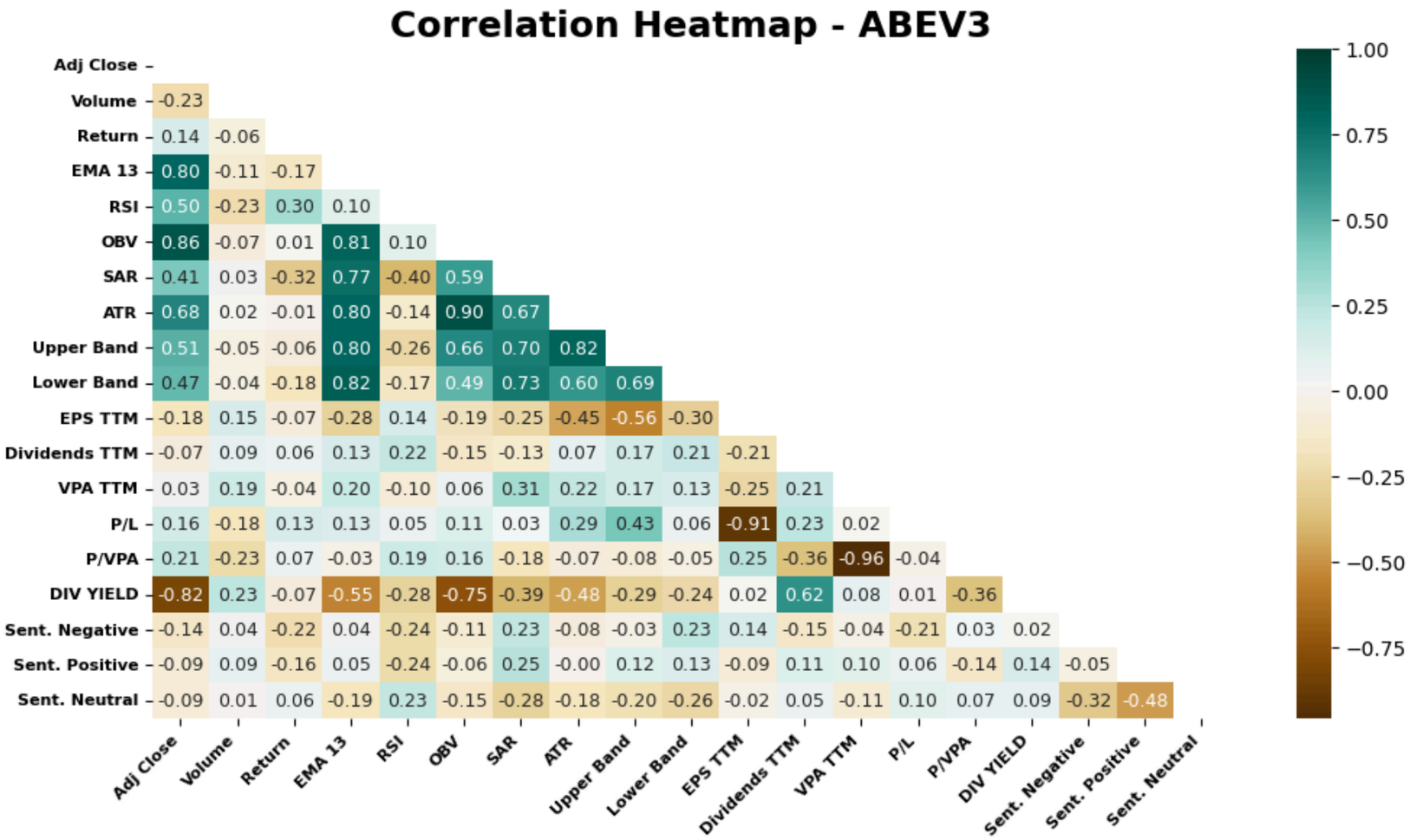
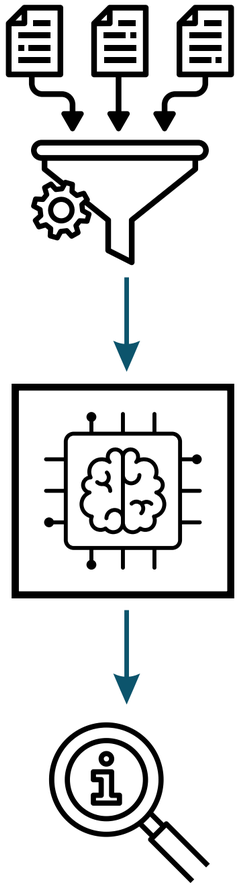
Smarter Models, Fewer Features: Why PCA Matters in Feature Selection



Dataset: ABEV3 - Brazilian Market



Example 1: Raw Data Classifier



‘Raw’ data as input:

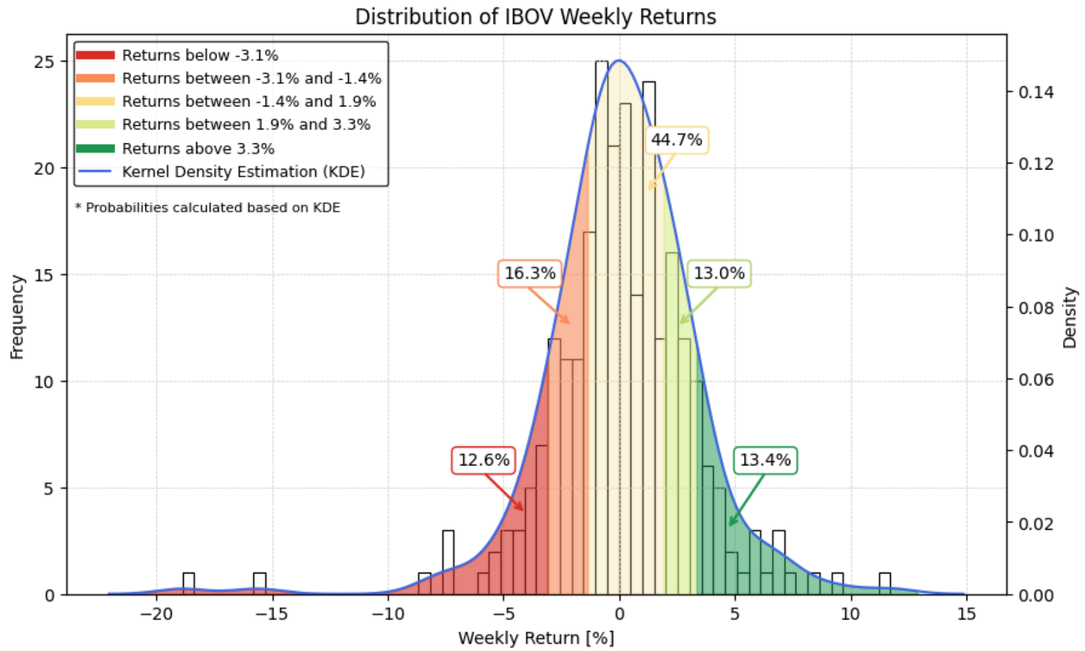
- Total of 19 features.
- Dataset combines technical, fundamental, and sentiment analysis data from the ABEV3 stock.

Random Forest algorithm:

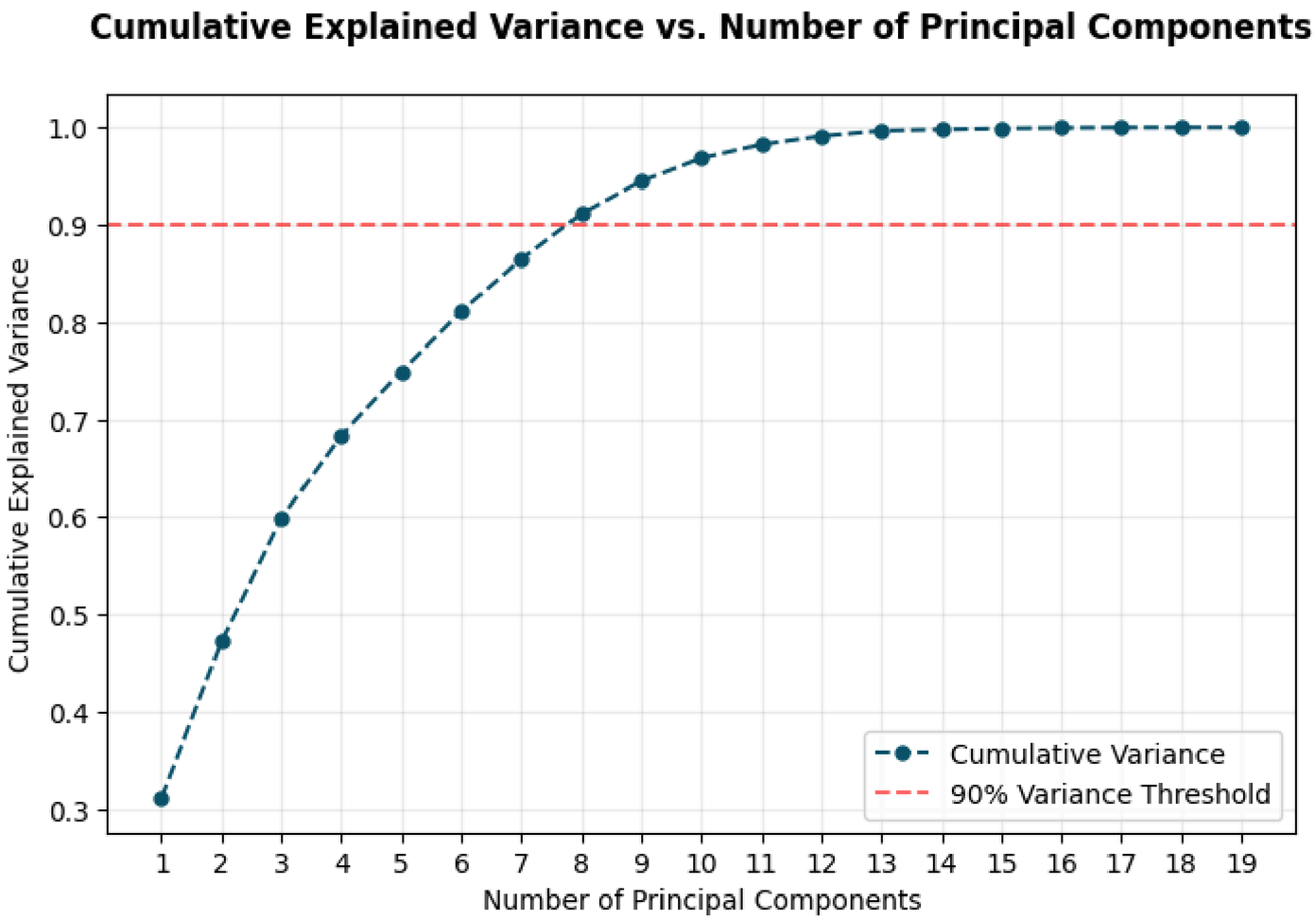
- Since the dataset is small, parameters are set to **stress-test**, simulating computational intensity.

Output

- (Encoded) categorical variable representing the next week's return based on histogram-defined regions.

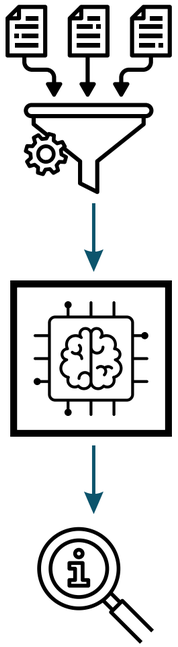


Principal Component Analysis (PCA)



- The **cumulative explained variance** is the **sum** of the variance proportions explained by each principal component (PC).
- It indicates how much information is retained in **lower-dimensional space**.
- Helps decide the **optimal number** of principal components to retain.

Example 2: Principal Components Classifier



8 Principal Components as input:

- ~90% of the variance.

Random Forest algorithm

- Same parameters as before.

Overall Results		
	RAW inputs	**PCA**
Training time	6.38 s	4.42 s
Overall Accuracy	23.8 %	33.3 %