Project 6



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Carry out a principal component analysis separately for the two species in the beetle data of Table 5.5. Compare the results for the two groups. Use S. [BEETLE DATA]

DATA IMPORTS

Hide

beet <- read.csv("C:\\Users\\Taterthot\\Desktop\\da 410\\a7\\beetles.csv", fileEncoding = 'UTF-8
-BOM')</pre>

Warning message:

R graphics engine version 14 is not supported by this version of RStudio. The Plots tab will be disabled until a newer version of RStudio is installed.

Hide

beet

Experiment.Number <int></int>	y1 <int></int>	y2 <int></int>	y3 <int></int>		Species <chr></chr>
1	189	245	137	163	Haltica oleracea
2	192	260	132	217	Haltica oleracea
3	217	276	141	192	Haltica oleracea
4	221	299	142	213	Haltica oleracea
5	171	239	128	158	Haltica oleracea
6	192	262	147	173	Haltica oleracea
7	213	278	136	201	Haltica oleracea
8	192	255	128	185	Haltica oleracea
9	170	244	128	192	Haltica oleracea
10	201	276	146	186	Haltica oleracea
1-10 of 39 rows					Previous 1 2 3 4 Next

BEETLES CLEAN DATA

Hide

```
beet.o <- subset(beet, Species == "Haltica oleracea")
beet.c <- subset(beet, Species == "Haltica carduorum")
head(beet.o)</pre>
```

	Experiment.Number	y1	y2	у3	у4	Species
	<int></int>	<int></int>	<int></int>	<int></int>	<int></int>	<chr></chr>
1	1	189	245	137	163	Haltica oleracea
2	2	192	260	132	217	Haltica oleracea
3	3	217	276	141	192	Haltica oleracea
4	4	221	299	142	213	Haltica oleracea
5	5	171	239	128	158	Haltica oleracea
6	6	192	262	147	173	Haltica oleracea
6 rows						

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head(beet.c)

	Experiment.Number <int></int>	y1 <int></int>	y2 <int></int>	y3 <int></int>		Species <chr></chr>
20	1	181	305	184	209	Haltica carduorum
21	2	158	237	133	188	Haltica carduorum
22	3	184	300	166	231	Haltica carduorum
23	4	171	273	162	213	Haltica carduorum
24	5	181	297	163	224	Haltica carduorum
25	6	181	308	160	223	Haltica carduorum
6 rows						

S MATRICES

Hide

```
s1 <- var(beet.o[2:5])
s2 <- var(beet.c[2:5])
s1</pre>
```

```
у1
                    y2
                            у3
 y1 187.59649 176.86257 48.37135 113.58187
 y2 176.86257 345.38596 75.97953 118.78070
 v3 48.37135 75.97953 66.35673 16.24269
 v4 113.58187 118.78070 16.24269 239.94152
                                                                                           Hide
 s2
          у1
                    y2
                              у3
                                       y4
 y1 101.83947 128.06316 36.98947 32.59211
 y2 128.06316 389.01053 165.35789 94.36842
 y3 36.98947 165.35789 167.53684 66.52632
 v4 32.59211 94.36842 66.52632 177.88158
EIGEN VECTORS FOR BOTH GROUPS
                                                                                           Hide
 e1 <- eigen(s1)
 e2 <- eigen(s2)
 e1
 eigen() decomposition
 $values
 [1] 561.30574 168.98584 65.27709 43.71203
 $vectors
           [,1]
                        [,2]
                                  [,3]
                                             [,4]
 [1,] -0.4997445 0.009204574 0.8230272 0.2698089
 [2,] -0.7187015 -0.484408702 -0.4778690 0.1430301
 [3,] -0.1739702 -0.220296505  0.2042647 -0.9378058
 [4,] -0.4510631  0.846600812 -0.2292234 -0.1651236
                                                                                           Hide
 e2
 eigen() decomposition
 $values
 [1] 555.69314 145.44632 93.46372 41.66524
 $vectors
           [,1]
                      [,2]
                                [,3]
                                            [,4]
 [1,] -0.2836552 -0.2007357 0.5315166 -0.77248627
 [2,] -0.8068689 -0.3389760 0.1218433 0.46820095
 [3,] -0.4222422   0.1359900   -0.7897513   -0.42368751
 [4,] -0.3003563 0.9090144 0.2809577 0.06739234
```

VARIANCE EXPLAINED BY COMPONENT

E1

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```
var <- rep(NA, 4)
for (i in 1:4) {
  var[i] <- e1$values[i] / (e1$values[1] + e1$values[2] + e1$values[3] + e1$values[4])
}
var</pre>
```

```
[1] 0.66879382 0.20134603 0.07777743 0.05208273
```

Variance of the Haltica Oleracea beetles is show as the first component explaining around 66-67% of the variation with our second component explaining around 20%. The rest of the components and variation percentages are shown above.

E2

Hide

```
var2 <- rep(NA, 4)
for (i in 1:4) {
  var2[i] <-
     e2$values[i] / (e2$values[1] + e2$values[2] + e2$values[3] + e2$values[4])
}
var2</pre>
```

```
[1] 0.6644914 0.1739230 0.1117628 0.0498228
```

Variance of the Haltica Carduorum beetles is show as the first component explaining around 66% of the variation with our second component explaining around 17%. The rest of the components and variation percentages are shown above.

PCA ANALYSIS

oleracea

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carduorum

Of the two PCAs we ran on the two different species of beetles, the oleracea variant can account for more of the variation within the first two of the components than the other species. With the combination of our first two components we can say that for oleracea that it explains around 87% of the data versus our other one having around 3% less.

DECIDING WHICH PRINCIPLE COMPONENTS TO KEEP

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e1\$values > mean(e1\$values)

[1] TRUE FALSE FALSE

Hide

e2\$values > mean(e2\$values)

[1] TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE

Based on the mean values we can compare these values presented to tell us which one to keep based on this basic boolean logic of keeping it above the mean for the variance.

Due to the results and putting it into the boolean, we can only keep the first principle component of each species.