

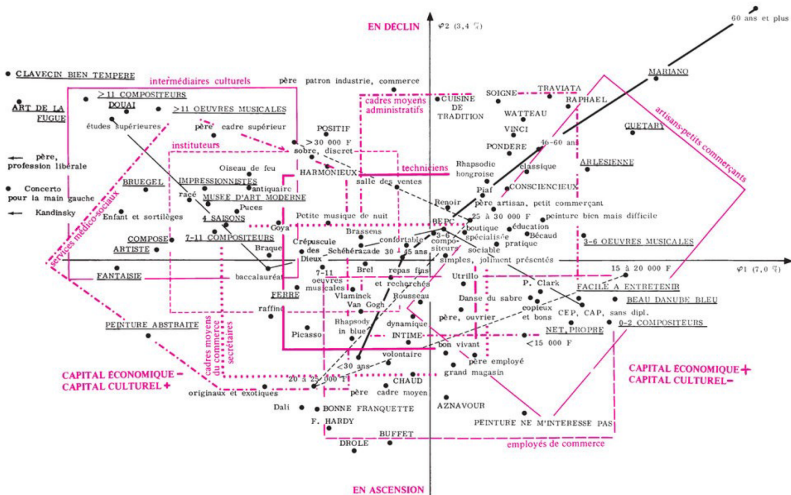
# Introduction to data science & artificial intelligence (IF7100)

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#271 Multivariate Analysis: Projections

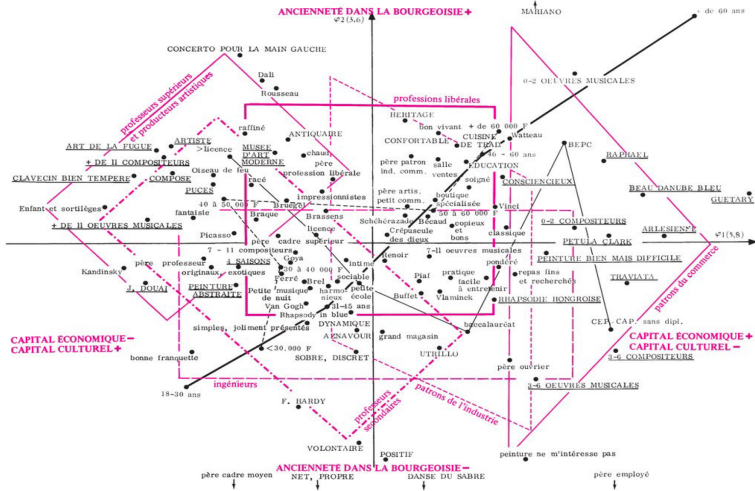
été 2020

## Projections



in *La Distinction* (critique sociale du jugement), Pierre Bourdieu

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# (Orthogonal) Projection

Let  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d$  and  $\vec{\mathbf{u}} \in \mathbb{R}^d$  with  $\|\vec{\mathbf{u}}\| = 1$ .

Projection on  $\vec{\mathbf{u}}$  of  $\vec{\mathbf{u}}$  is  $\langle \vec{\mathbf{u}}, \mathbf{x} \rangle \vec{\mathbf{u}}$

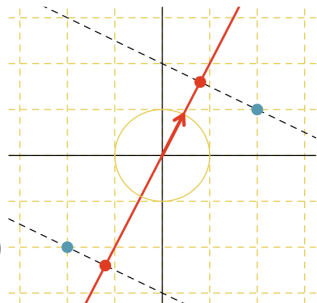
If we map our data on one dimension ( $\vec{\mathbf{u}}$ )  
point  $\mathbf{x}$  is now  $\mathbf{x}' = \mathbf{u}^\top \mathbf{x} = \langle \vec{\mathbf{u}}, \mathbf{x} \rangle$

Variance of  $\mathbf{x}'$ 's is  $\mathbf{u}^\top \text{Var}(\mathbf{X}) \mathbf{u}$

In which direction  $\vec{\mathbf{u}}$  is the variance maximal ?

Maximal when  $\vec{\mathbf{u}}$  is the eigenvector of  $\text{Var}(\mathbf{X})$   
associated with the largest eigenvalue.

Called principal component



## (Orthogonal) Projection

If we want to map data  $\mathbf{X}$  from dimension  $d$  to (just) dimension  $k$ , to capture as much variance as possible,

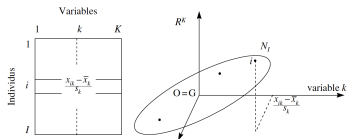
$$\mathbf{x} \mapsto (\mathbf{u}_1^\top \mathbf{x}, \dots, \mathbf{u}_k^\top \mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{u}_1^\top - \\ -\mathbf{u}_2^\top - \\ \vdots \\ -\mathbf{u}_k^\top - \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} | \\ \mathbf{x} \\ | \end{pmatrix}$$

$\vec{\mathbf{u}}_1, \dots, \vec{\mathbf{u}}_k$  are eigenvalues,  $\lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_k$  of  $\text{Var}(\mathbf{X}) = \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}$

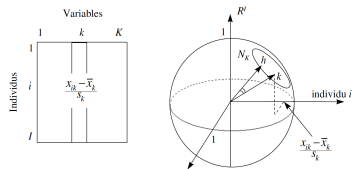
# Principal Component Analysis

$n$  individuals,  $k$  variables

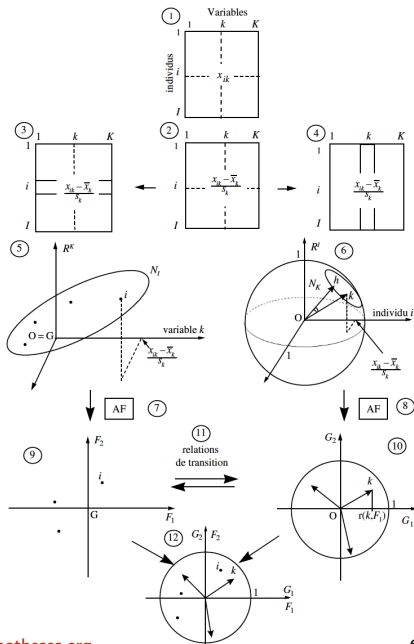
$$\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n \in \mathbb{R}^k$$



$$\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$$



source: **Analyses factorielles simples et multiples**



# Decathlon

```
1 > library(FactoMineR)
2 > data(decathlon)
3 > head(decathlon[,1:10])
```

		100m	Long.jump	Shot.put	H.jump	400m	110m.hd
5	SEBRLE	11.04	7.58	14.83	2.07	49.81	14.69
6	CLAY	10.76	7.40	14.26	1.86	49.37	14.05
7	KARPOV	11.02	7.30	14.77	2.04	48.37	14.09
8	BERNARD	11.02	7.23	14.25	1.92	48.93	14.99
9	YURKOV	11.34	7.09	15.19	2.10	50.42	15.31
10	WARNERS	11.11	7.60	14.31	1.98	48.68	14.23

# Decathlon

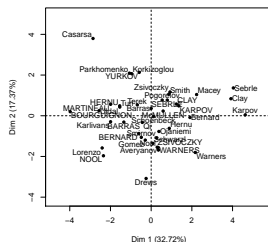
In matrix  $\mathbf{X}$ ,

- ▶ rows are individuals
- ▶ columns are variables

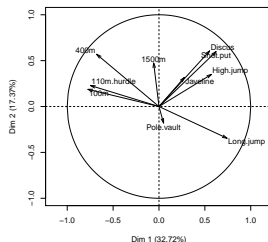
Consider projections of individuals (points in  $\mathbb{R}^{10}$ ) and variables (points in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ ) on the first two (princiapl) components.

```
1 > pca <- PCA(decathlon[,1:10])
2 > plot(pca,choix="ind")
3 > plot(pca,choix="var")
```

Individuals factor map (PCA)



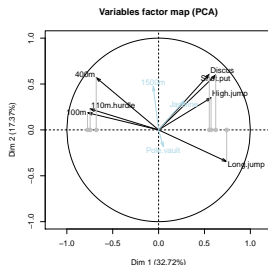
Variables factor map (PCA)





# Decathlon

```
1 > dimdesc(pca)
2 $Dim.1
3 $Dim.1$quanti
4
5 correlation      p.value
6 Long.jump      0.7418997 2.849886e-08
7 Shot.put       0.6225026 1.388321e-05
8 High.jump      0.5719453 9.362285e-05
9 Discus         0.5524665 1.802220e-04
10 400m          -0.6796099 1.028175e-06
11 110m.hurdle   -0.7462453 2.136962e-08
12 100m         -0.7747198 2.778467e-09
```

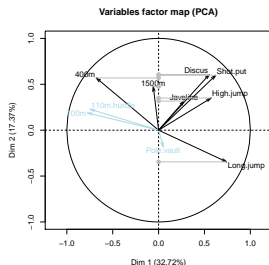


Because variables were normalized, projections of variables always belong to unit disk.

# Decathlon

```
1 > dimdesc(pca)
2 $Dim.2
3 $Dim.2$quanti
```

	correlation	p.value
Discus	0.6063134	2.650745e-05
Shot.put	0.5983033	3.603567e-05
400m	0.5694378	1.020941e-04
1500m	0.4742238	1.734405e-03
High.jump	0.3502936	2.475025e-02
Javeline	0.3169891	4.344974e-02
Long.jump	-0.3454213	2.696969e-02



# Decathlon

```
1 > pca$eig
2           eigenvalue    percentage cumulative percentage
3           of variance    of variance
4 comp 1           3.272         32.719         32.719
5 comp 2           1.737         17.371         50.090
6 comp 3           1.405         14.049         64.140
7 comp 4           1.057         10.569         74.708
8 comp 5           0.685          6.848         81.556
```

