

# Travels in 3D space

## Data ellipsoids, biplots, and rgl movies

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# Prelude

- Multivariate data often needs  $> 2D$ 
  - Usually reduced to multiple 2D views (scatplot matrix)
- Static 3D visualization often
  - Badly rendered
  - Lacks control of perspective
  - Lacks direct manipulation of viewpoint
- Dynamic 3D visualization
  - ggobi / rggobi – powerful dynamic graphics, but crummy rendering
  - rgl – beautiful rendering, good interactive control of perspective, viewpoint, etc., weak 3D “tours”
- Goal: Explore 3D vis & animation with rgl

# PCA animation: 2D + time

## PCA:

- PC1 is the direction along which points have max. variance
- Equivalently, the perp. deviations from the line have min. residual SS

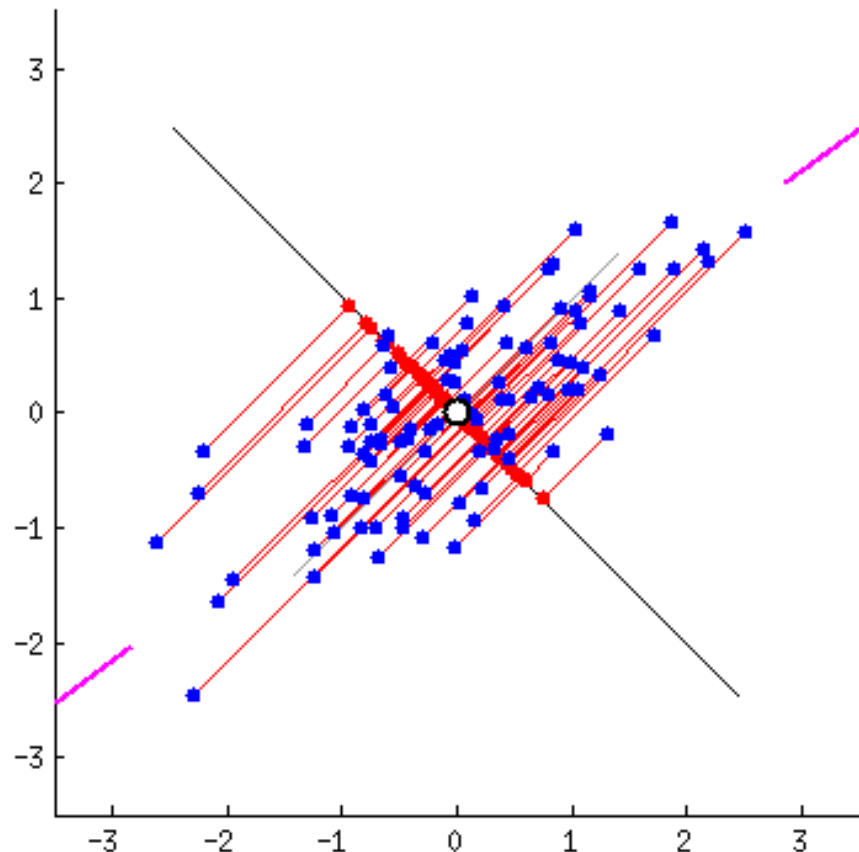
## PCA by springs

- Imagine each pt connected to a possible PC1 line by springs
- Force  $\sim \text{deviation}^2$

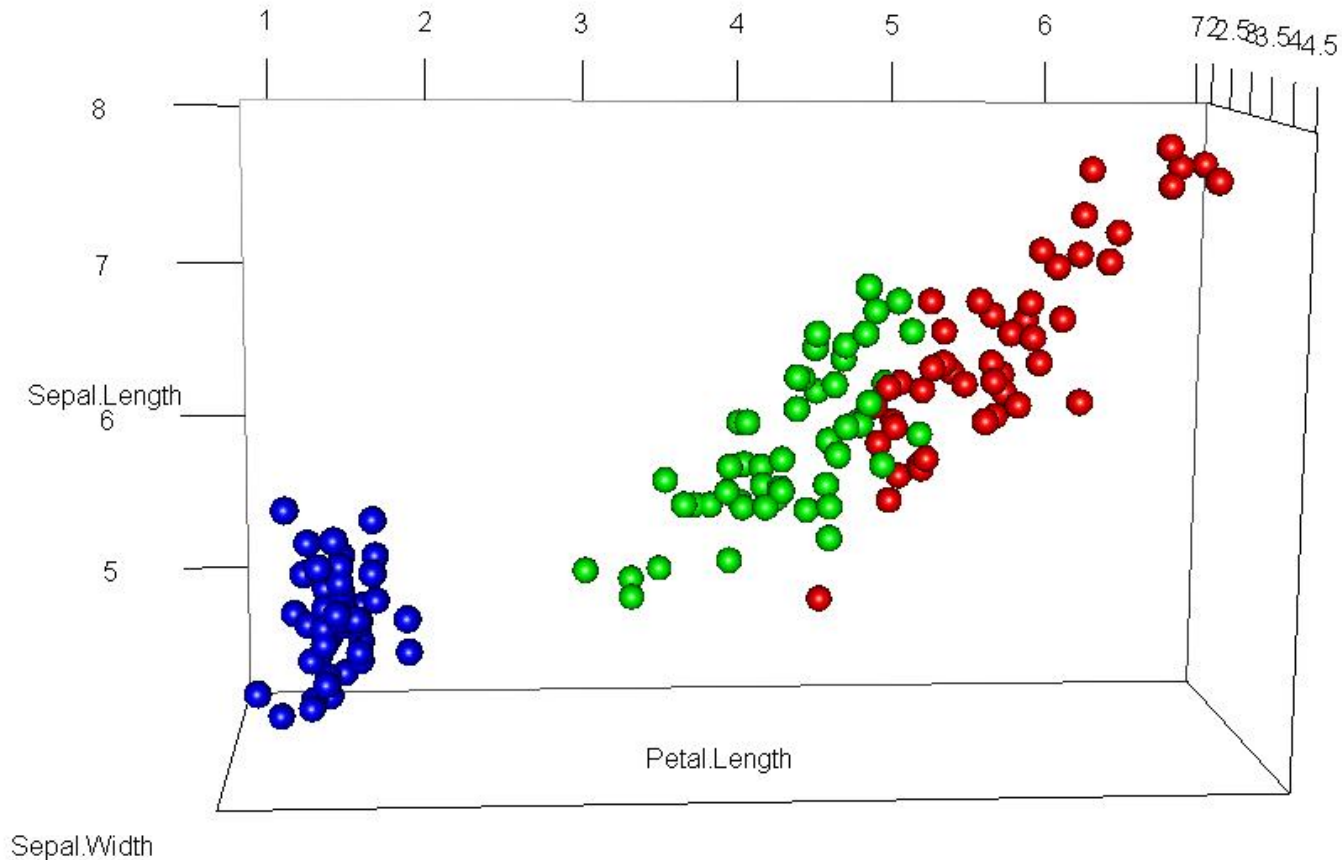
Forces balance, naturally seek the min. residual SS position.

Voila, QED!

- A visual proof

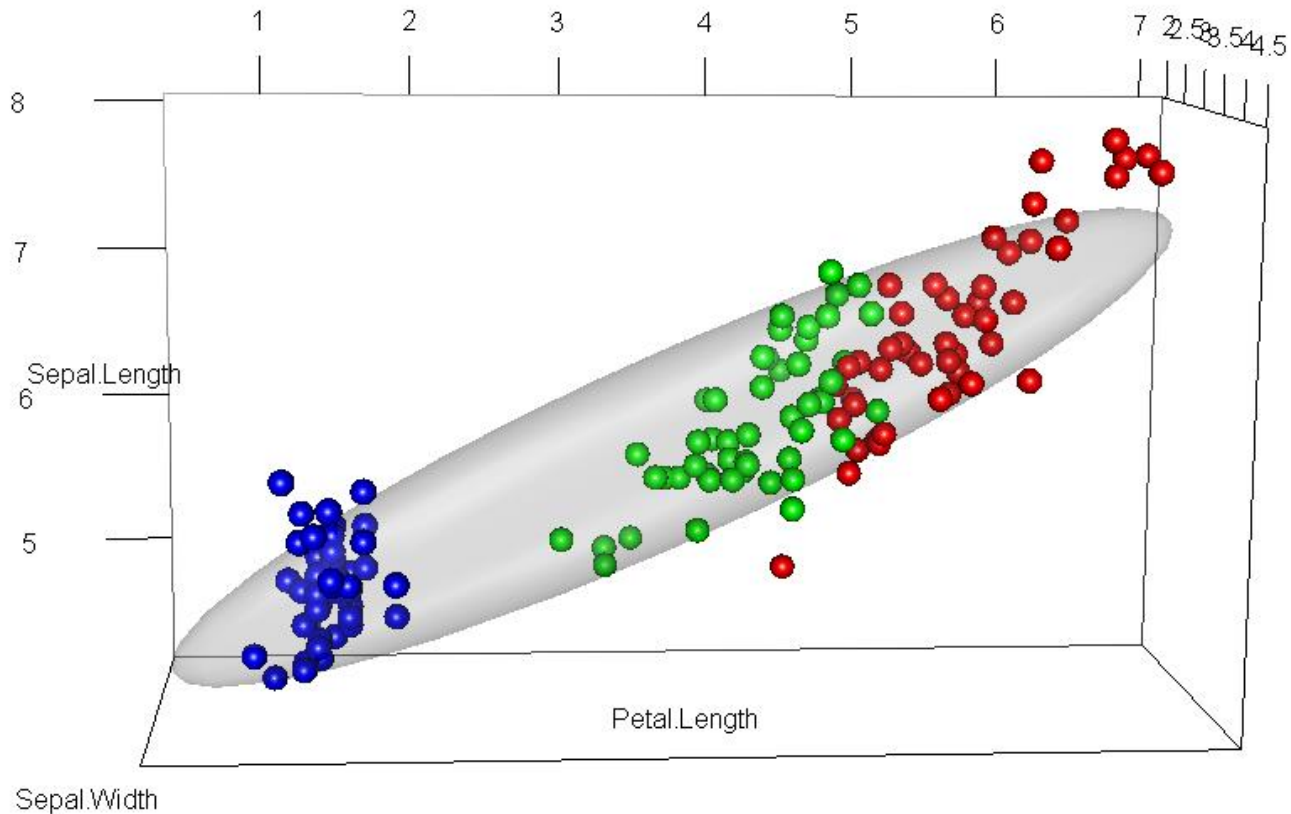


# Iris data: rgl::plot3d()



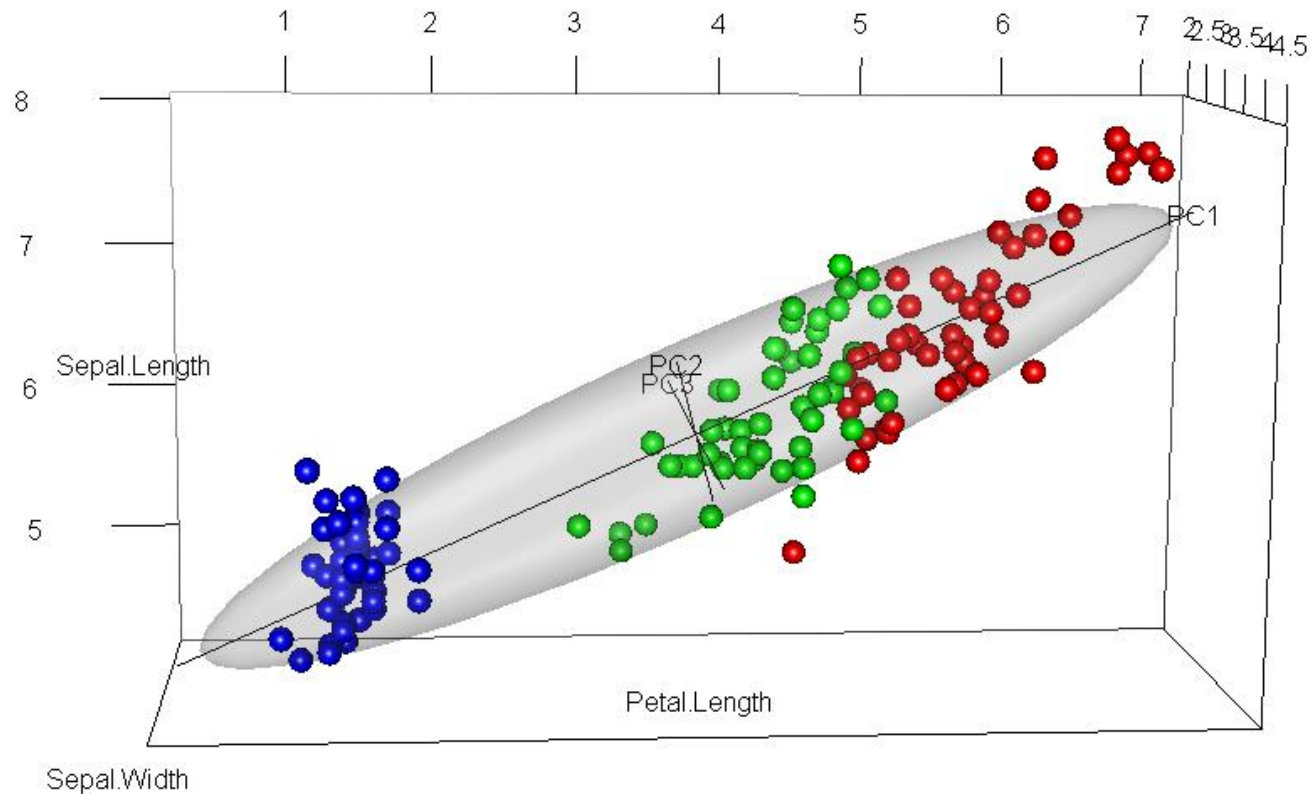
```
data(iris); library(rgl)
col <-c("blue", "green", "red")[iris$Species]
plot3d(iris, type="s", size=0.4, col=col, cex=2, box=FALSE, aspect="iso")
```

# Add data ellipse



```
cov <- cov(iris); mu <- mean(iris)
plot3d( ellipse3d(cov, centre=mu, level=0.68), col="gray", alpha=0.2, add = TRUE)
```

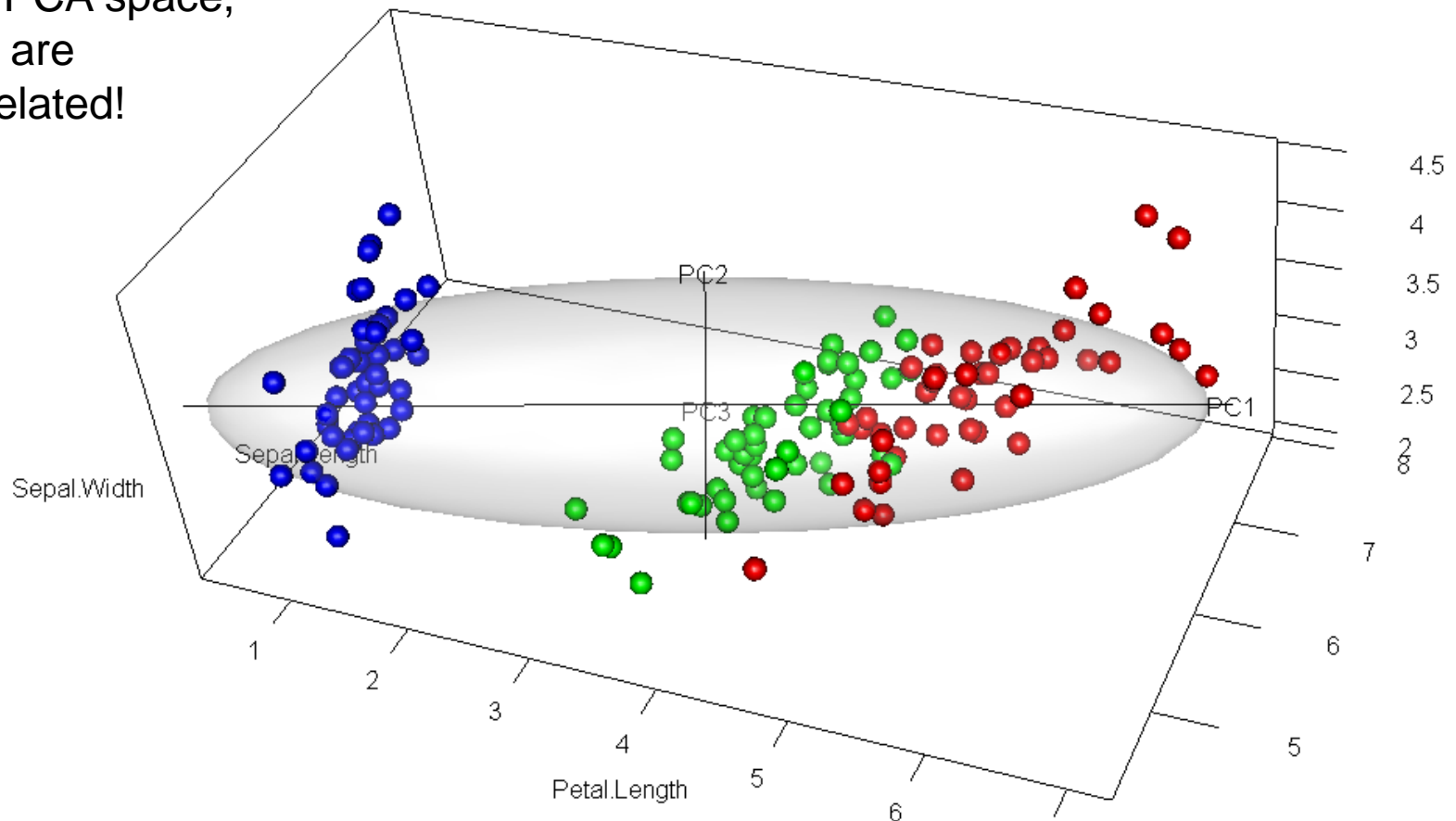
# Add PC axes



```
source("c:/R/functions/ellipse3d.axes.R")  
axes <- ellipse3d.axes(cov, centre=mu, level=0.72, labels=TRUE)  
M1 <- par3d("userMatrix")
```

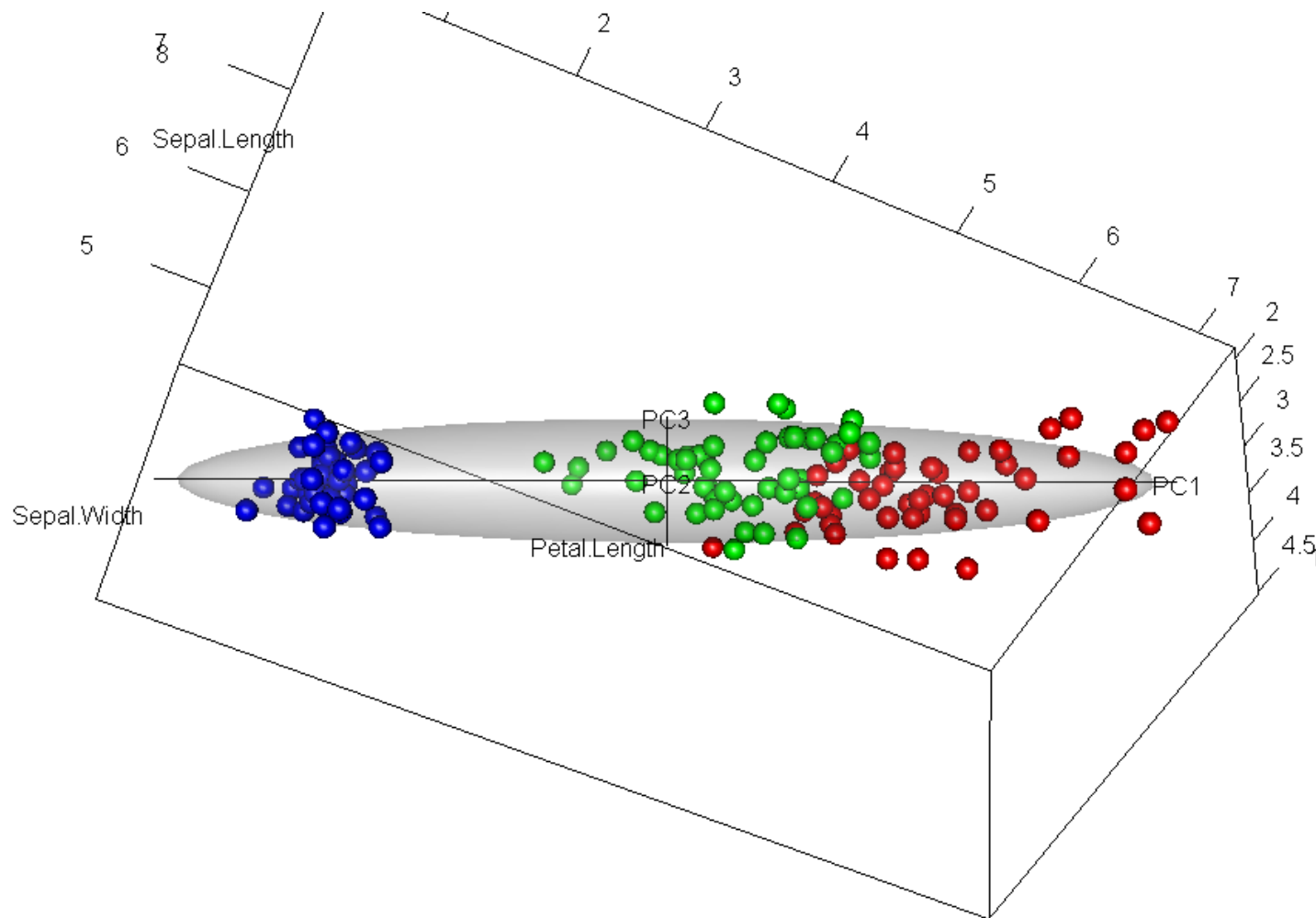
# Rotate to show PC1 & PC2: Biplot view

NB: In PCA space,  
scores are  
uncorrelated!



```
# hand rotate / zoom, then save current position  
M2 <- par3d("userMatrix")
```

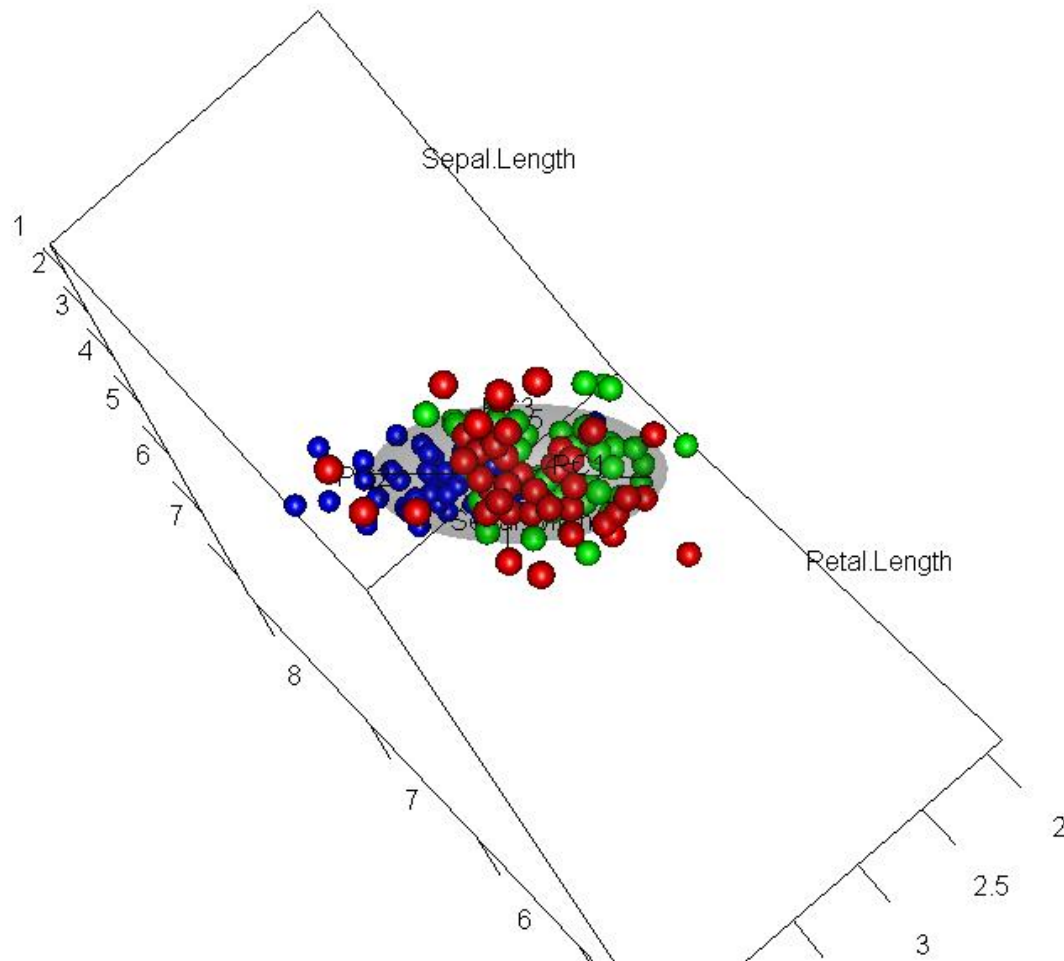
# Rotate to show PC1 & PC3



```
M3 <- par3d("userMatrix")
```

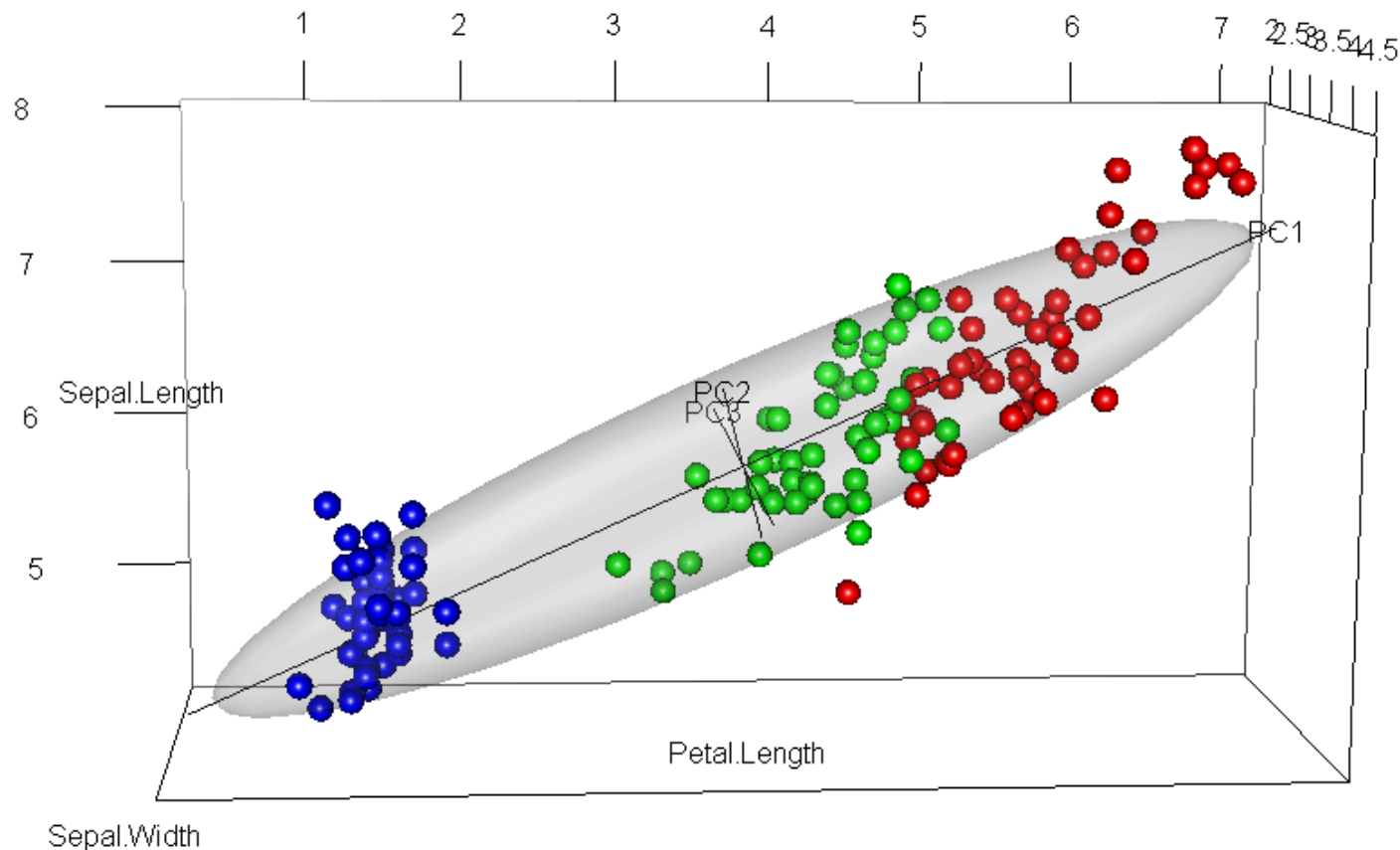


# Rotate to show PC2 & PC3



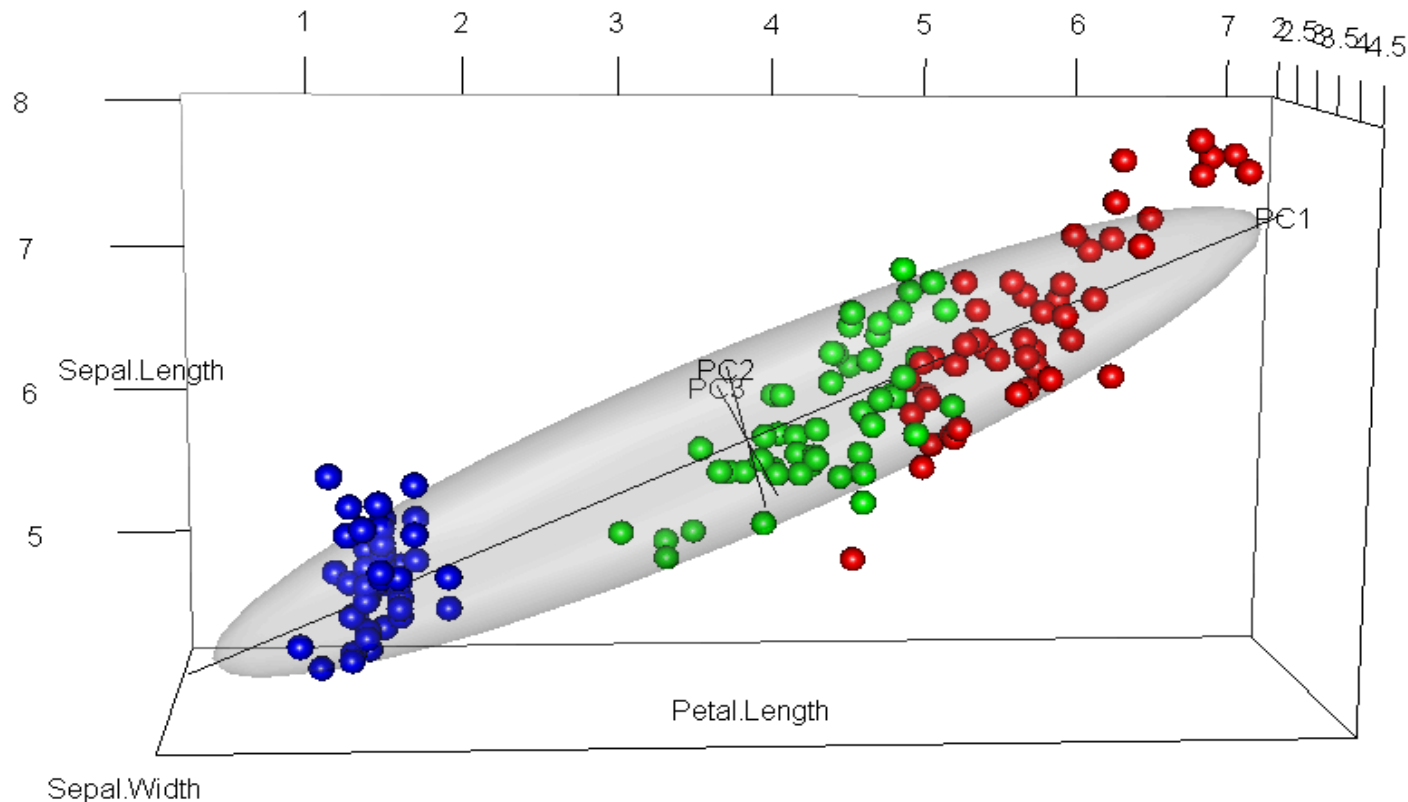
```
M4 <- par3d("userMatrix")
```

# Biplot movie: rotation to PC coordinates



```
interp <-par3dinterp( userMatrix=list(M1, M2),  
                      extrapolate="constant", method="linear")  
movie3d(interp, duration=4, fps=8, movie="biplot3d-iris")
```

# Grand tour: Interpolation thru multiple views



```
interp3 <-par3dinterp(userMatrix=list(M1, M2, M3, M4, M3, M2, M1),  
                      extrapolate="constant", method="linear" )  
movie3d(interp3, duration=6, fps=8, movie="biplot3d-iris3", dir="../anim")
```

# View in PCA space: bpca package

