RDoc_pca_report

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PCA on MARS variables assigned to RDoc domains

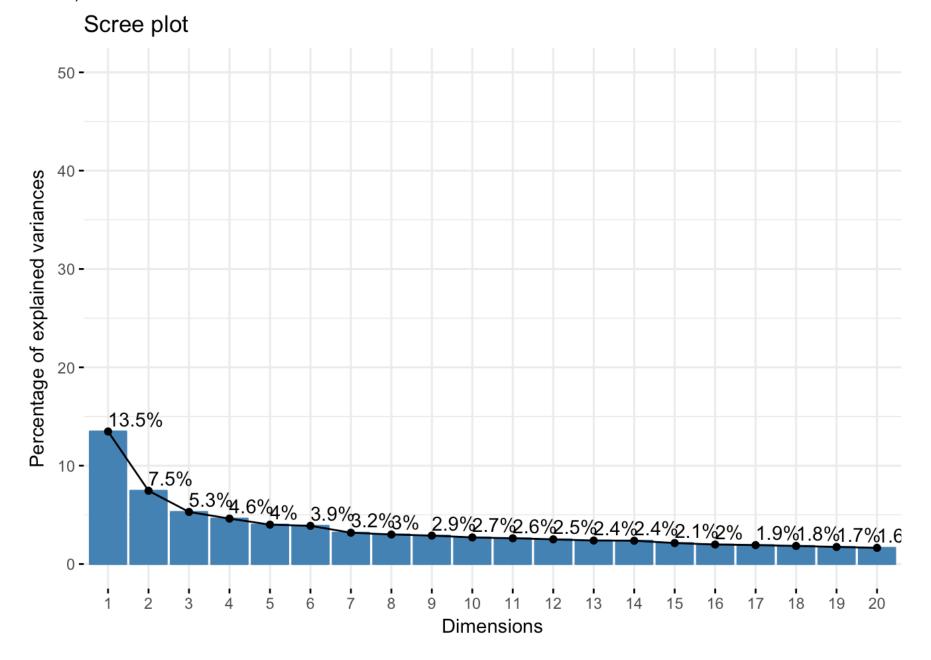
In this analysis we aim at assessing the validity of assignment of MARS variable to RDoC domains (constructs and subconstructs) through PCA. The original datasets contains 1418 subjects and 149 features (phenotypes). However, due to the high number of missing phenotypes, in order not to reduce the sample size dramatically, we included only variables belonging to the SCL-90-R, tpq and life event (el) scales. Moreover, we summed all the el variables in a single more informative feature and we removed the SCL-90-R and tpq variables that represent subscale, retaining only the single item variables. The final datatest has 292 samples and 65 variables:

The number of variables assigned to negative valence, positive valence, system for social processes, cognitive system and arousal is the following:

```
##
## neg cogn arou pos social
## 20 7 2 32 4
```

Variance explained by the PCs

At first, we can do a PCA on all the variables:



Quality of the representation

The quality of representation of the variables on factor map is indicated by cos2 (square cosine, squared coordinates) We can visualize the cos2 of variables on all the dimensions:

 variables on factor map cos2

 0.45

 0.41

 0.32

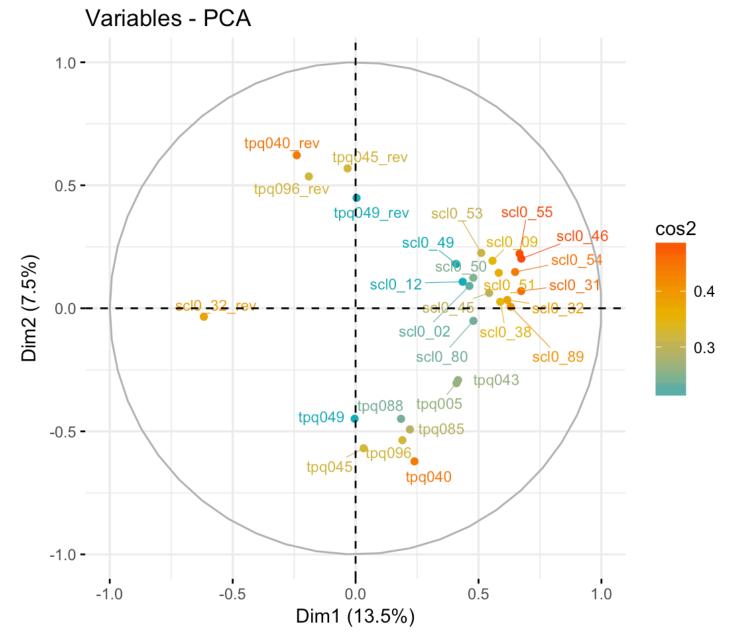
 0.27

 0.18

 0.14

 0.09

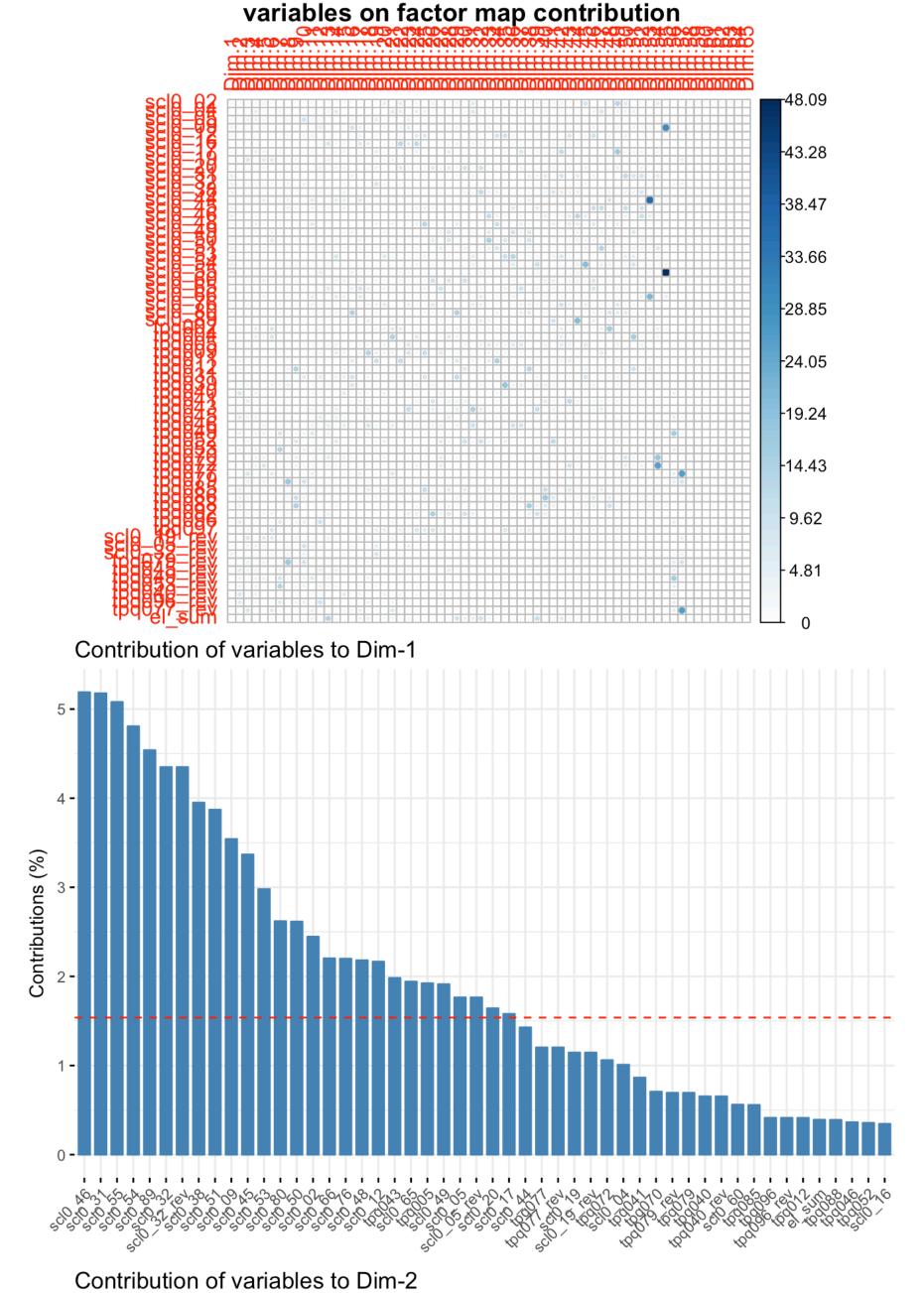
The correlation between a variable and a principal component (PC) is used as the coordinates of the variable on the PC. Here we can see the quality of the factor map by coloring the degree

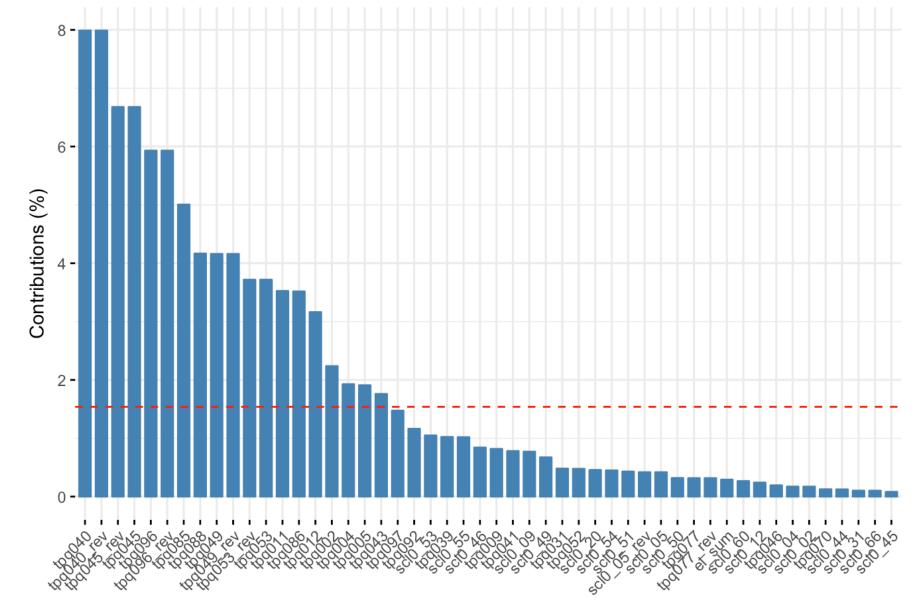


Note that: - Positively correlated variables are grouped together. - Negatively correlated variables are positioned on opposite sides of the plot origin (opposed quadrants). - The distance between variables and the origin measures the quality of the variables on the factor map. Variables that are away from the origin are well represented on the factor map. - A high cos2 indicates a good representation of the variable on the principal component. - A low cos2 indicates that the variable is not perfectly represented by the PCs.

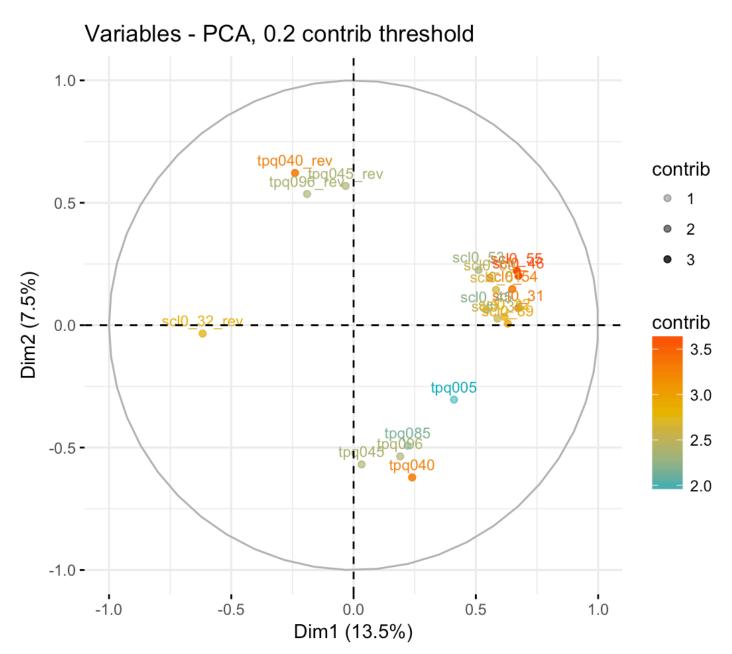
Contributions of variables to PC1 and PC2

The contributions of variables in accounting for the variability in a given principal component are expressed in percentage. - Variables that are correlated with PC1 (i.e., Dim.1) and PC2 (i.e., Dim.2) are the most important in explaining the variability in the data set. - Variables that do not correlated with any PC or correlated with the last dimensions are variables with low contribution and might be removed to simplify the overall analysis.

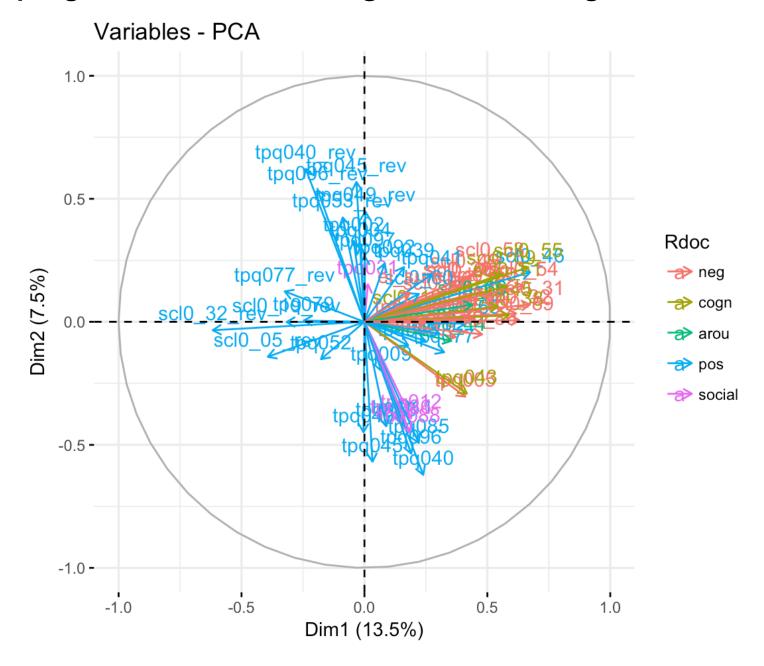




The 20 most important contributing variables are highlighten in the plot:

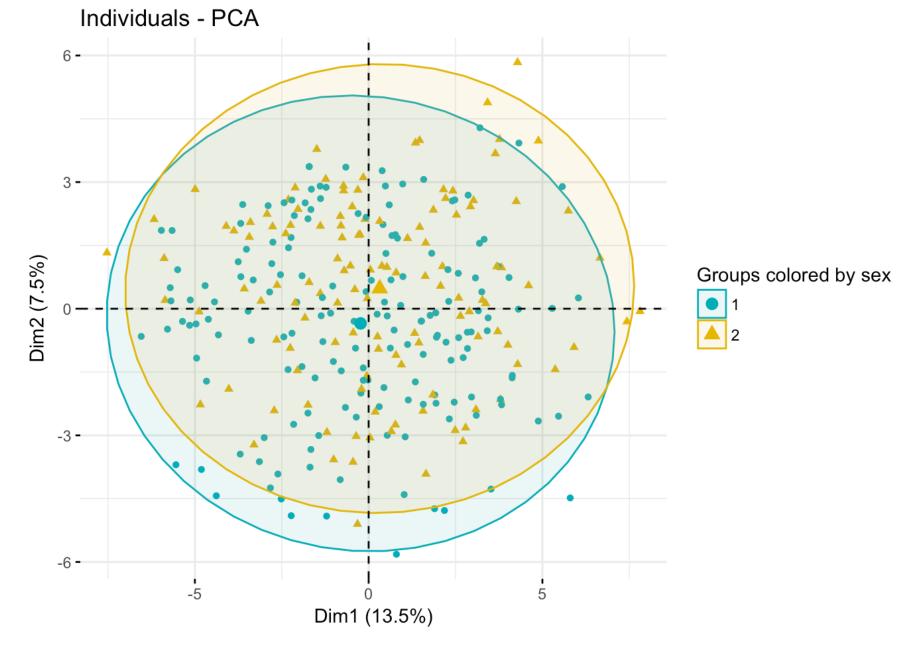


Grouping variables according to RDoC assignment



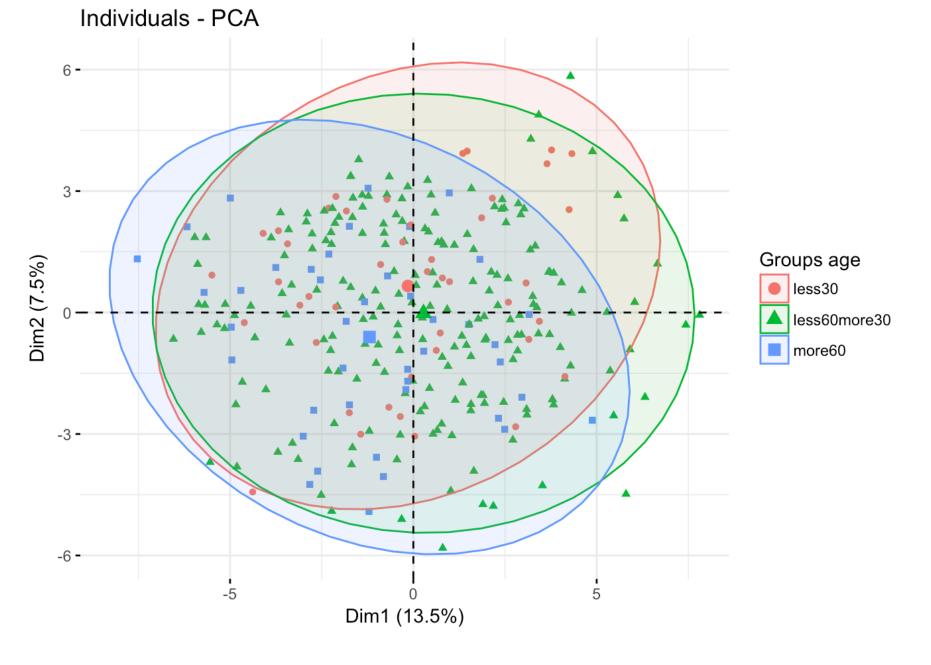
Graph of individuals

We can check the effect of the sex in the PCA results:



And the effect of age:

```
## age
## less30 less60more30 more60
## 45 206 42
```

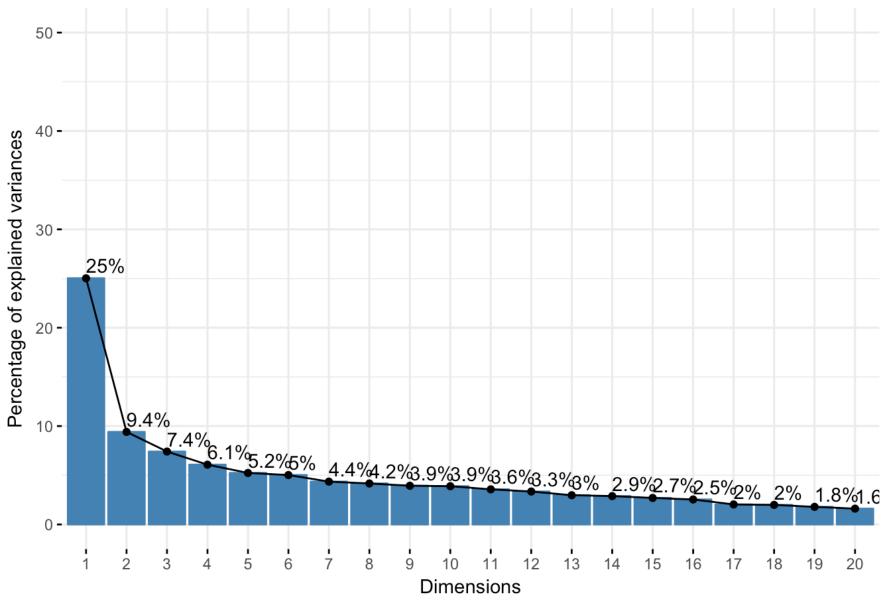


PCA on each RDoC-assigned variables

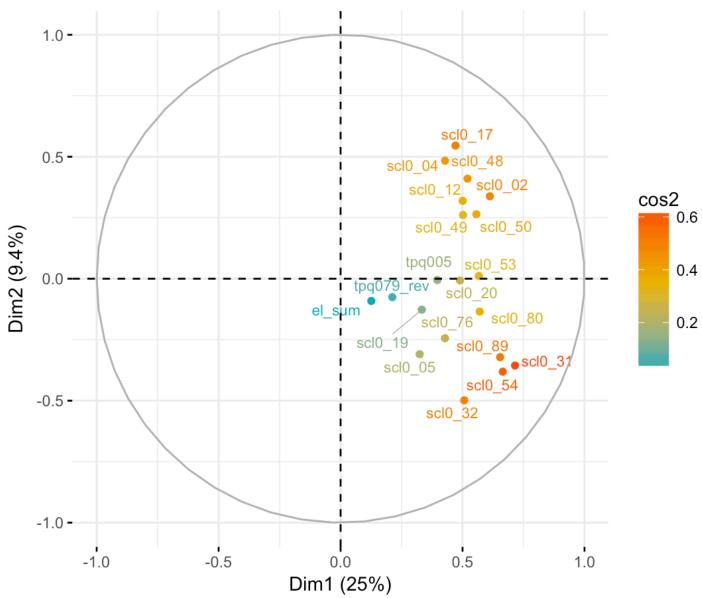
Negative valence

[1] 292 20

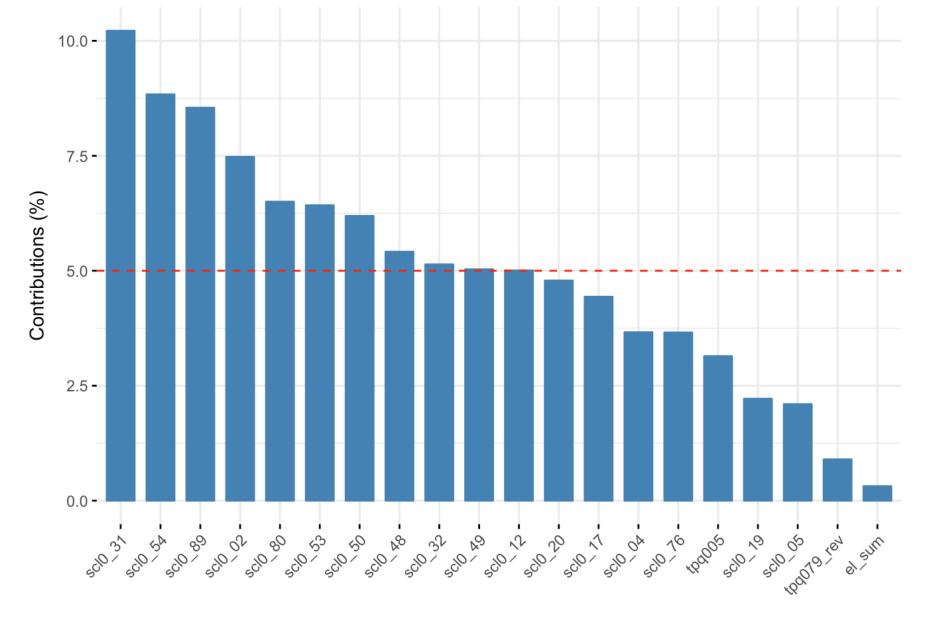
Variance explained - Negative valence

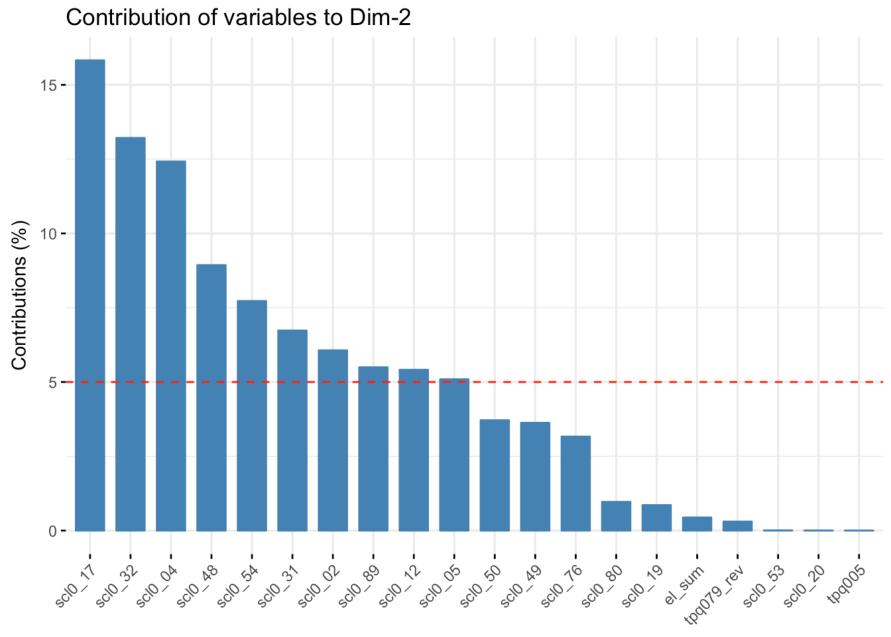


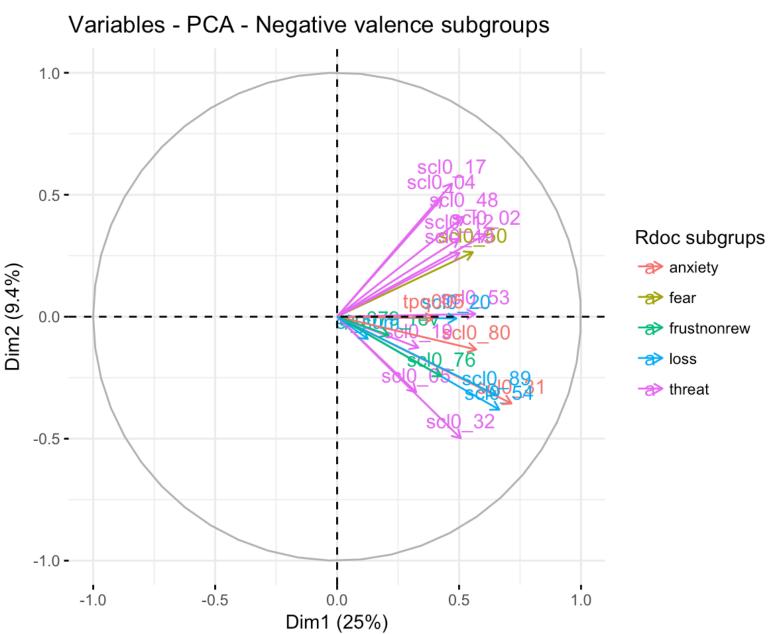
Variables - PCA, Negative Valence



Contribution of variables to Dim-1

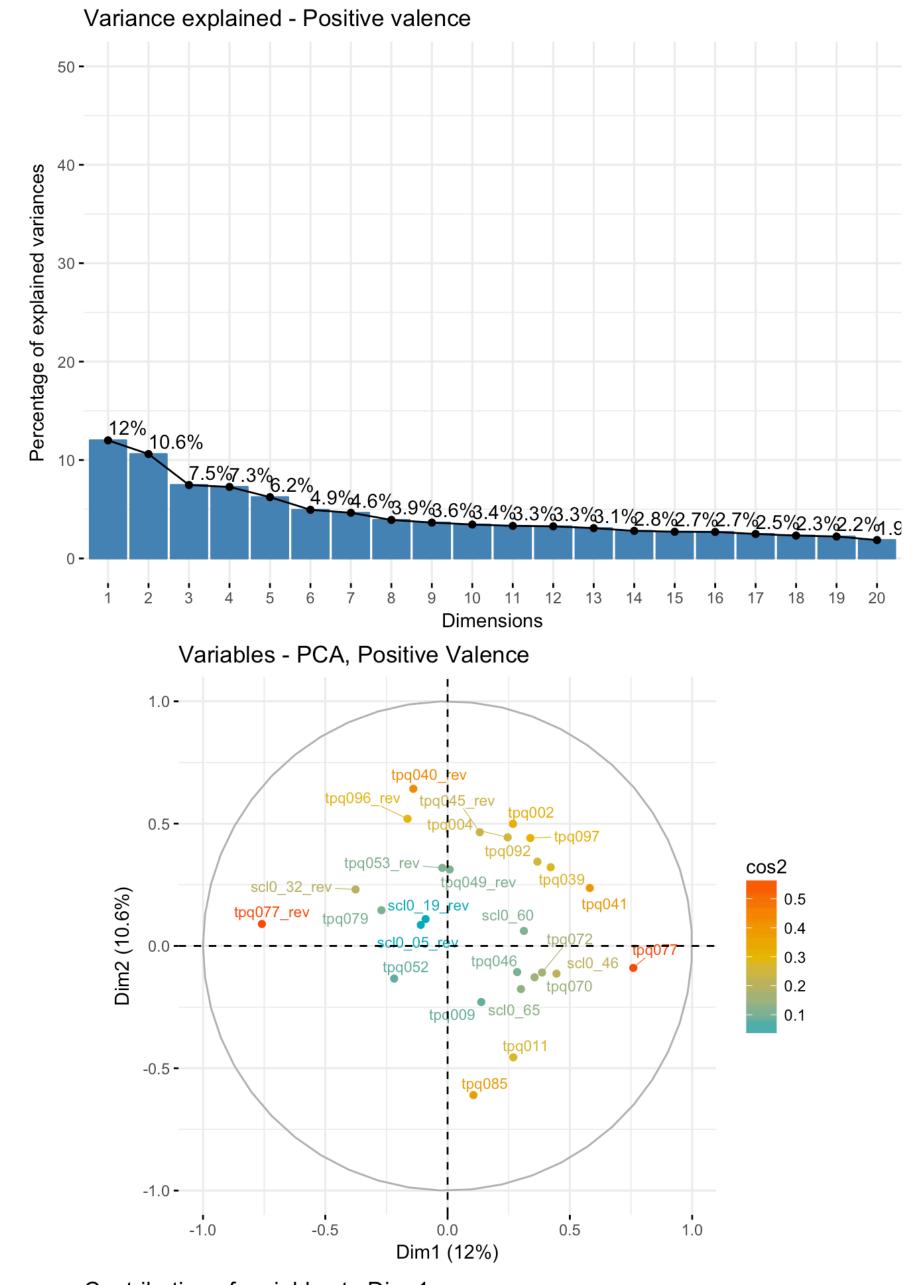




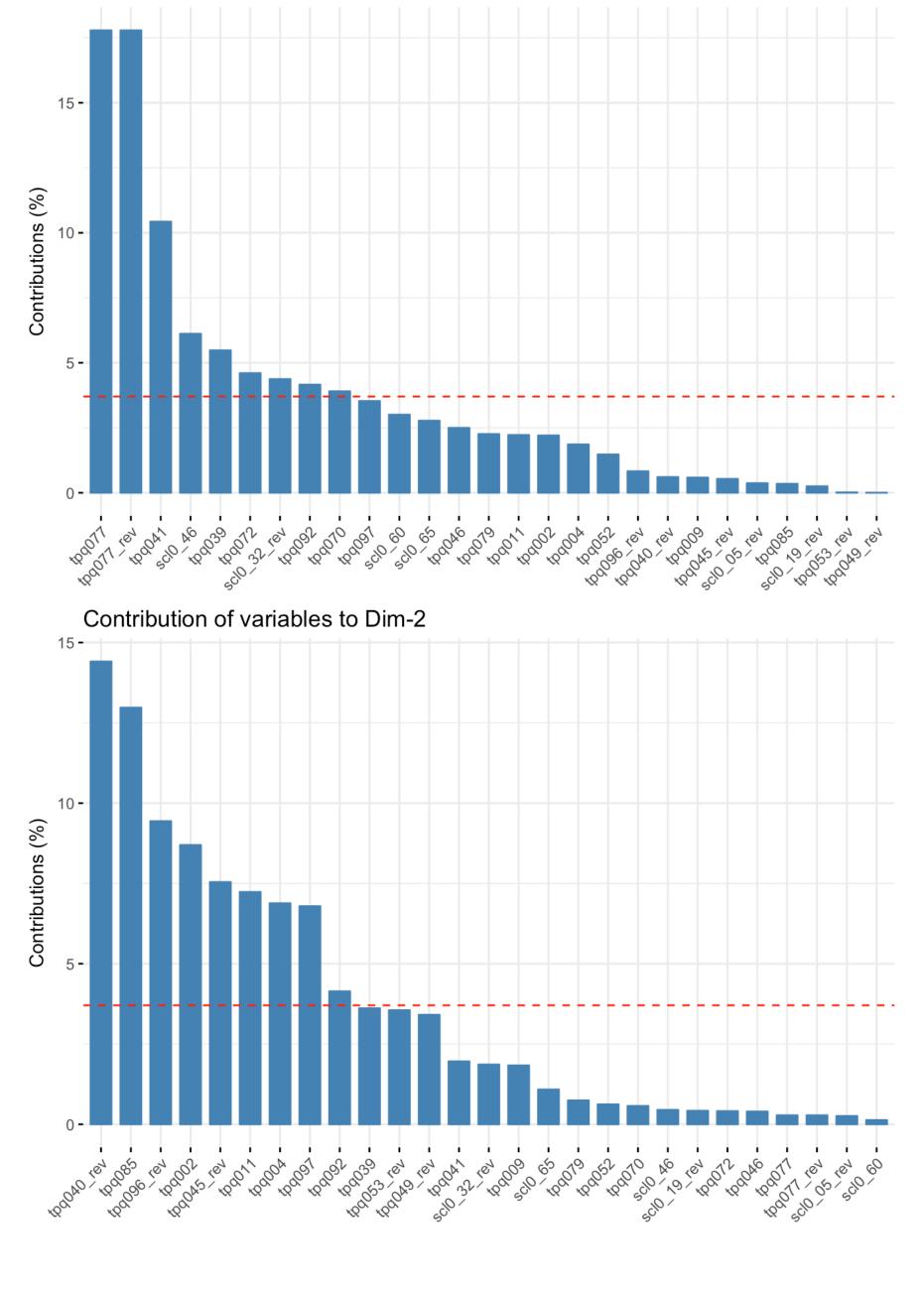


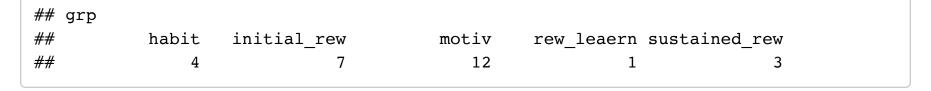
Positive valence

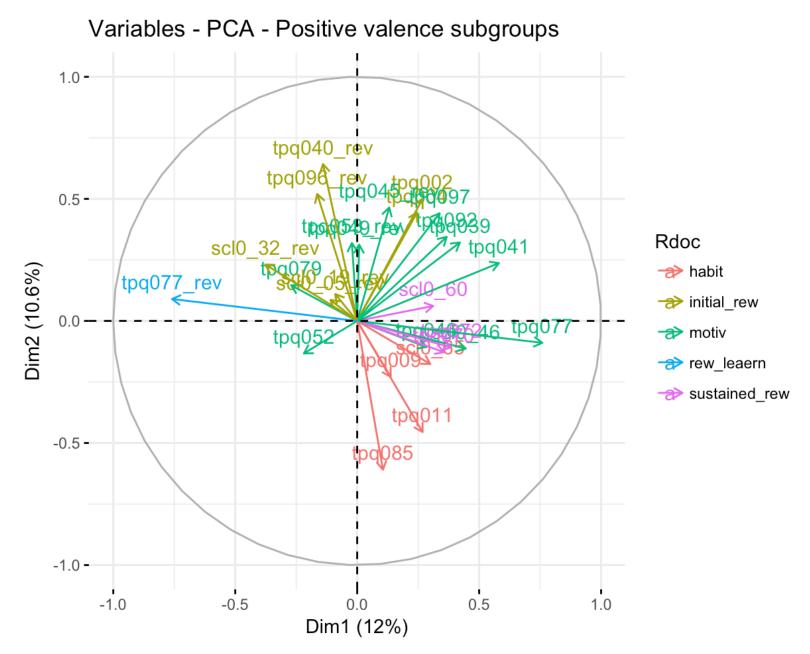
[1] 292 32



Contribution of variables to Dim-1

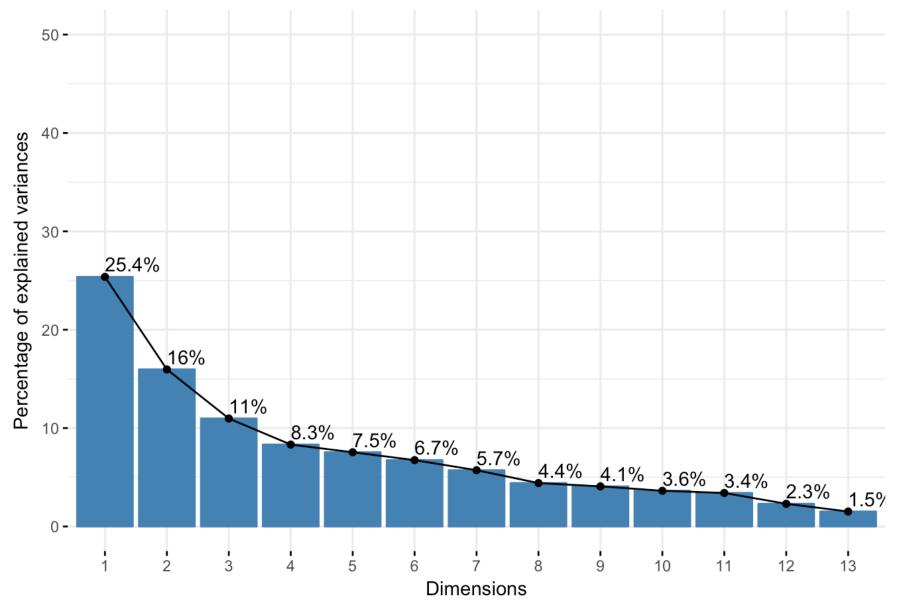




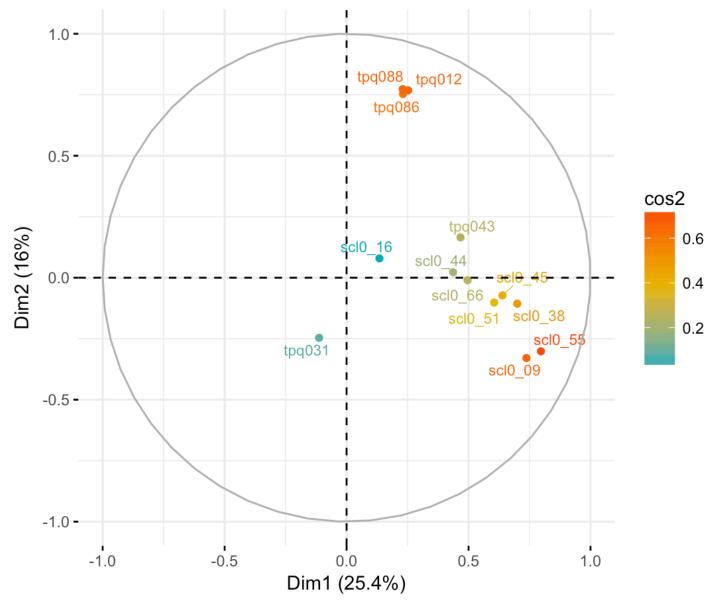


Cognitive System, Systems for Social Process and Arousal

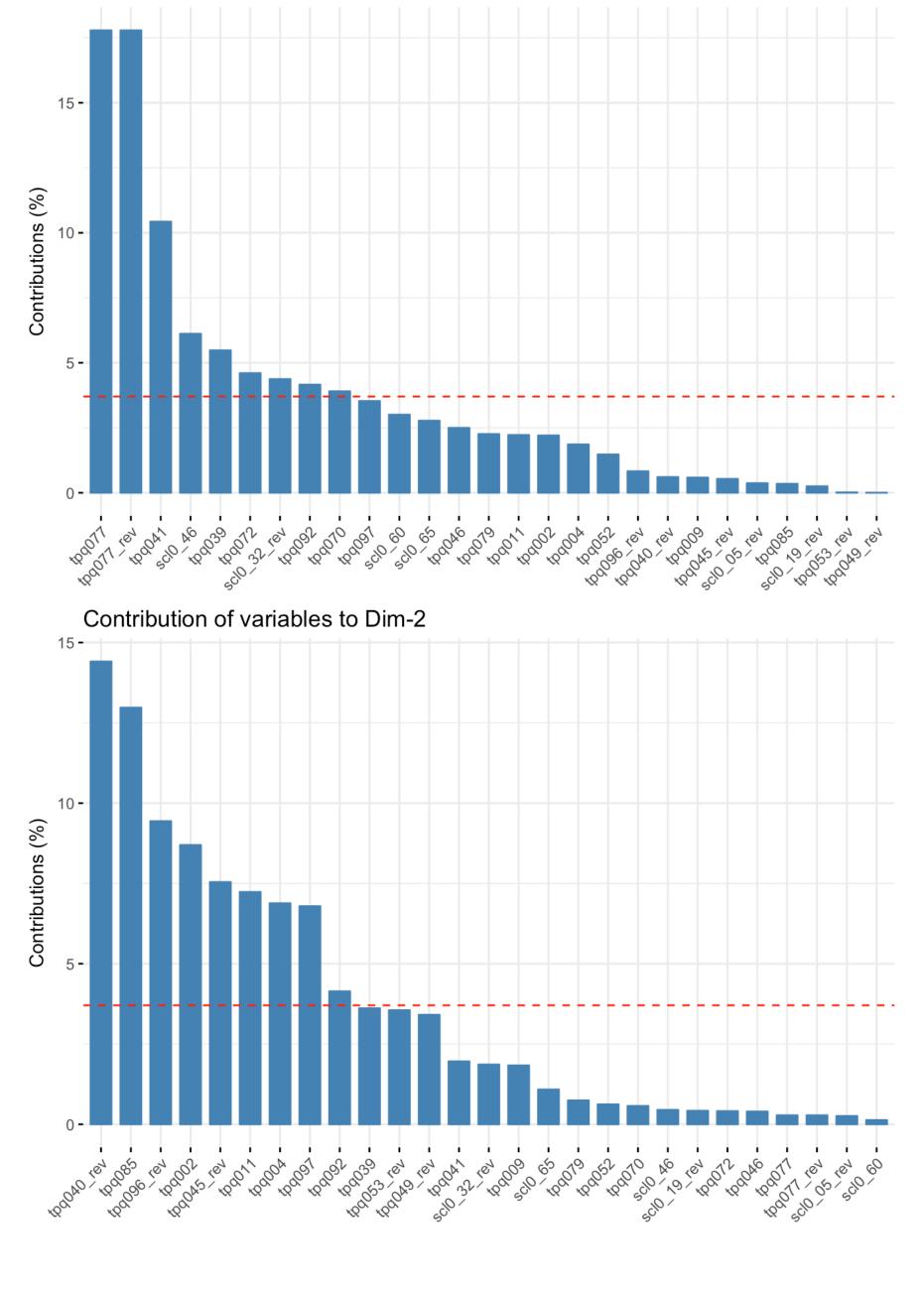
Variance explained - Cognitive, Social, Arousal



Variables - PCA, Cognitive, Social, Arousal



Contribution of variables to Dim-1



grp
general lang mem percep sleep social
3 2 1 1 2 4

