

MULTIVARIATE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Lecture 4 Principal Component Analysis

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4.1. Purpose of PCA

Principal component analysis is a statistical method to discover the **variance-covariance structure** of a set of variables through a **linear combination** of these variables in order to **reduce the data dimension** and **data interpretation**.

4.2. Problem statement

Let the random vector $X' = [X_1, X_2, \dots, X_p]$ have the covariance matrix Σ .

Consider the linear combinations:

$$Y_1 = a_1' X = a_{11}X_1 + a_{12}X_2 + \dots + a_{1p}X_p$$

$$Y_2 = a_2' X = a_{21}X_1 + a_{22}X_2 + \dots + a_{2p}X_p$$

\vdots

$$Y_p = a_p' X = a_{p1}X_1 + a_{p2}X_2 + \dots + a_{pp}X_p$$

We obtain: $Var(Y_i) = a_i' \Sigma a_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, p$

$$Cov(Y_i, Y_j) = a_i' \Sigma a_j, i, j = 1, 2, \dots, p$$

Estimate a_i to have the principal components Y_i are those uncorrelated linear combinations whose variances are as large as possible.

4.3. Method

Estimate a_i to have the principal components Y_i are those uncorrelated linear combinations whose variances are as large as possible :

$$a_i^* = \arg \max_{a_i} (Var(Y_i)) = \arg \max_{a_i} (a_i' \Sigma a_i), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, p$$

$$\|a_i\|_2^2 = a_i' a_i = 1$$

$$Cov(Y_i, Y_j) = 0 \quad \forall i \neq j$$

4.3. Method

Consider Lagrange function:

$$L(a_i, \lambda) = a_i' \Sigma a_i + \lambda(1 - a_i' a_i), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, p$$

The necessary condition for $Var(Y_i)$ reaching the maximum with constraints is :

$$\frac{\partial L(a_i, \lambda)}{\partial a_i} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \Sigma a_i - 2 \lambda a_i = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, p$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma a_i = \lambda a_i$$

So a_i is the eigenvector corresponding to the eigenvalues λ of Σ and

$$Cov(Y_i, Y_j) = a_i' \Sigma a_j = a_i' \lambda a_j = 0, \quad \forall i \neq j$$

4.4. Geometrical Explanation

Discuss in class

4.5. Model Checking

Discuss in class

4.6. Case study

Discuss in class