PCA

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Read in Data

```
# read in data
cancer <- read.table("PCA.example1.txt", header=TRUE)</pre>
```

Impute Mean

```
# fill in missing values
for(i in 1:ncol(cancer)){
cancer[is.na(cancer[,i]), i] <- round(mean(cancer[,i], na.rm = TRUE))</pre>
sum(is.na(cancer))
## [1] 0
# spectral decomp
date()
## [1] "Mon Aug 26 16:44:14 2024"
cancer.pc.eigen.cor <- prcomp(cancer)</pre>
date()
## [1] "Mon Aug 26 16:49:10 2024"
date()
## [1] "Mon Aug 26 16:49:10 2024"
cancer1 <- scale(cancer, scale = FALSE)</pre>
cancer.pc.scale.svd <- svd(cancer1)</pre>
date()
```

The singular value decomposition took less time by just under a minute.

[1] "Mon Aug 26 16:53:25 2024"

Find Centroids

```
# our three populations
cancer.scores.eigen <- cancer.pc.eigen.cor$x</pre>
cancer.euro <- apply(cancer.scores.eigen[19662:19826,1:2], 2, mean)</pre>
cancer.asian <- apply(cancer.scores.eigen[19827:19963,1:2], 2, mean)</pre>
cancer.african <- apply(cancer.scores.eigen[19964:20166,1:2],2,mean)</pre>
# calculate centroid
(centroid <- rbind(cancer.asian, cancer.euro, cancer.african))</pre>
##
                         PC1
                                     PC2
## cancer.asian
                   17.177547
                                6.374995
## cancer.euro
                  -1.736351
                                0.390416
## cancer.african 12.804149 -18.833158
# cluster first 19661 samples into the closest cebtroid
sample <- cancer.scores.eigen[1:19661, 1:2]</pre>
# calculate distance from centroid
distances <- function(sample, centroids) {</pre>
  dist_matrix <- dist(rbind(sample, centroids))</pre>
  dist_vector <- as.vector(dist_matrix)[1:(length(centroids) - 1)]</pre>
 return(dist vector)
}
# now calculate the distances
new <- t(apply(sample, 1, distances, centroid))</pre>
# find out which centroid our datapoint is closest too
(df <- apply(new, 1, which.min)) |>
 head(3)
```

[1] 2 1 2

Graph PCA with Colored Clusters

```
# cluster points
colFirst <- c("#ffbe0b", "#ff006e", "#3a86ff")[df]
# plot
plot(cancer.scores.eigen[1:19661,1],cancer.scores.eigen[1:19661,2],type="p",col=colFirst,pch=1,xlab="PC
# colored points
points(cancer.scores.eigen[19662:19826,1],cancer.scores.eigen[19662:19826,2],col="#ff006e",pch=20)
points(cancer.scores.eigen[19827:19963,1],cancer.scores.eigen[19827:19963,2],col="#ffbe0b",pch=20)
points(cancer.scores.eigen[19964:20166,1],cancer.scores.eigen[19964:20166,2],col="#3a86ff",pch=20)
title(main="Principal Components Analysis (PCA)", col.main="black", font.main=1)</pre>
```

Principal Components Analysis (PCA)

