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There are two related methods for reducing dimensionality:

- Principle Components Analysis (PCA)
- Factor Analysis

PCA is one way to reduce dimensionality. Let M be an $N imes J$ matrix of data						

$$\underbrace{M}_{N\times J} = \underbrace{\theta}_{N\times J} \times \underbrace{\Lambda}_{J\times J}$$

Decompose M as follows:

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• Λ are stacked eigenvectors

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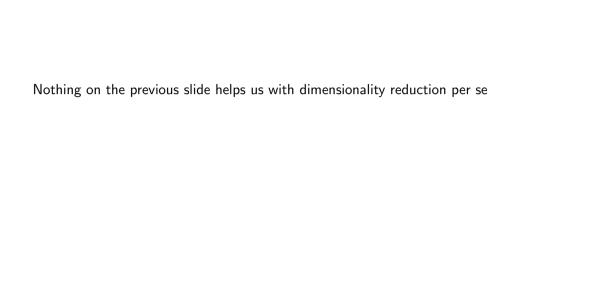
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- Λ indicates the rotation angle to get from θ back to M
- If M were orthogonal to begin with, $\Lambda = I$ and $M = \theta$



Nothing on the previous slide helps us with dimensionality reduction per se
Reduce dimensionality by choosing the largest-magnitude eigenvectors

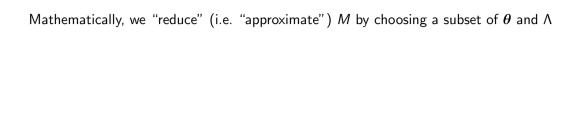
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- Reduce dimensionality by choosing the largest-magnitude eigenvectors
- ullet These represent the dimensions eta with the greatest variance
- We say that we "select the first K principal components of M"



Mathematically, we "reduce" (i.e. "approximate") M by choosing a subset of θ and Λ

$$\underbrace{\widetilde{M}}_{N\times J} = \underbrace{\theta_k}_{N\times K} \times \underbrace{\Lambda'_k}_{K\times J}$$

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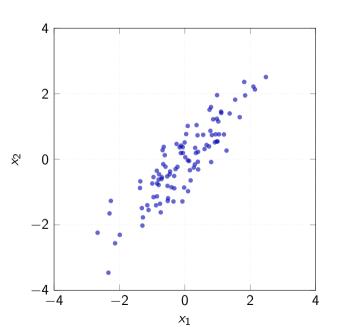
$$M = \boldsymbol{\theta}_{k} \boldsymbol{\Lambda}_{k}^{'} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$$

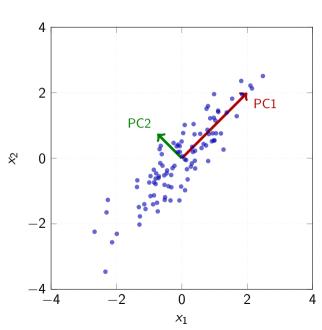
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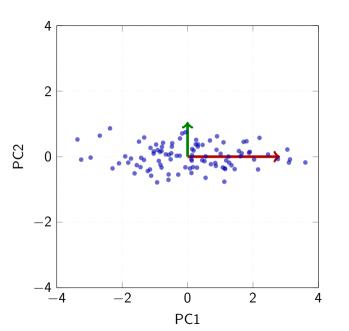
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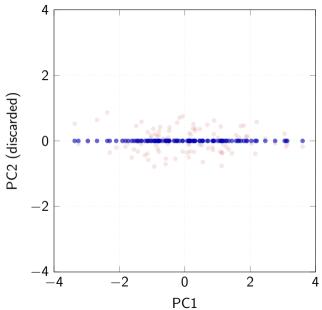
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where $\varepsilon \equiv M - \widetilde{M}$ is a $N \times J$ matrix









Use PC1 for all further analysis