



Goal

Find the coefficients (a's) of the x's so that:

$$Y = a_1 X_1 + a_2 X_2 + \dots + a_q X_q$$

has the largest possible variance subject to the condition that the length of the coefficient vector is 1.

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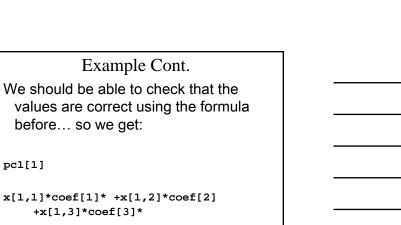
Example Cont.

library(MASS)
mu<-c(5,0,-1)
sigma< matrix(c(1,0.2,2,0.2,1,2,2,2,10),
ncol=3,byrow=T)
x<-mvrnorm(n=1000,mu,sigma)</pre>

coef<-princomp(x,cor=F)\$loadings[,1]</pre>

pc1<-princomp(x,cor=F)\$scores[,1]</pre>

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Are they all off?!? STAT 530/J530 B.Habing Univ. of S.C.

Some Matrix Background

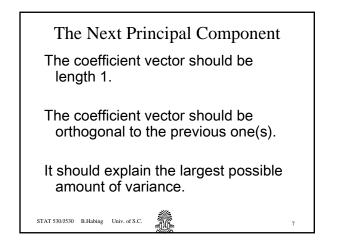
The dot product of two vectors a and b is $a_1b_1+a_2b_2+\cdots+a_qb_q$

In vector notation this is:

It relates to distance by:

It relates to orthogonality by:





Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors The eigenvectors of the covariance matrix are exactly the coefficients for principal components... And the eigenvalues are the variances of the new variables!

Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors?!?

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Consider the equation:

(Σ-λΙ)**x=**0

 λ is an eigenvalue x is an eigenvector

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We typically make the length of x be 1. We typically order them from largest λ to smallest.

