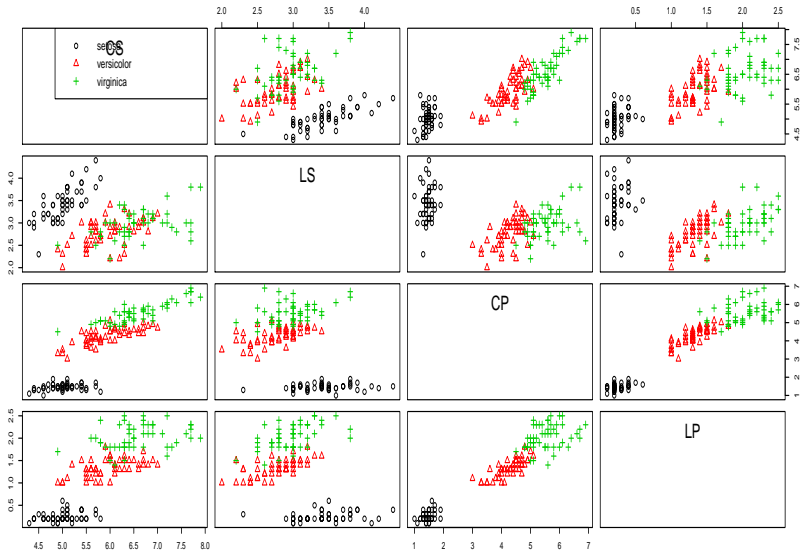


# Análise de componentes principais: parte 2

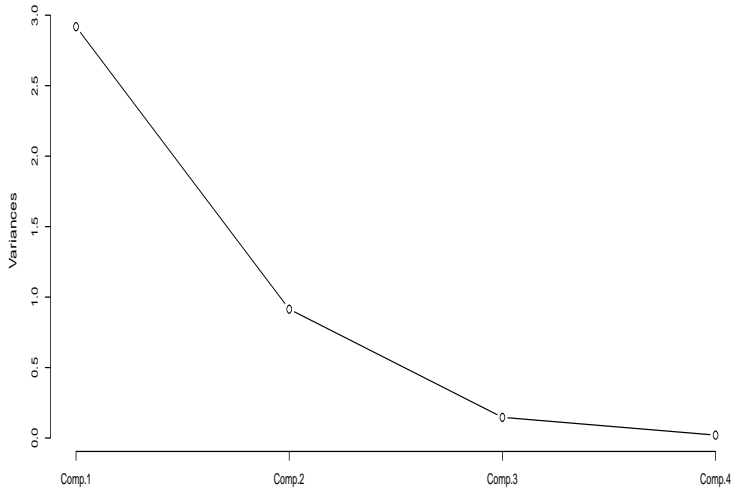
Prof. Caio Azevedo

# Exemplo 1: dados da íris “de Fisher”

- Recapitulando: quatro variáveis, três grupos, 50 observações por grupo.
- Objetivos: caracterizar os grupos em relação à essas quatro variáveis e compará-los.
- Utilizaremos a análise de componentes principais (usando a matriz de correlações) para esse fim.



### autovalores



- Variâncias de cada componente:

$$\tilde{\lambda}_1 = 2,91, \tilde{\lambda}_2 = 0,91, \tilde{\lambda}_3 = 0,15, \tilde{\lambda}_4 = 0,02.$$

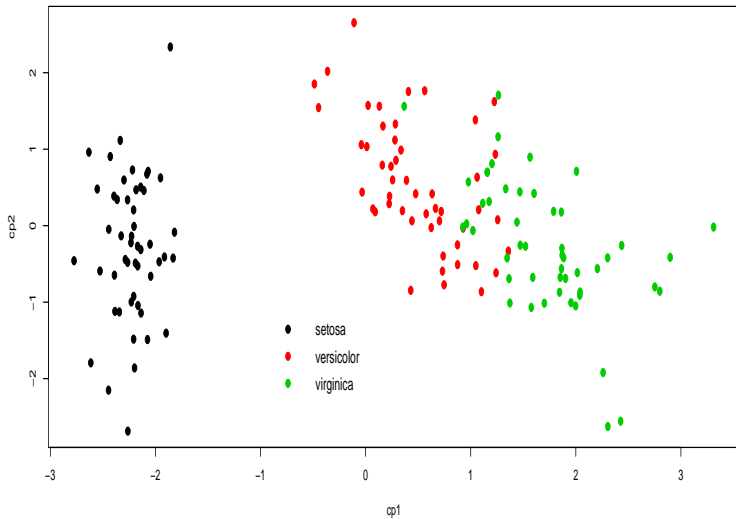
- Variância explicada

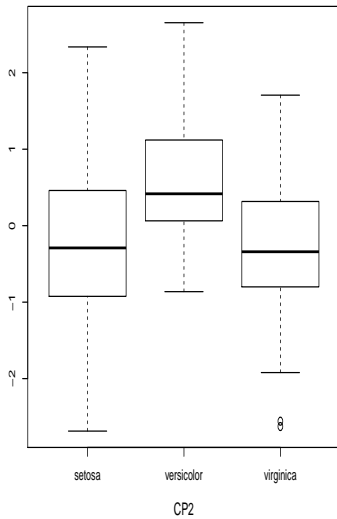
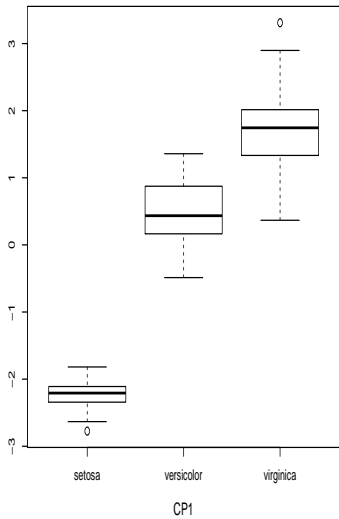
	Comp. 1	Comp. 2	Comp. 3	Comp. 4
PVE (%)	72,96	22,85	3,67	0,51
PVEA (%)	72,96	95,81	99,48	100,00

- Componentes principais

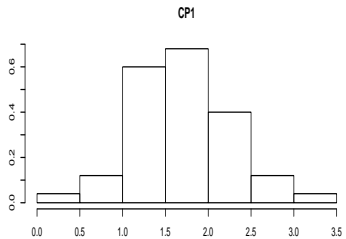
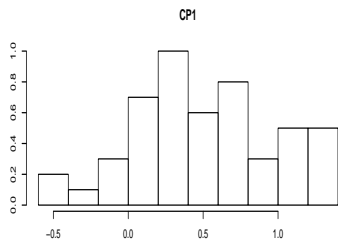
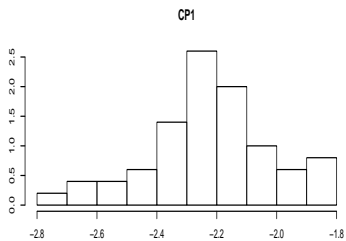
	Comp. 1	Comp. 2
CS	0,52 (0,89)	-0,37 (0,37)
LS	-0,27 (-0,46)	-0,92 (0,88)
CP	0,58 (0,99)	-0,02 (0,02)
LP	0,56 (0,96)	-0,07 (0,07)

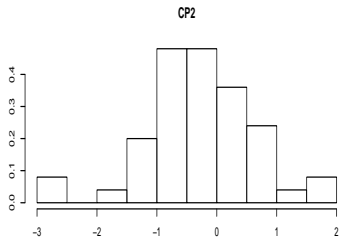
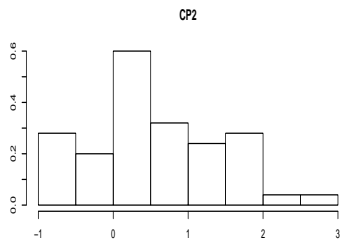
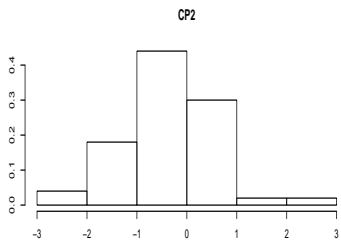
- Primeira componente: constraste entre as variáveis CS, CP e LP e a variável LS.
- Segunda componente: é uma média ponderada entre as variáveis CS e LS.

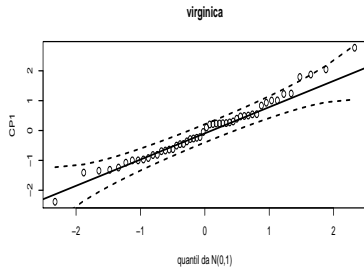
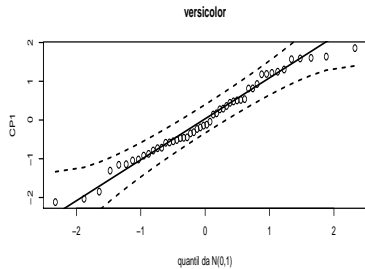
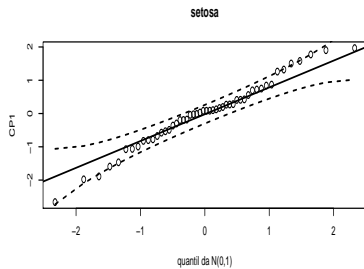


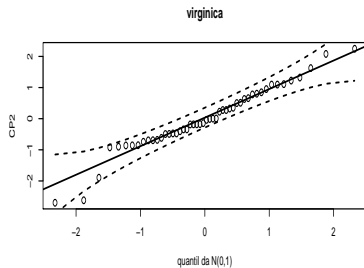
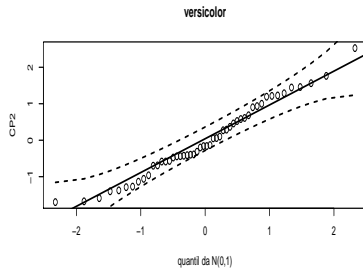
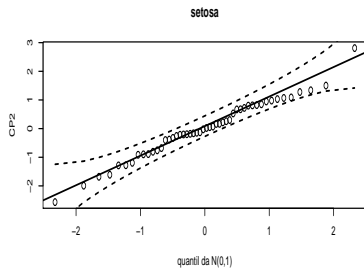


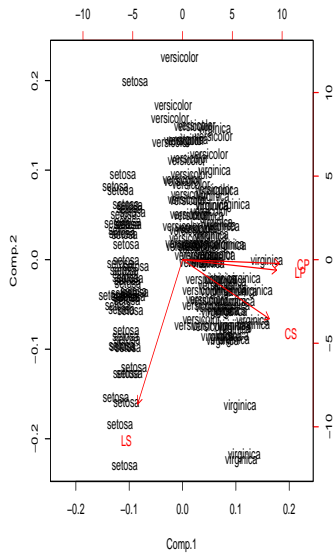












# Comparação de grupos via modelos lineares

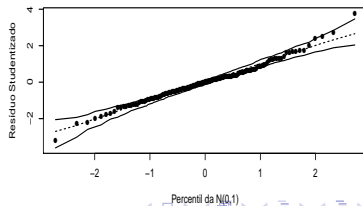
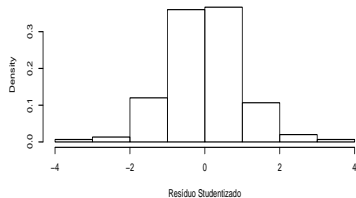
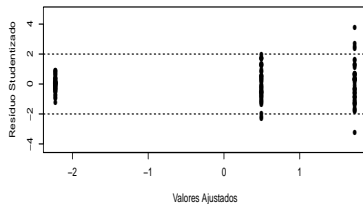
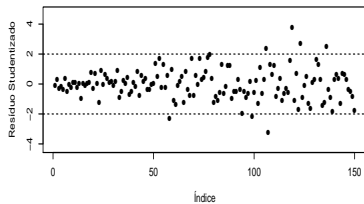
$$Y_{ijk} = \mu_k + \alpha_{ik} + \xi_{ijk},$$

$i = 1, 2, 3$  (tipo de iris, setosa, vericolor, virginica),  $j = 1, \dots, n_i$ ,

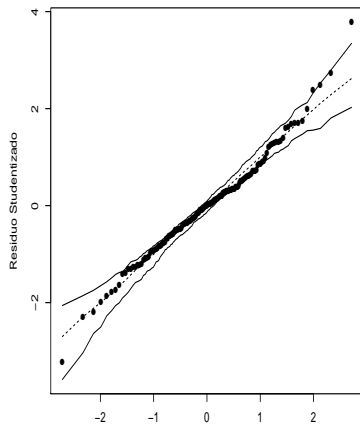
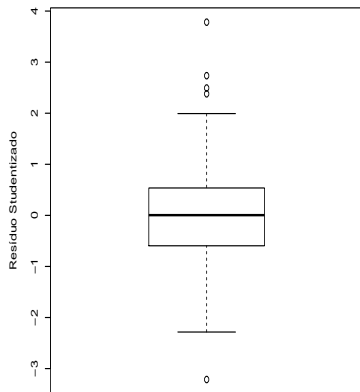
$n_i = 50, \forall i, k = 1, 2$  (componente principal),  $\xi_{ijk} \stackrel{i.i.d}{\sim} N(0, \sigma_k^2)$

- $Y_{ijk}$  : valor da componente principal  $k$ , da planta  $j$ , do tipo de íris  $i$ .
- $\mu_k$  : média da componente principal  $k$  do grupo de referência (setosa).
- $\alpha_{ik}$  : incremento na média da componente principal  $k$ , do grupo  $i$ , em relação ao grupo de referência.
- Utilizou-se o resíduo “studentizado” (veja [http://www.ime.unicamp.br/~cnaber/aula\\_Diag\\_REG\\_2S\\_2014.pdf](http://www.ime.unicamp.br/~cnaber/aula_Diag_REG_2S_2014.pdf)) (para verificar a qualidade de ajuste do modelo).

# Componente 1



# Componente 1





# Componente 1

Parâmetro	Estimativa	EP	Estat.t	p-valor
$\mu_1$	-2,22	0,06	-35,65	< 0,0001
$\alpha_{21}$	2,72	0,09	30,83	< 0,0001
$\alpha_{31}$	3,95	0,09	44,79	< 0,0001

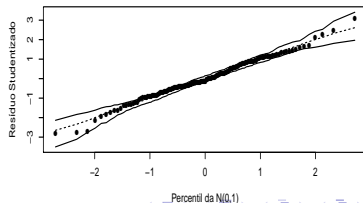
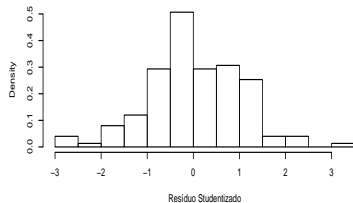
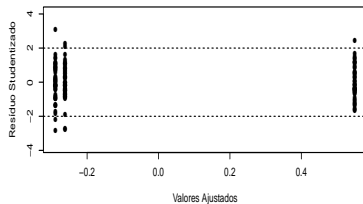
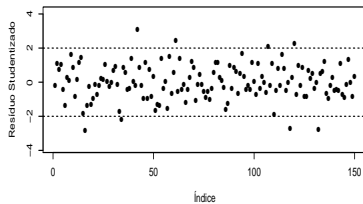
Há diferença entre o primeiro grupo e os outros dois. Vamos agora testar a igualdade entre as médias dos dois outros grupos através de testes do tipo  $\mathbf{C}\boldsymbol{\beta} = \mathbf{M}$  (veja mais detalhes em [http://www.ime.unicamp.br/~cnaber/aula\\_testes\\_Cbeta\\_analise\\_REG\\_2S\\_2014.pdf](http://www.ime.unicamp.br/~cnaber/aula_testes_Cbeta_analise_REG_2S_2014.pdf)).

# Componente 1

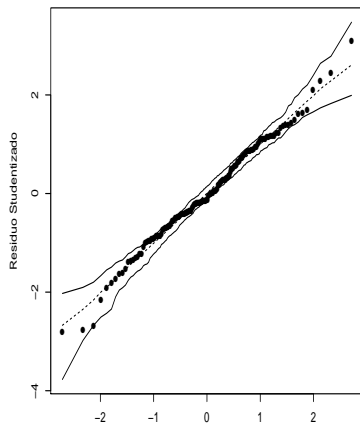
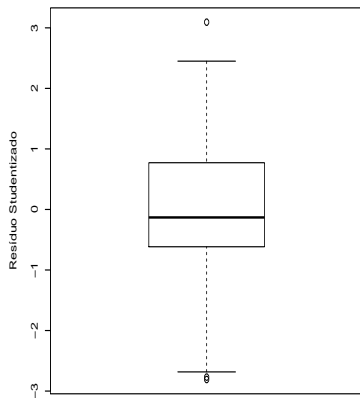
- Teste:  $\alpha_{21} = \alpha_{31}$  vs  $\alpha_{21} \neq \alpha_{31}$ ,  $f_c = 194,83 (< 0,0001)$ .
- Médias previstas pelo modelo.

grupo	Estimativa	EP	IC(95%)
setosa	-2,22	0,06	[-2,35 ; -2,10]
versicolor	0,50	0,06	[0,37 ; 0,62]
virginica	1,73	0,06	[1,60 ; 1,85]

# Componente 2



# Componente 2

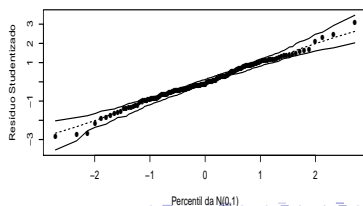
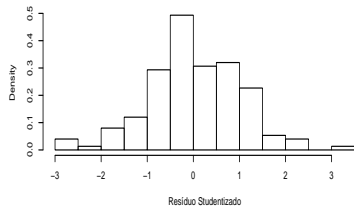
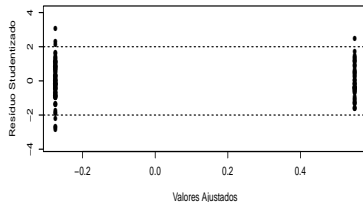
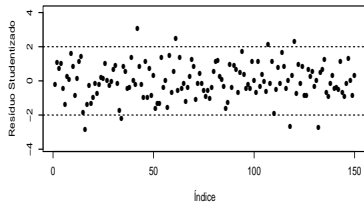


## Componente 2

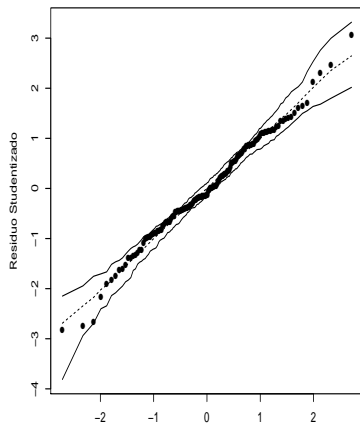
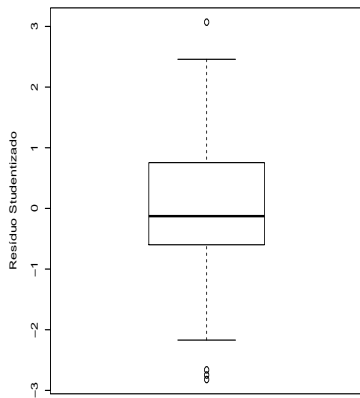
Parâmetro	Estimativa	EP	Estat.t	p-valor
$\mu_2$	-0,2889	0,1247	-2,32	0,0219
$\alpha_{22}$	0,8391	0,1764	4,76	<0,0001
$\alpha_{32}$	0,0277	0,1764	0,16	0,8755

Há diferença entre o primeiro grupo e o segundo e uma equivalência entre aquele e o terceiro. Vamos ajustar um modelo reduzido ( $\alpha_{32} = 0$ ).

# Componente 2



# Componente 2



## Componente 2

- Estimativa dos parâmetros.

Parâmetro	Estimativa	EP	Estat.t	p-valor
$\mu_2$	-0,2751	0,0879	-3,13	0,0021
$\alpha_{22}$	0,8253	0,1523	5,42	<0,0001

- Médias preditas pelo modelo.

grupo	Estimativa	EP	IC(95%)
setosa/virginica	-0,28	0,09	[-0,45 ; -0,10 ]
versicolor	0,55	0,12	[0,30 ; 0,80]