

Ch 6.3: Dimension Reduction - PCA

Lecture 19 - CMSE 381

Michigan State University

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Dept of Computational Mathematics, Science & Engineering

Mon, March 9, 2026

Announcements

Last time:

- Shrinkage: Ridge and Lasso

This lecture:

- PCA

Announcements:

- Exam #2 next week (Monday 3/16)!
 - ▶ Bring 8.5x11 sheet of paper
 - ▶ Handwritten both sides
 - ▶ Anything you want on it, but must be your work
 - ▶ Write your name and your group number
 - ▶ You will turn it in
 - ▶ Non-internet calculator
- Project: by Exam # 2
 - ▶ project partner, ideas about what method to use

11	F	2/6	Multiple Logistic Regression / Multinomial Logistic Regression	4.3.4-5	HW #2 Due Mon 2/9	
	M	2/9	Project Day & Review			
	W	2/11	Midterm #1			
12	F	2/13	Class not held			
13	M	2/16	Leave one out and k-fold CV	5.1.1-3		
14	W	2/18	More k-fold CV	5.1.4-5		Q5
15	F	2/20	k-fold CV for classification	5.1.5		
16	M	2/23	Subset selection	6.1		
17	W	2/25	Shrinkage: Ridge	6.2.1		
18	F	2/27	Shrinkage: Lasso	6.2.2		
	M	3/2	Spring Break			
	W	3/4	Spring Break			
	F	3/6	Spring Break		HW #3 Due Sun 3/8	
19	M	3/9	PCA	6.3		
20	W	3/11	PCR	6.3		Q6

Section 1

Last time

Goal

- Fit model using all p predictors
- Aim to constrain (regularize) coefficient estimates
- Shrink the coefficient estimates towards 0

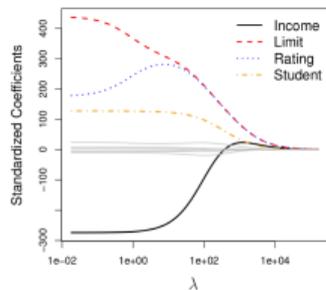
$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4$$

Shrinkage

Find β to minimize:

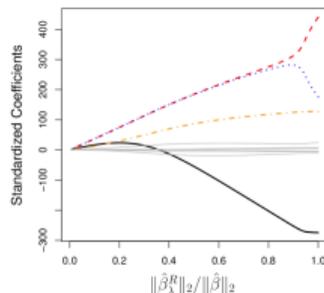
Least Squares:

$$RSS = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$



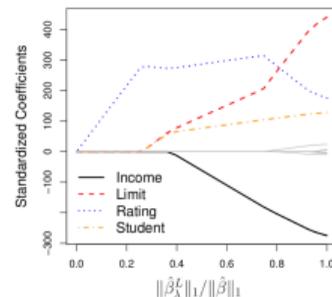
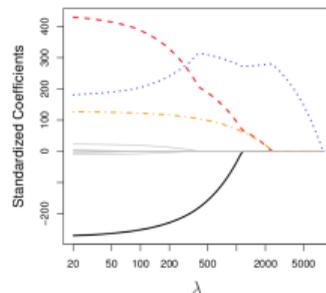
Ridge:

$$RSS + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^P \beta_j^2$$



The Lasso:

$$RSS + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^P |\beta_j|$$



What will you learn from this lecture?

- How to create new variables as linear combinations of the original predictors?
- Why do we need Principal Component Analysis (PCA)? What is the main purpose of using it?
- What is a principal component (PC)?
- What does the first PC maximize? You should be able to explain this both geometrically in a plot and mathematically.
- Similarly, what do the subsequent PCs maximize?
- How do you compute the PCs in Python, given a dataset?
- How do you project data points on each PC? You should also be able to plot the data points in the PC space.
- How do you find out how much variance each PC explains?

Section 2

Dimension Reduction

Linear transformation of predictors

Original Predictors:

$$X_1, \dots, X_p$$

New Predictors:

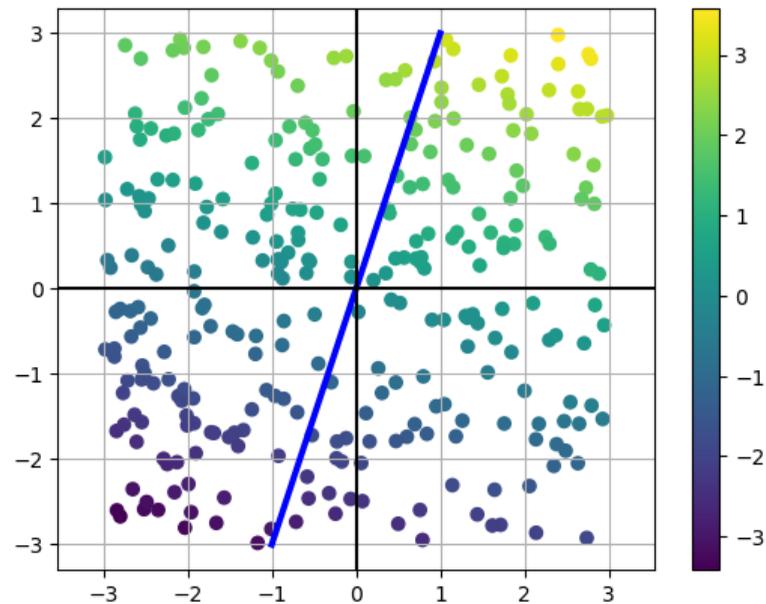
$$Z_1, \dots, Z_M$$

$$Z_m = \sum_{j=1}^p \varphi_{jm} X_j$$

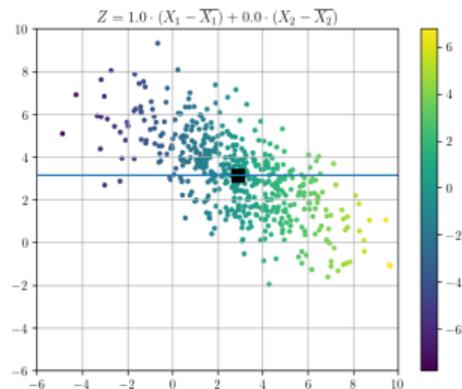
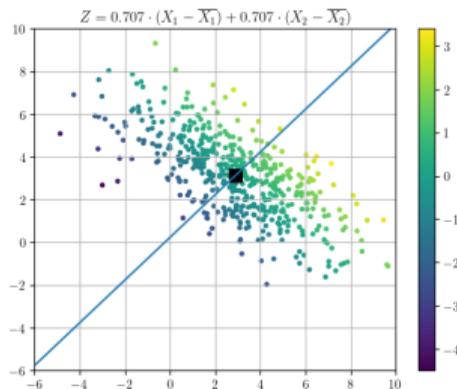
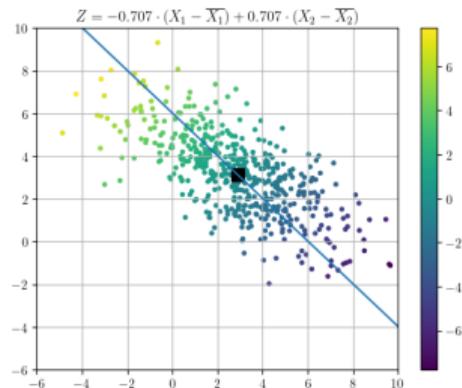
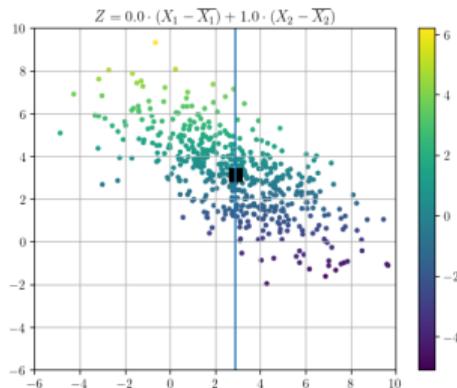
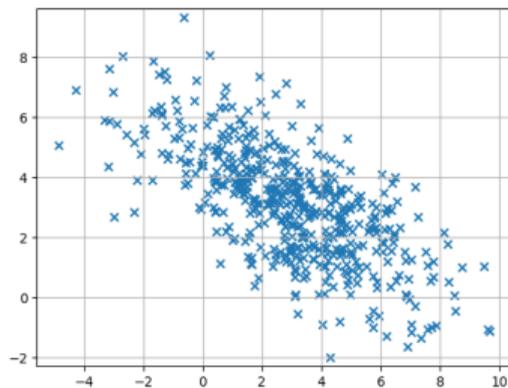
An example or two

Geometric interpretation

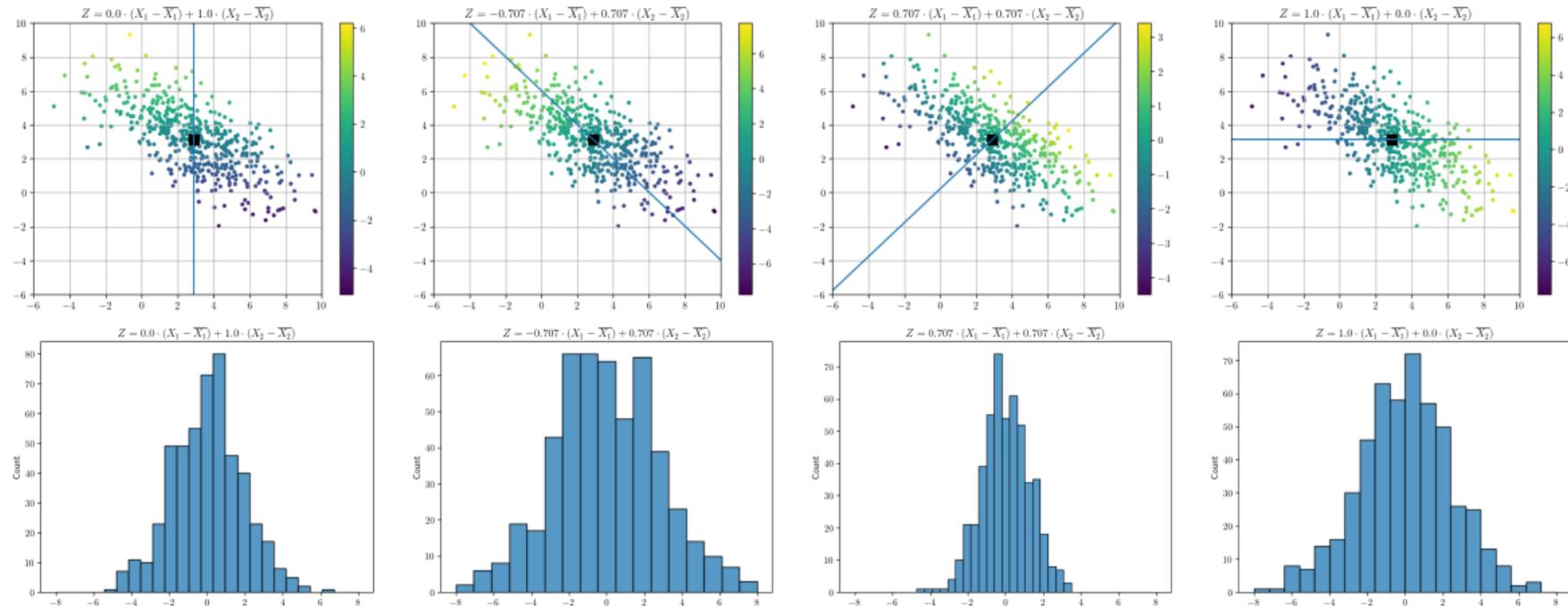
- projection on a line



Different projections



Histograms of Z values



The goal

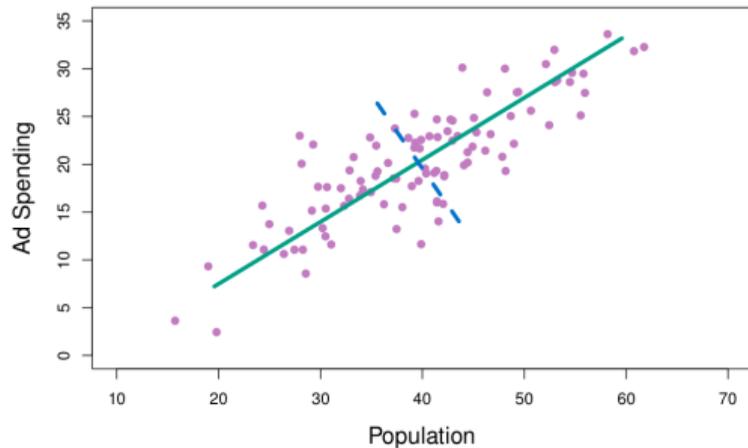
- Find good φ 's for some $M \ll p$
- Fit regression model on Z_i 's using least squares

$$y_i = \theta_0 + \sum_{m=1}^M \theta_m z_{im} + \varepsilon_i$$

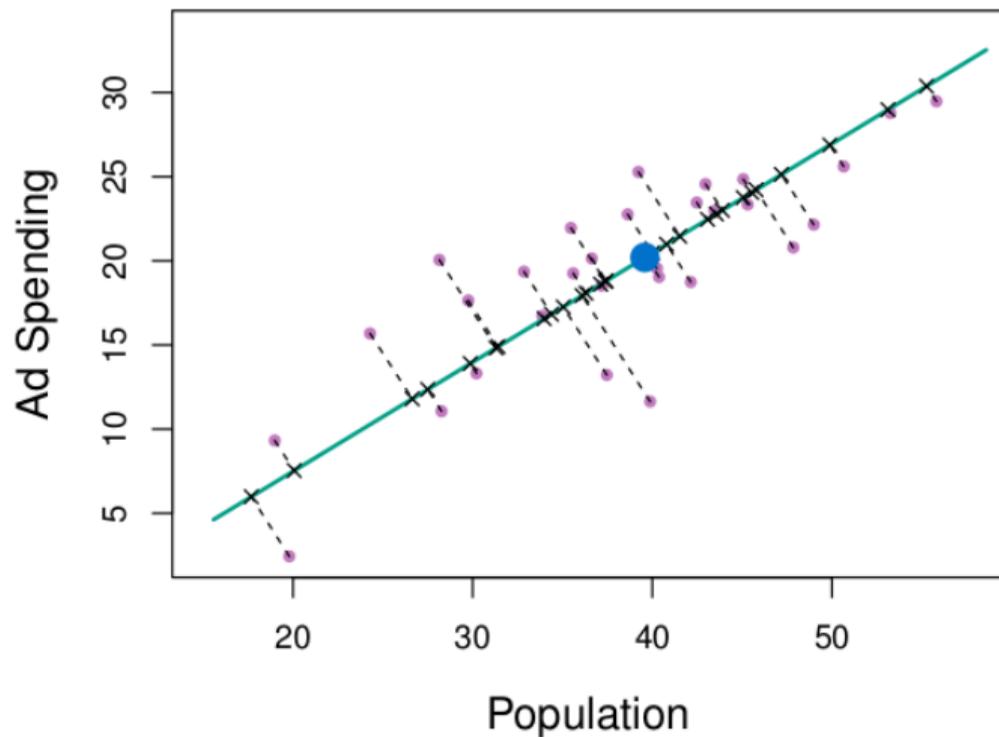
Section 3

PCA

An example dataset

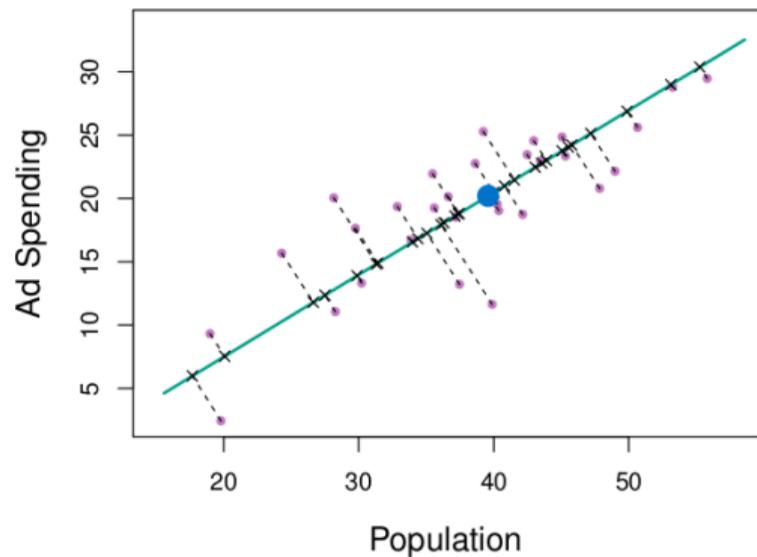


Projection onto first PC



$$Z_1 = 0.839 \cdot (\text{pop} - \overline{\text{pop}}) + 0.544 \cdot (\text{ad} - \overline{\text{ad}})$$

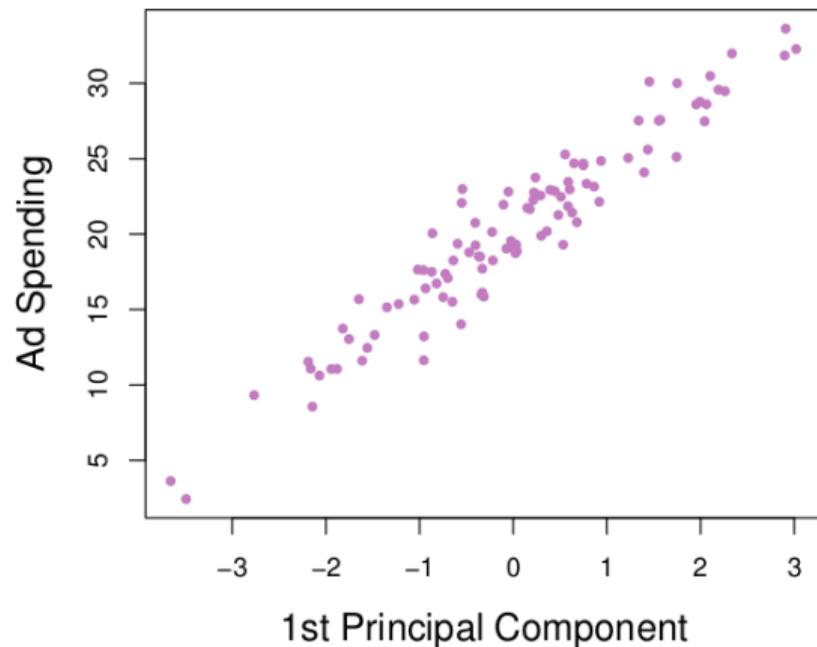
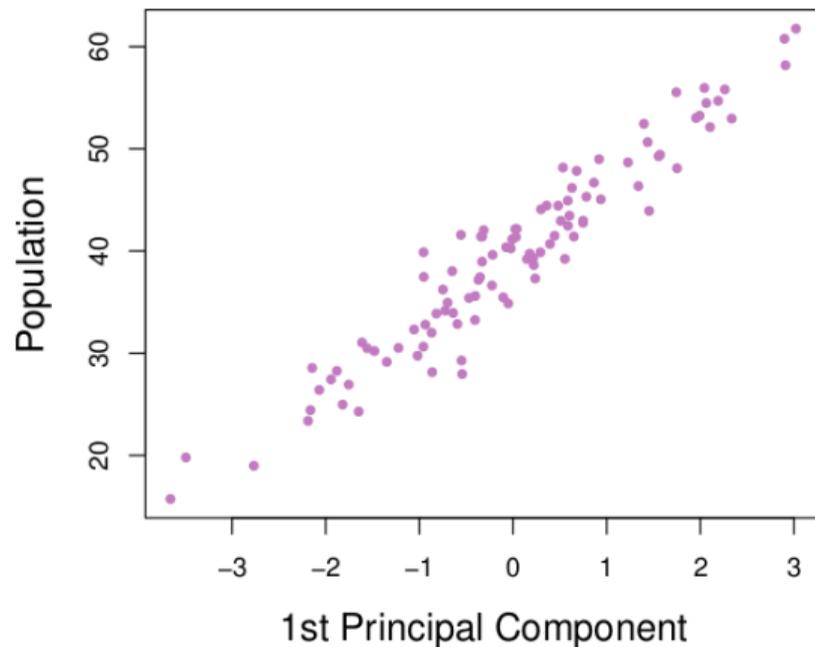
What does it mean to have the highest variance



Toy for learning PCA

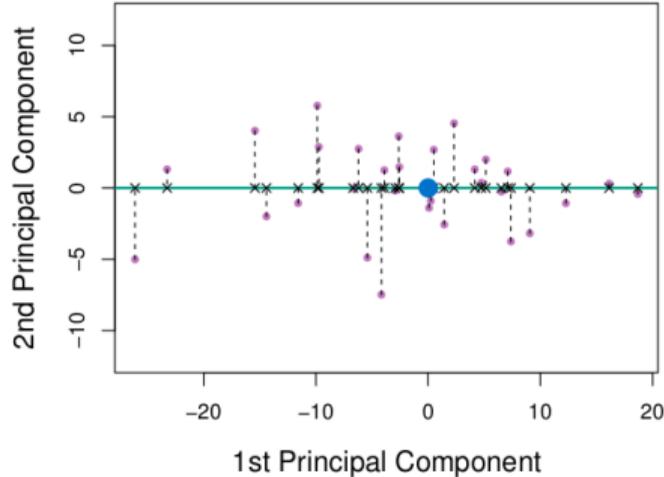
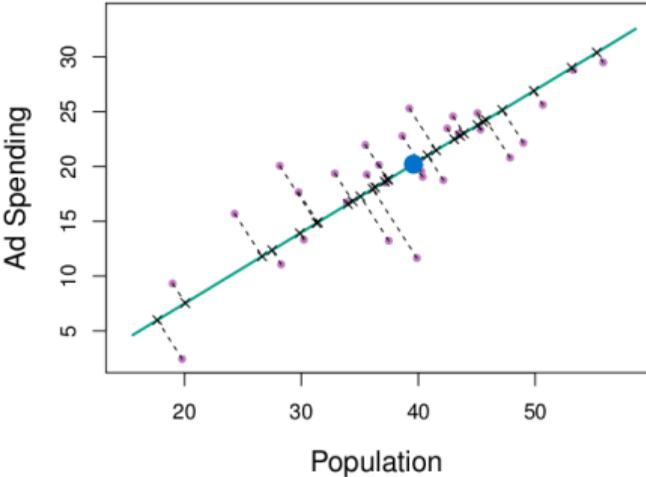
[https://www.desmos.com/
calculator/gvmq07pg1k](https://www.desmos.com/calculator/gvmq07pg1k)

Principal component scores



$$z_{i1} = 0.839 \cdot (\text{pop}_i - \overline{\text{pop}}) + 0.544 \cdot (\text{ad}_i - \overline{\text{ad}})$$

Another view

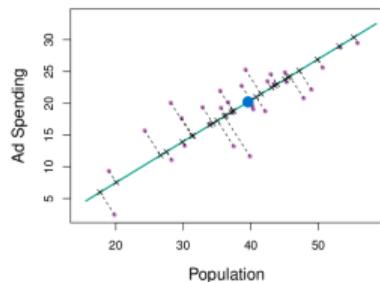


The other principal components

Do PCA with Penguins

PCA

- Unsupervised dimensionality reduction
- Choose component Z_1 in the direction of most variance using only X_j 's information
- Choose Z_2 and beyond by the same method after “getting rid” of info in the directions already explained



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