

# Sparse Principal Component Analysis

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Let  $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times p}$  be a data matrix and  $\widehat{\Sigma} = \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X}$  be a sample covariance matrix.

For  $k = 1, \dots, p$ , let

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{a}_k &= \arg \max_a a^T \widehat{\Sigma} a \\ \text{s.t.} \quad &\|a\|_2^2 \leq 1, \\ &a^T \widehat{a}_i = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, k-1. \end{aligned}$$

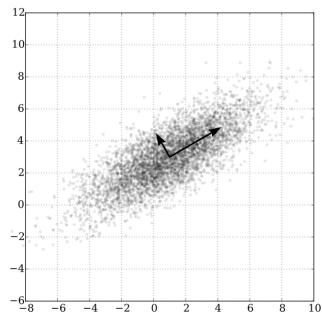
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- $\widehat{a}_1, \dots, \widehat{a}_p$  are *loadings*
- $Y_1 = \mathbf{X}\widehat{a}_1, \dots, Y_p = \mathbf{X}\widehat{a}_p$  are *principal components* (PCs)
- PCs = uncorrelated standardized linear combinations with the largest possible variance



Zou et al. (2006) showed that loadings can be found as solutions to ridge regression problems

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{a}_k &= \arg \max_a \|Y_k - \mathbf{X}a\|_2^2 \\ &\text{s.t.} \quad \|a\|_2^2 \leq t, \end{aligned}$$

for some  $t$  (here completely arbitrary).

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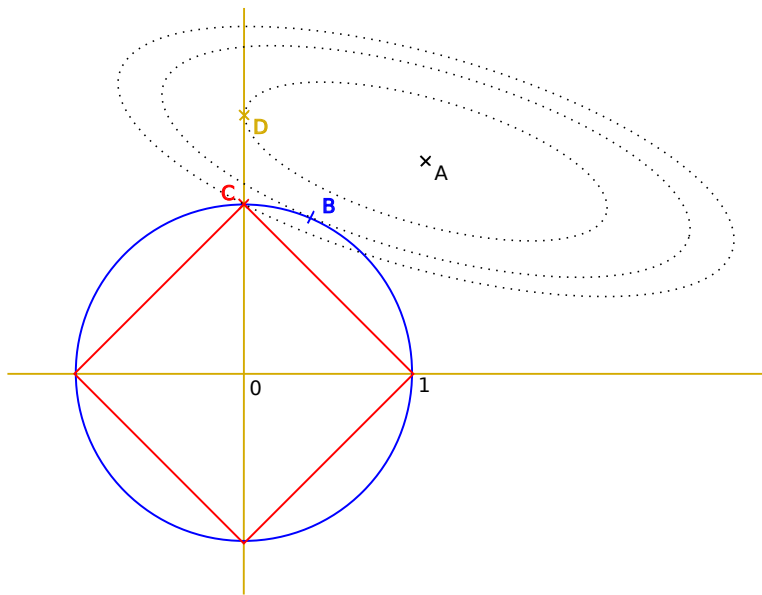
Problems with PCA:

- inconsistency when  $p > n$
- poor interpretability – all coefficients non-zero

**Solution:** constraint on cardinality

$$\|a\|_0 \leq s$$

for some  $s$ .

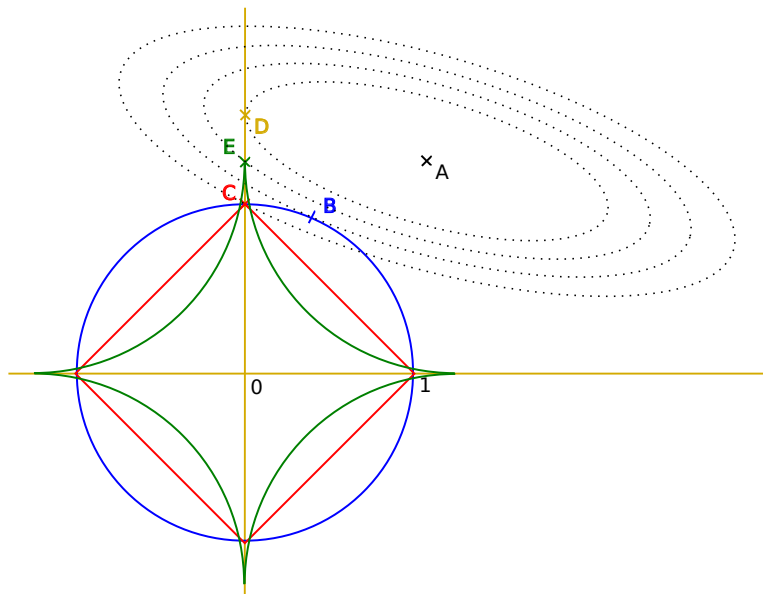


$$A: \min_a \|Y_k - \mathbf{X}a\|_2^2$$

$$B: \text{s.t. } \|a\|_2^2 \leq 1$$

$$C: \text{s.t. } \|a\|_1 \leq 1$$

$$D: \text{s.t. } \|a\|_0 \leq 1$$



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 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E: & \min_a \|Y_k - \mathbf{X}a\|_2^2 \\
 & \text{s.t. } \sum_{i=1}^p w_i |a_i| \leq 1,
 \end{aligned}$$

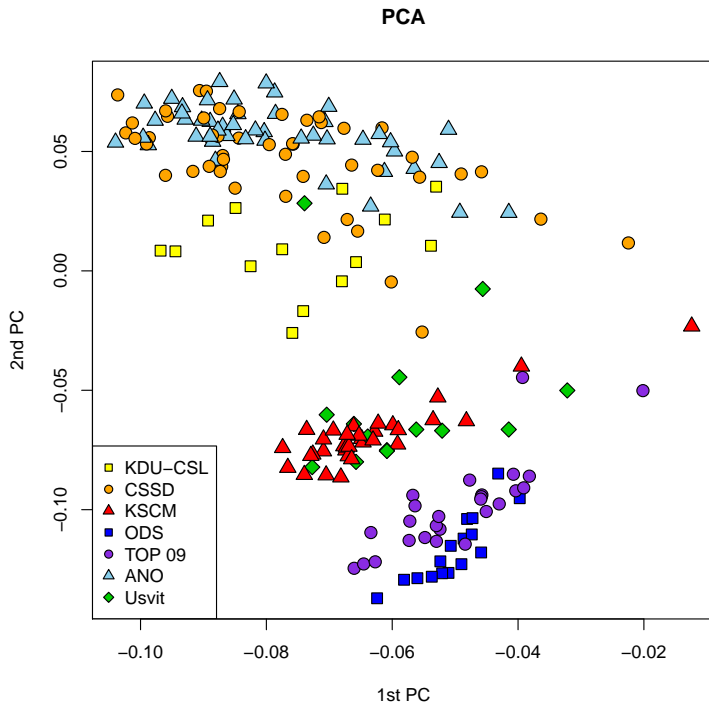
$$\text{where } w_i = \frac{1}{\tilde{a}_i + \epsilon}.$$

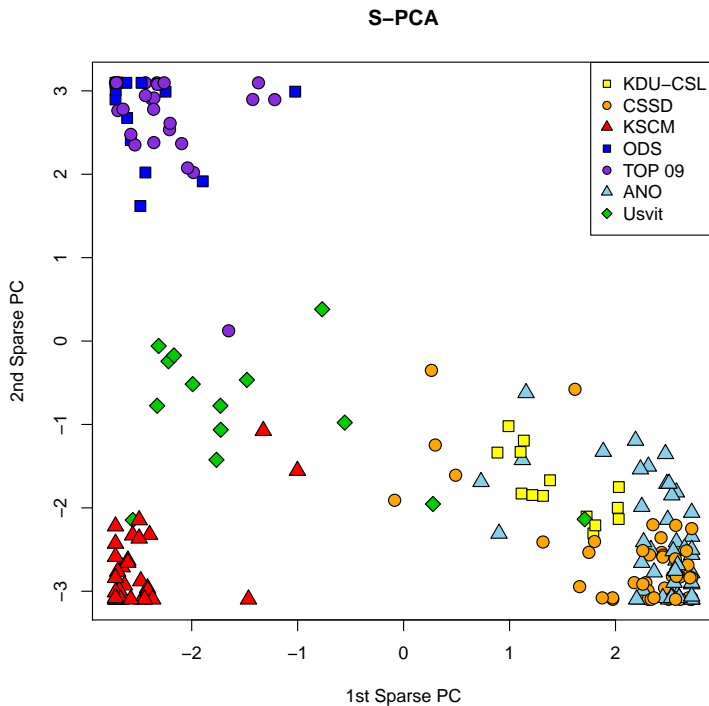
$n = 200$  members of parliament,  $p = 1837$  bills voted

- ...
- ...
- Bohuslav Sobotka – vector of votes  $x_{Sobotka} \in \{-1, 0, 1\}^p$ , and a party affiliation  $b \in \{1, \dots, 5\}$
- ...
- ...

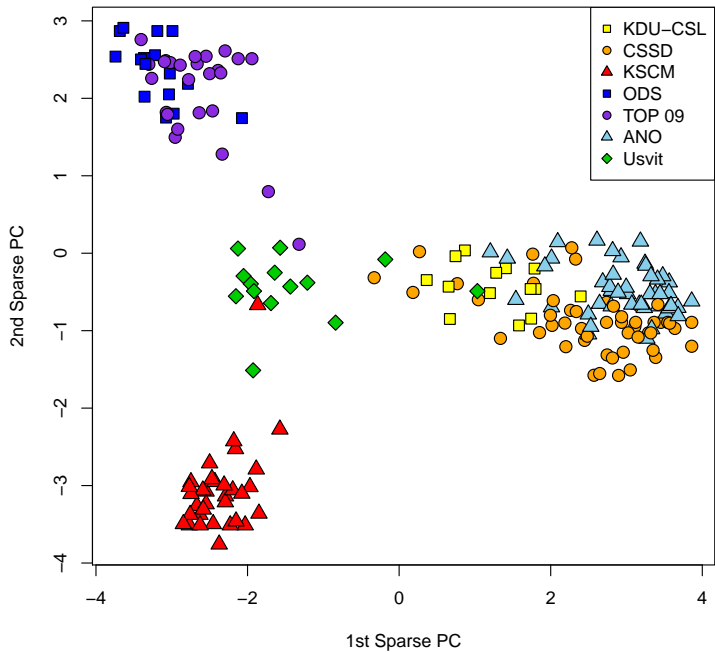
$$x_{Sobotka,j} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{voted for the } j\text{-th bill} \\ 0, & \text{abstain from voting of the } j\text{-th bill} \\ -1, & \text{voted against the } j\text{-th bill} \end{cases}$$







## IRLS-S-PCA



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