

Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo

Doctorado en Ciencias Económico Administrativas

Temas Selectos I: Estadística para las CEA

Complejidad Económica | Lab 44-A

CUADERNO R.MARKDOWN

Académico:

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LAB 44-A (MD)

${\bf Ana GSanjuan M}$

2023-03-10

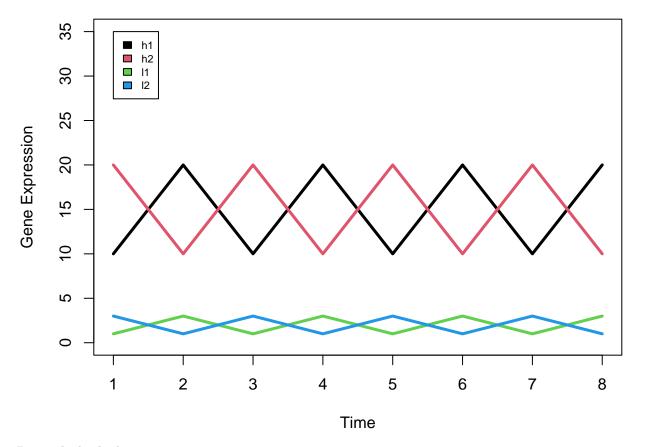
| LABORATORIO 44-A |
|--|
| |
| —————————————————————————————————————— |
| —————————————————————————————————————— |
| https://divingintogenetics and genomics.rbind.io/post/a-tale-of-two-heatmap-functions/ |
| Se instala la paquetería |
| install.packages("gplots") |
| install.packages("heatmaps") |
| in stall.packages ("pheatmaps") |
| Se cargan las librerías |
| library(stats) library(gplots) |
| ## ## Attaching package: 'gplots' |
| <pre>## The following object is masked from 'package:stats': ##</pre> |
| ## lowess |
| Medida de la expresión génica de 4 genes (h1, h2, l1 y l2) en 8 puntos de tiempo |
| h1 <- c(10,20,10,20,10,20,10,20) h2 <- c(20,10,20,10,20,10) 11 <- c(1,3,1,3,1,3,1,3) 12 <- c(3,1,3,1,3,1,3,1) |
| Generamos matriz denominada mat para enlazar los genes |
| mat <- rhind(h1 h2 l1 l2) |

Se corren los siguientes comandos para generar el plot

```
par(mfrow =c(1,1), mar=c(4,4,1,1))
plot(1:8,rep(0,8), ylim=c(0,35), pch="", xlab="Time", ylab="Gene Expression")

for (i in 1:nrow(mat)) {
   lines(1:8,mat[i,], lwd=3, col=i)
}

legend(1,35,rownames(mat), 1:4, cex=0.7)
```



Para calcular la distancia

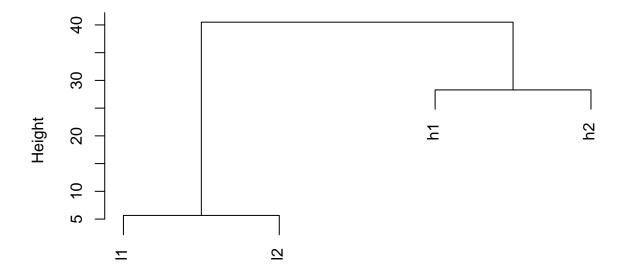
dist(mat)

```
## h1 h2 28.284271
## 11 38.470768 40.496913
## 12 40.496913 38.470768 5.656854
```

Se usa el método predeterminado para el enlace: completo

```
plot(hclust(dist(mat)))
```

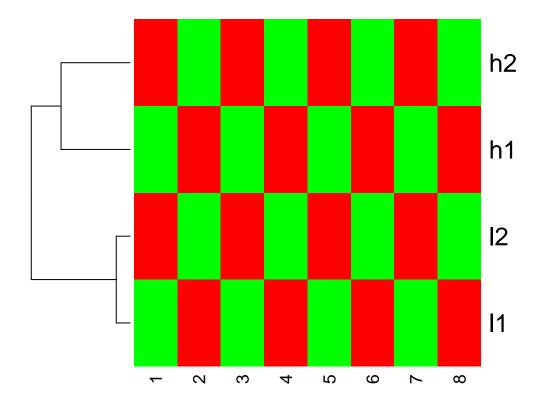
Cluster Dendrogram



dist(mat) hclust (*, "complete")

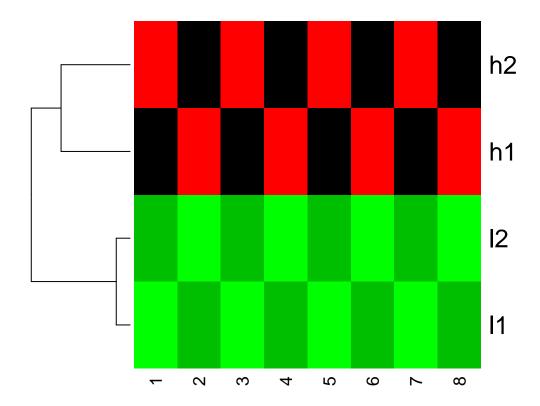
Headmap predeterminado, para obtener explicitamente parámetros Escala en los renglones con escala de color verde y roja

heatmap(mat, Colv=NA, col=greenred(10), scale = "row")



Heatmap con la escala desactivada

```
heatmap(mat, Colv = NA, col=greenred(10), scale = "none")
```



Escalando los genes antes de introducirlos al heatmap

```
mat.scaled<- t(scale(t(mat), center=TRUE, scale = TRUE))
mat.scaled</pre>
```

```
[,1]
                       [,2]
                                  [,3]
                                             [,4]
                                                        [,5]
                                                                   [,6]
                 0.9354143 \ -0.9354143 \ 0.9354143 \ -0.9354143 \ 0.9354143
## h1 -0.9354143
                            0.9354143 - 0.9354143 \ 0.9354143 - 0.9354143 \ 0.9354143
## h2 0.9354143 -0.9354143
## 11 -0.9354143 0.9354143 -0.9354143 0.9354143 0.9354143 0.9354143 -0.9354143
      0.9354143 \ -0.9354143 \ 0.9354143 \ -0.9354143 \ 0.9354143 \ 0.9354143
##
            [,8]
## h1 0.9354143
## h2 -0.9354143
## 11 0.9354143
## 12 -0.9354143
## attr(,"scaled:center")
## h1 h2 l1 l2
## 15 15 2 2
## attr(,"scaled:scale")
        h1
                 h2
                          11
                                   12
## 5.345225 5.345225 1.069045 1.069045
```

Cambio e la distancia entre genes

dist(mat.scaled)

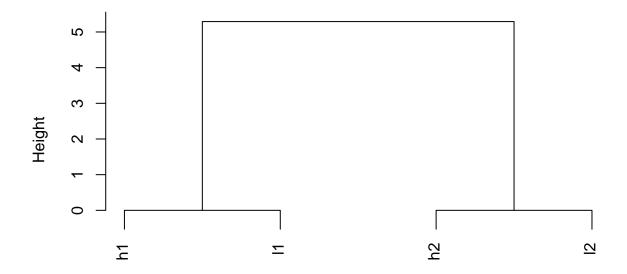
```
## h1 h2 11
## h2 5.291503
## 11 0.000000 5.291503
## 12 5.291503 0.000000 5.291503
```

Obtener el plot

Ahora h
1 y l
1 están agrupados juntos; l
2 y h
2 están agrupados juntos

plot(hclust(dist(mat.scaled)))

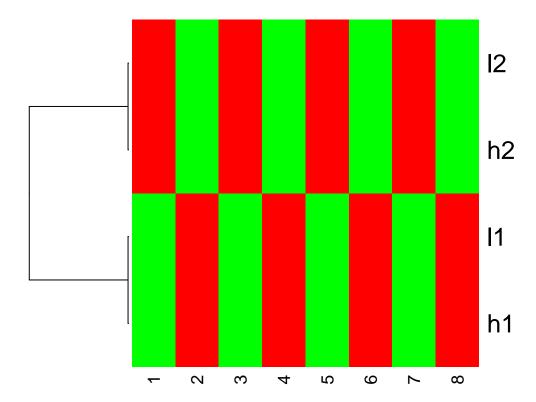
Cluster Dendrogram



dist(mat.scaled) hclust (*, "complete")

Generando el heatmap

heatmap(mat.scaled, Colv = NA, col=greenred(10), scale = "none")



Si aún no se escalan los datos pero se desea que l1 y h1 se agrupen juntos, al igual que l2 y h2, se puede usar la medida de distancia diferentes

Correlación entre genes para asignar valores de 1 y -1

cor(t(mat))

```
## h1 h2 l1 l2
## h1 l -1 l -1
## h2 -1 l -1 l
## l1 l -1 l -1
## l2 -1 l -1 l
```

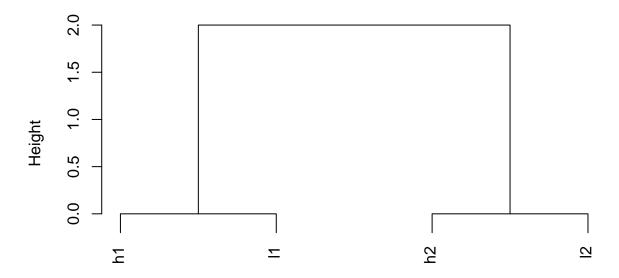
Correlación para definir la distancia

1- cor(t(mat))

```
## h1 h2 l1 l2
## h1 0 2 0 2
## h2 2 0 2 0
## l1 0 2 0 2
## l2 0 0 2
```

```
hc <- hclust(as.dist(1-cor(t(mat))))
plot(hc)</pre>
```

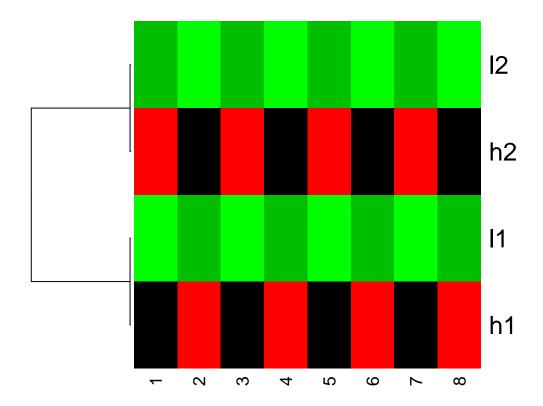
Cluster Dendrogram



as.dist(1 - cor(t(mat))) hclust (*, "complete")

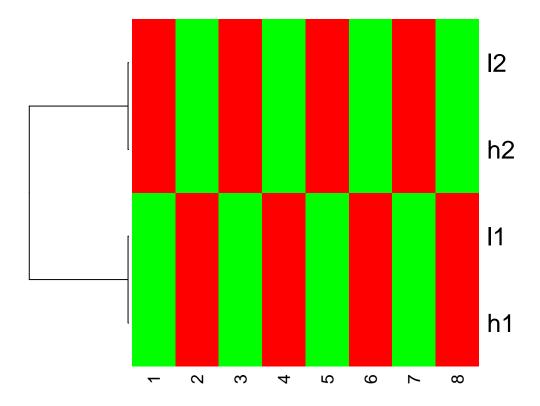
 ${\it Heatmap\ sin\ escala}$

```
heatmap(mat, Colv = NA, Rowv=as.dendrogram(hc), col=greenred(10), scale = "none")
```



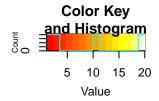
Heatmap con la escala en los renglones

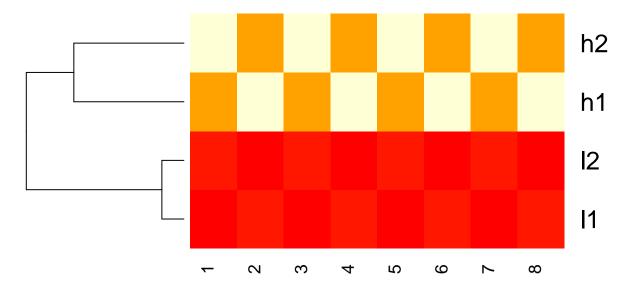
```
heatmap(mat, Colv = NA, Rowv=as.dendrogram(hc), col=greenred(10), scale = "row")
```



Valores predeterminados de heatmap.2 con ninguna escala

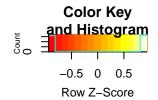
```
heatmap.2(mat, trace = "none", Colv= NA, dendrogram = "row", scale = "none")
```

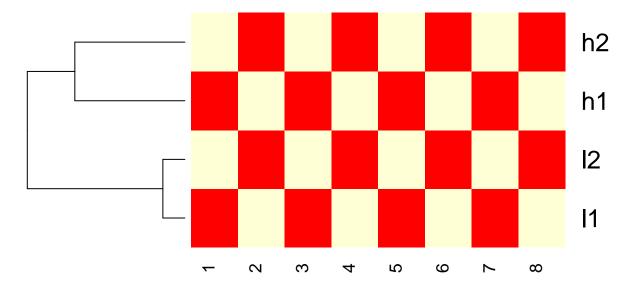




Funciones de heatmap en R: primero se agrupa y luego usa el argumento de escala (si está configurado) para representar los datos $\frac{1}{2}$

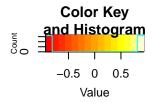
```
heatmap.2(mat, trace = "none", Colv= NA, dendrogram = "row", scale = "row")
```

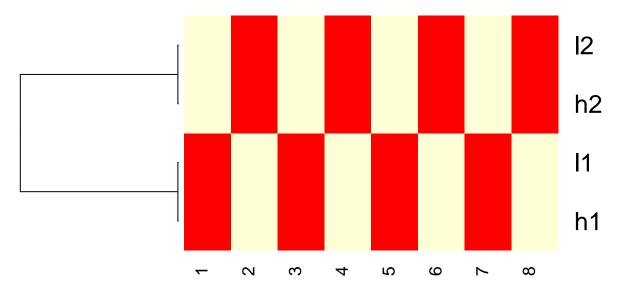




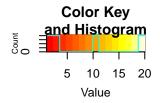
Datos escalados explícitamente primero y uso de la distancia euclidiana

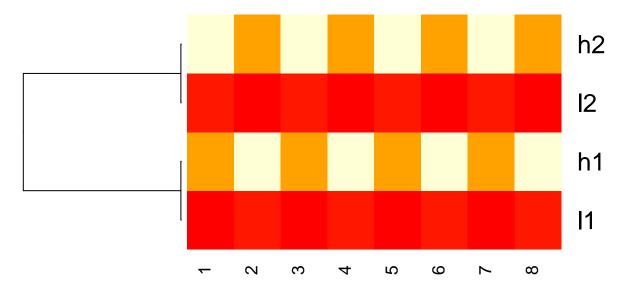
heatmap.2(t(scale(t(mat), center=TRUE, scale=TRUE)), trace = "none", Colv= NA, dendrogram = "row", scale





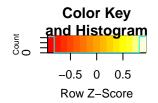
Usando 1- cor(x) como distancia y no escalar

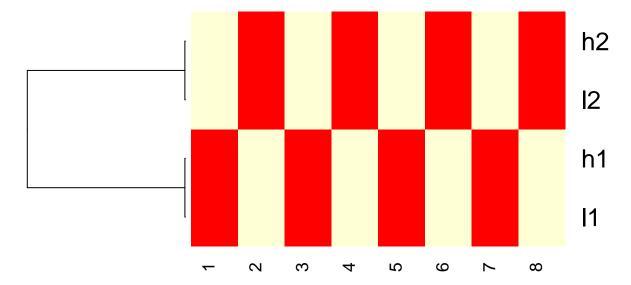




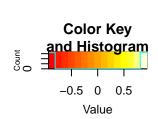
Usando 1- cor(x) como distancia y no escalar

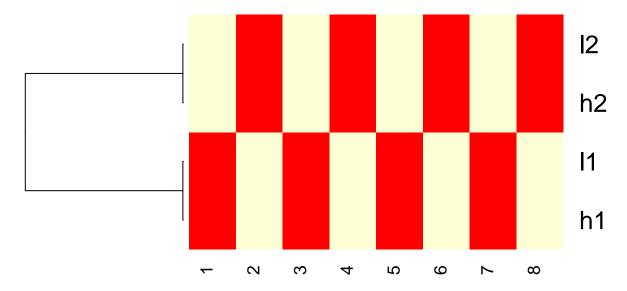
Usar la escala en la función heatmap.2 para representar los colores





Escala y uso de 1- cor(x) como distancia





FIN DE LABORATORIO 44-A