

# 02409 Multivariate Statistics

Lecture G, October 20 2025

Anders Stockmarr

anst@dtu.dk

Clustering 4 groups

Course developers:

Anders Stockmarr

Anders Nymark Christensen

(1-3) 60%

Factor 1 [41%]

Factor 3 [19%]

V. De Geneve

Groups

28

16

1

# Agenda

- Concepts in discriminant analysis:
  - MINIMAX
  - LDF
  - QDF
- Canonical Discriminant analysis
  - Theory
  - Examples of use
- Introduction to GLM
  - The General Linear Model

# Discriminant Analysis

- We seek a function to determine, based on observational data, if a subject belongs to  $\pi_1$  or  $\pi_2$ :

$$d: \mathbb{R}^p \rightarrow \{\pi_1, \pi_2\}$$

- Since  $d$  can only attain two values, it will necessarily subdivide  $\mathbb{R}^p$  into two disjoint subsets  $R_1, R_2$ :

$$d(x) = \begin{cases} \pi_1 & \text{if } x \in R_1 \\ \pi_2 & \text{if } x \in R_2 \end{cases}$$

- If we choose  $R_1$ , we choose  $d$ !

# The Bayes and Minimax Solutions

## ||| Theorem 5.1

The *Bayes solution* to the classification problem is given by the region

$$R_1 = \left\{ x \mid \frac{f_1(x)}{f_2(x)} \geq \frac{L_{21}p_2}{L_{12}p_1} \right\} .$$

## ||| Theorem 5.2

The *minimax solution* for the classification problem is given by the region

$$R_1 = \left\{ x \mid \frac{f_1(x)}{f_2(x)} \geq c \right\} .$$

where  $c$  is determined by

$$L_{12}P \left\{ \frac{f_1(x)}{f_2(x)} < c \mid \pi_1 \right\} = L_{21}P \left\{ \frac{f_1(x)}{f_2(x)} \geq c \mid \pi_2 \right\} .$$

# The Linear Discriminator

## ||| Theorem 5.8

We consider the random variable defined by the linear discriminator (omitting the term  $-\log c$ ), i.e.

$$Z = X^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mu_1 - \mu_2) - \frac{1}{2} \mu_1^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mu_2^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_2 .$$

Then

$$Z \sim \begin{cases} N \left( +\frac{1}{2} \|\mu_1 - \mu_2\|_{\Sigma^{-1}}^2, \|\mu_1 - \mu_2\|_{\Sigma^{-1}}^2 \right) & \text{if } \pi_1 \text{ is true} \\ N \left( -\frac{1}{2} \|\mu_1 - \mu_2\|_{\Sigma^{-1}}^2, \|\mu_1 - \mu_2\|_{\Sigma^{-1}}^2 \right) & \text{if } \pi_2 \text{ is true} \end{cases} .$$

Prerequisite:  $\pi_1$  and  $\pi_2$  individuals have the **SAME** variance  $\Sigma$

$$c = \frac{L_{21} p_2}{L_{12} p_1} / c = \frac{L_{21}}{L_{12}}$$

# Example

Suppose that

$$\pi_1 \longleftrightarrow N(\mu_1, \Sigma_1), \quad \pi_2 \longleftrightarrow N(\mu_2, \Sigma_2)$$

with

$$\mu_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \mu_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \Sigma_1^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \Sigma_2^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Note that  $\det(\Sigma_1) = \det(\Sigma_2) = 1$  so that

$$f_i(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \|x - \mu_i\|_{\Sigma_i^{-1}}^2\right), \quad i = 1, 2.$$

# Example

$$\mu_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \mu_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \Sigma_1^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \Sigma_2^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{f_1(x)}{f_2(x)} \geq c \Leftrightarrow -(x - \mu_1)^T \Sigma_1^{-1} (x - \mu_1) + (x - \mu_2)^T \Sigma_2^{-1} (x - \mu_2) \geq 2 \log(c)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}\right)^T \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}\right) + \left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right)^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) \geq 2 \log(c)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 10x_1 - 6x_2 - 18 \geq 2 \log(c)$$

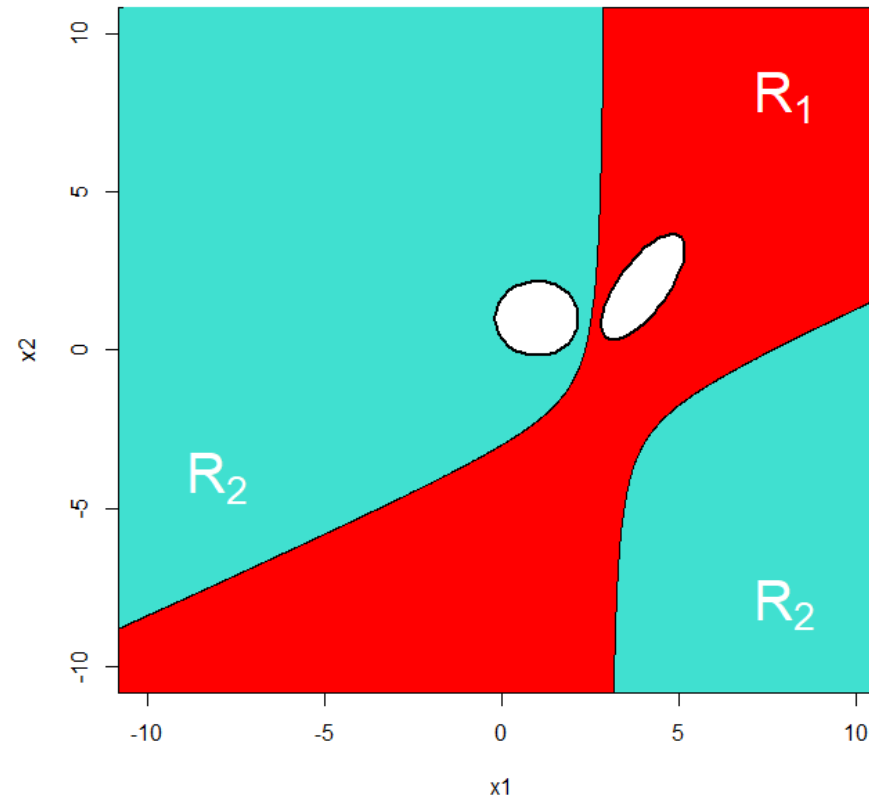
**The discriminator is no longer linear in x!**

# Example

- Choose  $c = 1$ , equal loss

$$-x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 10x_1 - 6x_2 - 18 \geq 0$$

- The separation of  $\mathbb{R}^2$  into  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  is no longer a hyperplane, but the hyperbola given above:





# Working with parameters estimated from data

- Assume again two populations, with  $\Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2 = \Sigma$  regular.

## The Linear Discriminator

$$\langle x, \mu_1 - \mu_2 \rangle_{\Sigma^{-1}} - \frac{1}{2} \|\mu_1\|_{\Sigma^{-1}}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|\mu_2\|_{\Sigma^{-1}}^2$$

is estimated by

$$\langle x, \hat{\mu}_1 - \hat{\mu}_2 \rangle_{\hat{\Sigma}^{-1}} - \frac{1}{2} \|\hat{\mu}_1\|_{\hat{\Sigma}^{-1}}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|\hat{\mu}_2\|_{\hat{\Sigma}^{-1}}^2$$

# More than two populations: Distance Between Populations

- We introduce the *Mahalanobis' distance* between populations  $\pi_1, \pi_2$  by

$$\Delta_{\Sigma^{-1}}^2 = \|\mu_1 - \mu_2\|_{\Sigma^{-1}}^2$$

The regularized deviations of the means in terms of standard deviations.

The *empirical Mahalanobis' distance* is similarly

$$D_{\hat{\Sigma}^{-1}}^2 = \|\hat{\mu}_1 - \hat{\mu}_2\|_{\hat{\Sigma}^{-1}}^2$$

# The Mahanalobis' Distance

The empirical Mahanalobis' distance

$$D^2 = \|\hat{\mu}_1 - \hat{\mu}_2\|_{\hat{\Sigma}^{-1}}^2$$

Can be used to test if  $\mu_1 = \mu_2$

# 2-sample Test In One Dimension

$$X_{1i} \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma^2), \quad X_{2i} \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma^2), i = 1, \dots, n$$

$$\hat{\mu}_1 - \hat{\mu}_2 \sim N\left(0, \frac{2}{n} \sigma^2\right), \quad 2(n-1)\hat{\sigma}^2 \sim \sigma \cdot \chi_{2(n-1)}^2$$

$$T = \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \frac{(\hat{\mu}_1 - \hat{\mu}_2)}{\sqrt{\hat{\sigma}^2}} \sim t(2(n-1)), \quad T^2 = \frac{n}{2} \frac{(\hat{\mu}_1 - \hat{\mu}_2)^2}{\hat{\sigma}^2} \sim F(1, 2(n-1))$$

## 2-sample Test In p Dimensions

$$\hat{\mu}_1 - \hat{\mu}_2 \sim N_p \left( 0, \frac{2}{n} \Sigma \right), \quad 2(n-1)\hat{\Sigma} \sim W_p(2(n-1), \Sigma)$$

$$T^2 = \frac{n}{2} \|\hat{\mu}_1 - \hat{\mu}_2\|_{\hat{\Sigma}^{-1}}^2 = \frac{n}{2} (\hat{\mu}_1 - \hat{\mu}_2)^T \hat{\Sigma}^{-1} (\hat{\mu}_1 - \hat{\mu}_2),$$

$$\frac{2(n-1) - p + 1}{2(n-1)p} T^2 \sim F(p, 2(n-1) - p + 1)$$

- Follows from Lemma 4.1

# 2-sample Test In p Dimensions

- $T^2$  when numbers of observations in the groups are uneven:

$$T^2 = \frac{n_1 + n_2}{n_1 n_2} \|\hat{\mu}_1 - \hat{\mu}_2\|_{\hat{\Sigma}^{-1}}^2,$$

$$\frac{n_1 + n_2 - p - 1}{(n_1 + n_2 - 2)p} T^2 \sim F(p, n_1 + n_2 - p - 1)$$

- Follows from Lemma 4.1

# 2-sample Test In p Dimensions

$$D^2 = \frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2} T^2$$

## ||| Theorem 5.12

Using the significance level  $\alpha$ , the critical area for a test of the hypothesis  $\mu_1 = \mu_2$  against all alternatives becomes

$$C = \left\{ x_{11}, \dots, x_{1n_1}, x_{21}, \dots, x_{2n_2} \mid \frac{n_1 + n_2 - p - 1}{p(n_1 + n_2 - 2)} \cdot \frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2} d^2 > F(p, n_1 + n_2 - p - 1)_{1-\alpha} \right\}$$

Here  $d^2$  is the observed value of  $D^2$ .

# Discrimination Between Several Populations

- **Bayes Solution:**
- Populations:  $\pi_1, \dots, \pi_k$ .
- Prior distribution:  $g(\pi_i) = p_i, i = 1, \dots, k$ .
- Loss function:

		Classify as				
		$\pi_1$	$\dots$	$\pi_i$	$\dots$	$\pi_k$
Nature	$\pi_1$	0	$\dots$	$L_{1i}$	$\dots$	$L_{1k}$
	$\vdots$	$\vdots$				$\vdots$
	$\pi_v$	$L_{v1}$	$\dots$	$L_{vi}$	$\dots$	$L_{vk}$
	$\vdots$	$\vdots$		$\vdots$		$\vdots$
	$\pi_k$	$L_{k1}$	$\dots$	$L_{ki}$	$\dots$	0



# Discrimination Between Several Populations

- Posterior distribution of the population  $\Pi$ :

$$k(\pi_v|X = x) = P(\Pi = \pi_v|X = x)$$

$$= \frac{P(\Pi = \pi_v, X = x)}{P(X = x)}$$

$$= \frac{P(X = x|\Pi = \pi_v)P(\Pi = \pi_v)}{\sum_{i=1}^k P(X = x|\Pi = \pi_i)P(\Pi = \pi_i)}$$

$$= \frac{f_v(x)p_v}{\sum_{i=1}^k f_i(x)p_i}$$

# Discrimination Between Several Populations

- Suppose that we observe  $X = x$ . The **expected loss** by classifying  $X$  to  $\pi_i$  is

$$\begin{aligned} E[L(\Pi, \pi_i) | X = x] &= \sum_{j=1}^k L_{ji} P(\Pi = \pi_j | X = x) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^k L_{ji} k(\pi_j | X = x) = \frac{1}{\sum_{j=1}^k f_j(x) p_j} \sum_{j=1}^k L_{ji} f_j(x) p_j \\ &= \frac{1}{h(x)} \sum_{j=1}^k L_{ji} f_j(x) p_j \end{aligned}$$

# Discrimination Between Several Populations

- Minimizing the loss means **maximizing** the *discriminant score*

$$S_i^*(x) = - \sum_{j=1}^k L_{ji} f_j(x) p_j$$

- Decision rule:

Select population  $\pi_v$  if  $\forall i: S_v^* > S_i^*$

- If all losses are equal: Simplifies to

Select population  $\pi_v$  if  $\forall i: f_v(x)p_v > f_i(x)p_i$

If all prior probabilities are equal (uniform prior): Simplifies to

Select population  $\pi_v$  if  $\forall i: f_v(x) > f_i(x)$

# The Case of Normal Distributions

Assume that individuals in  $\pi_1, \dots, \pi_k$  have normally distributed data,  $N_p(\mu_i, \Sigma_i)$ , with  $\Sigma$  invertible,  $i = 1, \dots, k$ .

*Quadratic discriminant function  $S_i^Q$ :*

$$S_i^Q(x) = \log(c \cdot f_i(x)p_i),$$

$$S_i^Q(x) = -\frac{1}{2}\log(\det(\Sigma_i)) - \frac{1}{2}\|x - \mu_i\|_{\Sigma_i^{-1}}^2 + \log(p_i)$$

Quadratic in  $x$ .

# The Case of Normal Distributions

Suppose that  $\Sigma_1 = \dots = \Sigma_k$ . The common factors can be incorporated in the  $c$  value:

*Linear discriminant function  $S_i^L$ :*

$$S_i^L(x) = \log(c \cdot f_i(x)p_i),$$

Linear in  $x$ . Similar to the linear discriminant from Lecture F:

$$S_i^L(x) = \langle x, \mu_i \rangle_{\Sigma^{-1}} - \frac{1}{2} + \log(p_i)$$

# Example

- Suppose that  $k = 3$  with

$$\mu_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \mu_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \mu_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } \Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2 = \Sigma_3 = \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Note that  $\Sigma^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .
- Assume equal losses and uniform prior.

# Example

- We have

$$S_1^L(x) = [x_1 \quad x_2] \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} [4 \quad 2] \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = 6x_1 - 2x_2 - 10$$

$$S_2^L(x) = [x_1 \quad x_2] \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} [1 \quad 1] \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = x_1 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$S_3^L(x) = [x_1 \quad x_2] \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} [2 \quad 6] \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} = -2x_1 + 4x_2 - 10$$

# Example

- Hyperplane that separates  $\pi_1$  and  $\pi_2$  :

$$u_{12}(x) = 0, \quad u_{12}(x) = S_1^L(x) - S_2^L(x) = 5x_1 - 2x_2 - \frac{19}{2}, \quad ie. x_2 = \frac{5}{2}x_1 - \frac{19}{4}$$

- Hyperplane that separates  $\pi_1$  and  $\pi_3$  :

$$u_{13}(x) = 0, \quad u_{13}(x) = S_1^L(x) - S_3^L(x) = 8x_1 - 6x_2, \quad ie. x_2 = \frac{4}{3}x_1$$

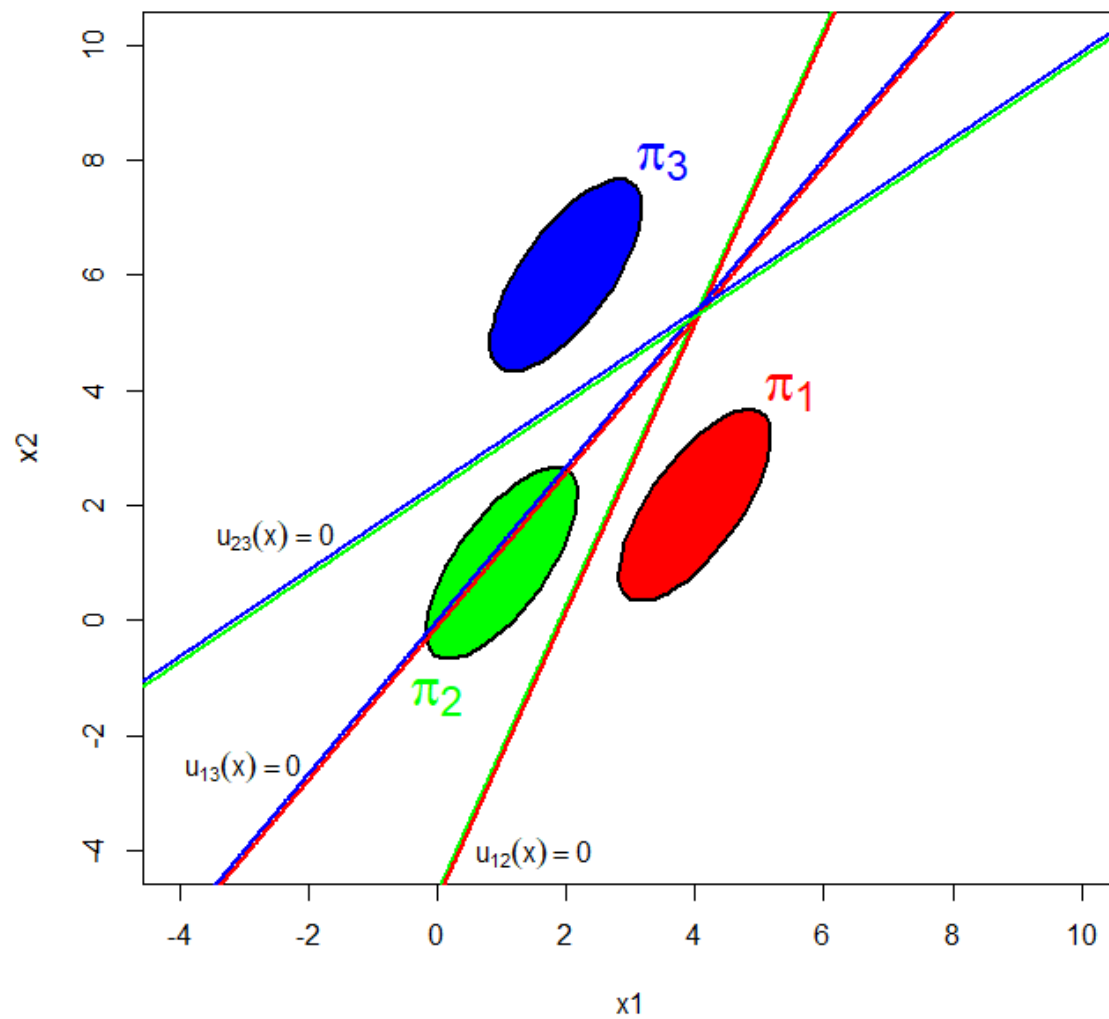
- Hyperplane that separates  $\pi_2$  and  $\pi_3$  :

$$u_{23}(x) = 0, \quad u_{23}(x) = S_2^L(x) - S_3^L(x) = 3x_1 - 4x_2 + \frac{19}{2}, \quad ie. x_2 = \frac{3}{4}x_1 + \frac{19}{8}$$



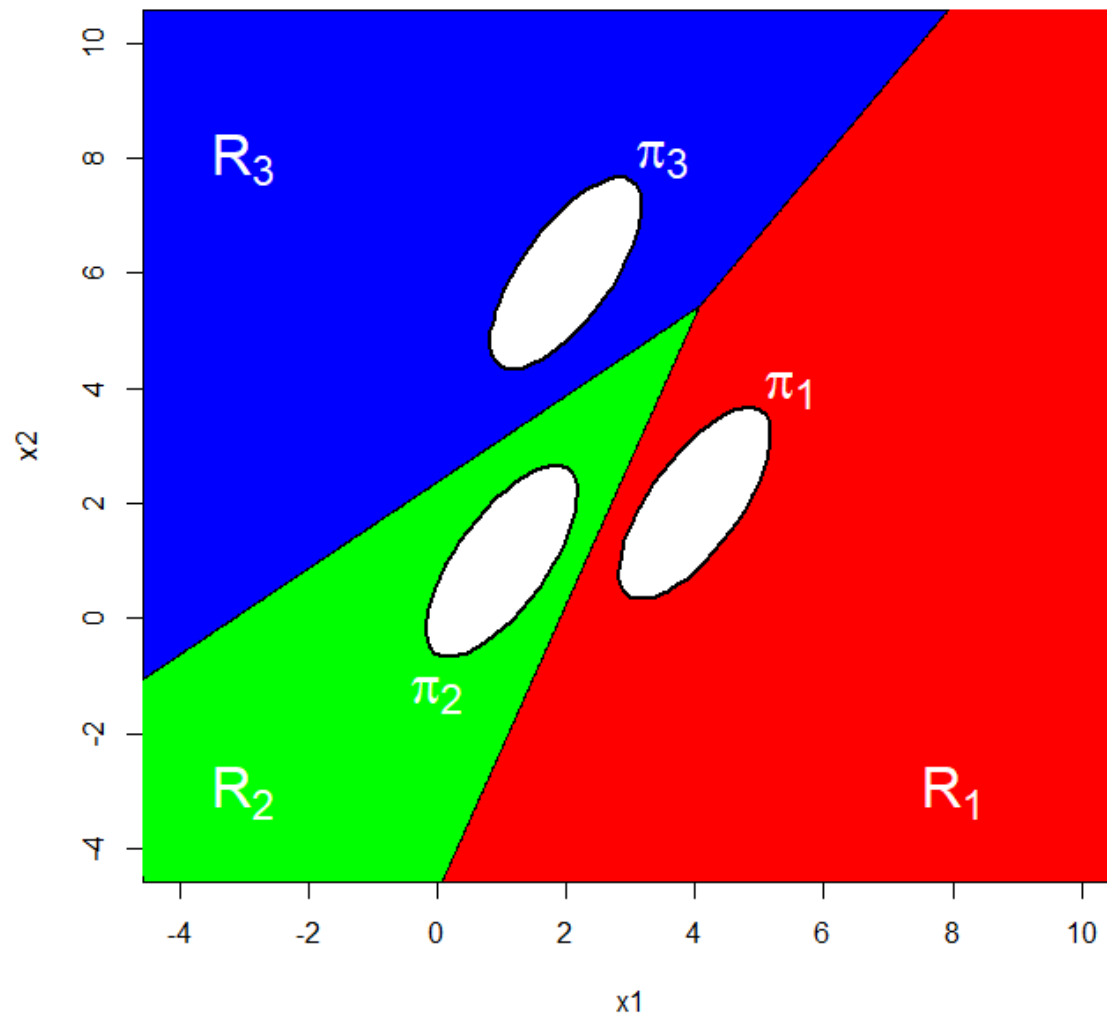
# Example

Pairwise Separation



# Example

Discrimination Regions



# The Case of Normal Distributions, Unknown Parameters

- Assume that individuals in  $\pi_1, \dots, \pi_k$  have normally distributed data,  $N_p(\mu_i, \Sigma_i)$ , with  $\Sigma$  invertible,  $i = 1, \dots, k$ .  $\mu_i, \Sigma_i$  are **not known**.

- Prior distribution  $\Pi$ :

$$P(\Pi = \pi_i) = p_i, i = 1, \dots, k.$$

- Observations

$$X_{i1}, \dots, X_{in_i}, i = 1, \dots, k$$

# The Case of Normal Distributions, Unknown Parameters

- Define the **W**ithin Group, **B**etween Groups and **T**otal sums of square matrices by

$$W = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (X_{ij} - \bar{X}_i)(X_{ij} - \bar{X}_i)^T$$

$$B = \sum_{i=1}^k n_i (\bar{X}_i - \bar{X})(\bar{X}_i - \bar{X})^T$$

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (X_{ij} - \bar{X})(X_{ij} - \bar{X})^T$$

Note:

$$T = W + B$$

# The Case of Normal Distributions, Unknown Parameters

- Define the **W**ithin Group, **B**etween Groups and **T**otal sums of square matrices by

$$W = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (X_{ij} - \bar{X}_i)(X_{ij} - \bar{X}_i)^T$$

$$B = \sum_{i=1}^k n_i (\bar{X}_i - \bar{X})(\bar{X}_i - \bar{X})^T$$

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (X_{ij} - \bar{X})(X_{ij} - \bar{X})^T$$

Note:

$$T = W + B$$

# Parameter Estimation

$$\hat{\mu}_i = \frac{1}{n_i} \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} X_{ij}, \quad \hat{\Sigma}_i = \frac{1}{n_i - 1} W_i.$$

Under  $H: \Sigma_1 = \cdots = \Sigma_k$ , we estimate ( $N = \sum_{i=1}^k n_i$ ):

$$\hat{\Sigma} = \frac{1}{N - k} (n_i - 1) \hat{\Sigma}_i = \frac{1}{N - k} W$$

# Distance Between Populations

## Definition 5.15

Assuming that the hypothesis  $H_0 : \Sigma_1 = \dots = \Sigma_k$  is true, we define *the squared generalized distance from  $\hat{\mu}_j$  to population  $\pi_i$*  as

$$D_i^2(\hat{\mu}_j) = \begin{cases} \left( \hat{\mu}_i - \hat{\mu}_j \right)^T \hat{\Sigma}^{-1} \left( \hat{\mu}_i - \hat{\mu}_j \right) & \text{if the priors are equal} \\ \left( \hat{\mu}_i - \hat{\mu}_j \right)^T \hat{\Sigma}^{-1} \left( \hat{\mu}_i - \hat{\mu}_j \right) - 2\log p_i & \text{if the priors are not all equal} \end{cases}$$

If the hypothesis is *not* true, we define *the squared generalized distance from  $\hat{\mu}_j$  to population  $\pi_i$*  as

$$D_i^2(\hat{\mu}_j) = \begin{cases} \left( \hat{\mu}_i - \hat{\mu}_j \right)^T \hat{\Sigma}_i^{-1} \left( \hat{\mu}_i - \hat{\mu}_j \right) & \text{if the priors are equal} \\ \left( \hat{\mu}_i - \hat{\mu}_j \right)^T \hat{\Sigma}_i^{-1} \left( \hat{\mu}_i - \hat{\mu}_j \right) + \log \det \hat{\Sigma}_i - 2\log p_i & \text{if the priors are not all equal} \end{cases}$$

# Distance Between Populations

- Note that under  $H_0$  and equal priors,  $D_i^2(\hat{\mu}_j) = D_j^2(\hat{\mu}_i)$  is the (empirical) Mahanalobis distance between  $\hat{\mu}_i$  and  $\hat{\mu}_j$ .
- Since

$$\frac{n_i n_j}{n_i + n_j} \frac{N - k - p + 1}{(N - k)p} D_i^2(\hat{\mu}_j) \sim F(p, N - k - p + 1)$$

if  $\mu_i = \mu_j$ . We can thus use  $D_i^2(\hat{\mu}_j)$  as a *test statistic* for the hypothesis

$$H_{ij}: \mu_i = \mu_j$$

- (This test can also be obtained in the General Linear Model as a MANOVA hypothesis)
- Which problems occur if  $H_0$  is not true?



# Test for Additional Information

- Assume  $H_0$ , and subdivide  $X_{ij}$  into the first  $q$  and the last  $p - q$  variables, ie.

$$X_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} X_{i1} \\ \vdots \\ X_{iq} \\ X_{iq+1} \\ \vdots \\ X_{ip} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X_i^{(1)} \\ X_i^{(2)} \end{bmatrix} \sim N \left( \begin{pmatrix} \mu_i^{(1)} \\ \mu_i^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

- We want to investigate the hypothesis

*H: The deviations between  $\pi_i$  and  $\pi_j$  may be determined from the first  $q$  variables*

- Translation: If we know the first  $q$  variables, there is no difference between  $\pi_i$  and  $\pi_j$  for the last  $p - q$  variables.
- Consequence if true: The last  $p - q$  variables do not contribute to the separation of  $\pi_i$  and  $\pi_j$ , and may be omitted from the analysis!

# Test for Additional Information

$$\begin{aligned} E\left(X_{ij}^{(2)} \mid X_{ij}^{(1)} = x^{(1)}\right) &= \mu_i^{(2|1)} = \mu_i^{(2)} - \Sigma_{21} \Sigma_{11}^{-1} \left(x^{(1)} - \mu_i^{(1)}\right) \\ &= \mu_i^{(2)} - \Sigma_{21} \Sigma_{11}^{-1} \mu_i^{(1)} - \Sigma_{21} \Sigma_{11}^{-1} x^{(1)} \end{aligned}$$

Conditional contrasts:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_i^{(2|1)} - \mu_j^{(2|1)} &= \mu_i^{(2)} - \mu_j^{(2)} - \Sigma_{21} \Sigma_{11}^{-1} \left(\mu_i^{(1)} - \mu_j^{(1)}\right) - \Sigma_{21} \Sigma_{11}^{-1} (x^{(1)} - x^{(1)}) \\ &= \mu_i^{(2)} - \mu_j^{(2)} - \Sigma_{21} \Sigma_{11}^{-1} \left(\mu_i^{(1)} - \mu_j^{(1)}\right) \end{aligned}$$

is parametric, does not depend on the actual observation!

- $H$  translates into

$$H': \mu_1^{(2|1)} = \dots = \mu_k^{(2|1)}$$

A multivariate one-sided analysis of variance hypothesis!

# Test for Additional Information

- Subdivide

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} W_{11} & W_{12} \\ W_{21} & W_{22} \end{bmatrix}, \quad T = \begin{bmatrix} T_{11} & T_{12} \\ T_{21} & T_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

And construct

$$W_{2|1} = W_{22} - W_{21}W_{11}^{-1}W_{12}, \quad T_{2|1} = T_{22} - T_{21}T_{11}^{-1}T_{12}$$

# Test for Additional Information

## ||| Theorem 5.19

The hypothesis that the last  $p - q$  variables provide no additional information to the discrimination between the populations  $\pi_1, \dots, \pi_k$  given that we are using the first  $q$  variables may be tested using the test statistic

$$\Lambda_{2|1} = \frac{|W_{2|1}|}{|T_{2|1}|} = \frac{|T_{11}|}{|T|} \times \frac{|W|}{|W_{11}|} = \frac{\Lambda_p}{\Lambda_q}$$

where  $\Lambda_p$  and  $\Lambda_q$  are values the test statistic Wilks' Lambda for the case with all  $p$  variables and for the case using the first  $q$  variables. Under the hypothesis the statistic follows a  $U(p, k - 1, N - k - q)$  distribution.

$U(p, k - 1, N - k - q)$  is the Wilks distribution  $\Lambda(p, k - 1, N - k - q)$ .

- Note that the test is essentially the ratio between the variation **W**ithin groups and the **T**otal variation, given  $X^{(1)}$ , with small values critical.
- Essentially a consequence of Theorem 4.25, page 304, applied to the conditional distribution given  $X^{(1)}$

# Test for Additional Information

## ||| Theorem 5.20

If  $q = p - 1$ , i.e. we investigate one variable at a time, we have

$$\frac{N - k - p + 1}{k - 1} \times \frac{1 - \Lambda_{2|1}}{\Lambda_{2|1}} \sim F(k - 1, N - k - p + 1)$$

F distributions, exact for  $p - q = 2$  and approximative for  $p - q > 2$ , may be obtained as in Lecture F, slide 19.

# Test for Additional Information

The simple case:  $k = 2$ .

Take

$$D_{(2|1)}^2 = \left( \hat{\mu}_1^{(2|1)} - \hat{\mu}_2^{(2|1)} \right)^T \hat{\Sigma}_{(2|1)}^{-1} \left( \hat{\mu}_1^{(2|1)} - \hat{\mu}_2^{(2|1)} \right)$$

$$D^2 = (\hat{\mu}_1 - \hat{\mu}_2)^T \hat{\Sigma}^{-1} (\hat{\mu}_1 - \hat{\mu}_2)$$

$$D_1^2 = \left( \hat{\mu}_1^{(1)} - \hat{\mu}_2^{(1)} \right)^T \hat{\Sigma}_{11}^{-1} \left( \hat{\mu}_1^{(1)} - \hat{\mu}_2^{(1)} \right)$$

and note that

$$D_{(2|1)}^2 = D^2 + D_1^2$$

# Test for Additional Information

The simple case:  $k = 2$ .

Take

$$D_{(2|1)}^2 = \left( \hat{\mu}_1^{(2|1)} - \hat{\mu}_2^{(2|1)} \right)^T \hat{\Sigma}_{(2|1)}^{-1} \left( \hat{\mu}_1^{(2|1)} - \hat{\mu}_2^{(2|1)} \right)$$

$$D^2 = (\hat{\mu}_1 - \hat{\mu}_2)^T \hat{\Sigma}^{-1} (\hat{\mu}_1 - \hat{\mu}_2)$$

$$D_1^2 = \left( \hat{\mu}_1^{(1)} - \hat{\mu}_2^{(1)} \right)^T \hat{\Sigma}_{11}^{-1} \left( \hat{\mu}_1^{(1)} - \hat{\mu}_2^{(1)} \right)$$

and note that

$$D_{(2|1)}^2 = D^2 + D_1^2$$

# Test for Additional Information

The simple case:  $k = 2$ :

## ||| Theorem 5.21

The critical region for testing the hypothesis that the last  $p - q$  variables do not contribute to the discrimination between the populations  $\pi_1$  and  $\pi_2$ , i.e. the hypothesis that  $\Delta_{(2|1)}^2 = 0$  against all alternatives is

$$\left\{ x_{11}, \dots, x_{2n_2} \mid \frac{n_1+n_2-p-1}{p-q} \frac{d^2 - d_1^2}{(n_1+n_2)(n_1+n_2-2)/(n_1n_2) + d_1^2} > F(p-q, n_1+n_2-p-1)_{1-\alpha} \right\}$$

Here  $d^2$  and  $d_1^2$  are the observed values of  $D^2$  and  $D_1^2$ .



# Canonical Discriminant Analysis

- We maintain  $H_0$ .
- Selecting an optimal discriminator:
- Should maximize the variation between groups, relative to the variation within groups.
- $k = 2$ :  $\delta = \Sigma^{-1}(\mu_1 - \mu_2)$

## ||| Theorem 5.6

The vector  $\delta$  has the property that it maximizes the function

$$g(d) = \frac{[E_1(X^T d) - E_2(X^T d)]^2}{V(X^T d)} = \frac{[(\mu_1 - \mu_2)^T d]^2}{d^T \Sigma d}$$

# Canonical Discriminant Analysis

- $k \geq 2$ :
- Variation Between groups estimated by  $B$ ;
- Variation Within groups estimated by  $W$ ;

We seek a (linear) function  $y = d^T x$  so that  $d$  maximizes

$$\phi(d) = \frac{d^T B d}{d^T W d}$$

# Canonical Discriminant Analysis

$$\phi(d) = \frac{d^T B d}{d^T W d}$$

- **Solution:** The eigenvector  $\mathbf{d}_1$  for the largest eigenvalue for the matrix  $W^{-1}B$ , subject to that  $\|\mathbf{d}_1\|_W^2 = \mathbf{d}_1^T W \mathbf{d}_1 = 1$ .
- Next step: Search for solutions  $W$ -perpendicular to  $\mathbf{d}_1$ , ie.

$$\langle \mathbf{d}_2, \mathbf{d}_1 \rangle_W = \mathbf{d}_2^T W \mathbf{d}_1 = 0$$

- **Solution:** The eigenvector  $\mathbf{d}_2$  for the second largest eigenvalue for the matrix  $W^{-1}B$ , subject to that  $\|\mathbf{d}_2\|_W^2 = \mathbf{d}_2^T W \mathbf{d}_2 = 1$ .

# Canonical Discriminant Analysis

$$\phi(d) = \frac{d^T B d}{d^T W d}$$

- **Solution:** The eigenvector  $\mathbf{d}_1$  for the largest eigenvalue for the matrix  $W^{-1}B$ , subject to that  $\|\mathbf{d}_1\|_W^2 = \mathbf{d}_1^T W \mathbf{d}_1 = 1$ .
- Next step: Search for solutions  $W$ -perpendicular to  $\mathbf{d}_1$ , ie.

$$\langle \mathbf{d}_2, \mathbf{d}_1 \rangle_W = \mathbf{d}_2^T W \mathbf{d}_1 = 0$$

- **Solution:** The eigenvector  $\mathbf{d}_2$  for the second largest eigenvalue for the matrix  $W^{-1}B$ , subject to that  $\|\mathbf{d}_2\|_W^2 = \mathbf{d}_2^T W \mathbf{d}_2 = 1$ .
- Etc, etc... We find at most  $k - 1$  non-zero eigenvalues.

# Canonical Discriminant Analysis

The functions  $\mathbf{d}_1^T \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{d}_2^T \mathbf{x}, \dots$  Are called the *canonical discriminant functions*, and deriving them forms the basis of Canonical Discriminant Analysis.

$\mathbf{d}_1^T \mathbf{x}$  is the discriminator function that is optimal for separating the data into **two subsets** through a separating hyperplane;  $\mathbf{d}_2^T \mathbf{x}$  is the optimal discriminator function for further subdivisions, etc.

- **‘Score’ plots:** Visualize

$$\mathbf{d}_1^T (\mathbf{x}_{ij} - \bar{\mathbf{x}}) \text{ vs. } \mathbf{d}_2^T (\mathbf{x}_{ij} - \bar{\mathbf{x}})$$

Color according to  $i$ , and consider higher order plots as well.

- **‘Loadings’ plots:** Visualize

$$d_1 \text{ vs. } d_2$$

Corresponding to the vectors

$$\begin{bmatrix} d_{11} \\ d_{21} \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} d_{1p} \\ d_{2p} \end{bmatrix}$$

Label points  $1, \dots, p$  and consider higher order plots.

- **Apply** the canonical discriminant functions to discriminate the data.

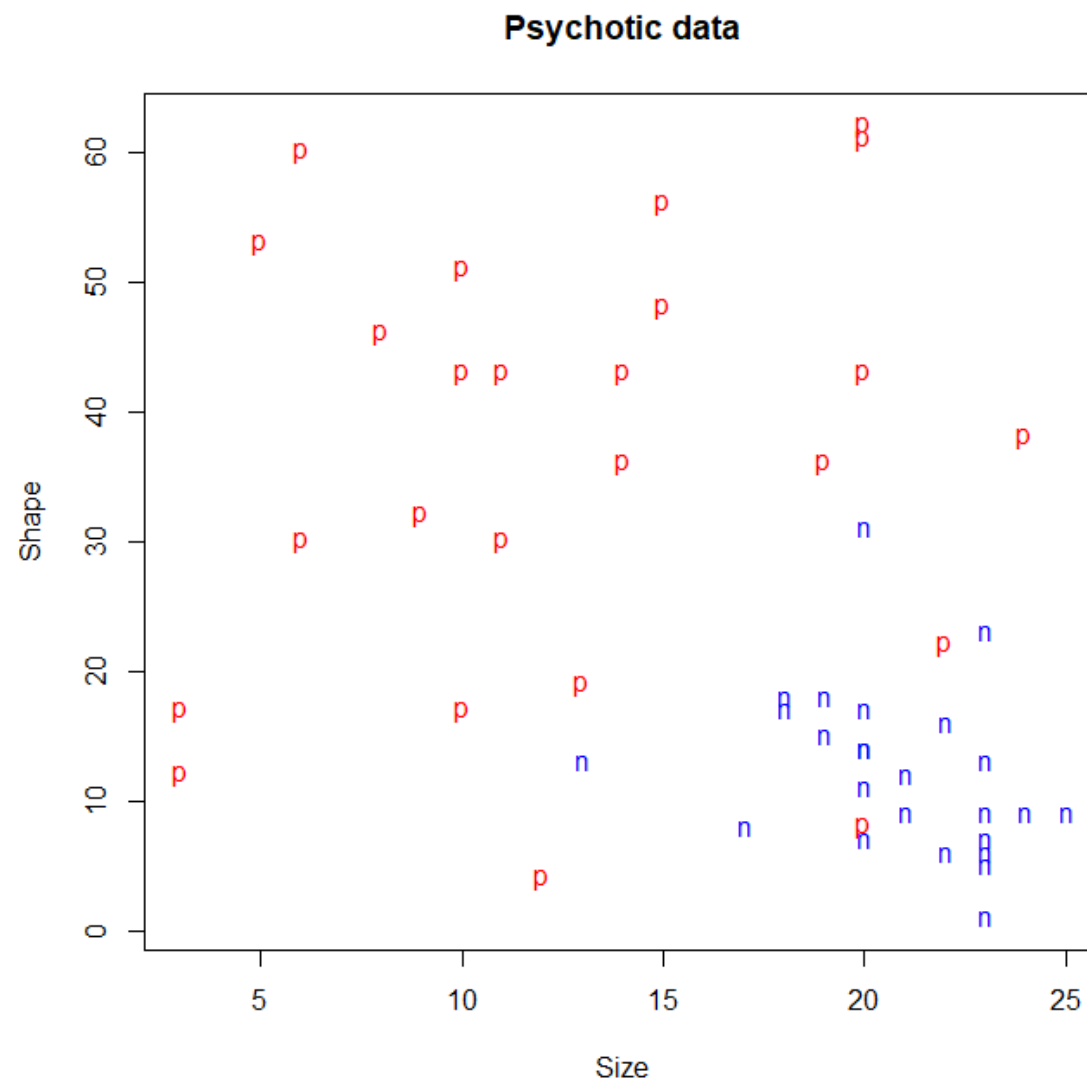
# Example – Psychology Data

- A group of 25 NORMAL and 25 PSYCHOTIC individuals were given certain tests.
- Two variables SIZE and SHAPE were calculated as proxies.

```
> psychotic<-read.csv2("Data/psychotic.csv")  
> psychotic$group<-as.factor(psychotic$group)  
> summary(psychotic)
```

group	size	shape
normal :25	Min. : 3.0	Min. : 1.0
psychotic:25	1st Qu.:12.2	1st Qu.: 9.5
	Median :19.5	Median :17.0
	Mean :16.8	Mean :24.4
	3rd Qu.:21.8	3rd Qu.:37.5
	Max. :25.0	Max. :62.0

# Example – Psychology Data



# Example – Psychology Data

- We want to construct a decision rule that **separates psychotic individuals from normal individuals**. Method: canonical discriminant analysis.
- Need to construct the fundamental matrices  $W$ ,  $B$ ,  $T$ .
- Data management:

```
>data.all<-as.matrix(psychotic[,2:3])
>data.normal<-as.matrix(psychotic[psychotic$group=="normal",2:3])
>data.psychotic<-as.matrix(psychotic[psychotic$group=="psychotic",2:3])

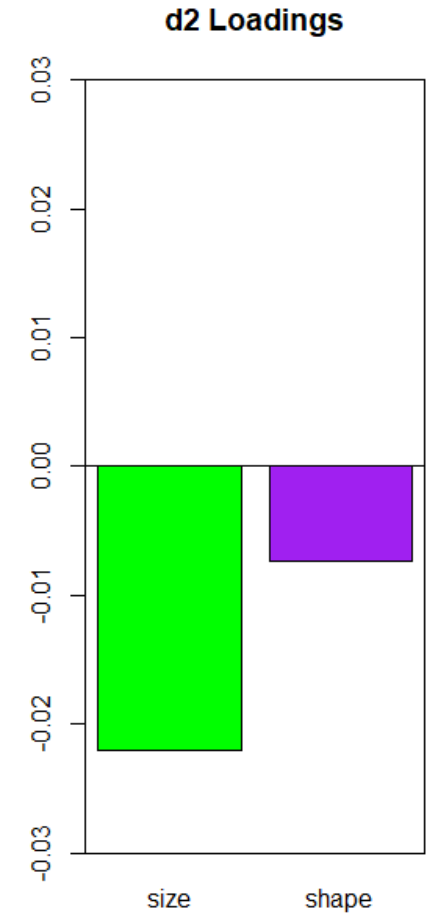
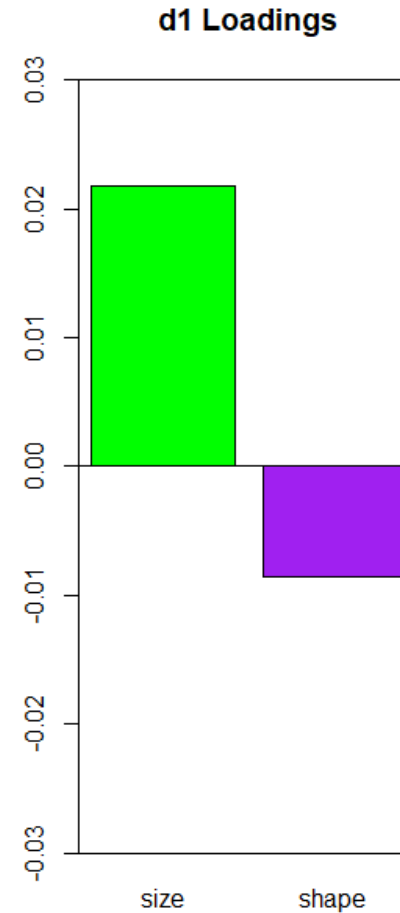
>xbar.all<-matrix(rep(1,100),ncol=2)%*%diag(colMeans(data.all))
>xbar.normal<-matrix(rep(1,50),ncol=2)%*%diag(colMeans(data.normal))
>xbar.psychotic<-matrix(rep(1,50),ncol=2)%*%diag(colMeans(data.psychotic))
```



# Example – Psychology Data

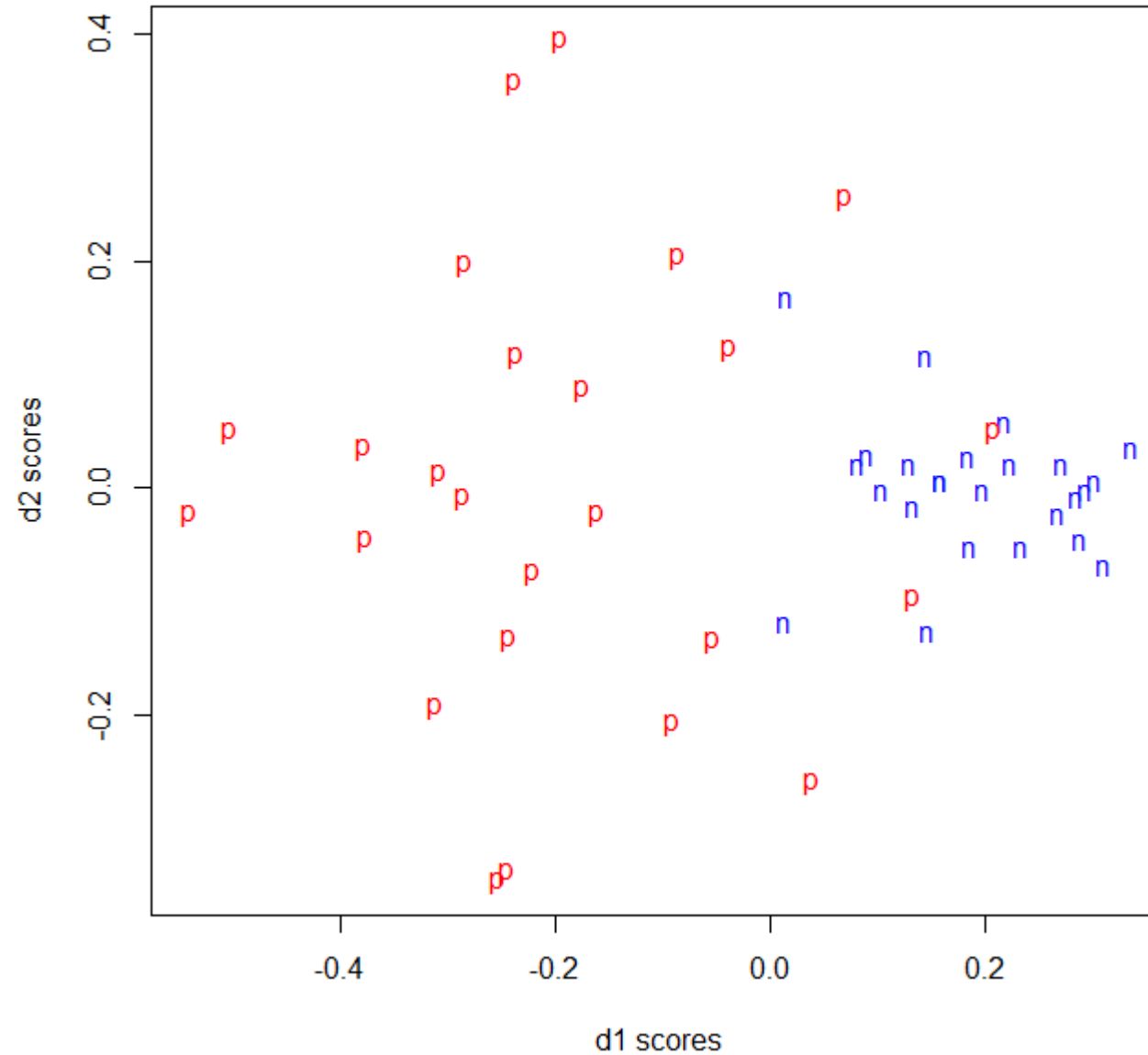
Constructing the canonical discriminators:

```
> d1<-eigen(solve(W)%*%B)$vectors[,1]
> d1<-(1/as.numeric(sqrt(t(d1)%*%W%*%d1)))*d1
>
> d2<-eigen(solve(W)%*%B)$vectors[,2]
> d2<-(1/as.numeric(sqrt(t(d2)%*%W%*%d2)))*d2
>
>
> d1
[1] 0.021749 -0.008586
> d2
[1] -0.022049 -0.007325
```



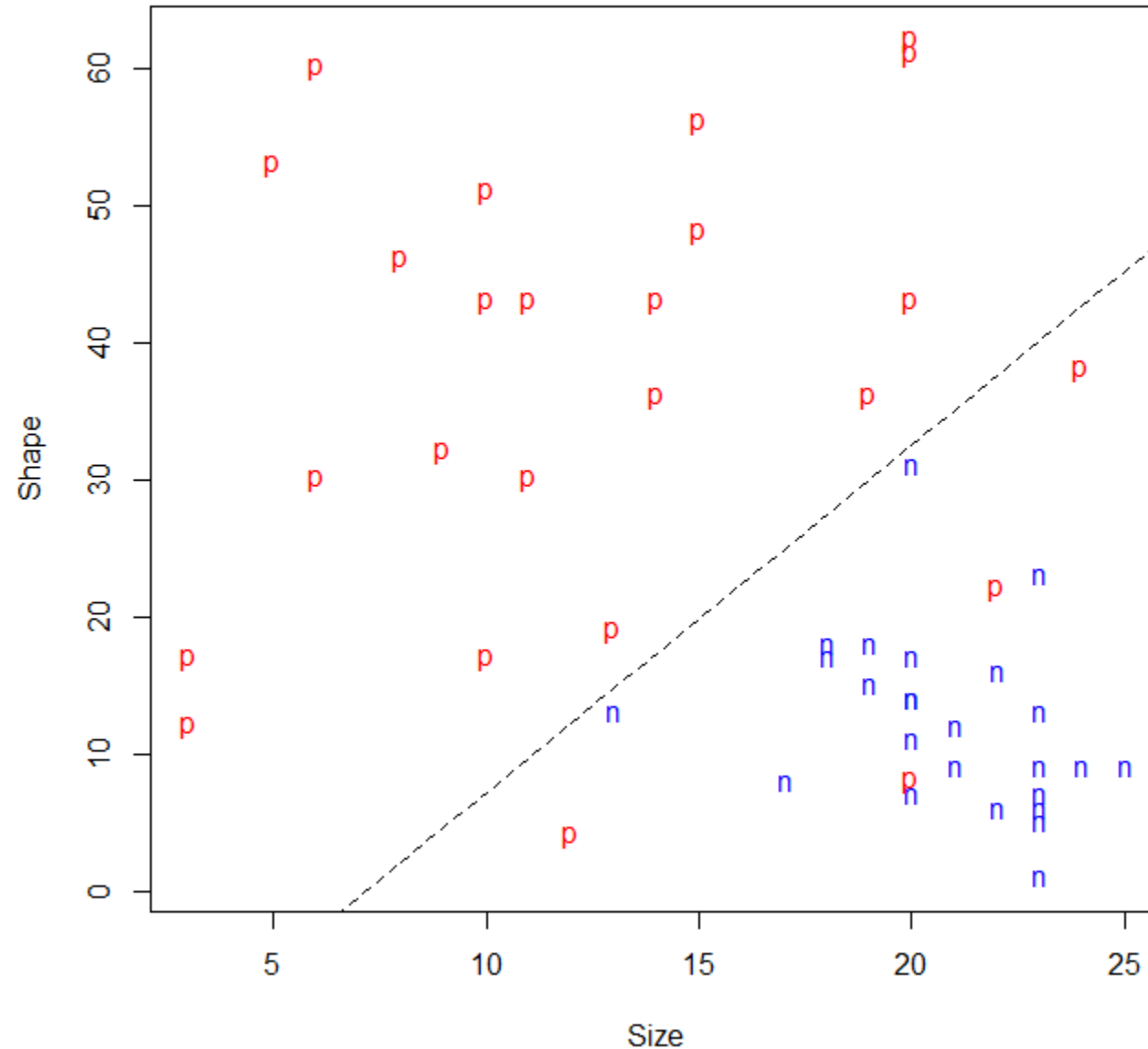
# Example – Psychology Data

The score plot:



# Example – Psychology Data

The canonical  
discrimination:



# Example – Psychology Data

## Constructing W, B, T:

```
> W_normal<-t(data.normal-xbar.normal)%*(data.normal-xbar.normal)
> W_psychotic<-t(data.psychotic-xbar.psychotic)%*(data.psychotic-xbar.psychotic)
>
> W<-W_normal+W_psychotic
> B<-25*(colMeans(data.normal)-colMeans(data.all))%*%
+      t(colMeans(data.normal)-colMeans(data.all))+
+      25*(colMeans(data.psychotic)-colMeans(data.all))%*%
+      t(colMeans(data.psychotic)-colMeans(data.all))
>
> T<-W+B
>
> W; B; T
```

```
      size shape
size 1048.0 207.6
shape 207.6 7891.4
```

**W**



```
      size shape
[1,]   800 -2408
[2,] -2408  7248
```

**B**



```
      size shape
size   1848 -2200
shape -2200 15140
```

**T**



# Example – Psychology Data

Same analysis using `lda` function:

```
> (my.lda<-lda(group ~ size + shape, prior=c(1/2,1/2), data=psychotic) )
```

Call:

```
lda(group ~ size + shape, data = psychotic, prior = c(1/2, 1/2))
```

Prior probabilities of groups:

	normal	psychotic
	0.5	0.5

Group means:

	size	shape
normal	20.8	12.32
psychotic	12.8	36.40

Coefficients of linear discriminants:

	LD1
size	-0.15068
shape	0.05949

```
> d1/my.lda$scaling
```

	LD1
size	-0.1443
shape	-0.1443

**Constant: parallel vectors.**  
**The slope of the discrimination line is the same.**

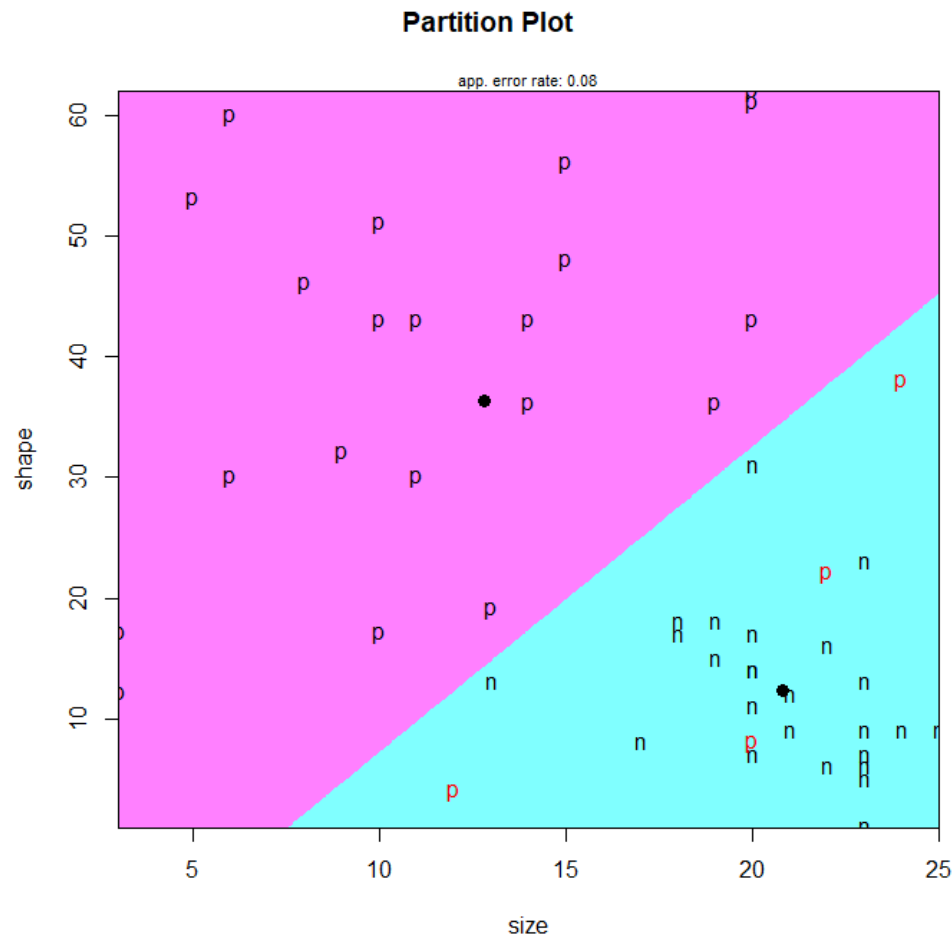


# Example – Psychology Data

Discrimination plot using lda:

```
library(klaR)
```

```
partimat(group ~ shape + size, prior=c(1/2,1/2), data=psychotic, method="lda",prec=1000)
```



**Similar to slide 51!**

# Example – Psychology Data

Confusion matrix:

```
> table(psychotic$group, predict(my.lda)[[1]], dnn=c("Nature", "Classification"))
```

	Classification	
Nature	normal	psychotic
normal	25	0
psychotic	4	21

Error rate:  $(0+4)/(25+0+4+21)=0.08$ .

Sensitivity:  $21/(21+4)=0.84$ .

# Example – Psychology Data

- Test for additional information – does Shape contribute?
- Testing in the conditional distribution of Shape given Size.

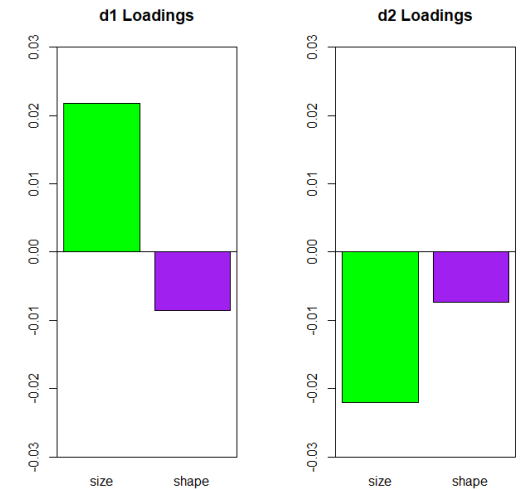
Test statistic (Theorem 20):

$$\Lambda_{shape|size} = \frac{T_{11}}{|T|} \cdot \frac{|W|}{W_{11}} = \frac{1848}{23136073} \cdot \frac{8227131}{1048} = 0.627$$

$$\frac{N - k - p + 1}{k - 1} \cdot \frac{1 - \Lambda_{shape|size}}{\Lambda_{shape|size}} = \frac{50 - 2 - 2 + 1}{2 - 1} \cdot \frac{1 - 0.627}{0.627} = 27.95 \sim F(1,47)$$

$$p = P(F(1,47) > 27.95) = 0.000003$$

- **Shape contributes significantly (p=3e-6).**





# Example – Psychology Data

Is LDA a good idea?

```
> W_normal/24;W_psychotic/24
```

```
      size  shape  
size  6.917 -5.267  
shape -5.267 40.893
```

```
      size  shape  
size 36.75  13.92  
shape 13.92 287.92
```

- Vastly different variances! Psychotic individuals are much more variable!

**Taking that into account means Quadratic Discrimination analysis!**

# Example – Psychology Data

- Quadratic discrimination analysis using `qda` function:

```
> (my.qda<-qda(group ~ size + shape, prior=c(1/2,1/2), data=psychotic) )
```

Call:

```
qda(group ~ size + shape, data = psychotic, prior = c(1/2, 1/2))
```

Prior probabilities of groups:

	normal	psychotic
	0.5	0.5

Group means:

	size	shape
normal	20.8	12.32
psychotic	12.8	36.40

# Example – Psychology Data

```
> partimat(group ~ shape + size, prior=c(1/2,1/2), data=psychotic,  
method="qda",prec=1000)
```

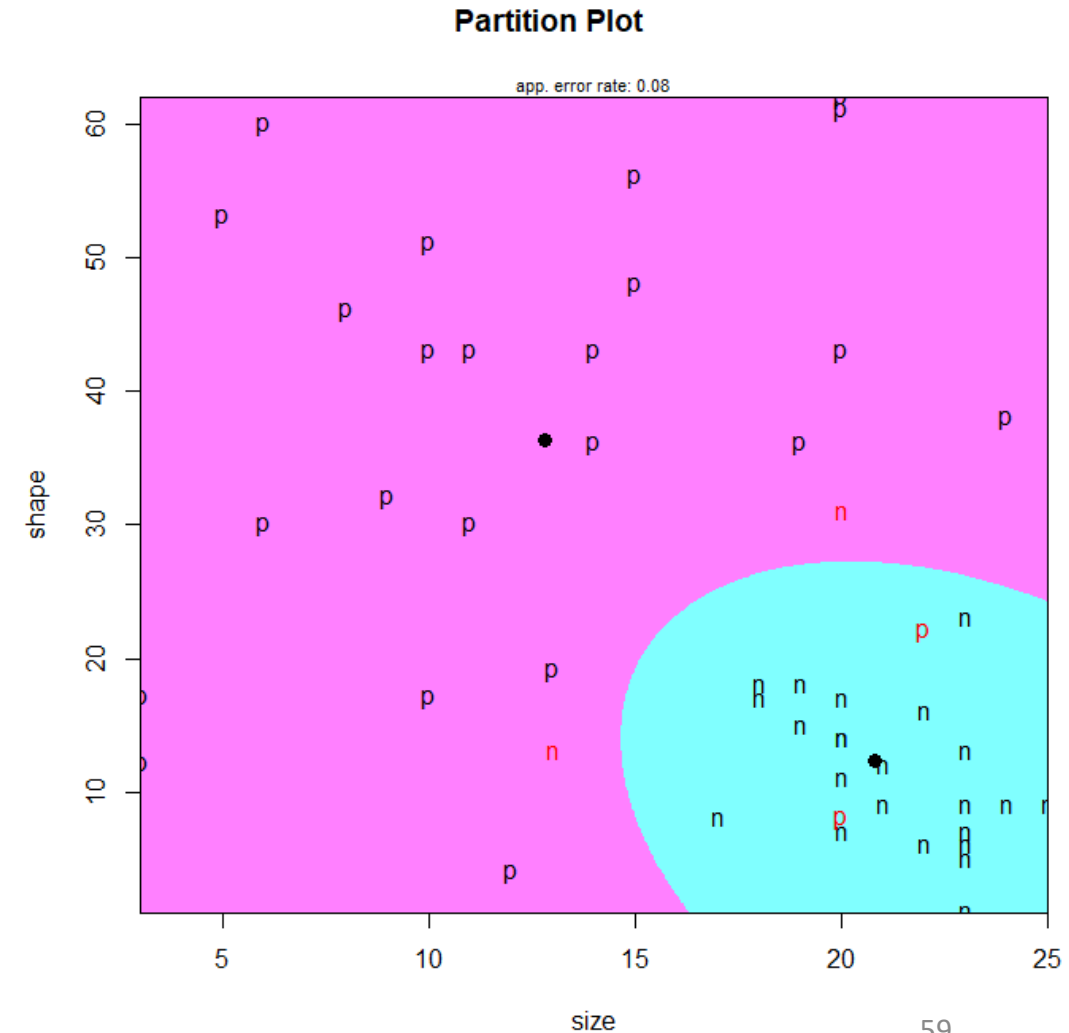
- Confusion matrix, quadratic discrimination:

```
>table(psychotic$group,predict(my.qda)[[1]],  
>dnn=c("Nature","Classification"))
```

	Classification	
Nature	normal	psychotic
normal	23	2
psychotic	2	23

Error rate:  $(2+2)/(23+2+2+23) = 0.04$  (unchanged)

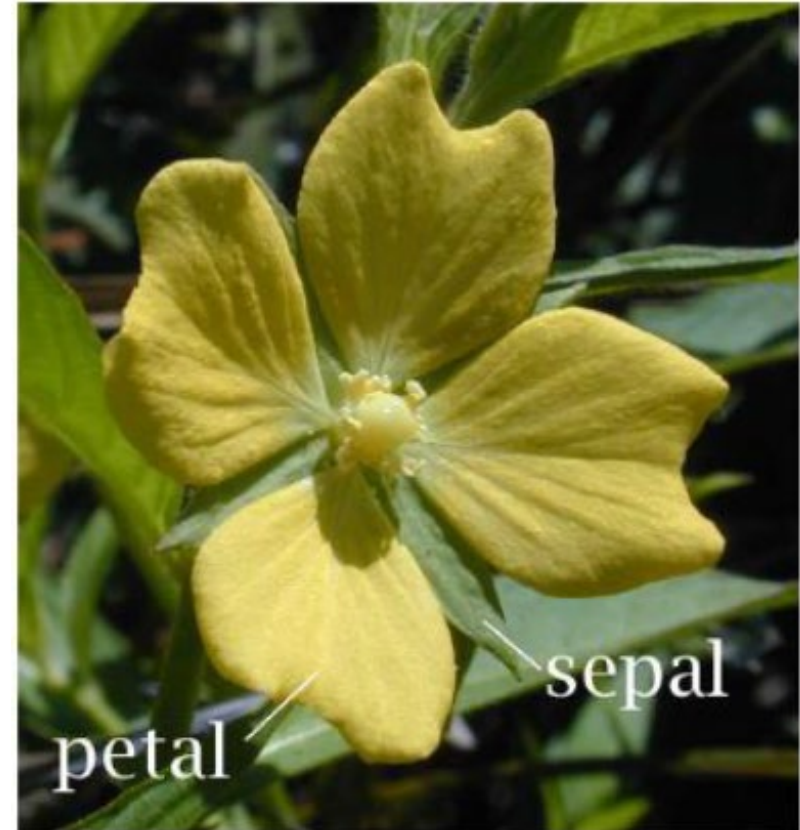
Sensitivity:  $2/(2+23) = 0.92$  (increased).



# Example – Iris Data

- Measurements on 50 Iris Setosa, 50 Iris versicolor and 50 Iris virginica plants.
- Sepal length, sepal width, petal length and petal width measured in mm.
- Original hypothesis:

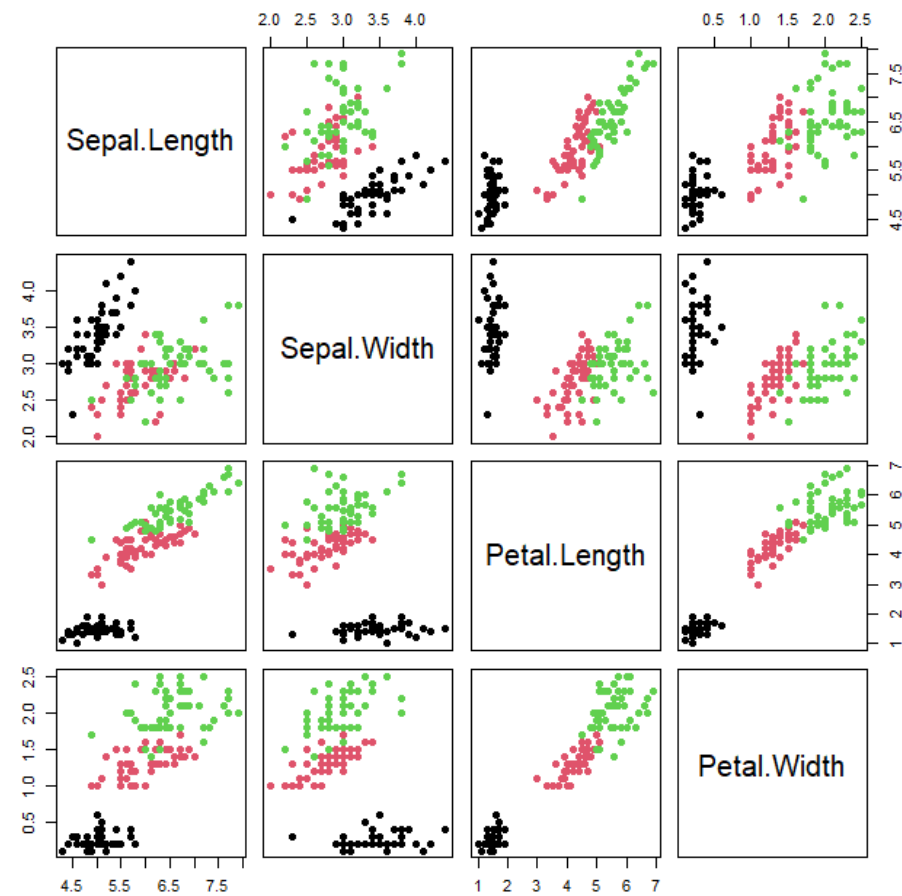
**Versicolor is a hybrid of the two other species.**



# Example – Iris Data

- Built-in dataset:

```
> iris<-datasets::iris  
> names(iris)  
[1] "Sepal.Length" "Sepal.Width"  "Petal.Length"  
[2] "Petal.Width"  "Species"  
> pairs(iris[,1:4], col=iris$Species, pch=19)
```



# Example – Iris Data

- We want to construct decision rule that **separates species**.
- Method: canonical discriminant analysis.
- We will start by constructing the  $W$ 's.
- Data management:

```
iris.all<-as.matrix(iris[,1:4])
iris.setosa<-as.matrix(iris[iris$Species=="setosa",1:4])
iris.versicolor<-as.matrix(iris[iris$Species=="versicolor",1:4])
iris.virginica<-as.matrix(iris[iris$Species=="virginica",1:4])

xbar.all<-matrix(rep(1,4*150),ncol=4)%*%diag(colMeans(iris.all))
xbar.setosa<-matrix(rep(1,4*50),ncol=4)%*%diag(colMeans(iris.setosa))
xbar.versicolor<-matrix(rep(1,4*50),ncol=4)%*%diag(colMeans(iris.versicolor))
xbar.virginica<-matrix(rep(1,4*50),ncol=4)%*%diag(colMeans(iris.virginica))
```

# Example – Iris Data

- Constructing  $W$ 's:

```
> W_setosa<-t(iris.setosa-xbar.setosa)%*(iris.setosa-xbar.setosa)
W_versicolor<-t(iris.versicolor-xbar.versicolor)%*(iris.versicolor-xbar.versicolor)
W_virginica<-t(iris.virginica-xbar.virginica)%*(iris.virginica-xbar.virginica)
```

- Variance:

```
> W_setosa/49
```

	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width
Sepal.Length	0.12425	0.099216	0.016355	0.010331
Sepal.Width	0.09922	0.143690	0.011698	0.009298
Petal.Length	0.01636	0.011698	0.030159	0.006069
Petal.Width	0.01033	0.009298	0.006069	0.011106

```
> W_versicolor/49
```

	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width
Sepal.Length	0.26643	0.08518	0.18290	0.05578
Sepal.Width	0.08518	0.09847	0.08265	0.04120
Petal.Length	0.18290	0.08265	0.22082	0.07310
Petal.Width	0.05578	0.04120	0.07310	0.03911

```
> W_virginica/49
```

	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width
Sepal.Length	0.40434	0.09376	0.30329	0.04909
Sepal.Width	0.09376	0.10400	0.07138	0.04763
Petal.Length	0.30329	0.07138	0.30459	0.04882
Petal.Width	0.04909	0.04763	0.04882	0.07543

- Again, vastly different variances.
- We will need QDA.

# Example – Iris Data

*Quadratic Discrimination functions:*

$$S_i^Q(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \log \left( \det(\hat{\Sigma}_i) \right) + \langle x, \hat{\mu}_i \rangle_{\hat{\Sigma}_i^{-1}} - \frac{1}{2} \|\hat{\mu}_i\|_{\hat{\Sigma}_i^{-1}}^2, i \in \{setosa, versicolor, virginica\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{setosa} &= \{x \in \mathbb{R}^4 | S_{setosa}^Q(x) \geq \max(S_{versicolor}^Q(x), S_{virginica}^Q(x))\} \\ R_{versicolor} &= \{x \in \mathbb{R}^4 | S_{versicolor}^Q(x) \geq \max(S_{setosa}^Q(x), S_{virginica}^Q(x))\} \\ R_{virginica} &= \{x \in \mathbb{R}^4 | S_{virginica}^Q(x) \geq \max(S_{setosa}^Q(x), S_{versicolor}^Q(x))\} \end{aligned}$$

Posterior probabilities:

$$k^Q(\pi_i|x) = \frac{\exp \left( S_i^Q(x) \right)}{\exp \left( S_{setosa}^Q(x) + S_{versicolor}^Q(x) + S_{virginica}^Q(x) \right)}, i \in \{setosa, versicolor, virginica\}$$



# Example – Iris Data

*Quadratic Discrimination functions:*

$$\hat{\mu}_{setosa} = \begin{bmatrix} 5.006 \\ 3.428 \\ 1.462 \\ 0.246 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \hat{\Sigma}_{setosa} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.124250 & 0.099216 & 0.016355 & 0.010331 \\ 0.099216 & 0.143690 & 0.011698 & 0.009298 \\ 0.016355 & 0.011698 & 0.030159 & 0.006069 \\ 0.010331 & 0.009298 & 0.006069 & 0.011106 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\log(\det(\hat{\Sigma}_{setosa})) = -13.07, \quad \hat{\Sigma}_{setosa}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 18.943 & -12.405 & -4.500 & -4.776 \\ -12.405 & 15.571 & 1.111 & -2.104 \\ -4.500 & 1.111 & 38.776 & -17.935 \\ -4.776 & -2.104 & -17.935 & 106.046 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Example – Iris Data

*Quadratic Discrimination functions:*

$$\hat{\mu}_{setosa} = \begin{bmatrix} 5.006 \\ 3.428 \\ 1.462 \\ 0.246 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \hat{\Sigma}_{setosa} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.124250 & 0.099216 & 0.016355 & 0.010331 \\ 0.099216 & 0.143690 & 0.011698 & 0.009298 \\ 0.016355 & 0.011698 & 0.030159 & 0.006069 \\ 0.010331 & 0.009298 & 0.006069 & 0.011106 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\log(\det(\hat{\Sigma}_{setosa})) = -13.07, \quad \hat{\Sigma}_{setosa}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 18.943 & -12.405 & -4.500 & -4.776 \\ -12.405 & 15.571 & 1.111 & -2.104 \\ -4.500 & 1.111 & 38.776 & -17.935 \\ -4.776 & -2.104 & -17.935 & 106.046 \end{bmatrix}$$

- **For example:**

```
S.setosa.Q<-function(x){-(log(det(Sigma.setosa)))/2+  
  t(x)%*%solve(Sigma.setosa)%*% mu.setosa -  
  t(mu.setosa)%*%solve(Sigma.setosa)%*%mu.setosa/2}
```

# Example – Iris Data

## *Quadratic Discrimination analysis:*

```
my.qda <-qda(Species ~ Sepal.Length+Sepal.Width + Petal.Length+  
             Petal.Width, prior=c(1,1,1)/3, data=iris)
```

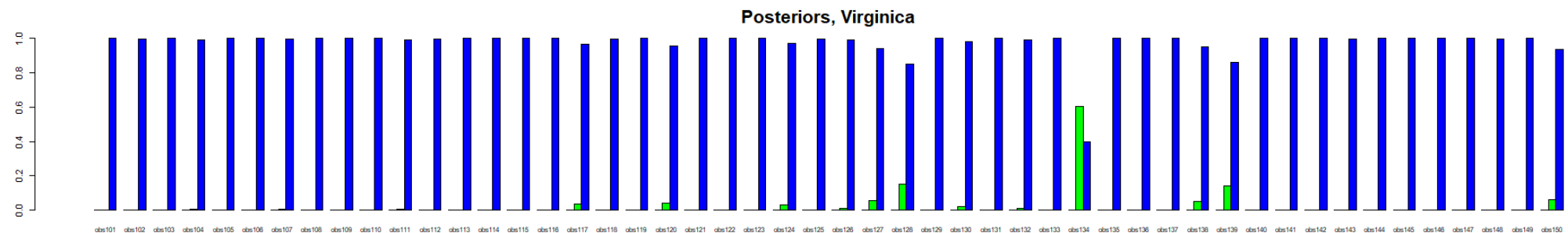
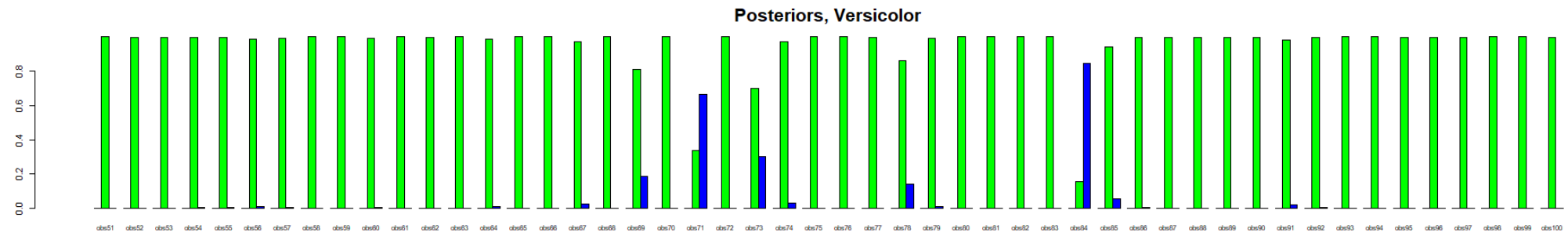
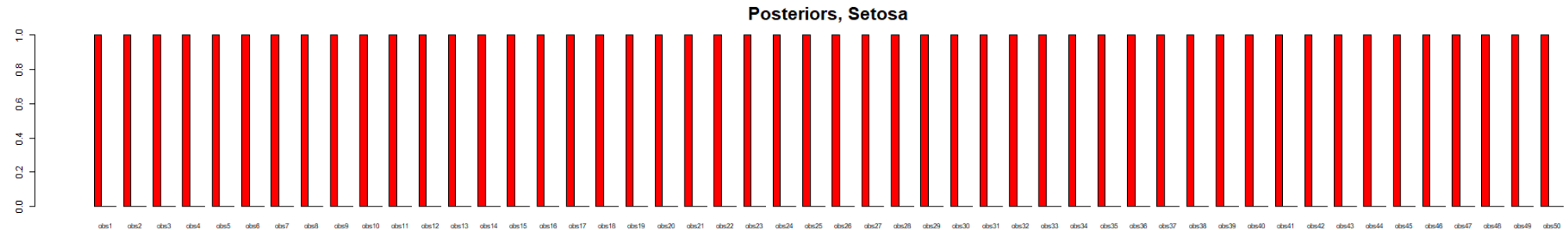
- **Posteriors:**

```
> head(predict(my.qda)[[2]])  
   setosa  versicolor  virginica  
1      1 4.918517e-26 2.981541e-41  
2      1 7.655808e-19 1.311032e-34  
3      1 1.552279e-21 3.380440e-36  
4      1 8.300396e-19 8.541858e-32  
5      1 3.365614e-27 2.010147e-41  
6      1 1.472533e-26 1.271928e-40
```

- **Classification:**

```
> head(predict(my.qda)[[1]])  
[1] setosa setosa setosa setosa setosa setosa  
Levels: setosa versicolor virginica
```

# Example – Iris Data



# Example – Iris Data

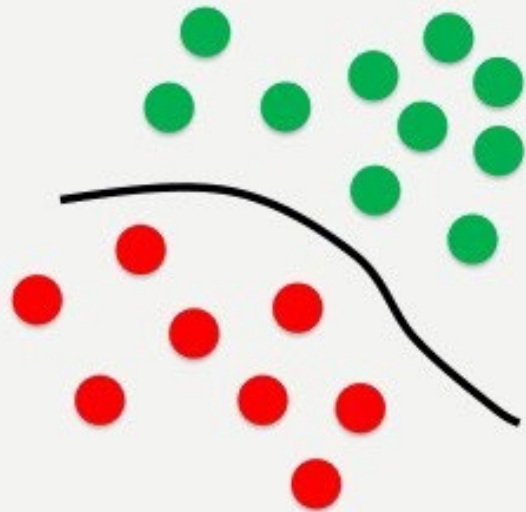
Confusion matrix:

Nature	Classification		
	setosa	versicolor	virginica
setosa	50	0	0
versicolor	0	48	2
virginica	0	1	49

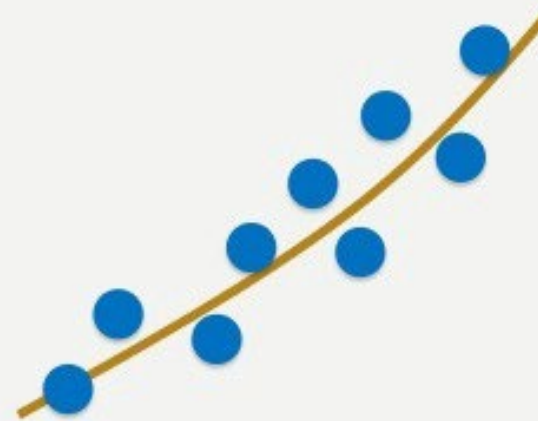
Error rate:  $3/150=0.02$

# CLASSIFICATION vs REGRESSION

Classification



Regression



# The General Linear Model - GLM

$$Y \sim N_n(\mu, \sigma^2 \Sigma)$$

$$\mu = X\theta$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \vdots \\ \mu_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & \cdots & x_{1k} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{n1} & \cdots & x_{nk} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \theta_k \end{bmatrix}$$

$X$  is the **design matrix**; assumed known, and with full rank

$\Sigma$  is assumed known

$\sigma^2$  is assumed unknown

# The General Linear Model - GLM

- Example:  $\Sigma = I_n$  :

$$Y_i = \sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij} \theta_j + \varepsilon_i, i = 1, \dots, n, \quad \varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n \text{ iid } \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$$

- Standard univariate linear regression.



# The General Linear Model - GLM

- Take

$$M = \{X\theta \mid \theta \in \mathbb{R}^k\}$$

and let  $M^\perp$  be the orthogonal complement with respect to  $\|\cdot\|_{\Sigma^{-1}}$ .

Since  $\mathbb{R}^n = M \oplus M^\perp$ , and vector  $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$  may be written uniquely as

$$y = y_1 + y_2 \text{ with } y_1 \in M \text{ and } y_2 \in M^\perp$$

Note that

$$y_1 = P_M y = X(X^T \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} X^T \Sigma^{-1} y$$

# The General Linear Model - GLM

- Estimation:

$$L(\theta, \sigma^2) = k \cdot (\sigma^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \|X\theta - Y\|_{\Sigma^{-1}}^2\right)$$

ie.

$$\begin{aligned}\ell(\theta, \sigma^2) &= \log(L(\theta, \sigma^2)) = k_1 - \frac{n}{2} \log(\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \|X\theta - Y\|_{\Sigma^{-1}}^2 \\ &= k_1 - \frac{n}{2} \log(\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \|X\theta - P_M Y - P_{M^\perp} Y\|_{\Sigma^{-1}}^2 \\ &= k_1 - \frac{n}{2} \log(\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left( \|X\theta - P_M Y\|_{\Sigma^{-1}}^2 + \|P_{M^\perp} Y\|_{\Sigma^{-1}}^2 \right)\end{aligned}$$

$x\theta \in M$ :  
 $\langle x\theta, P_{M^\perp} Y \rangle_{\Sigma^{-1}} = 0$

# The General Linear Model - GLM

$$\ell(\theta, \sigma^2) = k_1 - \frac{n}{2} \log(\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left( \|X\theta - P_M Y\|_{\Sigma^{-1}}^2 - \|P_{M^\perp} Y\|_{\Sigma^{-1}}^2 \right)$$

Largest in  $\theta$  if  $X\theta - P_M Y = 0$ ; ie. if

$$X\theta = X(X^T \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} X^T \Sigma^{-1} Y$$

ie. (full rank of  $X$ )


$$\theta = (X^T \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} X^T \Sigma^{-1} Y =: \hat{\theta}$$

# The General Linear Model - GLM

Mean and variance of  $\hat{\theta}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} E(\hat{\theta}) &= E\left((X^T \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} X^T \Sigma^{-1} Y\right) \\ &= (X^T \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} X^T \Sigma^{-1} E(Y) \\ &= (X^T \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} X^T \Sigma^{-1} X \theta = \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V(\hat{\theta}) &= V\left((X^T \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} X^T \Sigma^{-1} Y\right) \\ &= (X^T \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} X^T \Sigma^{-1} V(Y) \Sigma^{-1} X (X^T \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} \\ &= \sigma^2 (X^T \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$V(AY) = AV(Y)A^T$$


# The General Linear Model - GLM

Estimator for  $\sigma^2$ :

$$\ell(\hat{\theta}, \sigma^2) = k_1 - \frac{n}{2} \log(\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \|P_{M^\perp} Y\|_{\Sigma^{-1}}^2$$

Largest if

$$-\frac{n}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma^4} \|P_{M^\perp} Y\|_{\Sigma^{-1}}^2 = 0,$$

ie.

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \|P_{M^\perp} Y\|_{\Sigma^{-1}}^2 = \tilde{\sigma}^2.$$

# The General Linear Model - GLM

- $\tilde{\sigma}^2$  is biased:

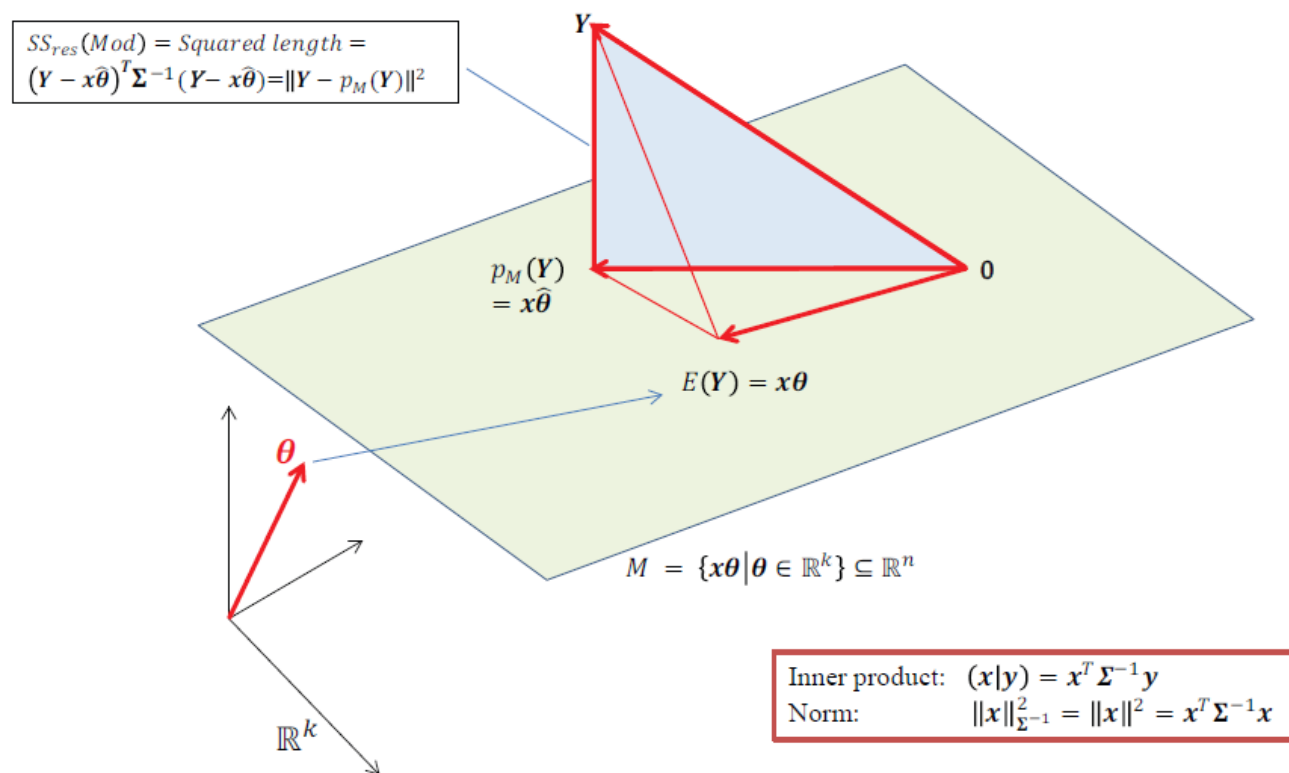
$$\begin{aligned} E(n\tilde{\sigma}^2) &= E\left(\text{tr}\left((P_{M^\perp}Y)^T \Sigma^{-1} P_{M^\perp}Y\right)\right) \\ &= E\left(\text{tr}\left((Y - X\theta)^T P_{M^\perp} \Sigma^{-1} P_{M^\perp} (Y - X\theta)\right)\right) \\ &= \text{tr}\left(P_{M^\perp} \Sigma^{-1} P_{M^\perp} E((Y - X\theta)(Y - X\theta)^T)\right) \\ &= \text{tr}\left(P_{M^\perp} \Sigma^{-1} P_{M^\perp} V(Y)\right) \\ &= \sigma^2 \text{tr}\left(P_{M^\perp} \Sigma^{-1} P_{M^\perp} \Sigma\right) \\ &= \sigma^2 \text{tr}\left(P_{M^\perp} \Sigma^{-1} (I - P_M) \Sigma\right) \\ &= \sigma^2 \text{tr}\left(P_{M^\perp} (I_n + \mathbf{0})\right) = \sigma^2 \text{tr}(P_{M^\perp}) = \sigma^2(n - k) \end{aligned}$$

**$\text{tr}(AB) = \text{tr}(BA)$  and  
linearity of  $\text{tr}$**

- Unbiased estimator:

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n - k} \|P_{M^\perp}Y\|_{\Sigma^{-1}}^2 = \frac{1}{n - k} (Y - X\hat{\theta})^T \Sigma^{-1} (Y - X\hat{\theta})$$

# The General Linear Model - GLM



**Figure 2.2** – Geometric sketch of the problem of estimation in the general linear model.

# The General Linear Model - GLM

## ||| Theorem 2.3

Let  $\mathbf{x}$  and  $\boldsymbol{\theta}$  be given as in the preceding section and let  $\mathbf{Y} \sim N_n(\mathbf{x}\boldsymbol{\theta}, \sigma^2\boldsymbol{\Sigma})$ , where  $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$  is positive definite. Then the maximum likelihood estimator  $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$  for  $\boldsymbol{\theta}$  is given by  $\mathbf{x}\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$  being the projection (with respect to  $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ ) onto  $M$ ,  $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$  is a solution to the so-called *normal equation(s)*

$$(\mathbf{x}^T\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\mathbf{x})\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \mathbf{x}^T\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\mathbf{y}.$$

If  $\mathbf{x}$  has full rank  $k$ , then

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = (\mathbf{x}^T\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\mathbf{x})^{-1}\mathbf{x}^T\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\mathbf{Y},$$

and being a linear combination of normally distributed variables  $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$  is also normally distributed with parameters

$$\begin{aligned} E(\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}) &= \boldsymbol{\theta} \\ D(\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}) &= \sigma^2(\mathbf{x}^T\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\mathbf{x})^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

It is especially noted that  $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$  is an unbiased estimate of  $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ .



# The General Linear Model - GLM

## ||| Theorem 2.5

Let the situation be as above. The maximum likelihood estimator of  $\sigma^2$  is

$$\tilde{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \|Y - \mathbf{x} \hat{\theta}\|^2 = \frac{1}{n} (Y - \mathbf{x} \hat{\theta})^T \Sigma^{-1} (Y - \mathbf{x} \hat{\theta}).$$

The unbiased estimator of  $\sigma^2$  is

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\sigma}^2 &= \frac{1}{n - \text{rk}(\mathbf{x})} \|Y - \mathbf{x} \hat{\theta}\|^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{n - \text{rk}(\mathbf{x})} (Y - \mathbf{x} \hat{\theta})^T \Sigma^{-1} (Y - \mathbf{x} \hat{\theta}) \end{aligned}$$

where  $\mathbf{x} \hat{\theta}$  is the maximum likelihood estimator of  $E(Y)$ . The following holds

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 \sim \sigma^2 \chi^2(n - \text{rk}(\mathbf{x})) / (n - \text{rk}(\mathbf{x}))$$

and  $\hat{\sigma}^2$  is independent of the maximum likelihood estimator of the expected value and is therefore independent of  $\hat{\theta}$ .

# GLM in R

- The `lm()` function.

```
synprod <- data.frame("Acontent"=c(1, 0, 0.5),  
                      "Bcontent"=c(0, 1, 0.5),  
                      "Qual"=c(90, 30, 75))
```

```
glmSyn <- lm(Qual ~ Acontent + Bcontent - 1, data=synprod)  
# the "-1" in the line above removes the intercept  
# If not specified an intercept is estimated by default
```

# GLM in R

```
glmSyn <- lm(Qual ~ Acontent + Bcontent - 1, data=synprod)

> summary(glmSyn)

Call:
lm(formula = Qual ~ Acontent + Bcontent - 1, data = synprod)

Residuals:
    1    2    3 
-5.00 -5.00 10.00 

Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
Acontent      95.00      11.18    8.497  0.0746 .
Bcontent      35.00      11.18    3.130  0.1968
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 12.25 on 1 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.9897,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.9692 
F-statistic: 48.25 on 2 and 1 DF,  p-value: 0.1013
```

# Exercises

- Exercise 6.4: "Pen & paper" on CDF
- Exam 2011 Q. 3.3-3.6 : Classification
- Exam 2009 Problem 1 : Classification
- Exercise 3.1 and 3.2: GLM