

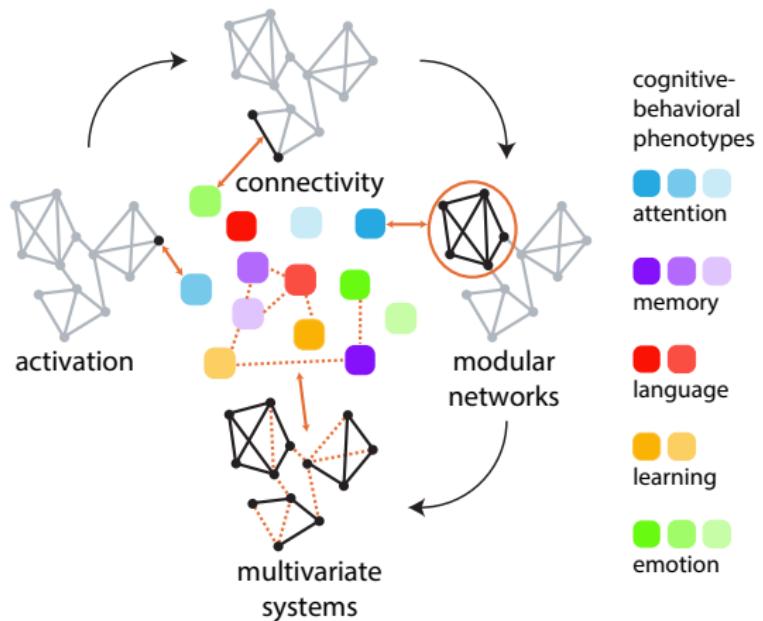
# Multivariate Linear Models

Bratislav Mišić

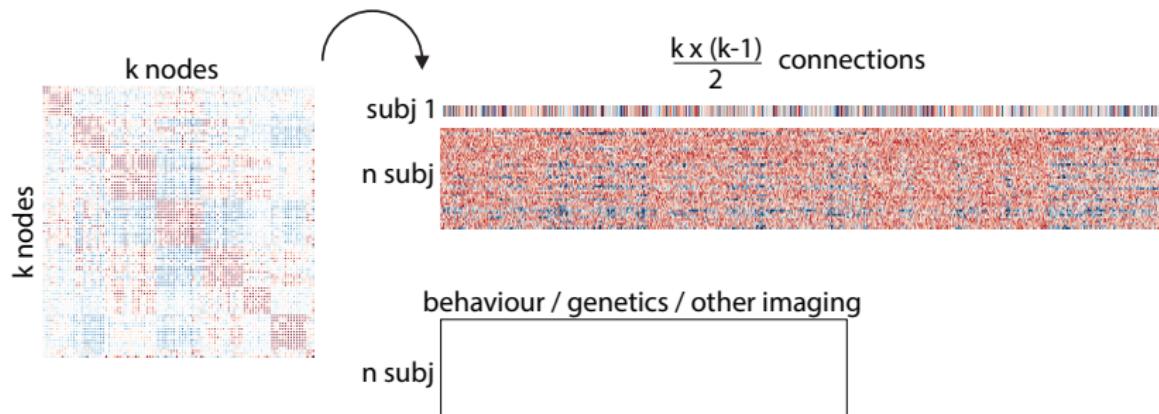
NEUR 603

March 21<sup>st</sup> 2018

# Towards multivariate analysis

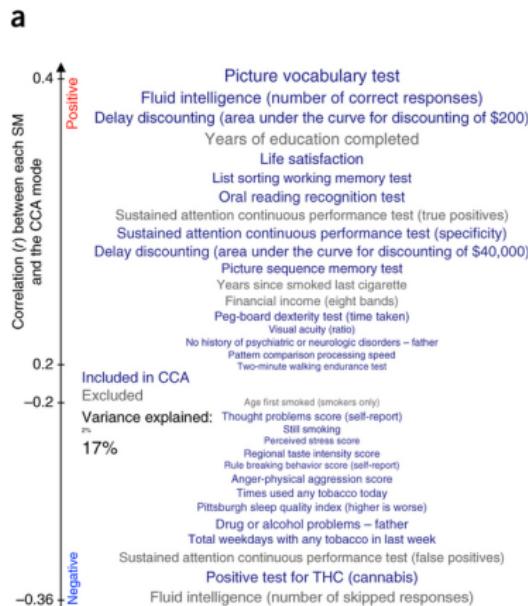
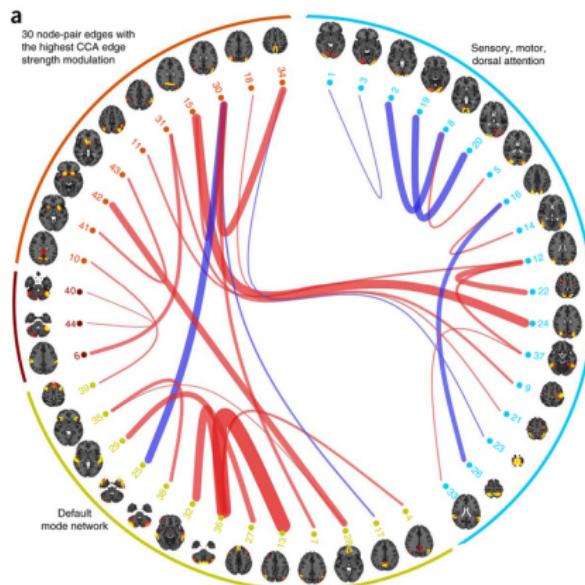


# Why multivariate statistics?



- 1 how to operationalize network property?
- 2 how to deal with more variables than observations?
- 3 how to relate multiple data sets to one another?

# Example: relating connectivity and behaviour



# Singular value decomposition

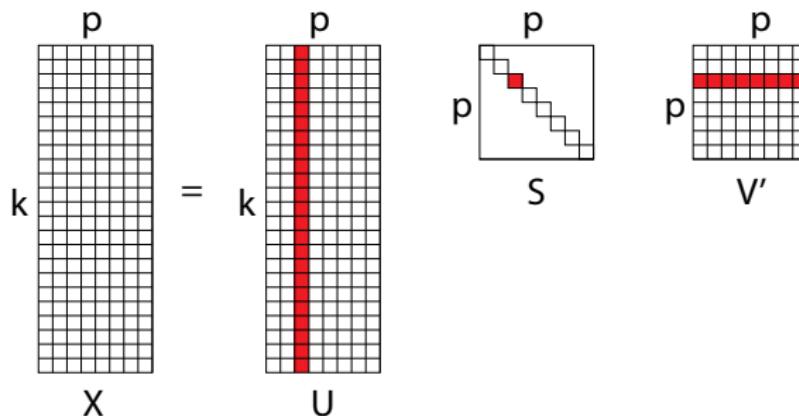
Spectral decomposition:

$$\text{EIG}(\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{U}\Lambda\mathbf{U}'$$

$$\text{EIG}(\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}') = \mathbf{V}\Lambda\mathbf{V}'$$

Singular value decomposition:

$$\text{SVD}(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{S}\mathbf{V}'$$



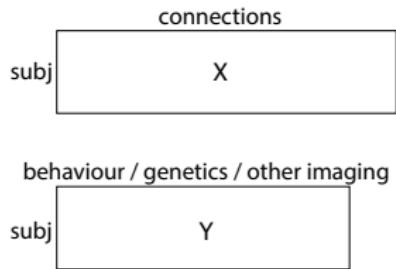
Eckart & Young (1936) *Psychometrika*

# A family of techniques

PCA: SVD(**X**)

PLS: SVD(**X'Y**)

CCA: SVD( $(\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X}')^{-1/2}(\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{Y})(\mathbf{Y}'\mathbf{Y})^{-1/2}$ )



Worsley et al. (1997) *NeuroImage*

De Bie et al. (2005) *Handbook of Geometric Computing - Springer*

McIntosh & Mišić (2013) *Annu Rev Psychol*

# Singular value decomposition

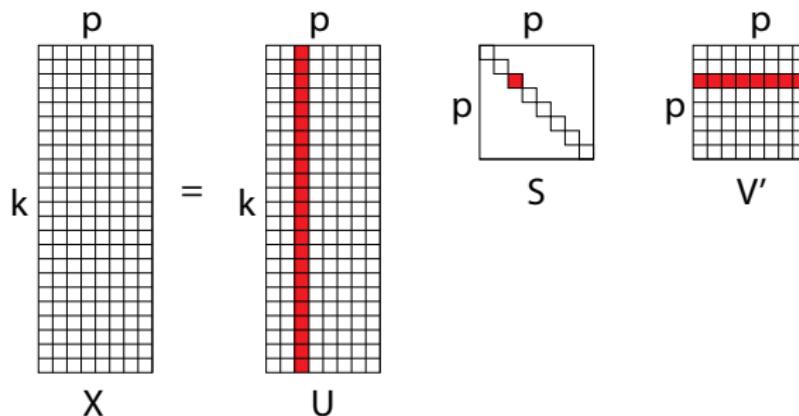
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Singular value decomposition:

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Eckart & Young (1936) *Psychometrika*

# EIG vs SVD

$$\text{SVD: } \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{S}\mathbf{V}'$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{EIG: } \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X} &= (\mathbf{V}\mathbf{S}'\mathbf{U}')(\mathbf{U}\mathbf{S}\mathbf{V}') \\ &= \mathbf{V}\mathbf{S}'(\mathbf{U}'\mathbf{U})\mathbf{S}\mathbf{V}' \\ &= \mathbf{V}(\mathbf{S}'\mathbf{S})\mathbf{V}'\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{EIG: } \mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}' &= (\mathbf{U}\mathbf{S}\mathbf{V}')(\mathbf{V}\mathbf{S}'\mathbf{U}') \\ &= \mathbf{U}\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{V}'\mathbf{V})\mathbf{S}'\mathbf{U}' \\ &= \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{S}\mathbf{S}')\mathbf{U}'\end{aligned}$$

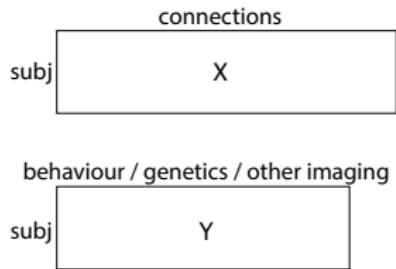
- 1 eigenvector of  $(\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}')$  = left singular vector ( $\mathbf{U}$ )
- 2 eigenvector of  $(\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})$  = right singular vector ( $\mathbf{V}$ )
- 3 eigenvalue = squared singular value

# A family of techniques

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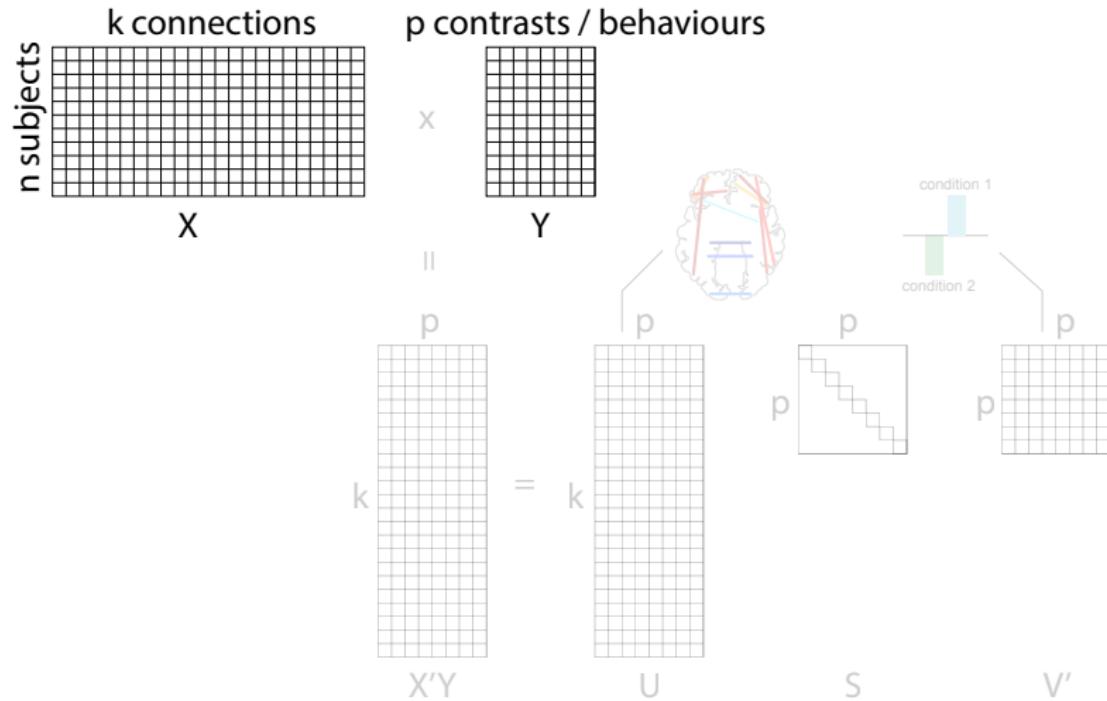


Worsley et al. (1997) *NeuroImage*

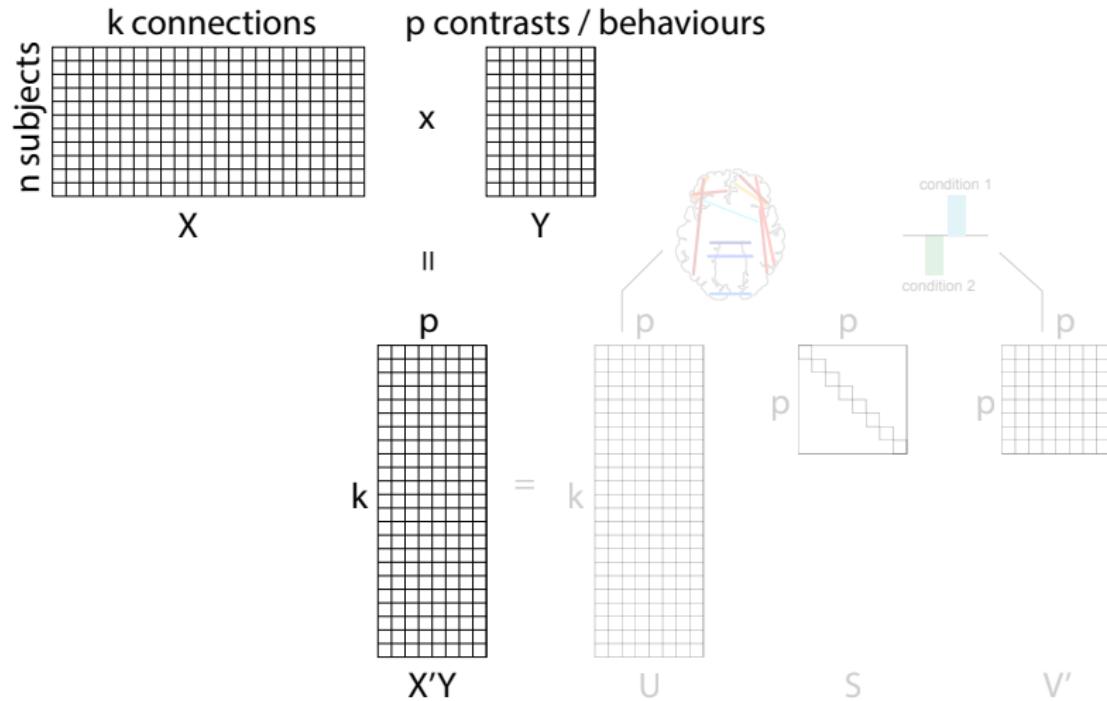
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McIntosh & Mišić (2013) *Annu Rev Psychol*

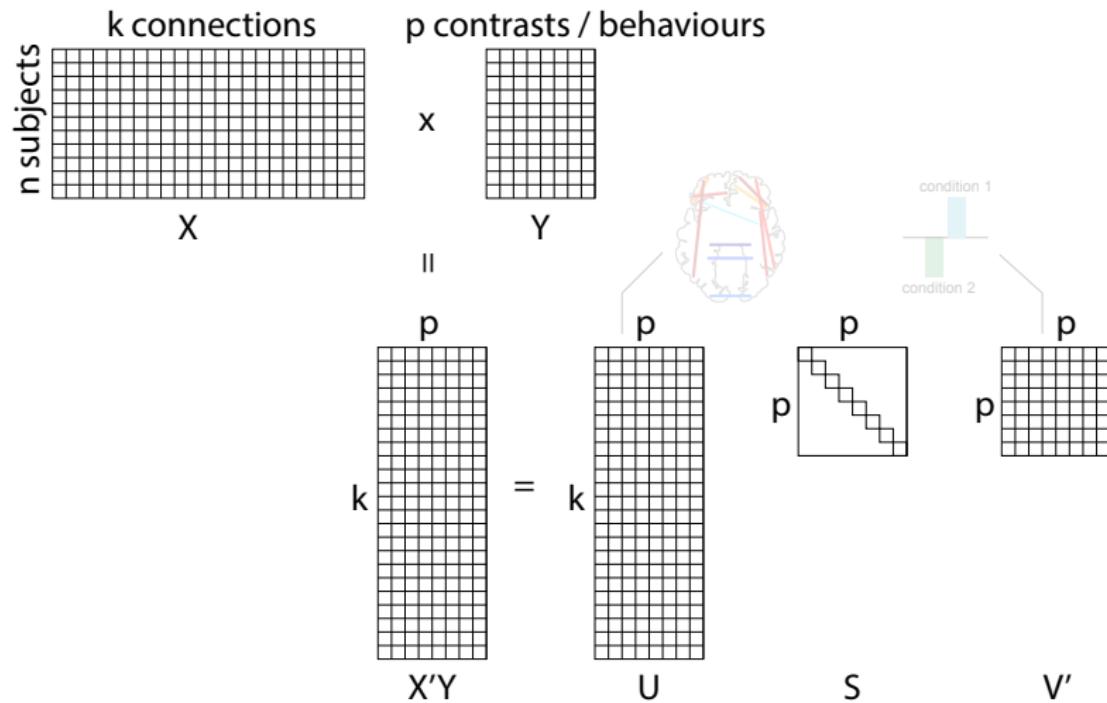
# Partial least squares (PLS)



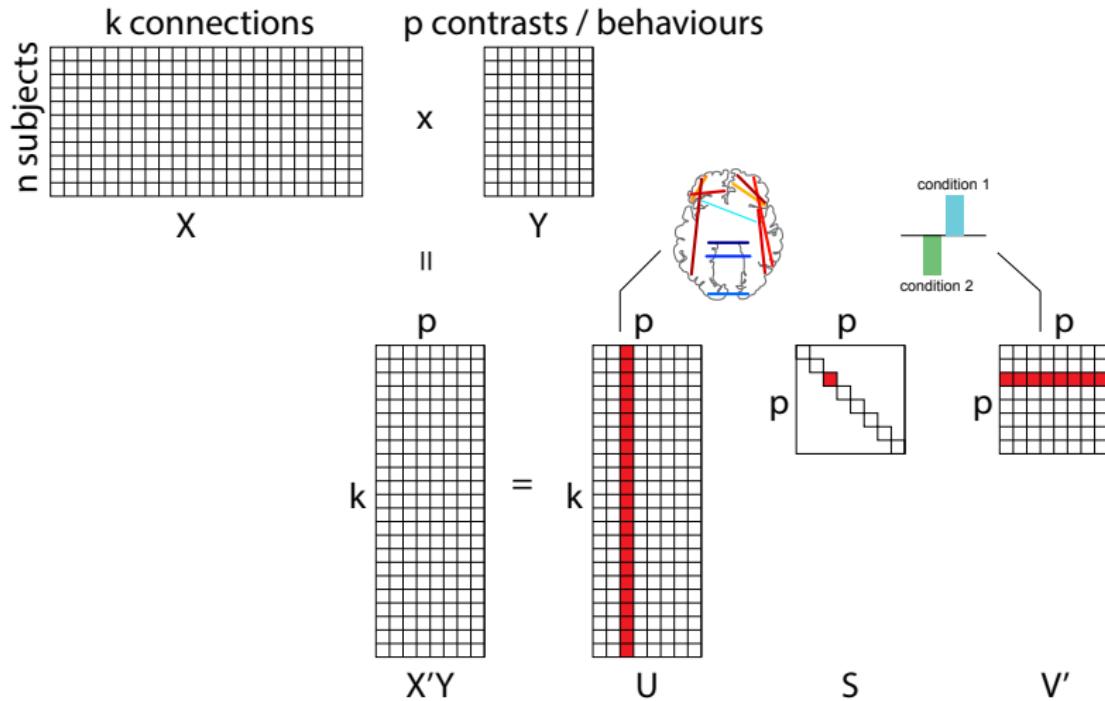
# Partial least squares (PLS)



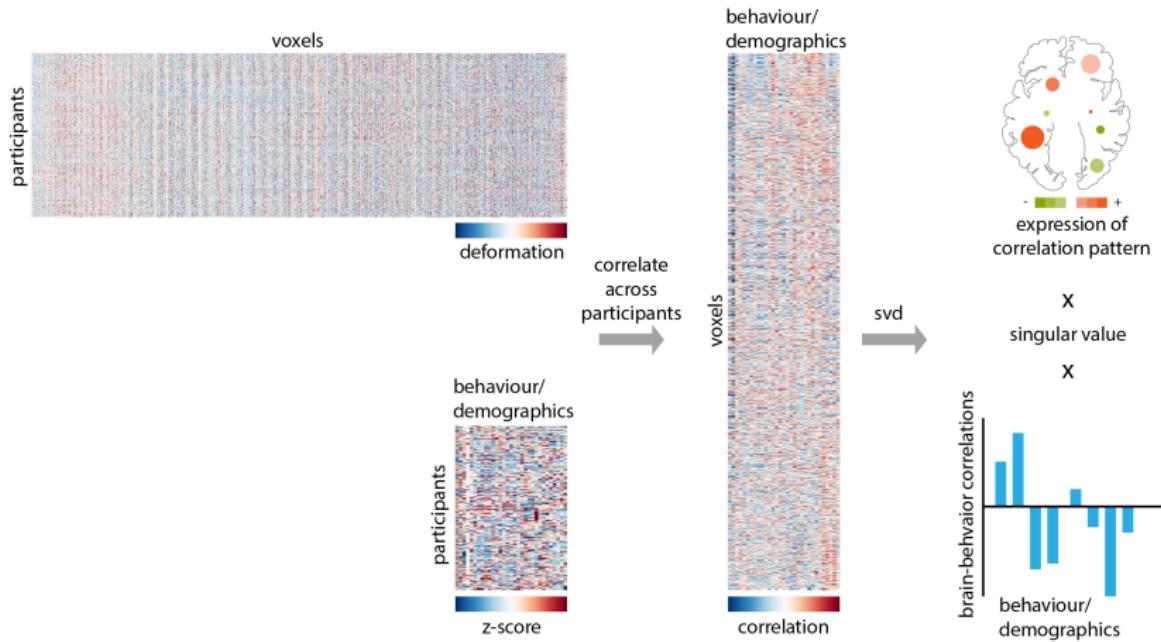
# Partial least squares (PLS)



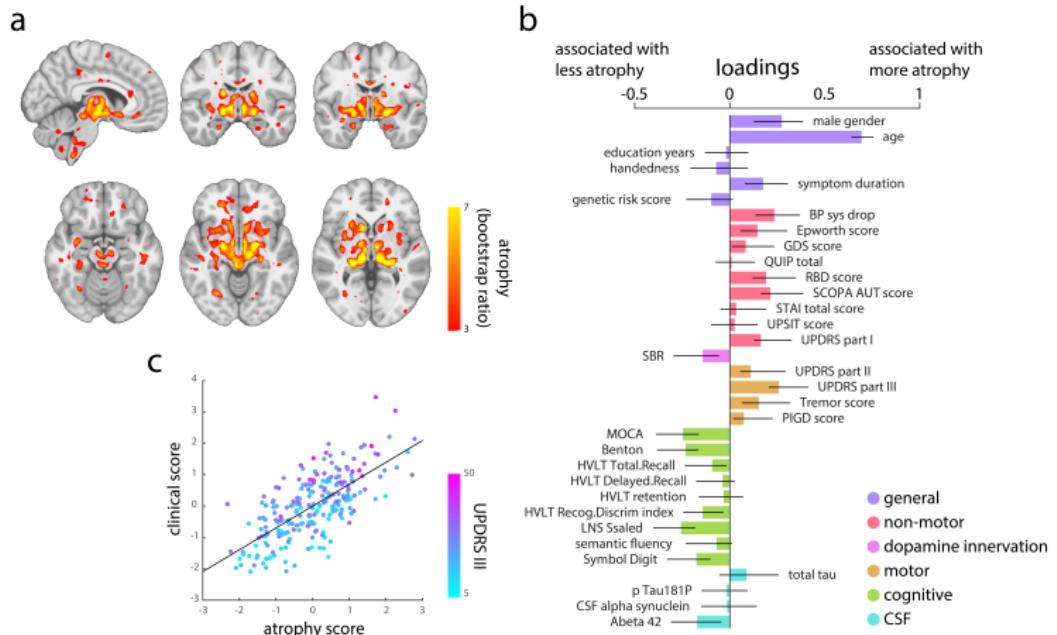
# Partial least squares (PLS)



# Example: clinical-anatomical signature of Parkinson's



# Example: clinical-anatomical signature of Parkinson's

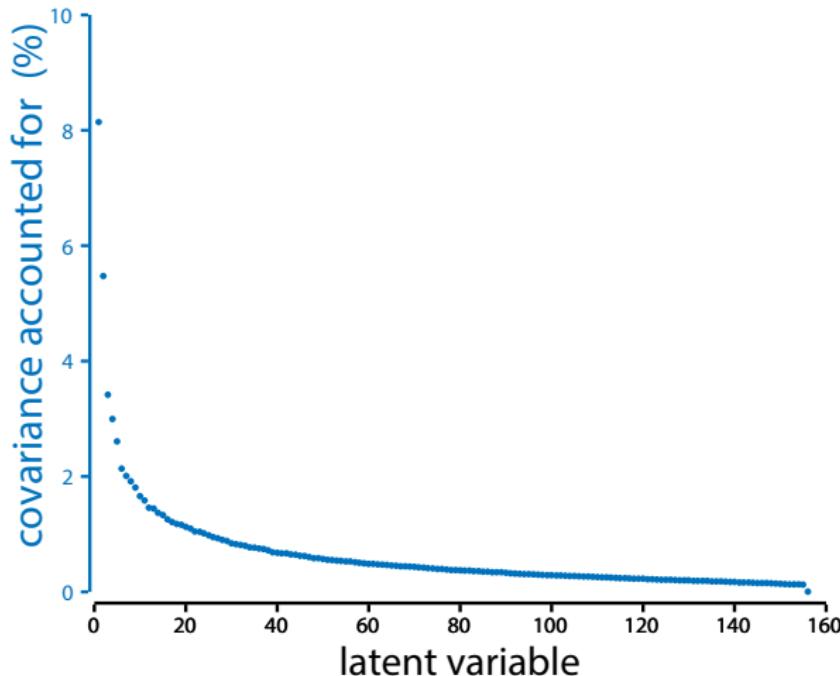


## Follow-up questions

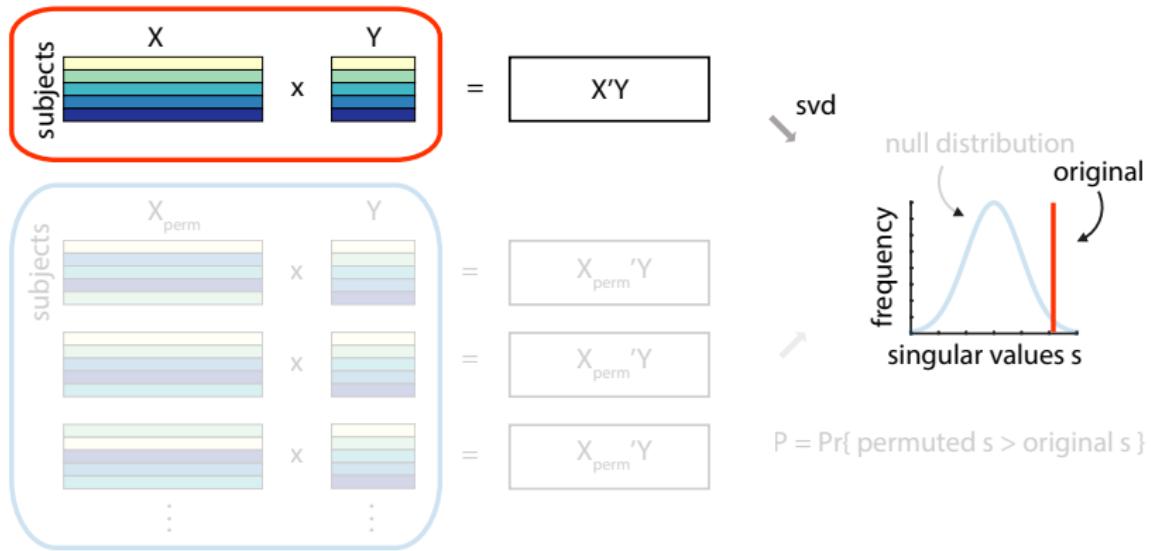
- which components are statistically meaningful?
- which variables are most important?
- how well do individual subjects express the multivariate pattern?

## How many components to retain?

$$\% \text{ covariance} = s_i^2 / \sum_j s_j^2$$

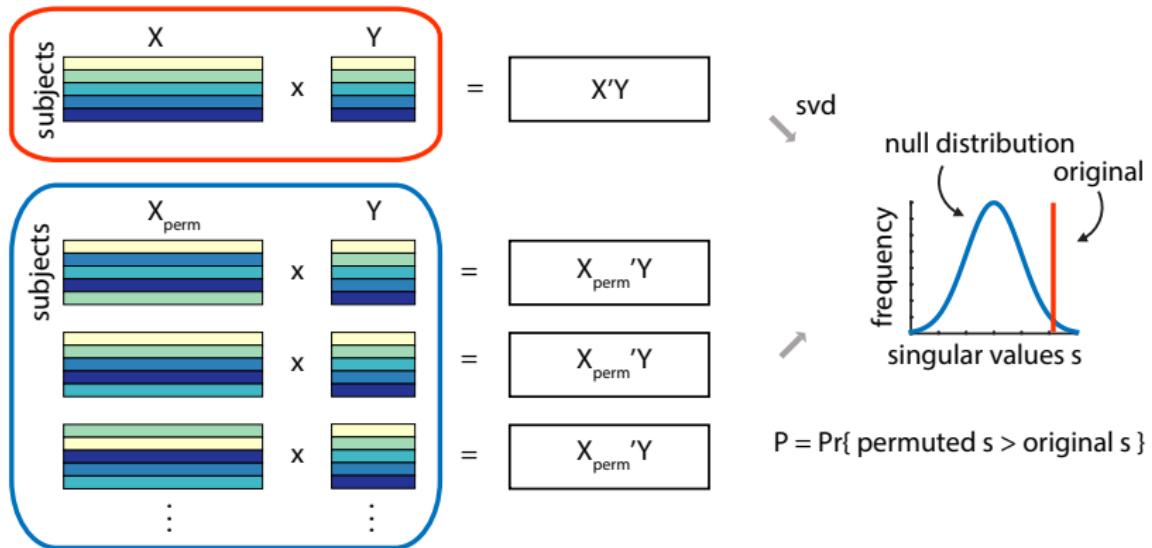


# Statistical significance: permutation tests



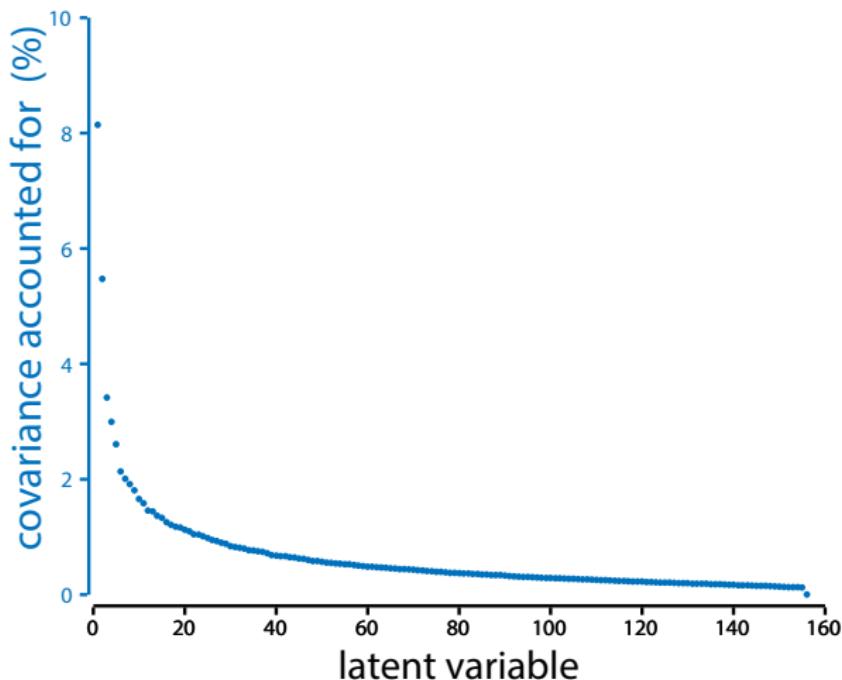
Edgington (1965, 1969) *J Psychol*  
McIntosh et al. (1996, 2004) *NeuroImage*

# Statistical significance: permutation tests

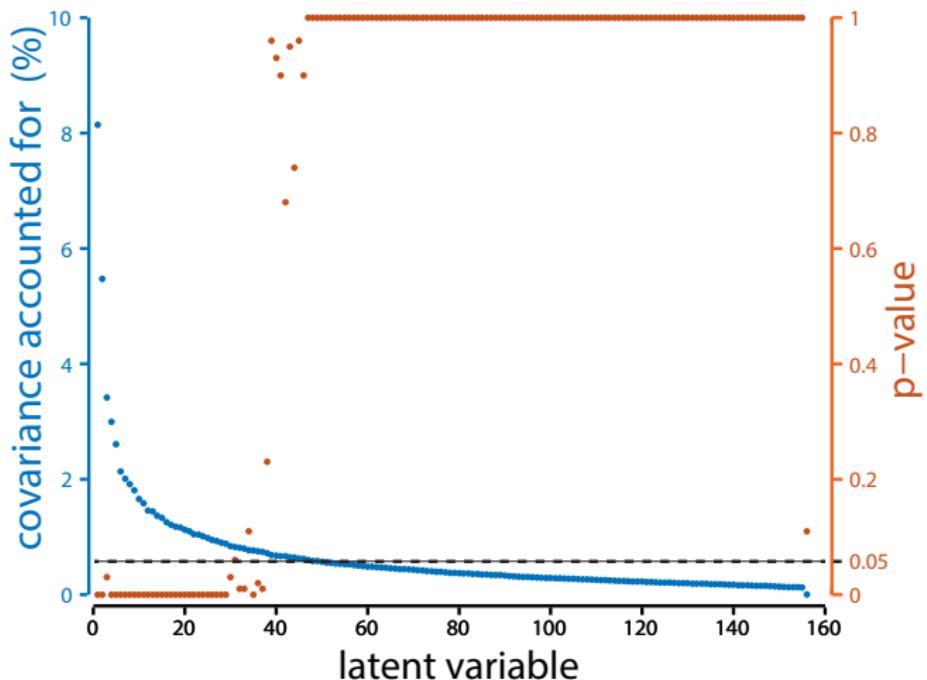


Edgington (1965, 1969) *J Psychol*  
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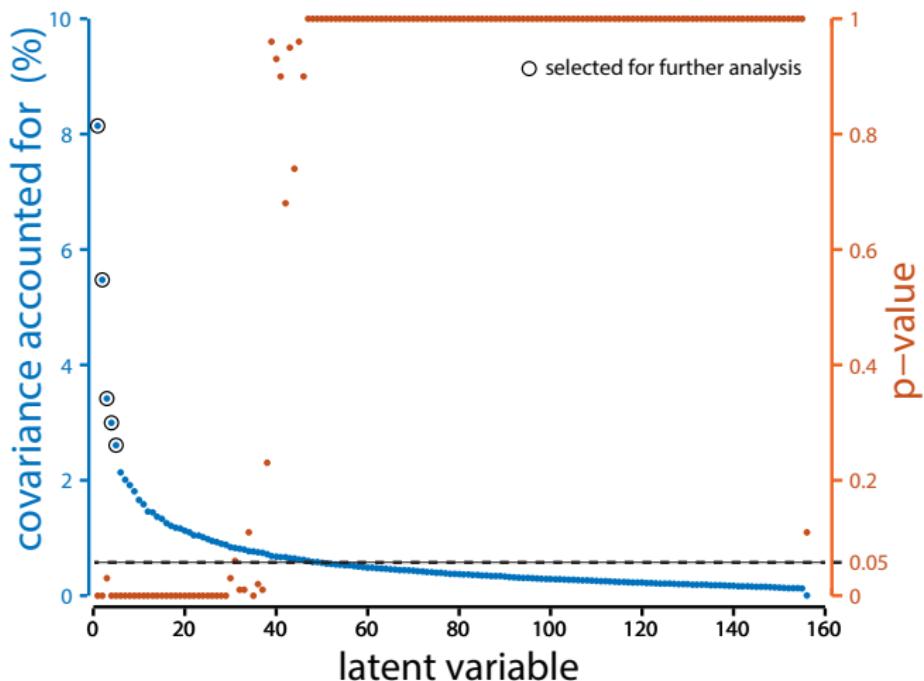
## How many components to retain?



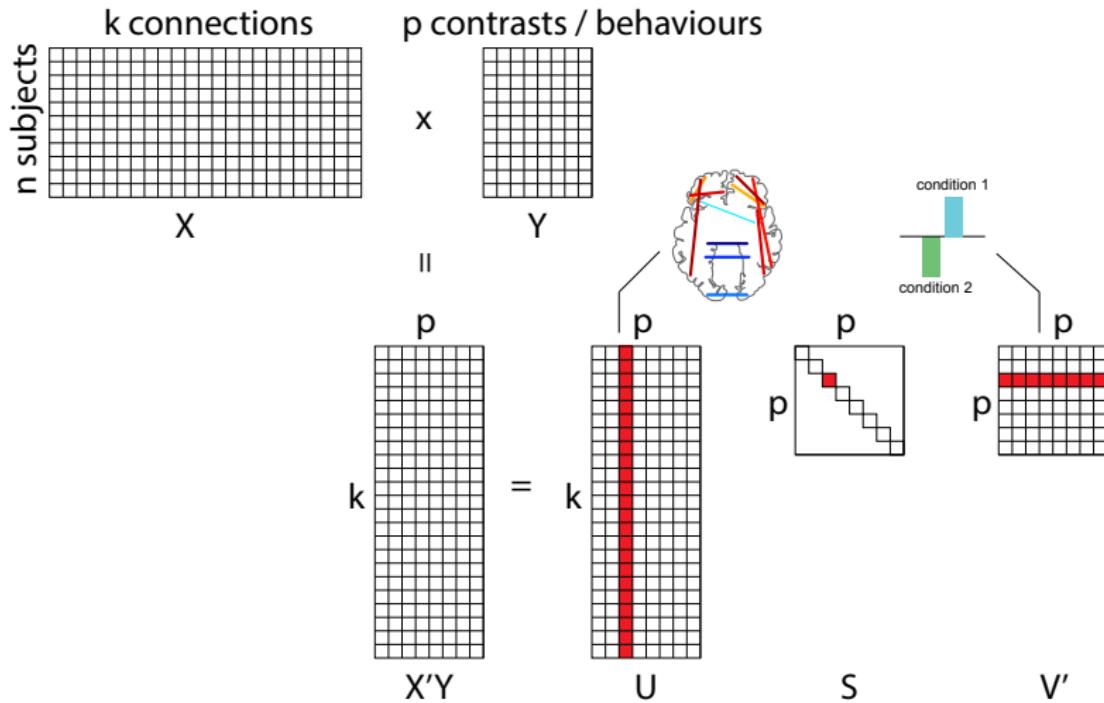
# How many components to retain?



## How many components to retain?



# Which variables are important?

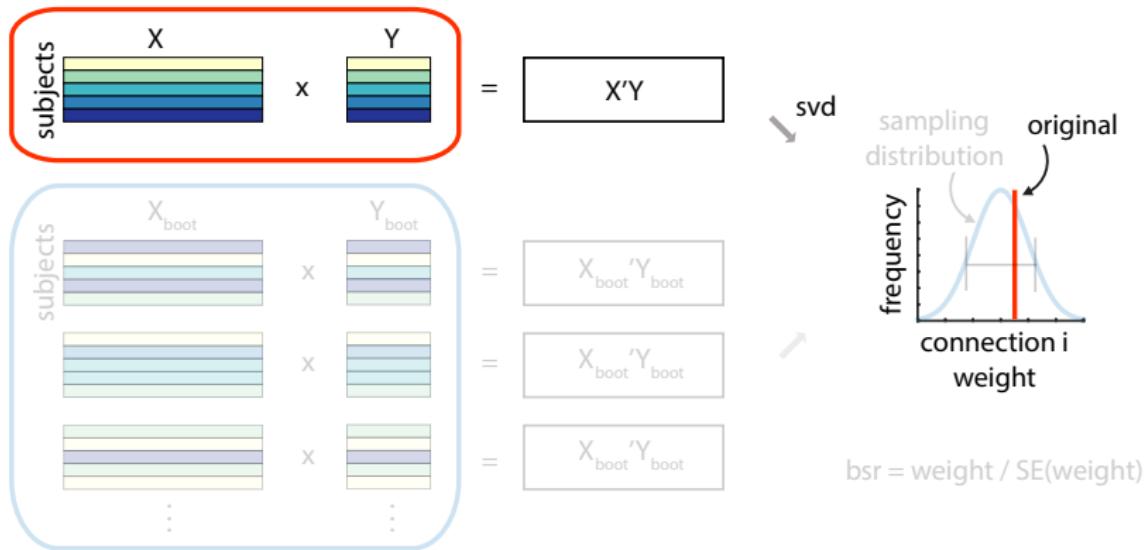


## Shared variance: loadings

$$\text{corr} \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{n subjects} \\ \text{k connections} \\ \hline X_i \end{array} , \begin{array}{c} \text{n} \\ \text{p component scores} \\ \hline F_j = XU_j \end{array} \right) = \text{brain diagram} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ -1 \end{array} \text{loading on component j}$$

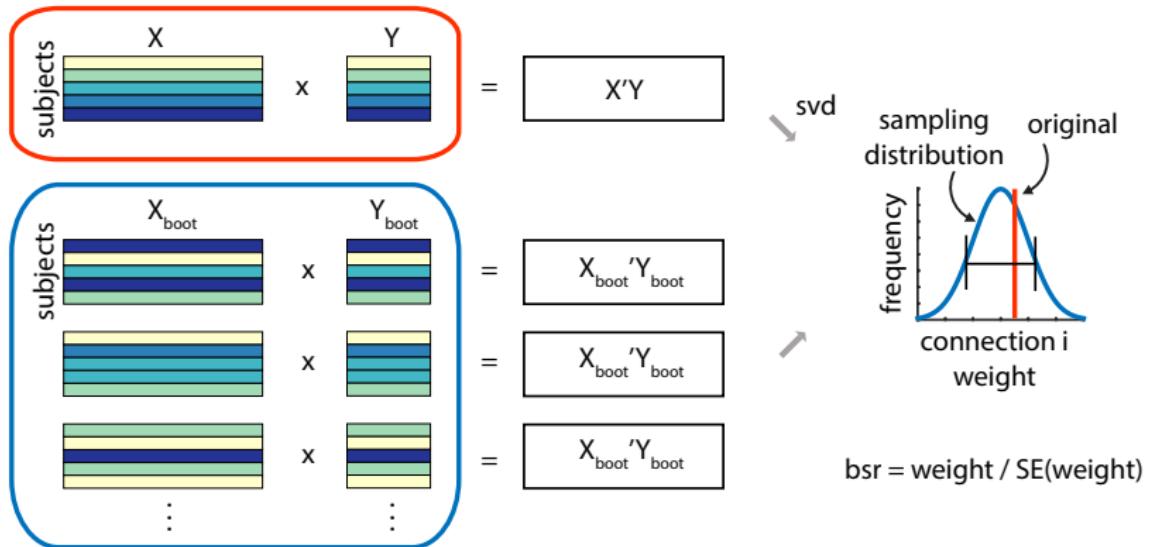
The equation illustrates the relationship between a subject's brain activity matrix  $X_i$  (n subjects by k connections) and its corresponding p component scores  $F_j = XU_j$ . The correlation coefficient is shown as a grid with a vertical blue bar representing 'k connections'. The brain diagram shows colored lines representing the loading of each component on specific brain regions, with a legend indicating the scale from 1 (red) to -1 (blue).

# Reliability: bootstrapping



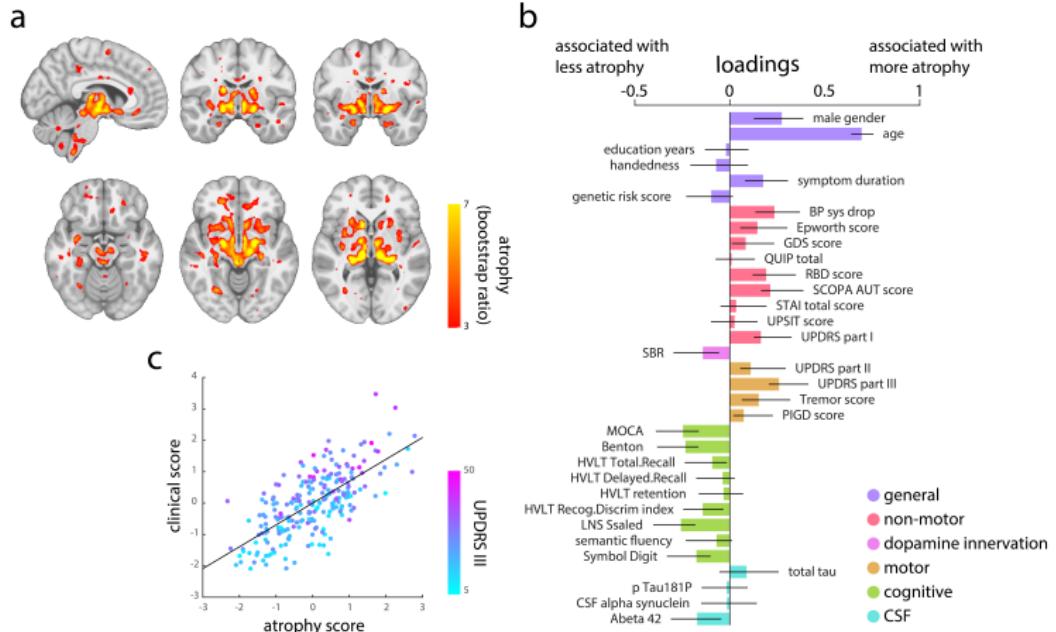
Efron & Tibshirani (1986) *Stat Sci*  
McIntosh et al. (1996, 2004) *NeuroImage*

# Reliability: bootstrapping

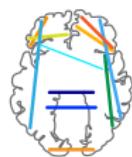


Efron & Tibshirani (1986) *Stat Sci*  
McIntosh et al. (1996, 2004) *NeuroImage*

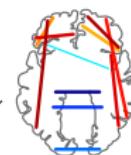
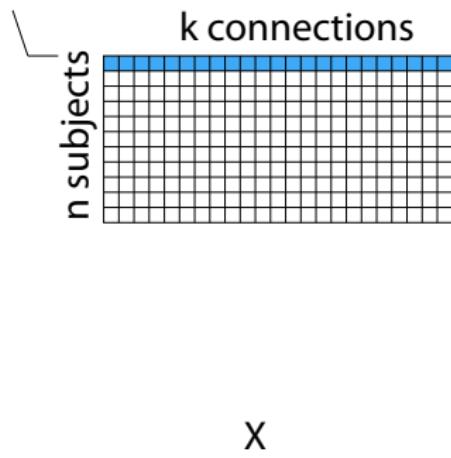
# Example: clinical-anatomical signature of Parkinson's



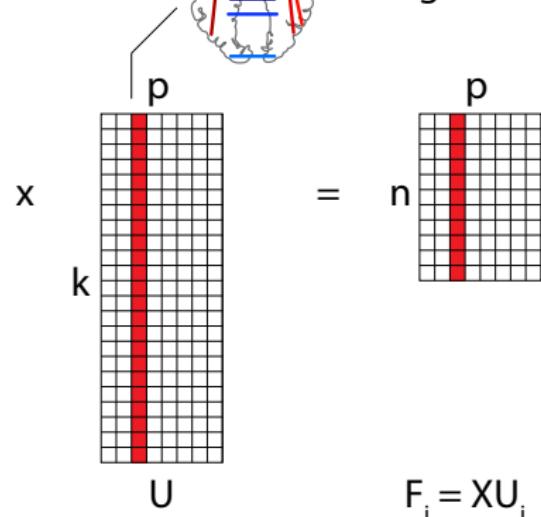
# Individual participants



connection  
strength

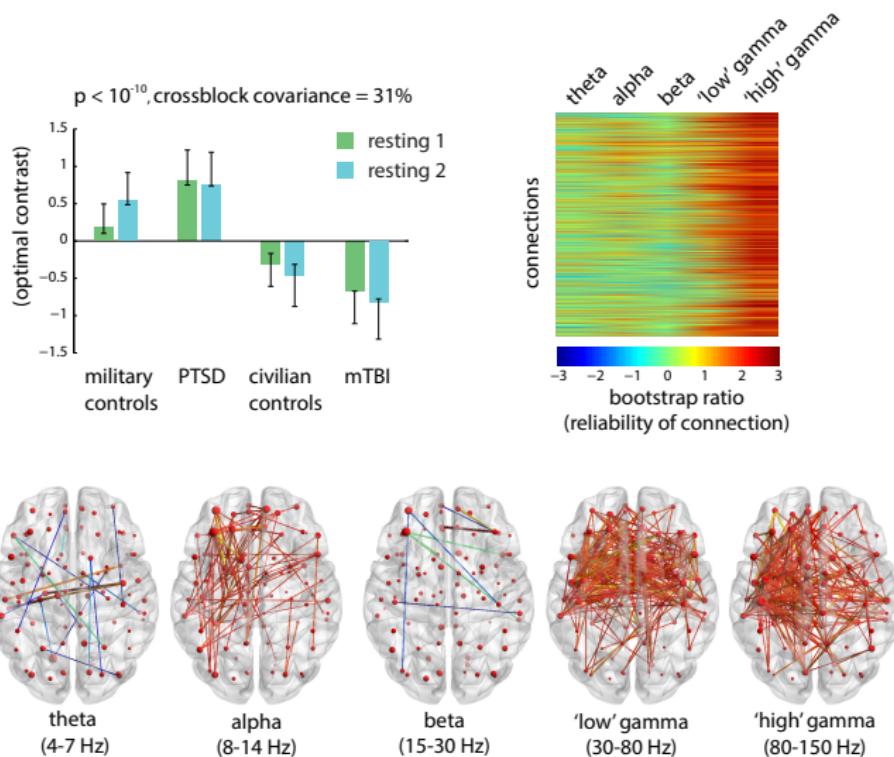


statistical  
weight

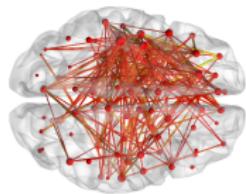
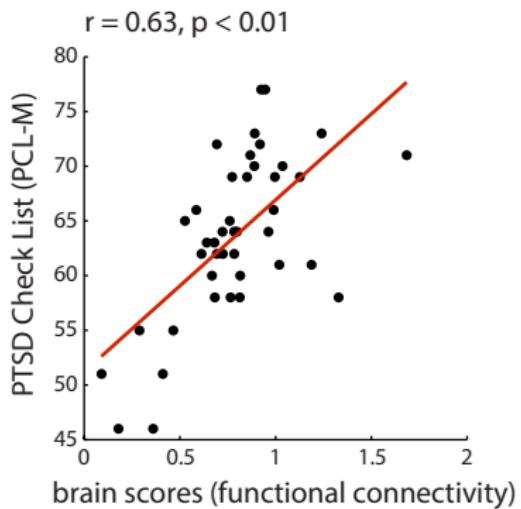
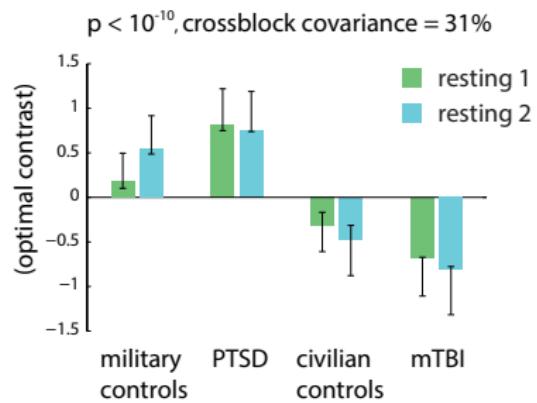


$$F_i = XU_i$$

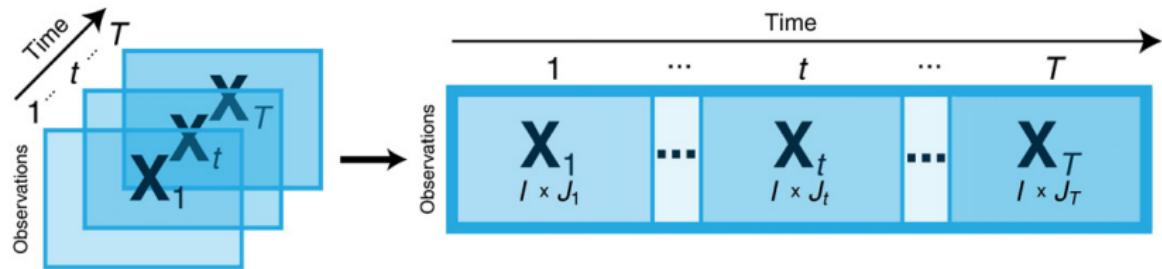
# Example: connectivity differentiates PTSD from mTBI



# Example: connectivity and symptom severity in PTSD

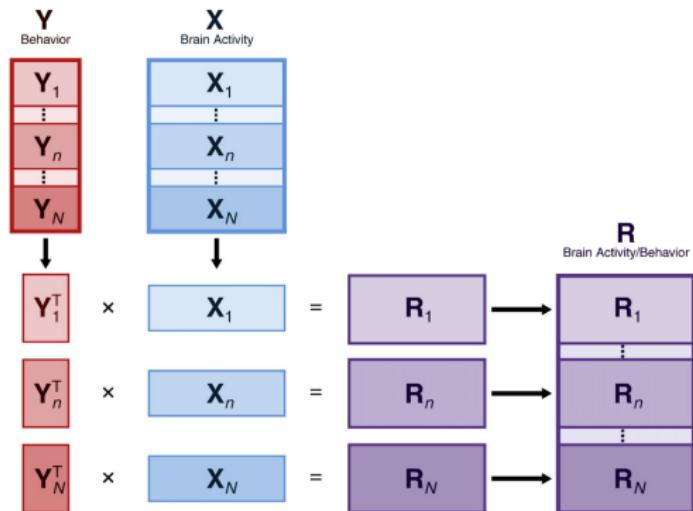


## Adding other dimensions



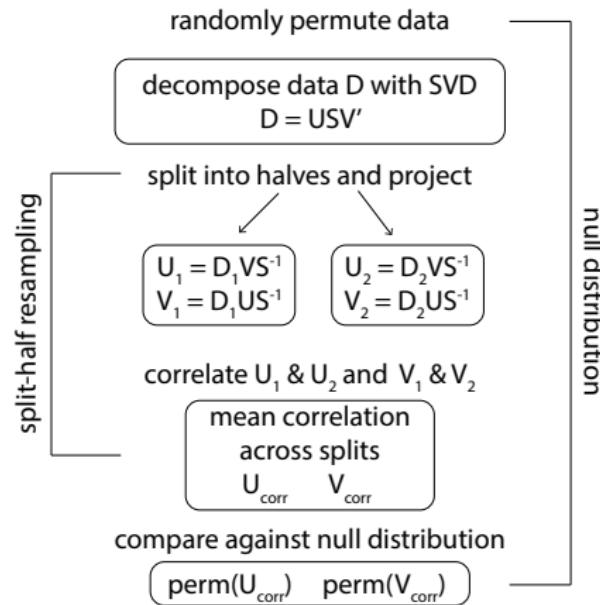
Krishnan et al. (2011) *NeuroImage*

# Adding other dimensions



Krishnan et al. (2011) *NeuroImage*

# Cross-validation: split-half resampling

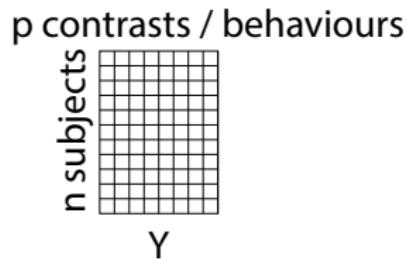
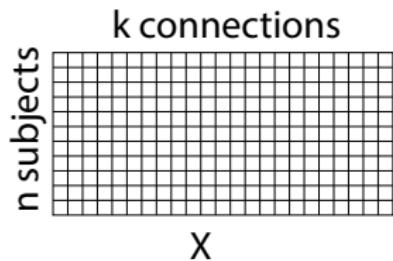


Strother et al. (2002) *NeuroImage*

Kovacevic et al. (2013) *New perspectives in Partial Least Squares* (Ed: Abdi)

# Canonical correlation analysis (CCA)

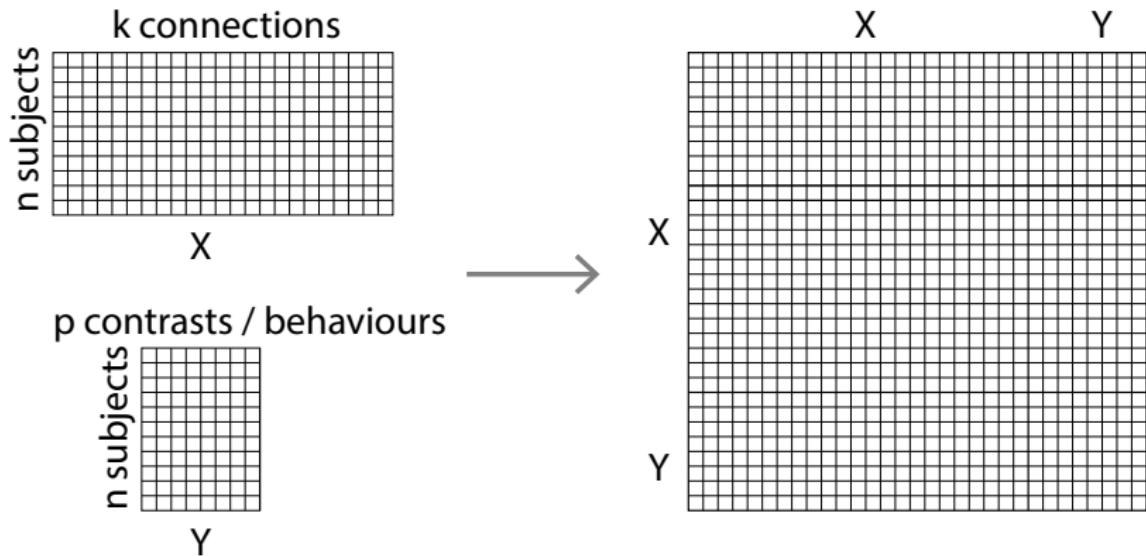
$$\text{SVD}((\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X}')^{-1/2}(\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{Y})(\mathbf{Y}'\mathbf{Y})^{-1/2})$$



Hotelling (1936) *Biometrika*

# Canonical correlation analysis (CCA)

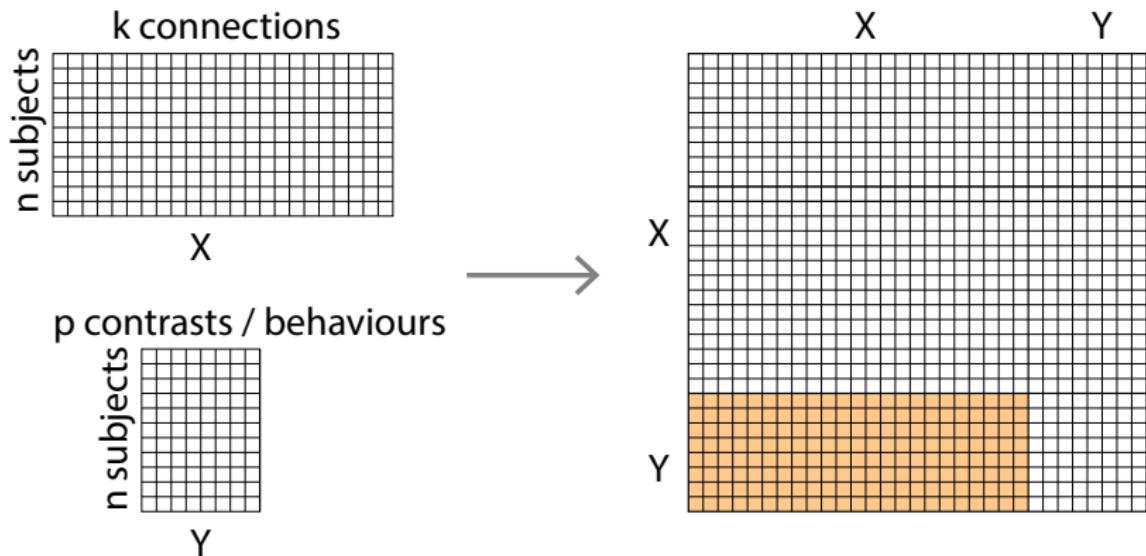
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Hotelling (1936) *Biometrika*

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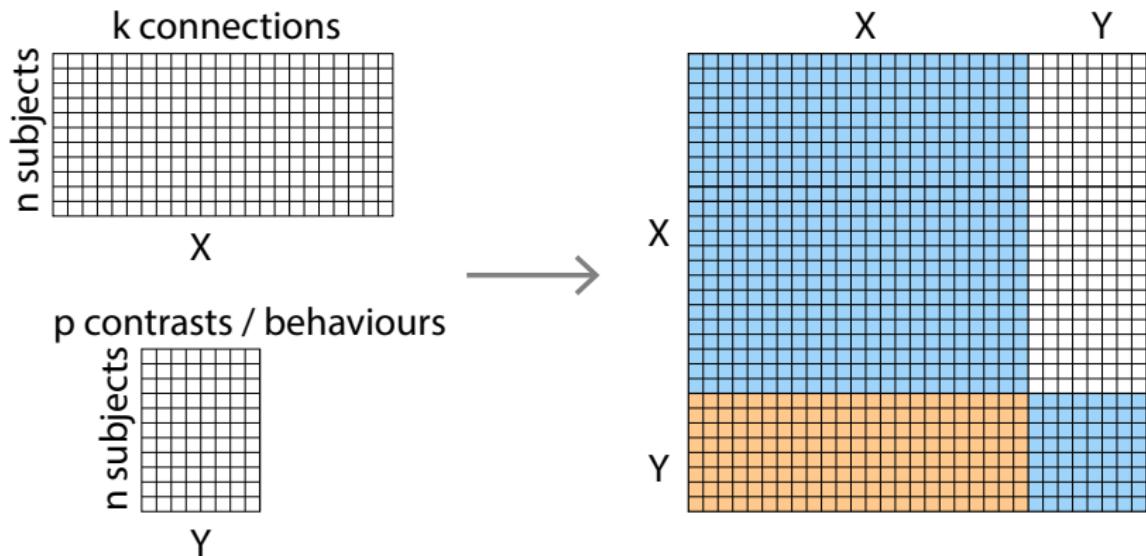
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Hotelling (1936) *Biometrika*

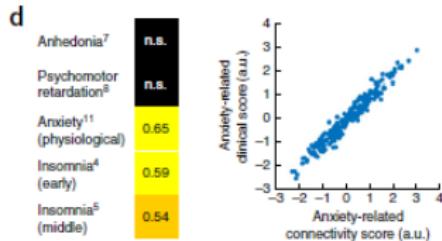
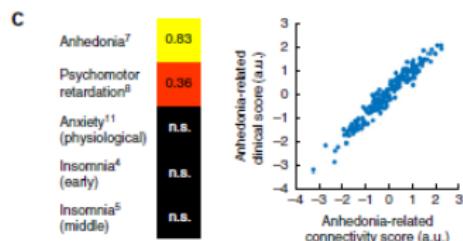
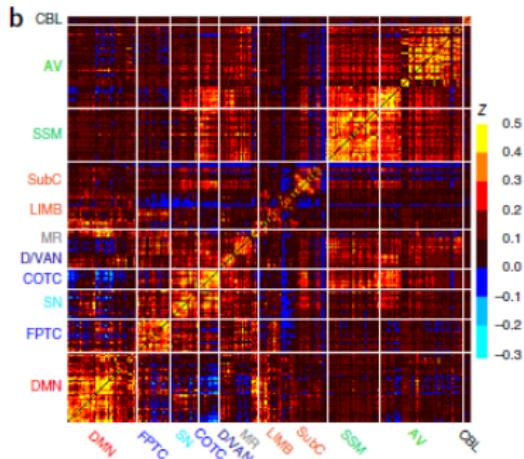
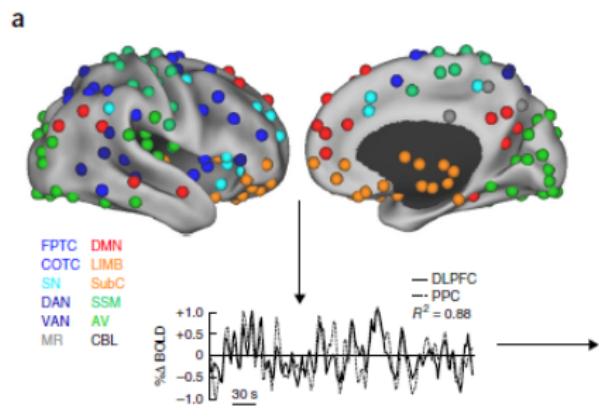
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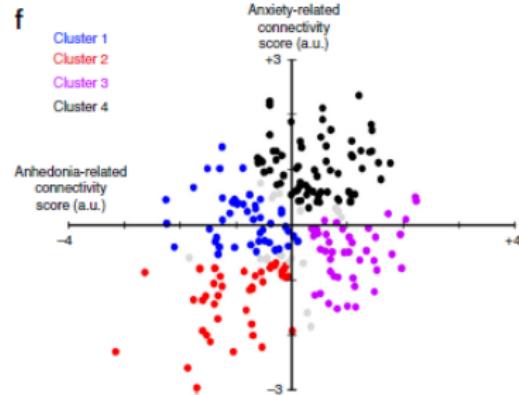
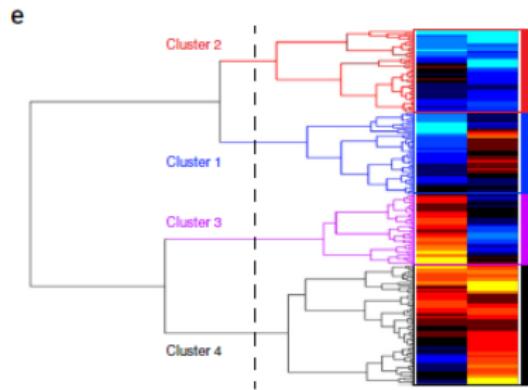
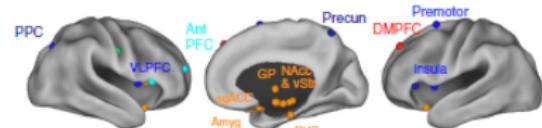
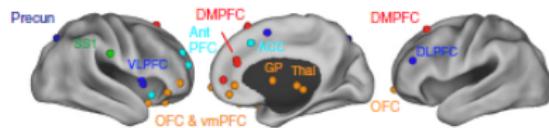


Hotelling (1936) *Biometrika*

# Behaviour- and connectivity-defined subtypes of depression



# Behaviour- and connectivity-defined subtypes of depression



# Linear discriminant analysis (LDA)

- LDA: maximize between- vs. within-group variance
- SVD( $\mathbf{W}^{-1}\mathbf{B}$ )

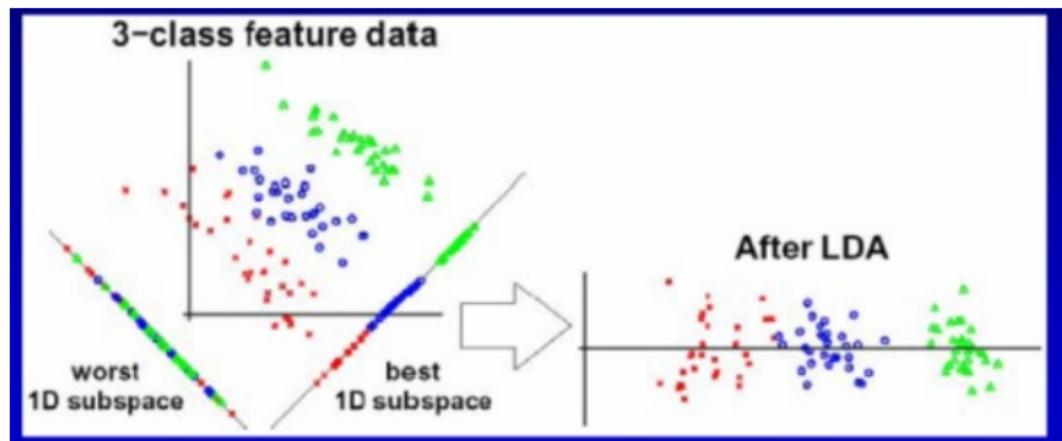


image: <https://mlalgorithm.wordpress.com/>

Friston et al. (1995) *NeuroImage*

# Extensions

- sparse/regularized solutions, e.g.  
sCCA: Witten & Tibshirani (2009) *Stat Appl Genet Mol Biol*  
PLS-CA: Beaton et al. (2015) *Psychol Meth*
- extensions to 3+ data sets, e.g.  
PARAFAC: Bro (1997) *Chemometr Intell Lab*  
Multiway PLS: Wold et al. (1987) *J Chemometrics*
- nonlinear dependencies
- Bayesian implementations, e.g.  
IBFA: Virtanen et al. (2011) *ICML-II*
- prediction

## Limitations and considerations

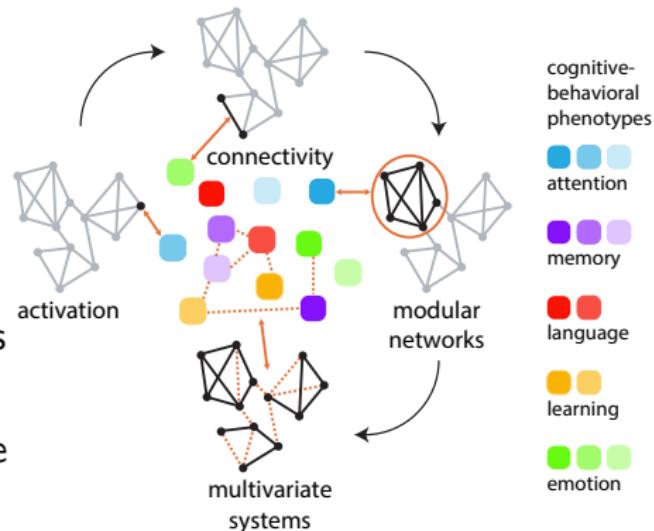
- overfitting
- linear
- unique partitioning of variance/covariance
- inference on individual variables

# Resources

- Matlab toolbox for dimensionality reduction  
<https://lvdmaaten.github.io/drtoolbox/>
- PLS toolbox  
<https://www.rotman-baycrest.on.ca/index.php?section=84>
- sparse CCA  
<http://statweb.stanford.edu/~tibs/Correlate/>

# Summary

- multivariate models embody network property
- all techniques entail unique assumptions
- many linear multivariate techniques are related
- multivariate techniques are versatile



# Demo: *MyConnectome*

## ARTICLE

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## Long-term neural and physiological phenotyping of a single human

Russell A. Poldrack<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, Timothy O. Laumann<sup>5</sup>, Oluwasanmi Koyejo<sup>4</sup>, Brenda Gregory<sup>3</sup>, Ashleigh Hover<sup>3</sup>, Mei-Yen Chen<sup>1</sup>, Krzysztof J. Gorgolewski<sup>4</sup>, Jeffrey Luc<sup>2,3</sup>, Sung Jun Joo<sup>1</sup>, Ryan L. Boyd<sup>1</sup>, Scott Hunnicke-Smith<sup>6</sup>, Zack Booth Simpson<sup>7</sup>, Thomas Caven<sup>8</sup>, Vanessa Sochat<sup>9</sup>, James M. Shine<sup>4</sup>, Evan Gordon<sup>5</sup>, Abraham Z. Snyder<sup>5</sup>, Babatunde Adeyemo<sup>5</sup>, Steven E. Petersen<sup>5</sup>, David C. Glahn<sup>10,11</sup>, D. Reese McKay<sup>10,11</sup>, Joanne E. Curran<sup>12</sup>, Harald H.H. Göring<sup>13</sup>, Melanie A. Carless<sup>13</sup>, John Blangero<sup>12</sup>, Robert Dougherty<sup>14</sup>, Alexander Leemans<sup>15</sup>, Daniel A. Handwerker<sup>16</sup>, Laurie Frick<sup>3</sup>, Edward M. Marcotte<sup>7,17</sup> & Jeanette A. Mumford<sup>1</sup>

