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In [1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

In [2]: import sklearn.discriminant_analysis
sklearn.discriminant_analysis.__file__

Out[2]: '/Users/wendellwang/Developer/ML/lib/python3.9/site-packages/sklearn/discriminant_analysis.py'

In [3]: db = pd.read_csv('insect.txt',
                        header=None,
                        names=['Y', 'X1', 'X2', 'X3'],
                        sep=' ')

db.head()

Out[3]:
```

	Y	X1	X2	X3
0	a	191	131	53
1	a	185	134	50
2	a	200	137	52
3	a	173	127	50
4	a	171	128	49

```


In [12]: from scipy.stats import bartlett

In [134... stat, p = bartlett(db['X1'], db['X2'], db['X3'])

In [135... p

Out[135... 1.0685193072965499e-12

In [136... stat

Out[136... 55.12949450156246

In [137... [np.var(x, ddof=1) for x in [db['X1'], db['X2'], db['X3']]]

Out[137... [441.9236842105263, 85.83157894736841, 7.694736842105264]

In [157... from sklearn.discriminant_analysis import LinearDiscriminantAnalysis as LDA

In [158... model = LDA(store_covariance=True)

In [159... Y = np.array(db['Y'])
X = np.array(db[['X1', 'X2', 'X3']])

In [160... model.fit(X,Y)

Out[160... LinearDiscriminantAnalysis(store_covariance=True)

In [161... print(model.predict([[191, 131, 53]]))

['a']

Due to the limitations of sklearn, we were not able to get the linear discriminant functions for the two species separately. We could only get the coefficients and intercept of the final result ( $\hat{d}_b^L(x) - \hat{d}_a^L(x)$ )

In [165... model.coef_

Out[165... array([[ 0.67922537, -0.40785906, -2.70428038]])

In [166... model.intercept_

Out[166... array([54.09784031])
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So, as the code above shown, the linear discriminant function of $(\hat{d}_b^L(x) - \hat{d}_a^L(x))$ is

$$(\hat{d}_b^L(x) - \hat{d}_a^L(x)) = 54.098 + 0.679x_1 - 0.408x_2 - 2.704x_3$$

which also matches the substraction result from the website <https://online.stat.psu.edu/stat505/lesson/10/10.4>

$$\hat{d}_a^L(x) = -247.276 - 1.417x_1 + 1.520x_2 + 10.954x_3$$
$$\hat{d}_b^L(x) = -193.178 - 0.738x_1 + 1.113x_2 + 8.250x_3$$