0425文献汇报: GRAPH-AWARE MODELING OF BRAIN **CONNECTIVITY NETWORKS**

脑网络是从 fMRI 信号构建的加权图,节点是脑区ROI,边表示两脑区之间的功能连接强度(Fisher转换相关系数)。当前研究存在两大问题:

- 1. **边级推断可解释性弱**:个体边级别推断缺乏可解释性,还应关注功能系统之间的连接变化;在神经影像学中称之为 图感知推断 ,但对功能 区域进行聚合会导致大量信息丢失和准确性降低。
- 2. 边之间高度相关性被忽视: 若假设边独立,标准误将被严重低估,忽略受试者内部边权重之间的相关性,使得基于独立假设的推断不可

针对这两类问题,文章提出了一种线性混合效应模型,该模型既考虑了功能系统,又考虑了边缘依赖性,同时仍然建模个体边缘权重以避免信息丢

模型允许比较两个群体,患者和健康对照组,在**功能区域层面**和**个体边缘层面**上进行对比,从而得出生物学上有意义的解释,并将此模型应用于精 神分裂症患者和健康对照组的静息态fMRI数据,获得了与精神分裂症文献一致且可解释的结果。

图感知的LME

- 系统结构共享 (cell-level pooling): 系统之间存在共同规律;
- 边级特异性建模 (edge-level unpooling): 边对协变量响应各不相同;
- 个体差异与边依赖性建模:引入随机效应与结构化协方差。

模型设定:

- 每位被试 m 的网络是对称加权图 A^m ;
- 所有节点按功能系统划分为 K 个 community;

Let c_i be the community label of node i, common across all networks and taking values in $\{1,\ldots,K\}$. We refer to an unordered pair of communities (a,b), where $a,b\in\{1,\ldots,K\}$ as a network cell; there are a total of K(K+1)/2 cells corresponding to K communities. We

• 每对系统 (a, b) 构成一个cell,内部所有边进入该 cell 的建模;

Let $n^{(a)} = |\{i : c_i = a\}|$ denote the number of nodes in community a, and let $n^{(a,b)}$ be the number of edges in cell (a, b), where

$$n^{(a,b)} = \begin{cases} n^{(a)}n^{(b)}, & \text{if } a \neq b, \\ n^{(a)}(n^{(a)} - 1)/2 & \text{if } a = b, \end{cases}$$

and let $n^{(\cdot,\cdot)}=n(n-1)/2$ be the total number of distinct edge weights. • 每条边权作为响应变量建模: $y_{m,i}^{(a,b)}$ 为个体 m 的 cell (a,b) 中第 i 条边的权重。

建模:

$$y_{m,i}^{(a,b)} = x_m^T \alpha^{(a,b)} + x_m^T \eta_i^{(a,b)} + \gamma_m^{(a,b)} + \varepsilon_{m,i}^{(a,b)}$$

- *X_m*: 个体协变量,是否患病;
- q^(a,b): 系统对的主效应(共享结构)—-混合模型的固定效应;
- $\eta_i^{(a,b)}$: cell (a,b) 内边 i 的特异响应(个体差异)—混合模型的cell级 随机效应 ,**即使两个边都在 cell (a, b) 内,也允许它们对疾病状态的响** 应强度不一样;
- $V_m^{(a,b)}$: 该被试在该系统下的整体偏移(个体随机效应)——混合模型的个体级 M_m $\mathrm{M}_$
- $arepsilon_{m,i}^{(a,b)}$: 残差项,被试m的cell(a,b)内边 i 的随机扰动 $arepsilon_{m,i}^{(a,b)}\sim \mathsf{N}\left(0,V
 ight)$

$$\eta_i^{(a,b)}$$
的约束, $\sum_i \eta_{i,j}^{(a,b)} = 0$

where m = 1, ..., N is the subject index, $i = 1, ..., n^{(a,b)}$ is the edge index within the cell, and $a, b \in \{1, ..., K\}$ are community labels. For identifiability we require that $\sum_i \eta_{i,j}^{(a,b)} = 0$ for all j.

考虑用被试m的患病标签 d_m 加入协变量协变量x

含截距项: $X_m = (1 \quad d_m)^T$,建模为

$$y_{m,i}^{(a,b)} = (1 \quad d_m)^T \alpha^{(a,b)} + (1 \quad d_m)^T \eta_i^{(a,b)} + \gamma_m^{(a,b)} + \varepsilon_{m,i}^{(a,b)}$$

$$y_{m,i}^{(a,b)} = (\alpha_0^{(a,b)} + d_m \alpha_1^{(a,b)}) + (\eta_{i,0}^{(a,b)} + d_m \eta_{i,1}^{(a,b)}) + \gamma_m^{(a,b)} + \epsilon_{m,i}^{(a,b)}.$$

For every cell (a, b), the term α_0 represents the cell-level mean for patients with no disease, α_1 the cell-level shift due to disease, $\eta_{i,0}$ the edge-specific intercept for patients with no disease, and $\eta_{i,1}$ the edge-specific disease effect. These are all fixed effects, whereas $\gamma_m^{(a,b)}$ is the subject-specific random effect for the given network cell representing individual heterogeneity with mean 0 over the population of subjects.

矩阵形式

1. 将所有边拼接成向量 y_m ,模型为:

$$E[y_m \mid \gamma_m] = X_m \beta + Z \gamma_m$$

$$Var(y_m \mid \gamma_m) = V$$

- 2. 随机效应设计矩阵 Z
- Z用于将个体随机效应 $\gamma_m^{(a,b)}$ 扩展到 cell(a,b) 中的所有边。
- 每一块子矩阵是全 1 向量,表示同一 cell 下的所有边都共享该系统层级的个体偏移量。

effects $\gamma_m^{(a,b)}$ across edges and has the block-diagonal form

$$Z = \begin{pmatrix} 1_{n^{(1,1)}} & 0_{n^{(1,1)}} & 0_{n^{(1,1)}} & \dots & 0_{n^{(1,1)}} \\ 0_{n^{(2,1)}} & 1_{n^{(2,1)}} & 0_{n^{(2,1)}} & \dots & 0_{n^{(2,1)}} \\ 0_{n^{(2,2)}} & 0_{n^{(2,2)}} & 1_{n^{(2,2)}} & \dots & 0_{n^{(2,2)}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0_{n^{(K,K)}} & 0_{n^{(K,K)}} & 0_{n^{(K,K)}} & \dots & 1_{n^{(K,K)}} \end{pmatrix},$$

where $1_{n^{(a,b)}}$ and $0_{n^{(a,b)}}$ are a vector of either all ones or all zeroes with length $n^{(a,b)}$. The fixed effects design matrix for cell (a,b) is given by

$$X_{m}^{(a,b)} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{m}^{T} & x_{m}^{T} & \dots & 0 \\ x_{m}^{T} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{m}^{T} & 0 & \dots & x_{m}^{T} \\ x_{m}^{T} & -x_{m}^{T} & \dots & -x_{m}^{T} \end{pmatrix},$$

- 3. 固定效应设计矩阵 X
- X_m 是第 m 个被试的固定效应设计矩阵。
- 它包含了所有 cell-level 的 $o^{(a,b)}$ 和 edge-level 的 $o^{(a,b)}$.
- 作用: 建模每条边在各系统和边特定的协变量效应(如患病状态)。

where the initial columns hold the cell-level effects $\alpha^{(a,b)}$ and subsequent columns capture the contribution of the $\eta_i^{(a,b)}$'s. The full design matrix for subject m is then given by "tiling" cell-level design matrices into a block-diagonal $X_m = \text{diag}(X_m^{(a,b)})$. Integrating out the random

4. 边向量 y_m 的边际分布,用于推理

$$\mathsf{E}[y_m] = X_m \beta, \quad \mathsf{Var}(y_m) = V + Z U Z^\mathsf{T} \equiv \Sigma$$

• β 包含所有 cell 的 $\alpha^{(a,b)}$ 与 $\eta_i^{(a,b)}$

- Z是 block-diagonal 矩阵,将每个 $\gamma_m^{(a,b)}$ 广播到 cell 内所有边
- *V* 是边层级残差协方差矩阵
- V 可选为:
 - o Diagonal
 - 。 Block-diagonal: 允许同一 cell 内边相关(更灵活,但复杂)。

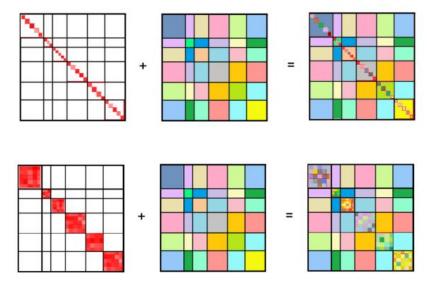


FIG. 1. Decomposition of the intrasubject covariance matrix of edge weights, $V + ZUZ^T = \Sigma$ with diagonal V (top) and block-diagonal V (bottom).

- U 是 cell-level 随机效应 γ_m 的协方差矩阵,维度为 $K(K+1)/2 \times K(K+1)/2$
- ZUZT: 来自 cell-level 的随机效应刻画边的依赖性(相关性)
- 5. 估计

极大似然法联合估计 V, U, β

2.5. Model fitting with the EM algorithm. In practice, the GLS estimator (2.3) is not computable, since V and U are unknown. We take the approach of jointly estimating V, U, and β by maximum likelihood under the normal assumption on the random effects and the errors. Specifically, we assume that $\gamma_m \sim N(0, U)$ and

$$y_m = X_m \beta + Z \gamma_m + \epsilon_m,$$

where $\epsilon_m = \{\{\epsilon_{m,i}^{(a,b)}, 1 \le i \le n^{(a,b)}\}: 1 \le a \le b \le K\} \sim N(0,V)$ is the concatenated error term independent of γ_m .