

# Section 4I. Univariate LDA

Statistics for Data Science

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# Univariate LDA

- **Univariate case** ( $p = 1$ ):

- For  $p = 1$ , the Gaussian density has the form

$$f_k(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_k} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu_k}{\sigma_k}\right)^2}$$

- Assuming identical variances  $\sigma_k = \sigma$ , we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \arg \max_k f_k(x) \pi_k &= \arg \max_k \log(f_k(x) \pi_k) = \dots \\ &= \arg \max_k \left( \frac{\mu_k x}{\sigma^2} - \frac{\mu_k^2}{2\sigma^2} + \log \pi_k \right) = \arg \max_k \delta_k(x) \end{aligned}$$

where  $\delta_k(x)$  is a linear function of  $x$

- In practice, we are not explicitly given  $\mu_k$ ,  $\sigma$ , and  $\pi_k$ , but a dataset...

## Univariate LDA (cont.)

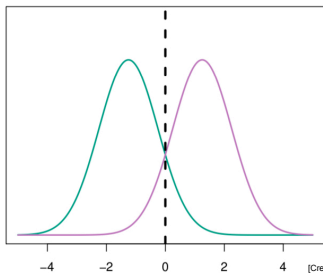
- We can estimate the parameters  $\mu_k$ ,  $\sigma$ , and  $\pi_k$  from a dataset, using the following formulas:

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\pi}_k &= \frac{N_k}{N} \\ \hat{\mu}_k &= \frac{1}{N_k} \sum_{i: y_i=k} x_i \\ \hat{\sigma}^2 &= \frac{1}{N-K} \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{i: y_i=k} (x_i - \hat{\mu}_k)^2 \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{N_k - 1}{N - K} \hat{\sigma}_k^2\end{aligned}$$

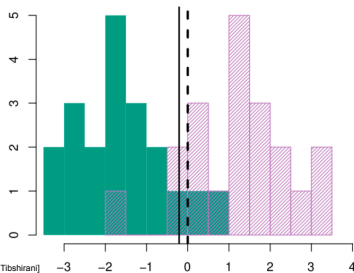
where  $N_k$  is the number of samples in the class  $k$  and  $\hat{\sigma}_k^2 = \frac{1}{N_k-1} \sum_{i: y_i=k} (x_i - \hat{\mu}_k)^2$

## Univariate LDA Example

Consider two Gaussians with  $\mu_1 = -1.5$ ,  $\mu_2 = 1.5$ ,  $\pi_1 = \pi_2 = 0.5$  and  $\sigma^2 = 1$



[Credit: Hastie and Tibshirani]

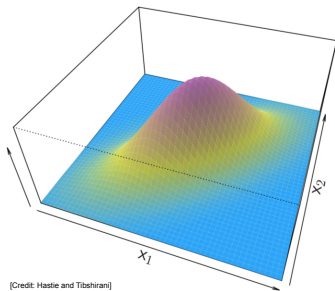


## Multivariate LDA

- Multivariate LDA ( $p > 1$ ): The Gaussian density takes the form

$$f_k(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{p/2} |\Sigma|^{1/2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x}-\mu_k)^T \Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{x}-\mu_k)}$$

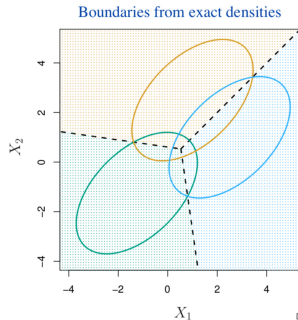
where  $\mathbf{x}$  and  $\mu_k$  are  $p$ -dimensional vectors and  $\Sigma$  is a  $p \times p$  matrix (and  $|\Sigma|$  is its determinant)



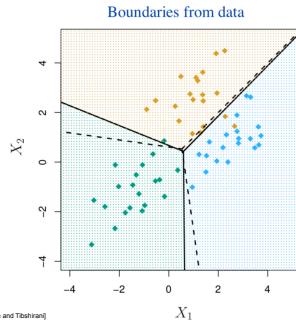
[Credit: Hastie and Tibshirani]

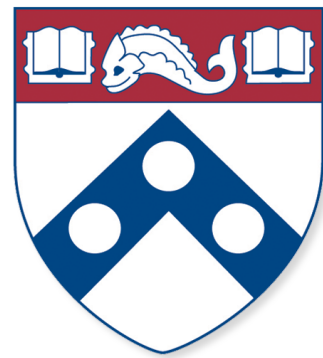
# Multivariate LDA: Numerical example

- Consider an example with  $p = 2$  and  $K = 3$  with  $\pi_k = 1/3$ :



[Credit: Hastie and Tibshirani]





# Penn Engineering

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