



StatQuest!!!!!!!

Linear Discriminant Analysis

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· Let's see what it does and then work it out!

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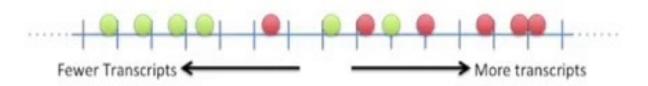
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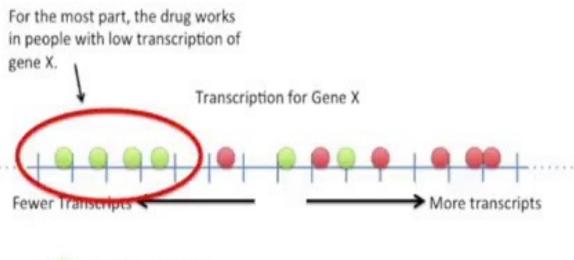
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 - ... but it makes other people feel worse. :(
- How do we decide who to give the drug to?
 - Maybe gene expression can help us decide.

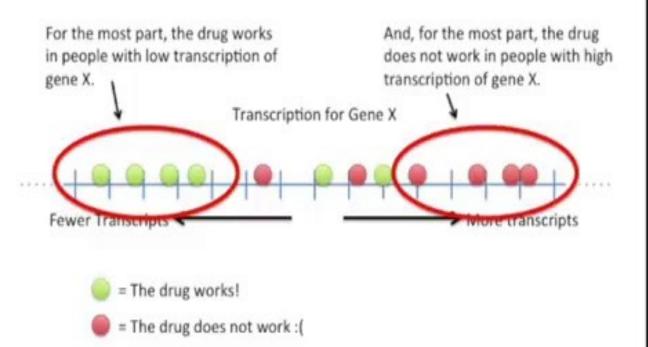
Transcription for Gene X



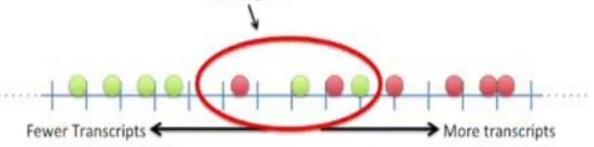
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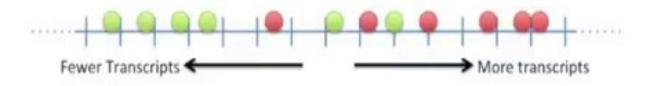
However, there is overlap and no obvious "cutoff" for who to give the drug to.



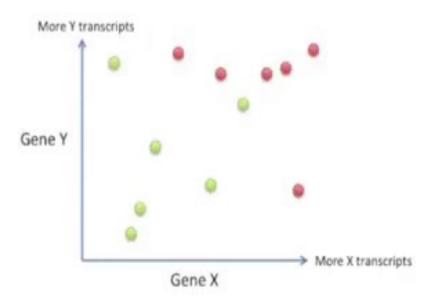
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In summary, Gene X does an OK job at telling us who should take the drug (and who shouldn't).



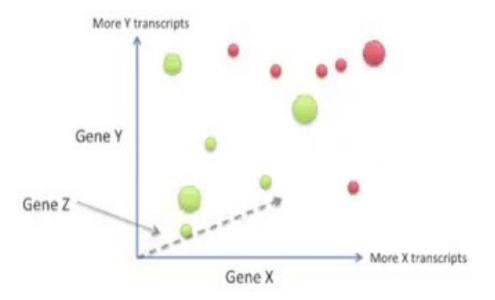
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Using three genes to decide...



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What if we need four (or more) genes to separate the two categories?

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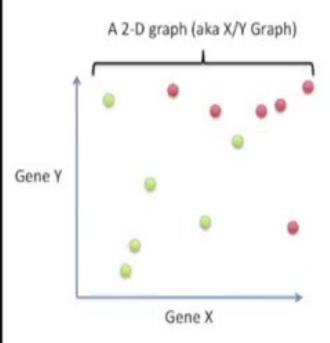
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A super simple example

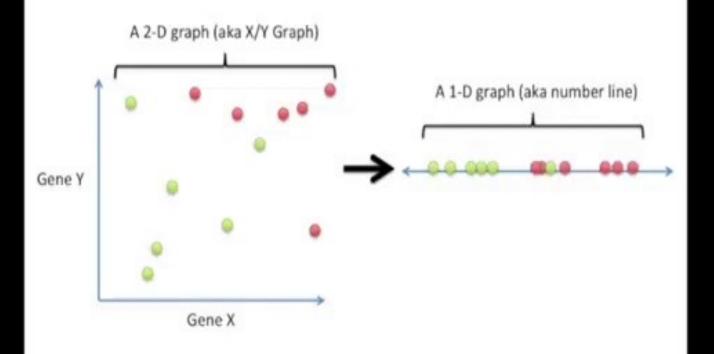
A super simple example

Reducing a 2-D graph to a 1-D graph

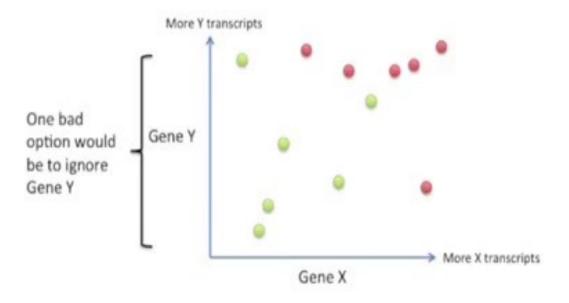


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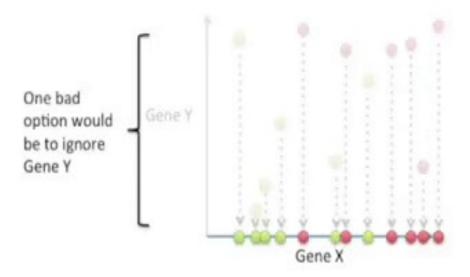
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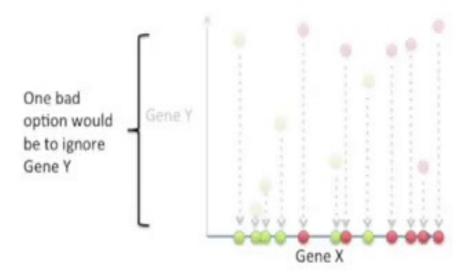
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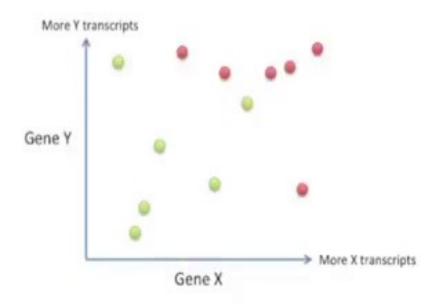
This way is bad because it ignores the useful information that Gene Y provides...

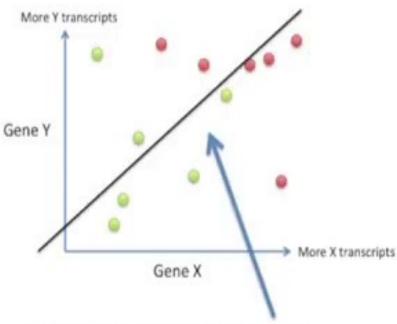
Projecting the genes onto the Y-axis (i.e. ignoring Gene X) isn't any better

Reducing a 2-D graph to a 1-D graph

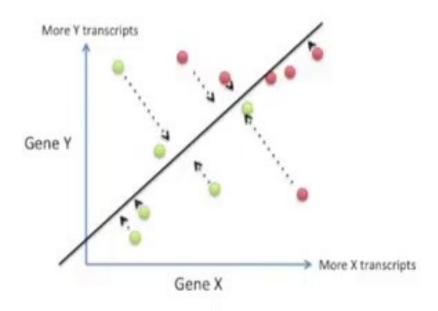


LDA provides a better way!!!



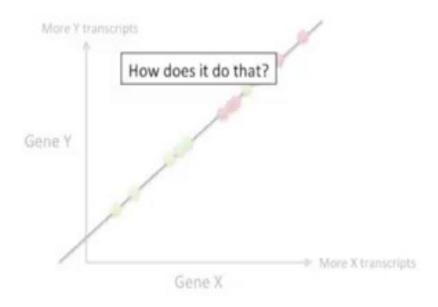


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...and projects the data onto this new axis in a way to maximize the separation of the two categories.



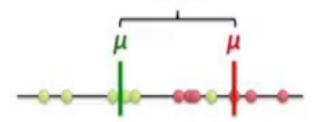
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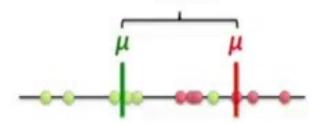
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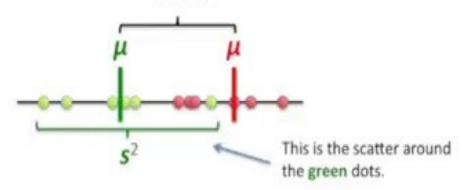
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 Minimize the variation (which LDA calls "scatter" and is represented by s²) within each category.

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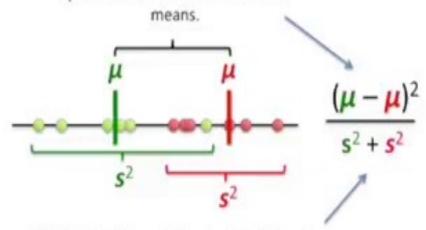
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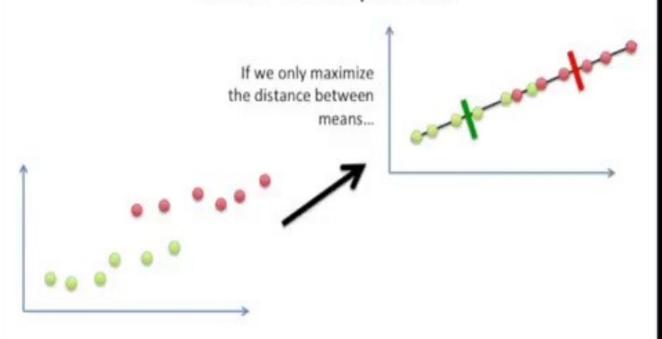
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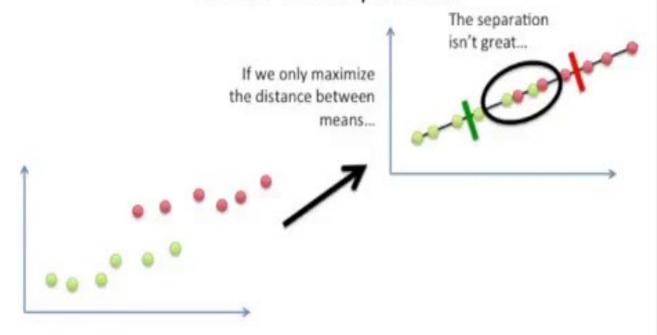
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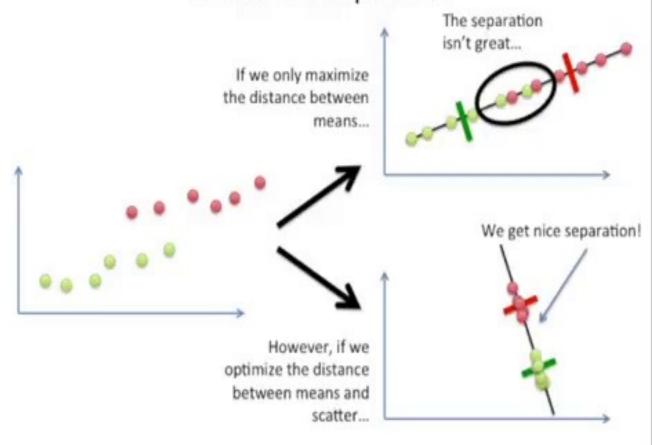
1) Maximize the distance between



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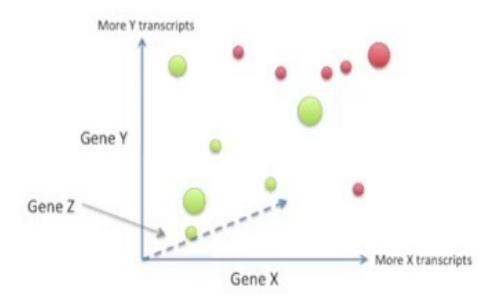


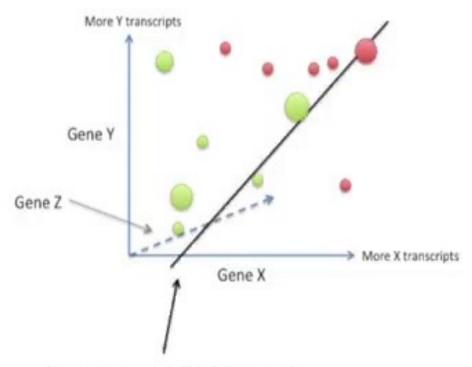


What if we have more than 2 genes (more than 2 dimensions)?

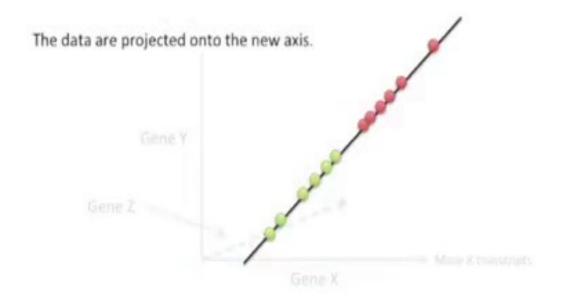
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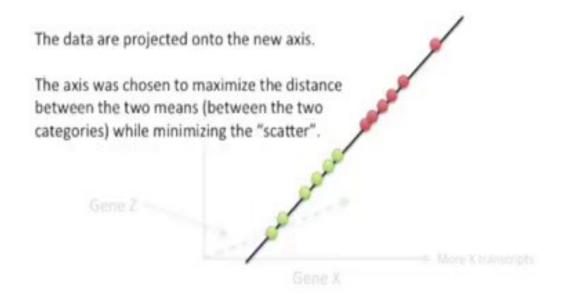
- The process is the same:
 - Create an axis that maximizes the distance between the means for the two categories while minimizing the scatter.





Here's the new axis that LDA created.

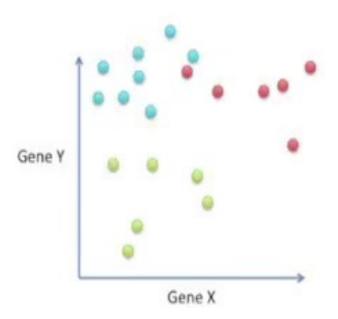




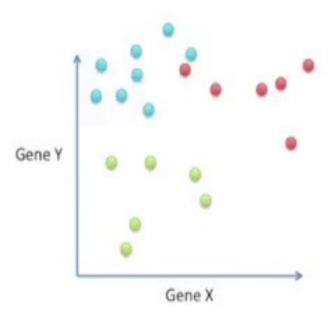
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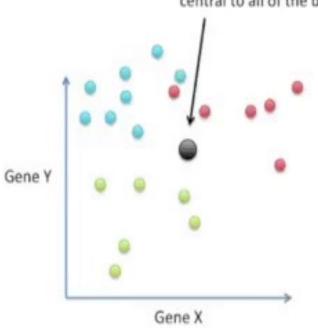
· Two things change, but barely...



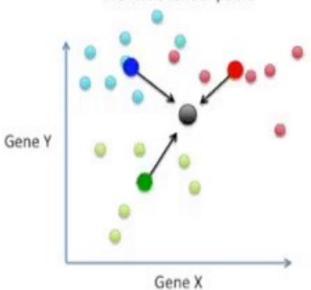
The first difference is how you measure the distances among the means.

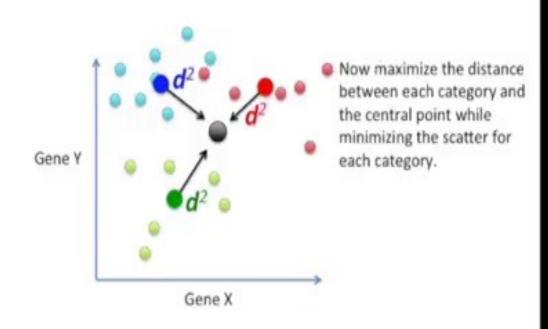


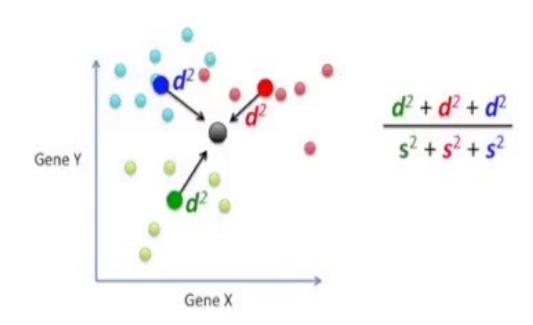
Find the point that is central to all of the data.



Then measure the distances between a point that is central in each category and the main central point.



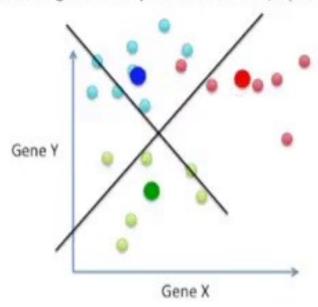




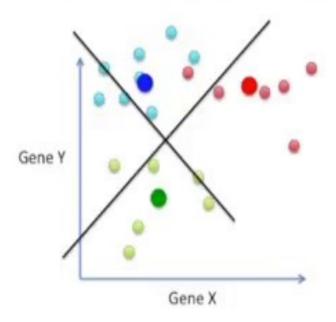
The second difference is LDA creates 2 axes to separate the data.

This is because the 3 central points for each category define a plane...

(Remember from high school: 2 points define a line, 3 points define a plane...)



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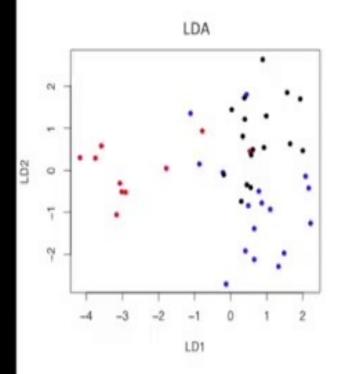
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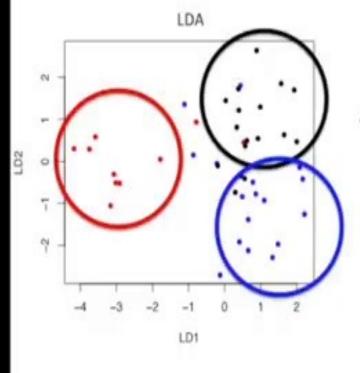
That would mean we'd need 10,000 dimensions to draw the data.

Suddenly, being able to create 2 axes that maximize the separation of three categories is super cool!!!!!

LDA with 3 categories and 10,000 genes.

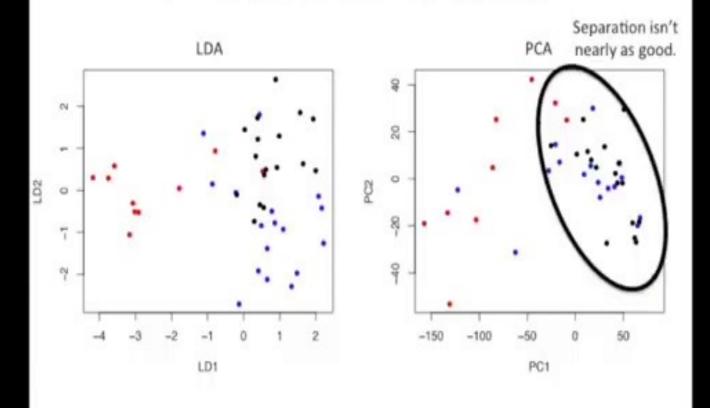


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Although the separation isn't perfect, it is still easy to see three separate categories. Comparing LDA to PCA with 10,000 genes.

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