```
r-implementation-logistic-lda-gda
https://datascienceplus.com/how-to-perform-logistic-regression-lda-qda
https://rstudio-pubs-static.s3.amazonaws.com/336635 7611ceab3e324623b9
a7bea8de2b3818.html
_____
# mean parameters of the k class
pi_lda <- function(y){</pre>
  pi est <- table(y) / length(y)</pre>
  return(as.matrix(pi est))
# Output the group means
# these are the average of the predictor within each class,
# and are used by LDA as estimates of mu k
mu lda <- function(X, y) {</pre>
  data est <- as.data.frame(cbind(X,y))</pre>
  data est$X <- as.numeric(as.character(data est$X))</pre>
  mu <- aggregate(data = data est, X ~ y, FUN = "mean")</pre>
  colnames(mu) <- c("y", "X")</pre>
  return (mu)
# variance parameter of the k class
var lda <- function(X, y, mu) {</pre>
  n <- length(X)
  K <- length(unique(y))</pre>
  k <- unique(y)
  var est <- 0
  for (i in 1:K) {
     \text{var est} \leftarrow \text{sum}((X[y == k[i]] - \text{mu}X[k[i] == \text{mu}y])^2) + \text{var\_est} 
  var est <- (1 / (n - K)) * var_est</pre>
  return(var est)
\# discriminant function for p = 1
discriminant lda <- function(X, pi, mu, var){</pre>
  K <- length(unique(y))</pre>
  k <- unique(y)
  disc <- matrix(nrow = length(X), ncol = K)</pre>
  colnames(disc) <- k</pre>
  for (i in 1:K) {
```

```
r-implementation-logistic-lda-qda
  disc[,i] <- X * (mu$X[i] / var) - ((mu$X[i]^2) / (2 * var)) +
log(pi[i])
}

disc <- as.data.frame(disc)
  disc$predict <- apply(disc, 1, FUN = "which.max")
  return(disc)
}
#########test
X <- iris[,1]
y <- as.character(iris[,5])

pi_est <- pi_lda(y)
mu_est <- mu_lda(X, y)
var_est <- var_lda(X, y, mu_est)
discriminant_est <- discriminant_lda(X, pi_est, mu_est, var_est)

table(discriminant_est$predict, iris$Species)</pre>
```