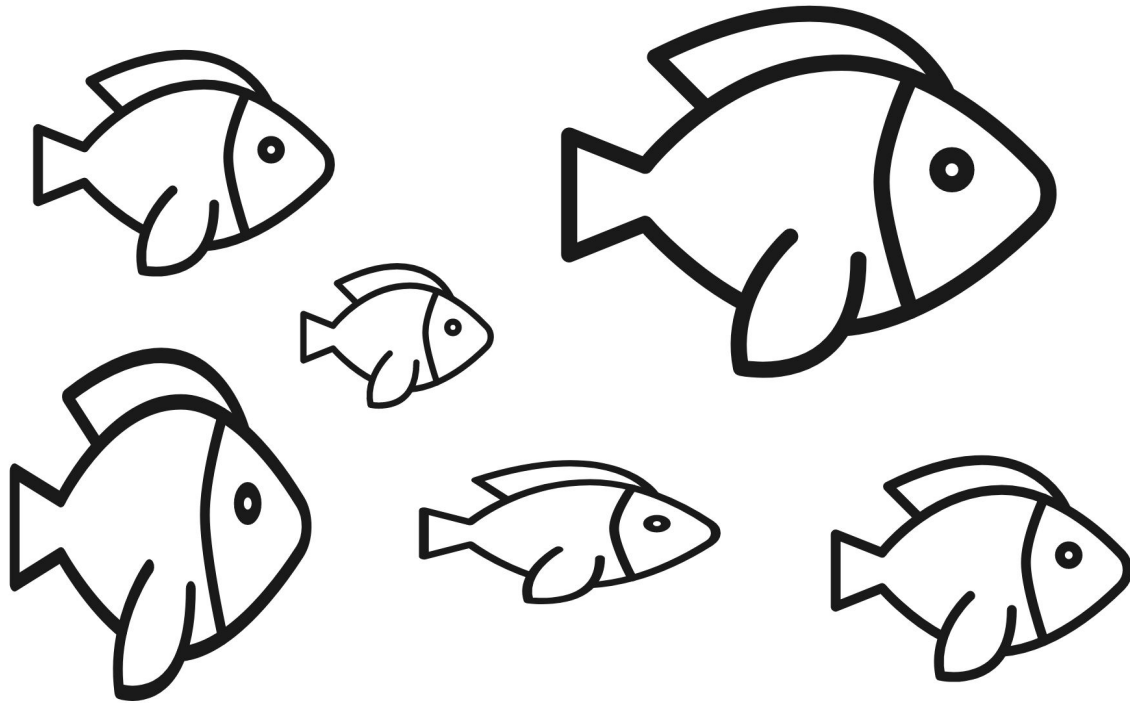


Quantificando variação multivariada

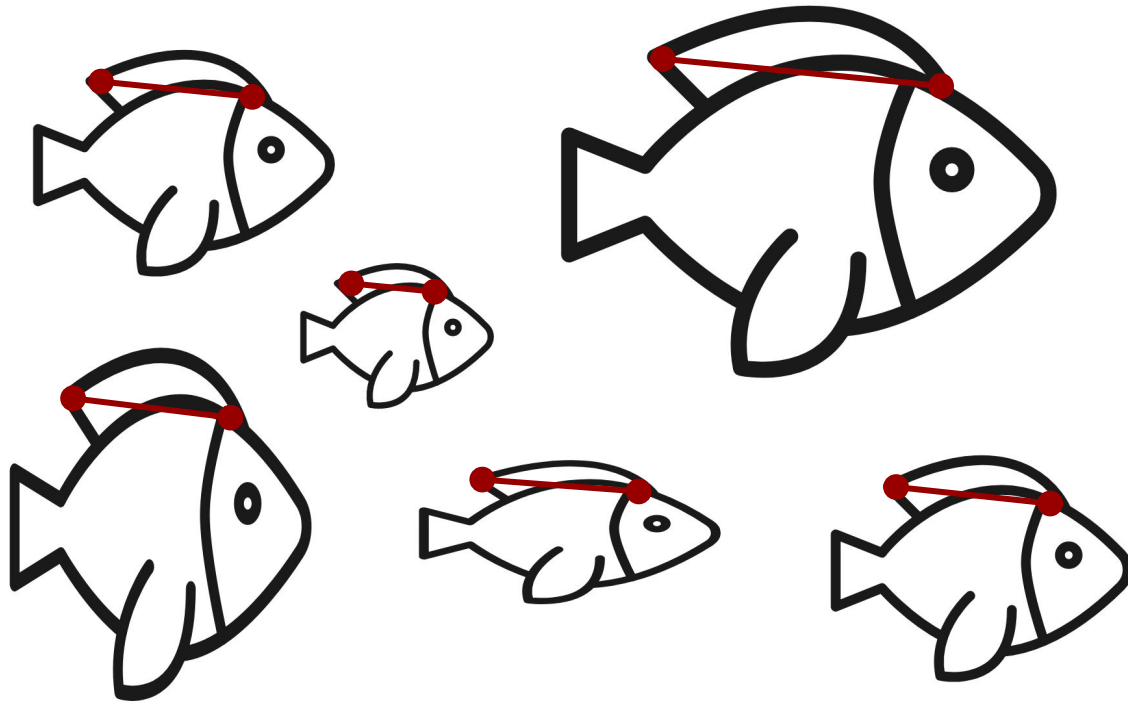
Variação e covariação

Diogo Melo
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LEM-USP

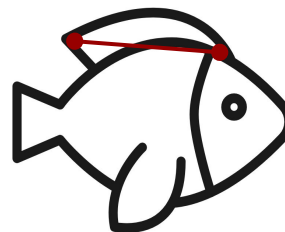
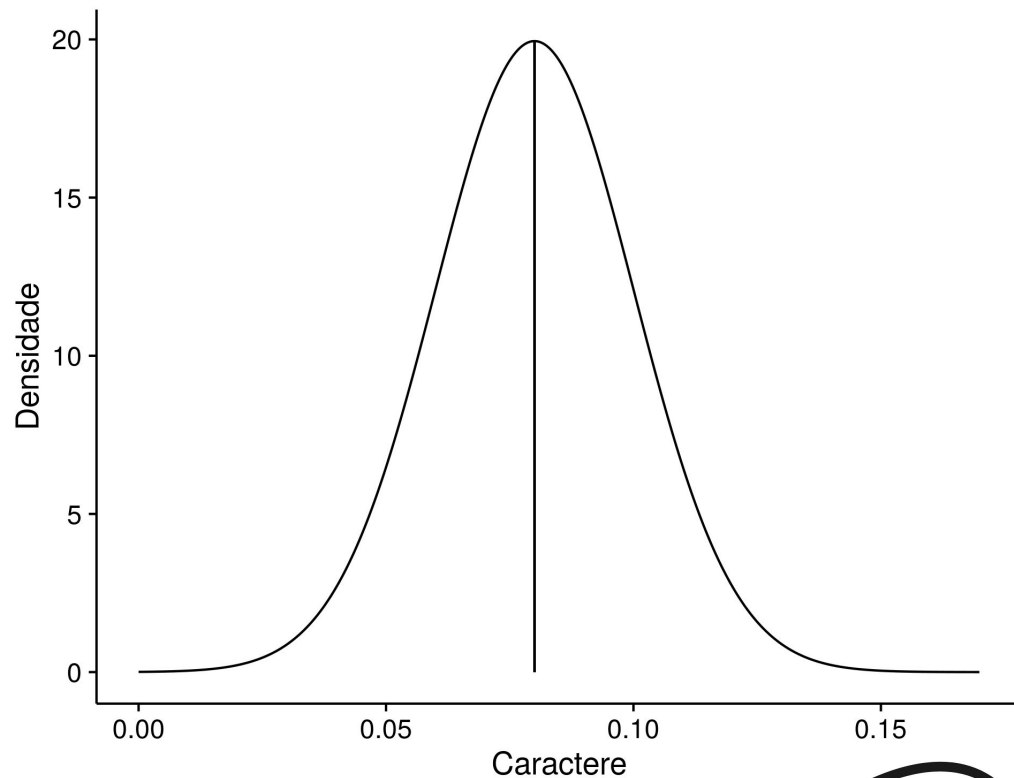
Medindo variação



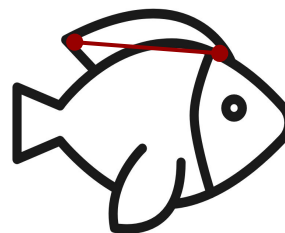
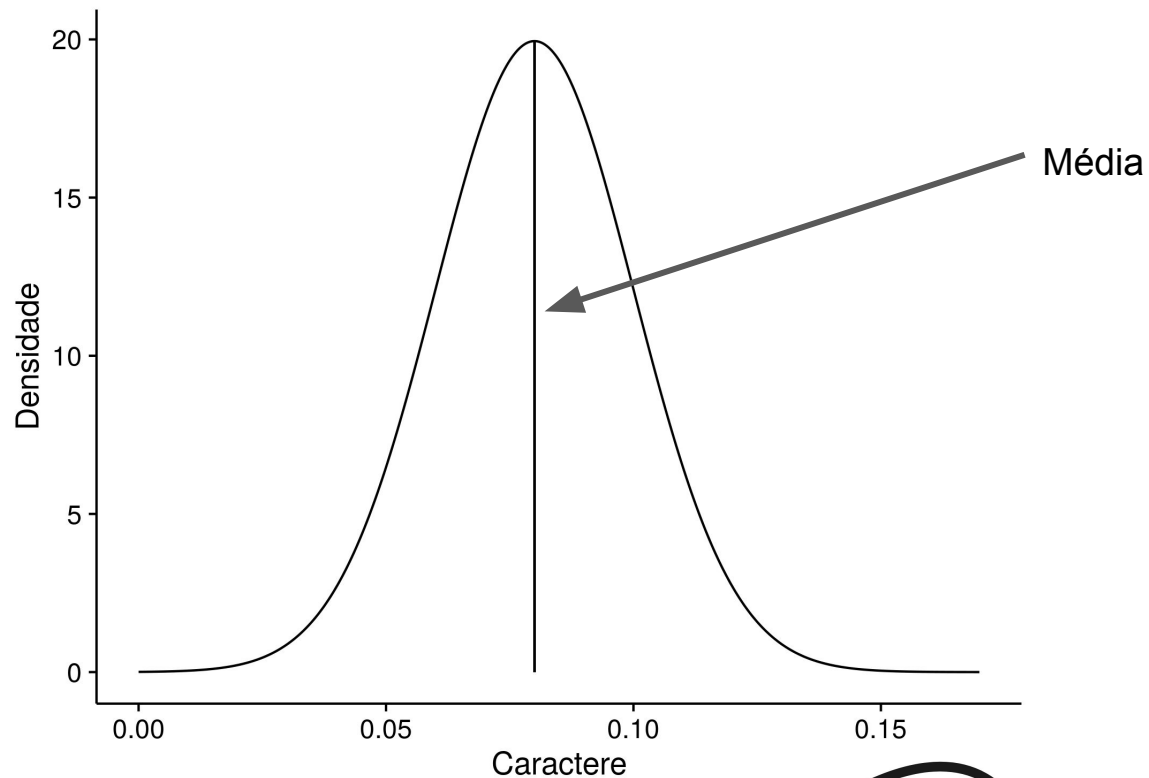
Medindo variação



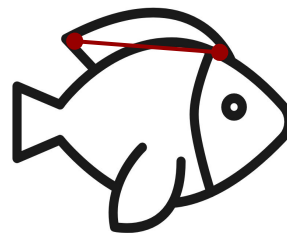
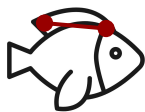
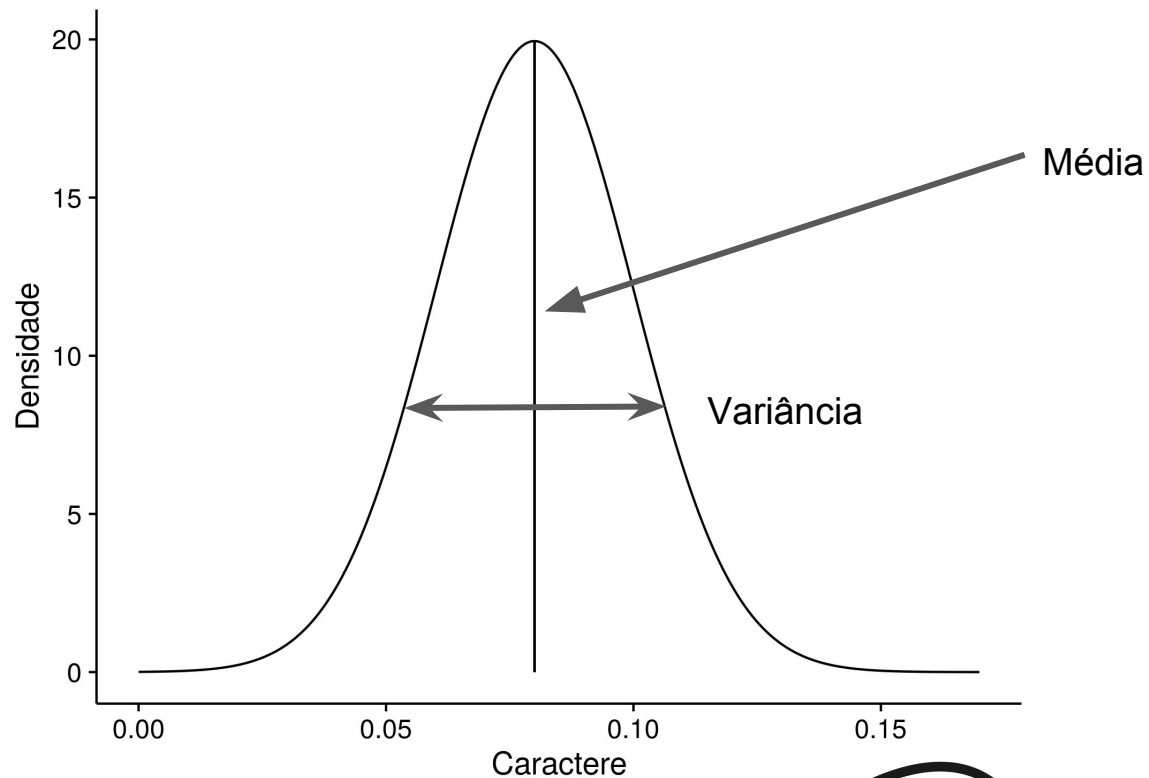
Variação



Variação



Variação



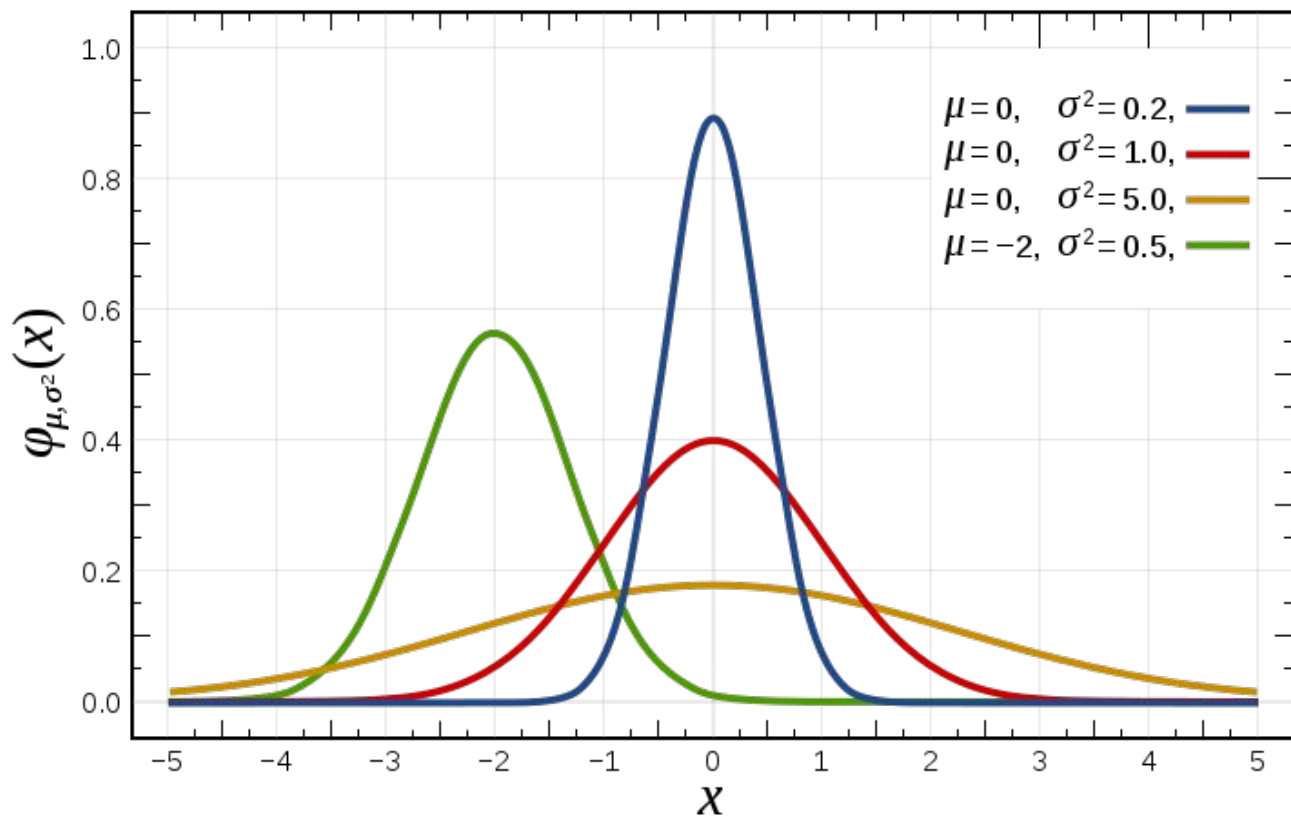
Quantificando variação

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i = \int x p(x) dx$$

$$\sigma_x^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \int (x - \bar{x})^2 p(x) dx$$

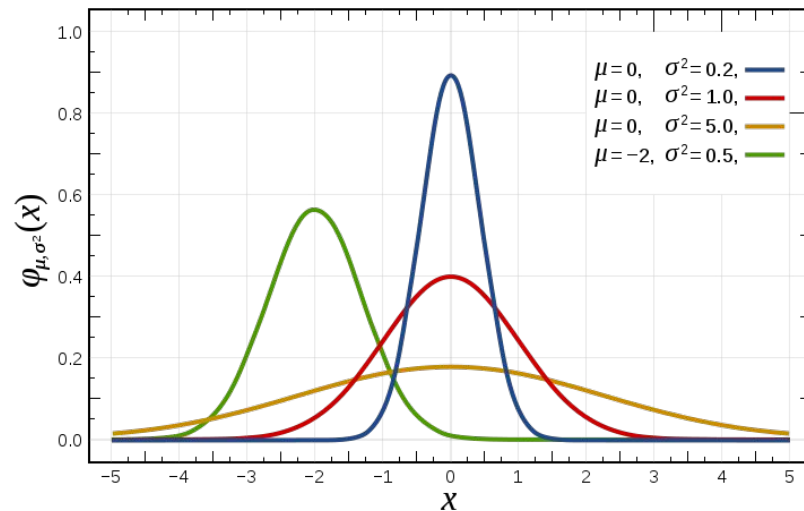
Distribuição normal

$$\mathcal{N}(x|\mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(x-\mu)^2}{\sigma^2}}$$



Em uma dimensão...

- Média e variância descrevem completamente o problema (em dados normais)
- Variância pode ser particionada em diferentes componentes
- Média e variância podem ser usados para comparar populações



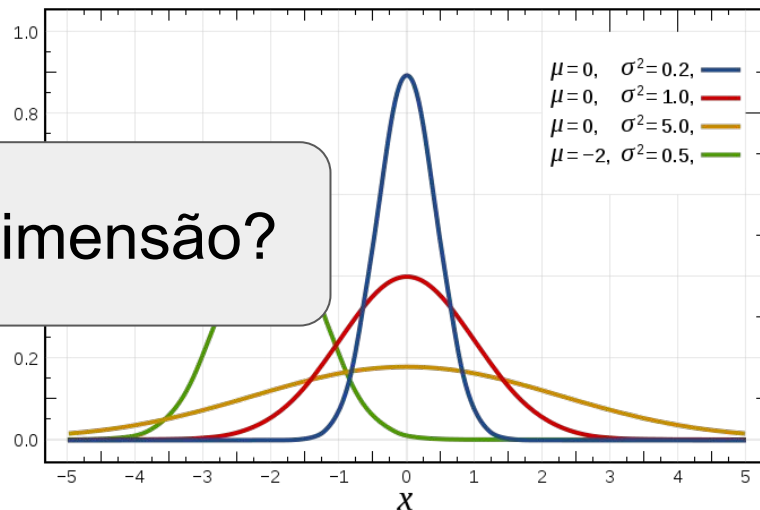
Em uma dimensão...

- Média e variância descrevem completamente o problema (em dados normais)

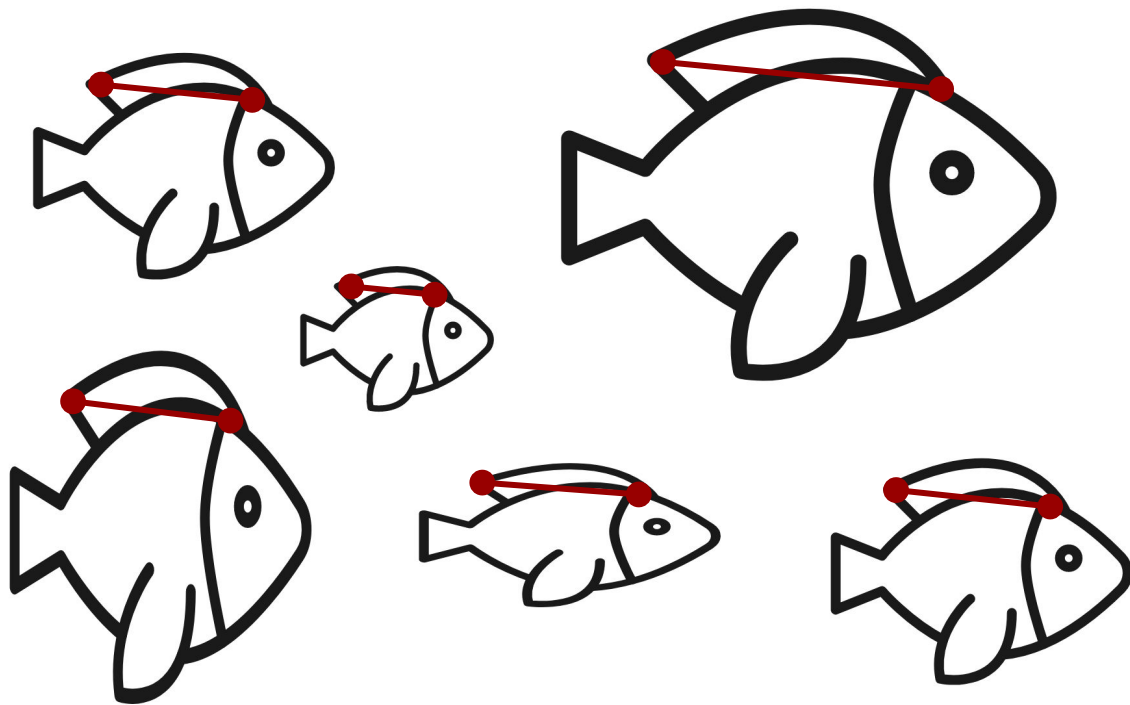
- Variância pode ser decomposta em componentes

Em mais de uma dimensão?

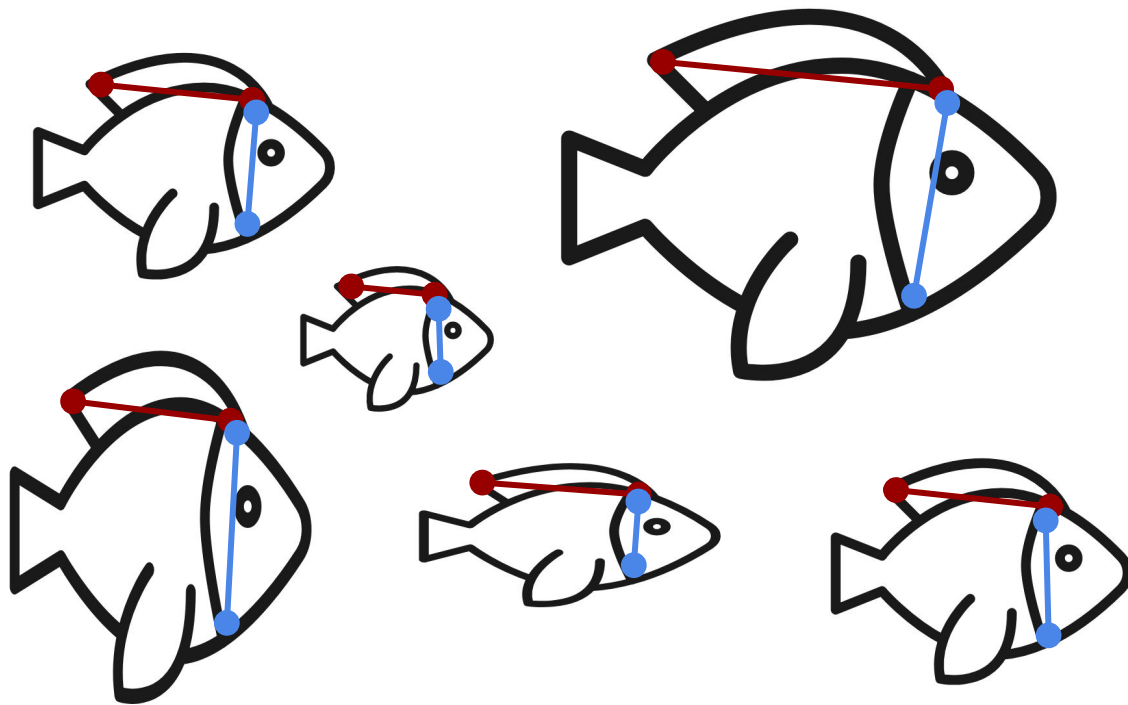
- Média e variância podem ser usados para comparar populações



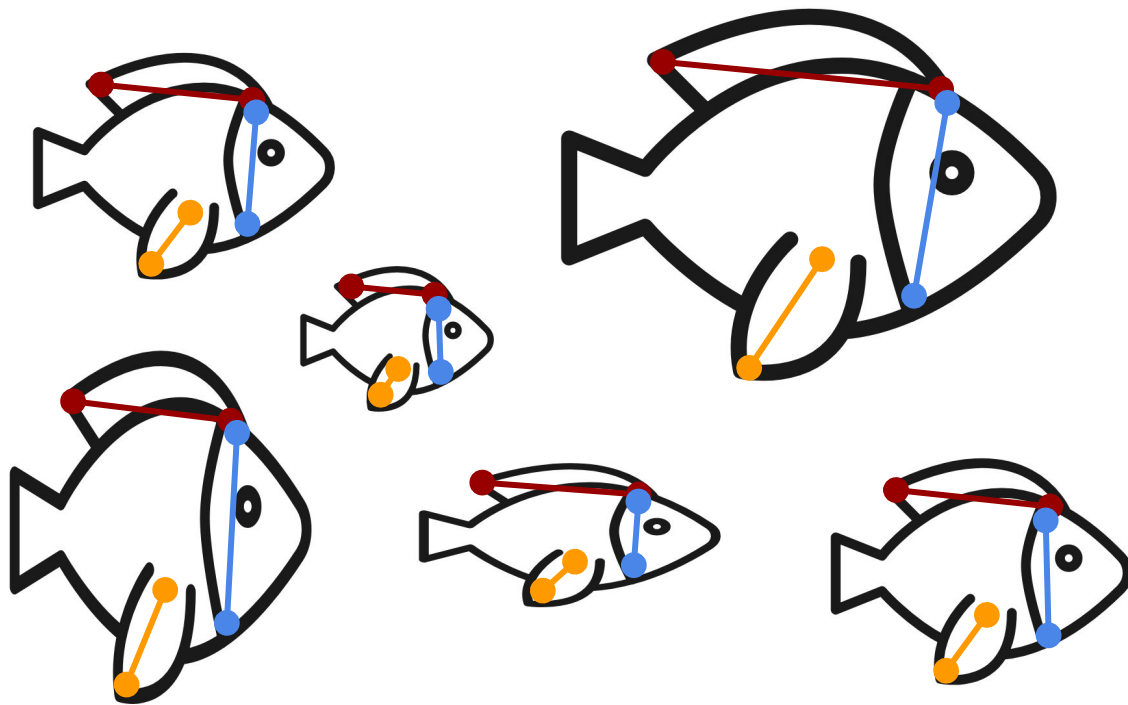
Medindo variação complexa



Medindo variação complexa



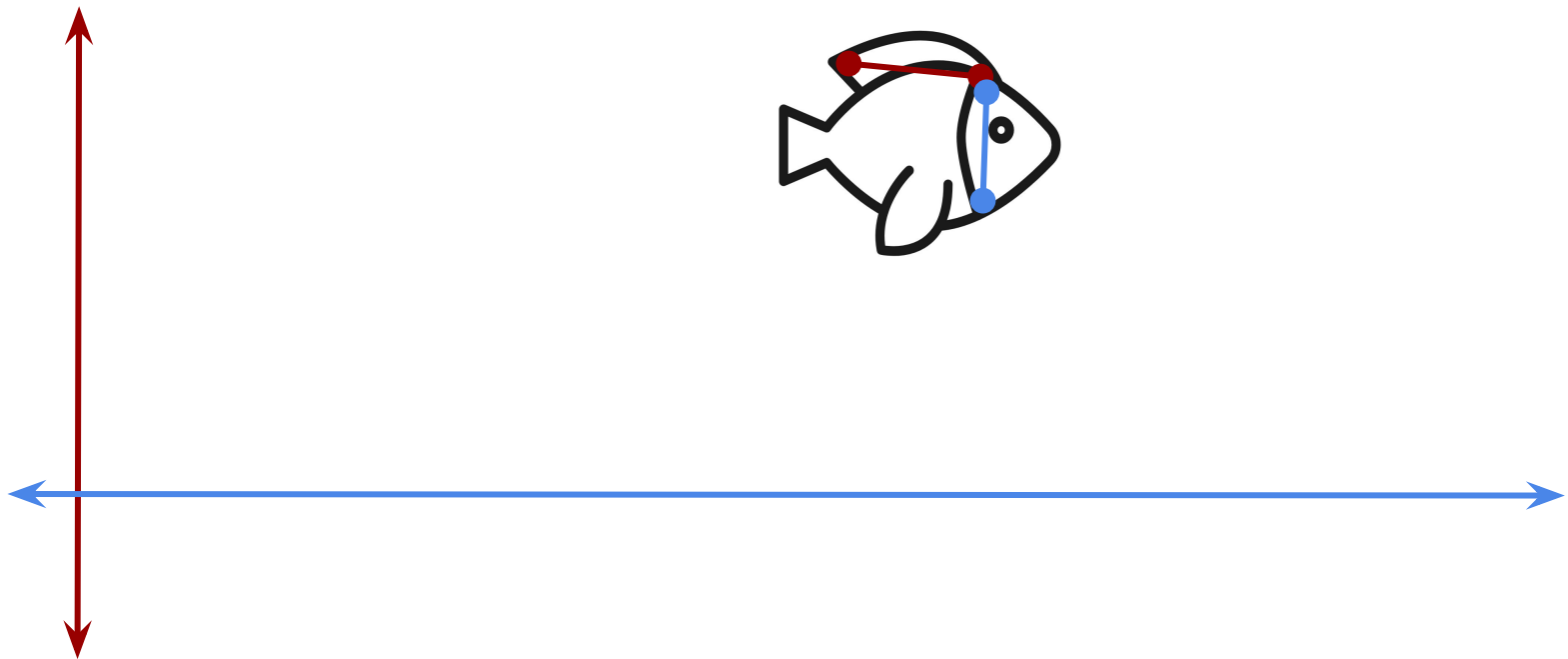
Medindo variação complexa



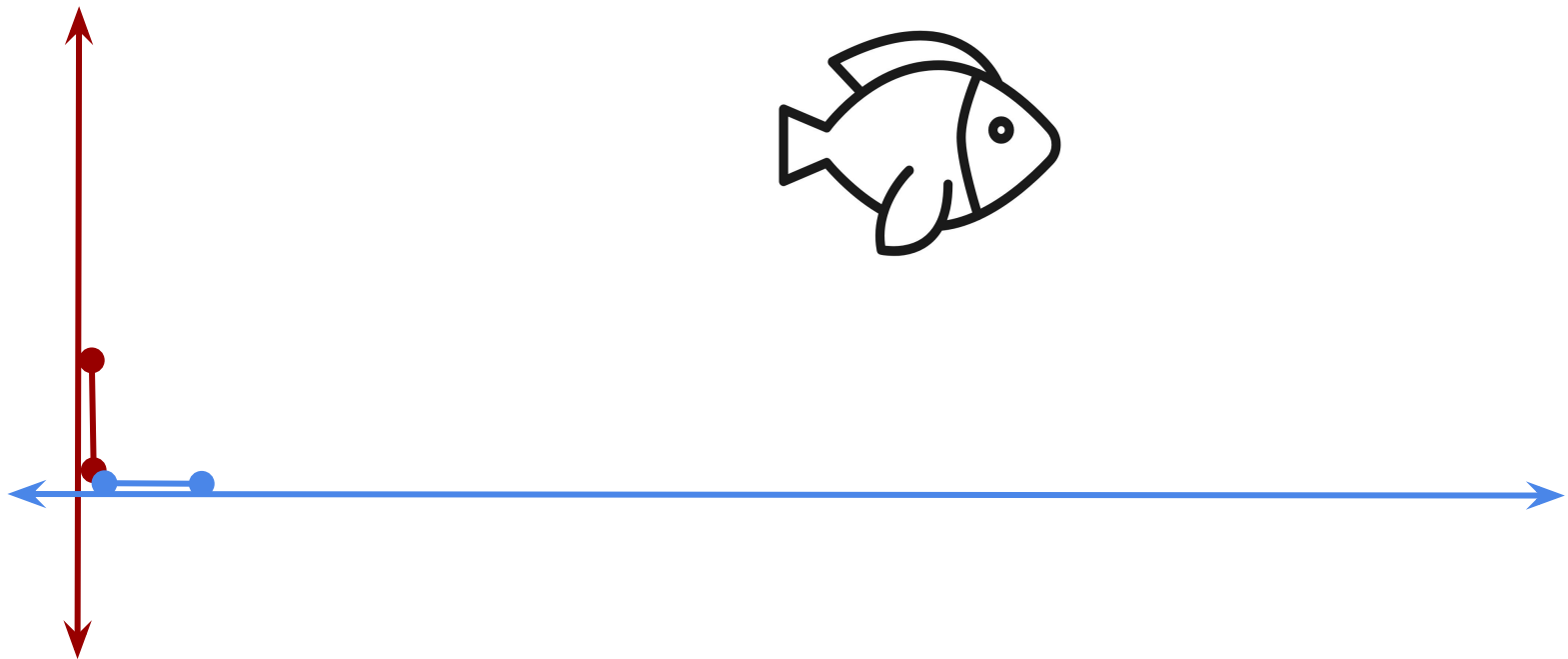
Caracteres como dimensões



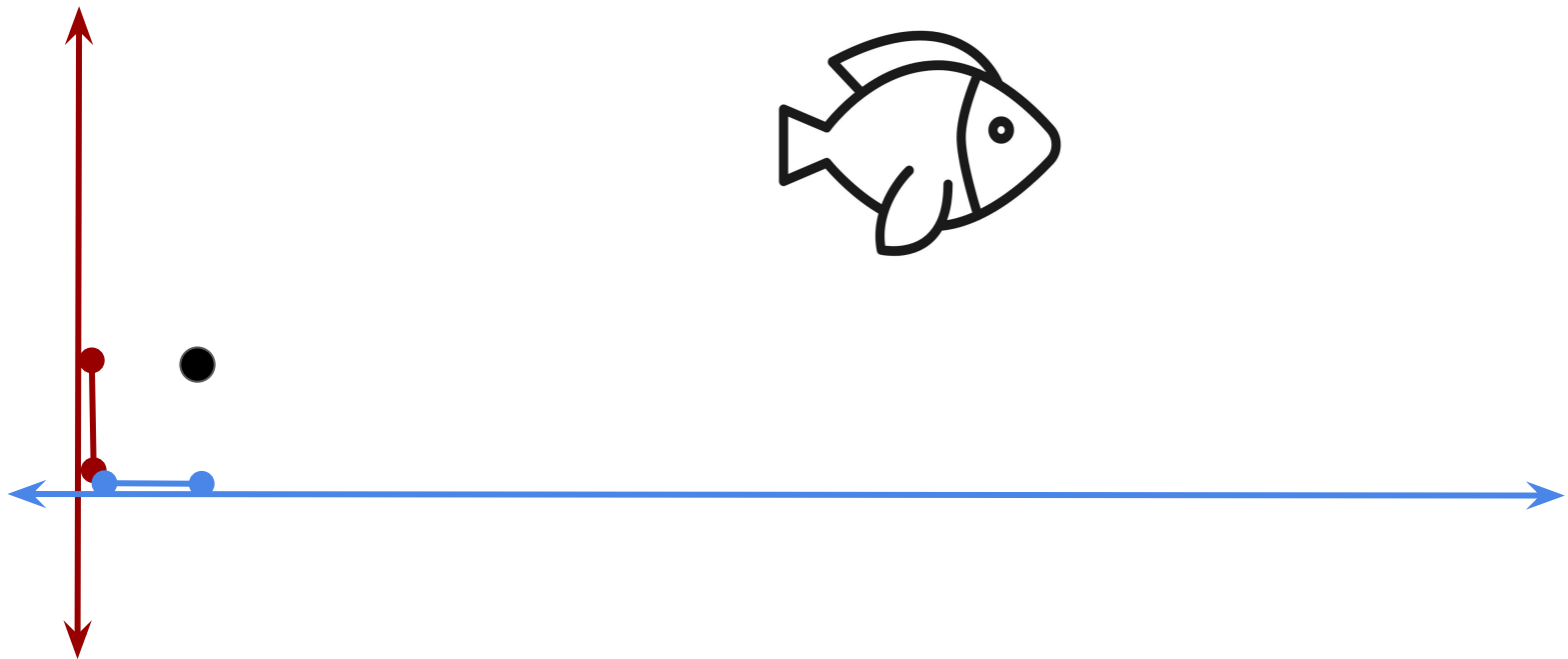
Caracteres como dimensões



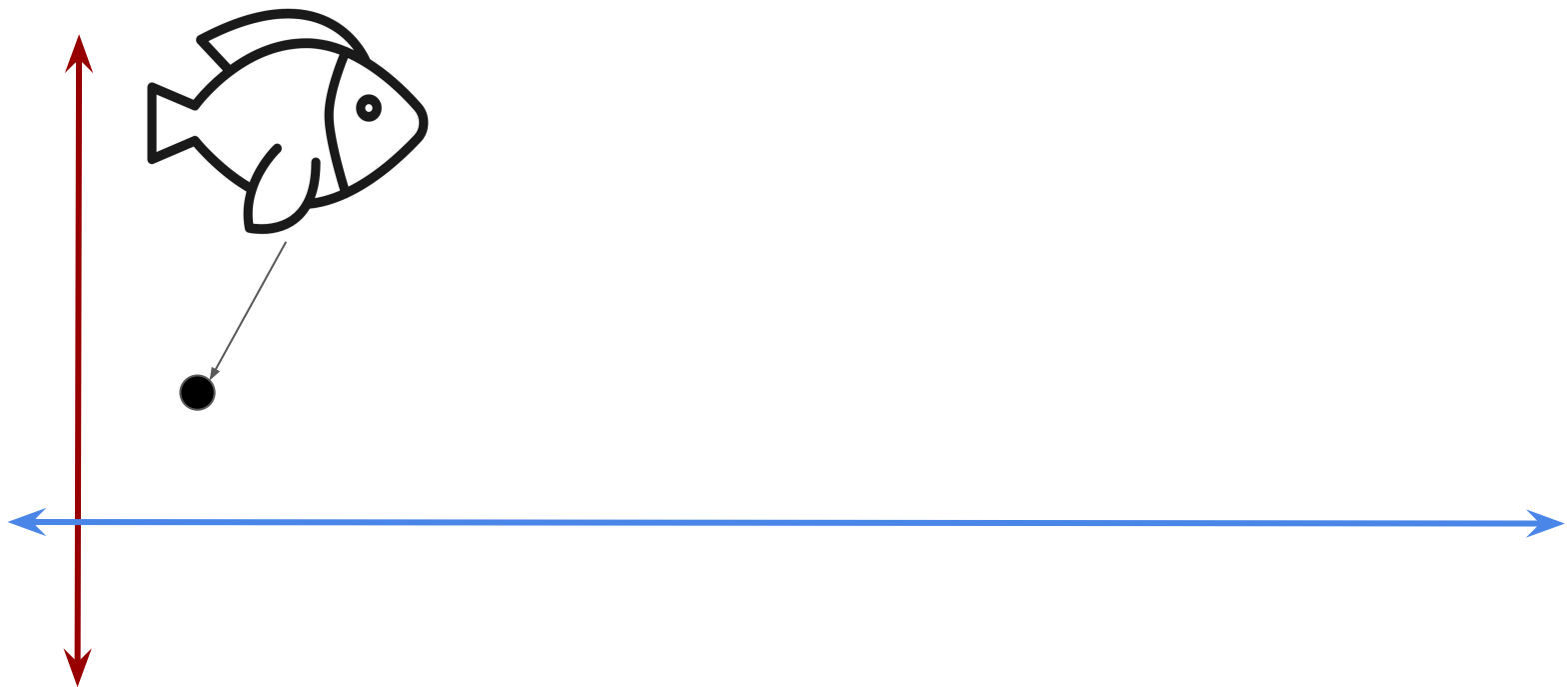
Caracteres como dimensões



Caracteres como dimensões



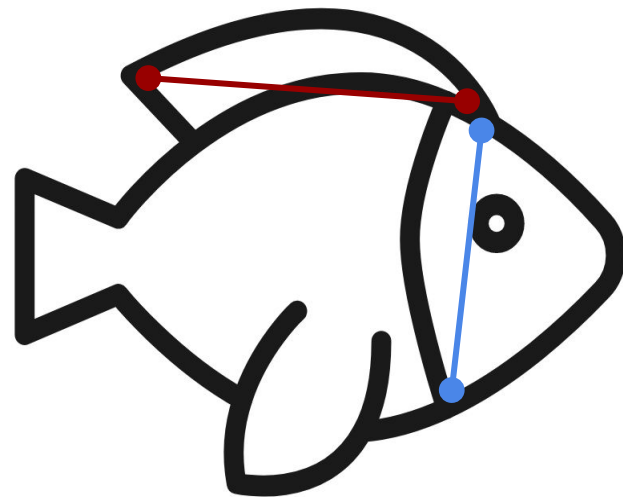
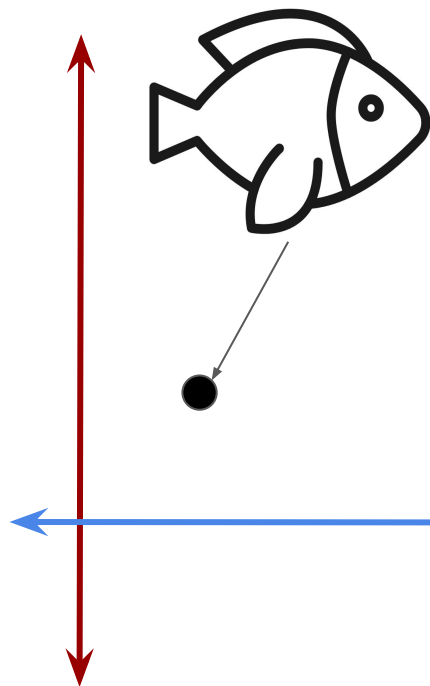
Caracteres como dimensões



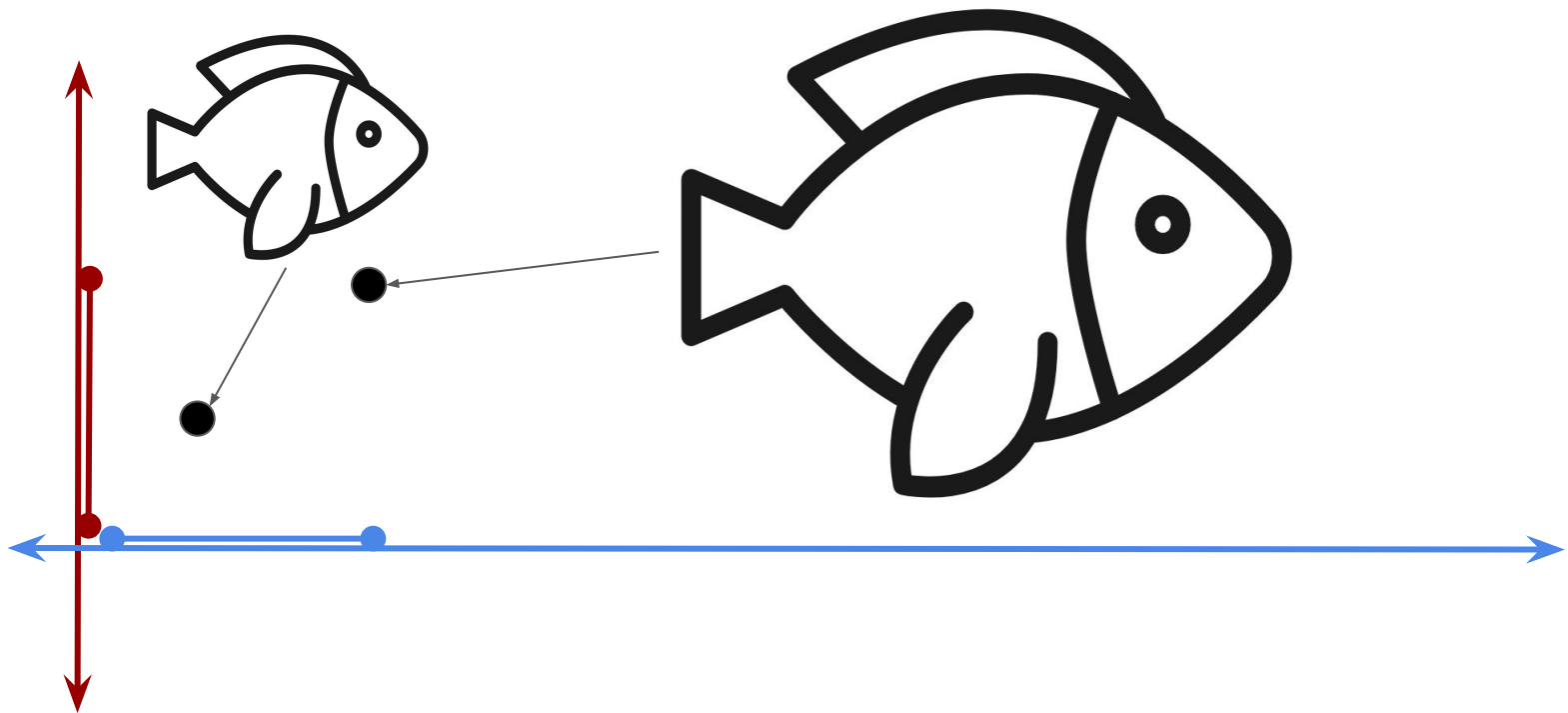
Caracteres como dimensões



Caracteres como dimensões



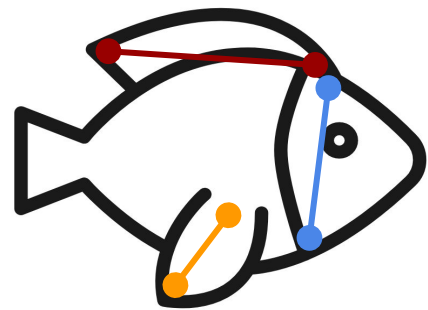
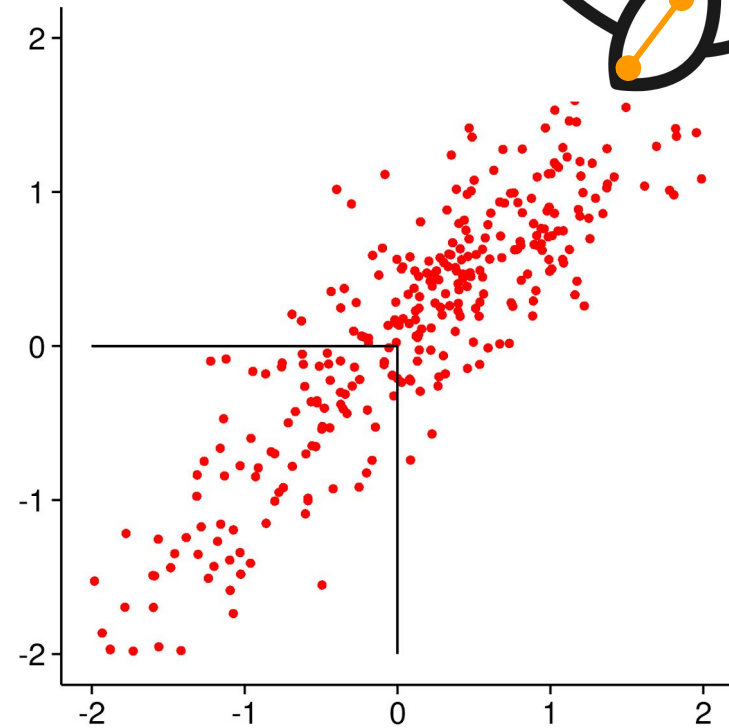
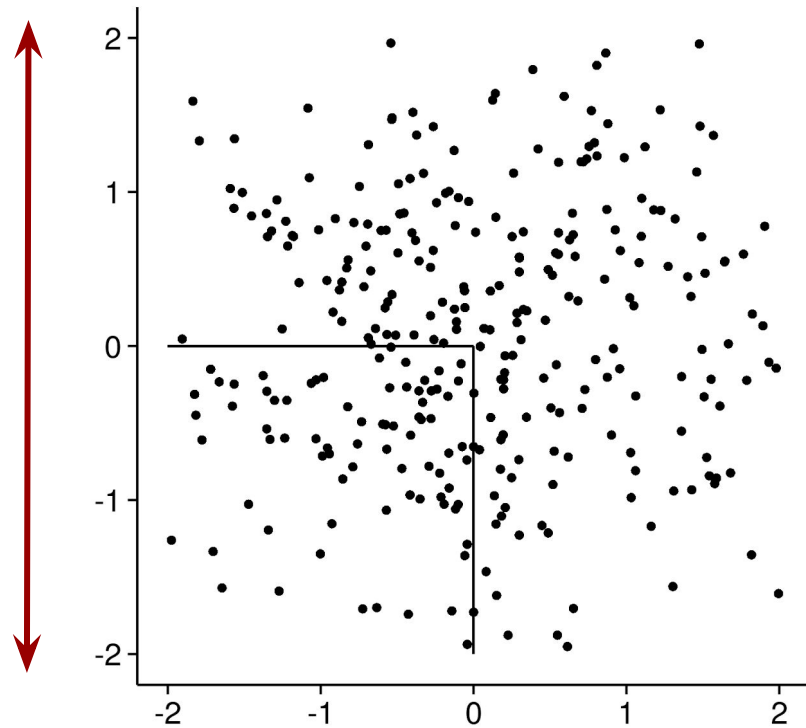
Caracteres como dimensões



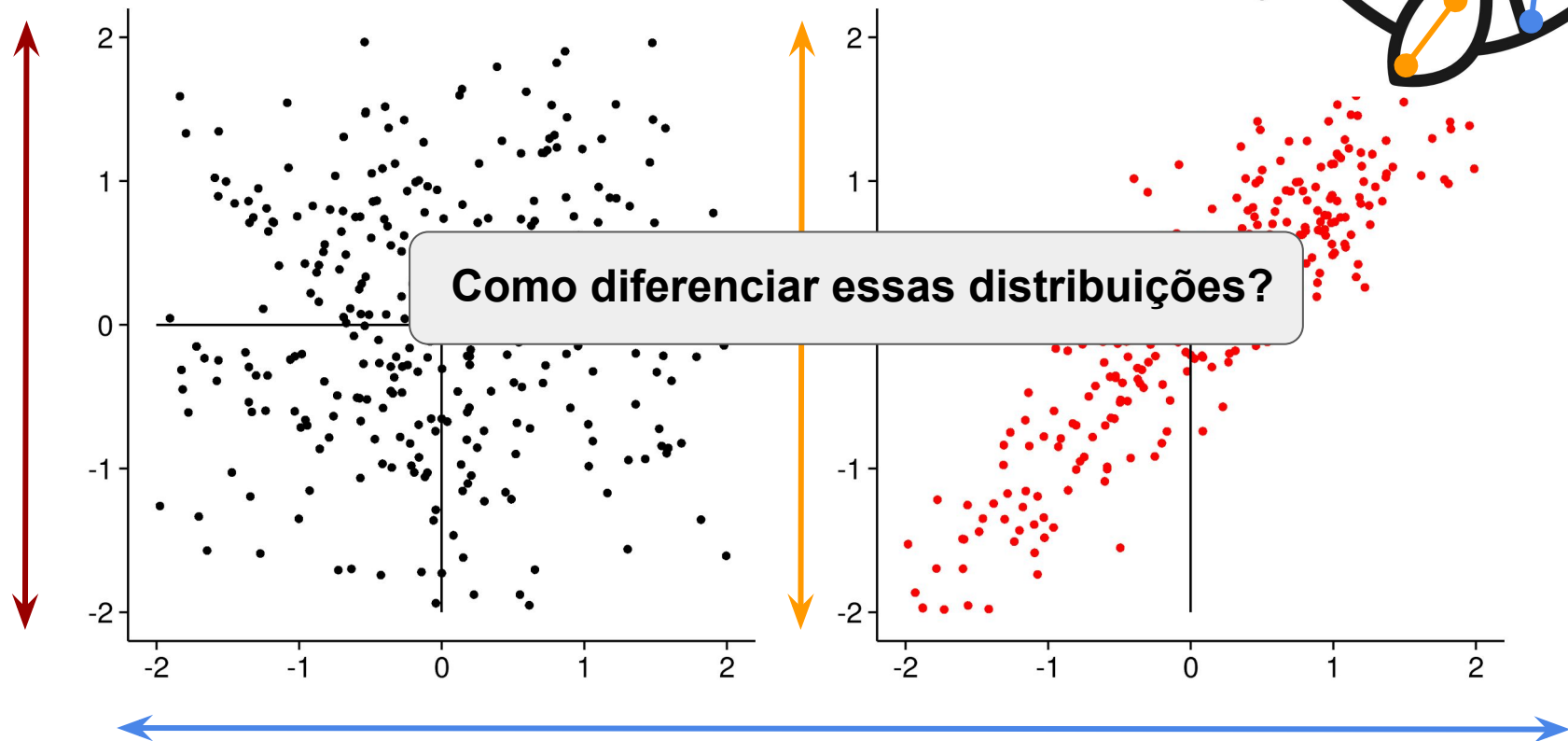
Caracteres como dimensões



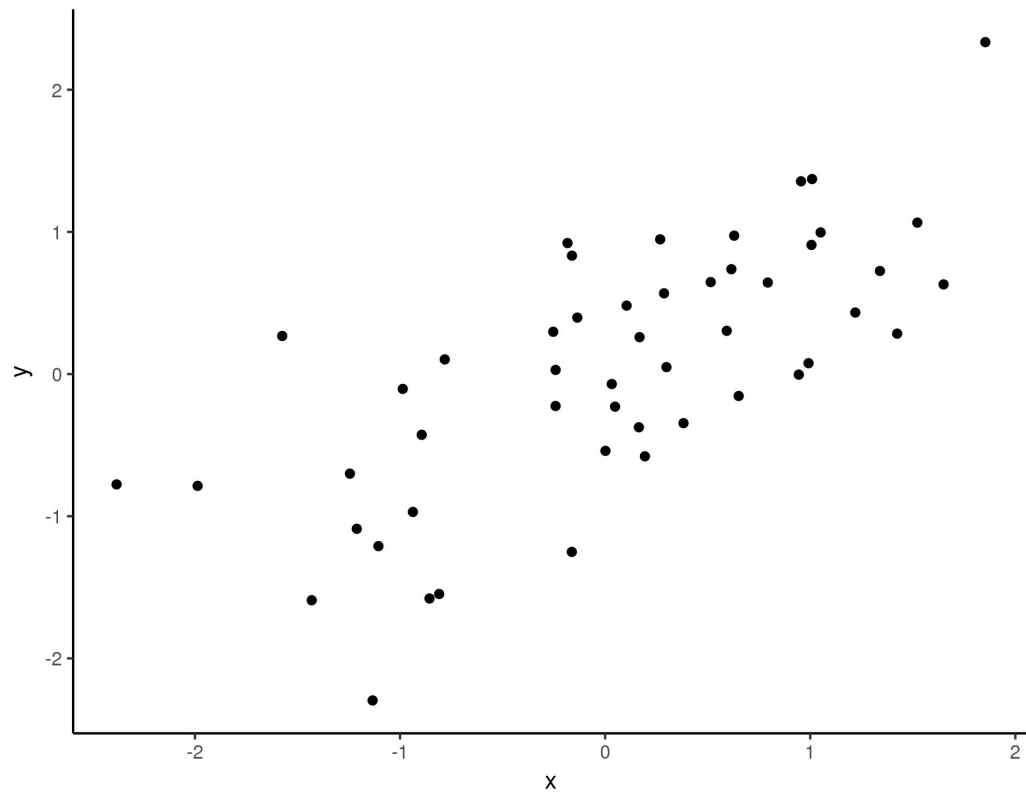
Covariação



Covariação



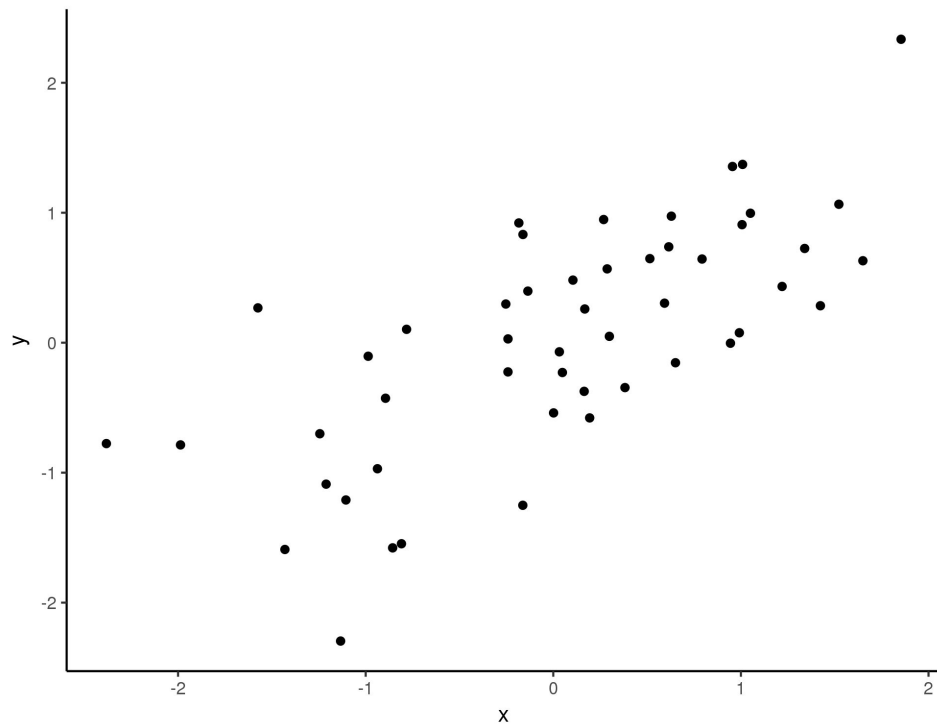
Covariação



Covariância e correlação

$$\sigma_{xy} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})$$

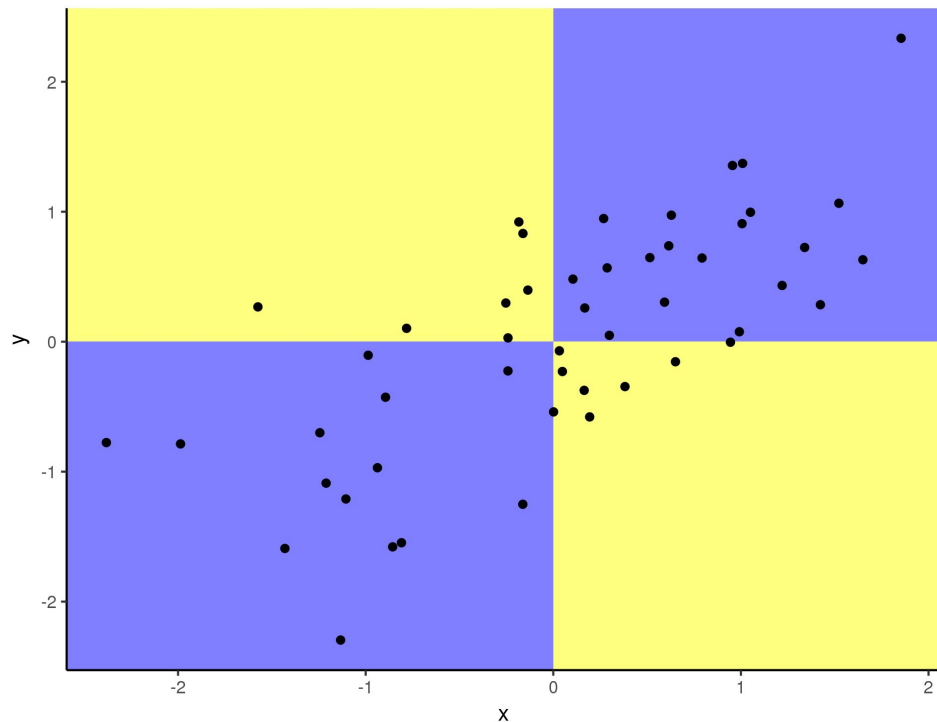
$$\rho_{xy} = \frac{\sigma_{xy}}{\sqrt{\sigma_x^2 \sigma_y^2}}$$



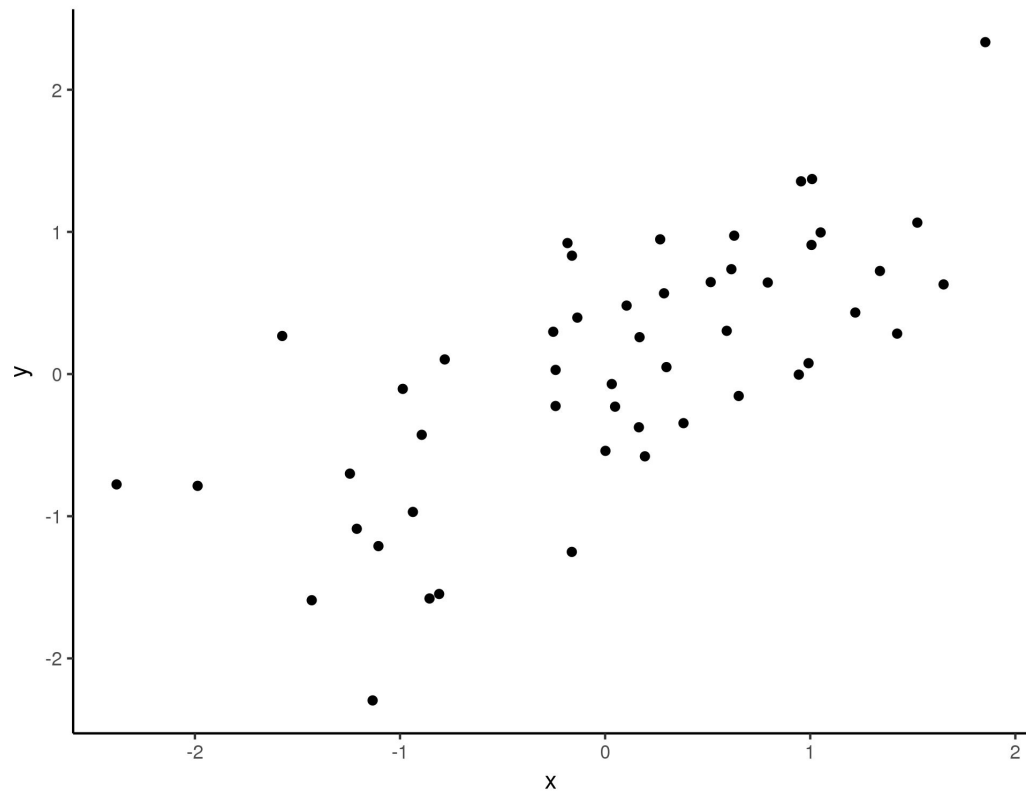
Covariância e correlação

$$\sigma_{xy} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})$$

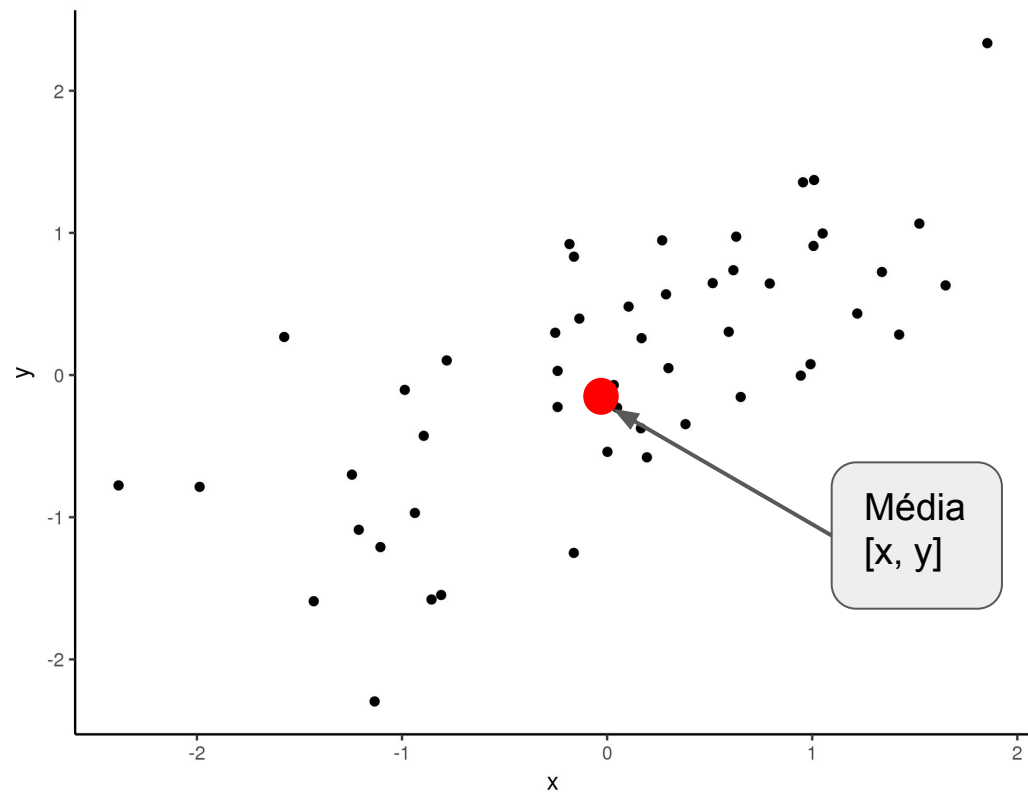
$$\rho_{xy} = \frac{\sigma_{xy}}{\sqrt{\sigma_x^2 \sigma_y^2}}$$



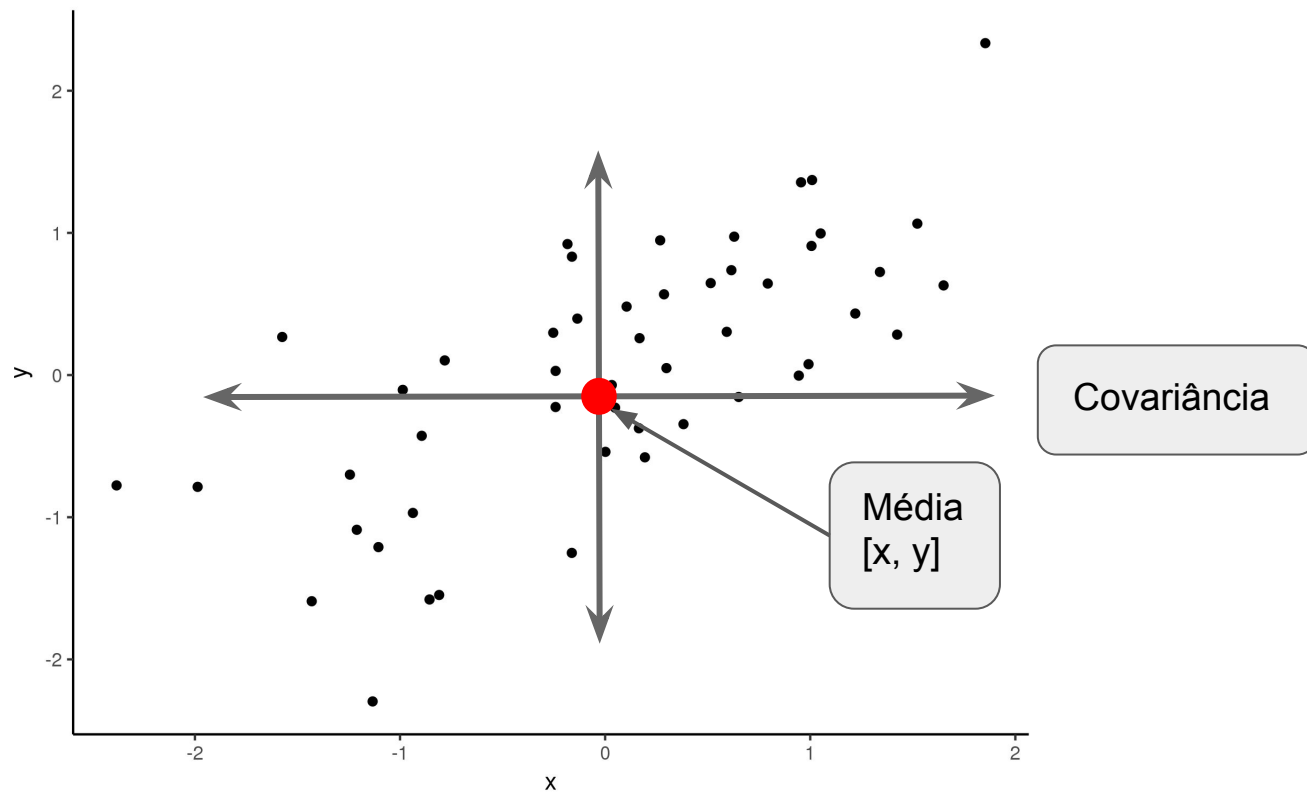
Normal Multivariada



Normal Multivariada



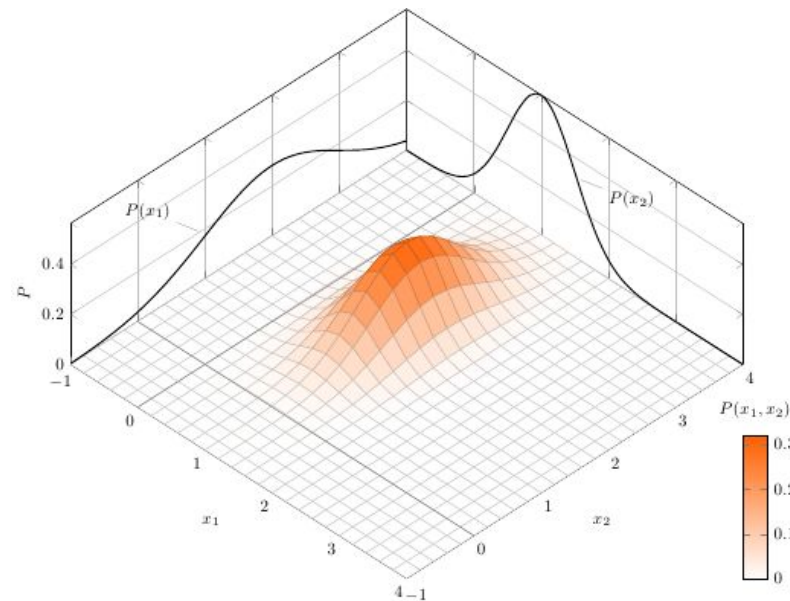
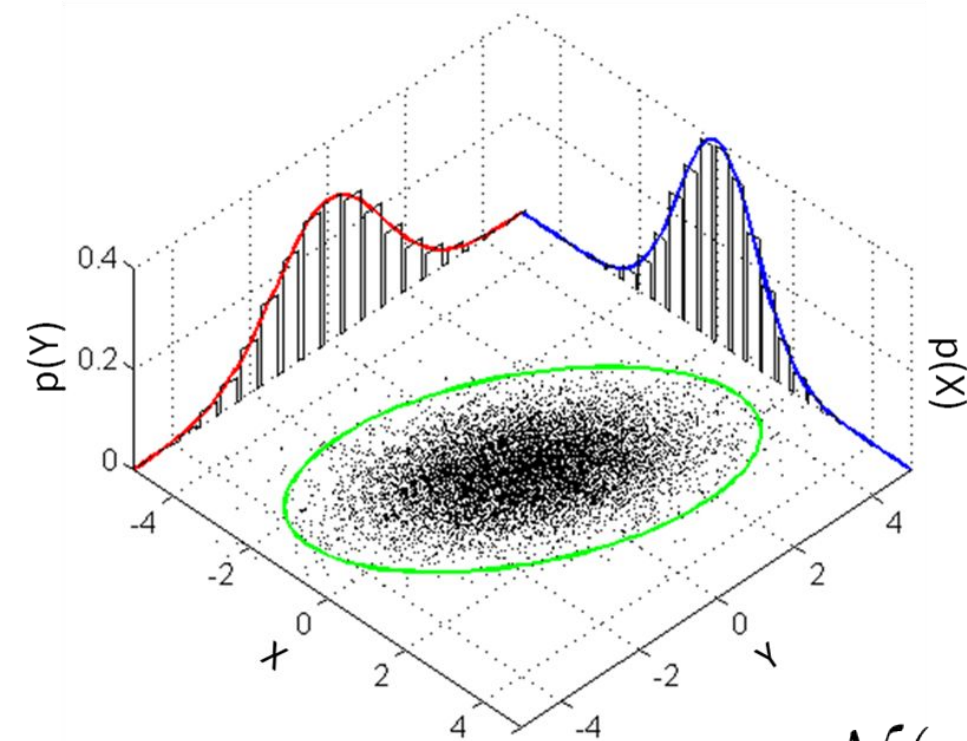
Normal Multivariada



Matriz de covariância

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x^2 & \sigma_{xy} \\ \sigma_{yx} & \sigma_y^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Normal Multivariada

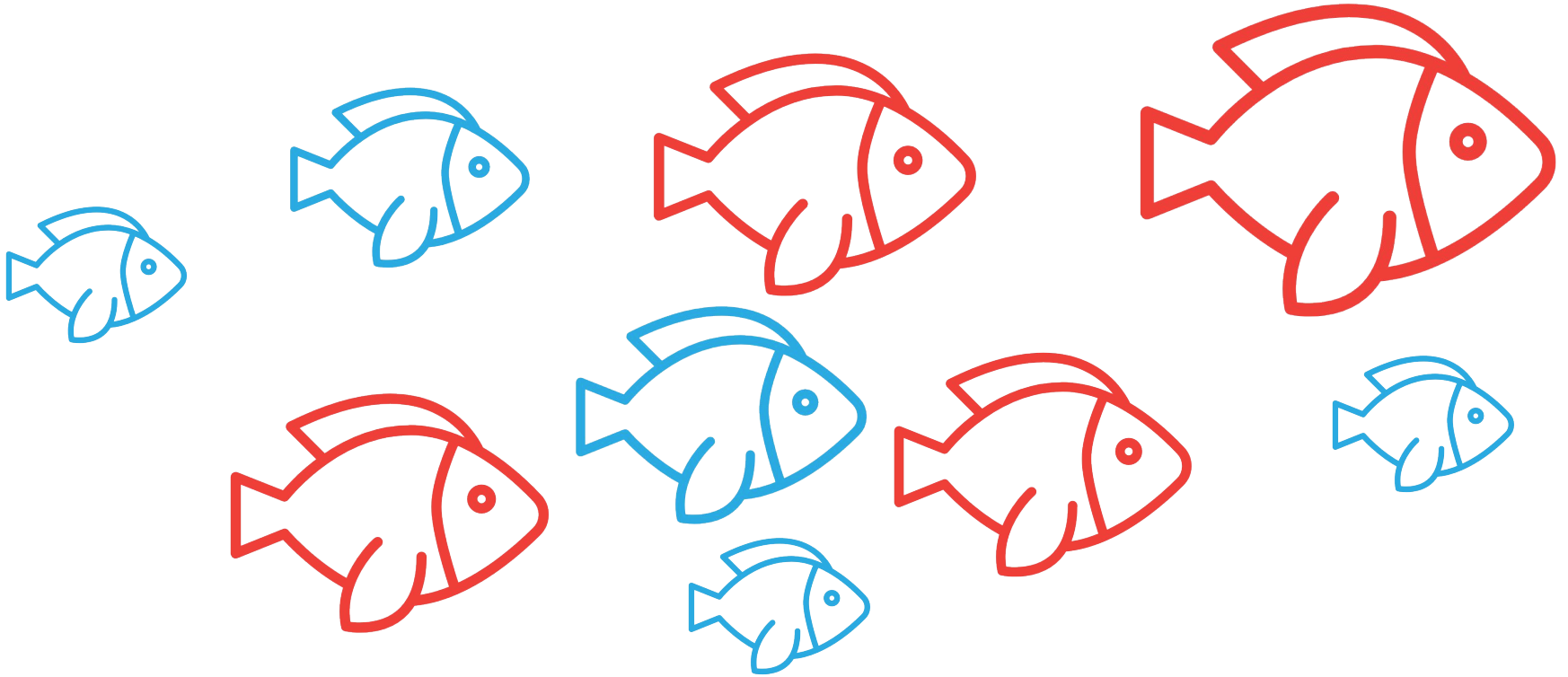


$$\Sigma_{ij} = \sigma_{x^i x^j}$$

$$\mathbf{x}_i = \{x_i^1, x_i^2, \dots, x_i^p\}$$

$$\mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_i | \mu, \Sigma) \approx e^{\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)}$$

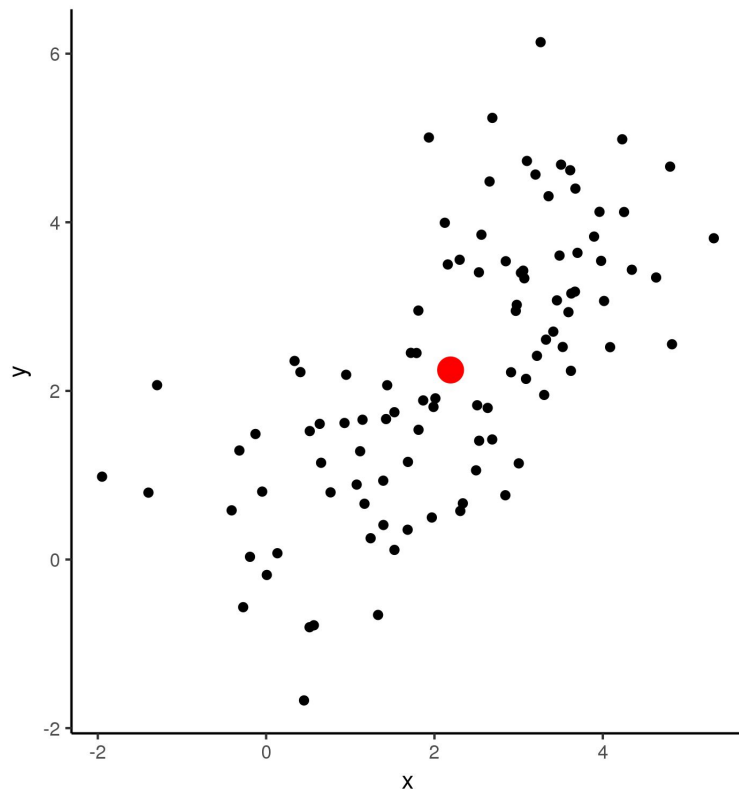
Populações estruturadas ou dimórficas



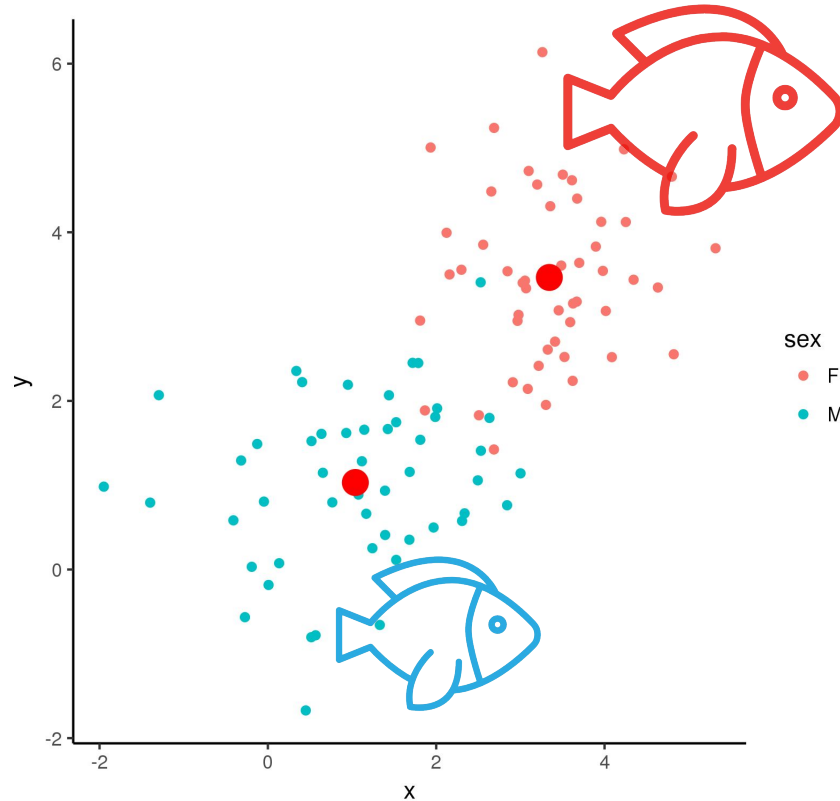
Populações estruturadas ou dimórficas

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 2.24 & 1.57 \\ 1.57 & 2.47 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\varrho = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.6 \\ 0.6 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

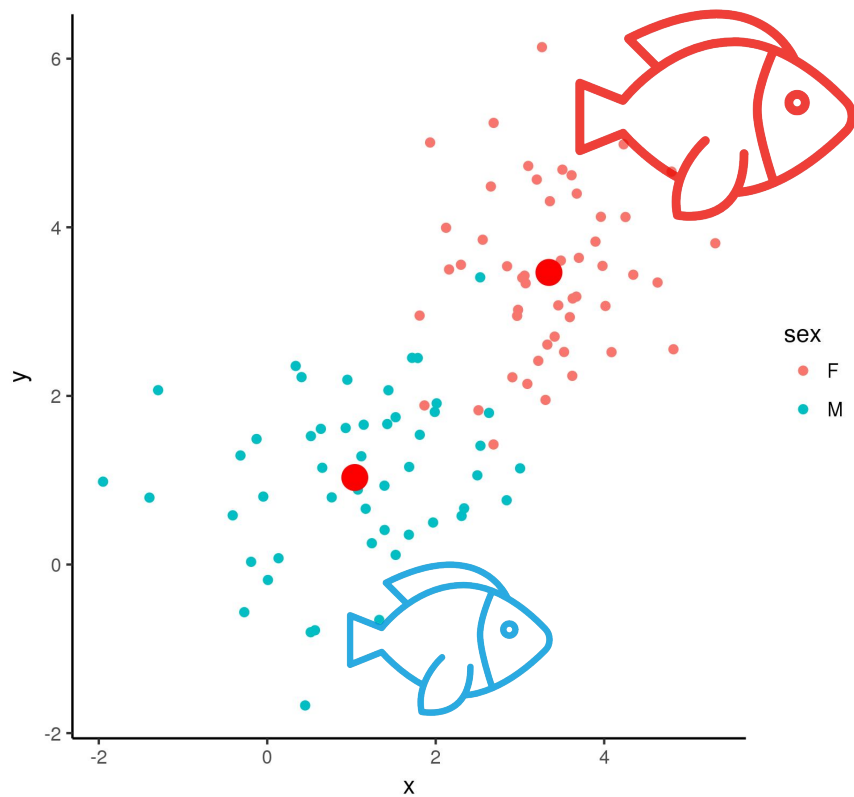


Populações estruturadas ou dimórficas



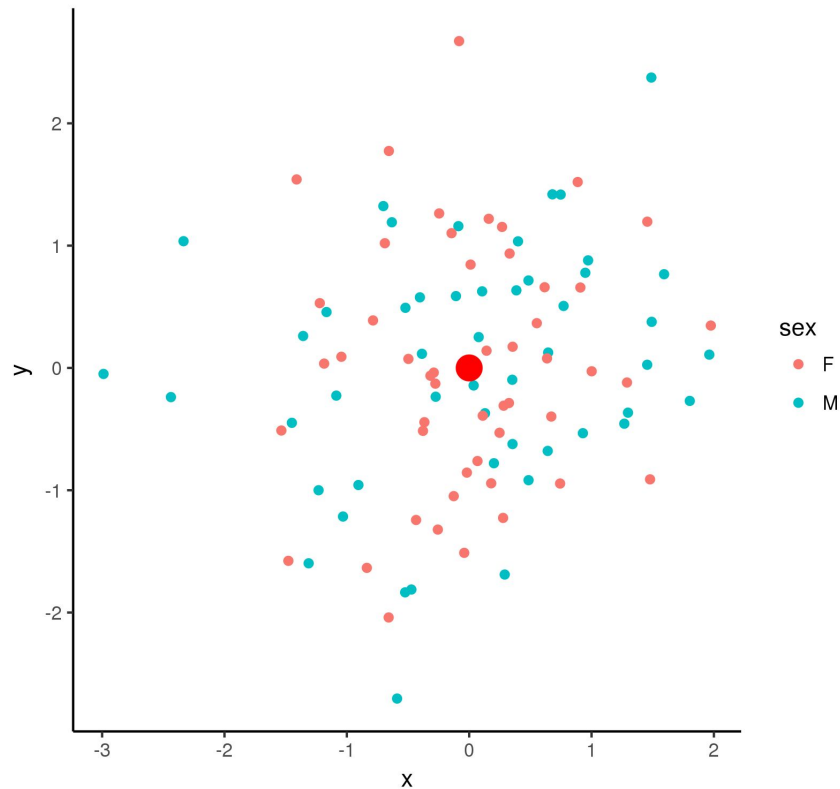
Populações estruturadas ou dimórficas

$$\sigma_{xy} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{x}_{g[i]})(y_i - \bar{y}_{g[i]})$$



Populações estruturadas ou dimórficas

$$\sigma_{xy} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{x}_{g[i]})(y_i - \bar{y}_{g[i]})$$

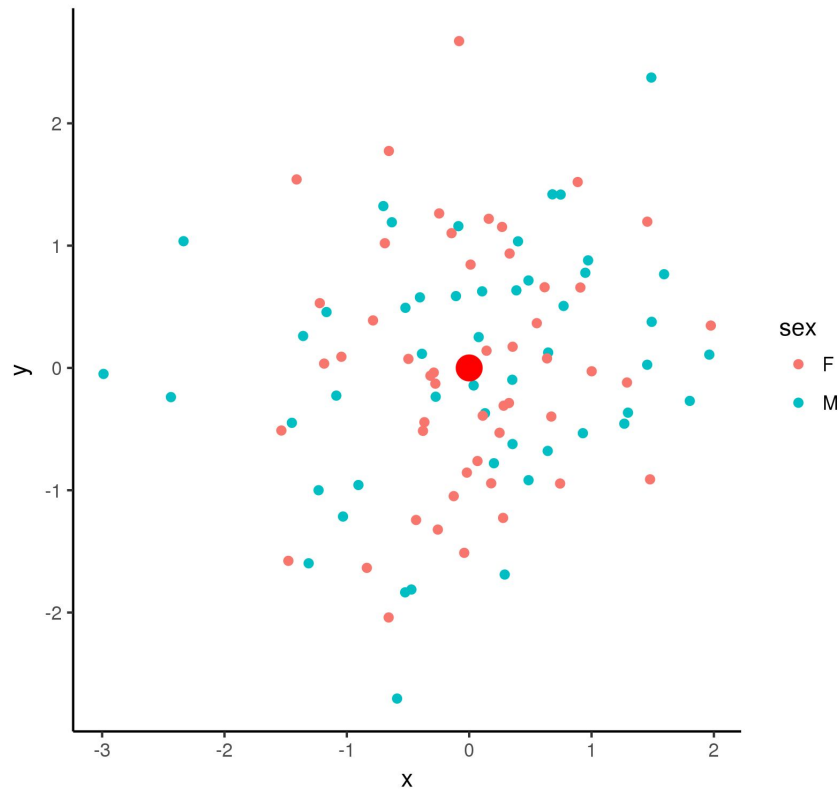


Populações estruturadas ou dimórficas

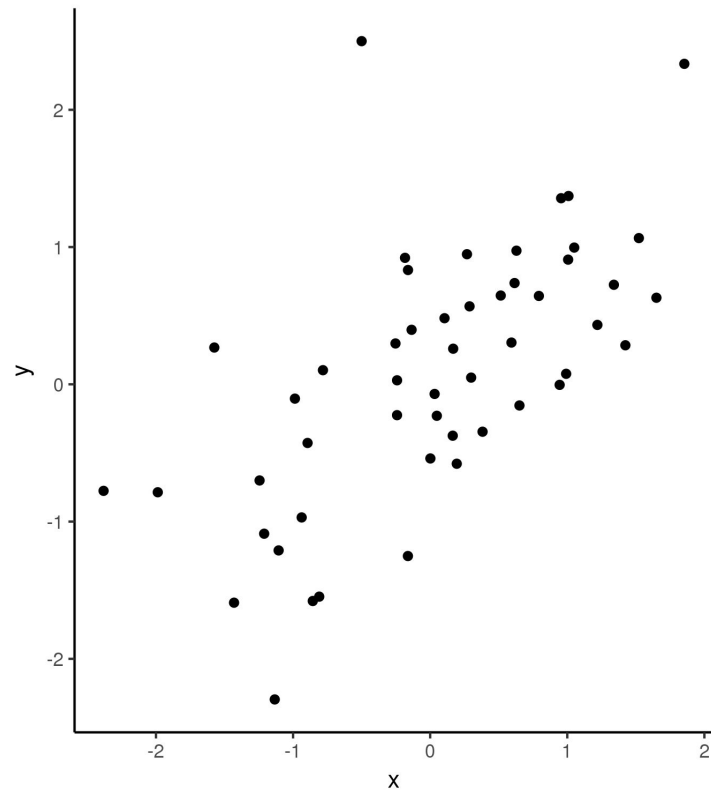
$$\sigma_{xy} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{x}_{g[i]})(y_i - \bar{y}_{g[i]})$$

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 0.90, & 0.15 \\ 0.15, & 0.97 \end{bmatrix}$$

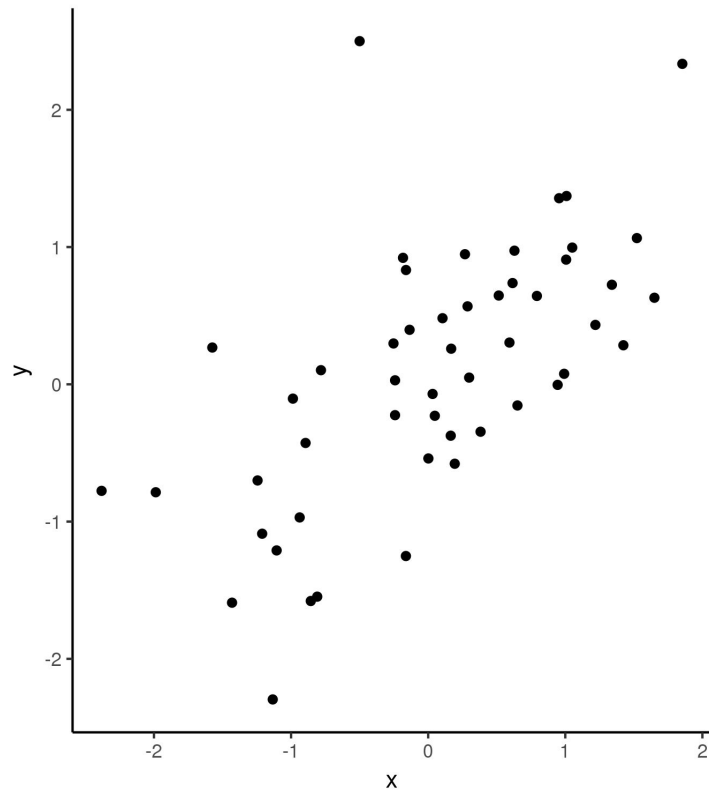
$$\rho = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.16 \\ 0.16 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



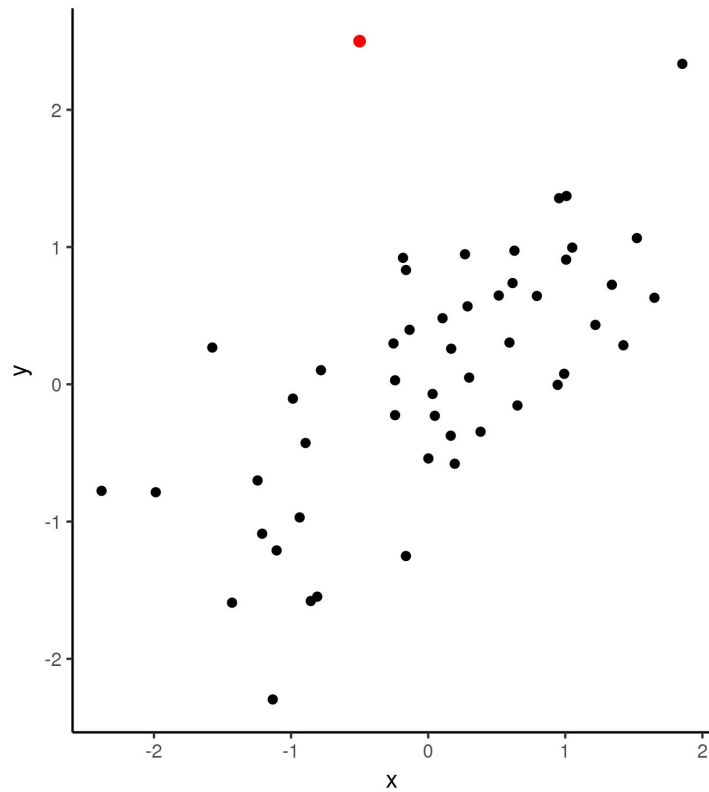
Complicações multivariadas



Outliers multivariadas

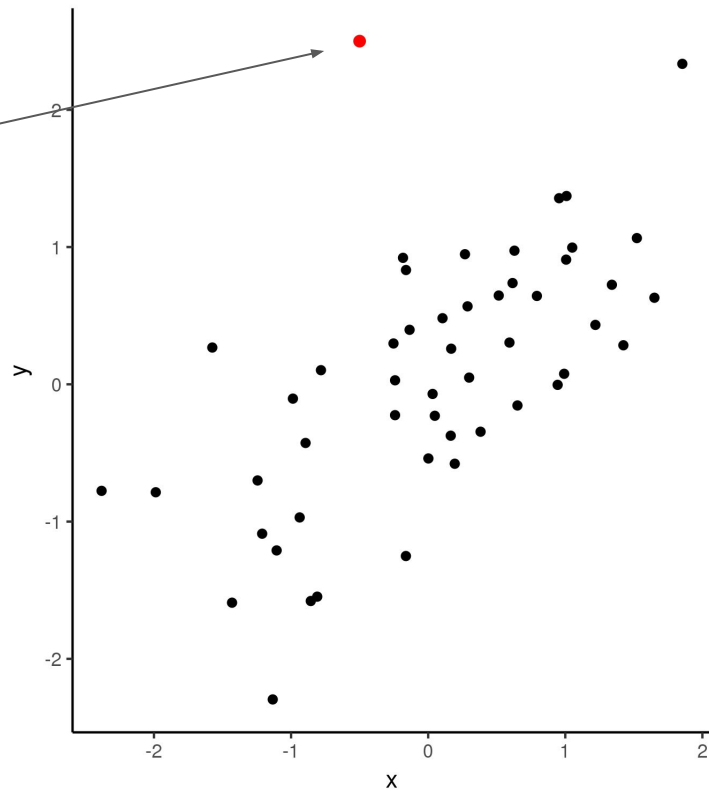


Outliers multivariadas

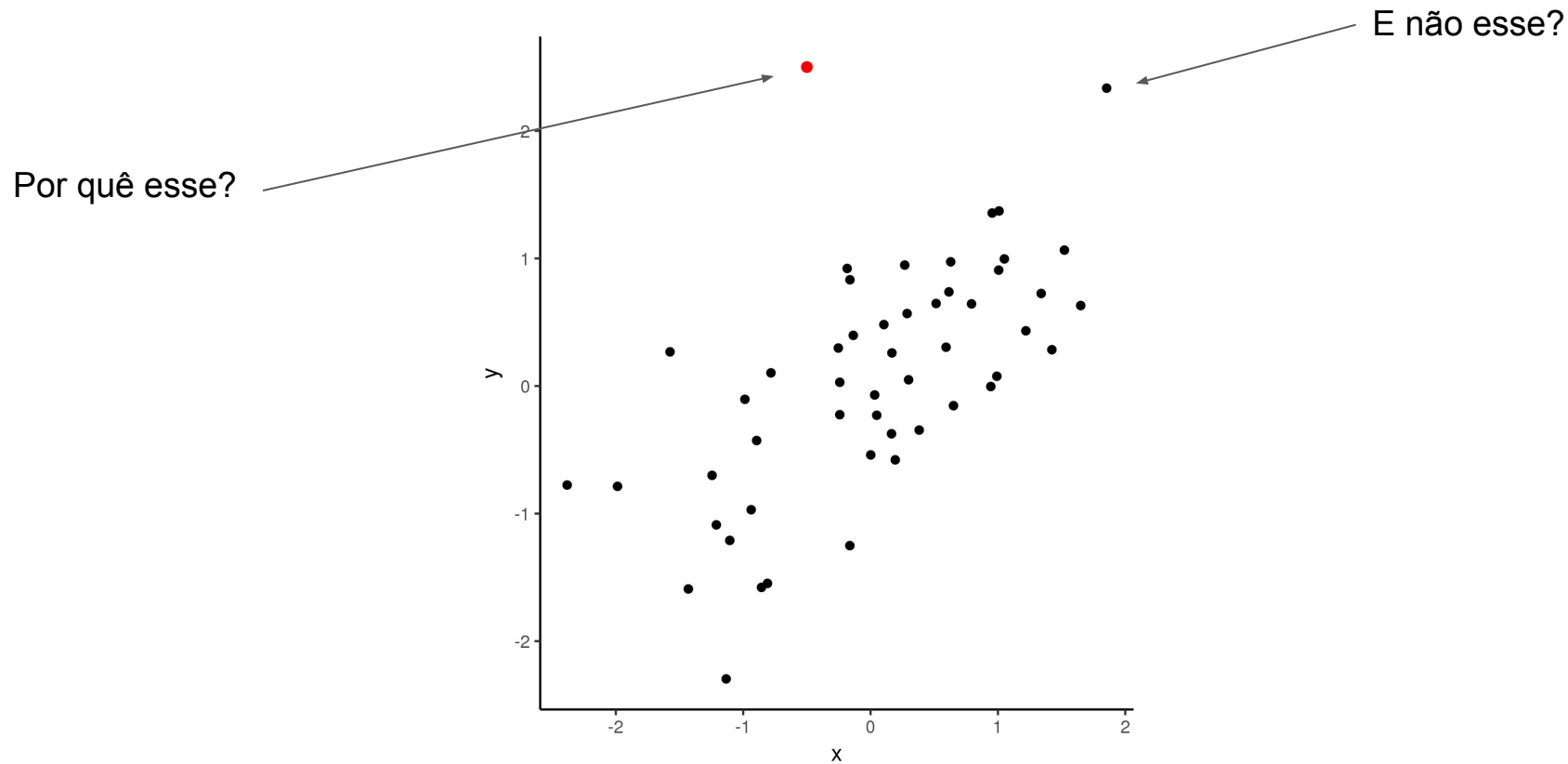


Outliers multivariadas

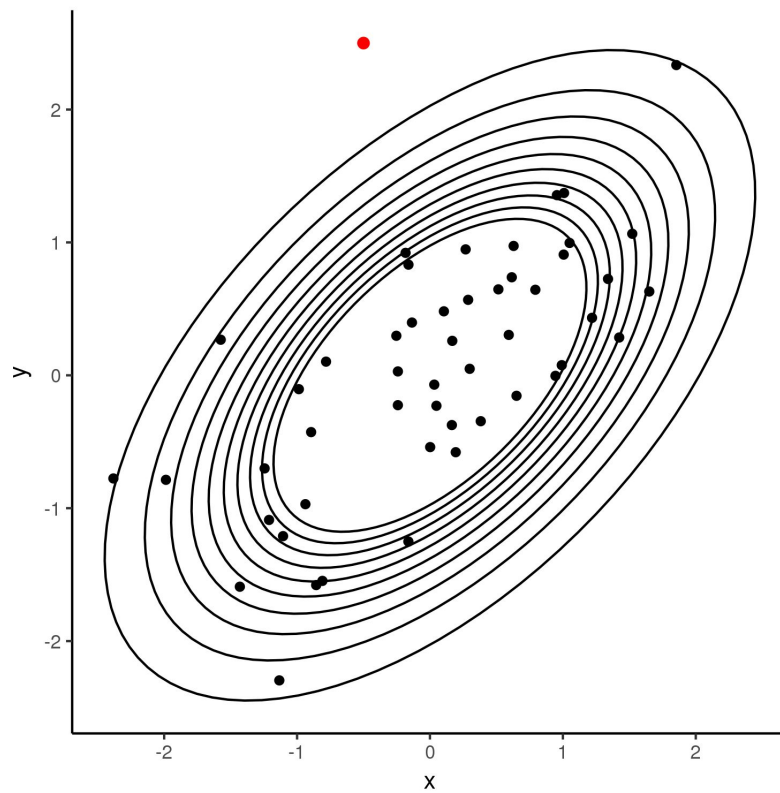
Por quê esse?



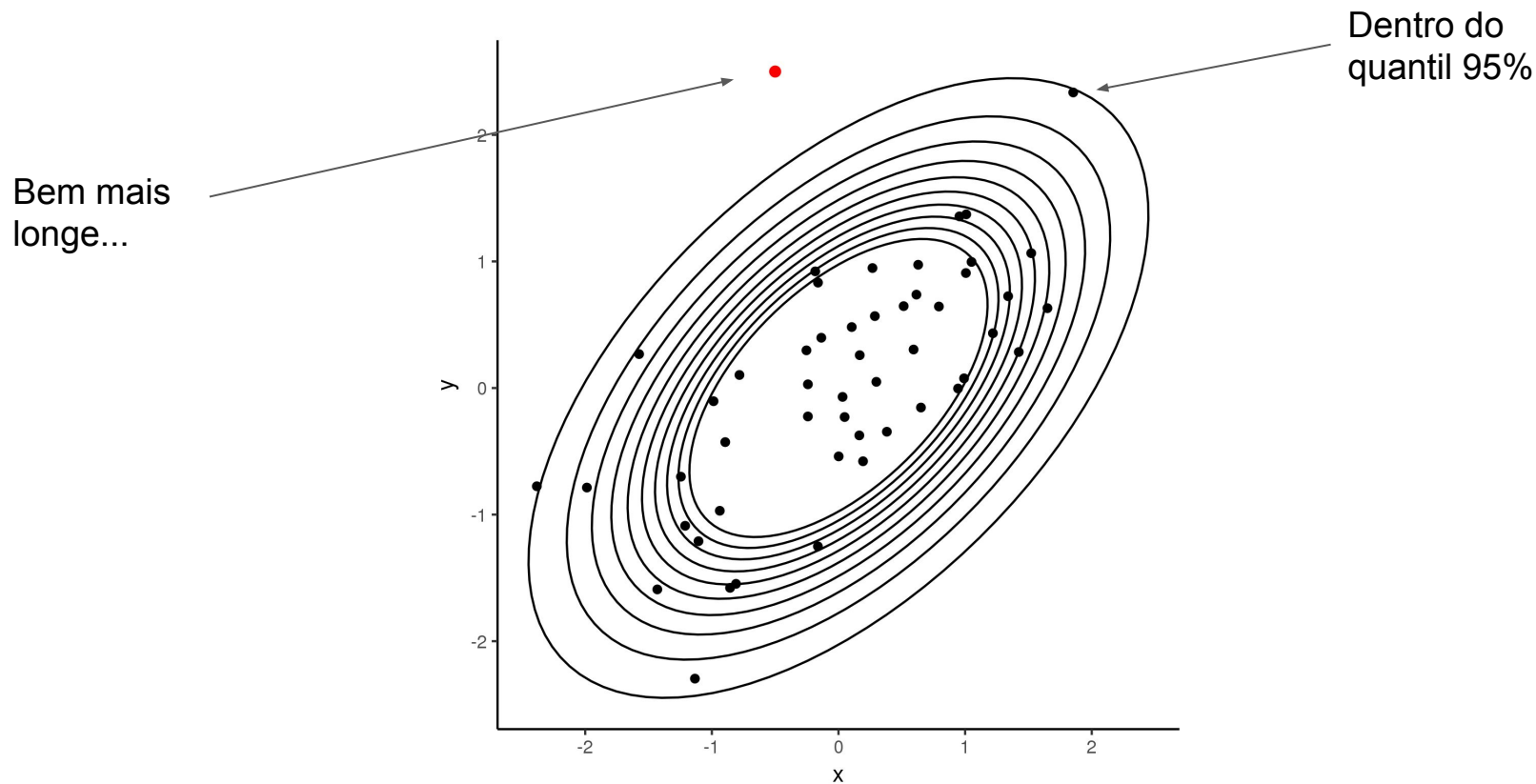
Outliers multivariadas



Quantis em 2D

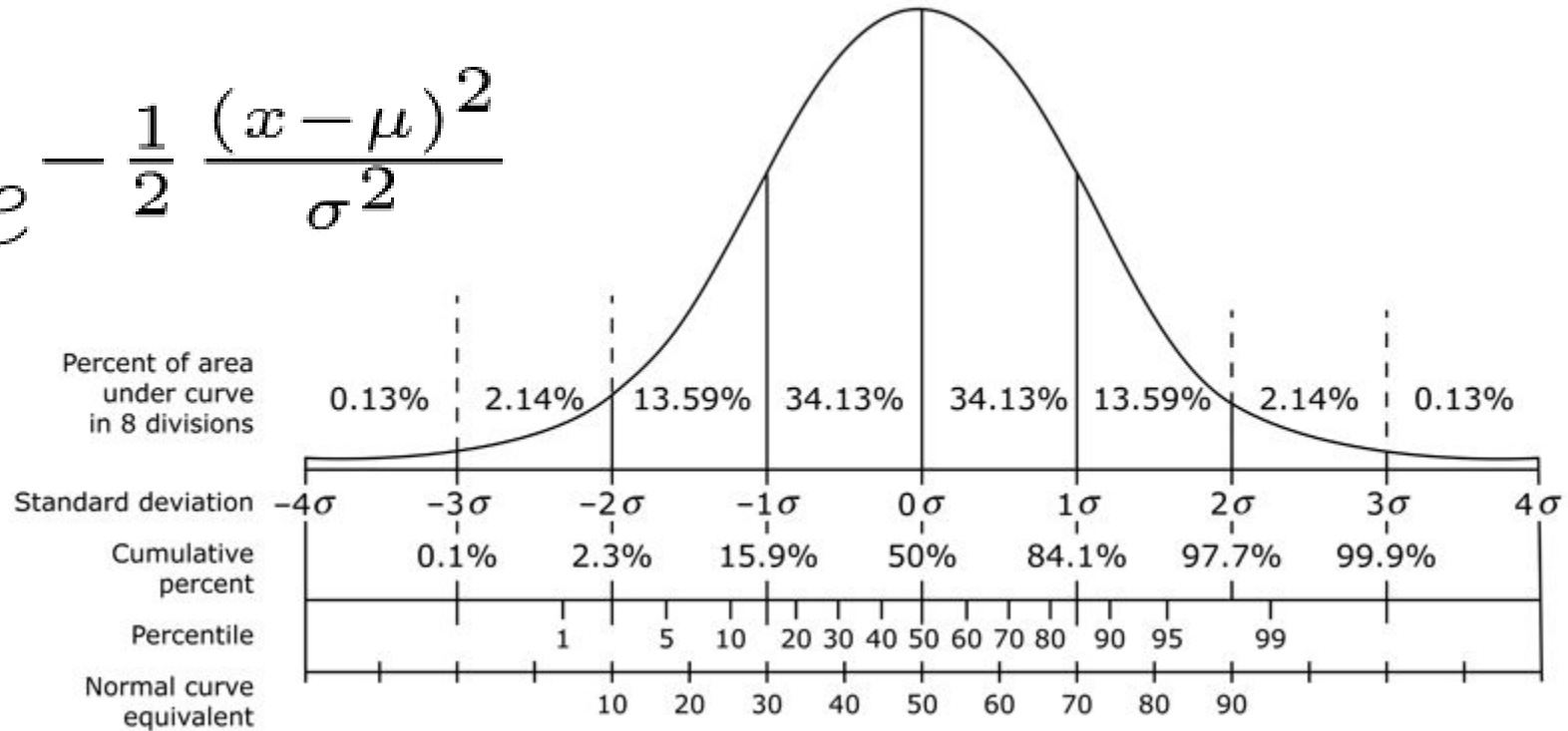


Quantis em 2D



Unidades de desvio padrão

$$e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(x-\mu)^2}{\sigma^2}}$$



Distancia de Mahalanobis

1D

$$\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$



nD

$$\sqrt{(\mathbf{x} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \mu)}$$

Distancia de Mahalanobis

1D

$$\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(x - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2}}$$

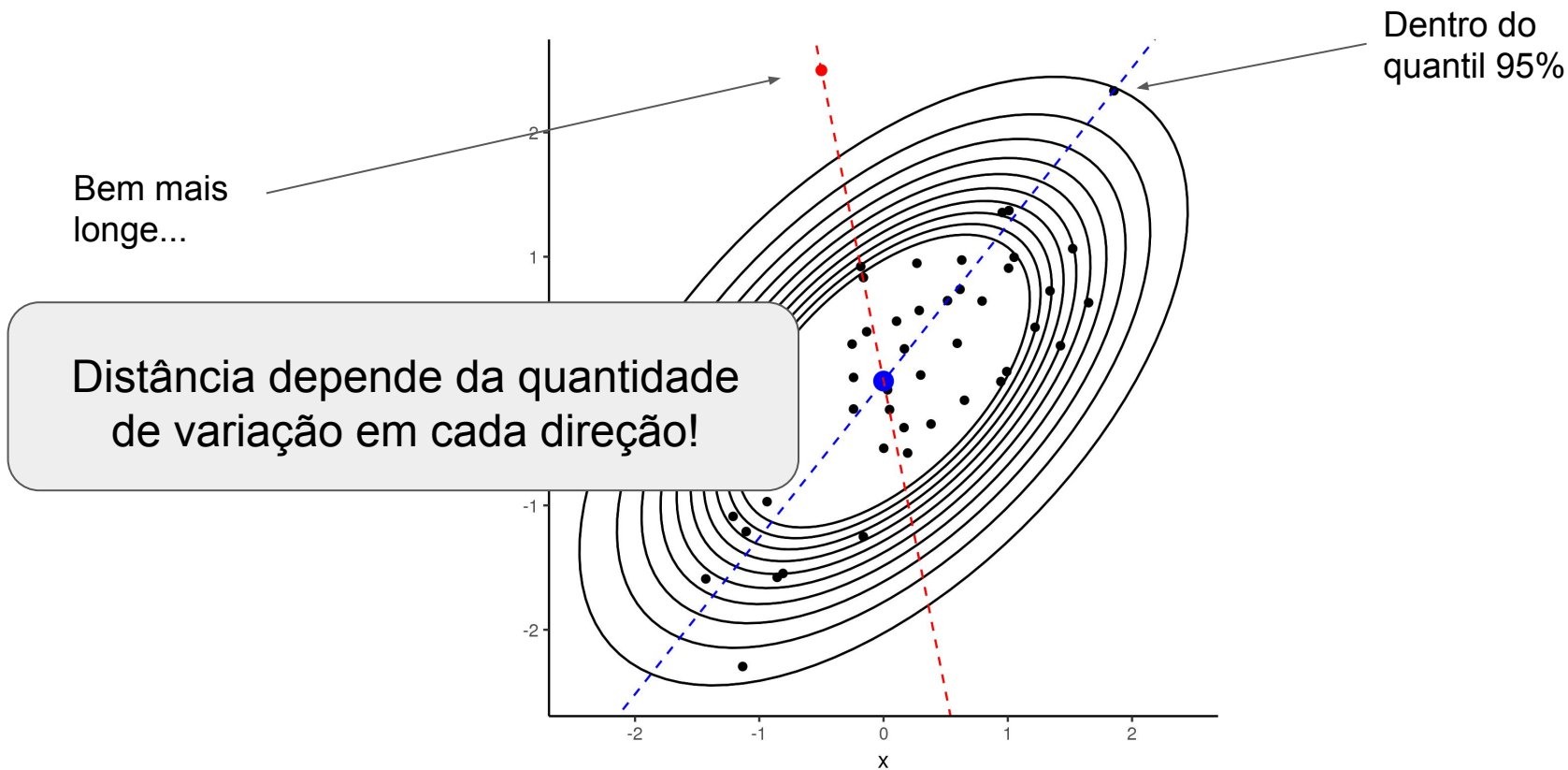


nD

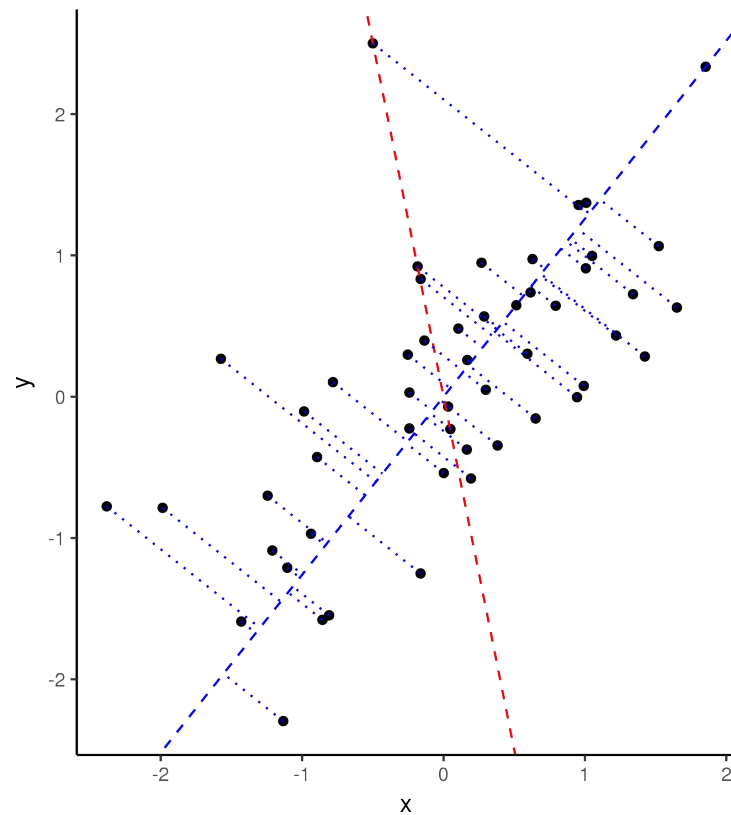
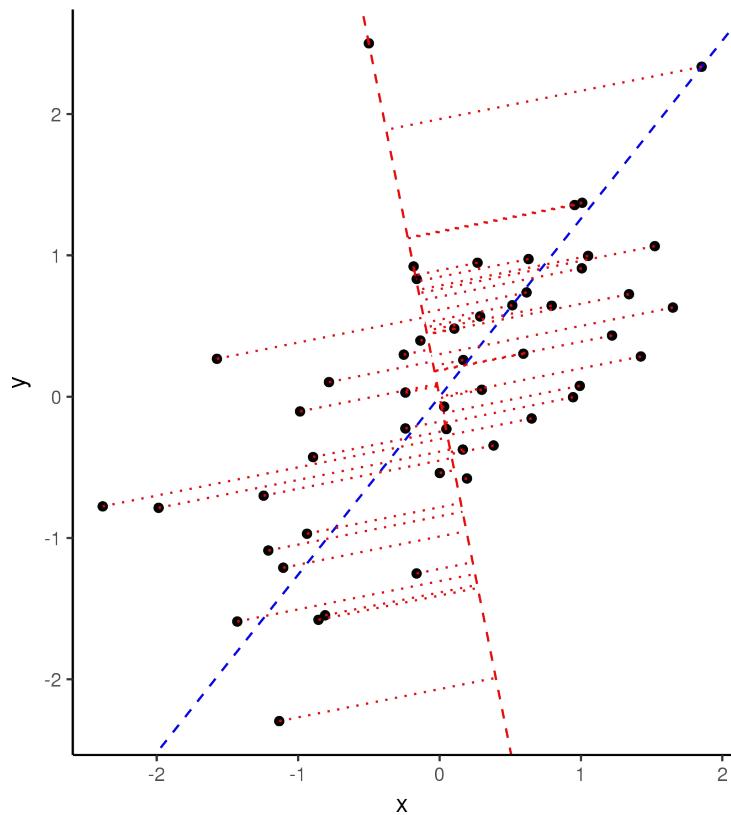
$$\sqrt{(\mathbf{x} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \mu)}$$

$$e^{-\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)}$$

Direções em várias dimensões

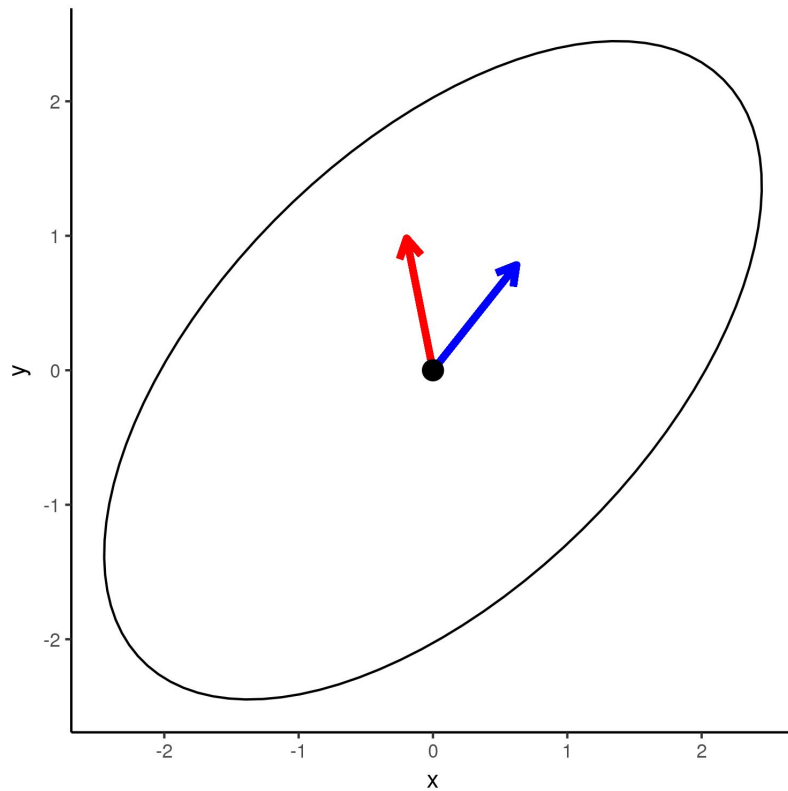


Projeções e variação direcional



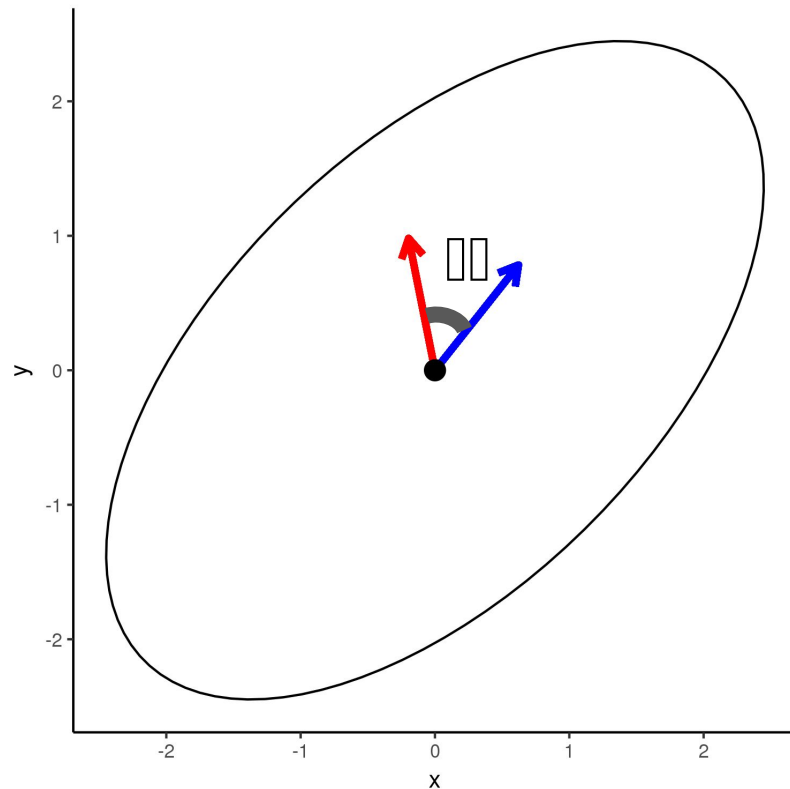
Projeções e variação direcional

$$e(\Sigma, \mathbf{x}) = \frac{\mathbf{x}^T \Sigma \mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}}$$



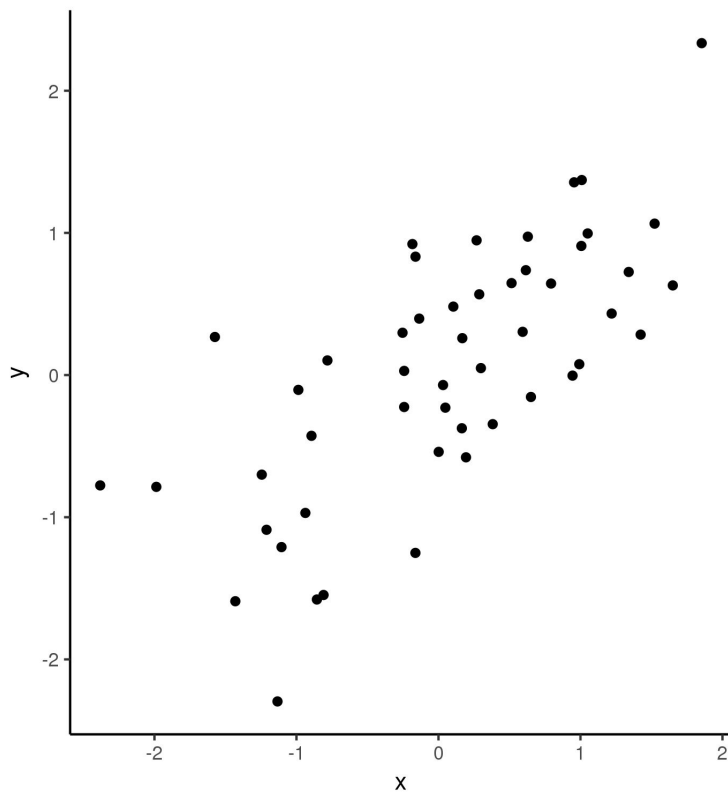
Comparando direções

$$\cos(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^p x_i y_i}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^p x_i^2 \sum_{i=1}^p y_i^2}}$$



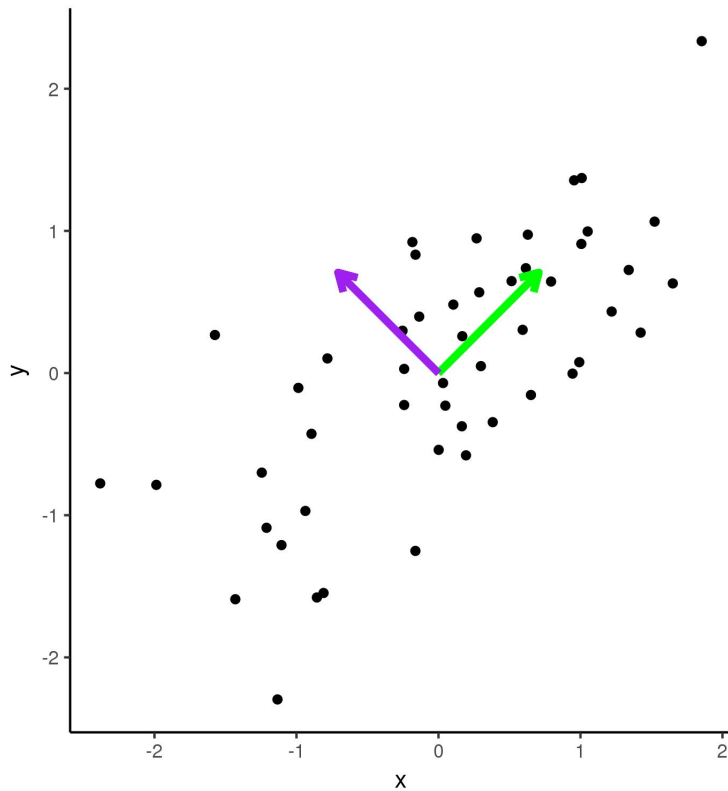
Componentes Principais

- Identificar direções de variação independente



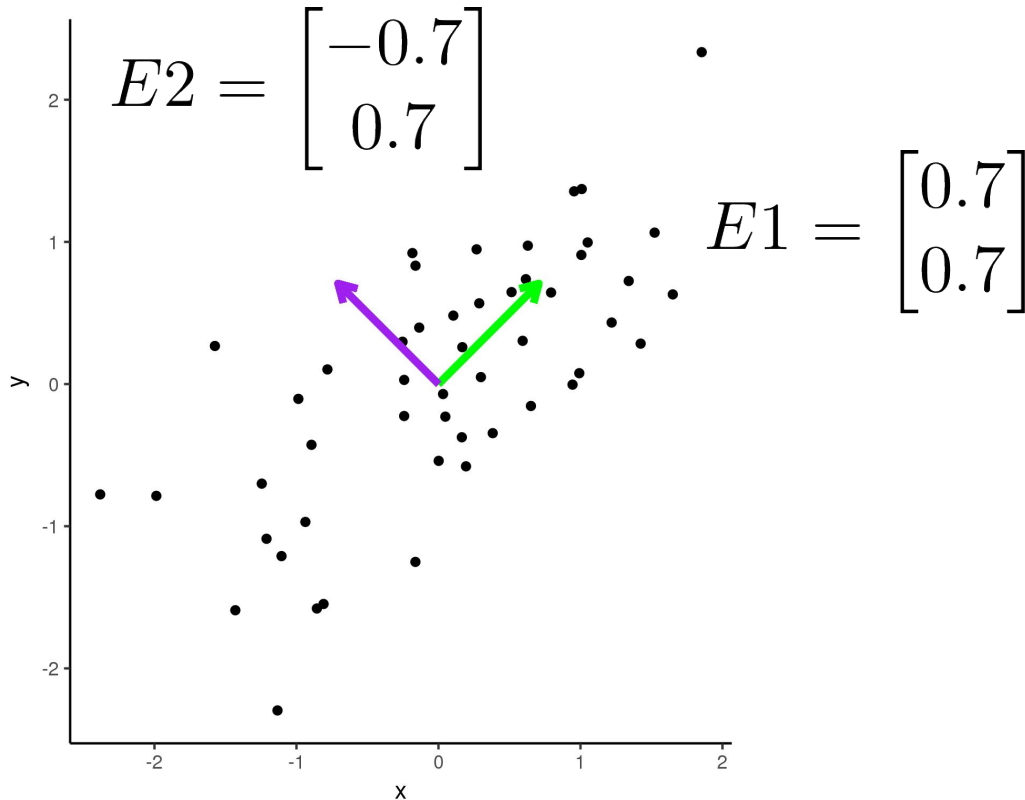
Componentes Principais

- Identificar direções de variação independente

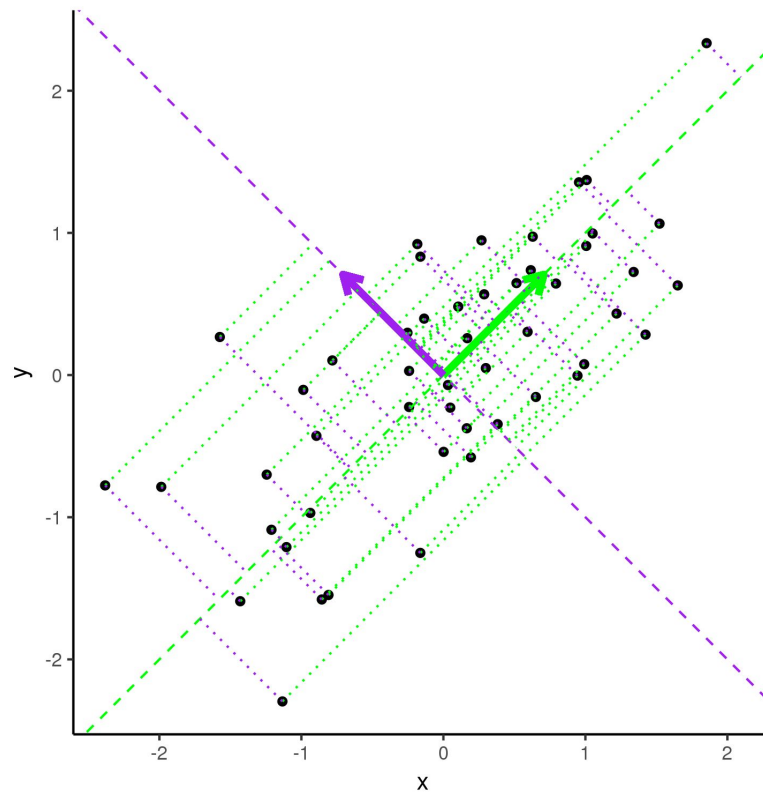


Componentes Principais

- Identificar direções de variação independente
- Direções, ou eixos, definidos são combinações das variáveis originais



Projeções nos PCs



Rotação usando os PCs como eixos

