

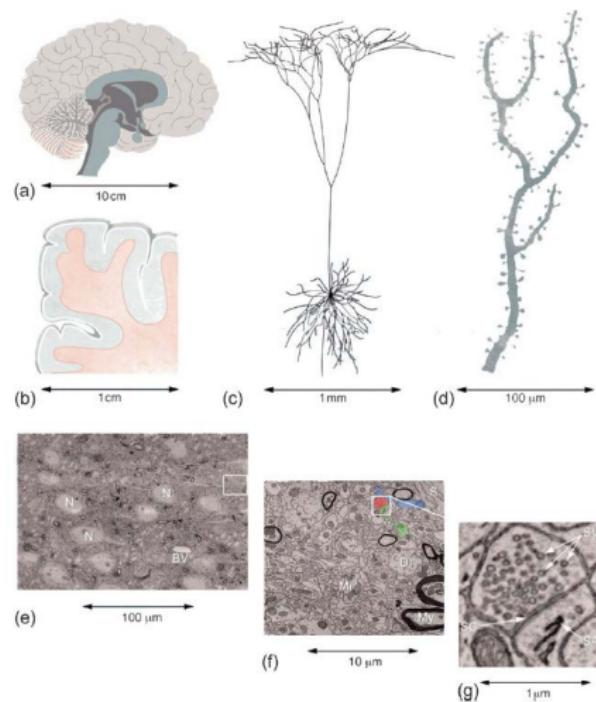
Multivariate Linear Models

Bratislav Mišić

NEUR 603

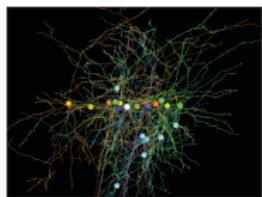
March 21st 2018

Multi-scale neural circuits



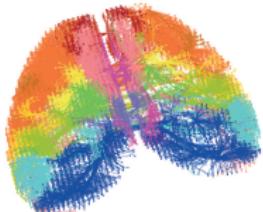
Imaging neural circuits

electron microscopy



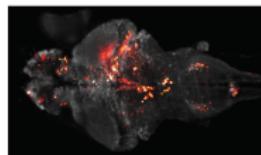
Bock et al. (2011) Nature

tract tracing



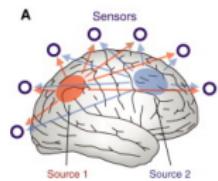
Oh et al. (2014) Nature

calcium imaging



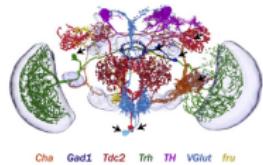
Ahrens et al. (2013) Nat Meth

M/EEG



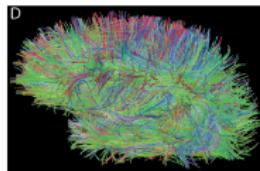
Engel et al. (2013) Neuron

genetic labeling



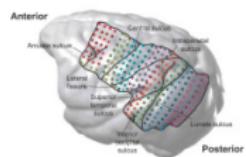
Chiang et al. (2011) Curr Biol

diffusion imaging



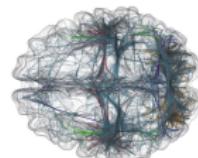
Hagmann et al. (2007) PLoS ONE

electrophysiology



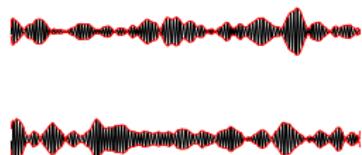
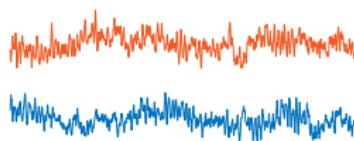
Bastos et al. (2015) Neuron

haemodynamics



Boettger et al. (2014) IEEE Trans Vis Comput

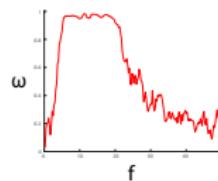
Estimating functional connectivity



amplitude coupling

Brookes et al (2012) *NeuroImage*

Hipp et al (2012) *Nat Neurosci*



spectral coupling

Nolte et al (2004) *J Clin Neurophysiol*

Baccala & Sameshima (2001) *Biol Cybern*

Kaminski & Blinowska (1991) *Biol Cybern*



phase coupling

Lachaux et al (1999) *Hum Brain Mapp*

Stam et al (2007) *Hum Brain Mapp*

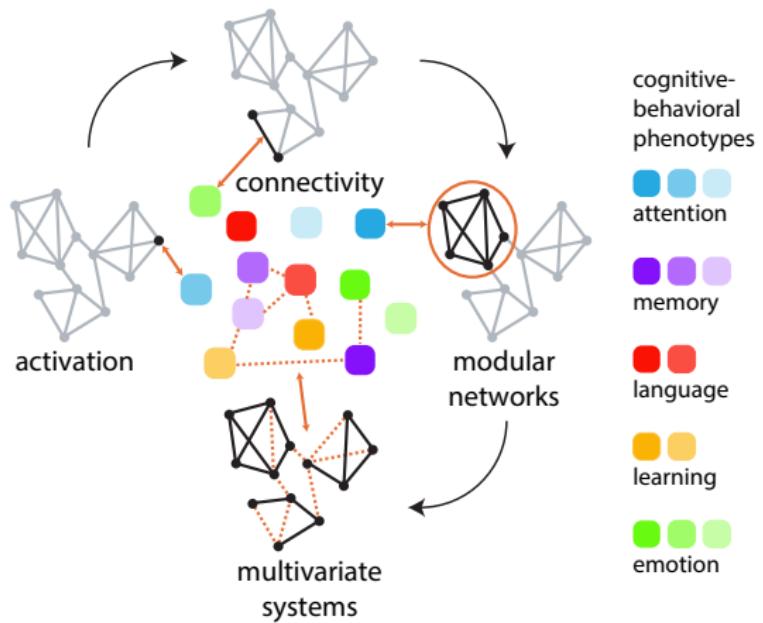
Vinck et al (2011) *NeuroImage*

Niso et al. (2013) *Neuroinformatics*

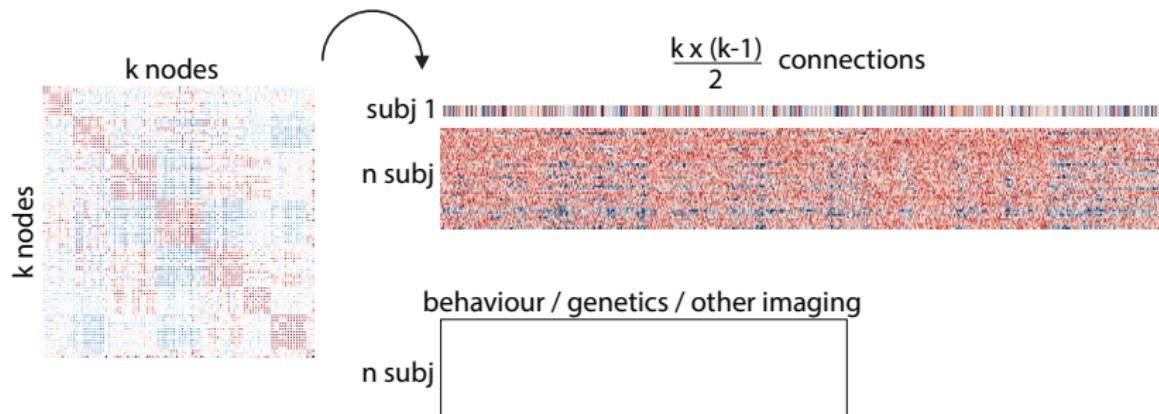
Bastos & Schoffelen (2016) *Front Syst Neurosci*

Colcough et al. (2016) *NeuroImage*

Towards multivariate analysis

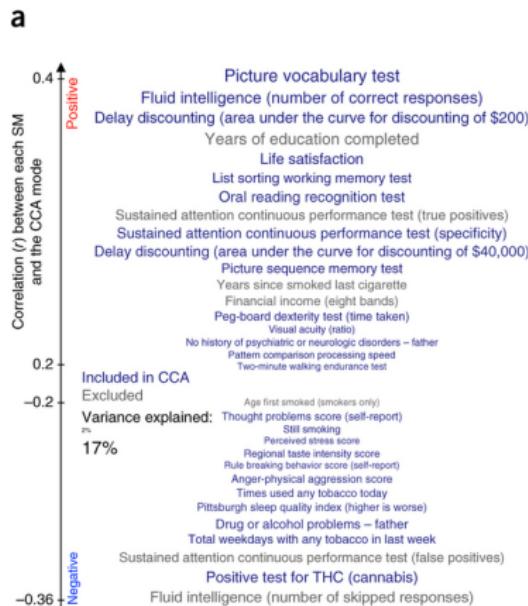
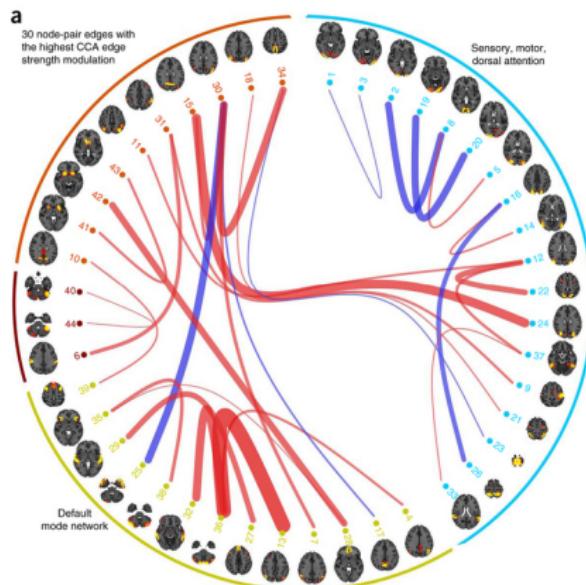


Why multivariate statistics?



- 1 how to operationalize network property?
- 2 how to deal with more variables than observations?
- 3 how to relate multiple data sets to one another?

Example: relating connectivity and behaviour



Singular value decomposition

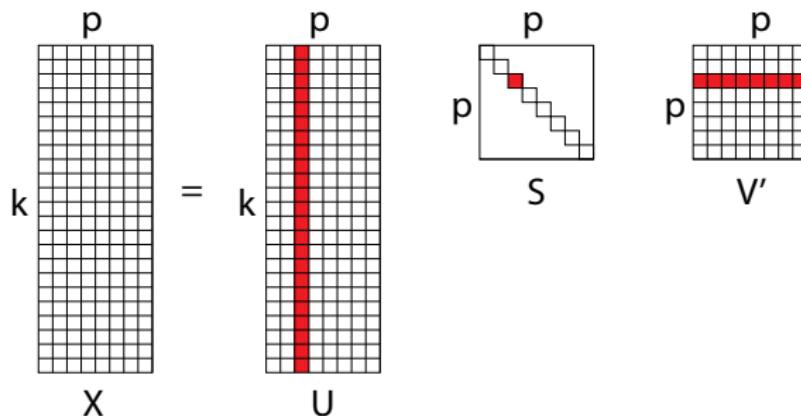
Spectral decomposition:

$$\text{EIG}(\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{U}\Lambda\mathbf{U}'$$

$$\text{EIG}(\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}') = \mathbf{V}\Lambda\mathbf{V}'$$

Singular value decomposition:

$$\text{SVD}(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{S}\mathbf{V}'$$



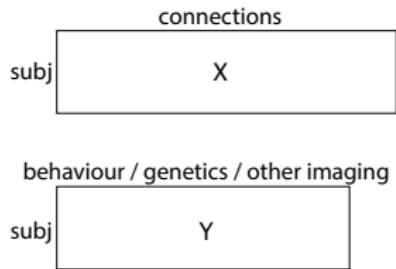
Eckart & Young (1936) *Psychometrika*

A family of techniques

PCA: SVD(**X**)

PLS: SVD(**X'Y**)

CCA: SVD($(\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X}')^{-1/2}(\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{Y})(\mathbf{Y}'\mathbf{Y})^{-1/2}$)

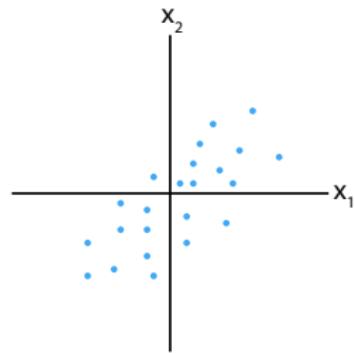
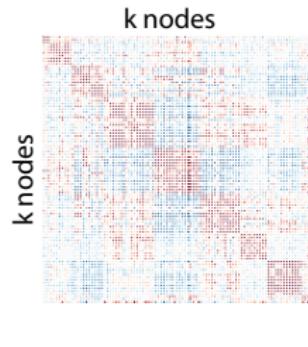


Worsley et al. (1997) *NeuroImage*

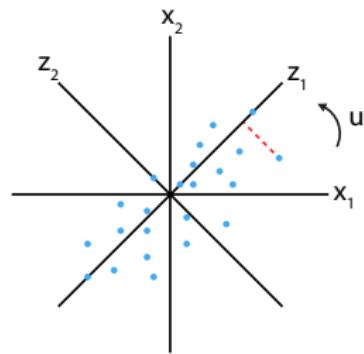
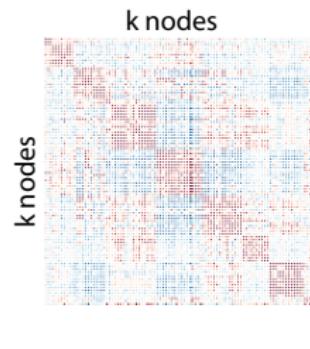
De Bie et al. (2005) *Handbook of Geometric Computing - Springer*

McIntosh & Mišić (2013) *Annu Rev Psychol*

Principal component analysis (PCA)

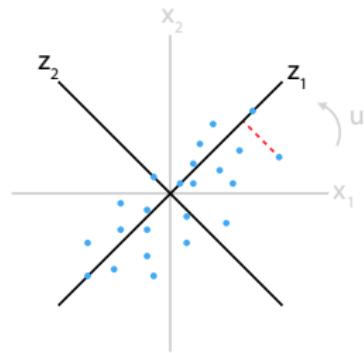
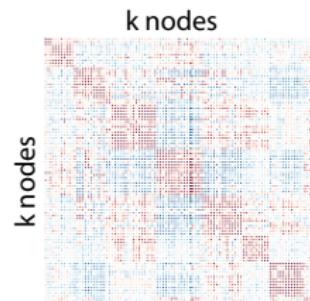


Principal component analysis (PCA)



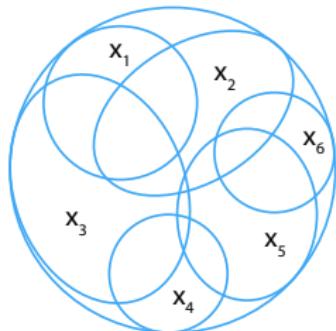
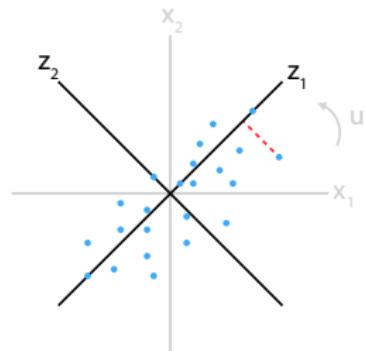
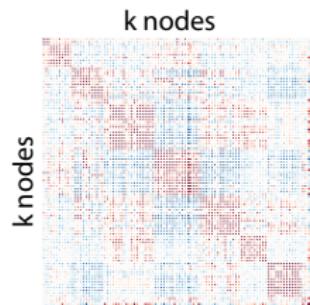
Hotelling (1933) *J Educ Psychol*

Principal component analysis (PCA)



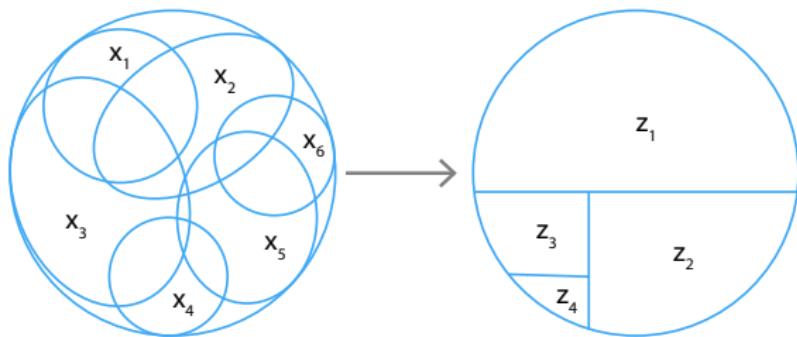
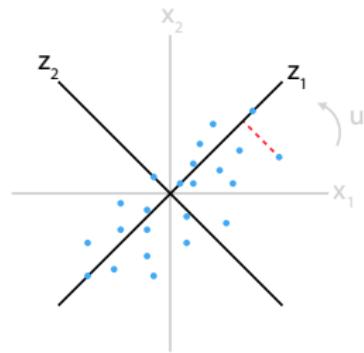
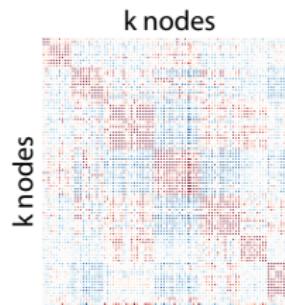
Hotelling (1933) *J Educ Psychol*

Principal component analysis (PCA)



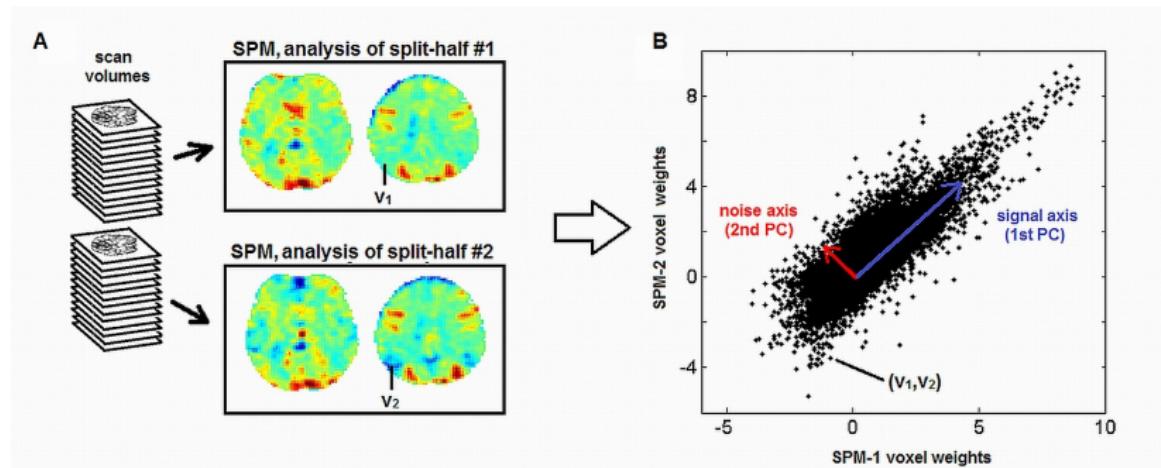
Hotelling (1933) *J Educ Psychol*

Principal component analysis (PCA)



Hotelling (1933) *J Educ Psychol*

Example: PCA of voxel activations



Churchill et al. (2012) *PLoS ONE*

Maximizing variance

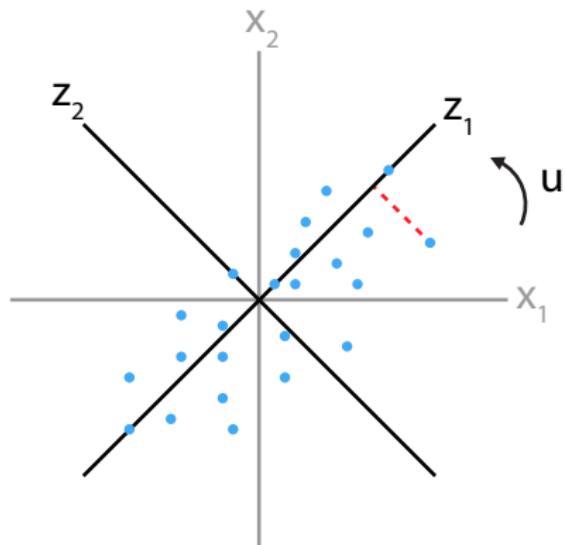
find new variable $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{X}\mathbf{u}$

choose \mathbf{u} to maximize $\text{var}(\mathbf{z})$

under the constraint $\mathbf{u}'\mathbf{u} = 1$

$$\text{var}(\mathbf{z}) = \frac{1}{n-1} \mathbf{u}' \mathbf{X}' \mathbf{X} \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}' \mathbf{R} \mathbf{u}$$

$$\text{since } \mathbf{R} = \frac{1}{n-1} \mathbf{X}' \mathbf{X}$$



Maximizing variance

$$L = \mathbf{u}' \mathbf{R} \mathbf{u} - \lambda(\mathbf{u}' \mathbf{u} - 1)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{u}} = 2\mathbf{R}\mathbf{u} - 2\mathbf{u}\lambda = 0$$

$$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}\lambda$$

$$(\mathbf{R} - \lambda\mathbf{I})\mathbf{u} = 0$$

eigenvalue λ (variance) & eigenvector \mathbf{u} (weights)

$$\text{var}(\mathbf{z}) = \mathbf{u}' \mathbf{R} \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}' \mathbf{u} \lambda = \lambda$$

Singular value decomposition

Spectral decomposition:

$$\text{EIG}(\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{U}\Lambda\mathbf{U}'$$

$$\text{EIG}(\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}') = \mathbf{V}\Lambda\mathbf{V}'$$

Singular value decomposition:

$$\text{SVD}(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{S}\mathbf{V}'$$

$$\begin{matrix} p \\ & \vdots \\ k \\ & \vdots \\ X \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} p \\ & \vdots \\ k \\ & \vdots \\ U \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} p \\ & \vdots \\ S \\ & \vdots \\ p \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} p \\ & \vdots \\ V' \\ & \vdots \\ p \end{matrix}$$

Eckart & Young (1936) *Psychometrika*

Singular value decomposition

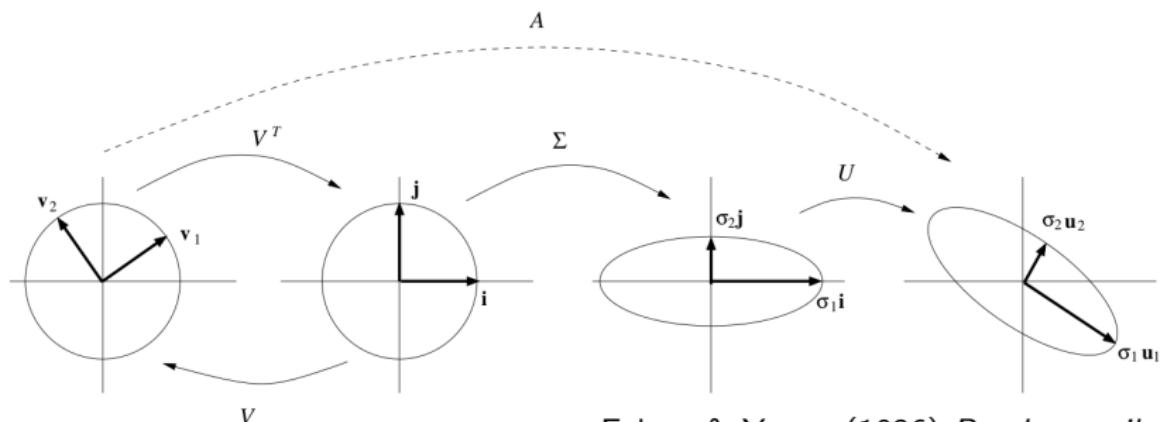
Spectral decomposition:

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$$\text{EIG}(\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}') = \mathbf{V}\Lambda\mathbf{V}'$$

Singular value decomposition:

$$\text{SVD}(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{U}\Sigma\mathbf{V}'$$



Eckart & Young (1936) *Psychometrika*

EIG vs SVD

$$\text{SVD: } \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{S}\mathbf{V}'$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{EIG: } \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X} &= (\mathbf{V}\mathbf{S}'\mathbf{U}')(\mathbf{U}\mathbf{S}\mathbf{V}') \\ &= \mathbf{V}\mathbf{S}'(\mathbf{U}'\mathbf{U})\mathbf{S}\mathbf{V}' \\ &= \mathbf{V}(\mathbf{S}'\mathbf{S})\mathbf{V}'\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{EIG: } \mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}' &= (\mathbf{U}\mathbf{S}\mathbf{V}')(\mathbf{V}\mathbf{S}'\mathbf{U}') \\ &= \mathbf{U}\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{V}'\mathbf{V})\mathbf{S}'\mathbf{U}' \\ &= \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{S}\mathbf{S}')\mathbf{U}'\end{aligned}$$

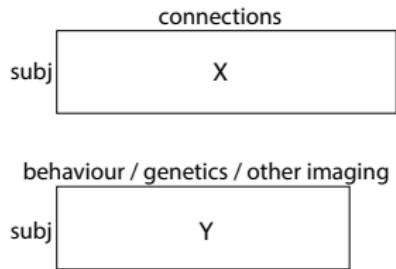
- 1 eigenvector of $(\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}')$ = left singular vector (\mathbf{U})
- 2 eigenvector of $(\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})$ = right singular vector (\mathbf{V})
- 3 eigenvalue = squared singular value

A family of techniques

PCA: SVD(**X**)

PLS: SVD(**X'Y**)

CCA: SVD($(\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X}')^{-1/2}(\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{Y})(\mathbf{Y}'\mathbf{Y})^{-1/2}$)

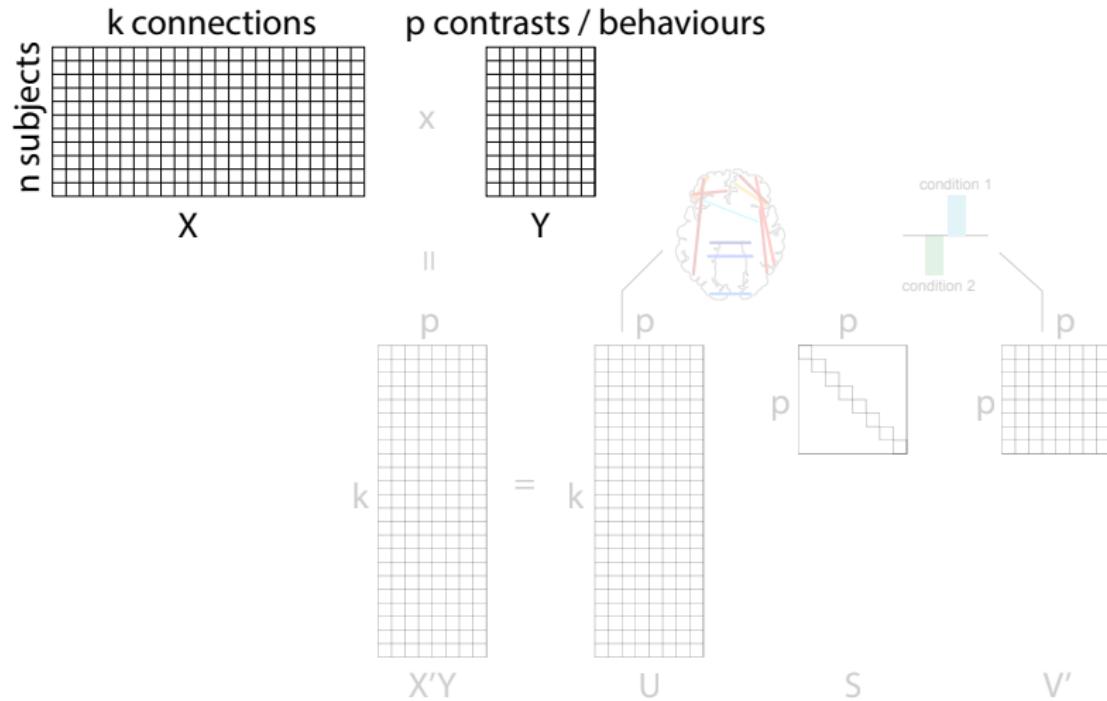


Worsley et al. (1997) *NeuroImage*

De Bie et al. (2005) *Handbook of Geometric Computing - Springer*

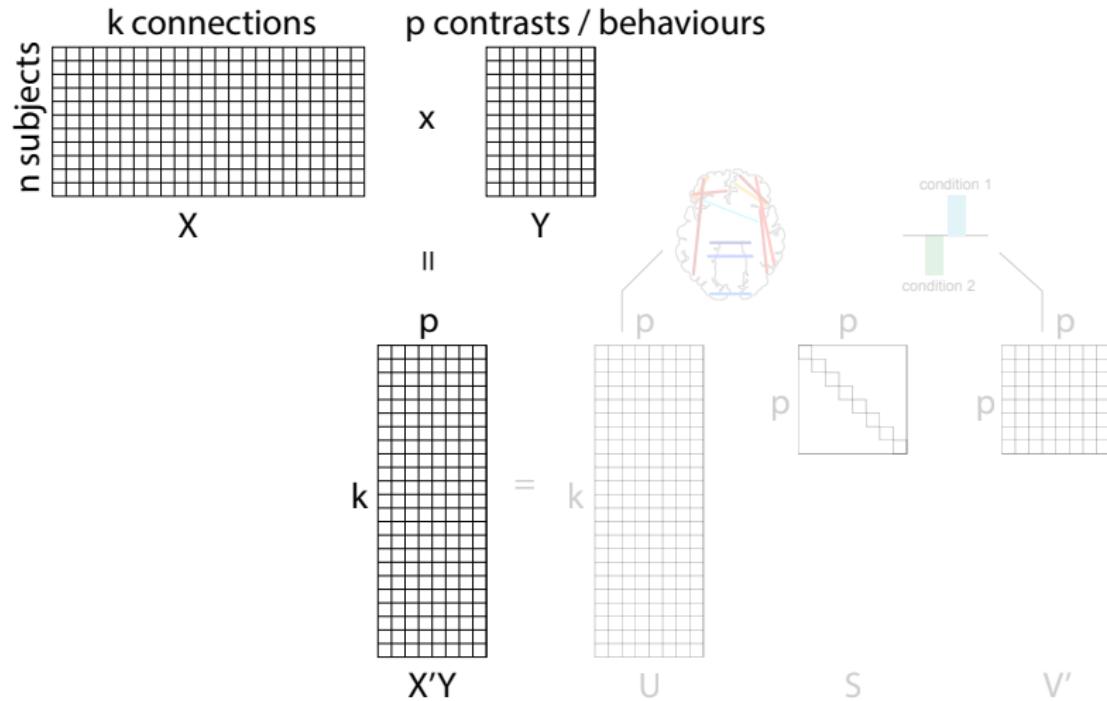
McIntosh & Mišić (2013) *Annu Rev Psychol*

Partial least squares (PLS)

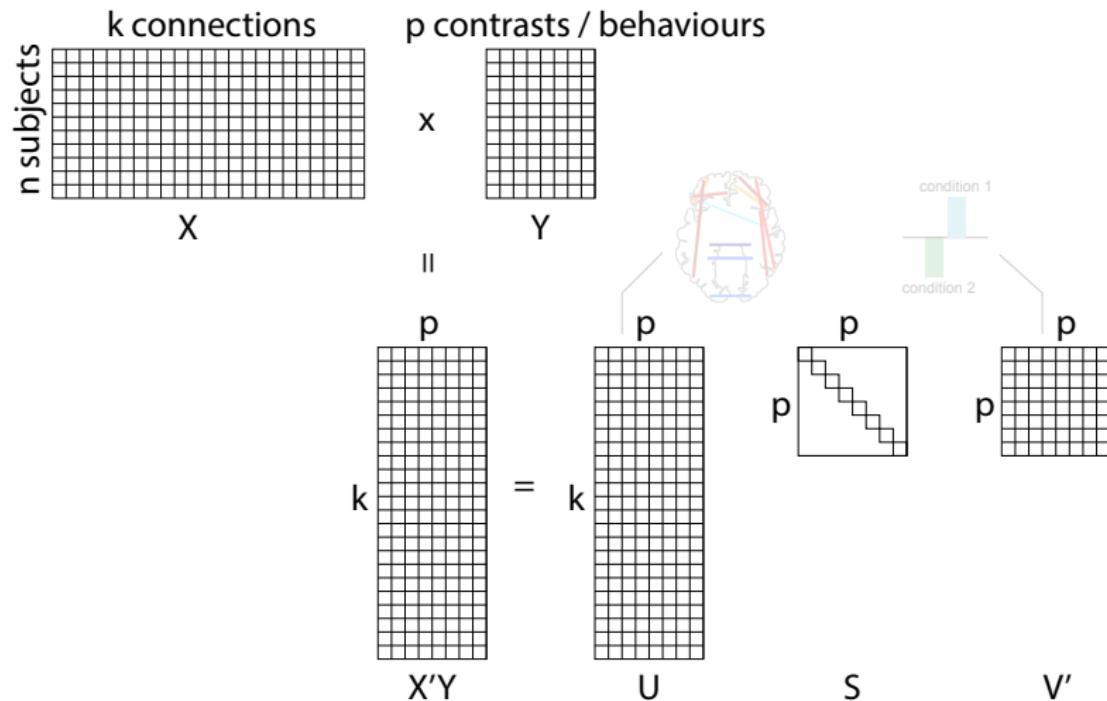


Wold et al. (1982, 1984) *Mathematics and statistics in chemistry*

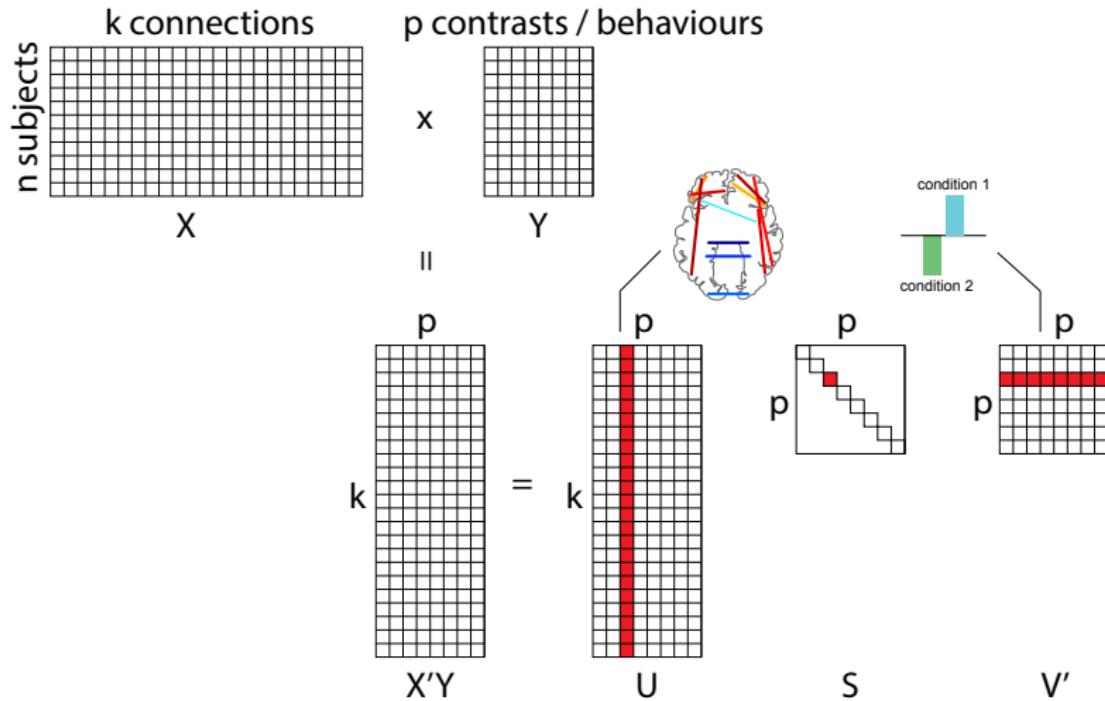
Partial least squares (PLS)



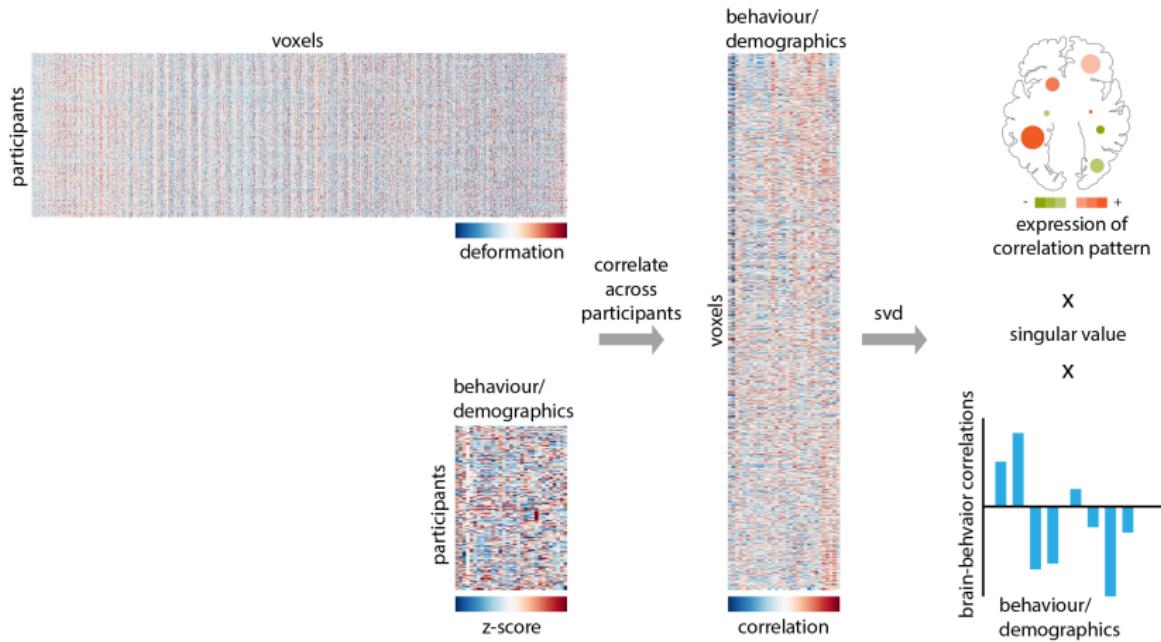
Partial least squares (PLS)



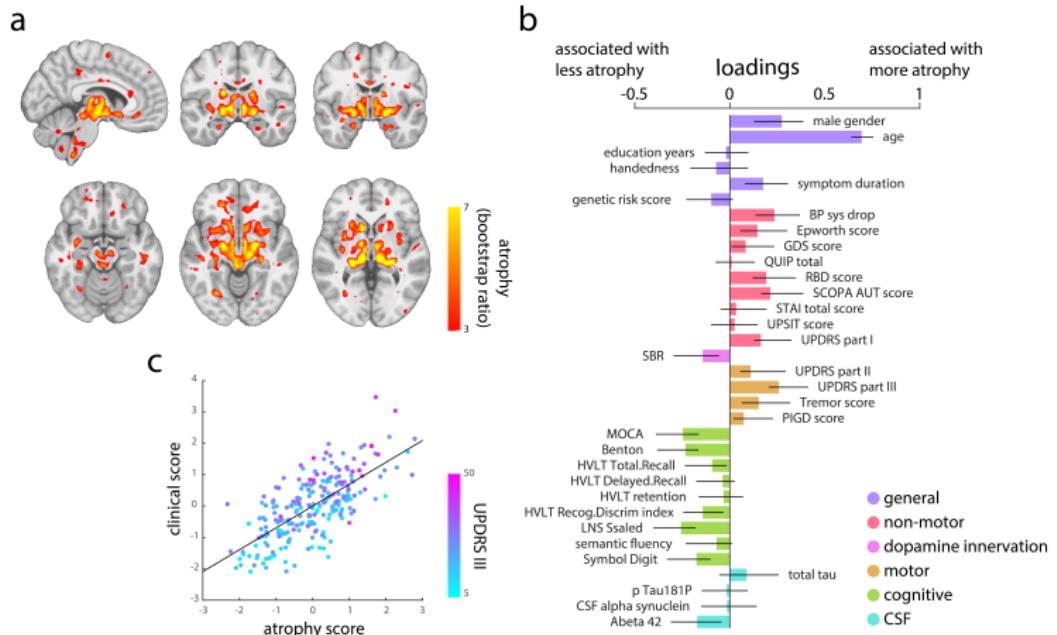
Partial least squares (PLS)



Example: clinical-anatomical signature of Parkinson's



Example: clinical-anatomical signature of Parkinson's

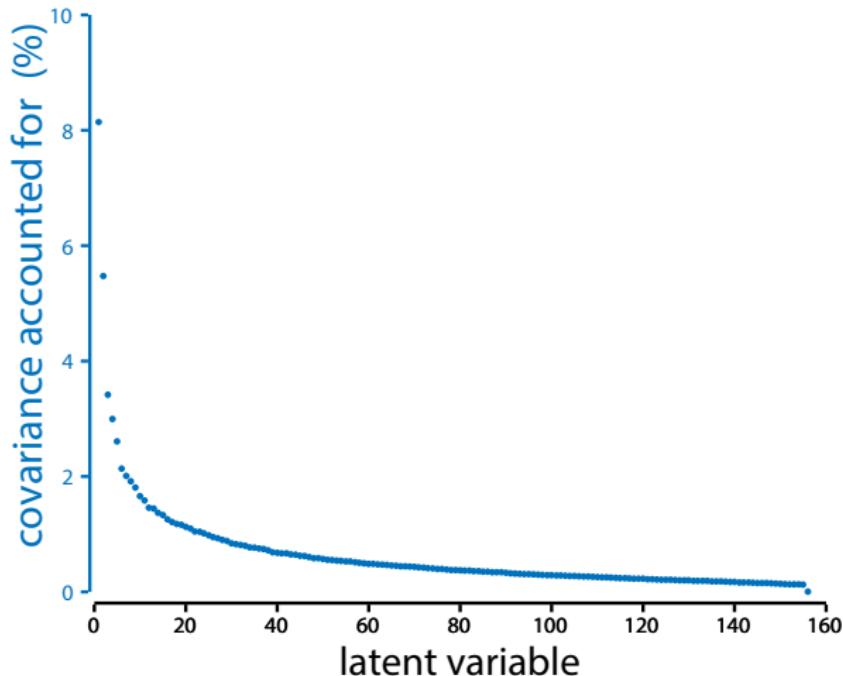


Follow-up questions

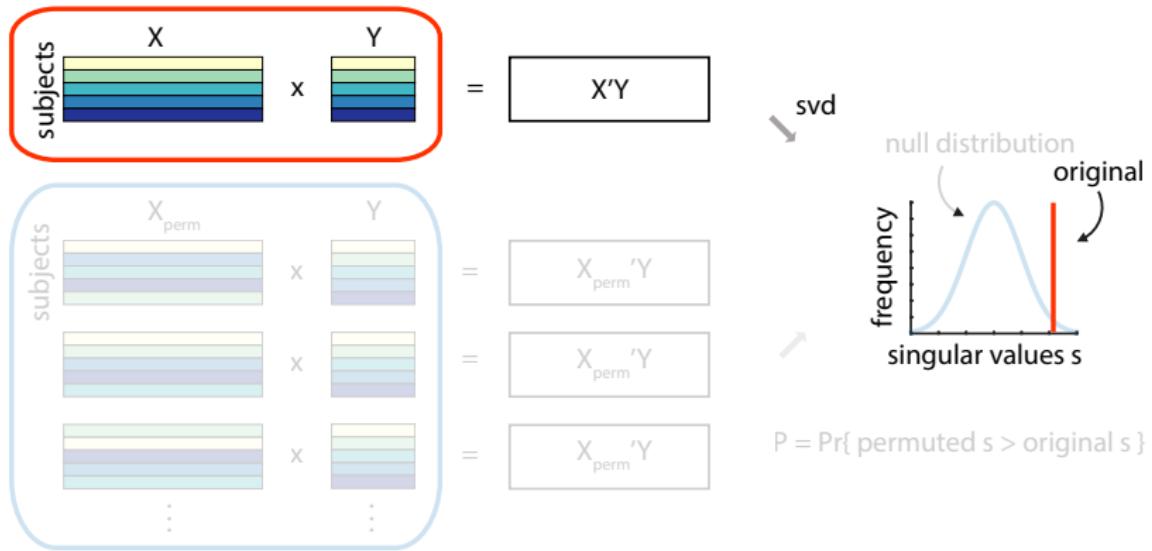
- which components are statistically meaningful?
- which variables are most important?
- how well do individual subjects express the multivariate pattern?

How many components to retain?

$$\% \text{ covariance} = s_i^2 / \sum_j s_j^2$$

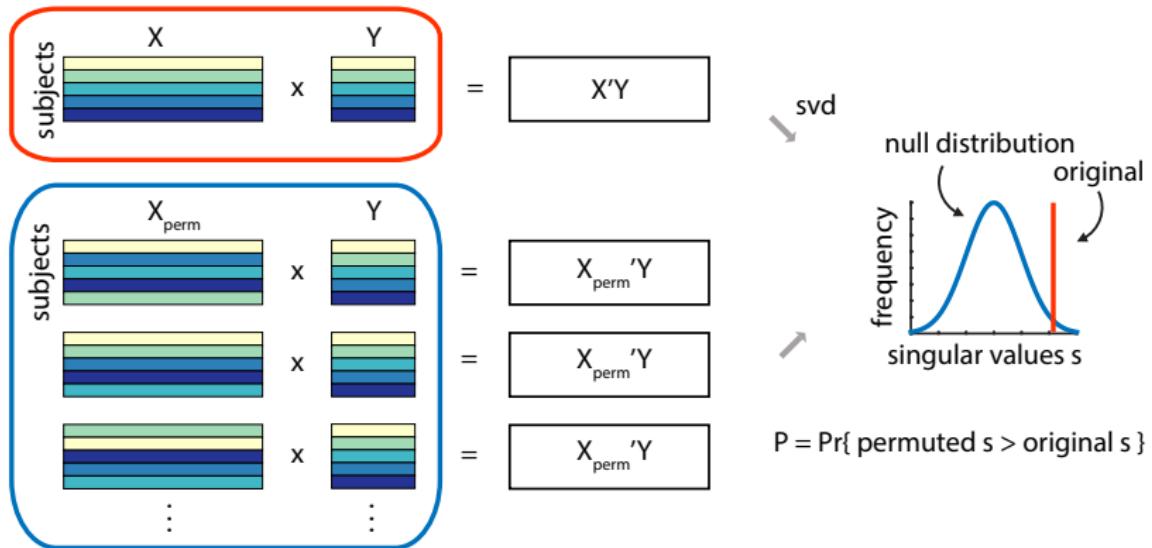


Statistical significance: permutation tests



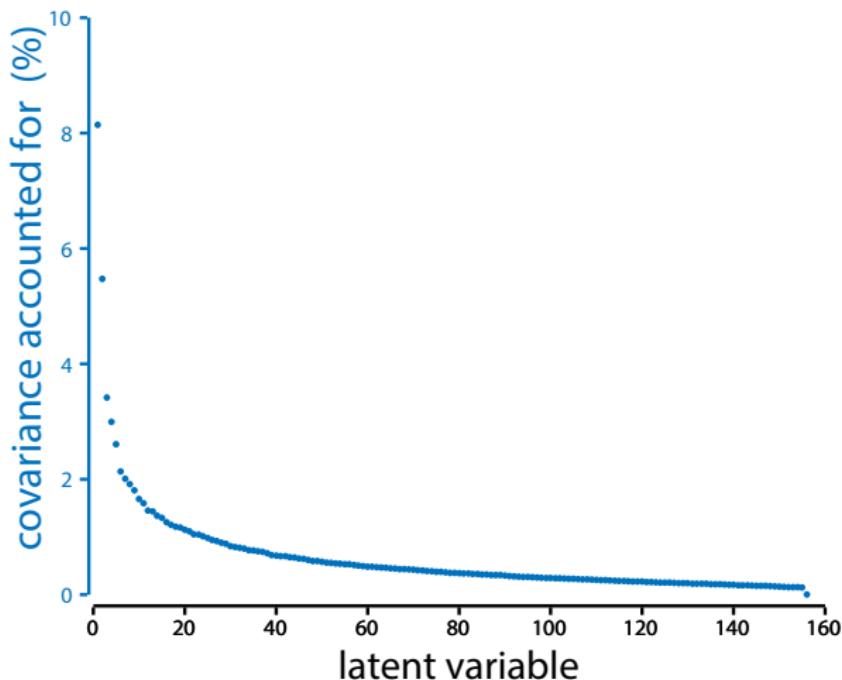
Edgington (1965, 1969) *J Psychol*
McIntosh et al. (1996, 2004) *NeuroImage*

Statistical significance: permutation tests

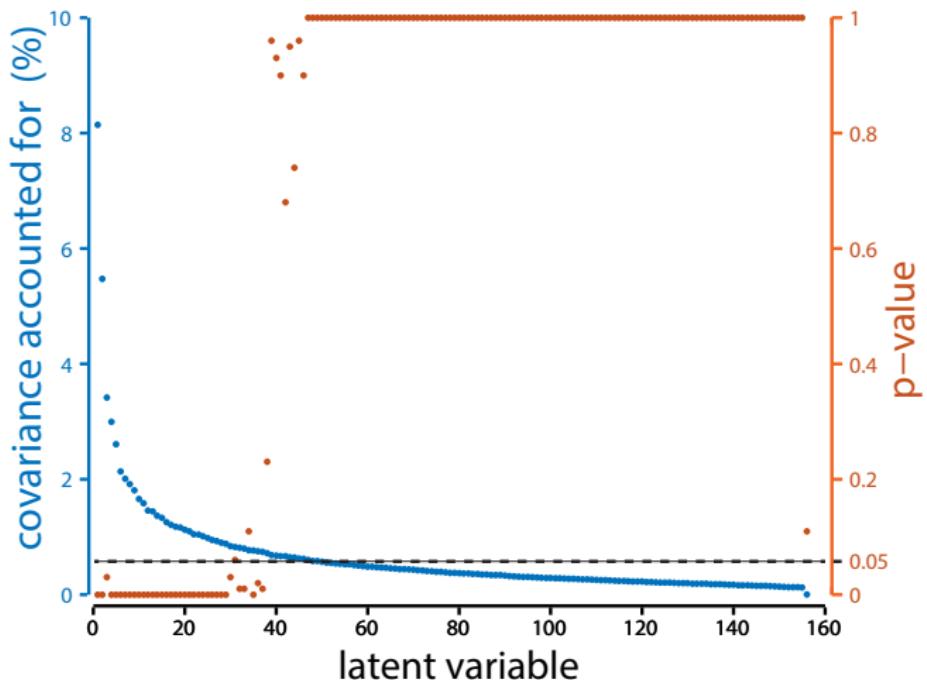


Edgington (1965, 1969) *J Psychol*
McIntosh et al. (1996, 2004) *NeuroImage*

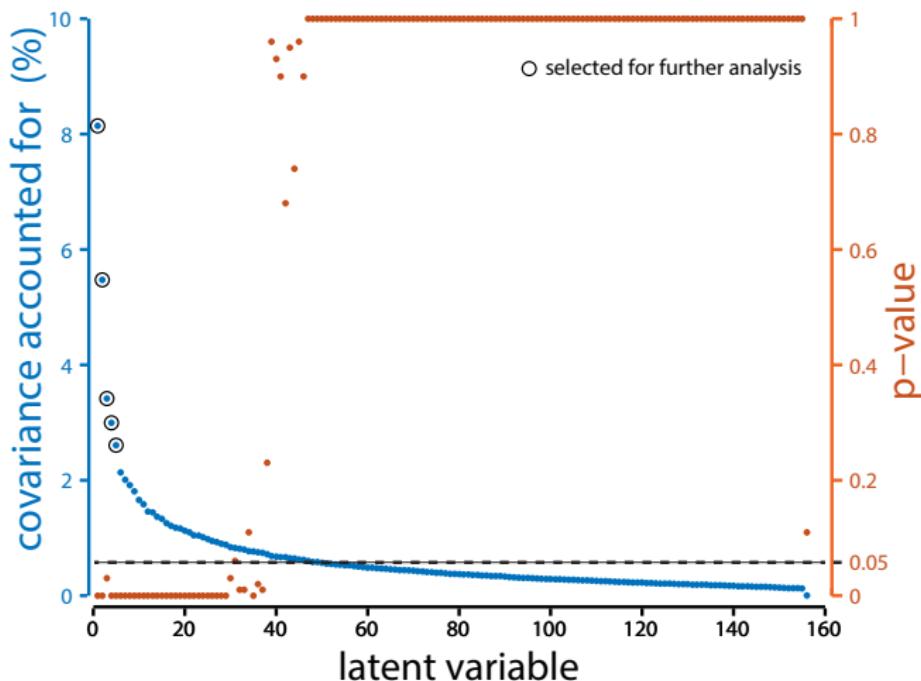
How many components to retain?



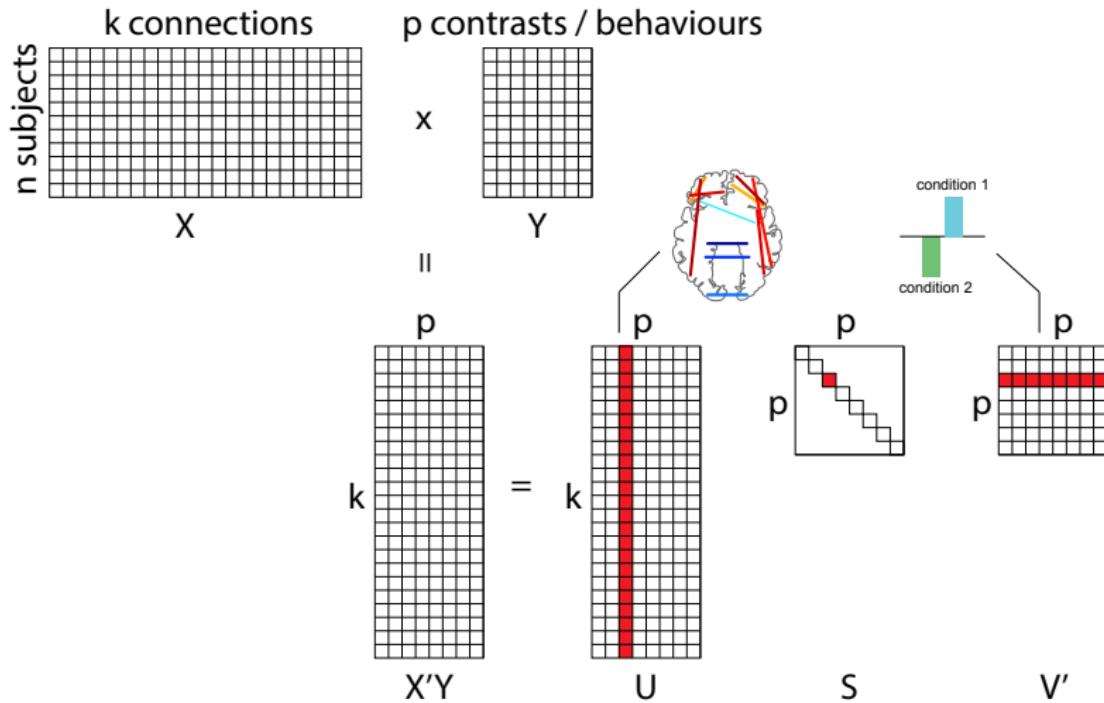
How many components to retain?



How many components to retain?



Which variables are important?

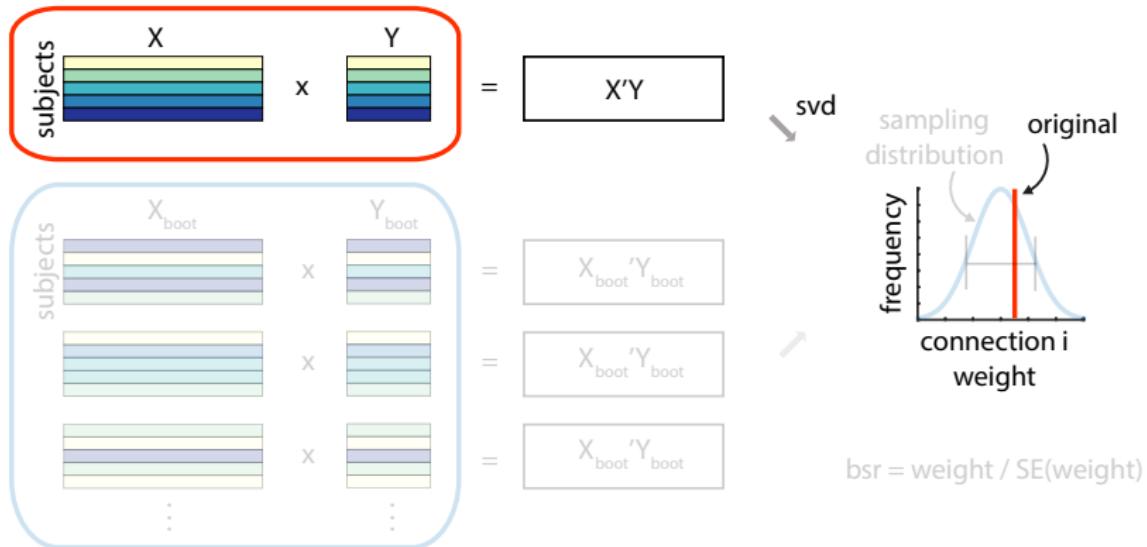


Shared variance: loadings

$$\text{corr} \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{n subjects} \\ \text{k connections} \\ \hline X_i \end{array} , \begin{array}{c} \text{n} \\ \text{p component scores} \\ \hline F_j = XU_j \end{array} \right) = \text{brain diagram} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ -1 \end{array} \text{loading on component j}$$

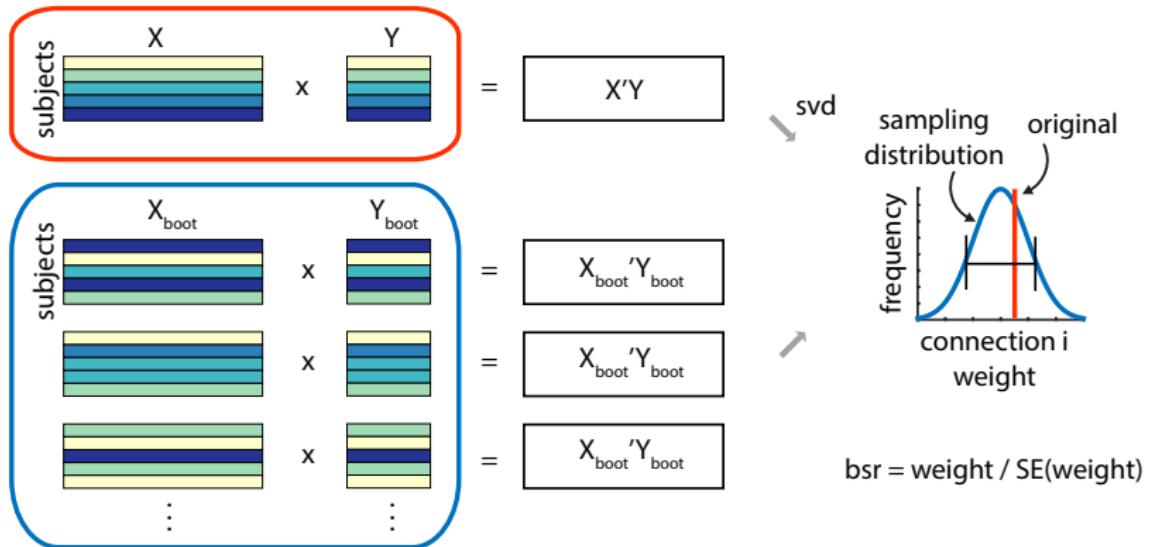
The equation illustrates the relationship between a subject's brain activity matrix X_i (n subjects by k connections) and its corresponding p component scores $F_j = XU_j$ (n by 1). The correlation coefficient is shown as a grid with a vertical blue bar representing the connections for subject i . The component scores F_j are represented by a grid with a vertical red bar. The brain diagram shows colored lines representing the loading of specific connections onto the component scores, with a legend indicating the scale from 1 (red) to -1 (blue).

Reliability: bootstrapping



Efron & Tibshirani (1986) *Stat Sci*
McIntosh et al. (1996, 2004) *NeuroImage*

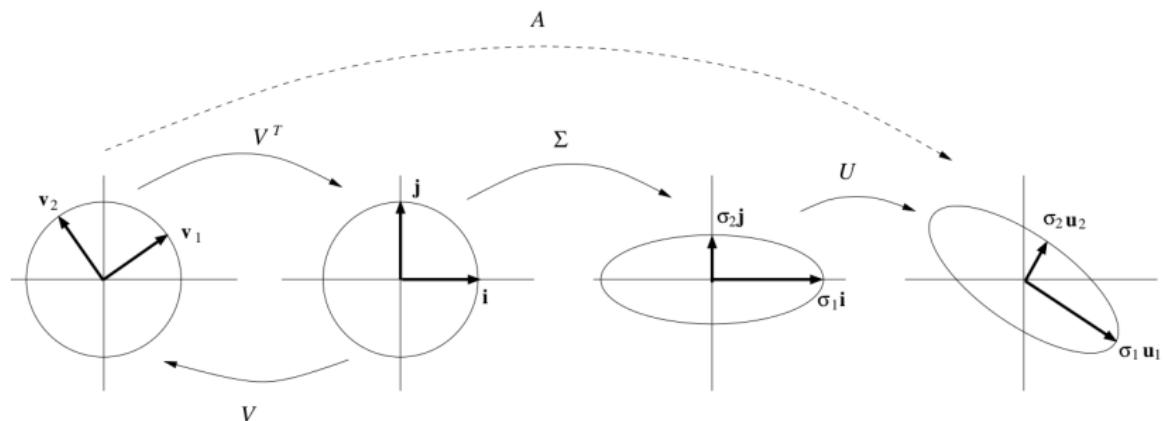
Reliability: bootstrapping



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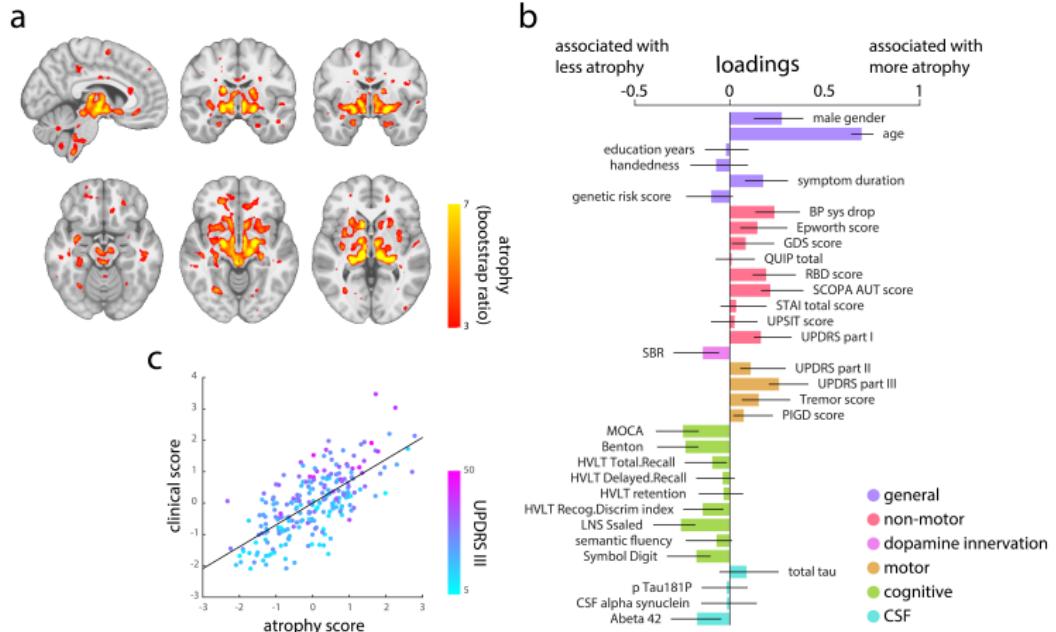
Matching randomized components

$$\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{S}\mathbf{V}' \longleftrightarrow \mathbf{X}'_{\text{boot}}\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{U}_{\text{boot}}\mathbf{S}_{\text{boot}}\mathbf{V}'_{\text{boot}}$$

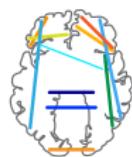


Milan & Whittaker (1995) *J Roy Stat Soc C*

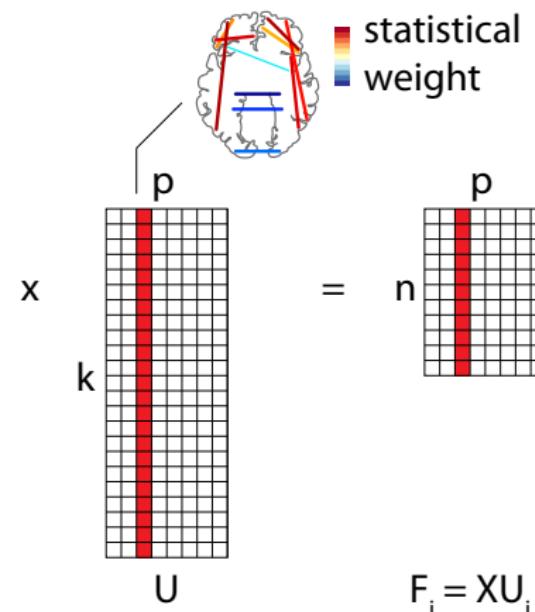
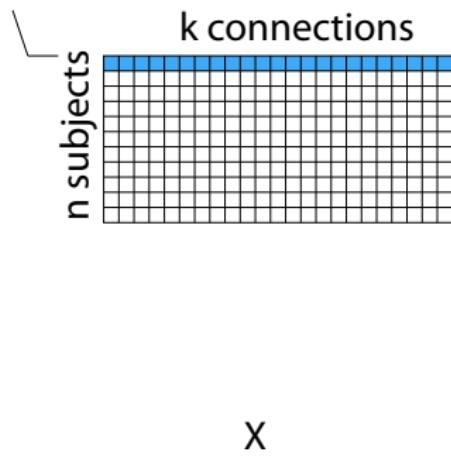
Example: clinical-anatomical signature of Parkinson's



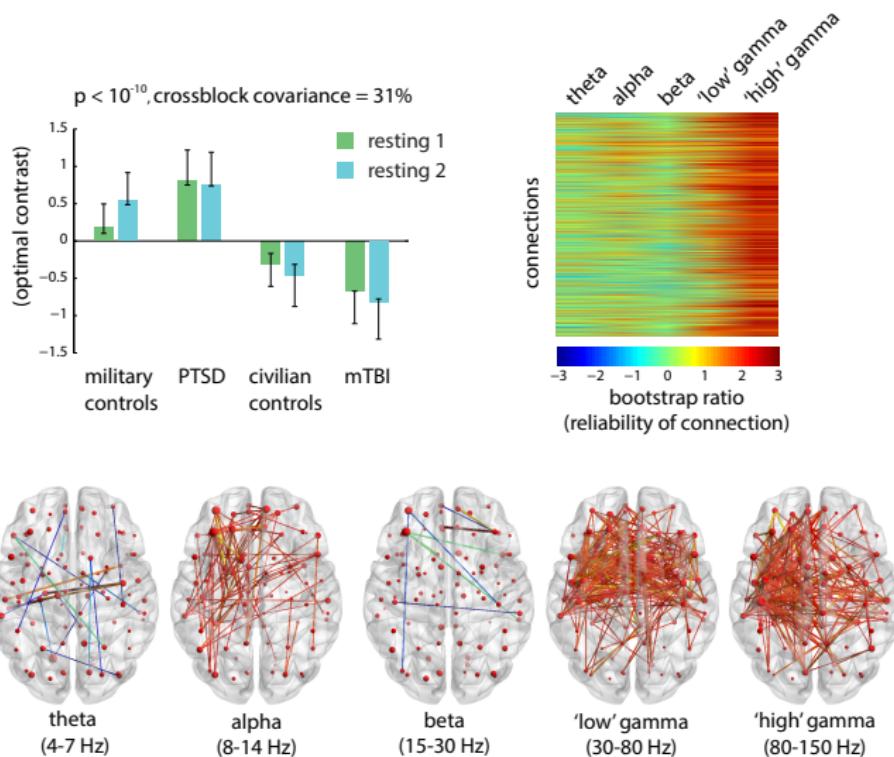
Individual participants



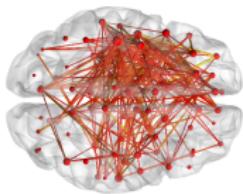
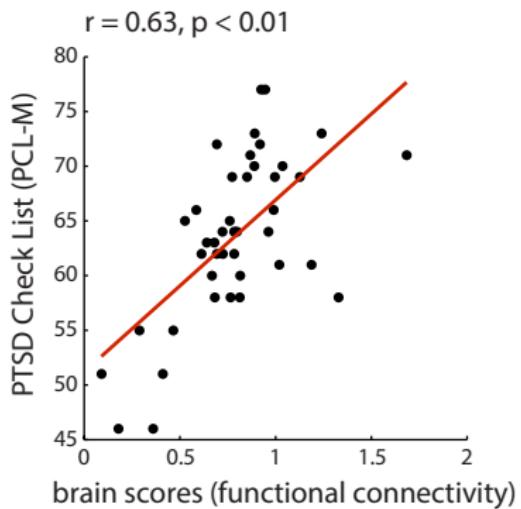
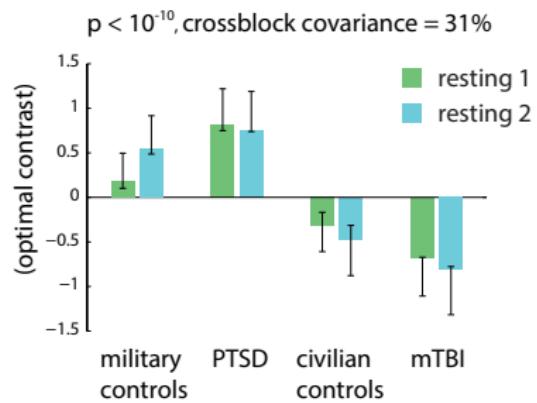
connection
strength



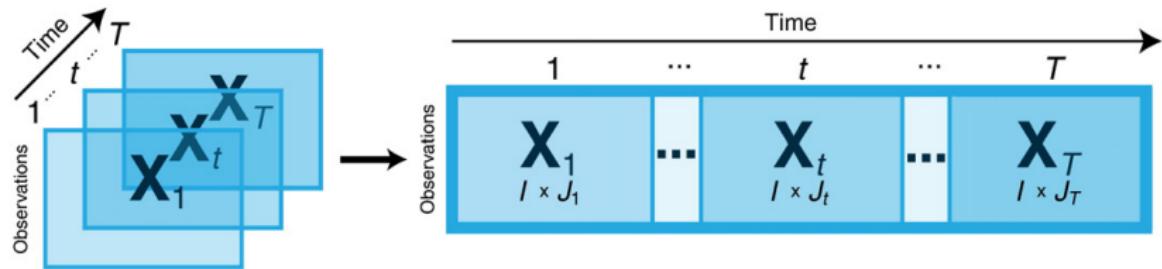
Example: connectivity differentiates PTSD from mTBI



Example: connectivity and symptom severity in PTSD

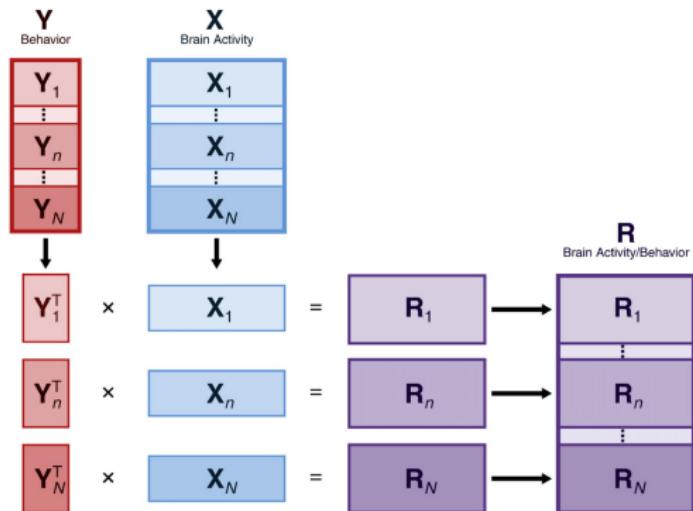


Adding other dimensions



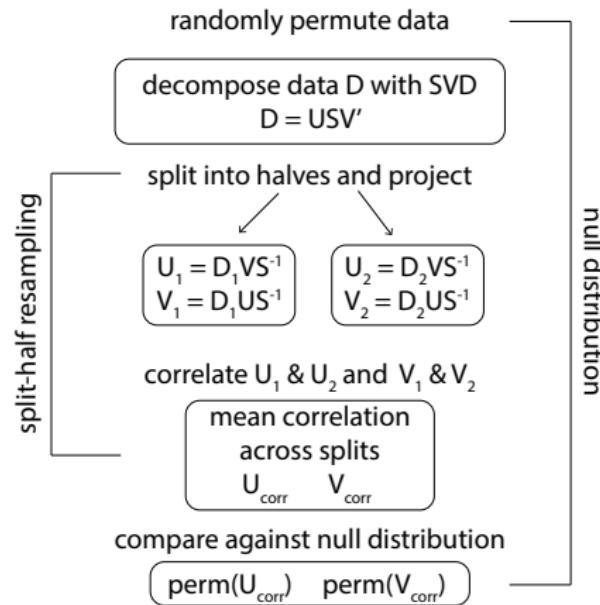
Krishnan et al. (2011) *NeuroImage*

Adding other dimensions



Krishnan et al. (2011) *NeuroImage*

Cross-validation: split-half resampling

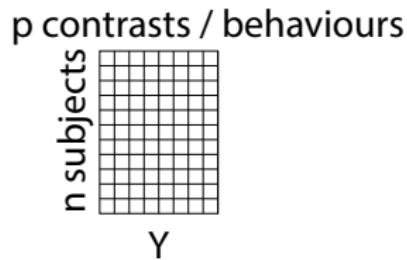
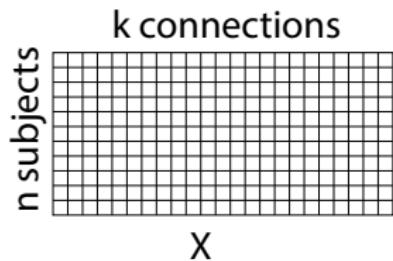


Strother et al. (2002) *NeuroImage*

Kovacevic et al. (2013) *New perspectives in Partial Least Squares* (Ed: Abdi)

Canonical correlation analysis (CCA)

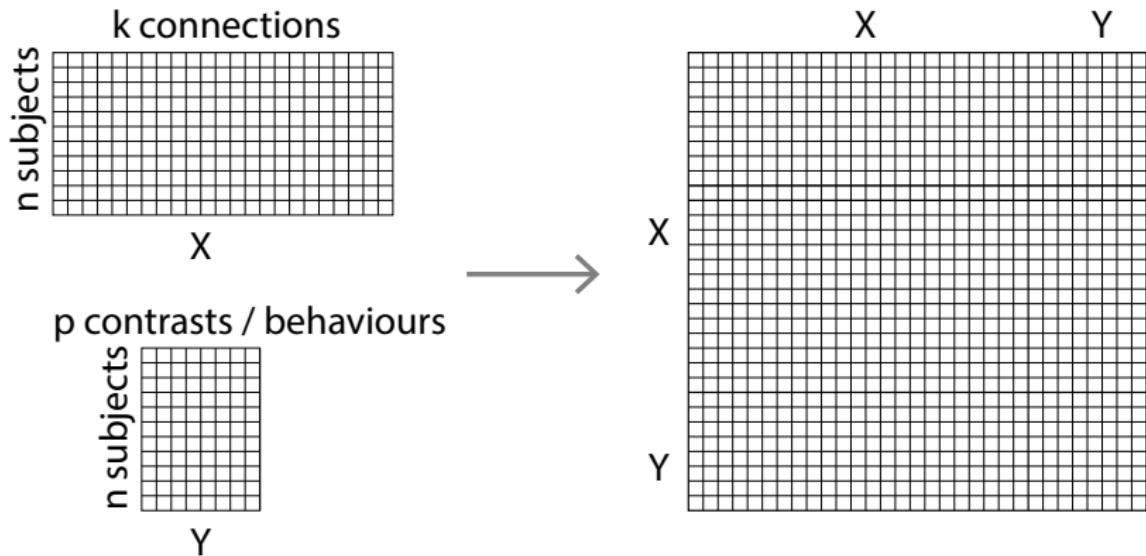
$$\text{SVD}((\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X}')^{-1/2}(\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{Y})(\mathbf{Y}'\mathbf{Y})^{-1/2})$$



Hotelling (1936) *Biometrika*

Canonical correlation analysis (CCA)

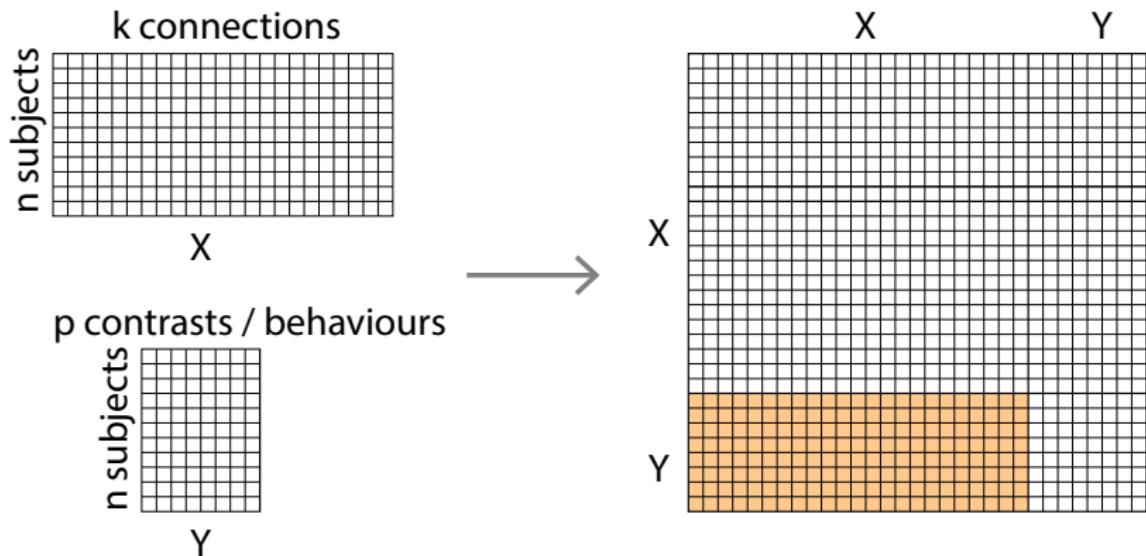
$$\text{SVD}((\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X}')^{-1/2}(\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{Y})(\mathbf{Y}'\mathbf{Y})^{-1/2})$$



Hotelling (1936) *Biometrika*

Canonical correlation analysis (CCA)

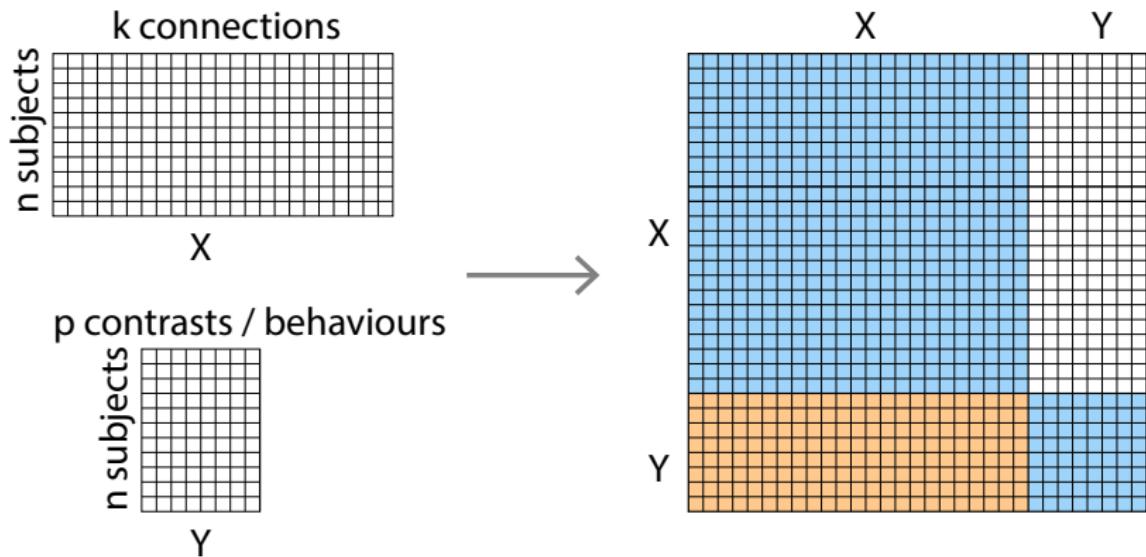
$$\text{SVD}((\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X}')^{-1/2}(\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{Y})(\mathbf{Y}'\mathbf{Y})^{-1/2})$$



Hotelling (1936) *Biometrika*

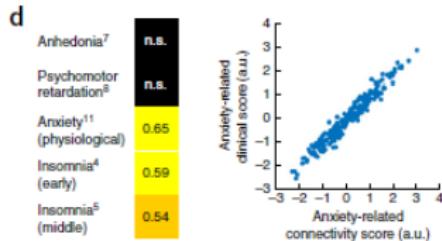
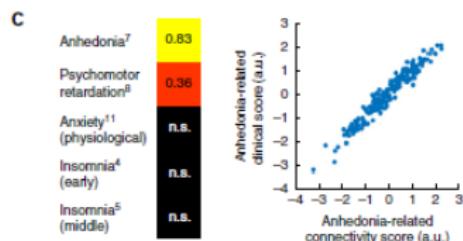
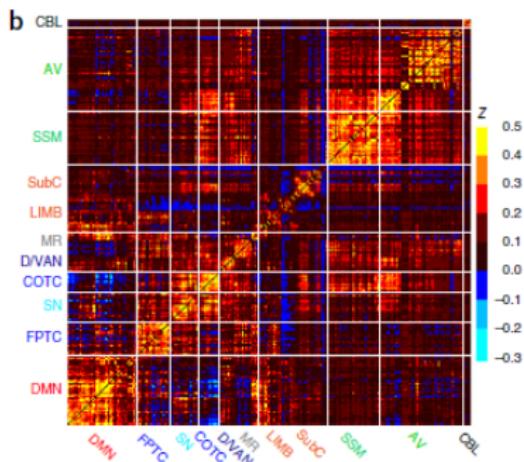
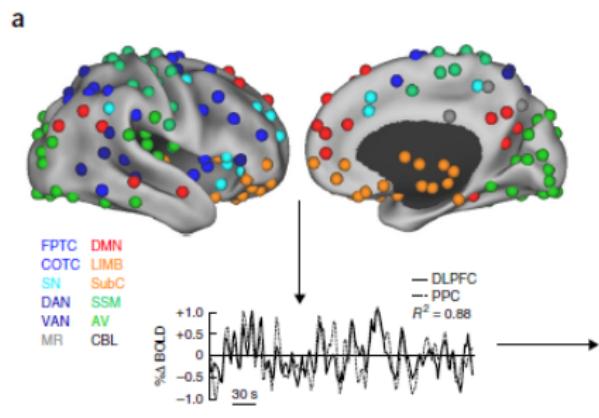
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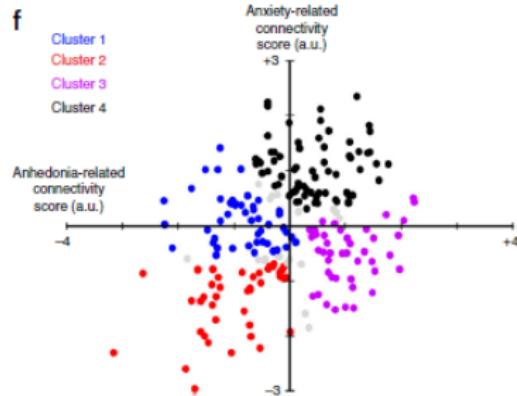
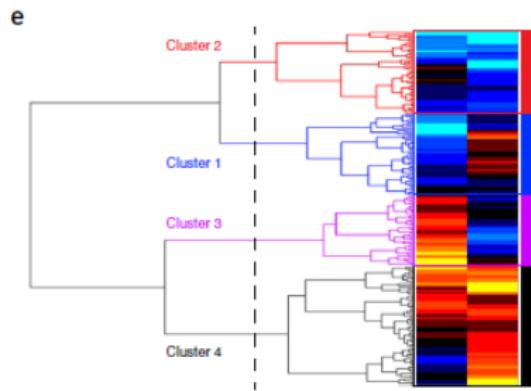
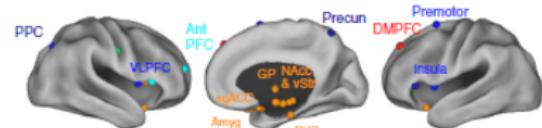
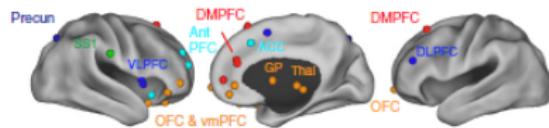


Hotelling (1936) *Biometrika*

Behaviour- and connectivity-defined subtypes of depression



Behaviour- and connectivity-defined subtypes of depression



Linear discriminant analysis (LDA)

- LDA: maximize between- vs. within-group variance
- SVD($\mathbf{W}^{-1}\mathbf{B}$)

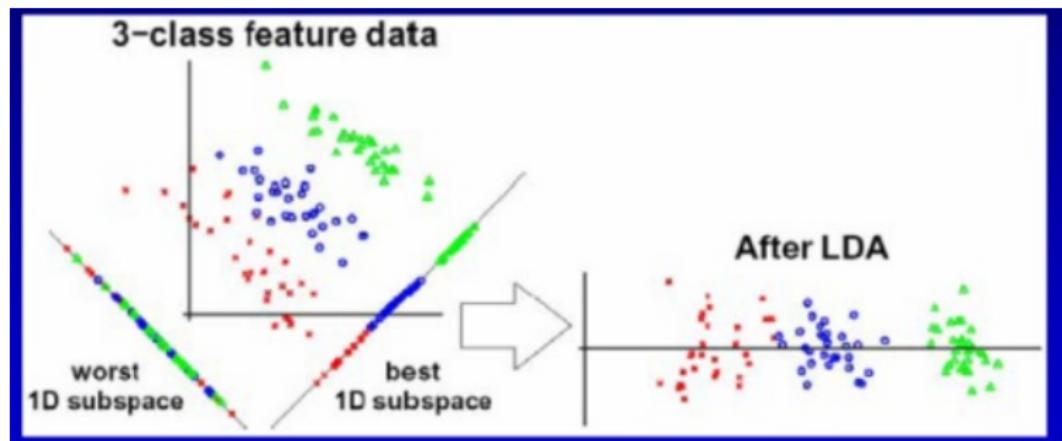


image: <https://mlalgorithm.wordpress.com/>

Friston et al. (1995) *NeuroImage*

Extensions

- sparse/regularized solutions, e.g.
sCCA: Witten & Tibshirani (2009) *Stat Appl Genet Mol Biol*
PLS-CA: Beaton et al. (2015) *Psychol Meth*
- extensions to 3+ data sets, e.g.
PARAFAC: Bro (1997) *Chemometr Intell Lab*
Multiway PLS: Wold et al. (1987) *J Chemometrics*
- nonlinear dependencies
- Bayesian implementations, e.g.
IBFA: Virtanen et al. (2011) *ICML-II*
- prediction

Limitations and considerations

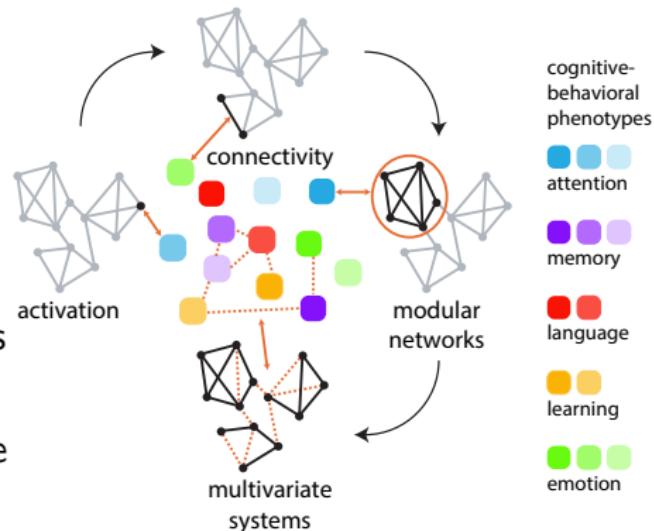
- overfitting
- linear
- unique partitioning of variance/covariance
- inference on individual variables

Resources

- Matlab toolbox for dimensionality reduction
<https://lvdmaaten.github.io/drtoolbox/>
- PLS toolbox
<https://www.rotman-baycrest.on.ca/index.php?section=84>
- sparse CCA
<http://statweb.stanford.edu/~tibs/Correlate/>

Summary

- multivariate models embody network property
- all techniques entail unique assumptions
- many linear multivariate techniques are related
- multivariate techniques are versatile



Demo: *MyConnectome*

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Long-term neural and physiological phenotyping of a single human

Russell A. Poldrack^{1,2,3,4}, Timothy O. Laumann⁵, Oluwasanmi Koyejo⁴, Brenda Gregory³, Ashleigh Hover³, Mei-Yen Chen¹, Krzysztof J. Gorgolewski⁴, Jeffrey Luc^{2,3}, Sung Jun Joo¹, Ryan L. Boyd¹, Scott Hunnicke-Smith⁶, Zack Booth Simpson⁷, Thomas Caven⁸, Vanessa Sochat⁹, James M. Shine⁴, Evan Gordon⁵, Abraham Z. Snyder⁵, Babatunde Adeyemo⁵, Steven E. Petersen⁵, David C. Glahn^{10,11}, D. Reese McKay^{10,11}, Joanne E. Curran¹², Harald H.H. Göring¹³, Melanie A. Carless¹³, John Blangero¹², Robert Dougherty¹⁴, Alexander Leemans¹⁵, Daniel A. Handwerker¹⁶, Laurie Frick³, Edward M. Marcotte^{7,17} & Jeanette A. Mumford¹

