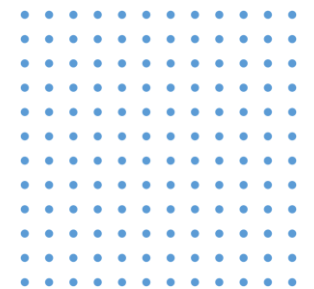
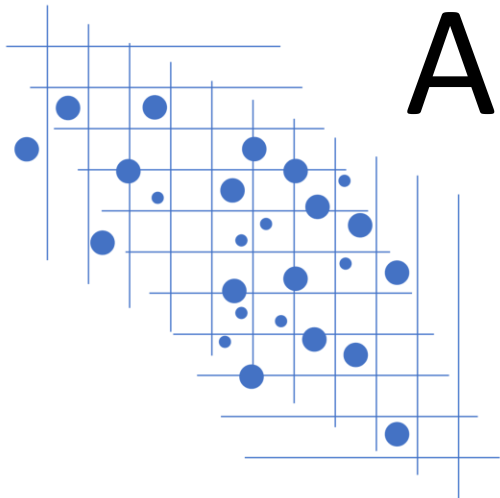




S1 Sains Data  
FMIPA UNESA

Analisis Multivariat – Materi 03

# Distribusi Normal Multivariat dan Analisis Korelasi Kanonik



Prodi S1 Sains Data

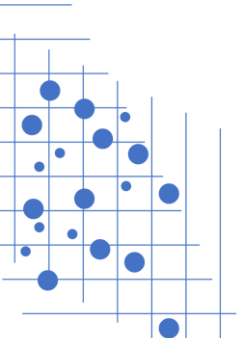
Fakultas Matematika dan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam

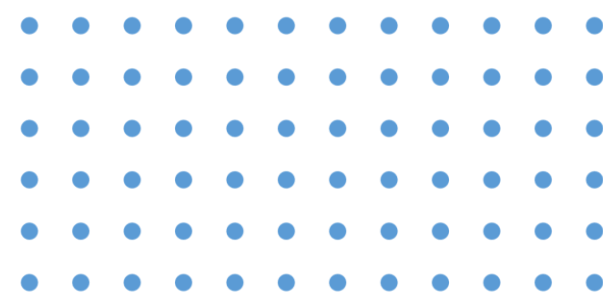
Universitas Negeri Surabaya

2025

# Outline

- Review Matriks Varians Kovarian dan Korelasi
- Distribusi Normal Multivariat
- Review Nilai dan Vector Eigen + Kombinasi Linier
- Analisis Korelasi Kanonik
- Korelasi Kanonik dengan R





# Review Matriks Varians Kovarian dan Korelasi

# Kovarians dan Korelasi

## Covariance

Population Covariance Formula

$$\text{Cov}(x, y) = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{N}$$

Sample Covariance

$$\text{Cov}(x, y) = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{N - 1}$$

Correlation

$$\text{Correlation} = \frac{\text{Cov}(x, y)}{\sigma_x * \sigma_y}$$

# Matrix Variance Covariance ( $\Sigma$ )

$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{X_1 X_1} & \dots & \sigma_{X_1 X_p} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sigma_{X_p X_1} & \dots & \sigma_{X_p X_p} \end{pmatrix}.$$

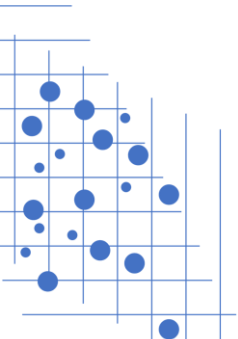
Dua Variabel

$$\begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} x & y \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} x \\ y \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{var}(x) & \text{cov}(x, y) \\ \text{cov}(x, y) & \text{var}(y) \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

Tiga Variabel

$$\begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} x & y & z \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{var}(x) & \text{cov}(x, y) & \text{cov}(x, z) \\ \text{cov}(x, y) & \text{var}(y) & \text{cov}(y, z) \\ \text{cov}(x, z) & \text{cov}(y, z) & \text{var}(z) \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

- How about invers of variance covariance matrix ( $\Sigma^{-1}$ )?

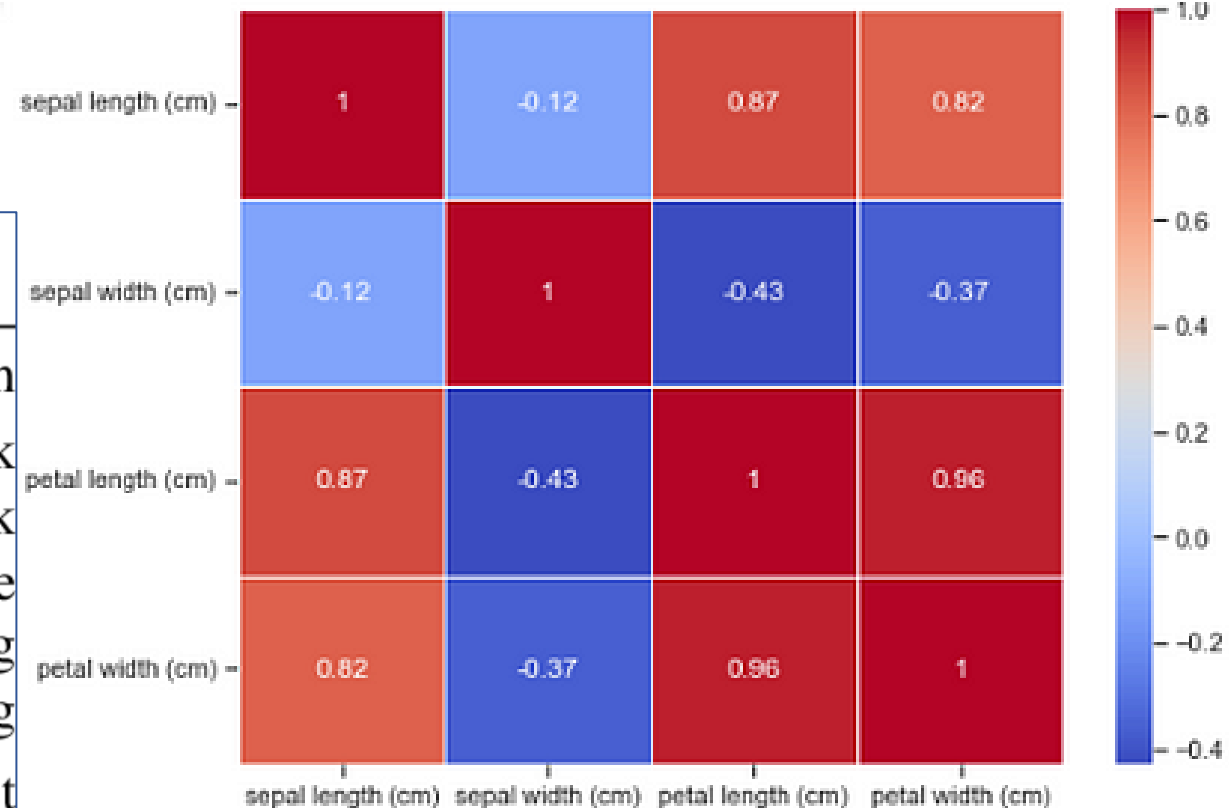


# Matrix Correlation and Heatmap

$$\mathcal{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho_{X_1 X_1} & \cdots & \rho_{X_1 X_p} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \rho_{X_p X_1} & \cdots & \rho_{X_p X_p} \end{pmatrix},$$

| No | Coefficient | Correlation Coefficient Classification |
|----|-------------|--|
| 1  | 0           | No correlation                         |
| 2  | 0-0.2       | Very weak                              |
| 3  | 0.21-0.40   | Weak                                   |
| 4  | 0.41-0.60   | Moderate                               |
| 5  | 0.61-0.80   | Strong                                 |
| 6  | 0.81-0.99   | Very strong                            |
| 7  | 1           | Perfect                                |

Source: [Roflin & Zulvia \(2021\)](#)



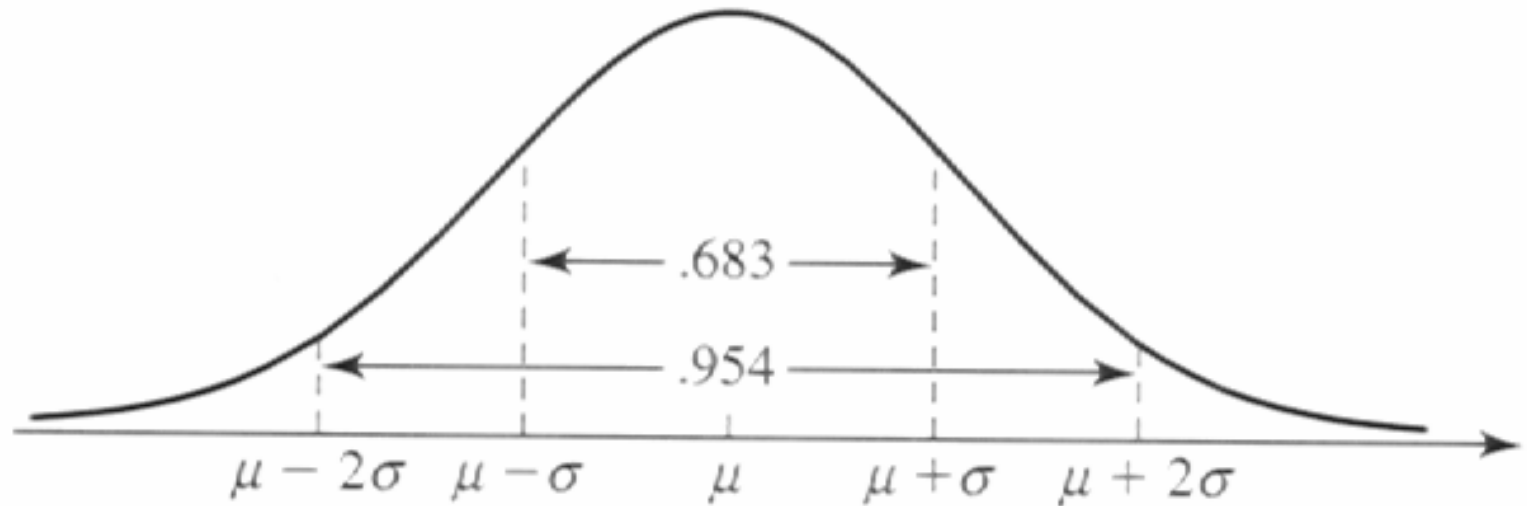


# Distribusi Normal Multivariat

# Distribusi Normal Univariat

$$N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-[(x-\mu)/\sigma]^2/2} \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$





# Fungsi Kepadatan Normal $p$ -dimensi

$$N_p(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$$

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{p/2} |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}|^{1/2}} e^{-\frac{(\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu})' \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu})}{2}}$$

$$-\infty < x_i < \infty, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, p$$

$\mathbf{x}$  is a sample from random vector

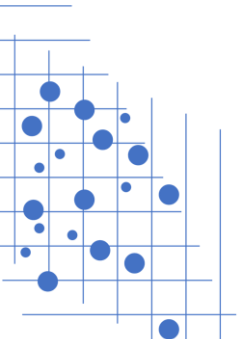
$$\mathbf{X}' = [X_1, X_2, \dots, X_p]$$

# Kuadrat Jarak (Jarak Mahalanobis)

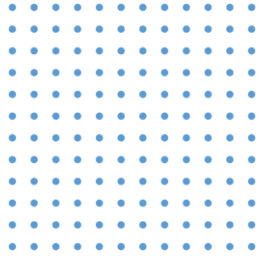
$$\left( \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} \right)^2 = (x - \mu)(\sigma^2)^{-1}(x - \mu)$$

$\Downarrow$

$$(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})' \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})$$



# Bivariate Normal



Kurva Bivariate Normal dengan  
 $\sigma_{11} = \sigma_{22}, \rho_{12} = 0$

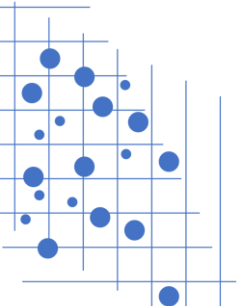
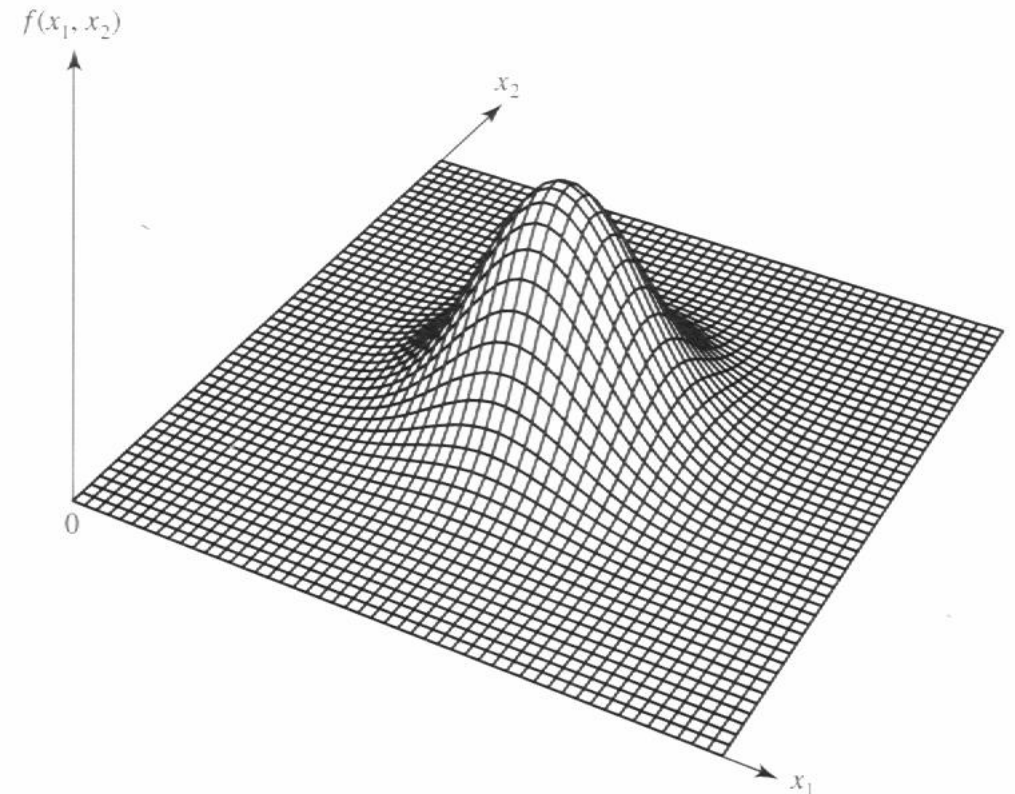
$$\mu_1 = E(X_1), \mu_2 = E(X_2)$$

$$\sigma_{11} = \text{Var}(X_1), \sigma_{22} = \text{Var}(X_2)$$

$$\rho_{12} = \sigma_{12} / (\sqrt{\sigma_{11}} \sqrt{\sigma_{22}}) = \text{Corr}(X_1, X_2)$$

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} \end{bmatrix}, \Sigma^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sigma_{11}\sigma_{22} - \sigma_{12}^2} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{22} & -\sigma_{12} \\ -\sigma_{12} & \sigma_{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_{11}\sigma_{22} - \sigma_{12}^2 = \sigma_{11}\sigma_{22}(1 - \rho_{12}^2)$$



# Squared Distance

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})' \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \\
 &= [x_1 - \mu_1, x_2 - \mu_2] \frac{1}{\sigma_{11}\sigma_{22}(1 - \rho_{12}^2)} \\
 & \quad \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{22} & -\rho_{12}\sqrt{\sigma_{11}}\sqrt{\sigma_{22}} \\ -\rho_{12}\sqrt{\sigma_{11}}\sqrt{\sigma_{22}} & \sigma_{11} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - \mu_1 \\ x_2 - \mu_2 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \frac{1}{1 - \rho_{12}^2} \left[ \left( \frac{x_1 - \mu_1}{\sqrt{\sigma_{11}}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{x_2 - \mu_2}{\sqrt{\sigma_{22}}} \right)^2 - 2\rho_{12} \left( \frac{x_1 - \mu_1}{\sqrt{\sigma_{11}}} \right) \left( \frac{x_2 - \mu_2}{\sqrt{\sigma_{22}}} \right) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

# Distribusi Normal Multivariat

- Generalisasi dari fungsi kepadatan peluang normal univariat
- Sebagai dasar banyak analisis multivariat
- Berguna untuk mengahampiri distribusi populasi ymag sebenarnya
- Central limit distribution (Distribusi limit pusat) untuk banyak statistik multivariat
- Dapat dijelaskan secara matematis

$$N_p(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$$

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{p/2} |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}|^{1/2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu})' \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu})}$$

$$-\infty < x_i < \infty, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, p$$

# Kasus Multivariat

$\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2, \dots, \mathbf{X}_n$  independent observations from population (may not be multivariate normal)

with mean  $E(\mathbf{X}_i) = \boldsymbol{\mu} \Rightarrow$

$\bar{\mathbf{X}}$  converges in probability to  $\boldsymbol{\mu}$

$\mathbf{S}$  converges in probability to  $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$

# Central Limit Theorem Distribusi Multivariat

$\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2, \dots, \mathbf{X}_n$  : independent observation from a  
population with mean  $\boldsymbol{\mu}$  and finite  
covariance  $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{n}(\bar{\mathbf{X}} - \boldsymbol{\mu})$  is approximately  $N_p(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$

for large sample size  $n \gg p$

(quite good approximation for moderate  $n$  when  
the parent population is nearly normal)

# Distribusi Hampiran Jarak Statistik

$\bar{\mathbf{X}}$  : nearly  $N_p(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \frac{1}{n} \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$  for large sample size  $n \gg p$

$n(\bar{\mathbf{X}} - \boldsymbol{\mu})' \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\bar{\mathbf{X}} - \boldsymbol{\mu})$  : approximately  $\chi_p^2$

for large  $n-p$

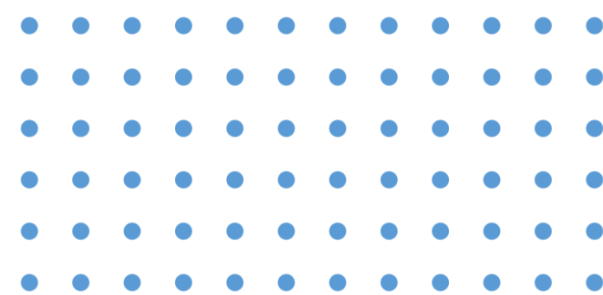
$\mathbf{S}$  close to  $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$  with high probability when

$n$  is large

$\therefore n(\bar{\mathbf{X}} - \boldsymbol{\mu})' \mathbf{S}^{-1} (\bar{\mathbf{X}} - \boldsymbol{\mu})$  : approximately  $\chi_p^2$

for large  $n-p$





# Review Nilai dan Vector Eigen + Kombinasi Linier

# Nilai dan Vektor Eigen



## DEFINITION

An **eigenvector** of an  $n \times n$  matrix  $A$  is a nonzero vector  $\mathbf{x}$  such that  $A\mathbf{x} = \lambda\mathbf{x}$  for some scalar  $\lambda$ . A scalar  $\lambda$  is called an **eigenvalue** of  $A$  if there is a nontrivial solution  $\mathbf{x}$  of  $A\mathbf{x} = \lambda\mathbf{x}$ ; such an  $\mathbf{x}$  is called an *eigenvector corresponding to  $\lambda$* .<sup>1</sup>

**Contoh:** Apakah  $\mathbf{u}$  dan  $\mathbf{v}$  adalah eigenvectors dari  $A$ .

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

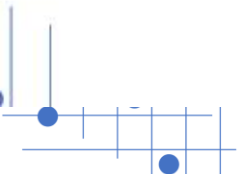
**Solusi:**

$$A\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -24 \\ 20 \end{bmatrix} = -4 \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} = -4\mathbf{u}$$

$\mathbf{u}$  merupakan eigenvector dari eigenvalue -4

$$A\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -9 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix} \neq \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

namun  $\mathbf{v}$  bukan eigenvector karena  $A\mathbf{v}$  bukan perkalian dari  $\mathbf{v}$



# Nilai dan Vektor Eigen

- Sebuah matrik  $\mathbf{A}$ ,  $\mathbf{x}$  merupakan eigenvector dan  $\lambda$  adalah eigenvalue terkait jika  $\mathbf{Ax} = \lambda\mathbf{x}$ 
  - $\mathbf{A}$  merupakan matrik *square* dan determinant dari  $\mathbf{A} - \lambda\mathbf{I}$  harus sama dengan nol

$$\mathbf{Ax} - \lambda\mathbf{x} = 0 \text{ iff } (\mathbf{A} - \lambda\mathbf{I}) \mathbf{x} = 0$$

- Trivial solution jika  $\mathbf{x} = 0$
  - Nontrivial solution terjadi ketika  $\det(\mathbf{A} - \lambda\mathbf{I}) = 0$
- Apakah eigenvectors itu unique?
  - If  $\mathbf{x}$  adalah eigenvector, maka  $\beta\mathbf{x}$  juga eigenvector dan  $\lambda$  adalah eigenvalue

$$\mathbf{A}(\beta\mathbf{x}) = \beta(\mathbf{Ax}) = \beta(\lambda\mathbf{x}) = \lambda(\beta\mathbf{x})$$

# Kombinasi Linier

Misalkan

$$\mathbf{X} : N_3(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$$

Jika

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_1 - X_2 \\ X_2 - X_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}$$

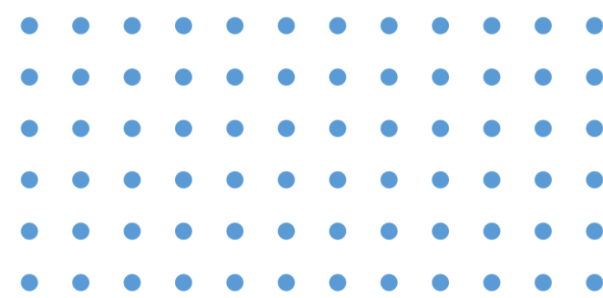
$$\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\mu} = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 - \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 - \mu_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{A}' = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} - 2\sigma_{12} + \sigma_{22} & \sigma_{12} + \sigma_{23} - \sigma_{22} - \sigma_{13} \\ \sigma_{12} + \sigma_{23} - \sigma_{22} - \sigma_{13} & \sigma_{22} - 2\sigma_{23} + \sigma_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

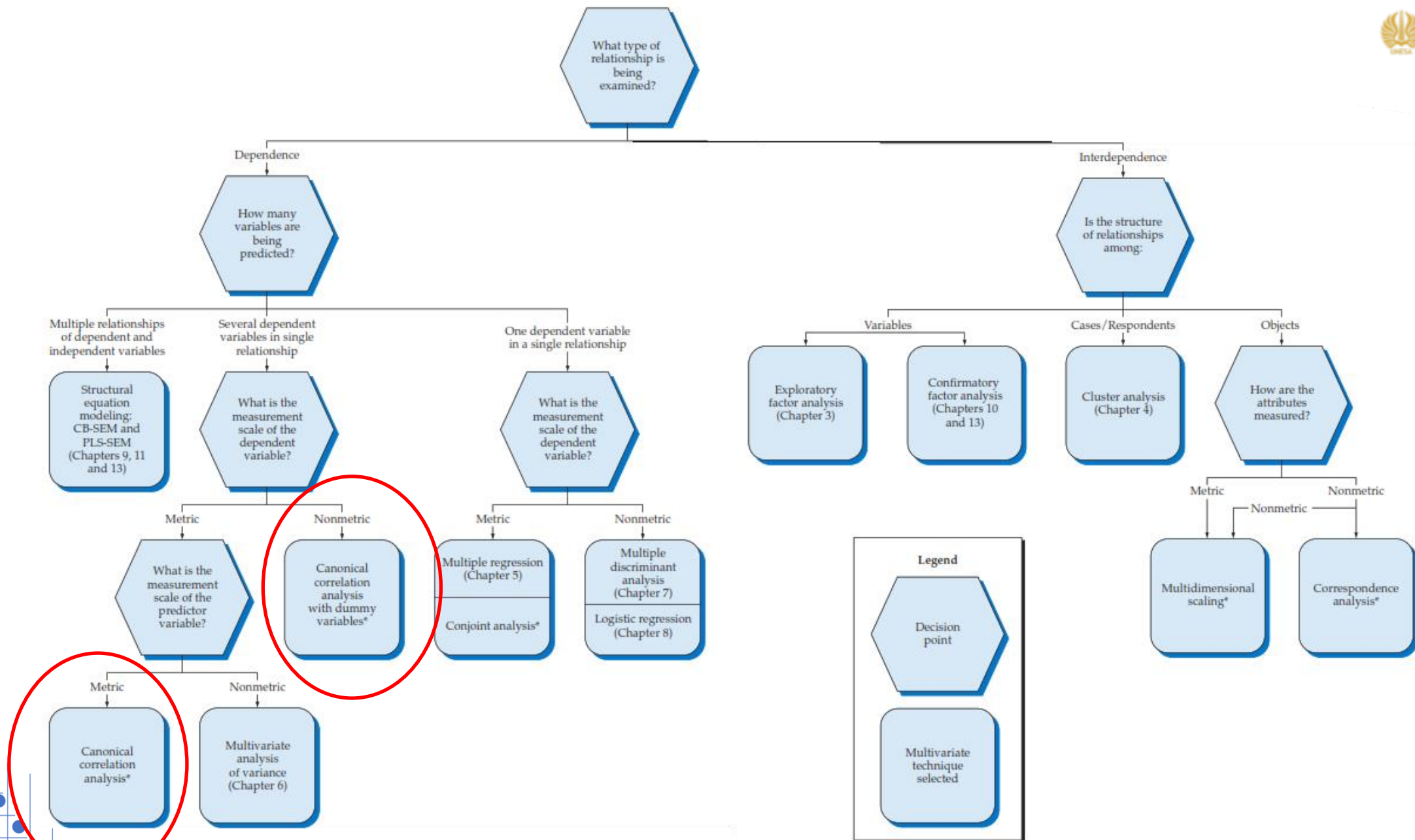
Maka

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} : N_2(\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\mu}, \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{A}')$$

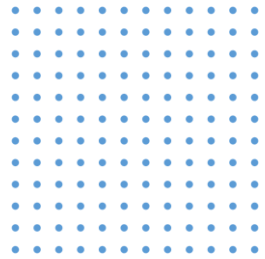
can be verified with  $Y_1 = X_1 - X_2, Y_2 = X_2 - X_3$



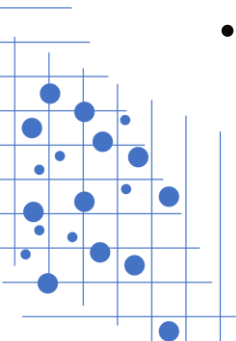
# Analisis Korelasi Kanonik



# Korelasi Kanonik



- Analisis korelasi kanonik (*canonical correlation*) adalah salah satu teknik analisis multivariat untuk mengidentifikasi dan mengukur hubungan atau asosiasi antara dua kelompok/himpunan variabel.
- Analisis kanonik ini difokuskan pada korelasi antara kombinasi linear dari variabel dalam satu kelompok dan kombinasi linear dari variabel pada kelompok yang lain.
- Pasangan kombinasi linear dinamakan variabel kanonik, dan nilai korelasinya disebut disebut sebagai korelasi kanonik.





# Asumsi dalam Analisis Kanonik

1. **Linieritas**, yaitu keadaan dimana hubungan antar variabel bersifat linier.
2. **Normalitas multivariat**, yaitu menguji signifikansi setiap fungsi kanonik. Namun, pengujian normalitas secara multivariat sulit dilakukan, maka cukup dilakukan uji normalitas untuk setiap variabel. Asumsi yang digunakan adalah jika secara individu sebuah variabel memenuhi kriteria normalitas, maka secara keseluruhan juga akan memenuhi asumsi normalitas.
3. **Tidak ada multikolinieritas** antar anggota kelompok variabel.

Sumber : Mattjik dan Sumertajaya (2011)



# Pendugaan Koefisien Kanonik

Misalkan ingin dibuat hubungan antara dua kelompok variabel. Variabel pertama terdiri dari  $p$  variabel berukuran ( $p \times 1$ ) yang dinotasikan dengan vektor variabel random  $\mathbf{X}^{(1)}$ . Variabel kedua terdiri dari  $q$  variabel berukuran ( $q \times 1$ ) yang dinotasikan dengan vektor variabel random  $\mathbf{X}^{(2)}$ . dimana  $p \leq q$ . Misalkan karakteristik dari vektor variabel random  $\mathbf{X}^{(1)}$  dan  $\mathbf{X}^{(2)}$  adalah sebagai berikut:

$$\begin{aligned} E(\mathbf{X}^{(1)}) &= \boldsymbol{\mu}^{(1)}; & \text{Cov}(\mathbf{X}^{(1)}) &= \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11} \\ E(\mathbf{X}^{(2)}) &= \boldsymbol{\mu}^{(2)}; & \text{Cov}(\mathbf{X}^{(2)}) &= \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22} \\ \text{Cov}(\mathbf{X}^{(1)}, \mathbf{X}^{(2)}) &= \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{12} = \boldsymbol{\Sigma}'_{21} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Kombinasi linear dari kedua kelompok variabel dapat dituliskan sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} U &= \mathbf{a}'\mathbf{X}^{(1)} = a_1X_1^{(1)} + a_2X_2^{(1)} + \dots + a_pX_p^{(1)} \\ V &= \mathbf{b}'\mathbf{X}^{(2)} = a_1X_1^{(2)} + a_2X_2^{(2)} + \dots + a_qX_q^{(2)} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Sehingga diperoleh

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(U) &= \mathbf{a}' \text{Cov}(\mathbf{X}^{(1)}) \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{a}' \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11} \mathbf{a} \\ \text{Var}(V) &= \mathbf{b}' \text{Cov}(\mathbf{X}^{(2)}) \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b}' \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22} \mathbf{b} \\ \text{Cov}(U, V) &= \mathbf{a}' \text{Cov}(\mathbf{X}^{(1)}, \mathbf{X}^{(2)}) \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{a}' \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{12} \mathbf{b} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Korelasi kanonik diperoleh dengan menghitung

$$\text{Corr}(U, V) = \frac{\mathbf{a}' \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{12} \mathbf{b}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{a}' \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11} \mathbf{a}} \sqrt{\mathbf{b}' \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22} \mathbf{b}}} \quad (4)$$

# Pendugaan Koefisien Kanonik

- Pasangan variabel kanonik pertama ( $U_1, V_1$ ) adalah :

$$U_1 = \underbrace{\mathbf{e}_1' \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11}^{-1/2} \mathbf{X}^{(1)}}_{\mathbf{a}_1'} \quad V_1 = \underbrace{\mathbf{f}_1' \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22}^{-1/2} \mathbf{X}^{(2)}}_{\mathbf{b}_1'}$$

- Pasangan variabel kanonik ke- $k$ ,  $k = 2, 3, \dots, p$  adalah :

$$U_k = \mathbf{e}_k' \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11}^{-1/2} \mathbf{X}^{(1)} \quad V_k = \mathbf{f}_k' \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22}^{-1/2} \mathbf{X}^{(2)}$$

maximizes

$$\text{Corr}(U_k, V_k) = \rho_k^*$$

Dimana  $\rho_1^{*2} \geq \rho_2^{*2} \geq \dots \rho_p^{*2}$  adalah eigenvalue dari matriks  $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11}^{-1/2} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{12} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{21} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11}^{-1/2}$  yang berpadanan dengan eigenvector  $\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2, \dots, \mathbf{e}_p$ .

$\rho_1^{*2} \geq \rho_2^{*2} \geq \dots \rho_p^{*2}$  juga merupakan eigenvalue dari matriks  $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22}^{-1/2} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{21} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{12} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22}^{-1/2}$  yang berpadanan dengan eigenvector  $\mathbf{f}_1, \mathbf{f}_2, \dots, \mathbf{f}_p$ .

# Pendugaan Koefisien Kanonik (lanjutan)

## Definisi :

- Variabel kanonik pertama memiliki korelasi terbesar pertama

$$U_1 = a_1' \mathbf{X}^{(1)} \quad \text{Var}(U_1) = 1$$

$$V_1 = b_1' \mathbf{X}^{(2)} \quad \text{Var}(V_1) = 1$$

$$\text{maksimum corr}(U_1, V_1) = \rho_1$$

- Variabel kanonik kedua memiliki korelasi terbesar kedua

$$U_2 = a_2' \mathbf{X}^{(1)} \quad \text{Var}(U_2) = 1 \quad \text{Cov}(U_1, U_2) = 0 \quad \text{Cov}(U_1, V_2) = \text{Cov}(U_2, V_1) = 0$$

$$V_2 = b_2' \mathbf{X}^{(2)} \quad \text{Var}(V_2) = 1 \quad \text{Cov}(V_1, V_2) = 0$$

$$\text{maksimum corr}(U_2, V_2) = \rho_2$$

- Variabel kanonik ke-k memiliki korelasi terbesar ke-k

$$U_k = a_k' \mathbf{X}^{(1)} \quad \text{Var}(U_k) = 1 \quad \text{Cov}(U_k, U_l) = 0 \quad \text{Cov}(U_k, V_l) = 0 ; k \neq l$$

$$V_k = b_k' \mathbf{X}^{(2)} \quad \text{Var}(V_k) = 1 \quad \text{Cov}(V_k, V_l) = 0$$

$$\text{maksimum corr}(U_k, V_k) = \rho_k$$

Pasangan variabel kanonik memiliki sifat :

$$\text{Var}(U_k) = \text{Var}(V_k) = 1$$

$$\text{Cov}(U_k, U_\ell) = \text{Corr}(U_k, U_\ell) = 0 \quad k \neq \ell$$

$$\text{Cov}(V_k, V_\ell) = \text{Corr}(V_k, V_\ell) = 0 \quad k \neq \ell$$

$$\text{Cov}(U_k, V_\ell) = \text{Corr}(U_k, V_\ell) = 0 \quad k \neq \ell$$

# Contoh

|   | $X_1$    | $X_2$     | $Y_1$  | $Y_2$ |
|---|----------|-----------|--------|-------|
|   | Sistolik | Diastolik | Tinggi | Berat |
| 1 | 120      | 76        | 165    | 60    |
| 2 | 109      | 80        | 180    | 80    |
| 3 | 130      | 82        | 170    | 70    |
| 4 | 121      | 78        | 185    | 85    |
| 5 | 135      | 85        | 180    | 90    |
| 6 | 140      | 87        | 187    | 87    |

*Matriks Korelasi (Pearson) antar Fitur*

|           | Sistolik | Diastolik | Tinggi | Berat |
|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|-------|
| Sistolik  | 1        |           |        |       |
| Diastolik | 0,79     | 1,00      |        |       |
| Tinggi    | 0,25     | 0,54      | 1,00   |       |
| Berat     | 0,37     | 0,66      | 0,92   | 1     |

Tekanan Darah/  
Blood Pressure (BP)

Ukuran Badan/  
Body Size (BS)

Bagaimana korelasi kanonik antara BP dan BS?

# Contoh

| No | Sistolik<br>$X_1$ | Diastolik<br>$X_2$ | Tinggi<br>$Y_1$ | Berat<br>$Y_2$ |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1  | 120               | 76                 | 165             | 60             |
| 2  | 109               | 80                 | 180             | 80             |
| 3  | 130               | 82                 | 170             | 70             |
| 4  | 121               | 78                 | 185             | 85             |
| 5  | 135               | 85                 | 180             | 90             |
| 6  | 140               | 87                 | 187             | 87             |

Matriks Kovarians antar Fitur

|           | Sistolik | Diastolik | Tinggi | Berat   |
|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|---------|
| Sistolik  | 128,567  | 37,267    | 24,167 | 48,333  |
| Diastolik | 37,267   | 17,467    | 19,267 | 31,933  |
| Tinggi    | 24,167   | 19,267    | 74,167 | 91,333  |
| Berat     | 48,333   | 31,933    | 91,333 | 132,667 |

$$S_{xx}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0,020 & -0,043 \\ -0,043 & 0,150 \end{bmatrix} \quad S_{yy}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0,089 & -0,061 \\ -0,061 & 0,050 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S_{xx} = \begin{bmatrix} 128,567 & 37,267 \\ 37,267 & 17,467 \end{bmatrix} \quad S_{xy} = \begin{bmatrix} 24,167 & 48,333 \\ 19,267 & 31,933 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S_{yy} = \begin{bmatrix} 74,167 & 91,333 \\ 91,333 & 132,667 \end{bmatrix} \quad S_{yx} = \begin{bmatrix} 24,167 & 19,267 \\ 48,333 & 31,933 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_x = S_{xx}^{-1} S_{xy} \quad S_{yy}^{-1} S_{yx}$$

$$R_x = \begin{bmatrix} -0,093 & -0,081 \\ 0,989 & 0,650 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Eigen Vektor}} \mathbf{v}_x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.131 & -0.526 \\ -0.991 & 0.850 \end{bmatrix}$$

Variabel kanonik pertama ( $U_1$ ) adalah

$$BP = 0.131 X_1 - 0.991 X_2$$

Mencari Nilai eigen <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MYZLQVGiTjU>

# Latihan

| No | Sistolik<br>$X_1$ | Diastolik<br>$X_2$ | Tinggi<br>$Y_1$ | Berat<br>$Y_2$ |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1  | 120               | 76                 | 165             | 60             |
| 2  | 109               | 80                 | 180             | 80             |
| 3  | 130               | 82                 | 170             | 70             |
| 4  | 121               | 78                 | 185             | 85             |
| 5  | 135               | 85                 | 180             | 90             |
| 6  | 140               | 87                 | 187             | 87             |

Matriks Kovarians antar Fitur

|           | Sistolik | Diastolik | Tinggi | Berat   |
|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|---------|
| Sistolik  | 128,567  | 37,267    | 24,167 | 48,333  |
| Diastolik | 37,267   | 17,467    | 19,267 | 31,933  |
| Tinggi    | 24,167   | 19,267    | 74,167 | 91,333  |
| Berat     | 48,333   | 31,933    | 91,333 | 132,667 |

$$S_{xx}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0,020 & -0,043 \\ -0,043 & 0,150 \end{bmatrix} \quad S_{yy}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0,089 & -0,061 \\ -0,061 & 0,050 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S_{xx} = \begin{bmatrix} 128,567 & 37,267 \\ 37,267 & 17,467 \end{bmatrix} \quad S_{xy} = \begin{bmatrix} 24,167 & 48,333 \\ 19,267 & 31,933 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_y = S_{yy}^{-1} S_{yx} S_{xx}^{-1} S_{xy}$$

$$S_{yy} = \begin{bmatrix} 74,167 & 91,333 \\ 91,333 & 132,667 \end{bmatrix} \quad S_{yx} = \begin{bmatrix} 24,167 & 19,267 \\ 48,333 & 31,933 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_y = \begin{bmatrix} & \\ & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_y = \begin{bmatrix} & \\ & \end{bmatrix}$$

Variabel kanonik ke dua ( $V_2$ ) adalah

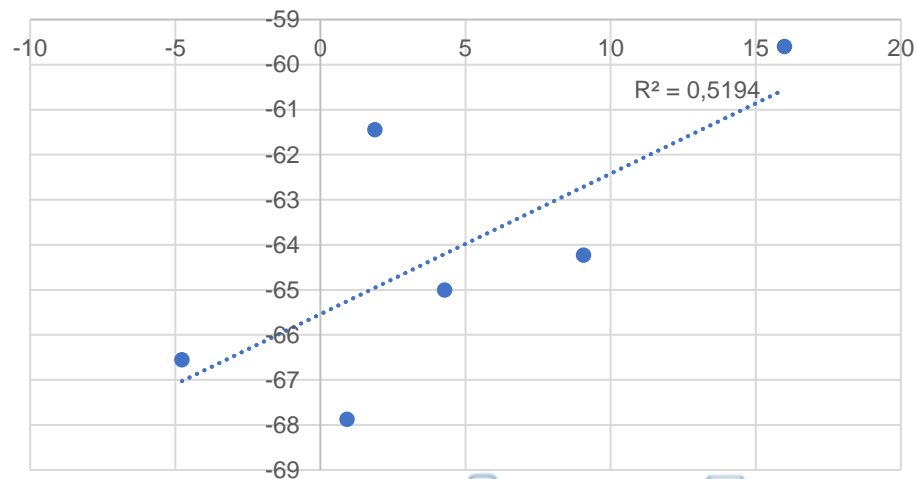
$$BS = \dots Y_1 - \dots Y_2$$

$$v_y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0.426 & -0.846 \\ -0.905 & 0.533 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Contoh

| No     | Sistolik<br>$X_1$ | Diastolik<br>$X_2$ | Tinggi<br>$Y_1$ | Berat $Y_2$ | $\widehat{BP}$<br>$= 0.131 X_1$<br>$- 0.991 X_2$ | $\widehat{BS}$<br>$= 0.426 Y_1$<br>$- 0.905 Y_2$ | zBP   | zBS   |
|--------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|--|--|-------|-------|
| 1      | 120               | 76                 | 165             | 60          | -59,596  | 15,99  | 1,45  | 1,59  |
| 2      | 109               | 80                 | 180             | 80          | -65,001  | 4,28   | -0,28 | -0,04 |
| 3      | 130               | 82                 | 170             | 70          | -64,232  | 9,07   | -0,04 | 0,63  |
| 4      | 121               | 78                 | 185             | 85          | -61,447  | 1,885  | 0,86  | -0,37 |
| 5      | 135               | 85                 | 180             | 90          | -66,55   | -4,77  | -0,78 | -1,30 |
| 6      | 140               | 87                 | 187             | 87          | -67,877  | 0,927  | -1,21 | -0,51 |
| Rataan |                   |                    |                 |             | -64,117  | 4,564  |       |       |
| Stdev  |                   |                    |                 |             | 3,112  | 7,190  |       |       |

Scatter Plot Prediksi BP dan BS



Korelasi Kanonik

$$\text{corr}(BP, BS) = \sqrt{R^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{0,5194} = 0,72$$

# Contoh

| No     | Sistolik<br>$X_1$ | Diastolik<br>$X_2$ | Tinggi<br>$Y_1$ | Berat $Y_2$ | $\widehat{BP}$<br>$= 0.131 X_1$<br>$- 0.991 X_2$ | $\widehat{BS}$<br>$= 0.426 Y_1$<br>$- 0.905 Y_2$ | zBP   | zBS   |
|--------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|--|--|-------|-------|
| 1      | 120               | 76                 | 165             | 60          | -59,596  | 15,99  | 1,45  | 1,59  |
| 2      | 109               | 80                 | 180             | 80          | -65,001  | 4,28   | -0,28 | -0,04 |
| 3      | 130               | 82                 | 170             | 70          | -64,232  | 9,07   | -0,04 | 0,63  |
| 4      | 121               | 78                 | 185             | 85          | -61,447  | 1,885  | 0,86  | -0,37 |
| 5      | 135               | 85                 | 180             | 90          | -66,55   | -4,77  | -0,78 | -1,30 |
| 6      | 140               | 87                 | 187             | 87          | -67,877  | 0,927  | -1,21 | -0,51 |
| Rataan |                   |                    |                 |             | -64,117  | 4,564  |       |       |
| Stdev  |                   |                    |                 |             | 3,112  | 7,190  |       |       |

Korelasi Kanonik

$$\text{corr}(BP, BS) = \sqrt{R^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{0,5194} = 0,72$$

|           | Sistolik | Diastolik | zBP_topi |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Sistolik  | 1,00     |           |          |
| Diastolik | 0,79     | 1,00      |          |
| zBP_topi  | -0,57    | -0,96     | 1,00     |
|           | Tinggi   | Berat     | zBS_topi |
| Tinggi    | 1,00     |           |          |
| Berat     | 0,92     | 1,00      |          |
| zBS_topi  | -0,82    | -0,98     | 1,00     |





# Uji Signifikansi Korelasi Kanonik

## Uji korelasi kanonik secara keseluruhan

Hipotesis :

$$H_0: \Sigma_{12} = 0 \quad (\rho_1^* = \rho_2^* = \dots = \rho_p^* = 0)$$

$$H_1: \Sigma_{12} \neq 0 \quad (\rho_1^* \neq \rho_2^* \neq \dots \neq \rho_p^* \neq 0)$$

Statistik Uji :

$$-\left(n - 1 - \frac{1}{2}(p + q + 1)\right) \ln \prod_{i=1}^p (1 - \widehat{\rho}_i^{*2})$$

Daerah Penolakan :

Tolak  $H_0$  jika statistik uji  $> \chi_{pq}^2(\alpha)$

## Uji korelasi kanonik secara sebagian

Hipotesis :

$$H_0^k: \rho_1^* \neq 0, \rho_2^* \neq 0, \dots, \rho_k^* \neq 0, \rho_{k+1}^* = \dots = \rho_p^* = 0$$

$$H_1^k: \rho_i^* \neq 0, \text{ untuk beberapa } i \geq k + 1$$

Statistik Uji :

$$-\left(n - 1 - \frac{1}{2}(p + q + 1)\right) \ln \prod_{i=k+1}^p (1 - \widehat{\rho}_i^{*2})$$

Daerah Penolakan :

Tolak  $H_0$  jika statistik uji  $> \chi_{(p-k)(q-k)}^2(\alpha)$

# Interpretasi Fungsi Kanonik

## 1. Bobot kanonik (*canonical weights*)

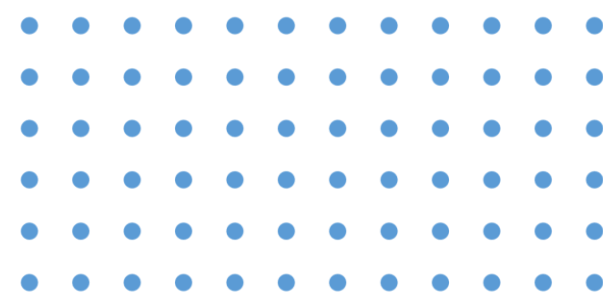
Bobot kanonik merupakan koefisien kanonik yang telah dibakukan, dapat diinterpretasikan sebagai besarnya kontribusi variabel asal terhadap variabel kanonik. Semakin besar nilai koefisien ini maka semakin besar kontribusi variabel yang bersangkutan terhadap variabel kanonik.

## 2. Muatan Kanonik (*canonical loadings*)

Muatan kanonik dapat dihitung dari korelasi antara variabel asal dengan masing-masing variabel kanoniknya. Semakin besar nilai muatan kanonik maka akan semakin penting peran variabel asal tersebut dalam kumpulan variabelnya. variabel asal yang memiliki nilai muatan kanonik besar ( $>0.5$ ) akan dikatakan memiliki peran besar dalam kumpulan variabelnya, sedangkan tanda muatan kanonik menunjukkan arah hubungannya (Hair, dkk., 1998).

## 3. Muatan silang kanonik (*canonical cross-loadings*)

Muatan-silang kanonik dapat dihitung dari korelasi antara variabel asal dengan bukan variabel kanoniknya. Semakin besar nilai muatan silang mencerminkan semakin dekat hubungan fungsi kanonik yang bersangkutan dengan variabel asal. variabel asal yang memiliki nilai muatan silang kanonik besar ( $>0.5$ ) akan dikatakan memiliki peranan besar dalam kumpulan variabelnya sedangkan tanda muatan silang kanonik menunjukkan arah hubungannya.



# Korelasi Kanonik dengan R

# CCA (Canonical Correlation Analysis) dengan R

1. Running ulang code berikut <https://zia207.quarto.pub/canonical-correlation%20-analysis.html>
2. Ganti data dengan data pada contoh soal dan lakukan analisis. Bagaimanakah hasilnya?
3. Tonton video berikut <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7TKvgpe3YOQ> dan buat rangkuman untuk memahami CCA untuk data kuesioner



S1 Sains Data  
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# Thank you

