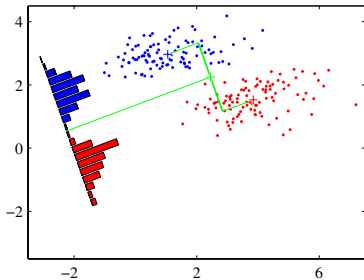
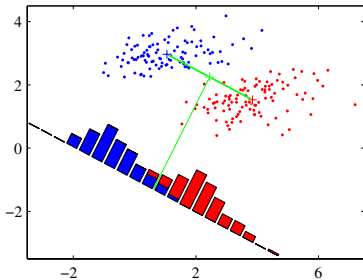


# Lecture 3 & Assignment 1

Stephanie Brandl

# Linear Discriminant Analysis

View classification in terms of dimensionality reduction



**Goal:** Find a (normal vector of a linear decision boundary)  
 $\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^D$  that

Maximizes mean class difference, and

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# Linear Discriminant Analysis

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Maximizes mean class difference,  $\mathbf{w}^\top S_B \mathbf{w}$  and

Minimizes variance in each class,  $\mathbf{w}^\top S_W \mathbf{w}$

→ maximize the *Fisher criterion*

$$\operatorname{argmax}_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{\mathbf{w}^\top S_B \mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{w}^\top S_W \mathbf{w}} \quad (1)$$

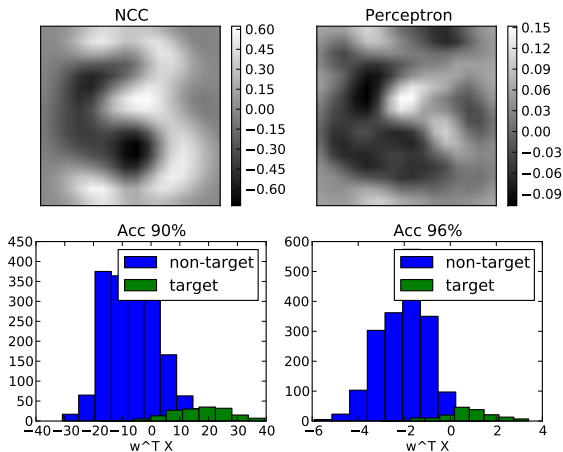
## Linear Discriminant - a Probabilistic View

If we assume equal covariance in each class,  $S_W = 2S_\Delta = 2S_o$ , the optimal classification boundary is linear and given by

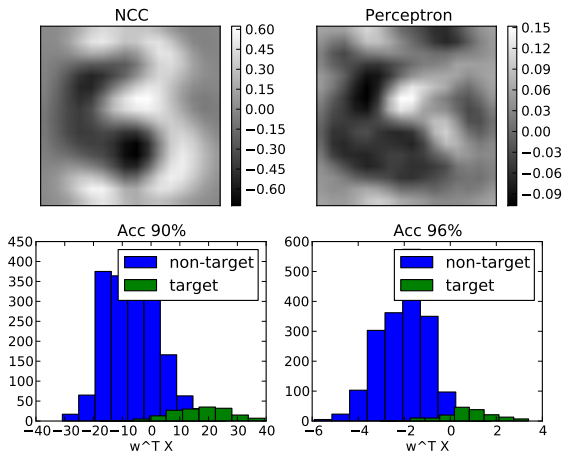
$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{w} &= S_W^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_o - \mathbf{w}_\Delta) \\ \beta &= \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{w}_o S_W^{-1} \mathbf{w}_o - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{w}_\Delta S_W^{-1} \mathbf{w}_\Delta + \log \frac{p(\Delta)}{p(o)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{w}^T(\mathbf{w}_o + \mathbf{w}_\Delta) + \log \frac{p(\Delta)}{p(o)}\end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Linear decision boundaries arise from simple assumption about the distribution of the data.

# Assignment 2 - Hand written digit recognition



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Data points  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2$  with class labels  $y$  and two features  
 $x_1 = y + d$  and  $x_2 = d$  where  $d$  is a distractor / noise.

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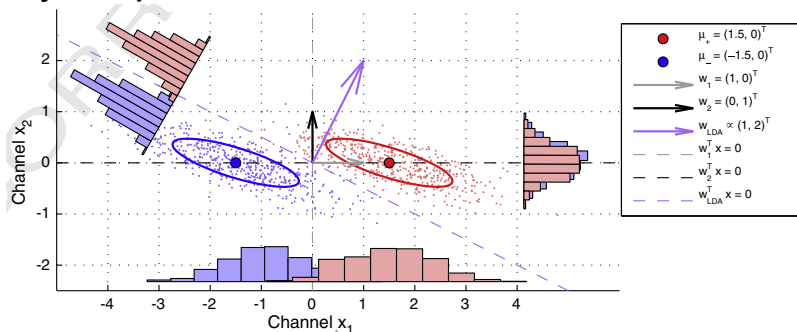
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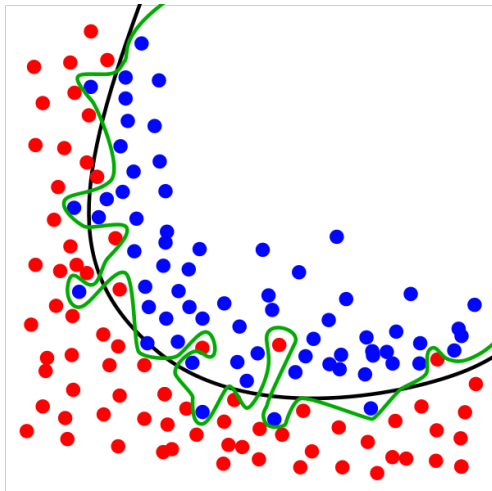
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### Toy example 2: Remember LDA



(see e.g. S. Haufe et al, "On the interpretation of weight vectors of linear models in multivariate neuroimaging", Neuroimage, 2013)

## Why we need to test on new data - Overfitting



# Generalization and Model Evaluation

The goal of classification is **generalization**: Correct categorization/prediction of new data

How can we estimate generalization performance?

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The goal of classification is **generalization**: Correct categorization/prediction of new data

How can we estimate generalization performance?

→ **Cross-validation**:

- Train model on part of data
- Test model on other part of data
- Repeat on different cross-validation *folds*
- Average performance on test set across all folds

# Cross-Validation

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## Algorithm 1: Cross-Validation

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**Require:** Data  $(x_1, y_1) \dots, (x_N, y_N)$ , Number of CV folds  $F$

- 1: # Split data in  $F$  **disjunct** folds
  - 2: **for** folds  $f = 1, \dots, F$  **do**
  - 3:   # Train model on folds  $\{1, \dots, F\} \setminus f$
  - 4:   # Compute prediction error on fold  $f$
  - 5: **end for**
  - 6: # Average prediction error
- 

