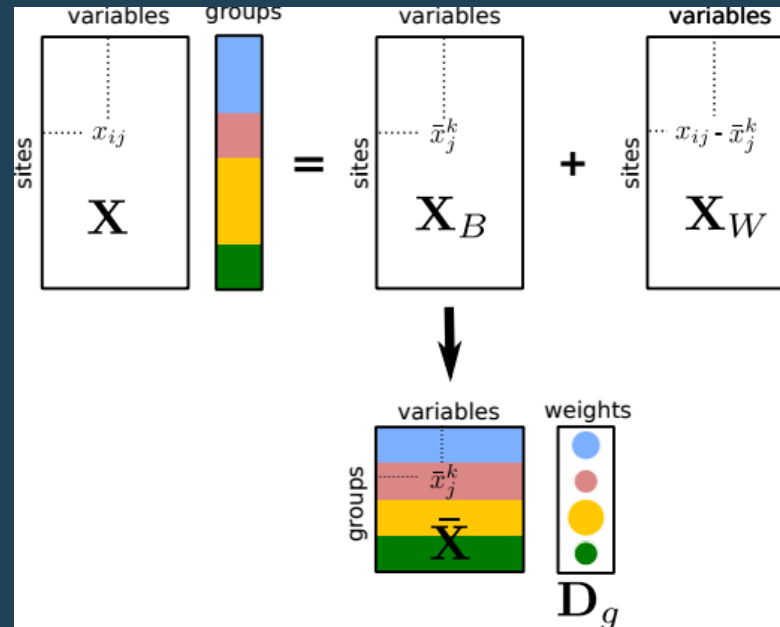


Methods partitioning individuals in practice

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Strategies of decomposition



- Within-class analysis focuses on \mathbf{X}_W
- Between-class analysis focuses on \mathbf{X}_B maximizing B
- Discriminant analysis focuses on \mathbf{X}_B maximizing B/T

Within-Class Analysis

Perform the analysis

```
library(ade4)
library(adegraphics)
data(meau)
pca_env <- dudi.pca(meau$env, scannf = FALSE)
wca.season <- wca(pca_env, meau$design$season, scannf = FALSE)
```

Have a look to the summary

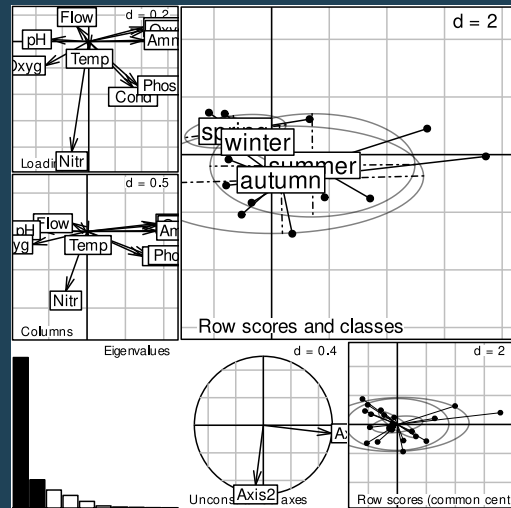
```
summary(wca.season)
```

```
## Within-class analysis
##
## Class: within dudi
## Call: wca.dudi(x = pca_env, fac = meu$design$season, scannf = FALSE)
##
## Total inertia: 6.814
##
## Eigenvalues:
##      Ax1      Ax2      Ax3      Ax4      Ax5
## 4.6505  0.8701  0.5565  0.3900  0.2055
##
## Projected inertia (%):
##      Ax1      Ax2      Ax3      Ax4      Ax5
## 68.248  12.769   8.167   5.724   3.015
##
...

```

Plot the results

```
g1 <- plot(wca.season)
```

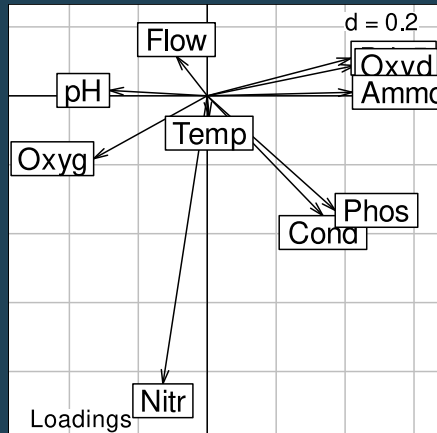


```
names(g1)
```

```
## [1] "loadings" "col" "eig" "row" "Xax" "ccrow"
```

Loadings for variables

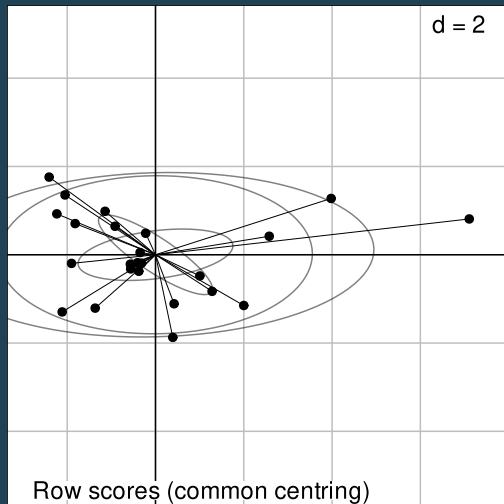
```
g1$loadings
```



A: coefficients (loadings) for the variables of \mathbf{X}_W (`wca.season$c1`)

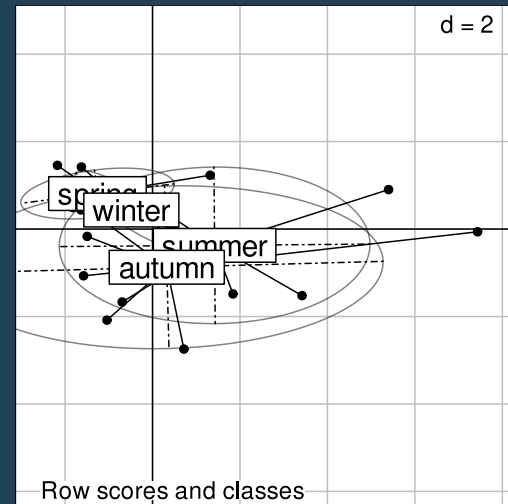
Scores for individuals

`g1$ccrow`



X_WQA : scores of individuals
(`wca.season$li`)

`g1$row`



XQA : projections of individuals
(`wca.season$ls`)

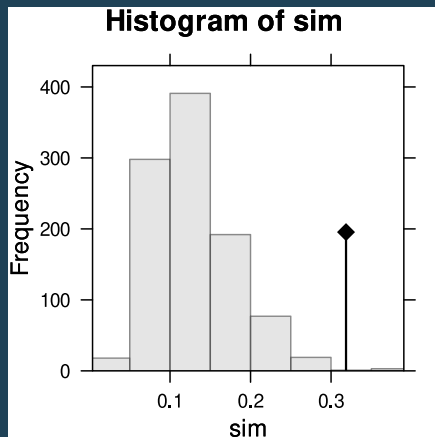
Between-Class Analysis

Perform the analysis

```
bca.season <- bca(pca_env, meau$design$season, scannf = FALSE)
```

Test the significance of the link

```
rt.bca <- randtest(bca.season)
plot(rt.bca)
```



```
rt.bca
```

```
## Monte-Carlo test
## Call: randtest.between(xtest = bca.se
##
## Observation: 0.3185858
##
## Based on 999 replicates
## Simulated p-value: 0.005
## Alternative hypothesis: greater
##
##          Std.Obs Expectation      Variance
## 3.750947355 0.129063528 0.002552928
```

Have a look to the summary

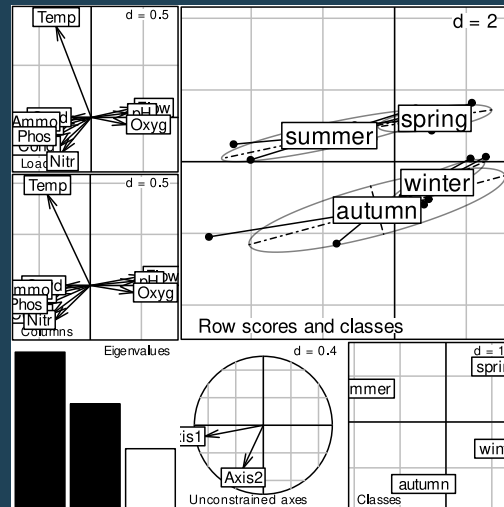
```
summary(bca.season)
```

```
## Between-class analysis
##
## Class: between dudi
## Call: bca.dudi(x = pca_env, fac = meau$design$season, scannf = FALSE)
##
## Total inertia: 3.186
##
## Eigenvalues:
##      Ax1      Ax2      Ax3
## 1.5551  1.0390  0.5918
##
## Projected inertia (%):
##      Ax1      Ax2      Ax3
## 48.81  32.61  18.57
##
...

```

Plot the results

```
g1 <- plot(bca.season)
```

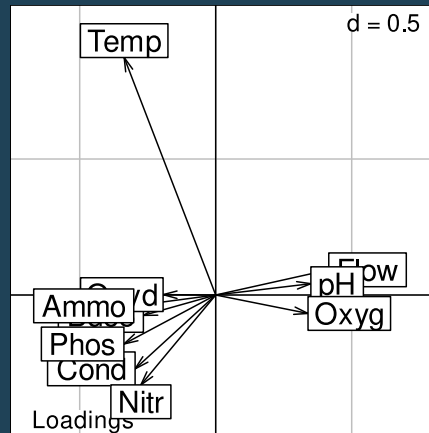


```
names(g1)
```

```
## [1] "loadings" "col" "eig" "row" "Xax" "class"
```

Loadings for variables

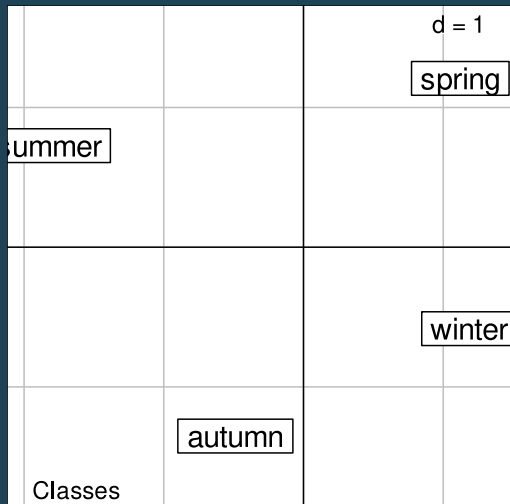
```
g1$loadings
```



A: coefficients (loadings) for the variables of \mathbf{X}_B (`bca.season$c1`)

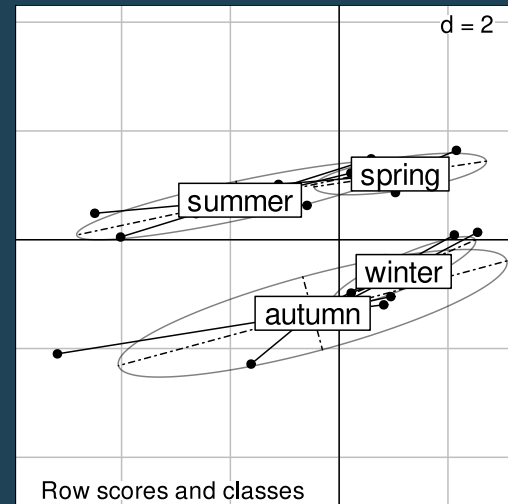
Scores for individuals and classes

`g1$class`



$\mathbf{X}_B \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{A}$: scores of classes
(`bca.season$li`)

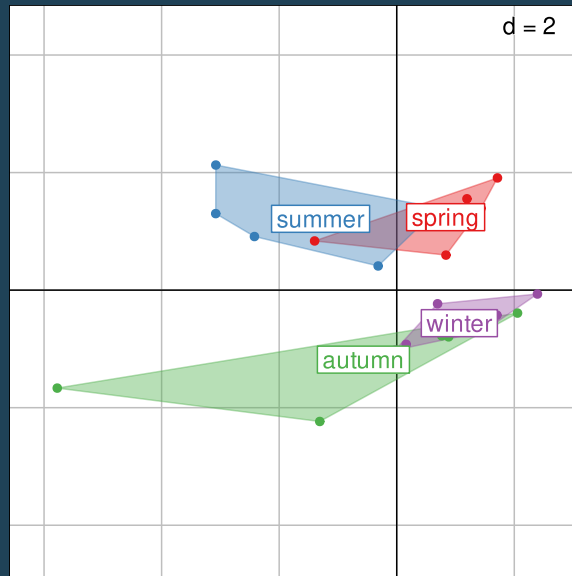
`g1$row`



$\mathbf{X} \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{A}$: projections of individuals
(`bca.season$ls`)

Cross-validation

```
xval <- loocv(bca.season)
s.class(xval$XValCoord, meau$design$season, col = TRUE,
        star = 0, ell = 0, chull = 1)
```



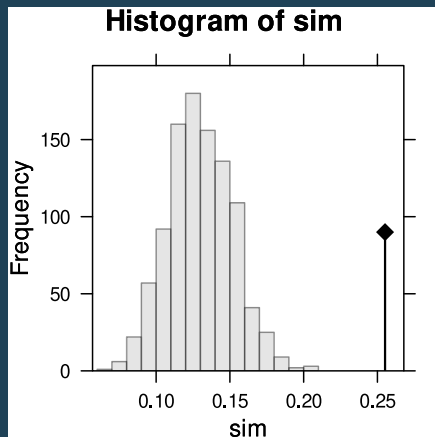
Discriminant Analysis

Perform the analysis

```
dis.season <- discrimin(pca_env, meau$design$season,  
  scannf = FALSE)
```

Test the significance of the link

```
rt.dis <- randtest(dis.season)
plot(rt.dis)
```

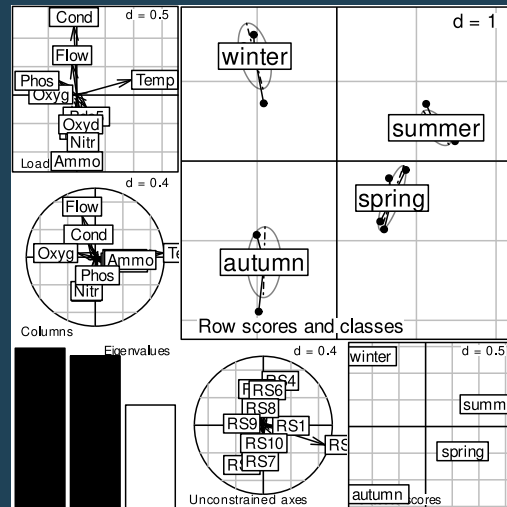


```
rt.dis
```

```
## Monte-Carlo test
## Call: randtest.discrimin(xtest = dis.
##
## Observation: 0.2551751
##
## Based on 999 replicates
## Simulated p-value: 0.001
## Alternative hypothesis: greater
##
##           Std.Obs  Expectation      Variance
## 5.6807216790 0.1298225308 0.000486921
```

Plot the results

```
g1 <- plot(dis.season)
```

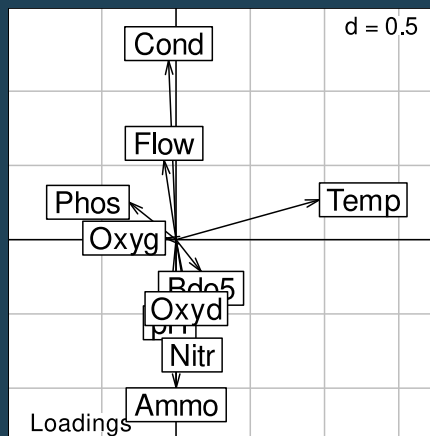


```
names(g1)
```

```
## [1] "loadings" "col" "eig" "row" "Xax" "class"
```

Loadings for variables

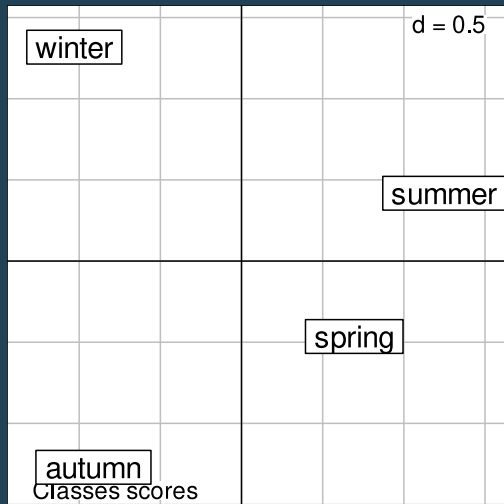
```
g1$loadings
```



\mathbf{A}^* : coefficients (loadings) for the variables of \mathbf{X}_B (`dis.season$fa`) with the constraint that $\|\mathbf{X}\mathbf{A}^*\|_D^2 = 1$

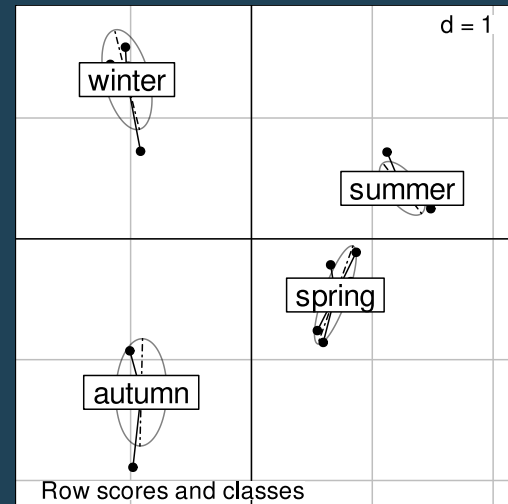
Scores for individuals and classes

`g1$class`



$\mathbf{X}_B \mathbf{A}^*$: scores of classes
(`dis.season$gc`)

`g1$row`



$\mathbf{X} \mathbf{A}^*$: scores of individuals
(`dis.season$li`)

Your turn

1. Create a Rmd or a R file
2. Create two tables or random numbers (`rnorm`) with 50 individuals and either 10 or 200 variables
3. Create a factor separating the individuals in 5 groups of 10 individuals (`gl`)
4. Perform the between-class analyses of the two tables
5. Look at the outputs and compare the results
6. Display cross-validated maps
7. Interpret

