Functional Classification for Sparse Data

Hyunsung Kim

September 9, 2019

Department of Statistics

Chung-Ang University

Outline

1. fpca package

2. Simulation

fpca package

fpca **package**

fpca package

- The package to obtain functional PC for sparsely and irregularly observed data.
- Using the EM option, it solves the reduced rank model(James et al.) to obtain FPC functions.
- It uses PACE method(Yao et al.) not the numerical integration to estimate FPC scores.

Comparison for Karhunen-Loève Expansion

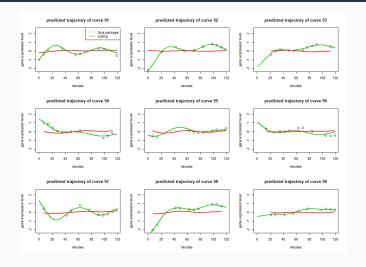


Figure 1: Predicted curves using 3 FPCs for 1st training set

Simulation

Simulation

The Classification Methods

- Functional logistic regression
- SVM using FPCs with 4 different kernels
 - Linear
 - Gaussian(Radial basis function)
 - Sigmoid
 - Polynomial

Simulation

The Procedure of the Simulation

- Generate the 100 datasets from the temporal gene expression data and split the each dataset with training and test set.
- "Sparsify" the each dataset.
- Estimate the FPC functions and scores using the sparse FPCA method with 7 knots.
- Perform the 5 classification methods for the training sets, and predict for the test sets with the different number of FPCs.

Table 1: Accuracy using 2 FPCs

No. of obs	Logistic	SVM(Linear)	SVM(Gaussian)	SVM(Sigmoid)	SVM(Polynomial)
2	0.560	0.553	0.551	0.554	0.530
3	0.685	0.684	0.652	0.669	0.643
4	0.743	0.743	0.729	0.719	0.709
5	0.777	0.775	0.757	0.762	0.735
6	0.788	0.787	0.770	0.771	0.747
7	0.793	0.791	0.779	0.779	0.754
8	0.789	0.786	0.771	0.767	0.755
9	0.784	0.783	0.767	0.767	0.745
10	0.784	0.782	0.769	0.772	0.751
11	0.775	0.775	0.761	0.759	0.744
12	0.789	0.787	0.770	0.775	0.759
13	0.781	0.783	0.768	0.762	0.752
14	0.784	0.784	0.769	0.770	0.752
15	0.779	0.778	0.768	0.764	0.747
16	0.783	0.783	0.768	0.771	0.748
17	0.779	0.780	0.764	0.757	0.746
18	0.781	0.778	0.764	0.766	0.748
Average	0.762	0.761	0.746	0.746	0.727

Table 2: Accuracy using $3\ \text{FPCs}$

No. of obs	Logistic	SVM(Linear)	SVM(Gaussian)	SVM(Sigmoid)	SVM(Polynomial)
2	0.549	0.547	0.551	0.533	0.556
3	0.750	0.742	0.712	0.731	0.707
4	0.801	0.804	0.790	0.789	0.783
5	0.852	0.849	0.831	0.844	0.825
6	0.861	0.862	0.845	0.854	0.842
7	0.885	0.885	0.865	0.876	0.860
8	0.879	0.881	0.867	0.874	0.862
9	0.887	0.888	0.872	0.876	0.860
10	0.894	0.894	0.878	0.885	0.876
11	0.881	0.886	0.868	0.877	0.859
12	0.892	0.893	0.874	0.883	0.872
13	0.893	0.891	0.879	0.885	0.869
14	0.894	0.897	0.881	0.888	0.875
15	0.893	0.896	0.882	0.887	0.874
16	0.896	0.899	0.884	0.885	0.877
17	0.896	0.898	0.885	0.889	0.878
18	0.897	0.898	0.885	0.889	0.877
Average	0.853	0.854	0.838	0.844	0.832

Table 3: Accuracy using 4 FPCs

No. of obs	Logistic	SVM(Linear)	SVM(Gaussian)	SVM(Sigmoid)	SVM(Polynomial)
2	0.554	0.568	0.552	0.566	0.598
3	0.699	0.711	0.678	0.690	0.656
4	0.812	0.811	0.771	0.796	0.769
5	0.863	0.860	0.834	0.847	0.821
6	0.876	0.874	0.856	0.863	0.845
7	0.883	0.885	0.859	0.874	0.855
8	0.886	0.890	0.861	0.881	0.860
9	0.897	0.900	0.876	0.886	0.875
10	0.903	0.902	0.875	0.893	0.871
11	0.896	0.897	0.879	0.889	0.872
12	0.898	0.900	0.877	0.887	0.874
13	0.895	0.899	0.879	0.888	0.872
14	0.902	0.905	0.880	0.890	0.875
15	0.900	0.902	0.881	0.891	0.875
16	0.901	0.905	0.885	0.894	0.879
17	0.900	0.904	0.885	0.897	0.878
18	0.902	0.905	0.883	0.892	0.877
Average	0.857	0.860	0.836	0.849	0.833

Table 4: Accuracy using 5 FPCs

No. of obs	Logistic	SVM(Linear)	SVM(Gaussian)	SVM(Sigmoid)	SVM(Polynomial)
2	0.518	0.537	0.523	0.537	0.502
3	0.623	0.632	0.622	0.603	0.596
4	0.678	0.680	0.641	0.661	0.645
5	0.854	0.855	0.815	0.843	0.823
6	0.865	0.866	0.834	0.851	0.835
7	0.894	0.896	0.868	0.882	0.866
8	0.889	0.889	0.866	0.882	0.865
9	0.898	0.895	0.867	0.887	0.873
10	0.897	0.896	0.869	0.890	0.872
11	0.900	0.901	0.872	0.891	0.877
12	0.900	0.901	0.876	0.889	0.874
13	0.896	0.899	0.876	0.891	0.873
14	0.898	0.902	0.877	0.890	0.875
15	0.899	0.903	0.874	0.890	0.876
16	0.900	0.904	0.877	0.894	0.879
17	0.898	0.902	0.878	0.892	0.877
18	0.900	0.905	0.875	0.889	0.879
Average	0.842	0.845	0.818	0.833	0.817

Comparison between 5 Classification methods

- The logistic regression and linear SVM perform well than other kernel SVM methods.
- When the number of FPCs is greater than or equal to 3, the accuracy is very similar.
- If there are about 7 out of 18 observations, the accuracy is almost the same.

Reference

Reference



James G.M. et al.

Principal component models for sparse functional data Biometrika, 87(3):587-602, 2000.



Yao F. et al.

Functional data analysis for sparse longitudinal data Journal of the American Statistical Association, 100(470):577-590, 2005.



Rossi F. and Villa N. et al.

Support vector machine for functional data classification Neurocomputing, 69:730-742, 2006.



Leng. X. and Müller. HG.

Classification using functional data analysis for temporal gene expression data

Bioinformatics, 22(1):68-76, 2006.