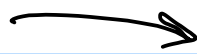


LDA

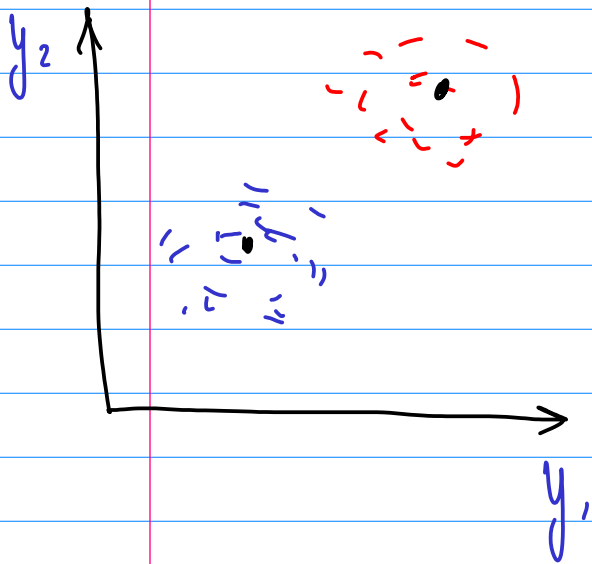
MANOVA



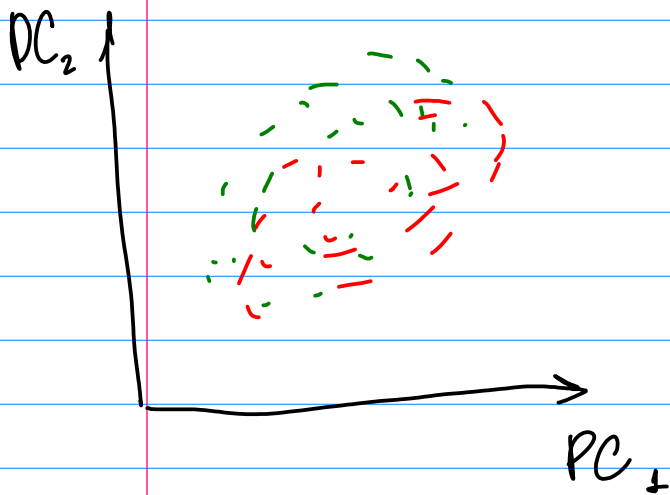
LDA

related to
MANOVA by

$$\frac{SS_{\text{between}}}{SS_{\text{within}}}$$

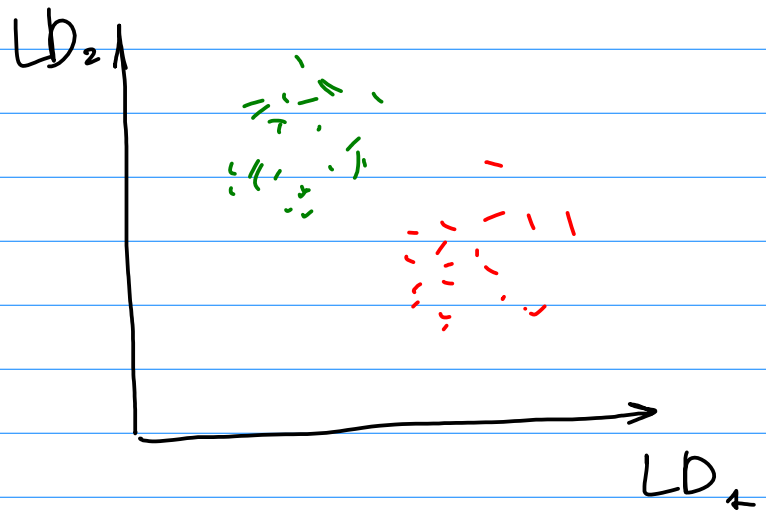


PCA



$\hat{V}_{\text{var}} \rightarrow \max$

LDA



$$\frac{\hat{d}^2}{S_1^2 + S_2^2}$$

Logit

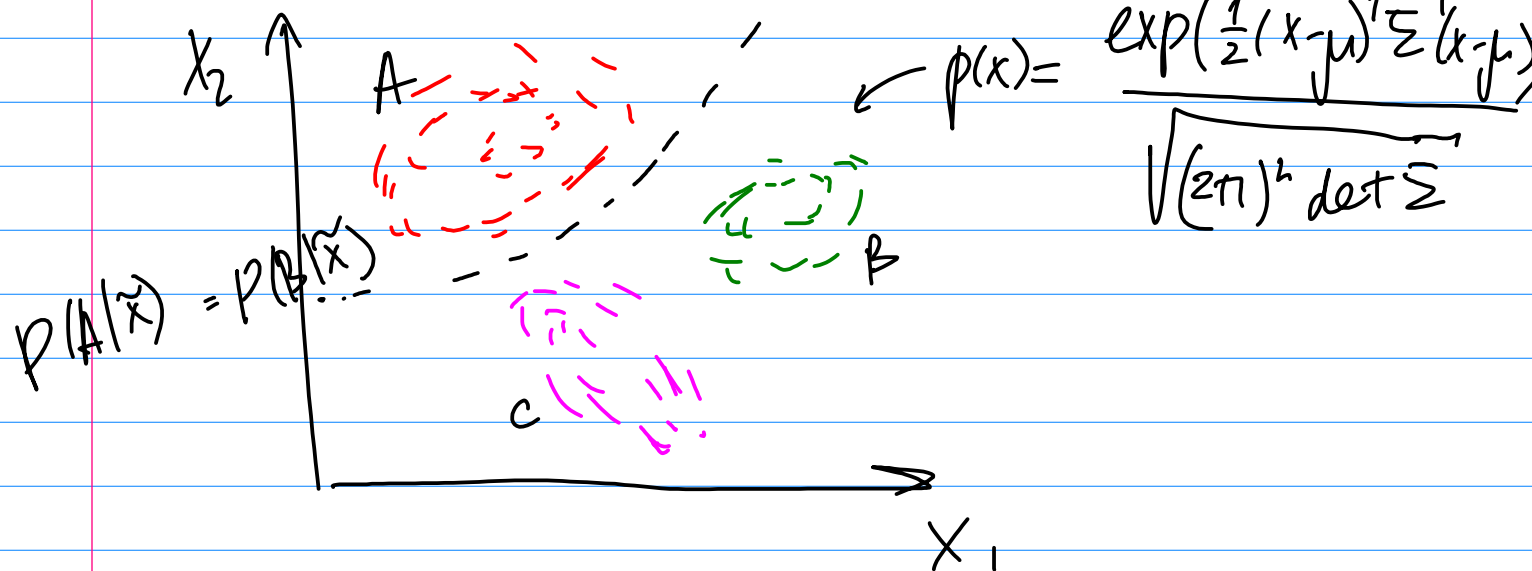


LDA

via bayesian

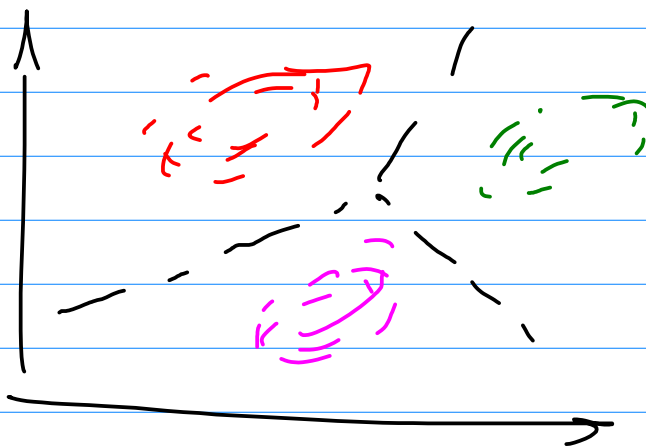
LDA

1) Multinomial Normal distribution



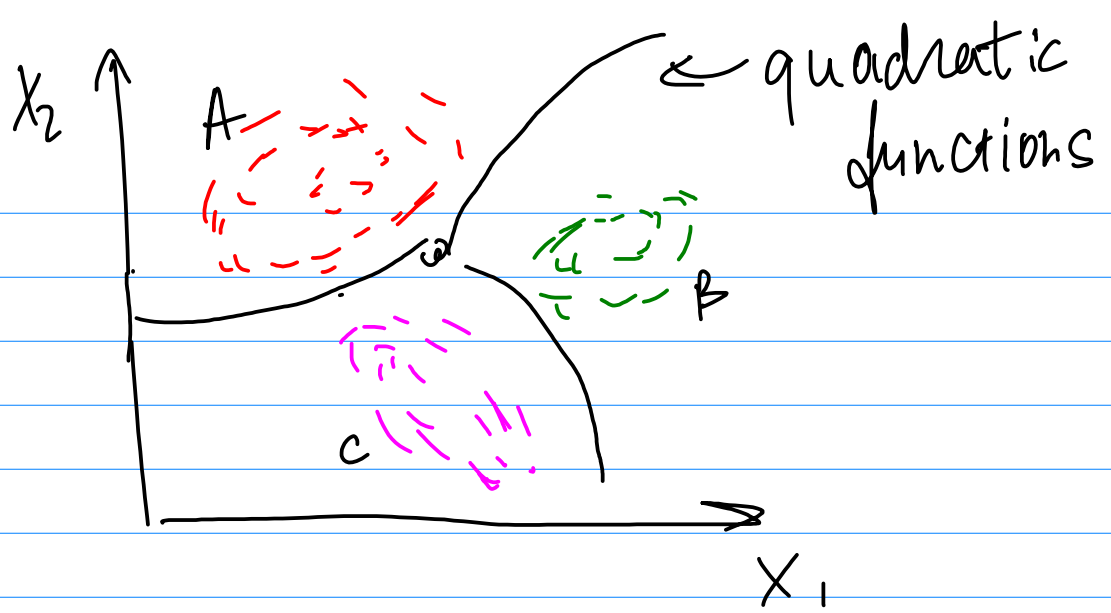
If $\Sigma_A = \Sigma_B = \Sigma_C$

simplifies to linear case:

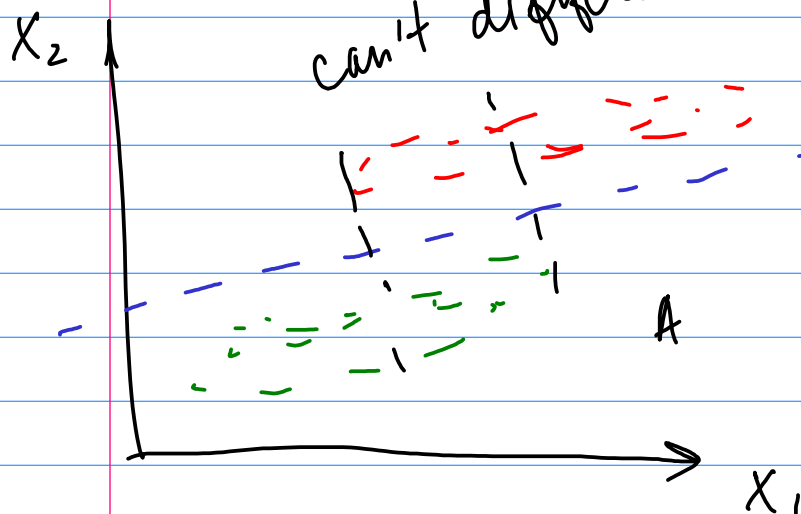


If assumption $\Sigma_A \neq \Sigma_B = \Sigma_C$

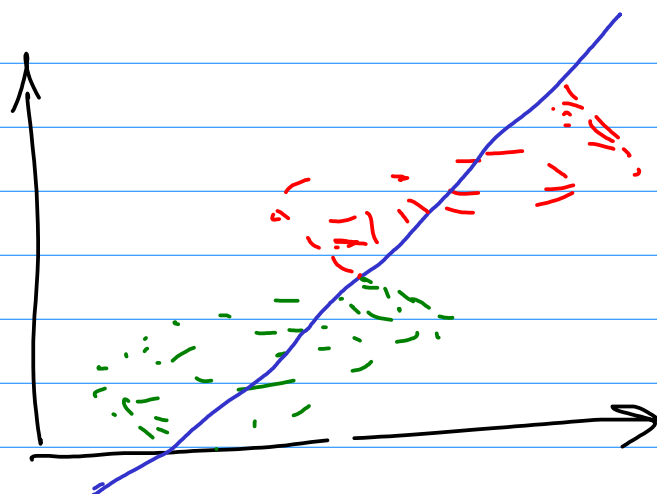
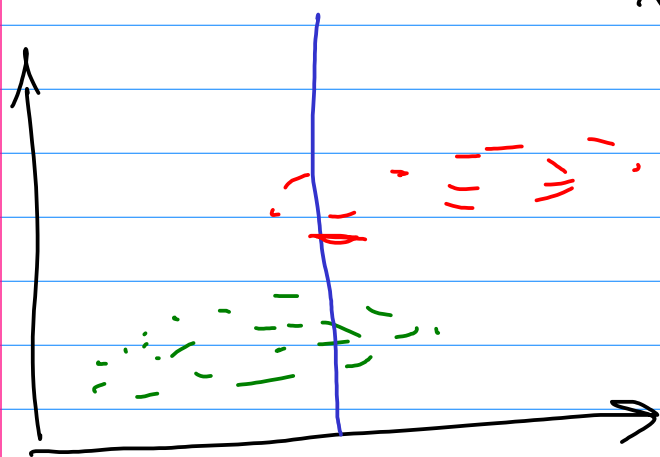
QDA (Quadratic DA)



Example :



$\tilde{\mu}_1 - \tilde{\mu}_2$
not big enough

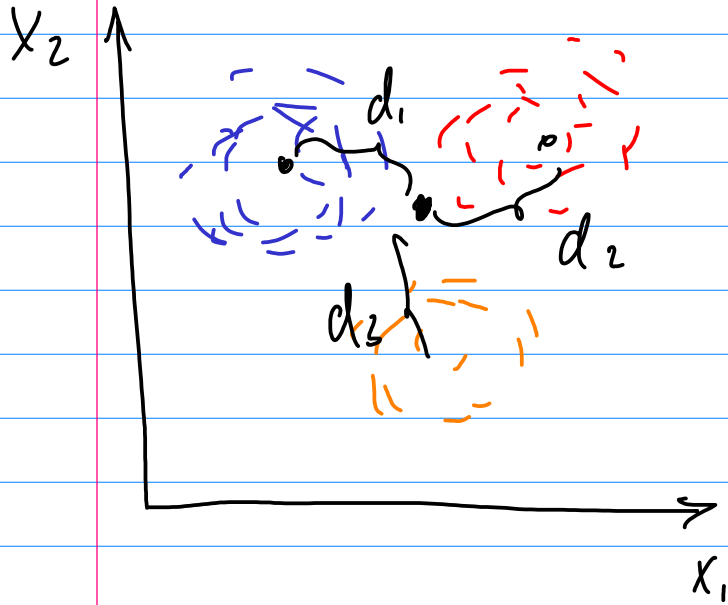


$$\frac{(\mu_1 - \mu_2)^2}{S_1^2 + S_2^2} \rightarrow \max$$

$$S_1^2 + S_2^2$$

is not small
enough

Example: 3 categories



$$\frac{d_1^2 + d_2^2 + d_3^2}{s_1^2 + s_2^2 + s_3^2}$$

Assumptions:

1) Normality

2) (LDA) Homoscedasticity

⊗ else \Rightarrow QDA

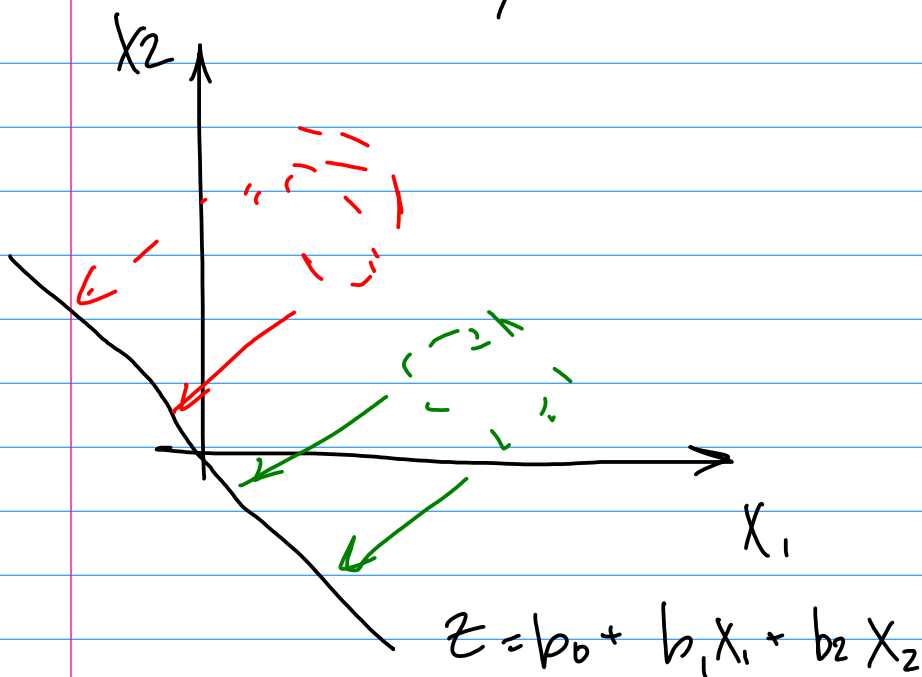
3) No multicollinearity

Modelling Approach:

$$Z_{ik} = b_{0i} + b_{1i}x_{1k} + \dots + b_{ji}x_{jk}$$

↳ ith DF for object k
(kth object)

$$i \in 1; G-1$$



$$\max_b \lambda = \frac{SS_b}{SS_w} = \frac{\sum_{g=1}^G I_g (\bar{Z}_g - \bar{Z})^2}{\sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{i=1}^{I_g} (\bar{Z}_{gi} - \bar{Z}_g)^2}$$

↑ eigenvalue (discriminant criteria)

Measure of Importance for k th DF

$$EP = \frac{\gamma_k}{\gamma_1 + \dots + \gamma_n}$$

Statistical significance of DF:

Wilk's Lambda:

$$\Lambda = \frac{1}{1 + \gamma} = \frac{SS_W}{SS_B + SS_W} = \frac{UV}{TV}$$

Canonical correlation coefficient (\sqrt{C})

$$C = \frac{\gamma}{1 + \gamma} = \frac{SS_B}{SS_B + SS_W} = \frac{EV}{TV}$$

$$l_n(\Lambda) \cdot \left(- \left(N - \frac{J+G}{2} - 1 \right) \right) \sim \chi^2_{g \cdot (G-1)}$$

