

Análisis Discriminante

¿Es posible predecir con antelación si un cliente que solicita un préstamo a un banco va a ser un cliente moroso?



¿Cuáles son los factores que influyen en el desarrollo de un infarto de miocardio? ¿Es posible predecir de antemano que un paciente corre un riesgo cierto de infarto?

¿Se puede predecir de antemano si un recluso que ha solicitado un permiso carcelario, huirá?

¿Se puede predecir si una empresa va a entrar en bancarrota?

¿Cuáles son las razones que llevan a un consumidor a preferir una determinada marca sobre otras existentes en el mercado?

¿Existe discriminación por razones de sexo o de raza en una empresa o en un colegio?

¿QUÉ TIENEN EN COMÚN TODOS ESTOS PROBLEMAS? ¿CÓMO RESOLVERLOS?



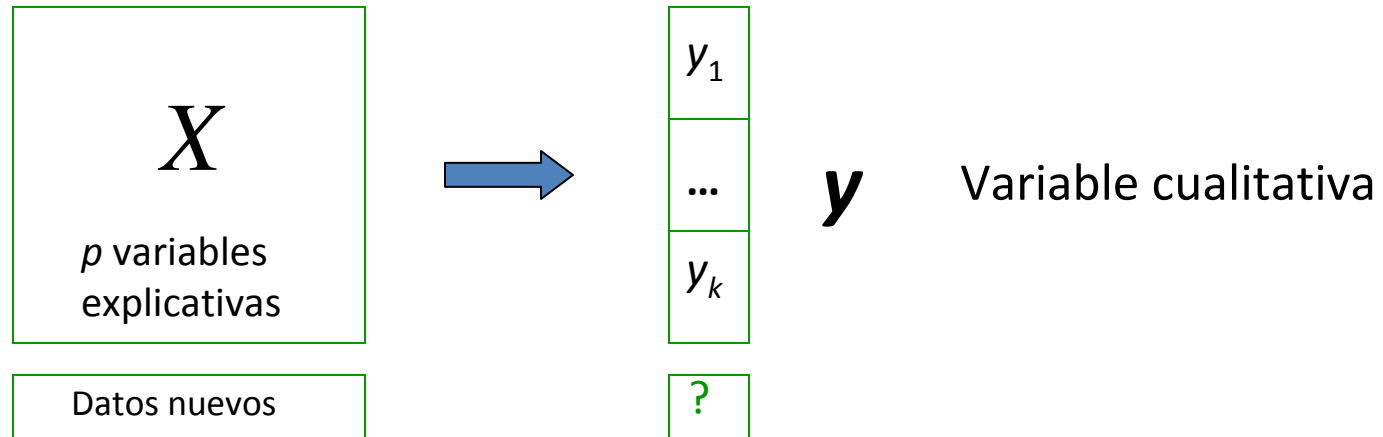
Discriminación

Técnicas:

- Análisis factorial discriminante (álgebra lineal)
- Discriminación bayesiana (probabilidad)
- Discriminación cualitativa (puntaje)
- Segmentación

- Redes neuronales
- Generación de reglas
- Conjuntos aproximados

Discriminación



- Ej.:
- Diagnósticos médicos
 - Previsión meteorológica
 - Segmentar el mercado
 - Asignación de crédito bancario

Propósito del análisis:

- Describir la clasificación
- Pronóstico de nuevos individuos



Ejemplo: colestasis infantil

CIMPA-UCR

Problemas del hígado:

- Hepatitis: infección
- Mal formación de las vías hepáticas

Cura :

- Hepatitis: reposo
- Malformación: operar

Riesgo:

- Hepatitis + operación $\Rightarrow$ muerte!
- Malformación + reposo $\Rightarrow$ muerte!

Sin Análisis Discriminante: 50%

Usando Análisis Discriminante: 75%

Ejemplo: colestasis infantil

Diagnóstico

		Hepatitis (reposo)	Mal formación (operar)
Tiene	Hepatitis	OK	Muerte
	Mal formación	Muerte	OK



Riesgo usando Análisis Discriminante: 25%
(vs. 50% si se tira la moneda)

Análisis Discriminante: notaciones

n : número de individuos

$\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \dots, \bar{x}_n$ los individuos, con pesos $p_i > 0$, $\sum p_i = 1$

$x^1, x^2, \dots, x^p$ variables cuantitativas explicativas

y : variable cualitativa a explicar

$D = \text{diag} (p_i)$: métrica de pesos en $F = R^n$ (esp. de variables)

M : métrica en $E = R^p$ (esp. de individuos)

$N = (X, M, D)$: nube de puntos

$\bar{g} = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \bar{x}_i = \left(\bar{x}^1, \bar{x}^2, \dots, \bar{x}^p \right) \in R^p$: centro de gravedad



Análisis discriminante: notaciones

La variable y tiene k modalidades: $\rightarrow$ partición

Hay k clases $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_k$

$\bar{g}_l$: centro de gravedad de C_l

$$\bar{g}_l = \frac{1}{\mu_l} \sum_{x_i \in C_l} p_i \bar{x}_i$$

$$\mu_l = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{x_i \in C_l} p_i : \text{ peso de } C_l$$



Análisis discriminante

Descomposición de la varianza

Las x^j son centradas $\Rightarrow \vec{g} = \vec{0}$

$V = X^t D X$: matriz de varianzas - covarianzas

$W = \sum_{l=1}^k V_l$ con $V_l = \sum_{x_i \in C_l} p_i (\vec{x}_i - \vec{g}_l) (\vec{x}_i - \vec{g}_l)^t$: matriz de varianzas - covarianzas internas de la clase C_l

W : matriz de varianzas-covarianzas intra-clases

$B = \sum_{l=1}^k \mu_l (\vec{g}_l - \vec{g}) (\vec{g}_l - \vec{g})^t$: matriz de varianzas-covarianzas inter-clases

Descomposición de la varianza

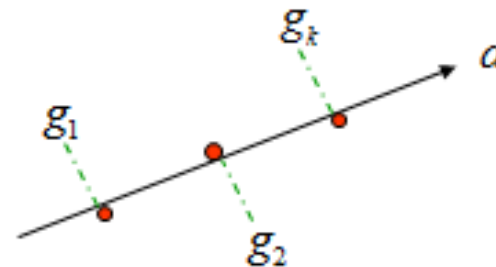
Relación de Huygens-Fisher: $V = W + B$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \sum_{i=1}^n p_i (\vec{x}_i - \vec{g})(\vec{x}_i - \vec{g})^t = \sum_{l=1}^k \sum_{x_i \in C_l} p_i (\vec{x}_i - \vec{g}_l + \vec{g}_l - \vec{g})(\vec{x}_i - \vec{g}_l + \vec{g}_l - \vec{g})^t \\
 &= \sum_{l=1}^k \sum_{x_i \in C_l} p_i (\vec{x}_i - \vec{g}_l)(\vec{x}_i - \vec{g}_l)^t = \sum_{l=1}^k V_l = W \\
 &\quad + \sum_{l=1}^k \sum_{x_i \in C_l} p_i (\vec{g}_l - \vec{g})(\vec{g}_l - \vec{g})^t = B
 \end{aligned}$$

Análisis discriminante: **solución**

Buscar $a \in R^P$ tal que los grupos proyectados en a estén lo más separados posible

Tomamos a tal que $\|a\|=1$



Inercia de N_g proyectada sobre a : $I_{\Delta_a^\perp}(N_g) = a^t M B M a$

$$V = B + W \Rightarrow M V M = M B M + M W M$$

$$\Rightarrow a^t M V M a = a^t M B M a + a^t M W M a$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \underbrace{\frac{a^t M B M a}{a^t M V M a}}_{\max = \lambda} + \underbrace{\frac{a^t M W M a}{a^t M V M a}}_{\min}$$

Análisis discriminante: **solución**

$$\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial a} = \frac{(a^t M V M a)(2 B M a) - (a^t M B M a)(2 V M a)}{[a^t M V M a]^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial a} = 0 \Leftrightarrow (a^t M V M a) B M a = (a^t M B M a) (V M a)$$

$$\text{Si } u = M a : u^t V u \cdot B u = u^t B u \cdot V u$$

$$\Leftrightarrow B u = \frac{u^t B u}{u^t V u} V u = \lambda V u$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V^{-1} B u = \lambda u$$

Solución: diagonalizar $V^{-1} B \rightarrow$ λ : valor propio de $V^{-1} B$
 u : vector propio de $V^{-1} B$

$c^1 = X u$: 1ª variable discriminante.



c Análisis Discriminante: un caso particular de un ACP

ACP de N_g : nube de los centros de gravedad

- puntos : $g_1, g_2, \dots, g_k$
- pesos : $\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_k$
- métrica : V^{-1}

B : matriz de varianzas-covarianzas de los g_l

$$V^{-1}Bu = \lambda u \Leftrightarrow BV^{-1}(\underbrace{Bu}_v) = \lambda(\underbrace{Bu}_v) \Leftrightarrow BV^{-1}v = \lambda v$$

c

Análisis Discriminante: un caso particular de un ACP

Consecuencia:

- planos principales: - centros de gravedad
- individuos (suplementarios)
- círculos de correlación: correlación entre variables discriminantes y variables originales.

Calidad del plano 1-2:
$$\frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_{k-1}}$$

λ_j : poder discriminante de C^j

$$(\lambda_j < 1)$$

Nota: hay $k-1$ valores propios $\neq 0$



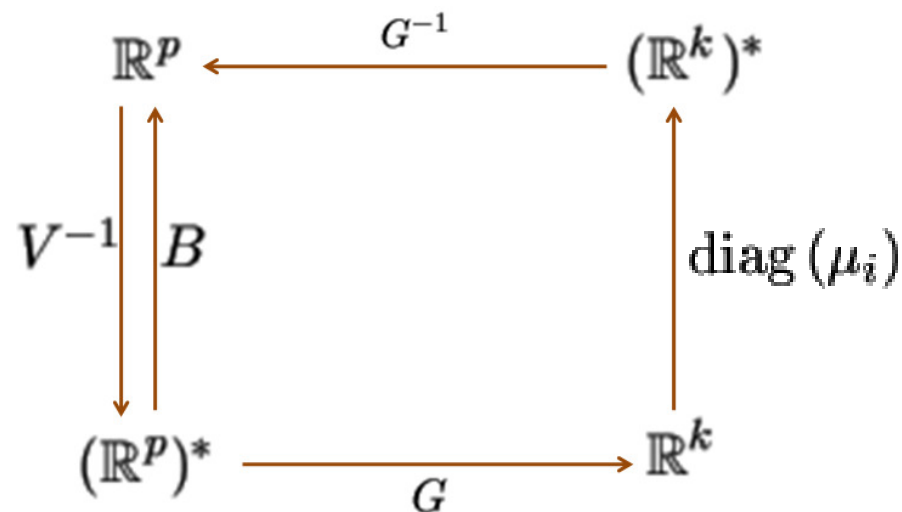
Análisis Discriminante: un caso especial del ACP

Diagonalizar BV^{-1} es equivalente a realizar un ACP de $(G, V^{-1}, \text{diag}(\mu_k))$, donde

$$G = [\vec{g}^1, \dots, \vec{g}^k]$$

$$\mu_i = \sum_{j \in C_i} p_j$$

Obtenemos el siguiente esquema de dualidad:





Notation

- ▶ The prior probability of class k is π_k , $\sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k = 1$.
 - ▶ π_k is usually estimated simply by empirical frequencies of the training set

$$\hat{\pi}_k = \frac{\# \text{ samples in class } k}{\text{Total } \# \text{ of samples}}$$

- ▶ The class-conditional density of X in class $G = k$ is $f_k(x)$.
- ▶ Compute the posterior probability

$$Pr(G = k | X = x) = \frac{f_k(x)\pi_k}{\sum_{l=1}^K f_l(x)\pi_l}$$

- ▶ By MAP (the Bayes rule for 0-1 loss)

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{G}(x) &= \arg \max_k Pr(G = k | X = x) \\ &= \arg \max_k f_k(x)\pi_k\end{aligned}$$



Class Density Estimation

- ▶ Linear and quadratic discriminant analysis: Gaussian densities.
- ▶ Mixtures of Gaussians.
- ▶ General nonparametric density estimates.
- ▶ Naive Bayes: assume each of the class densities are products of marginal densities, that is, all the variables are independent.



CI

Linear Discriminant Analysis

- ▶ Multivariate Gaussian:

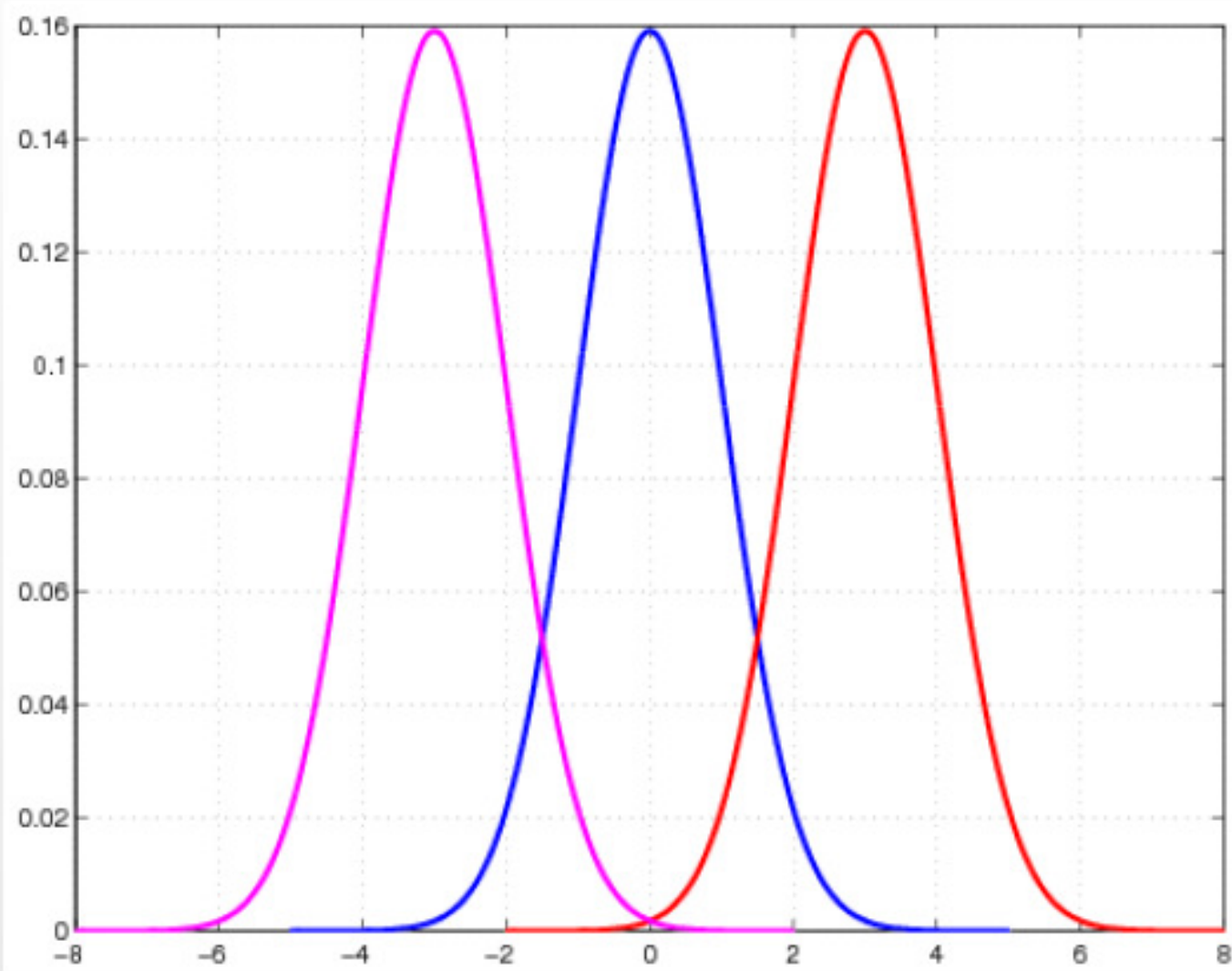
$$f_k(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{p/2} |\Sigma_k|^{1/2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu_k)^T \Sigma_k^{-1} (x-\mu_k)}$$

- ▶ Linear discriminant analysis (LDA): $\Sigma_k = \Sigma, \forall k$.
- ▶ The Gaussian distributions are shifted versions of each other.



CIMPA-U

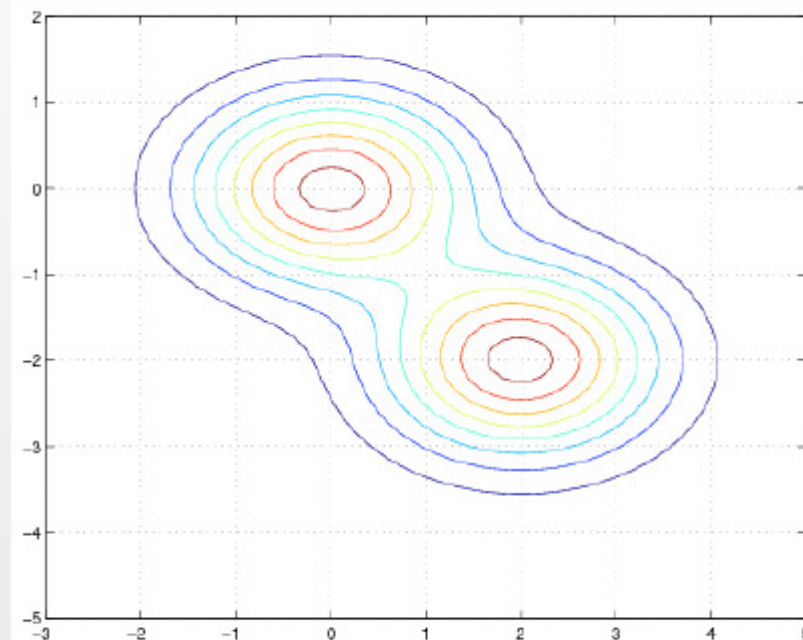
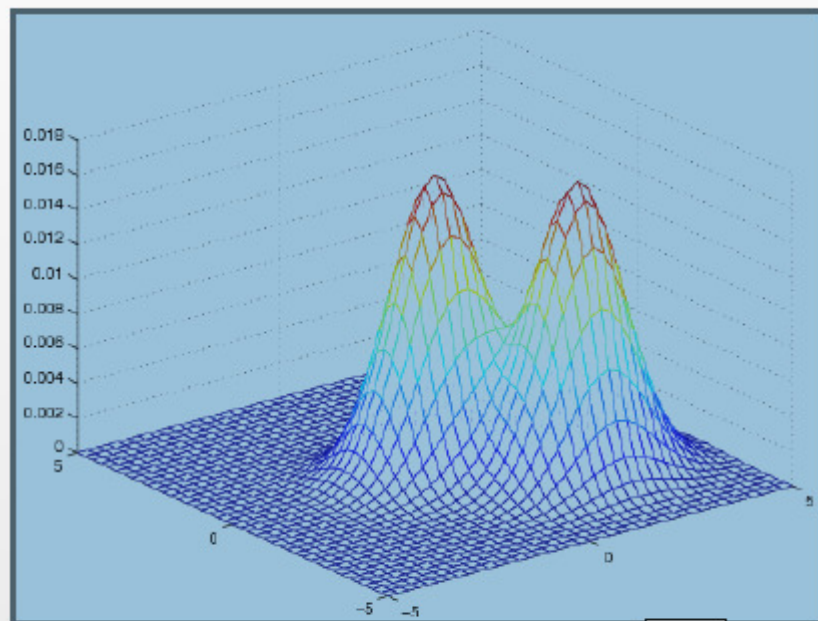
Análisis Discriminante





CIMPA-UCR

Análisis Discriminante





C

► Optimal classification

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{G}(x) &= \arg \max_k Pr(G = k \mid X = x) \\ &= \arg \max_k f_k(x)\pi_k = \arg \max_k \log(f_k(x)\pi_k) \\ &= \arg \max_k \left[-\log((2\pi)^{p/2}|\Sigma|^{1/2}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. -\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu_k)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x - \mu_k) + \log(\pi_k) \right] \\ &= \arg \max_k \left[-\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu_k)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x - \mu_k) + \log(\pi_k) \right]\end{aligned}$$

Note

$$-\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu_k)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x - \mu_k) = x^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_k - \frac{1}{2} \mu_k^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_k - \frac{1}{2} x^T \Sigma^{-1} x$$



To sum up

$$\hat{G}(x) = \arg \max_k \left[x^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_k - \frac{1}{2} \mu_k^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_k + \log(\pi_k) \right]$$

- Define the *linear discriminant function*

$$\delta_k(x) = x^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_k - \frac{1}{2} \mu_k^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_k + \log(\pi_k) .$$

Then

$$\hat{G}(x) = \arg \max_k \delta_k(x) .$$

- The decision boundary between class k and l is:

$$\{x : \delta_k(x) = \delta_l(x)\} .$$

Or equivalently the following holds

$$\log \frac{\pi_k}{\pi_l} - \frac{1}{2} (\mu_k + \mu_l)^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mu_k - \mu_l) + x^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mu_k - \mu_l) = 0 .$$



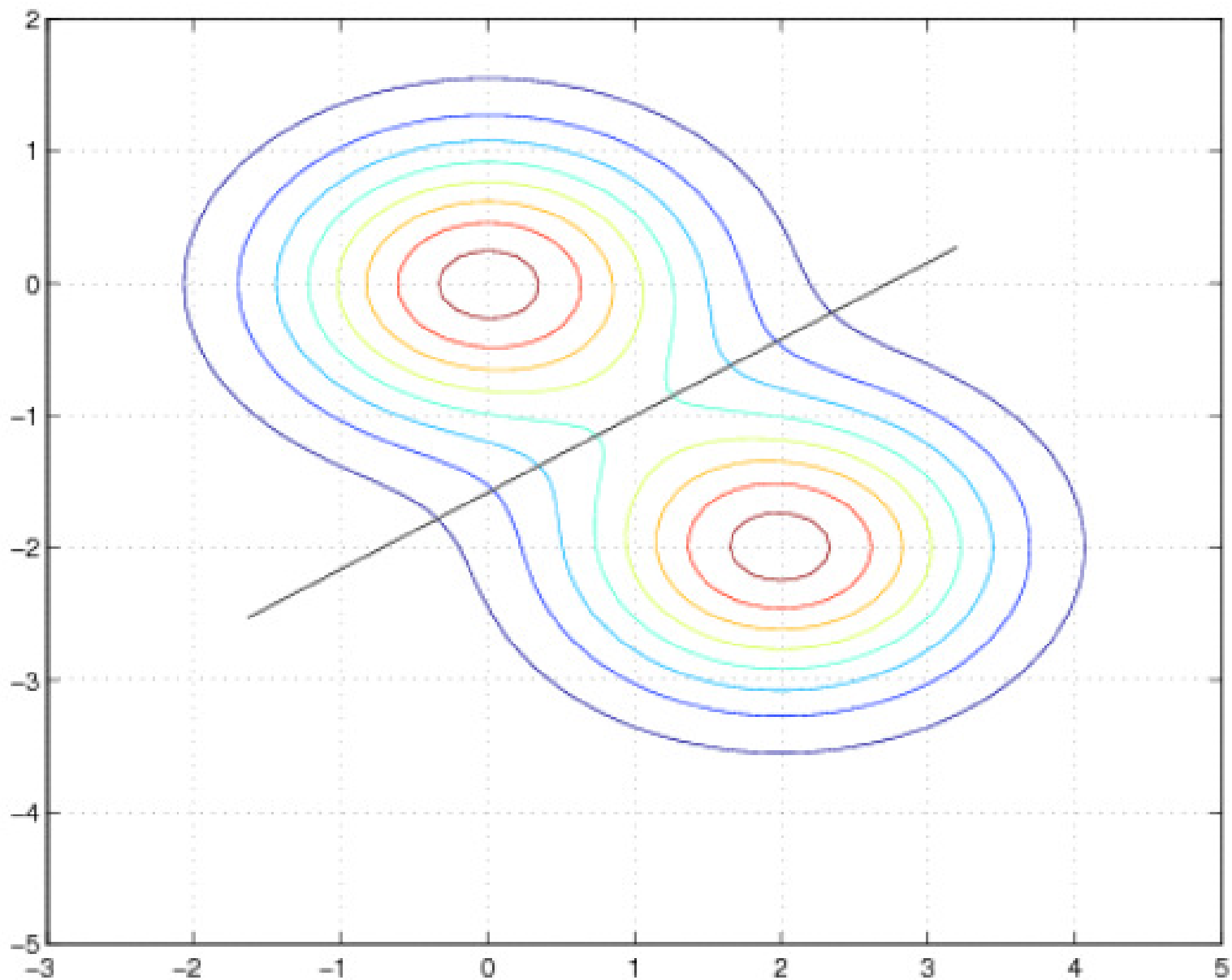
- ▶ Binary classification ($k = 1, l = 2$):
 - ▶ Define $a_0 = \log \frac{\pi_1}{\pi_2} - \frac{1}{2}(\mu_1 + \mu_2)^T \Sigma^{-1}(\mu_1 - \mu_2)$.
 - ▶ Define $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_p)^T = \Sigma^{-1}(\mu_1 - \mu_2)$.
 - ▶ Classify to class 1 if $a_0 + \sum_{j=1}^p a_j x_j > 0$; to class 2 otherwise.
 - ▶ An example:
 - ▶ $\pi_1 = \pi_2 = 0.5$.
 - ▶ $\mu_1 = (0, 0)^T, \mu_2 = (2, -2)^T$.
 - ▶ $\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.5625 \end{pmatrix}$.
 - ▶ Decision boundary:

$$5.56 - 2.00x_1 + 3.56x_2 = 0.0 .$$



CIMPA-U

Análisis Discriminante





CIMPA-UCR

Estimate Gaussian Distributions

- ▶ In practice, we need to estimate the Gaussian distribution.
- ▶ $\hat{\pi}_k = N_k/N$, where N_k is the number of class- k samples.
- ▶ $\hat{\mu}_k = \sum_{g_i=k} x^{(i)} / N_k$.
- ▶ $\hat{\Sigma} = \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{g_i=k} (x^{(i)} - \hat{\mu}_k)(x^{(i)} - \hat{\mu}_k)^T / (N - K)$.
- ▶ Note that $x^{(i)}$ denotes the i th sample vector.

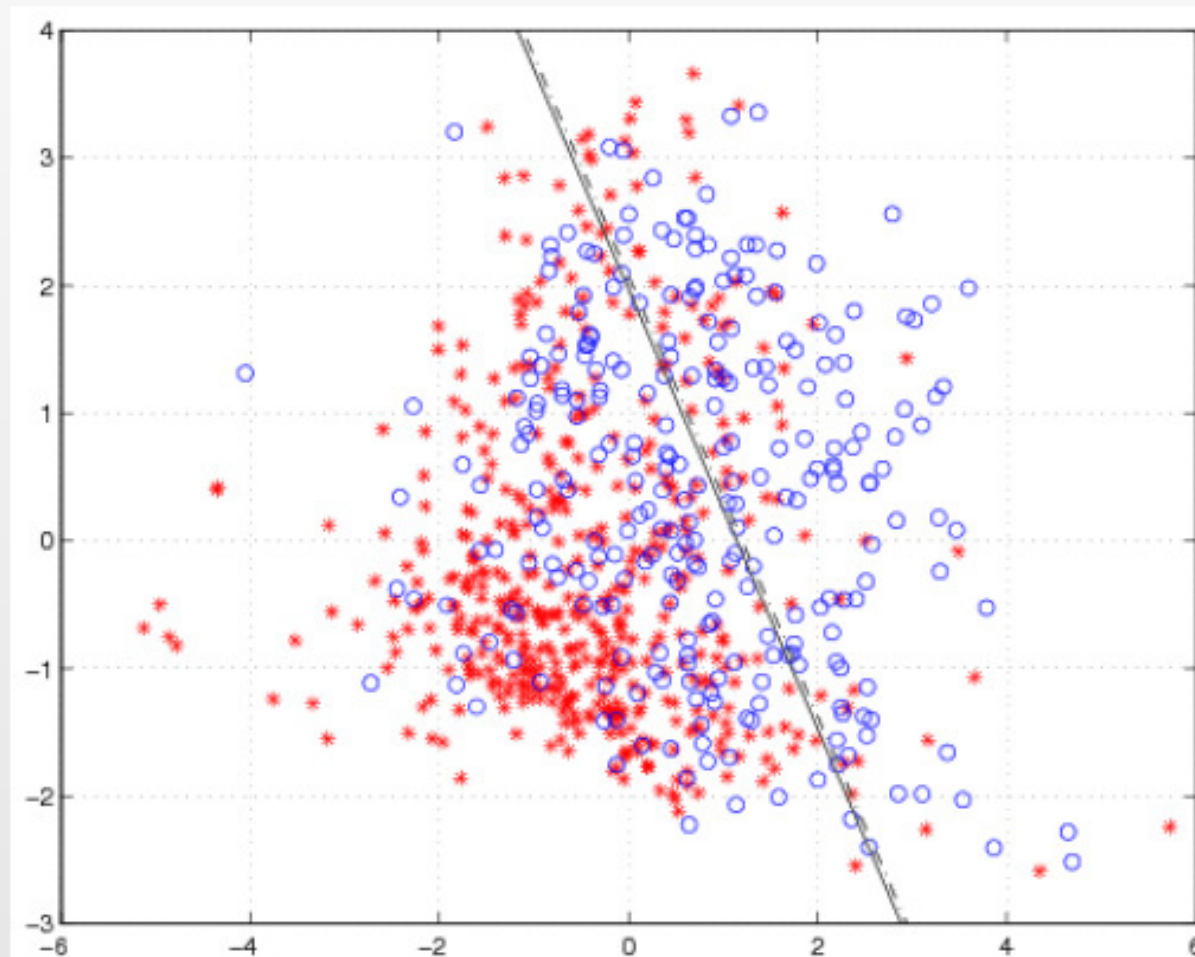


Diabetes Data Set

- ▶ Two input variables computed from the principal components of the original 8 variables.
- ▶ Prior probabilities: $\hat{\pi}_1 = 0.651$, $\hat{\pi}_2 = 0.349$.
- ▶ $\hat{\mu}_1 = (-0.4035, -0.1935)^T$, $\hat{\mu}_2 = (0.7528, 0.3611)^T$.
- ▶ $\hat{\Sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.7925 & -0.1461 \\ -0.1461 & 1.6634 \end{pmatrix}$
- ▶ Classification rule:

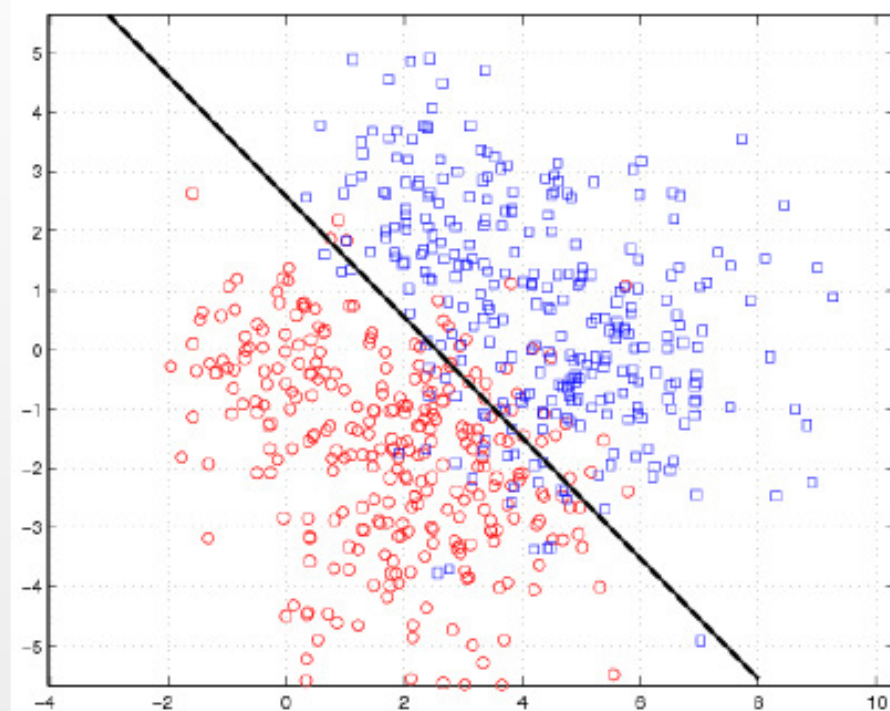
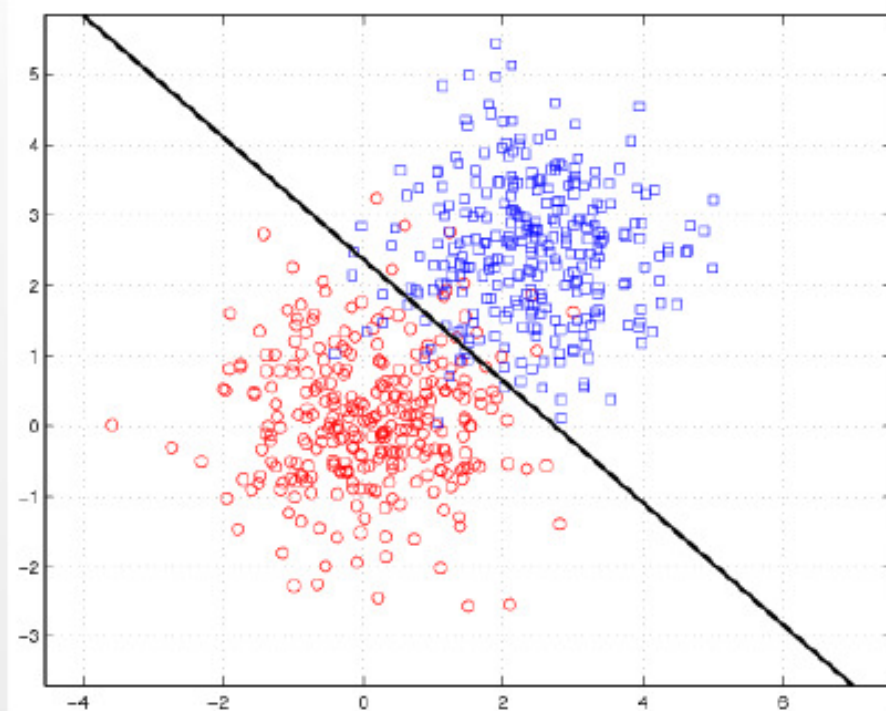
$$\begin{aligned}\hat{G}(x) &= \begin{cases} 1 & 0.7748 - 0.6771x_1 - 0.3929x_2 \geq 0 \\ 2 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} 1 & 1.1443 - x_1 - 0.5802x_2 \geq 0 \\ 2 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

The scatter plot follows. Without diabetes: stars (class 1), with diabetes: circles (class 2). Solid line: classification boundary obtained by LDA. Dash dot line: boundary obtained by linear regression of indicator matrix.





Análisis Discriminante

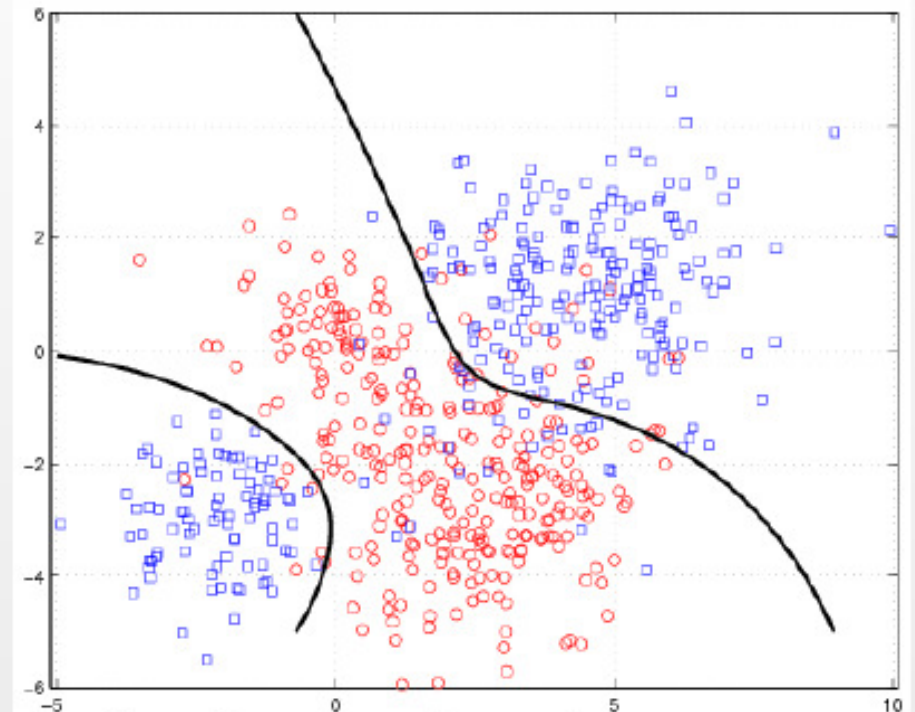
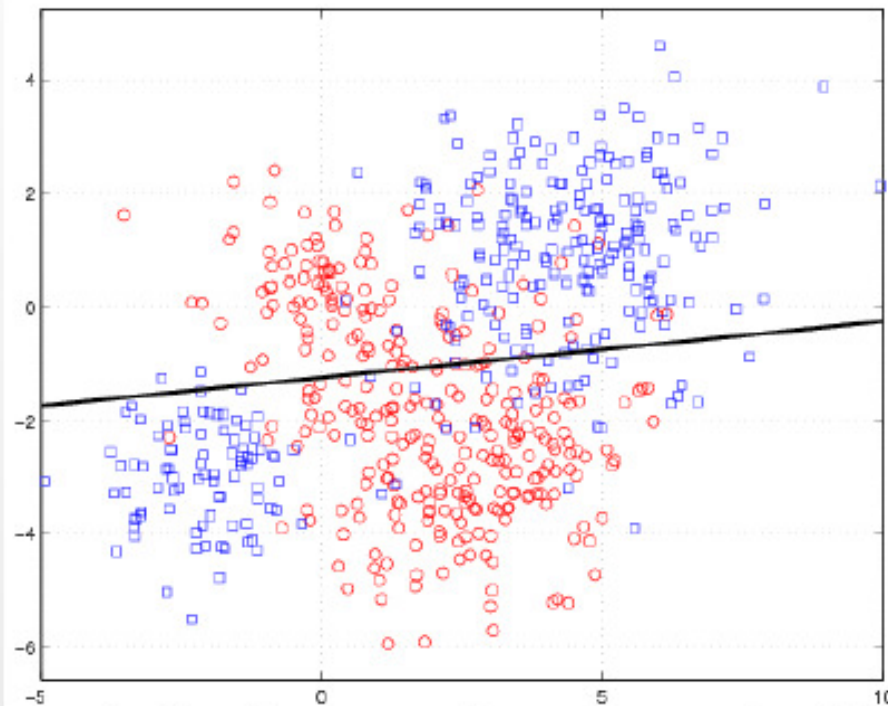


LDA applied to simulated data sets. Left: The true within class densities are Gaussian with identical covariance matrices across classes. Right: The true within class densities are mixtures of two Gaussians.



CIPIA-ITCR

Análisis Discriminante



Left: Decision boundaries by LDA. Right: Decision boundaries obtained by modeling each class by a mixture of two Gaussians.



CI Quadratic Discriminant Analysis (QDA)

- ▶ Estimate the covariance matrix Σ_k separately for each class k , $k = 1, 2, \dots, K$.
- ▶ *Quadratic discriminant function:*

$$\delta_k(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \log |\Sigma_k| - \frac{1}{2} (x - \mu_k)^T \Sigma_k^{-1} (x - \mu_k) + \log \pi_k .$$

- ▶ Classification rule:

$$\hat{G}(x) = \arg \max_k \delta_k(x) .$$

- ▶ Decision boundaries are quadratic equations in x .
- ▶ QDA fits the data better than LDA, but has more parameters to estimate.



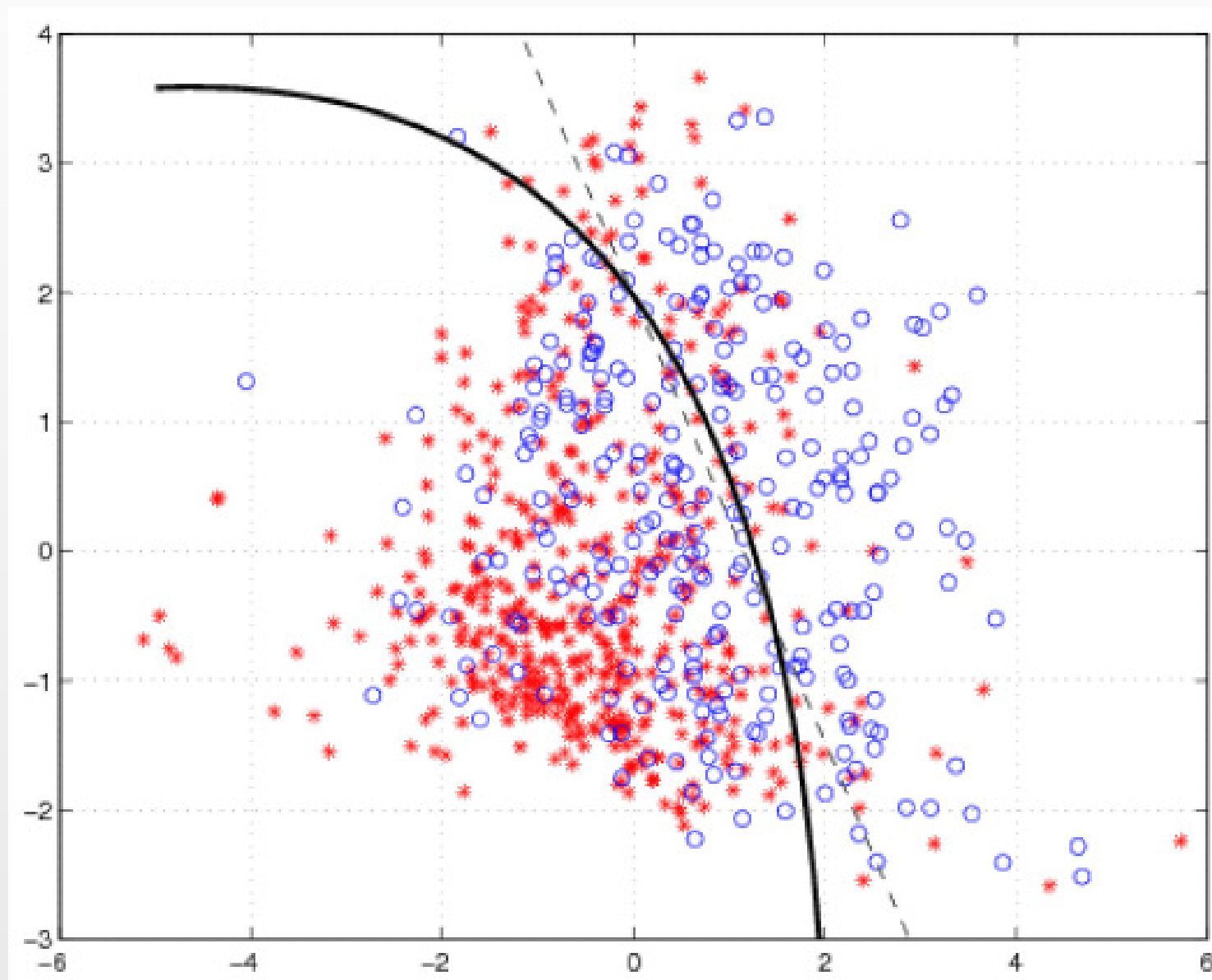
CI Diabetes Data Set

- ▶ Prior probabilities: $\hat{\pi}_1 = 0.651$, $\hat{\pi}_2 = 0.349$.
- ▶ $\hat{\mu}_1 = (-0.4035, -0.1935)^T$, $\hat{\mu}_2 = (0.7528, 0.3611)^T$.
- ▶ $\hat{\Sigma}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1.6769 & -0.0461 \\ -0.0461 & 1.5964 \end{pmatrix}$
- ▶ $\hat{\Sigma}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2.0087 & -0.3330 \\ -0.3330 & 1.7887 \end{pmatrix}$



CIMPA-UCR

Análisis Discriminante





c LDA on Expanded Basis

- ▶ Expand input space to include X_1X_2 , X_1^2 , and X_2^2 .
- ▶ Input is five dimensional: $X = (X_1, X_2, X_1X_2, X_1^2, X_2^2)$.
- ▶

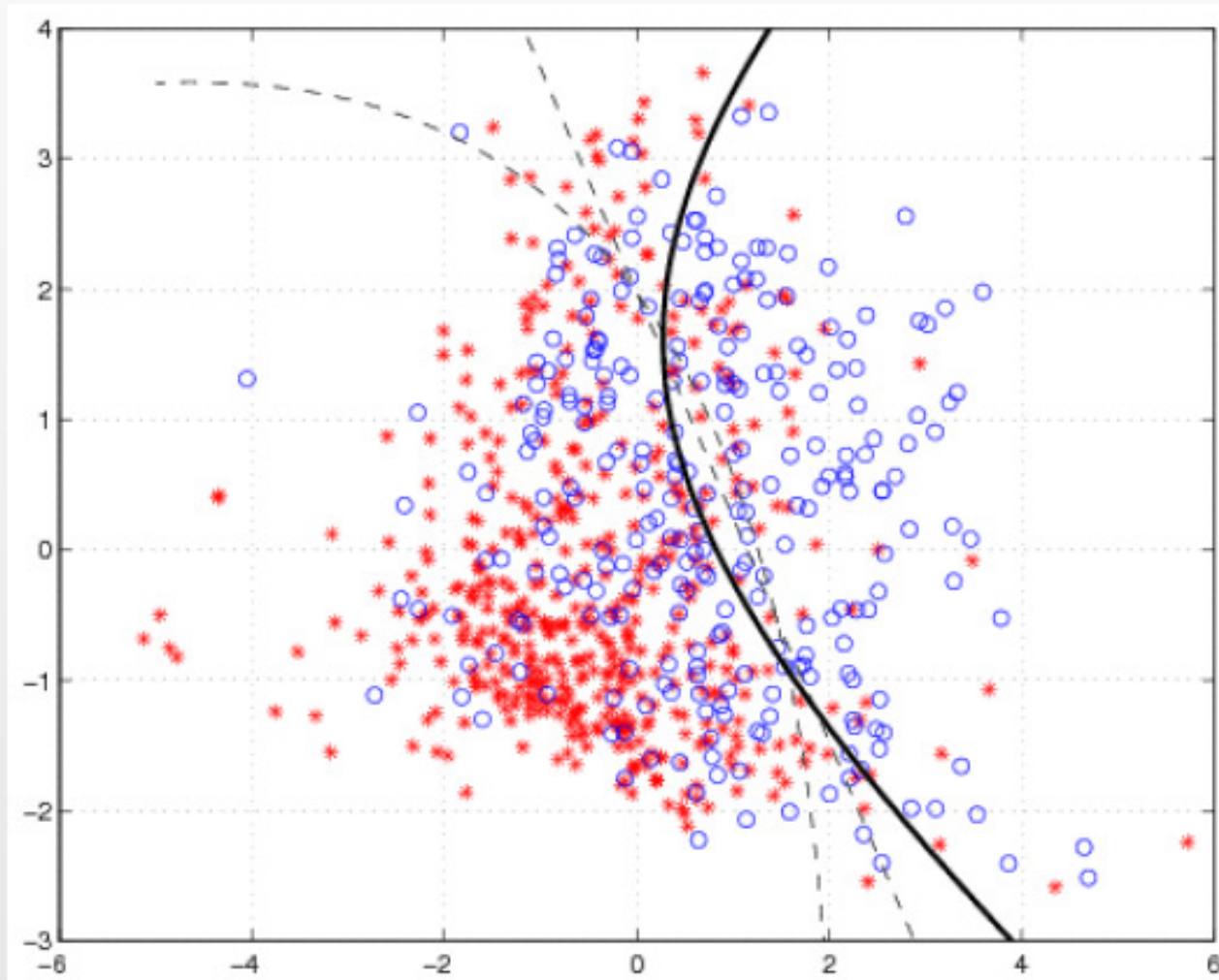
$$\hat{\mu}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -0.4035 \\ -0.1935 \\ 0.0321 \\ 1.8363 \\ 1.6306 \end{pmatrix} \quad \hat{\mu}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.7528 \\ 0.3611 \\ -0.0599 \\ 2.5680 \\ 1.9124 \end{pmatrix}$$

▶

$$\hat{\Sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.7925 & -0.1461 & -0.6254 & 0.3548 & 0.5215 \\ -0.1461 & 1.6634 & 0.6073 & -0.7421 & 1.2193 \\ -0.6254 & 0.6073 & 3.5751 & -1.1118 & -0.5044 \\ 0.3548 & -0.7421 & -1.1118 & 12.3355 & -0.0957 \\ 0.5215 & 1.2193 & -0.5044 & -0.0957 & 4.4650 \end{pmatrix}$$



Classification boundaries obtained by LDA using the expanded input space $X_1, X_2, X_1X_2, X_1^2, X_2^2$. Boundaries obtained by LDA and QDA using the original input are shown for comparison.





CIMPA-UCR

Análisis Discriminante

- Classification boundary:

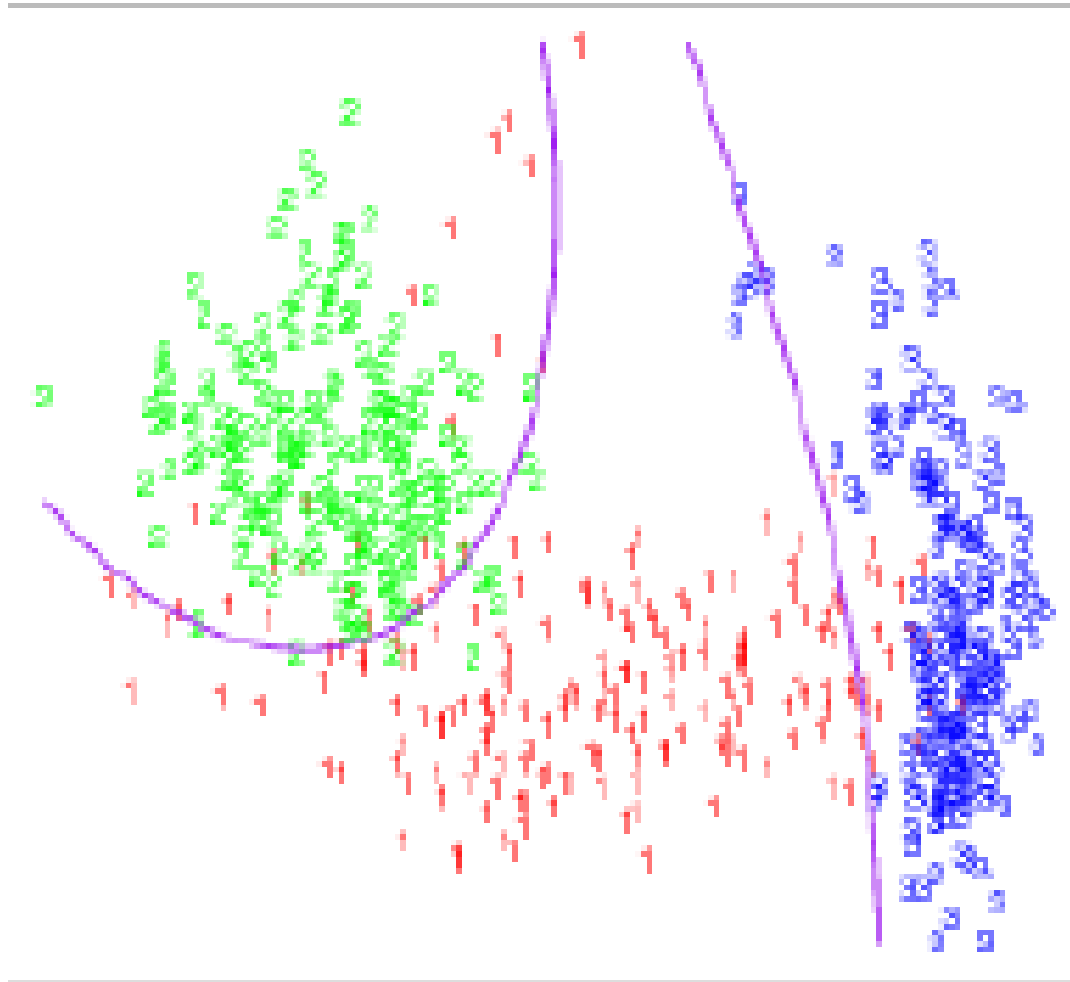
$$0.651 - 0.728x_1 - 0.552x_2 - 0.006x_1x_2 - 0.071x_1^2 + 0.170x_2^2 = 0 .$$

- If the linear function on the right hand side is non-negative, classify as 1; otherwise 2.



CIMPA-UCR

Análisis Discriminante



- Quadratic boundaries obtained using QDA in the five dimensional space : $(x_1, x_2, x_{12}, x_1^2, x_2^2)$



Análisis Discriminante (con R)

c

```
# Se carga la librería MASS
```

```
library(MASS)
```

```
# Se hace un análisis discriminante lineal
```

```
dis <- lda(Tipo ~ Longitud + Anchura + Altura + Altura.Cara +  
Anchura.Cara, data=Tibet, prior=c(0.5,0.5))
```

```
dis
```

```
Call:
```

```
lda(Tipo ~ Longitud + Anchura + Altura + Altura.Cara + Anchura.Cara  
    data = Tibet, prior = c(0.5, 0.5))
```

```
Prior probabilities of groups:
```

```
  1    2  
0.5 0.5
```

```
Group means:
```

	Longitud	Anchura	Altura	Altura.Cara	Anchura.Cara
1	174.8235	139.3529	132.0000	69.82353	130.3529
2	185.7333	138.7333	134.7667	76.46667	137.5000



Análisis Discriminante

Coefficients of linear discriminants:

	LD1
Longitud	0.047726591
Anchura	-0.083247929
Altura	-0.002795841
Altura.Cara	0.094695000
Anchura.Cara	0.094809401

Se consideran las medidas de dos nuevos craneos

```
nuevosdatos <-  
rbind(c(171,140.5,127.0,69.5,137.0),c(179.0,132.0,140.0,72.0,138.5))
```

Asigno a los dos nuevos datos los nombres de las variables

```
colnames(nuevosdatos) <- colnames(Tibet[,-6])
```

```
nuevosdatos <- data.frame(nuevosdatos)
```

Se predice el grupo de pertenencia de los nuevos datos

```
predict(dis,newdata=nuevosdatos)$class
```

```
[1] 1 2
```

```
Levels: 1 2
```

```
$posterior
```

	1	2
1	0.7545066	0.2454934
2	0.1741016	0.8258984