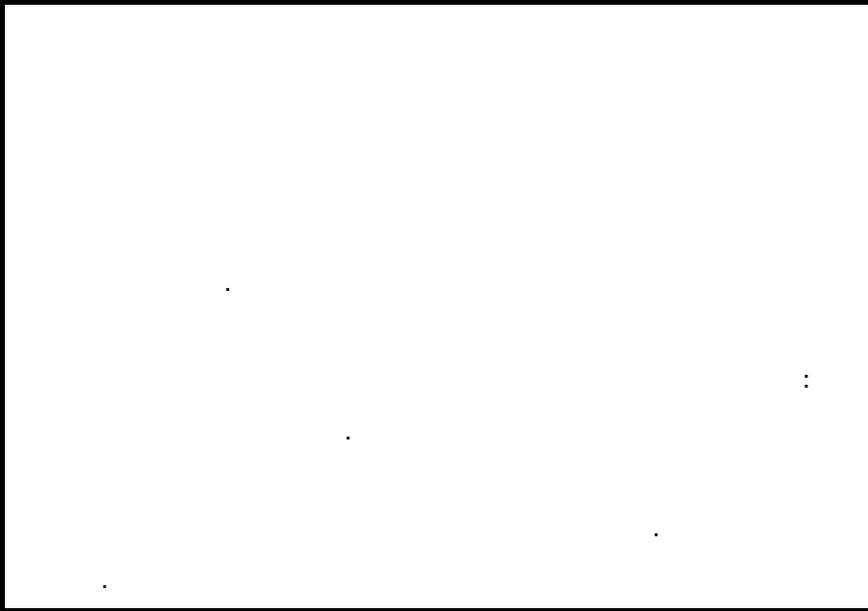


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[x<sub>1</sub>, x<sub>2</sub>, .....x<sub>p</sub>]

(Discriminant Analysis)

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**:Inspect Discriminant Analysis**

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( $n_1, n_2, n_3, \dots, n_m$ )

( $m$ )

( $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_p$ )

. (Bryanf.J, Manly 1994) :

<i>Individual</i>	$X_1$	$X_2$	...	$X_p$	} I
1	$X_{111}$	$X_{112}$	...	$X_{11p}$	
2	$X_{211}$	$X_{212}$	...	$X_{21p}$	
.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	
$n_1$	$X_{n111}$	$X_{n112}$	...	$X_{n11p}$	

1	$X_{121}$	$X_{122}$	...	$X_{12p}$	} II
2	$X_{221}$	$X_{222}$	...	$X_{22p}$	
.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	
$n_2$	$X_{n221}$	$X_{n222}$	...	$X_{n22p}$	

.	.	.	.	.	} m
.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	
1	$X_{1m1}$	$X_{1m2}$	...	$X_{1mp}$	
2	$X_{2m1}$	$X_{2m2}$	...	$X_{2mp}$	
.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	
$n_m$	$X_{nmm1}$	$X_{nmm2}$	...	$X_{nmmp}$	



:

$$(\bar{y}_k \quad k=1 \quad 2 \quad 3) \quad 1$$

$$(\bar{y}_{kj}) \quad 2$$

3

**(Discriminate Function)**

(Mixtures of continuous, discrete and

nominal variables)

: (Kandil, A,M,1992)

:

$$\{\prod_1, \prod_2, \dots, \prod_m\} \quad \{m\} \quad 1$$

(Mixtures of continuous, discrete and nominal

$$\{\prod_i, i=1,2,\dots,m\} \quad \{n_i\} \quad \text{variables}$$

2

:

"g-component vector of nominal variables"  $Z = (Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_g)$

.  $(k_i) \quad r \text{ th}$

"t-component vector of discrete variables"  $X=(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_t)$

:  $(n_{ij}, \phi_{ij})$

(  $i=1, 2, \dots, m; j=1,2, \dots, t; \text{ and } x_j = 0, 1,2, \dots, n_j$  )

S-component vector of continuous

$$Y= (Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_s)$$

$(\mu_{ij}, \Sigma_{ij})$

variables

(k<sub>i</sub>-1) "nominal variable"  
 r<sup>th</sup> (0) "dummy binary variables"  
 (0) "dummy binary variables" (r=1, 2, ..., k<sub>i</sub> -1)  
 K<sub>i</sub><sup>th</sup>  
 (k<sub>i</sub>) "g-nominal variable"  
 (0 or 1) "dummy binary variables" g(k-1)  
 "multinomial variables"  
 " (Z<sub>g</sub>=0 or 1)  $\{\ell = 2^{g(k_i-1)}\}$   
 "  $\ell - cells$   
 "Two nominal variables"  
 "Two dummy binary variables" "nominal variable"  
 "second nominal (Z<sub>3</sub>, Z<sub>4</sub>) "first nominal variable" (Z<sub>1</sub>, Z<sub>2</sub>) "4-binary variables"  
 (1)  $\{\ell = 2^{g(k_1-1)} = 2^4\}$  variable"  
 :  
 : (1)

Cel No.	The first nominal variable				The second nominal variable			
	Z <sub>1</sub>		Z <sub>2</sub>		Z <sub>3</sub>		Z <sub>4</sub>	
	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
(2)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
(3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(4)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
(5)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
(6)	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
(7)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
(8)	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
(9)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
(10)	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
(11)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
(12)	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
(13)	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
(14)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
(15)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
(16)	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1

:

( $\prod_i$ ) (m) ( $x_0$ )  $\zeta_{im}$

$$\zeta_i(Z) = \zeta_{im}, \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n; m = 1, 2, \dots, \ell) \quad (1)$$

$$(i) \sum_{m=1}^{\ell} \zeta_{im} = 1; 0 \leq \zeta_{im} \leq 1$$

$$(ii) \ell = 2^{g(k_i-1)}$$

(lime, w,L, 1995) :  $\zeta_i(X/Z)$  (m) (x)

$$\zeta_i(X / Z) = \prod_{j=1}^t \frac{n'_{ij}!}{x_{ij}!} \phi_{imx_j}^{x_{imj}}$$

:

(i)  $0 \leq \phi_{imx_j} \leq 1$  is the parameter of ( $x_j$ ) in cell ( $m$ ) for population ( $\prod_i$ ).

(ii)  $i = 1, 2, \dots, m; j = 1, 2, \dots, t; m = 1, 2, \dots, \ell$

(iii)  $x_j = 1, 2, \dots, n'_j$

(Y/X,Z)

:  $(\mu_{imx_j}, \Sigma_{mx_j})$

$$f(Y / X, Z) \sim N(\mu_{imx_j}, \Sigma_{mx_j}) \quad (3)$$

: (II)

$$q(\prod_i) = \varphi_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, w \text{ and } \sum_{i=1}^w \varphi_i = 1$$

(II,  $i=1, 2, \dots, w$ )

$x_0=(Z,X,Y)$

( $\prod_i$ ) ( $x_0$ )

:

$$f_i(x_0) = f_i(Z)f_i(X/Z)f_i(Y/X,Z)$$

$$= \prod_{j=1}^t \alpha_i \frac{n'_{ij}!}{x_{imj}!} \zeta_{im} \phi_i \phi_{imx_j}^{x_{imj}} \exp(\mu_{imx_j}, \Sigma_{imx_j}) \quad (5)$$

$\{i = 1, 2, \dots, w; j = 1, 2, \dots, t; m = 1, 2, \dots, \ell$   
 and  $x_j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n'_j$

:  
 =  $\alpha_i$

$$q(\prod_i / x_0)$$

$$q(\prod_i / x_0) = \frac{q(\prod_i)q(x_0 / \prod_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^w q(\prod_i)q(x_0 / \prod_i)} \quad (6)$$

: (5) (4)

$$q(\prod_i / x_0) = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^t \alpha_i \beta_{ij} \phi_i \zeta_{im} \phi_{imx_j}^{x_{imj}} \exp\{t - \frac{1}{2}(Y - \mu_{imx_j})' \sum_m^n (Y - \mu_{imx_j})\}}{\sum_{i=1}^w \prod_{j=1}^t \alpha_i \beta_{ij} \phi_i \zeta_{im} \phi_{imx_j}^{x_{imj}} \exp\{t - \frac{1}{2}(Y - \mu_{imx_j})' \sum_m^n (Y - \mu_{imx_j})\}} \quad (7)$$

$$\beta_{ij} = \frac{n'_{ij}!}{X_{imj}!}; \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, w; m = 1, 2, \dots, \ell \text{ and } X_j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n'_{ij} :$$

:

$$\beta_{ivmx_j} = \sum_{m_j}^n (\mu_{imx_j} - \mu_{vmx_j}),$$

$$C_{ivmx_j} = -\frac{1}{2} (\mu_{imx_j} - \mu_{imx_j})' \sum_m^n (\mu_{imx_j} + \mu_{vmx_j})$$

$$\gamma_{ivmx_j} = \ln \frac{\alpha_i \beta_{ij} \phi_i \zeta_{im} \phi_{imx_j}^{X_{imj}}}{\alpha_v \beta_{vj} \phi_v \zeta_{vm} \phi_{vmx_j}^{X_{vmj}}}$$

: (7)

$$q(\prod_i / x_0) = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^t \exp \{Y' B_{ivmx_j} + C_{ivmx_j} + \gamma_{ivmx_j}\}}{1 + \sum \exp \prod_{j=1}^t \{Y' B_{ivm_j} + C_{ivmx_j} + \gamma_{ivmx_j}\}} \quad (8)$$

:

$$q(\prod_i / x_0) = \frac{\exp \sum_{j=1}^t \{Y' B_{ivmx_j} + C_{ivmx_j} + \gamma_{ivmx_j}\}}{1 + \sum_{i \neq v}^w \exp \sum_{j=1}^t \{Y' B_{ivm_j} + C_{ivmx_j} + \gamma_{ivmx_j}\}} \quad (9)$$

:

$$\sum_{j=1}^t \{Y' B_{ivmx_j} + C_{ivmx_j} + \gamma_{ivmx_j}\} = n_{ivmx_j} \quad (8)$$

$$q(\prod_i / x_0) = \frac{e^{n_{ivmx_j}}}{1 + \sum_{i=1}^w e^{n_{ivmx_j}}} \quad (10)$$

:

Allocate an observation  $x_0 (Z, X, Y)$  into population  $(\prod_i)$  if:

- (i)  $n_{ivmx_j} \geq 0$
- (ii)  $n_{ivmx_j} < 0$  (11)

Total Probability of

$$\frac{\left(\prod_i\right)}{\left(\prod_i\right)} \text{ misclassification}$$

(X<sub>i</sub>)

:

$$A = \left\{ \frac{\theta_i c(v/i)}{\theta_v c(i/v)} \right\}$$

$$\left(\prod_v\right) \quad (x_0) \quad \text{Probability of misclassification}$$

: (Ii)

$$q(v/i) = \sum_m^t \sum_x^{n'} \prod_{j=1}^p \frac{n'_{im}!}{X_{imj}!} \zeta_{im} \phi_{imj}^{imj} F\left\{ \left(\text{Log } A - \frac{1}{2} D_{mx_j}^2\right) / D_{mx_j} \right\} \quad (13)$$

(Ii) (x<sub>0</sub>) Probability of misclassification

: (Iv)

$$q(v/i) = \sum_m^t \sum_x^{n'} \prod_{j=1}^p \frac{n'_{im}!}{X_{imj}!} \zeta_{im} \phi_{imj}^{imj} F\left\{ \left(\text{Log } A - \frac{1}{2} D_{mx_j}^2\right) / D_{mx_j} \right\} \quad (14)$$

:

(i) F =

$$(ii) D_{mx_j}^2 = (\mu_{imx_j} - \mu_{vmx_j})' \sum_{m_j}^n (\mu_{imx_j} - \mu_{vmx_j}) (\prod_i, \prod_v)$$

$$(iii) c(v/i) = \prod_v$$

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(Ahmed, M,S.1998) .

Estimation of error rates

$f_2(x)$   $f_1(x)$  Misclassification probability  
 :  $\prod_2 \prod_1$   $(\mu_1, \mu_2, V)$   
 :  $\eta_1$   
 :  $\eta_1$   
 =  $V$

$q_1+q_2=1$   $(\prod_2)$   $q_2$   $(\prod_1)$   $q_1$   
 :  $(\prod_1)$   $1$   
 :  $(\prod_2)$

$$q(2/1) = q(x \in R_2 | \prod_1) = \int_{R_2} f_1(x) dx \quad (15)$$

$(\prod_2)$   $2$   
 :  $(\prod_1)$

$$q(1/2) = q(x \in R_1 | \prod_2) = \int_{R_1} f_2(x) dx \quad (16)$$

:  
 $(\prod_1)$  :  $R_1$   
 $(\prod_2)$  :  $R_2$

$$q(x \in R_2 | \Pi_1)q(\Pi_1) = q(2/1)q_1 \quad (17)$$

$$q(x \in R_1 | \Pi_2)q(\Pi_2) = q(1/2)q_2 \quad (18)$$

Total probability of misclassification

$$T(R, f) = q_1 \int_{R_2} f_1(x)dx + q_2 \int_{R_1} f_2(x)dx \quad (19)$$

Optimum error rate

$$OER(R, f) = q_1 \int_{R_2} f_1(x)dx + q_2 \int_{R_1} f_2(x)dx \quad (20)$$

(TMP) (OER)

: (Anderson, T.W.1984)

	$\Pi_1$	$\Pi_2$
$\Pi_1$	0	c(2/1)
$\Pi_2$	c(1/2)	0

:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdot \quad 1 \\
 & (\prod_2) \quad c(1/2) \quad 2 \\
 & \cdot (\prod_1) \\
 & (\prod_1) \quad c(2/1) \quad 3 \\
 & \cdot (\prod_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

Expected cost of misclassification

$$ECM = c(2/1) q(2/1)q_1 + c(1/2) q(1/2)q_2 \quad (21)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdot (\prod_2) \quad (\prod_1) \quad = c(2/1) \\
 & (\prod_1) \quad (\prod_2) \quad = c(1/2) \\
 & (x) \quad (\Omega)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{\Omega} f_1(x)dx = \int_{R_1} f_1(x)dx + \int_{R_2} f_1(x)dx = 1, \quad \Omega = R_1 \cup R_2 = 1 \quad (22)$$

$R_1 \cap R_2 \neq \phi$

(22)

$$\hat{Q}_k(x) > \{\hat{Q}_1(x), \hat{Q}_2(x), \dots, \hat{Q}_g(x)\}$$

$$ECM = c(2 \setminus 1)q_1 \left[ 1 - \int_{R_1} f_1(x)dx \right] + c(1/2)q_2 \int_{R_1} f(x)dx$$

$$ECM = \int_{R_1} [c(1/2)q_2 f_2(x) - c(2/1)q_1 f_1(x)] dx + c(2/1)q_1 \quad (23)$$

(x)  $f_2(x), f_1(x)$  [c(2/1), c(1/2)] (q<sub>1</sub>, q<sub>2</sub>)  
 : (x) (R<sub>1</sub>) (ECM)

$$[c(1/2)q_2 f_2(x) - c(2/1)q_1 f_1(x)] \leq 0$$

(R<sub>2</sub>), (R<sub>1</sub>)

:

$$c(1/2)q_2 f_2(x) \leq c(2/1)q_1 f_1(x)$$

$$R_1 : \frac{f_1(x)}{f_2(x)} \geq \left[ \frac{c(1/2)}{c(2/1)} \right] \left[ \frac{q_2}{q_1} \right] \quad (25)$$

$\left( \begin{matrix} \text{density} \\ \text{ratio} \end{matrix} \right) \geq \left( \begin{matrix} \text{cost} \\ \text{ratio} \end{matrix} \right) \left( \begin{matrix} \text{prior} \\ \text{prob.ratio} \end{matrix} \right)$

$$R_2 : \frac{f_1(x)}{f_2(x)} < \left[ \frac{c(1/2)}{c(2/1)} \right] \left[ \frac{q_2}{q_1} \right]$$

:

(q<sub>2</sub> / q<sub>1</sub>=1)

1

(II<sub>2</sub>)

(II<sub>1</sub>)

:

$$R_1 : \frac{f_1(x)}{f_2(x)} \geq \frac{c(1/2)}{c(2/1)}; R_2 : \frac{f_1(x)}{f_2(x)} < \frac{c(1/2)}{c(2/1)} \quad (26)$$

(R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>1</sub>)

(c(1/2) / c(2/1)=1

2

:

$$R_1 : \frac{f_1(x)}{f_2(x)} \geq \frac{q_2}{q_1}; R_2 : \frac{f_1(x)}{f_2(x)} < \frac{q_2}{q_1} \quad (27)$$

$$\left(\frac{q_2}{q_1} = c(1/2) / c(2/1) = 1\right) \quad 3$$

:

$$R_1 : \frac{f_1(x)}{f_2(x)} \geq 1; \quad R_2 : \frac{f_1(x)}{f_2(x)} < 1 \quad (28)$$

$$R_1 : \frac{f_1(x)}{f_2(x)} \geq 1; \quad R_2 : \frac{f_1(x)}{f_2(x)} < 1$$

:

$$[X_1, X_2, \dots, X_p] \quad f_i(x) \quad \left(\prod_2\right) \left(\prod_1\right) \quad \Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2 = \Sigma \quad (\mu_1, \mu_2) \quad X^x =$$

(ECM) (28) (R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>1</sub>)

:

$$R_1 : \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu_1)' \Sigma (x - \mu_1) + -\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu_2)' \Sigma (x - \mu_2)\right] \geq \left(\frac{c(1/2)}{c(2/1)}\right) \left(\frac{q_2}{q_1}\right)$$

$$R_2 : \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu_1)' \Sigma (x - \mu_1) + -\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu_2)' \Sigma (x - \mu_2)\right] < \left(\frac{c(1/2)}{c(2/1)}\right) \left(\frac{q_2}{q_1}\right)$$

(x) (28)

: (ECM)

1 – Allocate  $x_0$  to population  $(\prod_1)$  if :

$$(\mu_1 - \mu_2)' \Sigma^{-1} x_0 - \frac{1}{2}(\mu_1 - \mu_2)' \Sigma^{-1} (\mu_1 - \mu_2) < \ln \left[ \left(\frac{c(1/2)}{c(2/1)}\right) \left(\frac{q_2}{q_1}\right) \right] \quad (29)$$

2 – Allocate  $x_0$  to population  $(\prod_1)$  if :

$$(\mu_1 - \mu_2)' \Sigma^{-1} x_0 - \frac{1}{2} (\mu_1 - \mu_2)' \Sigma^{-1} (\mu_1 - \mu_2) < \ln \left[ \left( \frac{c(1/2)}{c(2/1)} \right) \left( \frac{q_2}{q_1} \right) \right]$$

( $\mu_1, \mu_2, \Sigma$ )  
(ECM)

:

1 – Allocate  $x_0$  to population ( $\prod_1$ ) if :

$$(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) S_{pooled}^{-1} x_0 - \frac{1}{2} (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)' S_{pooled}^{-1} (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) \geq \ln \left[ \left( \frac{c(1/2)}{c(2/1)} \right) \left( \frac{q_2}{q_1} \right) \right] \quad (30)$$

2 – Allocate  $x_0$  to population ( $\prod_2$ ) if :

$$(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) S_{pooled}^{-1} x_0 - \frac{1}{2} (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)' S_{pooled}^{-1} (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) \geq \ln \left[ \left( \frac{c(1/2)}{c(2/1)} \right) \left( \frac{q_2}{q_1} \right) \right]$$

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(F)

$$(\prod_2) (\prod_1)$$

( $\mu_2, \mu_1$ )

( $V_1 = V_2 = V$ )

(Lachenbruch, P.A,

: 1975)

$H_0 = \mu_1 = \mu_2$

$H_1 = \mu_2 \neq \mu_1$

$$F = \left( \frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \right) \left( \frac{n_1 + n_2 - p - 1}{(n_1 + n_2 - 2)p} \right) D^2$$

Where:

d.f. = ( $v_1 = p$ ),  $v_2 = (n_1 + n_2 - p - 1)$

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$$D^2 = (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)' S^{-1} (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)$$

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