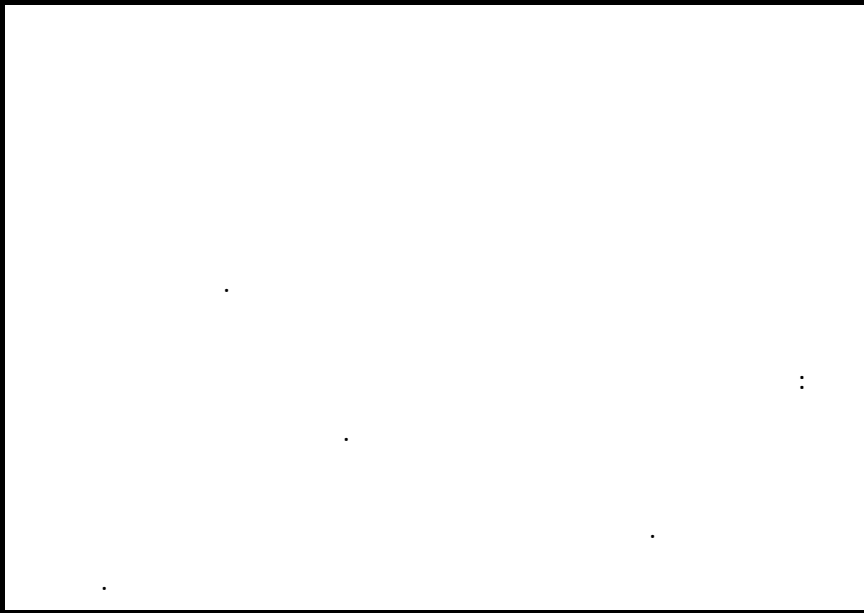


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[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_p]

(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}	

:

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(Kandil, A.M.1992) :

$$\sum_{j=1}^2 (\hat{y}_j - \bar{y}_{kj}) , (j = 1,2); (k = 1,2,3)$$

:

(i)

: \hat{y}_j

(j)

(k)

: \bar{y}_{kj}

= k

= j

() ()

:

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

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

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}, ϕ_{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

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

(μ_{ij}, Σ_{ij})

variables

(k_i-1) "nominal variable"
 rth (0) "dummy binary variables"
 (0) "dummy binary variables" (r=1, 2, ..., k_i -1)
 K_ith
 (k_i) "g-nominal variable"
 (0 or 1) "dummy binary variables" g(k-1)
 "multinomial variables"
 " (Z_g=0 or 1) $\{\ell = 2^{g(k_i-1)}\}$
 " $\ell - cells$
 "Two nominal variables"
 "Two dummy binary variables" "nominal variable"
 "second nominal (Z₃, Z₄) "first nominal variable" (Z₁, Z₂) "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 ₁		Z ₂		Z ₃		Z ₄	
	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) ζ_{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 $x_j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n'_j$

:
 = α_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)

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

:

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

:

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

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

:

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_i)

:

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

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

: (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) (x₀) 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

$$: \prod_2 \prod_1$$

(μ_1, μ_2, V)

:

\cdot η_1

\cdot η_1

\cdot $= V$

$$\cdot q_1+q_2=1 \quad (\prod_2) \quad q_2 (\prod_1) \quad q_1$$

:

$$(\prod_1) \quad 1$$

$$: (\prod_2)$$

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

$$(\prod_2) \quad 2$$

$$: (\prod_1)$$

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

:

$$\cdot (\prod_1) \quad : R_1$$

$$\cdot (\prod_2) \quad : R_2$$

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

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

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)

	Π_1	Π_2
Π_1	0	c(2/1)
Π_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)] (q₁, q₂)
 : (x) (R₁) (ECM)

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

(R₂), (R₁)

:

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

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

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

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

:

(q₂ / q₁=1)

1

(II₂)

(II₁)

:

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

(R₂, R₁)

(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) (R₂, R₁)

:

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

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

(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 :

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

(μ_1, μ_2, Σ)
(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)

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

(μ_2, μ_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. = ($v_1 = p$), $v_2 = (n_1 + n_2 - p - 1)$

(31)

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

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