Package ‘MGSDA’

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Type Package

Title Multi-Group Sparse Discriminant Analysis

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Description Implements Multi-Group Sparse Discriminant Analysis proposal of I.Gaynanova, J.Booth and M.Wells (2016), Simultaneous sparse estimation of canonical vectors in the p>>N setting, JASA <doi:10.1080/01621459.2015.1034318>.

Imports MASS, stats

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NeedsCompilation yes

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Contents

`classifyV` *Classification for MGSDA*

Description

Classify observations in the test set using the supplied matrix of canonical vectors V and the training set.

Usage

```
classifyV(Xtrain, Ytrain, Xtest, V, prior = TRUE, tol1 = 1e-10)
```

Arguments

Xtrain	A Nxp data matrix; N observations on the rows and p features on the columns.
Ytrain	A N vector containing the group labels. Should be coded as 1,2,...,G, where G is the number of groups.
Xtest	A Mxp data matrix; M test observations on the rows and p features on the columns.
V	A pxr matrix of canonical vectors that is used to classify observations.
prior	A logical indicating whether to put larger weights to the groups of larger size; the default value is TRUE.
tol1	Tolerance level for the eigenvalues of V^tWV. If some eigenvalues are less than `tol`, the low-rank version of `V` is used for classification.

Details

For a new observation with the value x, the classification is performed based on the smallest Mahalanobis distance in the projected space:

$$\min_{1\leq g\leq G}(V^tx - Z_g)(V^tWV)^{-1}(V^tx - Z_g)$$

where Z_g are the group-specific means of the training dataset in the projected space and W is the sample within-group covariance matrix.

If `prior=T`, then the above distance is adjusted by $-2\log\frac{n_g}{N}$, where n_g is the size of group g.

Value

Returns a vector of length M with predicted group labels for the test set.

Author(s)

Irina Gaynanova

References

I.Gaynanova, J.Booth and M.Wells (2016) "Simultaneous Sparse Estimation of Canonical Vectors in the p»N setting.", JASA, 111(514), 696-706.

Examples

```
### Example 1
# generate training data
n=10
p=100
G=3
ytrain=rep(1:G,each=n)
```

```
set.seed(1)
xtrain=matrix(rnorm(p*n*G),n*G,p)
# find V
V=dLDA(xtrain,ytrain,lambda=0.1)
sum(rowSums(V)!=0)
# generate test data
m=20
set.seed(3)
xtest=matrix(rnorm(p*m),m,p)
# perform classification
ytest=classifyV(xtrain,ytrain,xtest,V)
```

`cv.dLDA` *Cross-validation for MGSDA*

Description

Chooses optimal tuning parameter lambda for function dLDA based on the m-fold cross-validation mean squared error

Usage

```
cv.dLDA(Xtrain, Ytrain, lambdaval = NULL, nl = 100, msep = 5, eps = 1e-6,
    l_min_ratio = ifelse(n<p,0.1,0.0001),myseed=NULL,prior=TRUE,rho=1)
```

Arguments

`Xtrain`	A Nxp data matrix; N observations on the rows and p features on the columns
`Ytrain`	A N vector containing the group labels. Should be coded as 1,2,...,G, where G is the number of groups
`lambdaval`	Optional user-supplied sequence of tuning parameters; the default value is NULL and `cv.dLDA` chooses its own sequence
`nl`	Number of lambda values; the default value is 50
`msep`	Number of cross-validation folds; the default value is 5
`eps`	Tolerance level for the convergence of the optimization algorithm; the default value is 1e-6
`l_min_ratio`	Smallest value for lambda, as a fraction of `lambda.max`, the data-derived value for which all coefficients are zero; the default value is 0.1 if the number of samples `n` is larger than the number of variables `p`, and is 0.001 otherwise.
`myseed`	Optional specification of random seed for generating the folds; the default value is NULL.
`prior`	A logical indicating whether to put larger weights to the groups of larger size; the default value is TRUE.
`rho`	A scalar that ensures the objective function is bounded from below; the default value is 1.

Value

lambdaval	The sequence of tuning parameters used
error_mean	The mean cross-validated number of misclassified observations - a vector of length length(lambdaval)
error_se	The standard error associated with each value of error_mean
lambda_min	The value of tuning parameter that has the minimal mean cross-validation error
f	The mean cross-validated number of non-zero features - a vector of length length(lambdaval)

Author(s)

Irina Gaynanova

References

I.Gaynanova, J.Booth and M.Wells (2016). "Simultaneous sparse estimation of canonical vectors in the p»N setting", JASA, 111(514), 696-706.

Examples

```
### Example 1
n=10
p=100
G=3
ytrain=rep(1:G,each=n)
set.seed(1)
xtrain=matrix(rnorm(p*n*G),n*G,p)
# find optimal tuning parameter
out.cv=cv.dLDA(xtrain,ytrain)
# find V
V=dLDA(xtrain,ytrain,lambda=out.cv$lambda_min)
# number of non-zero features
sum(rowSums(V)!=0)
```

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dLDA *Estimate the matrix of discriminant vectors using L_1 penalty on the rows*

Description

Solve Multi-Group Sparse Discriminant Anlalysis problem for the supplied value of the tuning parameter lambda.

Usage

```
dLDA(xtrain, ytrain, lambda, Vinit = NULL,eps=1e-6,maxiter=1000,rho=1)
```

Arguments

xtrain	A Nxp data matrix; N observations on the rows and p features on the columns.
ytrain	A N-vector containing the group labels. Should be coded as 1,2,...,G, where G is the number of groups.
lambda	Tuning parameter.
Vinit	A px(G-1) optional initial value for the optimization algorithm; the default value is NULL.
eps	Tolerance level for the convergence of the optimization algorithm; the default value is 1e-6.
maxiter	Maximal number of iterations for the optimization algorithm; the default value is 1000.
rho	A scalar that ensures the objective function is bounded from below; the default value is 1.

Details

Solves the following optimization problem:

$$\min_V \frac{1}{2} Tr(V^t W V + \rho V^t D D^t V) - Tr(D^t V) + \lambda \sum_{i=1}^p \|v_i\|_2$$

Here W is the within-group sample covariance matrix and D is the matrix of orthogonal contrasts between the group means, both are constructed based on the supplied values of `xtrain` and `ytrain`.

When $G = 2$, the row penalty reduces to vector L_1 penalty.

Value

Returns a px(G-1) matrix of canonical vectors V.

Author(s)

Irina Gaynanova

References

I.Gaynanova, J.Booth and M.Wells (2016) "Simultaneous Sparse Estimation of Canonical Vectors in the p»N setting", JASA, 111(514), 696-706.

Examples

```
# Example 1
n=10
p=100
G=3
ytrain=rep(1:G,each=n)
set.seed(1)
xtrain=matrix(rnorm(p*n*G),n*G,p)
V=dLDA(xtrain,ytrain,lambda=0.1)
sum(rowSums(V)!=0) # number of non-zero rows
```

Index