

# Package ‘MGSDA’

May 7, 2026

**Type** Package

**Title** Multi-Group Sparse Discriminant Analysis

**Version** 1.6.1

**Date** 2023-09-03

**Author** Irina Gaynanova

**Maintainer** Irina Gaynanova <irinagn@umich.edu>

**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  $p \gg N$  setting, JASA <doi:10.1080/01621459.2015.1034318>.

**Imports** MASS, stats

**License** GPL (>= 2)

**RoxygenNote** 7.2.3

**NeedsCompilation** yes

**Repository** CRAN

**Date/Publication** 2023-09-03 21:00:05 UTC

## Contents

classifyV . . . . .	1
cv.dLDA . . . . .	3
dLDA . . . . .	4

<b>Index</b>	<b>6</b>
--------------	----------

---

classifyV	<i>Classification for MGSDA</i>
-----------	---------------------------------

---

## 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 $V^t W V$ . 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:

$$\min_{1 \leq g \leq G} (V^t x - Z_g)(V^t W V)^{-1}(V^t x - Z_g)$$

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  $\text{prior}=\text{T}$ , 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  $p \gg N$  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 <code>length(lambdaval)</code>
error_se	The standard error associated with each value of <code>error_mean</code>
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 <code>length(lambdaval)</code>

**Author(s)**

Irina Gaynanova

**References**

I.Gaynanova, J.Booth and M.Wells (2016). "Simultaneous sparse estimation of canonical vectors in the  $p \gg N$  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)
```

---

dLDA	<i>Estimate the matrix of discriminant vectors using <math>L_1</math> penalty on the rows</i>
------	---

---

**Description**

Solve Multi-Group Sparse Discriminant Analysis 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 Nx $p$ 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 $p \times (G-1)$ 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:

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

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  $p \times (G-1)$  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  $p \gg N$  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

`classifyV`, 1

`cv.dLDA`, 3

`dLDA`, 4