

Multivariate Regression Generalized Likelihood Ratio Tests for fMRI Activation

$$y = X\beta + \epsilon$$

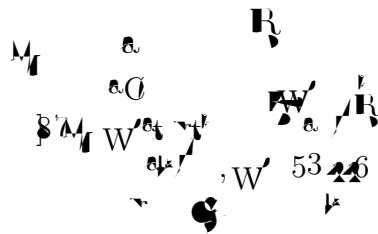
$$M_T = \begin{matrix} t & \beta & t \\ & W' & \end{matrix}$$

$$\epsilon \sim N(0, \Sigma)$$

$$\Sigma = \begin{matrix} \sigma^2 & & \\ & \sigma^2 & \\ & & \sigma^2 \end{matrix}$$

$$M_T = \begin{matrix} t & \beta & t \\ & W' & \end{matrix}$$

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Abstract

In neuroscience, an important research question to be investigated, is whether a region or regions of the brain are being activated when a subject is presented a stimulus. A few methods are in use to address this question but they do not jointly take into account the spatial relationship among the set of voxels under consideration. Multivariate regression can determine whether the set of voxels in one, or several re-

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$$y_{ji} = \theta_j + \beta_{1j}X_{1i} + \dots + \beta_{qj}X_{qi} + \epsilon_{ji} \quad (2.1)$$

$$y_{ji} = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_j \\ \beta_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{qj} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ X_{1i} \\ \vdots \\ X_{qi} \end{pmatrix} + \epsilon_{ji} \quad (2.2)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_{j1} \\ \vdots \\ y_{jn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} \\ \vdots \\ X_{1n} \\ \vdots \\ X_{q1} \\ \vdots \\ X_{qn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \theta_j \\ \beta_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{qj} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_{j1} \\ \vdots \\ \epsilon_{jn} \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.3)$$

$$p(Y_j | \theta_j, \beta_j, X_j) = \frac{1}{\sigma_j^2} e^{-\frac{(Y_j - X_j \beta_j)'(Y_j - X_j \beta_j)}{2\sigma_j^2}} \quad (2.4)$$

$$\hat{\beta}_j = (X_j' X_j)^{-1} X_j' Y_j \quad (2.5)$$

$$\hat{\beta}_j \sim t(n - q - 1, \beta_j, (n - q - 1)^{-1} g_j (X_j' X_j)^{-1}) \quad (2.6)$$

$$g_j = (Y_j - X_j' \beta)^2 / n$$

$$H_0: C_j \beta_j = 0 \text{ vs } H_1: C_j \beta_j \neq 0 \quad (2)$$

where C_j is a $r \times (q+1)$ matrix of rank r .

$$F = \frac{(C_j \hat{\beta}_j - 0)' C_j (X_j' X_j^{-1} C_j')^{-1} (C_j \hat{\beta}_j - 0)}{r g_j / (n - q - 1)} \quad (3)$$

Under H_0 , F follows an $F(r, n - q - 1)$ distribution.

Let t_{kj} be the k th component of $C_j \hat{\beta}_j$.

$$t_{kj} = \frac{\hat{\beta}_{kj} - \beta_{kj}}{W_{kk} g_j / (n - q - 1)^{1/2}} \quad (4)$$

$$F_{kj} = \frac{(t_{kj} - 0)^2}{W_{kk} g_j / (n - q - 1)} \quad (5)$$

where W_{kk} is the k th diagonal element of $(X_j' X_j)^{-1}$.

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$$\begin{pmatrix} y_{1i} \\ \vdots \\ y_{pi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{01} + \alpha_{11} X_{1i} + \dots + \alpha_{q1} X_{qi} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{0p} + \alpha_{1p} X_{1i} + \dots + \alpha_{qp} X_{qi} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_{1i} \\ \vdots \\ \epsilon_{pi} \end{pmatrix} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_{1i} \\ \vdots \\ y_{pi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{1i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{qi} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_{0i} & \beta_{1i} & \cdots & \beta_{qi} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \beta_{q1} & \beta_{q2} & \cdots & \beta_{qp} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_{1i} \\ \vdots \\ \epsilon_{pi} \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.2)$$

for $i = 1, \dots, n$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_{01} & \beta_{02} & \cdots & \beta_{0p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \beta_{q1} & \beta_{q2} & \cdots & \beta_{qp} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_1 \\ \vdots \\ \epsilon_n \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.3)$$

Let $y = (y_1, \dots, y_n)'$, $X = (x_1, \dots, x_n)'$, $B = (\beta_{01}, \beta_{02}, \dots, \beta_{0p}, \beta_{11}, \beta_{12}, \dots, \beta_{1p}, \dots, \beta_{q1}, \beta_{q2}, \dots, \beta_{qp})'$, and $E = (\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n)'$. Then the model can be written as

$$\hat{B}' = (X'X)^{-1}X'Y, \quad (3.4)$$

where \hat{B} is the best linear unbiased estimator of B .

$$\hat{B} \sim t(n-q-p, B, (n-q-p)^{-1}(X'X)^{-1}G), \quad (3.5)$$

where \hat{B}_k is the best linear unbiased estimator of B_k .

$$\hat{B}_k \sim t(n-q-p, B_k, (n-q-p)^{-1}W_{kk}G), \quad (3.6)$$

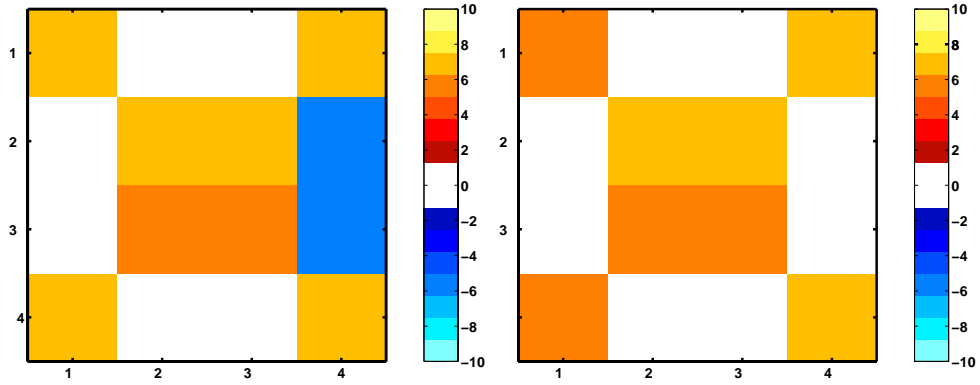
where \hat{g}_j is the best linear unbiased estimator of g_j .

$$\hat{g}_j \sim t(n-q-p, g_j, (n-q-p)^{-1}g_j(X'X)^{-1}), \quad (3.7)$$

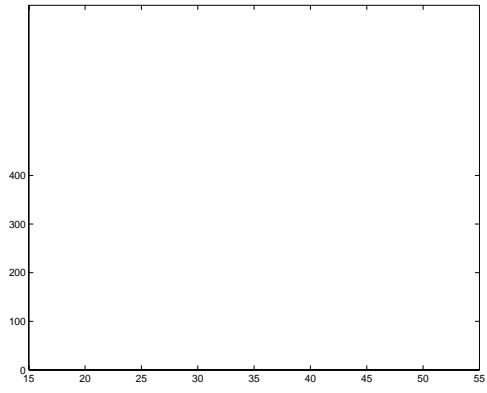
$$\hat{B}_{jk} \sim t$$

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A.2 Multivariate Likelihood Ratio

Suppose that Y is a $n \times 1$ vector of random variables, X is a $n \times p$ matrix of random variables, and B, Σ are $p \times 1$ and $p \times p$ matrices, respectively, of parameters. Let $\hat{B}, \hat{\Sigma}$ be the maximum likelihood estimates of B, Σ .

$$\frac{\rho(Y|B, \Sigma, X)}{\rho(Y|\hat{B}, \hat{\Sigma}, X)} \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \right)^{-\frac{np}{2}} |\Sigma|^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \Sigma^{-1} (Y - XB')(Y - XB)'} }{\left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \right)^{-\frac{np}{2}} |\hat{\Sigma}|^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \hat{\Sigma}^{-1} (Y - X\hat{B}')(Y - X\hat{B})'} } \quad (7)$$

$$= \frac{|(Y - XB)'(Y - XB)'|}{|(Y - X\hat{B})'(Y - X\hat{B})'|} \quad (8)$$

$$|G + (\hat{B} - B)'(X'X)(\hat{B} - B)'| |G| \quad (9)$$

where $G = (Y - X\hat{B})'(Y - X\hat{B})'$ and $W = (Y - XB)'(Y - XB)'$.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	71.9	23.4	12.3	-7.6	11.0	-7.0	8.4	-2.6	3.9	-2.0	3.8	-0.5	-16.1	-9.9	4.4	-3.7
2	23.4	59.9	7.8	-5.6	-7.4	14.5	1.1	1.1	8.3	4.4	-0.9	2.5	-4.2	-7.5	-4.4	-7.3
3	12.3	7.8	66.7	19.6	4.6	0.2	13.1	3.2	10.7	0.0	1.6	10.3	7.7	-2.2	1.0	-6.6
4	-7.6	-5.6	19.6	57.1	0.8	1.7	-1.0	15.4	-1.8	-4.1	3.1	17.3	2.4	-6.9	-6.0	-6.8
5	11.0	-7.4	4.6	0.8	55.9	18.6	3.3	-2.6	19.5	5.4	5.4	-10.7	-0.2	-5.6	2.0	-3.9
6	-7.0	14.5	0.2	1.7	18.6	57.3	16.9	2.7	11.7	17.5	1.7	-5.2	-0.9	4.7	-2.4	3.8
7	8.4	1.1	13.1	-1.0	3.3	16.9	55.3	23.3	7.0	2.3	19.5	4.7	-5.7	-3.1	3.5	4.2
8	-2.6	1.1	3.2	15.4	-2.6	2.7	23.3	57.8	-1.9	3.3	10.8	18.7	2.8	-3.0	9.2	3.5
9	3.9	8.3	10.7	-1.8	19.5	11.7	7.0	-1.9	76.5	28.9	1.8	-10.4	13.3	-4.2	-3.3	-3.3
10	-2.0	4.4	0.0	-4.1	5.4	17.5	2.3	3.3	28.9	71.5	25.0	-2.7	0.9	11.4	4.4	-3.5
11	3.8	-0.9	1.6	3.1	5.4	1.7	19.5	10.8	1.8	25.0	73.0	16.1	4.5	1.8	17.7	-0.6
12	-0.5	2.5	10.3	17.3	-10.7	-5.2	4.7	18.7	-10.4	-2.7	16.1	71.7	-6.1	1.1	-1.2	14.0
13	-16.1	-4.2	7.7	2.4	-0.2	-0.9	-5.7	2.8	13.3	0.9	4.5	-6.1	67.3	14.4	1.7	-0.9
14	-9.9	-7.5	-2.2	-6.9	-5.6	4.7	-3.1	-3.0	-4.2	11.4	1.8	1.1	14.4	59.2	15.9	5.6
15	4.4	-4.4	1.0	-6.0	2.0	-2.4	3.5	9.2	-3.3	4.4	17.7	-1.2	1.7	15.9	58.9	22.5
16	-3.7	-7.3	-6.6	-6.8	-3.9	3.8	4.2	3.5	-3.3	-3.5	-0.6	14.0	-0.9	5.6	22.5	60.9

References