

Kontingenstabeller

A frequency table.

	B_1	B_2	\dots	B_c	Total
A_1	y_{11}	y_{12}	\dots	y_{1c}	y_{1+}
A_2	y_{21}	y_{22}	\dots	y_{2c}	y_{2+}
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\ddots	\vdots	\vdots
A_r	y_{r1}	y_{r2}	\dots	y_{rc}	y_{r+}
Total	y_{+1}	y_{+2}	\dots	y_{+c}	$y_{++} = N$

To factors, A og B
 / \
 med r med c
 niveauer niveauer

Fremkomst af data

(1) Poissonfordelte observationer

$$Y_{hk} \sim \mu(\mu_{hk}) \text{ uafh.}$$

simultan:

$$P(Y=y) = \prod_h \prod_k \frac{e^{-\mu_{hk}} \mu_{hk}^{y_{hk}}}{y_{hk}!}$$

(2) med $\sum_h \sum_k y_{hk} = N$ fast

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(Y=y \mid \sum_i Y_i = N) &= \frac{P(Y=y)}{P(\sum_i Y_i = N)} && \left(\begin{array}{l} Y_i = Y_{hk} \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ i=1, \dots, N \quad \begin{array}{l} h=1, \dots, r \\ k=1, \dots, c \end{array} \end{array} \right) \\
 &= \left[\prod_h \prod_k \frac{e^{-\mu_{hk}} \mu_{hk}^{y_{hk}}}{y_{hk}!} \right] \frac{N!}{e^{-\mu_{\dots}} \mu_{\dots}^N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= N! \prod_n \prod_k \left[\frac{1}{y_{nk}!} \left(\frac{\mu_{nk}}{\mu_{..}} \right)^{y_{nk}} \right]$$

$$= \binom{N}{y_{11}, \dots, y_{rc}} \prod_n \prod_k \pi_{nk}^{y_{nk}}, \quad \pi_{nk} = \frac{\mu_{nk}}{\mu_{..}}$$

alts.

$$(Y_{11}, \dots, Y_{rc}) \sim m(N; \pi_{11}, \dots, \pi_{rc})$$

↑
multinomialfordelt

(3) med $\sum_n y_{nk} = y_{.k}$ fast for alle k

$$P(Y=y \mid Y_{.k} = y_{.k}, k=1, \dots, c)$$

$$= \left[\prod_n \prod_k \frac{e^{-\mu_{nk}} \mu_{nk}^{y_{nk}}}{y_{nk}!} \right] \prod_k \frac{y_{.k}!}{e^{-\mu_{.k}} \mu_{.k}^{y_{.k}}}$$

$$= \prod_k \left[y_{.k}! \prod_n \frac{1}{y_{nk}!} \left(\frac{\mu_{nk}}{\mu_{.k}} \right)^{y_{nk}} \right]$$

$$= \prod_k \left[\binom{y_{.k}}{y_{1k}, \dots, y_{rk}} \prod_n \pi_{nk}^{y_{nk}} \right], \quad \pi_{nk} = \frac{\mu_{nk}}{\mu_{.k}}$$

produkt af c multinomial sands.

alts.

$$(Y_{1k}, \dots, Y_{rk}) \sim m(y_{.k}; \pi_{1k}, \dots, \pi_{rk}),$$

$k=1, \dots, c$
uafh.

Log-linear modeller

En log-linear model er en GLM med logaritmisk link, dvs. $\eta_i = \ln E[Y_i] = \ln \mu_i$

$$(\eta_i = x_i^T \beta)$$

$g(\mu) = \ln \mu$ er kanoniske link for Poissonfordelingen. Log-lineære modeller er derfor egnede til analyse af kontingensstabeller.

Betragt $Y_i \sim \pi(\mu_i)$

$$E[Y_i] = \mu_i = \mu_{..} \frac{\mu_i}{\mu_{..}} = \mu_{..} \pi_i$$

Test af uafhængighed mellem faktor A og faktor B i kontingenstabel.

Hypotesen $H_0: \pi_{hk} = \pi_{h.} \pi_{.k}$ for alle h, k

Under $H_0: E[Y_i] = \mu_{..} \pi_{h.} \pi_{.k}$

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{hk} &= \ln \mu_{..} + \ln \pi_{h.} + \ln \pi_{.k} \quad (*) \\ &= \lambda + \lambda_h^A + \lambda_k^B \quad \text{med} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum_h \pi_{h.} &= 1 \\ \sum_k \pi_{.k} &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ ikke-lineære bånd}$$

$$\text{antal parametre: } 1 + (r-1) + (c-1) = r+c-1$$

Alternativ parametrisering:

$$\lambda = \ln \mu_{..} + \frac{1}{r} \sum_h \ln \pi_{h.} + \frac{1}{c} \sum_k \ln \pi_{.k}$$

$$\lambda_h^A = \ln \pi_{h.} - \frac{1}{r} \sum_h \ln \pi_{h.}$$

$$\lambda_k^B = \ln \pi_{.k} - \frac{1}{c} \sum_k \ln \pi_{.k}$$

$$\text{med } \sum_h \lambda_h^A = 0$$

$$\sum_k \lambda_k^B = 0$$

Referencemodel (den mattede model)

$$\text{Eneste bånd: } \sum_h \sum_k \pi_{hk} = 1$$

Den til (*) analoge log-lineære model

$$\eta_{hk} = \ln \mu_{..} + \ln \pi_{h.} + \ln \pi_{.k} + \ln \frac{\pi_{hk}}{\pi_{h.} \pi_{.k}}$$

$$= \lambda + \lambda^A_h + \lambda^B_k + \lambda^{AB}_{hk} \quad \text{med}$$

$$\text{yderligere bånd } \sum_h \lambda^{AB}_{hk} = 0$$

(*)

$$\sum_k \lambda^{AB}_{hk} = 0$$

antal parametre:

$$1 + (r-1) + (c-1) + (r-1)(c-1) = rc$$

Betragt også $Y_i | N \sim m(N; \pi_{11}, \dots, \pi_{rc})$

$$E[Y_i | N] = N \pi_i = N \pi_{hk}$$

$$= N \pi_{h.} \pi_{.k} \text{ under } H_0$$

Alle ovenstående regninger i forb. med Poissonmodellen kan opretholdes, når blot $\mu_{..}$ skiftes ud med N . Bemærk dog, at der er én parameter mindre i multinomialmodellen.

Likelihood i log-lineære modeller

l_p loglikelihood i Poissonmodel

l_m loglikelihood i tilsvarende multinomialmodel

Bemærk, at

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu_i} (N \ln \mu_{..} - \mu_{..}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu_i} (N \ln \mu_{..} - \sum_j \mu_j) = 0$$

$$l_{\mu} = \sum_i (y_i \ln \mu_i - \mu_i) + c, \quad \text{jf. AA s. 227}$$

$$l_{\pi} = \sum_i y_i \ln \pi_i + c, \quad \text{jf. AA s. 136}$$

$$= \sum_i y_i (\ln \mu_i - \ln \mu_{..}) + c, \quad \text{idet } \pi_i = \frac{\mu_i}{\mu_{..}}$$

$$= \sum_i (y_i \ln \mu_i - \mu_i - y_i \ln \mu_{..} + \mu_i) + c$$

$$= \sum_i y_i \ln \mu_i - \mu_{..} - (N \ln \mu_{..} - \mu_{..}) + c$$

$$= l_{\mu} - l_{\mu}(\mu_{..}) + c$$

Når μ_i indeholder et konstant led, så gælder $\hat{\mu}_{..} = \sum_i \hat{\mu}_i = \sum_i y_i = N$, jf. AA s. 236, dvs. $\hat{\mu}_i$ bestemt i Poissonmodellen har også gyldighed i multinomialmodellen.

Uddybbende argumentation

$$\eta_i = \ln \mu_i = \alpha + z_i^T \beta \quad (\text{konstantleddet er skilt ud})$$

$$l_{\mu} = \sum_i (y_i \ln \mu_i - \mu_i)$$

$$= \sum_i y_i (\alpha + z_i^T \beta) - \mu_{..}$$

$$= N\alpha + \sum_i y_i (z_i^T \beta) - \mu_{..}$$

$$= \sum_i y_i (z_i^T \beta) - N \ln \sum_i \exp z_i^T \beta + N\alpha + N \ln \sum_i \exp z_i^T \beta - \mu_{..}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha + \ln \sum_i \exp z_i^T \beta \\ &= \ln \exp(\alpha + \sum_i z_i^T \beta) \\ &= \ln \mu_{..} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\exp z_i^T \beta}{\sum_j \exp z_j^T \beta} = \frac{\exp(\alpha + z_i^T \beta)}{\exp(\alpha + \sum_j z_j^T \beta)} = \frac{\mu_i}{\mu_{..}} = \pi_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_i y_i \ln (\exp z_i^T \beta) - \sum_i y_i \ln \sum_j \exp z_j^T \beta \\ & \quad + N(\alpha + \ln \sum_i \exp z_i^T \beta) - \mu_{..} \\ &= \sum_i y_i \ln \frac{\exp z_i^T \beta}{\sum_j \exp z_j^T \beta} + N \ln \mu_{..} - \mu_{..} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_i y_i \ln \pi_i + N \ln \mu_{..} - \mu_{..}$$

des.

$$l_p(\mu_{..}, \rho) = \underbrace{l_m(\rho)}_{\text{effn. of } \rho} + l_p(\mu_{..})$$

$l_p(\mu_{..}, \rho) \rightarrow l_m(\rho)$ maksimeres for samme $\hat{\rho}$.

Hvis rækkesummerne er faste, eller hvis søjlesummerne er faste, kan tilsvarende ækvivalens mellem Poissonfordelingens likelihood og de vidgængende multinomialfordelingens likelihood eftervises.

Se tilføjeelse
side 10

Odds

En hændelse med sands. p har

$$\text{odds } \frac{p}{1-p}$$

Bemærk, at $\ln \text{odds} = \text{logit}$

Betragt skema

A 2×2 probability table

Exposure to risk	Occurrence of event		Total
	\bar{E}	E	
\bar{X}	π_{00}	π_{01}	π_{0+}
X	π_{10}	π_{11}	π_{1+}
Total	π_{+0}	π_{+1}	1

Prospektivt studie

X og \tilde{X} valgt på forhånd

ford. på E og \tilde{E} observeres

logit $P(E|\tilde{X}) - \text{logit } P(E|X)$

$$= \ln \frac{\frac{\pi_{01}}{\pi_{0.}}}{\frac{\pi_{10}}{\pi_{1.}}} - \ln \frac{\frac{\pi_{11}}{\pi_{1.}}}{\frac{\pi_{01}}{\pi_{0.}}} = \ln \frac{\pi_{01} \pi_{10}}{\pi_{00} \pi_{11}}$$

$$= -\ln \omega$$

Retrospektivt studie

Der foreligger obs. af E og \tilde{E}

Der klassificeres efter X og \tilde{X}

Logit $P(X|\tilde{E}) - \text{logit } P(X|E)$

$$= \ln \frac{\frac{\pi_{10}}{\pi_{.0}}}{\frac{\pi_{00}}{\pi_{.0}}} - \ln \frac{\frac{\pi_{11}}{\pi_{.1}}}{\frac{\pi_{01}}{\pi_{.1}}} = \ln \frac{\pi_{01} \pi_{10}}{\pi_{00} \pi_{11}}$$

$$= -\ln \omega$$

'Krydsproduktforholdet' er altså ens

$\omega = 1$ svarer til uafhængighed

$\omega > 1$ - - positivt samspil
af faktorer

$\omega < 1$ - - negativt samspil
af faktorer

$$\begin{aligned}
 -\ln w &= \ln \left(\frac{\pi_{01}}{\pi_{00} + \pi_{01}} \cdot \frac{\pi_{00} + \pi_{01}}{\pi_{00}} \cdot \frac{\pi_{10}}{\pi_{10} + \pi_{11}} \cdot \frac{\pi_{10} + \pi_{11}}{\pi_{11}} \right) \\
 &= \lambda_{01}^{XE} - \lambda_{00}^{XE} + \lambda_{10}^{XE} - \lambda_{11}^{XE}
 \end{aligned}$$

Vänd mellan parametrarna

$$\lambda_{00}^{XE} + \lambda_{10}^{XE} = 0$$

$$\lambda_{01}^{XE} + \lambda_{11}^{XE} = 0$$

$$\lambda_{00}^{XE} + \lambda_{01}^{XE} = 0$$

$$\lambda_{10}^{XE} + \lambda_{11}^{XE} = 0$$

Hervaf

$$\lambda_{10}^{XE} = -\lambda_{00}^{XE}$$

$$\lambda_{11}^{XE} = -\lambda_{01}^{XE}$$

$$\lambda_{01}^{XE} = -\lambda_{00}^{XE}$$

$$\lambda_{11}^{XE} = -(-\lambda_{00}^{XE})$$

$$\ln w = \lambda_{00}^{XE} + \lambda_{00}^{XE} + \lambda_{00}^{XE} + \lambda_{00}^{XE} = 4 \lambda_{00}^{XE}$$

Kvanti likelihood

Antag $E[Y_i] = \mu_i$

$$\text{Var}[Y_i] = \gamma V(\mu_i)$$

Sat $u = u(Y_i, \mu, \gamma) = \frac{Y - \mu}{\gamma V(\mu)}$ (indekt i udelikt)

Hervaf $E[u] = 0$

$$\text{Var}[u] = \frac{1}{(\gamma V(\mu))^2} \text{Var} Y = \frac{1}{\gamma V(\mu)}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mu} = \frac{\gamma V(\mu)(-1) - (Y - \mu)\gamma V'(\mu)}{(\gamma V(\mu))^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow -E\left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mu}\right] = \frac{1}{\gamma V(\mu)}$$

des. u oppfører sig analogt til en scoringfunktion

Kvasi likelihood defineres derfor som

$$\begin{aligned} Q(\mu; y) &= \int_y^{\mu} u(t, y) dt \\ &= \int_y^{\mu} \frac{y-t}{\psi V(t)} dt \end{aligned}$$

Når flere uafhængige observationer, så

$$Q(\mu; y) = \sum_i Q(\mu_i; y_i)$$

Når Q er en egentlig loglikelihood fkt., dvs. når der findes en funktion l , hvor

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \mu} = \frac{y-\mu}{\psi V(\mu)}, \quad E[Y] = \mu, \quad \text{Var}[Y] = \psi V(\mu),$$

så foreligger der en eksponentiel familie (u/ewis).

I en regressionsmodel er μ_i en fkt. af β .

Kvasi likelihoodligningerne

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \mu_i} \frac{\partial \mu_i}{\partial \beta_j} = 0, \quad j=1, \dots, k$$

ses at være

$$\sum_i \frac{y_i - \mu_i}{\psi V(\mu_i)} \frac{\partial \mu_i}{\partial \beta_j} = 0, \quad j=1, \dots, k$$

og afhænger ikke af dispersionsparameteren ψ .

Kvasi devians

$$\begin{aligned} D(y; \hat{\mu}) &= -2\psi Q(\hat{\mu}; y) \\ &= 2 \int_{\hat{\mu}}^y \frac{y-t}{V(t)} dt \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Når uafhængige observationer

$$D(y; \hat{\mu}) = \prod_i D(y_i; \hat{\mu}_i)$$

eks. Overdispersion i Poissonmodellen
vedr stofdata, jf. AA s. 225-226

$$D_i \sim \pi(\beta_i; L_i)$$

$$\text{GLM: } E[D_i] = \beta_i L_i$$

$$\text{Var}[D_i] = \psi E[D_i] = \psi \beta_i L_i$$

↑
faktor ψ modellerer
for overdispersion

Estimation af ψ (jf. AA s. 240):

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\psi} &= \frac{1}{n-p} \sum_i \frac{w_i (y_i - \hat{\mu}_i)^2}{V(\hat{\mu}_i)} \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_i \frac{(D_i - \hat{\beta} L_i)^2}{\hat{\beta} L_i} \end{aligned}$$

Samg. fig. 6.4 s. 247: AA
og fig. 6.6 s. 262: AA

Fortsat fra side 6:

Idet maksimum likelihood estimation er anvendt i hhv. den rene Poissonmodel, i multinomialmodellen og i tilfældet med uafhængige multinomialmodeller, kan vi, hvad enten vi ønsker at teste for uafhængighed mellem to faktorer, eller vi ønsker at teste for homogenitet mellem en faktors niveauer, i alle tilfælde benytte Pearsons χ^2 som teststørrelse, jf. AA s. 137 og s. 140 samt note 7 s. 10 og s. 11.