

# Modeling with Mixtures-of-Gammas: Some Practical and Computational Considerations

Tasks for Bill (2017)

- The pdf for a  $k$ -component mixture-of-gammas distribution is

$$g(x; \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}) = \sum_{j=1}^k \lambda_j f(x; \alpha_j, \beta_j),$$

such that  $f$  is the pdf for a gamma distribution,  $\sum_{j=1}^k \lambda_j = 1$ , and  $\lambda_j > 0$  for all  $j$ . In the above notation, we have  $\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k)^T$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\beta} = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_k)^T$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)^T$ . For our study, we will be looking only at 2-component or 3-component mixture models; i.e.,  $k \in \{2, 3\}$ .

- Load the `mixtools` package and then read in the `gammamixEMnew.R` file that I provided you.
- We will consider these 15 settings:

**(Heavily-Overlapping Components;  $k = 2$ )**

- **Condition 1:**  $k = 2$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (2, 5)^T$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\beta} = (3, 4)^T$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = (0.5, 0.5)^T$
- **Condition 2:**  $k = 2$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (2, 5)^T$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\beta} = (3, 4)^T$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = (0.2, 0.8)^T$

**(Moderately-Overlapping Components;  $k = 2$ )**

- **Condition 3:**  $k = 2$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (1, 10)^T$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\beta} = (1, 1)^T$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = (0.5, 0.5)^T$
- **Condition 4:**  $k = 2$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (1, 10)^T$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\beta} = (1, 1)^T$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = (0.2, 0.8)^T$

**(Well-Separated Components;  $k = 2$ )**

- **Condition 5:**  $k = 2$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (2, 30)^T$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\beta} = (3, 2)^T$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = (0.5, 0.5)^T$
- **Condition 6:**  $k = 2$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (2, 30)^T$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\beta} = (3, 2)^T$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = (0.2, 0.8)^T$

**(Heavily-Overlapping Components;  $k = 3$ )**

- **Condition 7:**  $k = 3$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (2, 5, 6)^T$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\beta} = (3, 5, 7)^T$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = (1/3, 1/3, 1/3)^T$
- **Condition 8:**  $k = 3$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (2, 5, 6)^T$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\beta} = (3, 5, 7)^T$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = (0.2, 0.3, 0.5)^T$

**(Moderately-Overlapping Components;  $k = 3$ )**

- **Condition 9:**  $k = 3$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (1, 20, 50)^T$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\beta} = (2, 4, 3)^T$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = (0.2, 0.3, 0.5)^T$
- **Condition 10:**  $k = 3$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (1, 20, 50)^T$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\beta} = (2, 4, 3)^T$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = (0.2, 0.3, 0.5)^T$

**(Well-Separated Components;  $k = 3$ )**

- **Condition 11:**  $k = 3$ ,  $\alpha = (2, 50, 180)^T$ ,  $\beta = (1, 2, 3)^T$ , and  $\lambda = (0.2, 0.3, 0.5)^T$
- **Condition 12:**  $k = 3$ ,  $\alpha = (2, 50, 180)^T$ ,  $\beta = (1, 2, 3)^T$ , and  $\lambda = (0.2, 0.3, 0.5)^T$

**(Common Shape Parameter; Three Different Component Separation)**

- **Condition 13:** Heavily-Overlapping,  $k = 2$ ,  $\alpha = 5$ ,  $\beta = (5, 10)^T$ , and  $\lambda = (0.5, 0.5)^T$
- **Condition 14:** Moderately-Overlapping,  $k = 2$ ,  $\alpha = 3$ ,  $\beta = (0.50, 3)^T$ , and  $\lambda = (0.5, 0.5)^T$
- **Condition 15:** Well-Separated,  $k = 2$ ,  $\alpha = 1$ ,  $\beta = (0.10, 25)^T$ , and  $\lambda = (0.5, 0.5)^T$

- For each of the 15 conditions, please do the following:
  - Modify the R script I provided for the settings given in the respective condition. In the script I provided, some lines of code have a `#` at the end. These are the only lines that need modifying. Create a separate `.R` file for each simulation and use that file to submit your job to the cluster.
  - Each script needs to be ran for 3 sample sizes:  $n \in \{100, 250, 500\}$ .
  - For Conditions 1–12, use and modify the file `Condition_1_100.R`. For Conditions 13–15, use and modify the file `Condition_13_100.R`.
  - Save the R workspace (i.e., `.RData` file) for each of the simulations above.