

ELOBO flowchart: Efficient Leave One Block Out

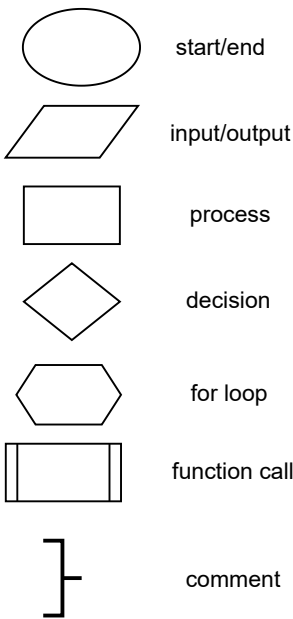
The functions represented are 'elobo' (main function implementing the algorithm) which calls 'split_blocks' (splits input arrays and vectors into blocks by saving them in dictionaries) and 'least_squares_block' (implements least squares procedures using block decomposition). Elobo also calls 'copy' which returns a copy of a dictionary with a specific element deleted; in this way the original dictionary does not change.

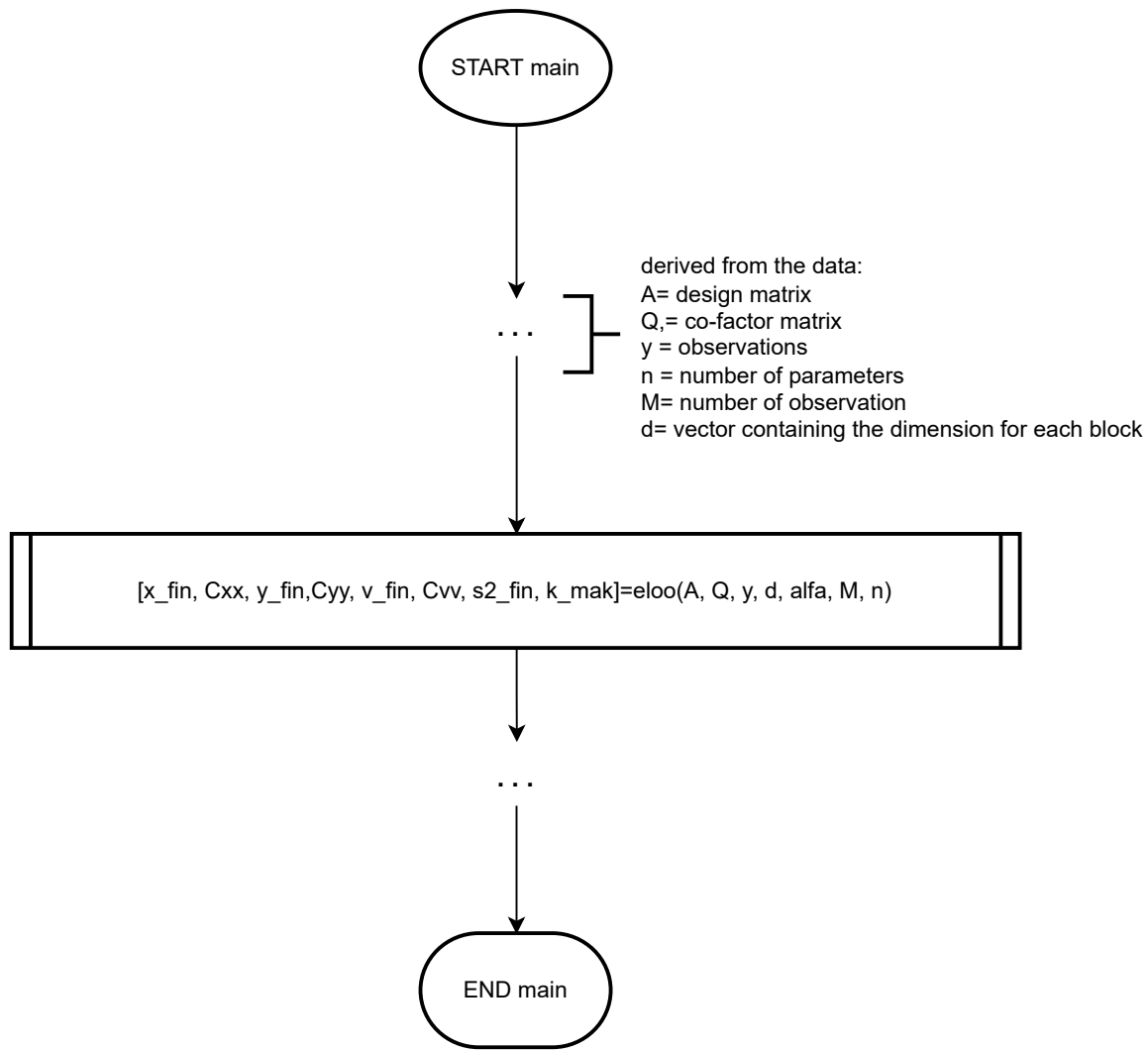
Also 'lobo' function is described (implement the classic leave one block out in wich you repeat the least square procedure reomving each time a block).

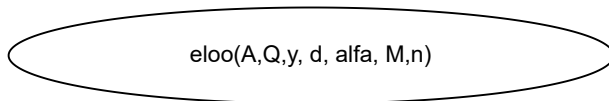
In this diagram operations on arrays are not explicit with a python function, but they will be handled with numpy library.

The structure of the dictionary will be used to manage the subdivision into blocks; the key-value structure in my opinion is more intuitive to access to a specific element

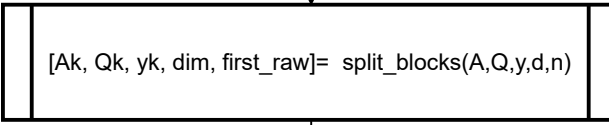
Legend



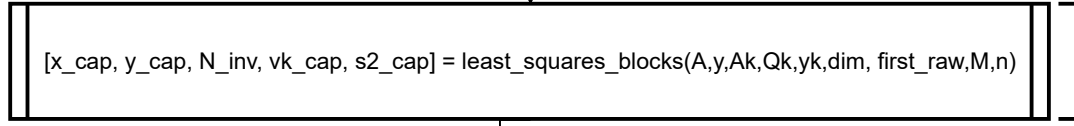




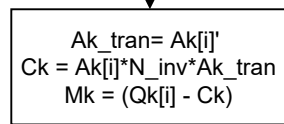
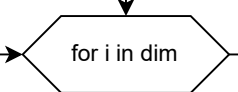
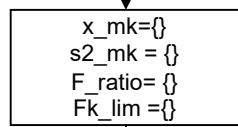
} eloo = function of efficient leave one out



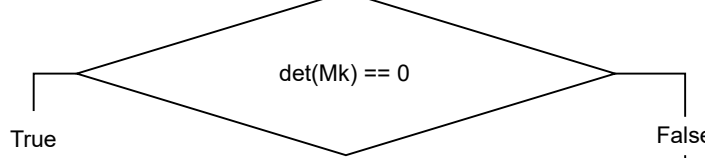
} Ak, Qk, yk = dictionaries containing the input values split in blocks
first_raw = dictionary storing the the raw from which each block starts
dim= dictionary storing the dimension of each block



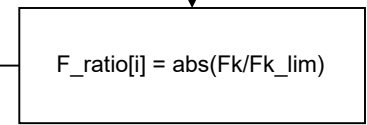
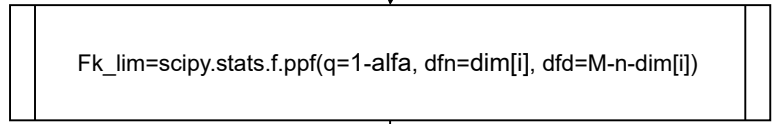
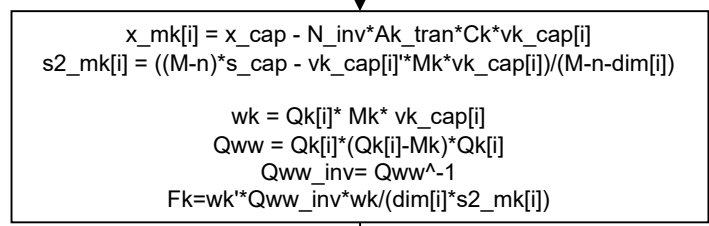
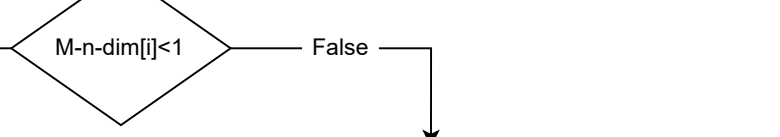
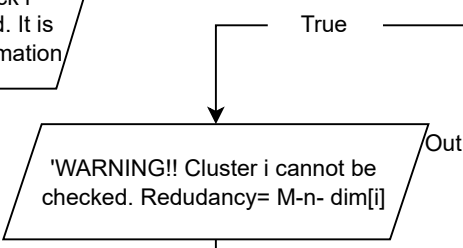
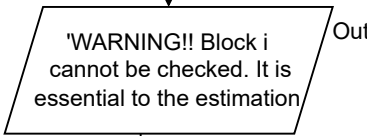
} least_squares_blocks= function computing the least quares using the block matrices

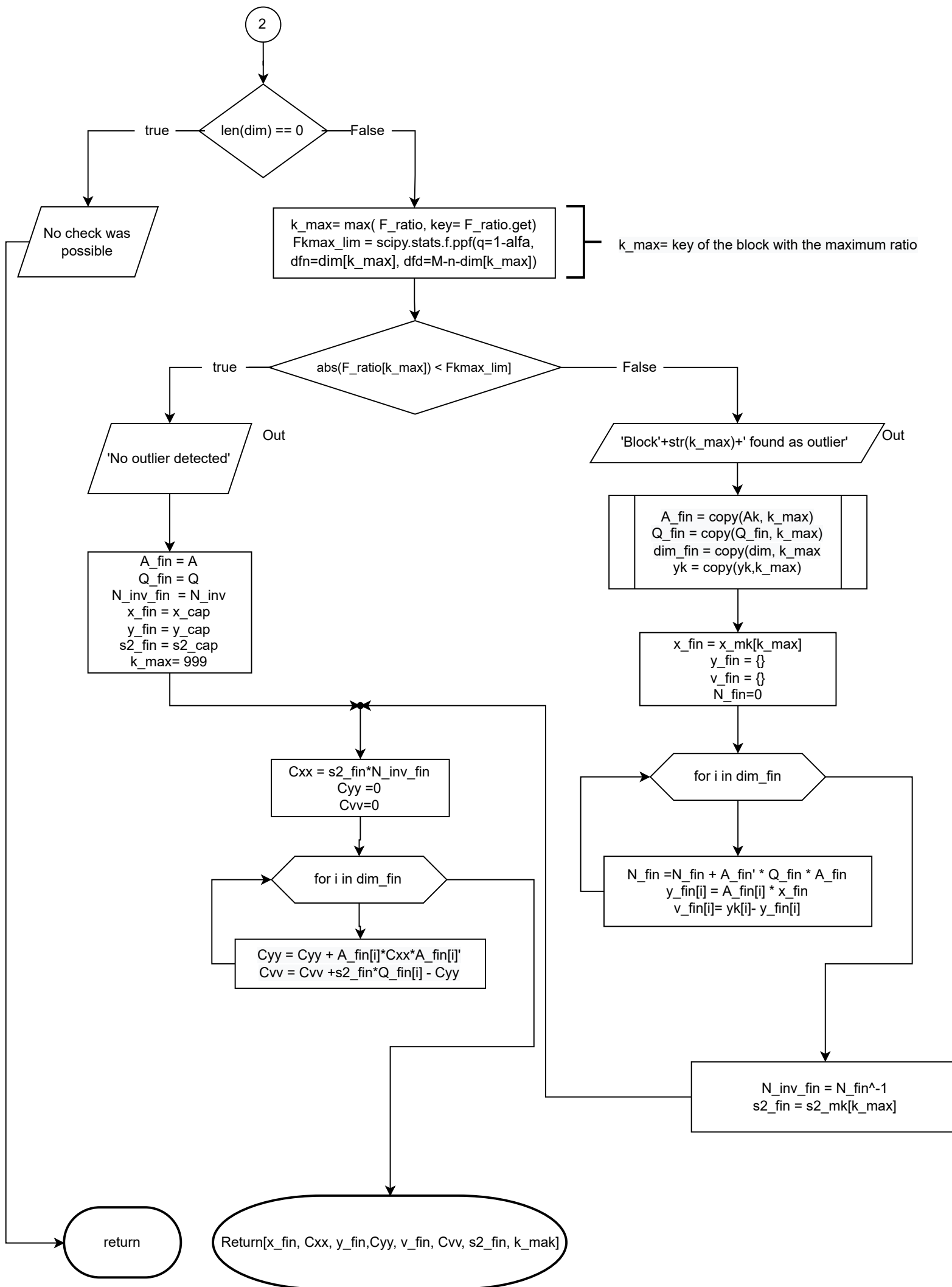


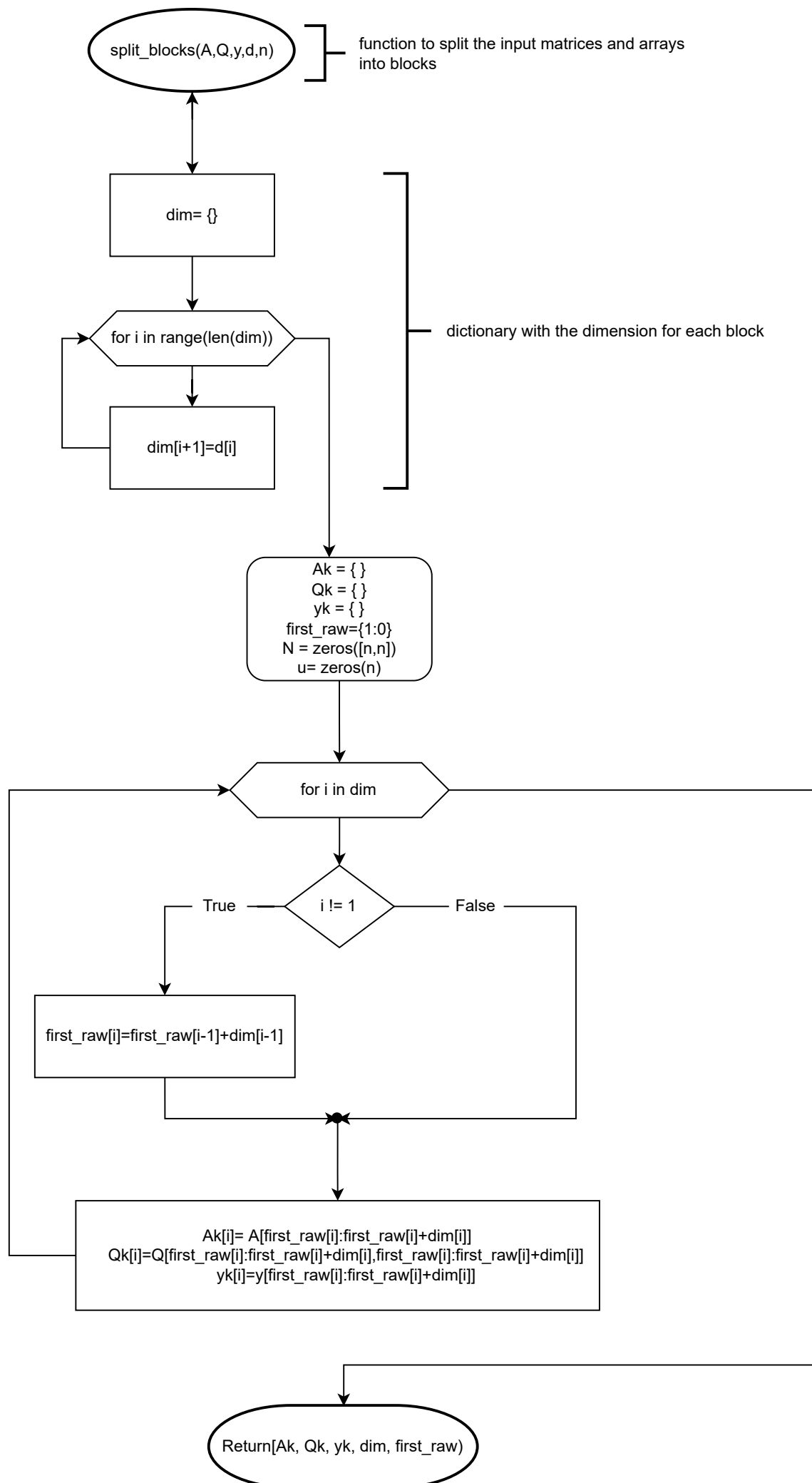
s2_mk= variance computed without the k-th block
x_mk = estimated parameters without the k_th block
Fk = empirical value of fisher
Fk_lim = theoretical value of fisher given the significance level alfa and two degrees of freedom
F_ratio = dictionary containing the absolute value of the ratio Fk / Fk_lim for each block

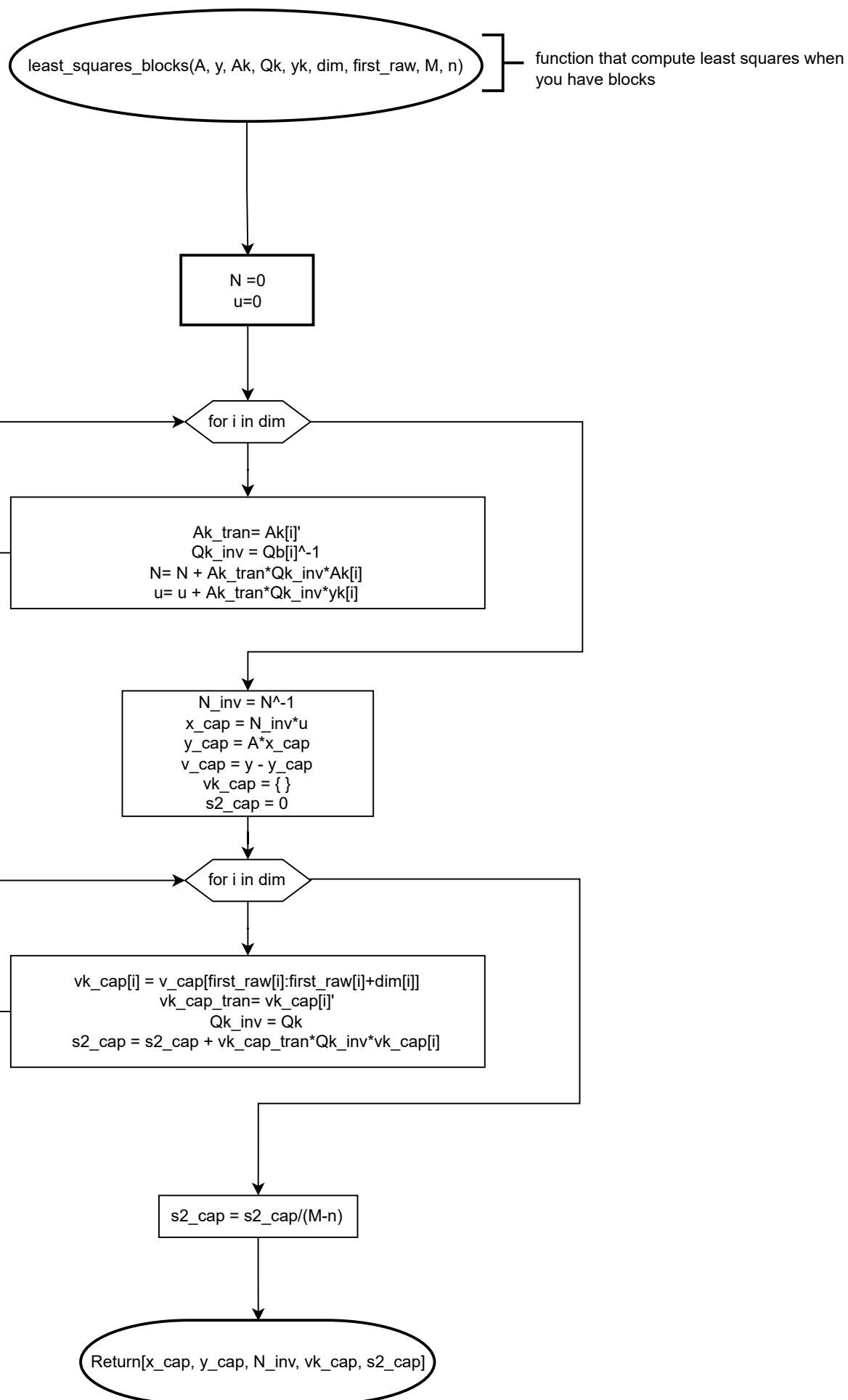


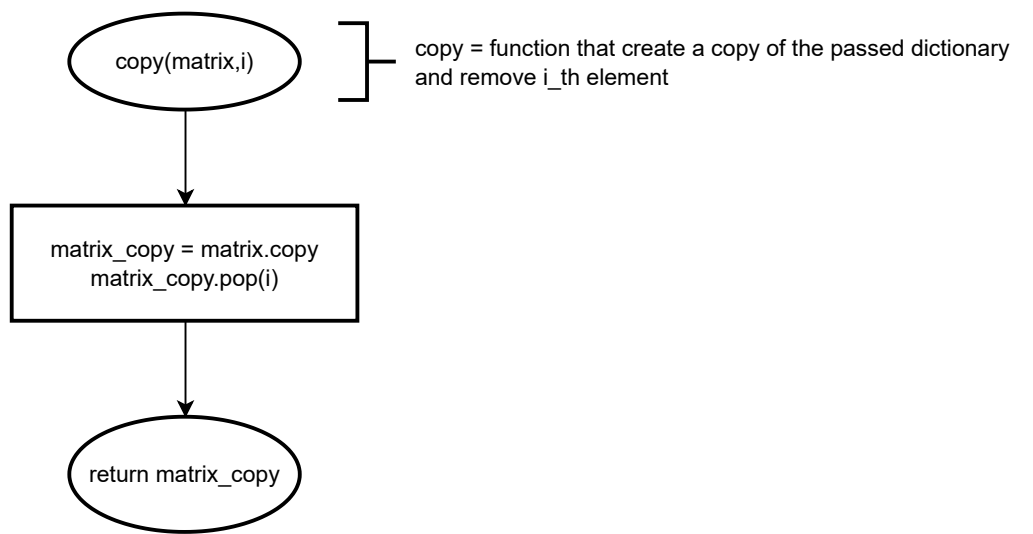
} checking if the block depends on a individual parameter











classic_lobo(A,Q,y, d, alfa, M,n)

[Ak, Qk, yk, dim, first_raw]= split_blocks(A,Q,y,d,n)

Ak, Qk, yk = dictionaries containing the input values split in blocks
first_raw = dictionary storing the the raw from which each block starts
dim= dictionary storing the dimension of each block

[x_cap, y_cap, N_inv, vk_cap, s2_cap] = least_squares_blocks(A,y,Ak,Qk,yk,dim, first_raw, M, n)

x_mk={}
s2_mk = {}
F_ratio= {}

for i in dim

A_mk = copy (Ak, i)
Q_mk = copy (Qk, i)
y_mk = copy (yk, i)
dim_mk = copy (dim, i)
first_raw_mk = copy (first_raw, i)

with the classic lobo each iteration a different block is removed and checked

[x_mk[i], y_cap, N_inv, w_cap, s2_mk[i]] = least_squares_blocks(A,y, A_mk,Q_mk,y_mk,dim_mk, first_raw_mk, M-dim[i], n)

wk = yk[i] - Ak[i]*x_mk[i]
Qww = Qk[i]+Ak[i]*N_inv*Ak[i]
Qww_inv= Qww^-1
Fk=wk*Qww_inv*wk/(dim[i]*s2_mk[i])

Fk_lim=scipy.stats.f.ppf(q=1-alfa, dfn=dim[i], dfd=M-n-dim[i])

F_ratio[i] = abs(Fk/Fk_lim)

k_max= max(F_ratio, key= F_ratio.get)

Fkmax_lim = scipy.stats.f.ppf(q=1-alfa, dfn=dim[k_max], dfd=M-n-dim[k_max])

