

### 0.0.1 Case Deletion Diagnostics

? develops case deletion diagnostics, in particular the equivalent of Cook's distance, for diagnosing influential observations when estimating the fixed effect parameters and variance components.

### 0.0.2 Effects on fitted and predicted values

$$\hat{e}_{i(U)} = y_i - x\hat{\beta}_{(U)} \quad (1)$$

### 0.0.3 Case Deletion Diagnostics for Mixed Models

? notes the case deletion diagnostics techniques have not been applied to linear mixed effects models and seeks to develop methodologies in that respect.

? develops these techniques in the context of REML

A general method for comparing nested models fit by maximum likelihood is the likelihood ratio test. This test can be used for models fit by REML (restricted maximum likelihood), but only if the fixed terms in the two models are invariant, and both models have been fit by REML. Otherwise, the argument: `method=ML` must be employed (ML = maximum likelihood).

Example of a likelihood ratio test used to compare two models:

!”

The output will contain a p-value, and this should be used in conjunction with the AIC scores to judge which model is preferred. Lower AIC scores are better.

Generally, likelihood ratio tests should be used to evaluate the significance of terms on the random effects portion of two nested models, and should not be used to determine the significance of the fixed effects.

A simple way to more reliably test for the significance of fixed effects in an LME model is to use conditional F-tests, as implemented with the `simple anova` function.

Example: ” !”

will give the most reliable test of the fixed effects included in `model1`.

#### 0.0.4 Methods and Measures

The key to making deletion diagnostics useable is the development of efficient computational formulas, allowing one to obtain the case deletion diagnostics by making use of basic building blocks, computed only once for the full model.

? lists several established methods of analyzing influence in LME models. These methods include

- Cook’s distance for LME models,
- likelihood distance,
- the variance (information) ration,
- the Cook-Weisberg statistic,

- the Andrews-Prebigon statistic.

## 0.0.5 Matrix Notation for Case Deletion

## 0.0.6 Case deletion notation

For notational simplicity,  $\mathbf{A}(i)$  denotes an  $n \times m$  matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  with the  $i$ -th row removed,  $a_i$  denotes the  $i$ -th row of  $\mathbf{A}$ , and  $a_{ij}$  denotes the  $(i, j)$ -th element of  $\mathbf{A}$ .

## 0.0.7 Partitioning Matrices

Without loss of generality, matrices can be partitioned as if the  $i$ -th omitted observation is the first row; i.e.  $i = 1$ .

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### 0.0.10 Terminology for Case Deletion diagnostics

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### 0.0.12 Deletion Diagnostics

Since the pioneering work of Cook in 1977, deletion measures have been applied to many statistical models for identifying influential observations.

Deletion diagnostics provide a means of assessing the influence of an observation (or groups of observations) on inference on the estimated parameters of LME models.

Data from single individuals, or a small group of subjects may influence non-linear mixed effects model selection. Diagnostics routinely applied in model building may identify such individuals, but these methods are not specifically designed for that purpose and are, therefore, not optimal. We describe two likelihood-based diagnostics for identifying individuals that can influence the choice between two competing models.

Case-deletion diagnostics provide a useful tool for identifying influential observations and outliers.

The computation of case deletion diagnostics in the classical model is made simple by the fact that estimates of  $\beta$  and  $\sigma^2$ , which exclude the  $i$ th observation, can be computed without re-fitting the model. Such update formulas are available in the mixed model only if you assume that the covariance parameters are not affected by the removal of the observation in question. This is rarely a reasonable assumption.

### **0.0.13 Terminology for Case Deletion diagnostics**

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