

Today

- Finish off model checking
- Generalized linear models (GLM)
 - McElreath Ch 9

Independent project

- Complete analysis (EDA through inference & conclusions)
- ggplot, dplyr
- Preferably hierarchical model:
 - rstanarm: stan_glmer or stan_lmer
- Submit .md from .R or .Rmd
- Due end of semester

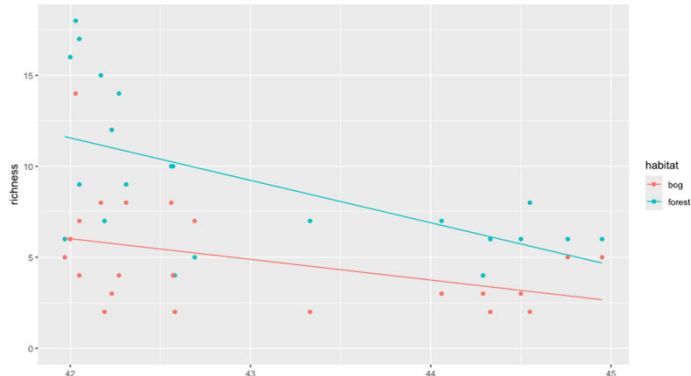
Model checking

- When is **normality of errors** important?
 - Not critical for inference about means
 - Frequentist: sampling distribution will still be approximately normal
 - Bayesian: posterior distribution will still be approximately normal or insensitive
 - Can be important for inference about prediction
 - Because: data generating process
- Good information for improving model

Model checking

- How can I know what to look for in a diagnostic plot?
 - simulate it!
- Continue coding demo

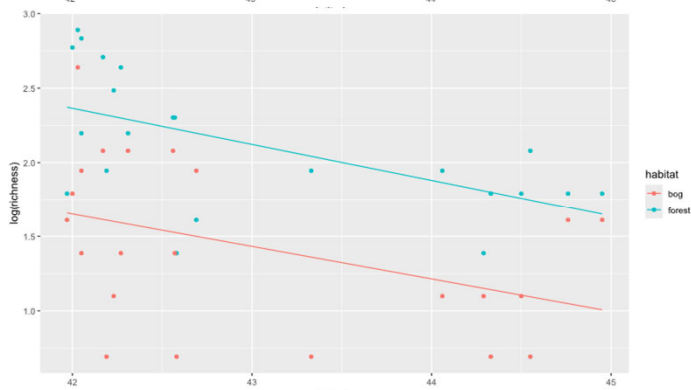
How to proceed?



Linear

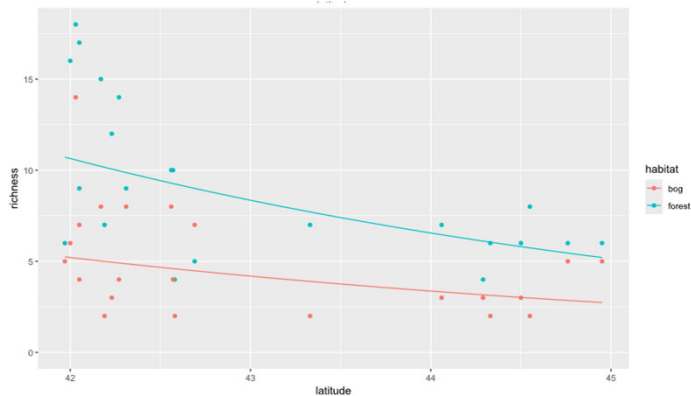
Scientific questions:

How does species richness vary with latitude?



Log-linear

Is this relationship different between habitats?

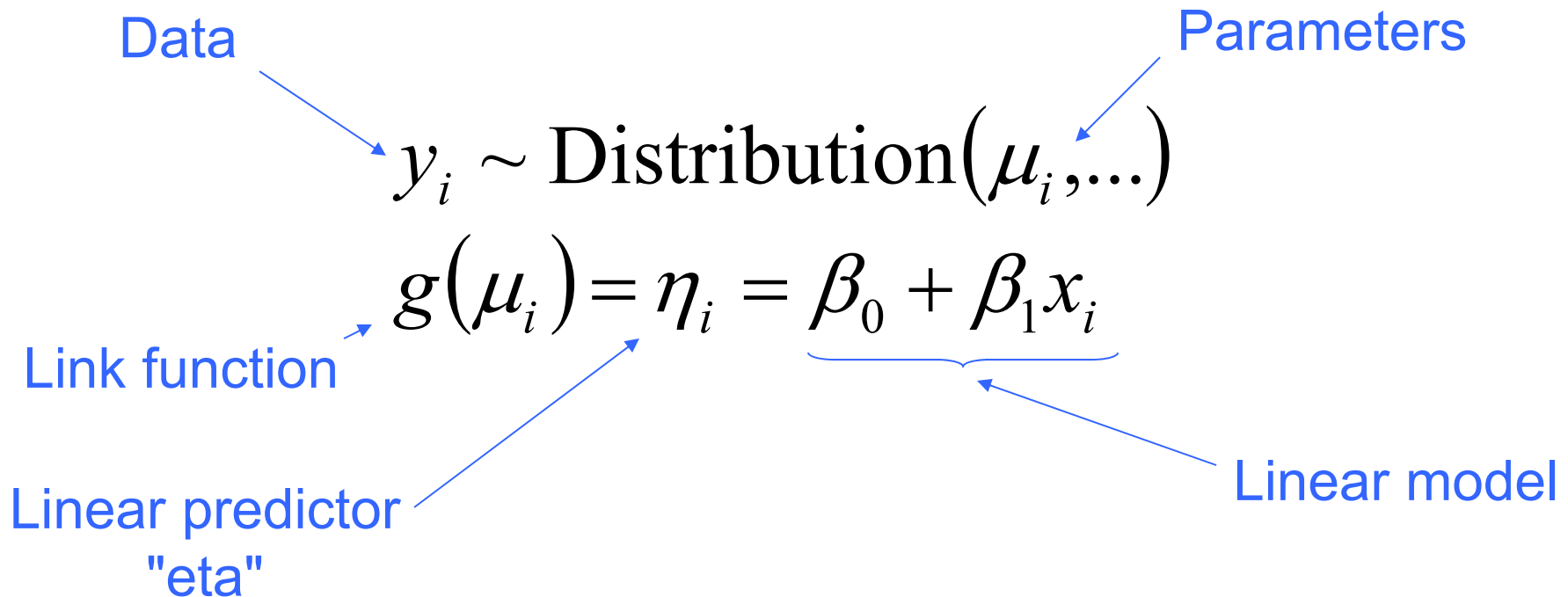


Nonlinear

How different is species richness between habitats?

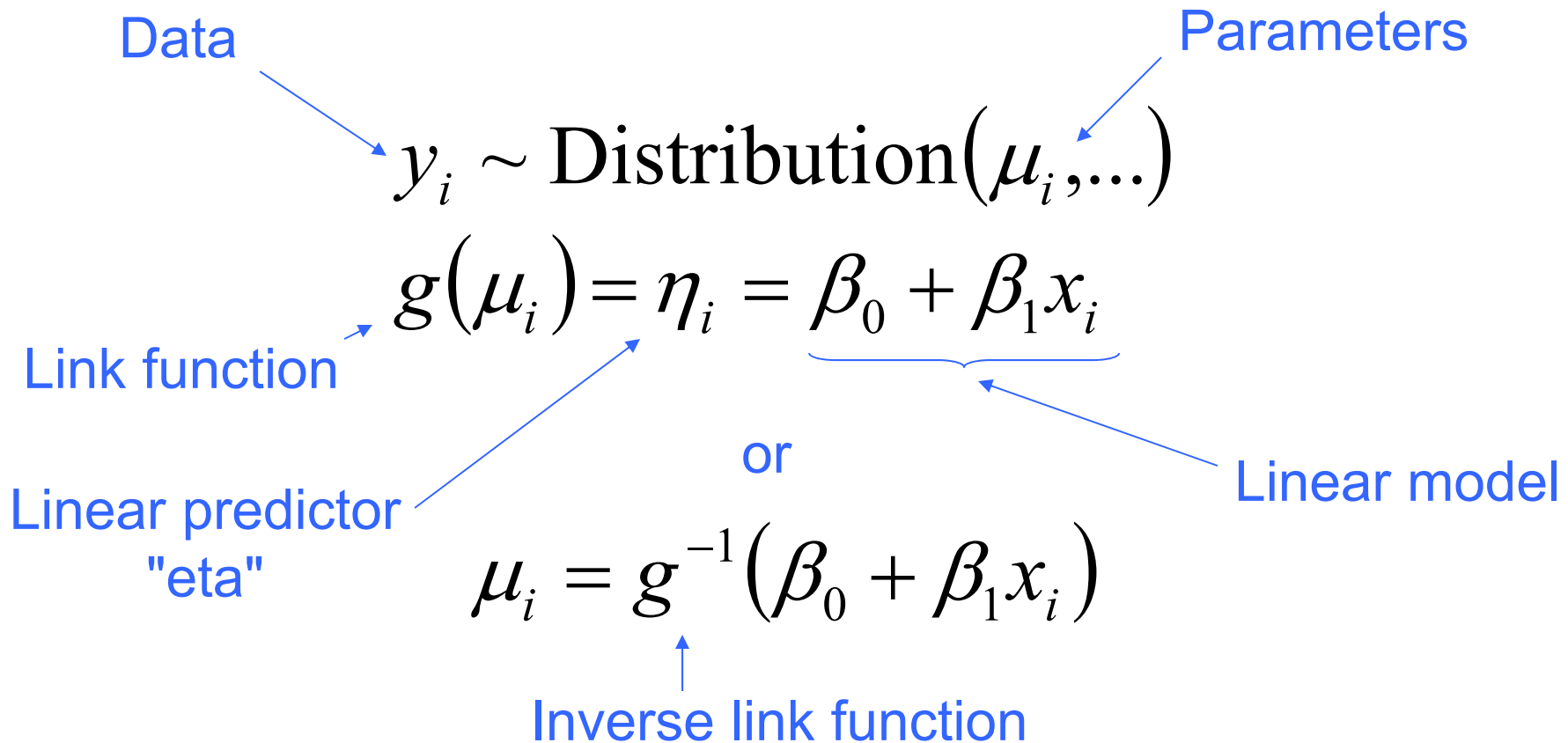
Main points McElreath Ch 9

- Generalized linear models



Main points McElreath Ch 9

- Generalized linear models



Main points McElreath Ch 9

- Exponential family (some)
 - Exponential, Gamma, Normal, Poisson, Binomial
- Other distributions
 - with write-your-own or Bayesian, this doesn't have to be from the exponential family
 - even more generalized!
- Link functions (some)
 - identity, log, logit

Most common models

Normal
+
Identity link

$$y_i \sim \text{Normal}(\mu_i, \sigma)$$

$$\mu_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i$$

Poisson
+
Log link

$$y_i \sim \text{Poisson}(\mu_i)$$

$$\log(\mu_i) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i$$

Binomial
+
Logit link

$$y_i \sim \text{Binomial}(\mu_i, n)$$

$$\log\left(\frac{\mu_i}{1 - \mu_i}\right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i$$

Key properties:

y : $-\infty$ to ∞ , continuous
 μ : $-\infty$ to ∞ , continuous

y : 0 to ∞ , discrete, integer
 μ : 0 to ∞ , continuous

y : 0, 1, discrete, binary
 μ : 0 to 1, probability

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Linear predictor (always the same):

$$\eta_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i$$

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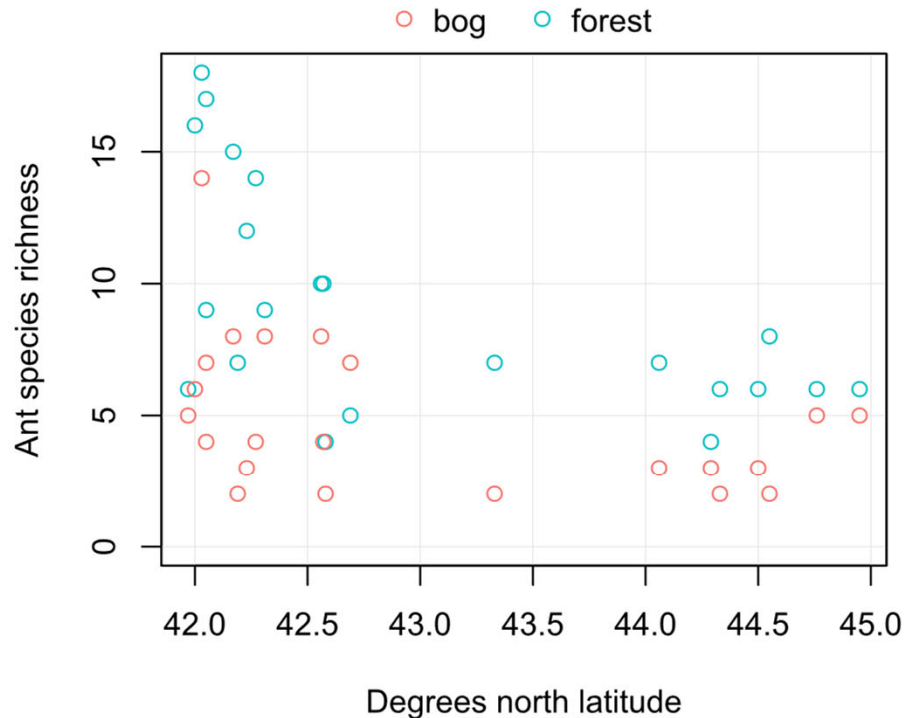
Inverse link function:

$$\mu_i = \eta_i$$

$$\mu_i = e^{\eta_i}$$

$$\mu_i = \frac{e^{\eta_i}}{1 + e^{\eta_i}}$$

Which makes the most sense?



Most common models

Normal
+
Identity link

$$y_i \sim \text{Normal}(\mu_i, \sigma)$$

$$\mu_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i$$

Inverse link functions:

$$\mu_i = \eta_i$$

Poisson
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Log link

$$y_i \sim \text{Poisson}(\mu_i)$$

$$\log(\mu_i) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i$$

$$\mu_i = e^{\eta_i}$$

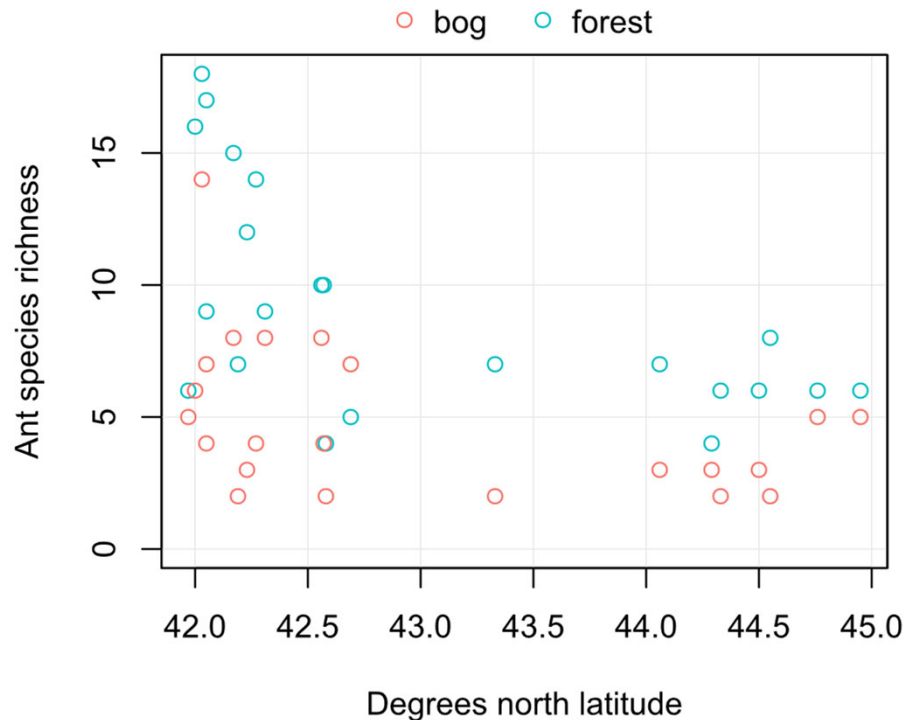
Binomial
+
Logit link

$$y_i \sim \text{Binomial}(\mu_i, n)$$

$$\log\left(\frac{\mu_i}{1 - \mu_i}\right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i$$

$$\mu_i = \frac{e^{\eta_i}}{1 + e^{\eta_i}}$$

Which makes the most sense?



Poisson
+
Log link

$$y_i \sim \text{Poisson}(\mu_i)$$

$$\log(\mu_i) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \dots$$

$$\eta_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \dots$$

$$\mu_i = e^{\eta_i}$$