

Research Notes:

Introduction to Dynamic Spatio-Temporal Models

ERICK A. CHACON-MONTALVAN¹, ERICK A. CHACON-MONTALVAN², ERICK A. CHACON-MONTALVAN³, ERICK A. CHACON-MONTALVAN³

FEBRUARY 6, 2018

Abstract:

In the geometric distribution, θ represents the probability of succes in each trial. Furthermore, it should follow that y is countable and greater than one. In general, in the negative binomial distribution, y is the number of trials until get the k first success. For this reason, the negative binomial distribution has certain assumptions considering that each event come from a Bernoulli distribution.(i) Each x_i is independent of any. In the geometric distribution, θ represents the probability of succes in each trial. Furthermore, it should follow that y is countable and greater than one. In general, in the negative binomial distribution, y is the number of trials until get the k first success. For this reason, the negative binomial distribution has certain assumptions considering that each event come from a Bernoulli distribution.(i) Each x_i is independent of any.

Keywords:

Spatio-temporal, Climate variability, Malaria prevalence, geostatistics, matern

¹CHICAS, Medical School, Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom

²CHICAS, Medical School, Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom

1. Introduction

In the geometric distribution, θ represents the probability of succes in each trial. Furthermore, it should follow that y is countable and greater than one. In general, in the negative binomial distribution, y is the number of trials until get the k first success. In the geometric distribution, θ represents the probability of succes in each trial. Furthermore, it should follow that y is countable and greater than one. In general, in the negative binomial distribution, y is the number of trials until get the k first success.

- first
- another
- another
- another
 - another
 - another
 - another

Dynamic Spatio-Temporal Models

– another

- another
- another

Statement:

$$p(y > r|\theta) = (1 - \theta)^r, \quad (1)$$

where $r = 1, 2, \dots$

Proof:

$$p(y > r|\theta) = 1 - p(y \leq r|\theta)$$

$$p(y > r|\theta) = 1 - \sum_{k=1}^r (1 - \theta)^{k-1} \theta$$

$$p(y > r|\theta) = 1 - \theta \sum_{k=1}^r (1 - \theta)^{k-1}$$

$$p(y > r|\theta) = 1 - \theta \left[\frac{1 - (1 - \theta)^r}{1 - (1 - \theta)} \right]$$

$$p(y > r|\theta) = 1 - \theta \left[\frac{1 - (1 - \theta)^r}{\theta} \right]$$

$$p(y > r|\theta) = 1 - [1 - (1 - \theta)^r] = (1 - \theta)^r$$

■

Table 1: Your Caption

Tables	Are	Cool
col 3 is	right-aligned	\$1600
col 2 is	centered	\$12
zebra stripes	are neat	\$1

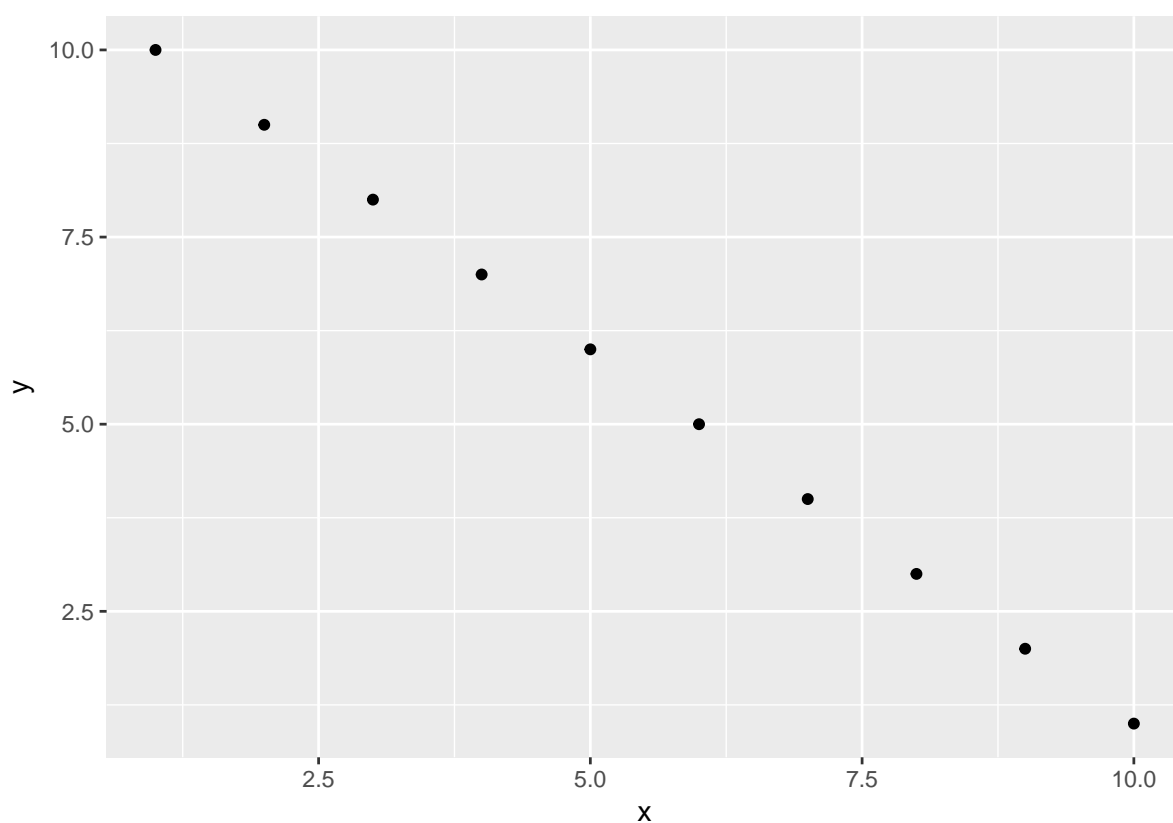


Figure 1: hla