

空间广义线性混合效应模型及其应用

Spatial Generalized Linear Mixed Models with Its Applications

导师: 李再兴 学生: 黄湘云

计算数学与统计系 中国矿业大学(北京)理学院

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研究背景

计算方法:

- MCMC: Peter J. Diggle et al. (1998) from Lancaster University
- MCML: Charles J. Geyer (1994) and Hao Zhang (2002) from Purdue University
- INLA: Håvard Rue et al. (2009) from Columbia University
- FRK: Noel A. C. Noel and Gardar (2008) from University of Wollongong

软件:

- Andrew Gelman (BUGS¹) from Columbia University
- Bob Carpenter et al. (2017) (Stan) from Columbia University
- Robert Gentleman and Ross Ihaka (R) from University of Auckland

¹Bayesian inference **U**sing **G**ibbs **S**ampling, WinBUGS/OpenBUGS/JAGS

我做了什么

- 综述和实现了空间广义线性混合效应模型的三类参数估计方法,分别是低秩近似、蒙特卡罗最大似然和近似贝叶斯(创新)
- 在同一模拟数据集上, 比较了三类算法的优劣(创新)
- 在同样的准确度下,基于新的计算框架 Stan 实现了贝叶斯马尔科夫 链蒙特卡罗算法(创新)
- 指出三类算法实现的关键技巧和使用场景(创新)

有什么意义

- 指导算法的选择和应用:
- 空间流行疾病预测(如冈比亚和喀麦隆)

模型

高斯空间过程

 $S = \{S(w), w \in \mathbb{R}^2\}$ 是一个随机过程,满足: 任意给定一组位置 $w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n, w_i \in \mathbb{R}^2$,对应的联合分布 $S = \{S(w_1), S(w_2), \dots, S(w_n)\}$ 是多元高斯分布,由均值 E[S(w)] 和协方 差 $Cov\{S(w_i), S(w_j)\}$ 完全确定

空间广义线性混合效应模型

$$g(\mu) = d(x)'\beta + S(x)$$

 $\mu = E[Y|S(X)]$ (1)
 $Y \sim 指数族$

S(x) 是平稳高斯过程,d(x) 样本点的观测变量,详见论文公式 2.4

数值模拟:响应变量 Y 服从正态分布

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * X_1 + \beta_2 * X_2 + S(w) + \epsilon$$
 (2)

- 响应变量 Y 服从正态分布,样本量为 N = 50, $\beta_0 = 1.2$, $\beta_1 = 1$, $\beta_2 = 0.8$, $X_1 \sim N(0,1)$, $X_2 \sim N(0,4)$,残差 $\epsilon \sim N(0,\tau^2)$, $\tau = 1$
- S(w) 服从 N 元高斯分布 $N(\mu_S, G)$, $w = (d_1, d_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $d_1 \sim N(0, 1), d_2 \sim N(0, 1), \mu_S = \mathbf{0}_{N \times 1}$, $G_{(ij)} = \text{Cov}(S(w_i), S(w_j)) = \sigma^2 * \rho(u_{ij})$
- S(w) 的相关函数 $\rho(u_{ij}) = \exp(-u_{ij}/\phi), u_{ij} \equiv ||w_i w_j||_2,$ $\sigma^2 = 1, \phi = 25$
- 困难: $\dim\{S(w)\} =$ 样本量N,意味着空间随机效应自带高维特点
- 目标: 估计参数 $\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \sigma^2, \tau^2, \phi$

模拟结果

表1:正态分布情形下的数值模拟比较

估计	$\hat{eta_0}$	\hat{eta}_1	$\hat{eta_2}$	$\hat{\phi}$	$\hat{\sigma^2}$	$\hat{ au^2}$	CPU (s)
真实值	1.20	1.00	0.80	25.00	1.00	1.00	-
Stan	2.75	1.17	0.74	29.58	0.36	0.69	117.17
ML/REML	2.75	1.18	0.74	10.13	0.97	0.00	3.68

模拟实验I

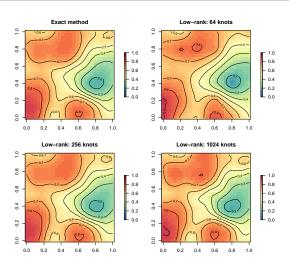
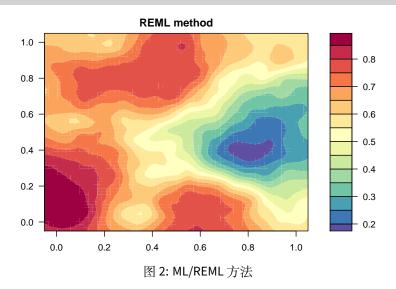


图 1: 精确方法 MCML 与近似方法 Low-Rank 比较

模拟实验Ⅱ



模拟实验Ⅲ

表 2: 正态分布情形下的数值模拟比较

估计	$\hat{eta_0}$	\hat{eta}_1	$\hat{eta_2}$	$\hat{\phi}$	$\hat{\sigma^2}$	$\hat{ au^2}$	CPU (s)
真实值	1.200	1.000	0.800	25.000	1.000	1.000	-
RSA	1.977	1.016	0.803	21.937	0.857	0.960	298.250
ML/PQL	1.966	1.007	0.796	28.172	1.365	0.516	464.420
ML/REML	1.958	1.007	0.796	38.114	1.159	0.970	634.720
ML/LR	1.935	1.008	0.796	44.317	3.916	0.264	326.780

RSA 不仅计算效率高,而且也比较准确,PQL 在空间效应的参数估计中效果不及 REML, LR 牺牲一些计算精度可以大大缩短运行时间。

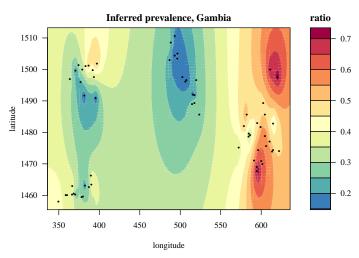


图 3: ML/REML 方法

案例Ⅱ

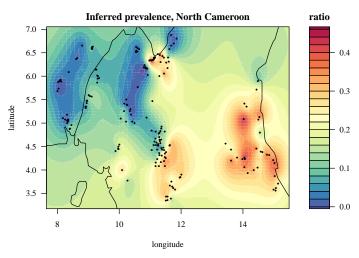


图 4: ML/REML 方法

参考文献I

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