Software tools for Maximum Likelihood Estimation

Lesson 2 - first RTMB & Derivatives

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Outline:

- Demos of using nlminb and RTMB to estimate parameters
- Explanation of what happened in RTMB
- Simple exercises adapting RTMB examples
- All that derivative stuff
  - derivatives, partial derivatives, second derivatives, cross derivatives (aka mixed second derivatives), gradient vector and Hessian
- Methods to calculate/approximate derivatives
- Exercise: finite difference derivatives
- How the Hessian and gradient vector are used
- RTMB Nonlinear regression vonb example

First Demos of RTMB

- Sneak turtle detection probability just using nlminb and using RTMB
- Mean and SD assuming normal distribution
  - Grid search - mainly to hint why not grid searches
  - Iterative parameter search using RTMB

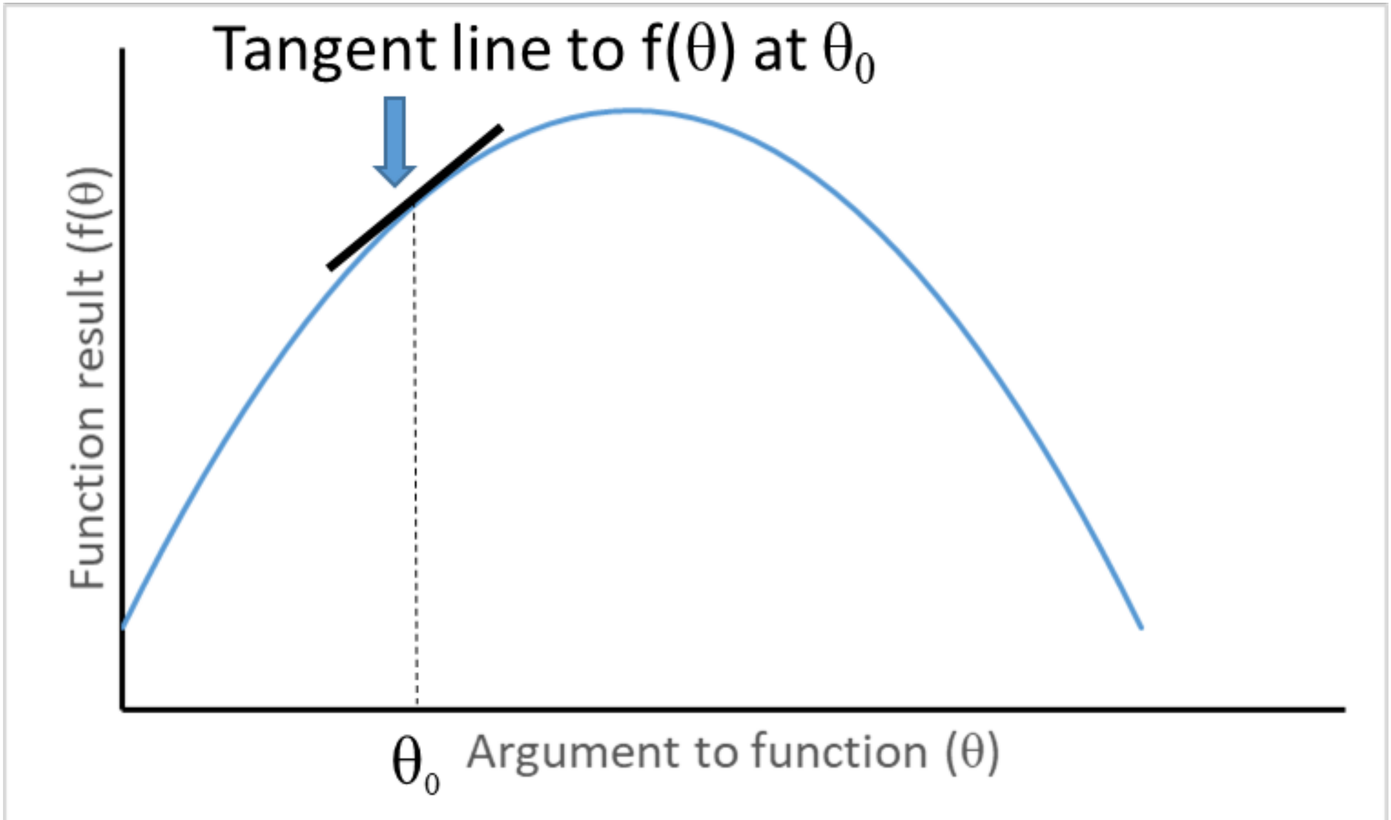
“Magic” when we used MakeADFun in RTMB

- Converts your parameter list and NLL function into new inputs for nlminb (and lots of hidden stuff)
  - obj$par: your parameter values as vector
  - obj$fn: function pointing to memory location where NLL function result is stored
  - obj$gr: function pointing to memory location where gradient stored
- IMPORTANT! obj$fn and obj$gr use hidden copy (created by MakeADFun) of any variables used in your NLL function

Exercise - change model to assume gamma rather than normal (in breakout groups)

Hints - Estimate logscale and logshape, where scale and shape are parameters of gamma distribution - Use dgamma instead of dnorm or dbinom - Starting values could be based on starting values for mean and variance. Use the following relationships - X~gamma(shape,scale) then (from help(dgamma)) - E(X)=shape*scale V(X)=shape*scale^2 - scale=V(X)/E(X) - shape=E(X)/scale

What is a derivative



$$\frac{df(\theta)}{d\theta} = \lim h \rightarrow 0 \frac{f(\theta + h) - f(\theta)}{h}$$

Partial derivative

Function with multiple arguments but we treat all but one of them as constants, and calculate derivative with respect to just one! E.g.,

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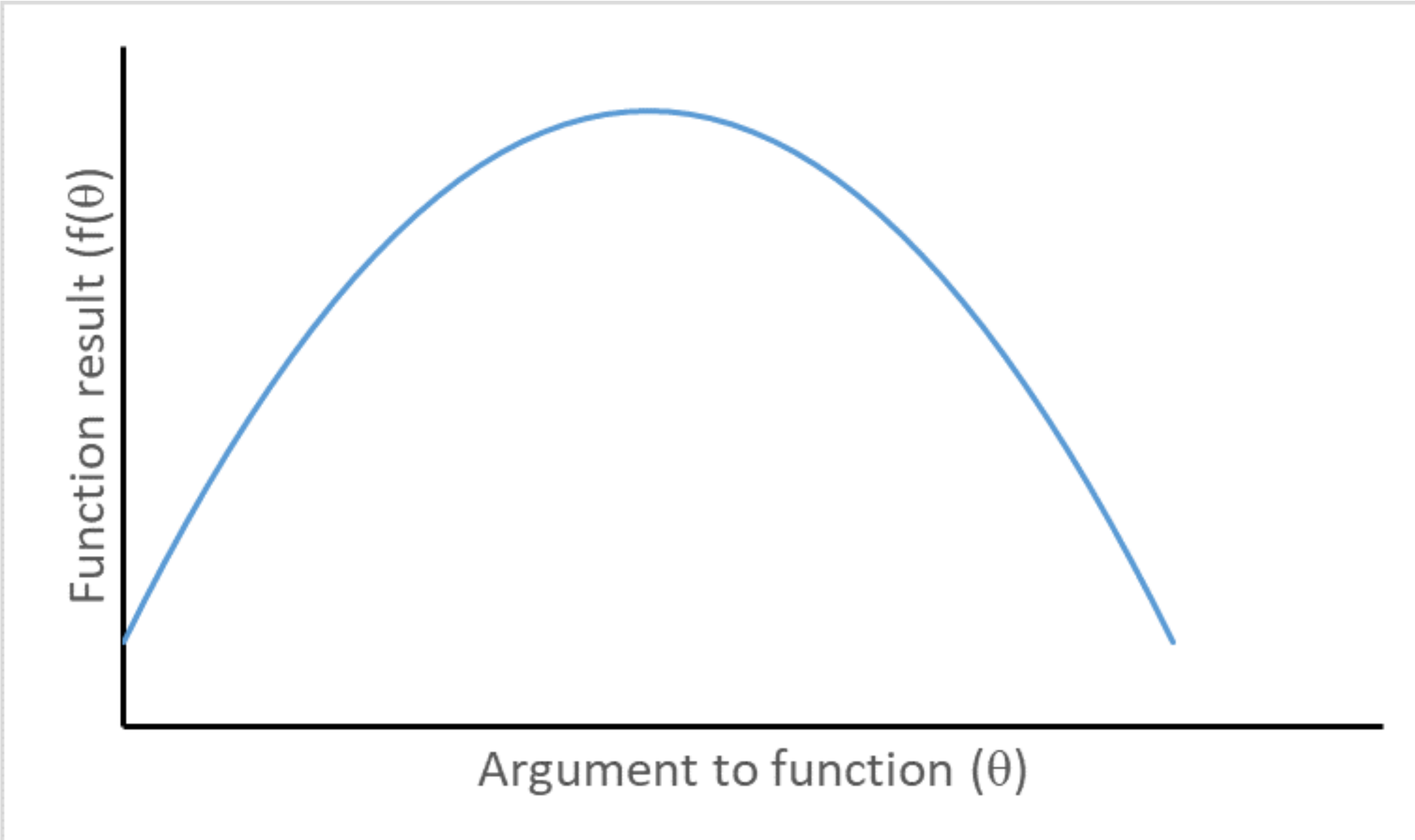
Second derivative

Just a derivative of a derivative

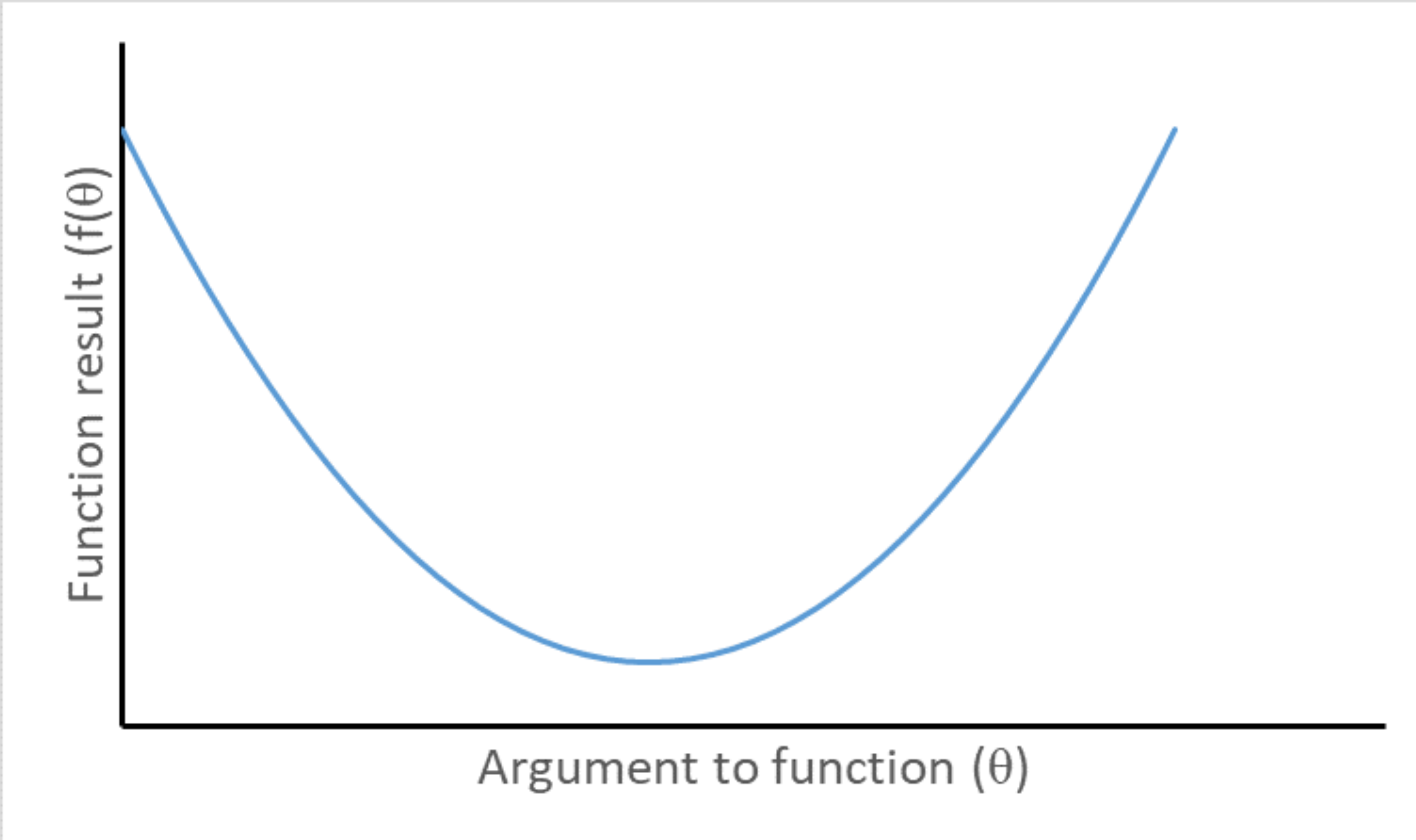
$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \theta^2} = \frac{\partial \frac{\partial f}{\theta}}{\partial \theta}$$

Visualizing second derivatives



Concave function with negative second derivative

Visualizing second derivatives



Convex function with positive second derivative

Cross derivative (mixed second derivs)

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \theta_1 \partial \theta_2} = \frac{\partial \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta_1}}{\partial \theta_2}$$

An important and convenient fact:

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \theta_1 \partial \theta_2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \theta_2 \partial \theta_1}$$

Methods for calculating derivatives

- Analytical derivatives. Gold standard but not available for many complex models.
- Finite difference methods. Intuitive but slow and propogate errors.
- Automatic differentiation. Fast and accurate but requires specialized software.

Finite difference derivatives

Widely used, e.g., default of nlminb and Excel solver

Forward difference

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h is semi-arbitrary but small relative to θ_i.

Central differences

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Exercise - finite difference derivatives

- For $g(X) = a + b X + \sin X$, use finite difference methods to calculate the derivative of $g(X)$ with respect to (wrt) X
  - for X=1, with a=2 and b=0.5. Answer approximately 1.040.
  - Repeat for X=2, a=1, and b=1. Answer approximately 0.5839.
- For a=2, b=0.5, X=1, and same function, use finite differences to find the second derivative wrt X (answer approximately -0.8415)

Automatic differentiation

- Uses repeated applications of chain rule: $\partial z / \partial \theta = [\partial z / \partial y][\partial y / \partial \theta]$
- Simplest case. $y = f(\theta), z = g(y)$, i.e., $z = g(f(\theta))$
- General case we care about:

$$NLL = f_1(f_2(f_3(\ldots f_k(\theta)\ldots)))$$

Gradient

Just a fancy term to mean the vector of derivatives of the NLL function with respect to each parameters (so if k parameters, then k elements)

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Hessian - a square symmetric marix

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$$h_{i,j} = h_{j,i} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \theta_i \partial \theta_j} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \theta_j \partial \theta_i}$$

If the NLL were a quadratic function as it would be for linear normal model…

$$\theta_{\text{min}} = \theta_{\text{start}} + H^{-1}g$$

where H^{-1} in the matrix inverse of H and $H^{-1}g$ is the product of the inverse of the Hessian and the gradient

Because our models generally not normal and linear, iterative searches…

1. specify starting values for parameters, $\underline{\theta_0}$
2. Replace $\underline{\theta_0}$ by $\underline{\theta_1} = \underline{\theta_0} + \delta_0$
3. Check gradient and Hessian and if at a minimum stop otherwise…
4. Return to step 2 but each time $\underline{\theta_{i+1}} = \underline{\theta_i} + \delta_i$

Newton step: $\underline{\delta}_i = H^{-1}\underline{\mathrm{g}}$ evaluated at current params

Quasi-Newton method uses $\underline{\delta}_i = \lambda H^{-1}\underline{\mathrm{g}}$ with Hessian approximated using search path, and λ a number less than 1

Using the Hessian to calculate asymptotic standard errors

- First some reminders
  - Parameter estimates are random variates that result from estimators (random variables)
  - The variance describes the variability of results from applying the estimation method, namely the expected squared deviation between an estimate and its expected value
  - What we report as a standard error for a parameter is the square-root of this variance.

The variance-covariance matrix

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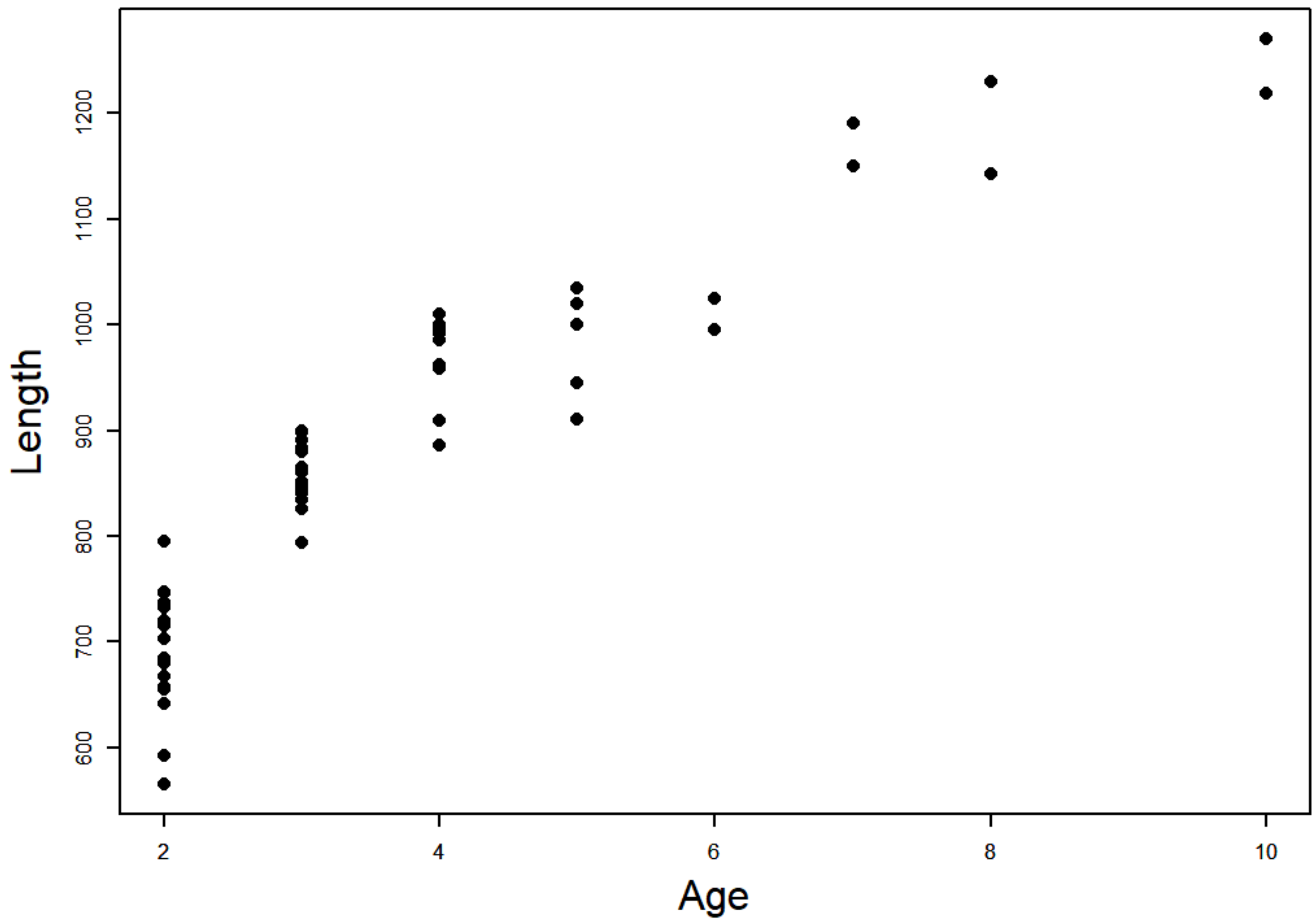
The asymptotic variance-covariance matrix

$$\hat{\Sigma} = H^{-1}$$

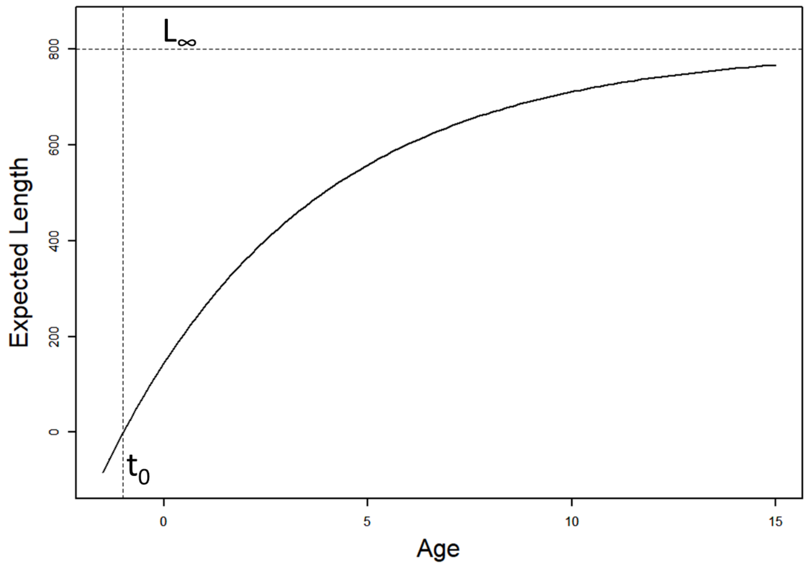
- Square-root of diagonal gives standard errors
- Off-diagonals are covariances
- The Hessian needs to be positive definite for the calculation
- If the Hessian is not positive definite its a problem!
- Delta method used to obtain SEs for derived quantities (using $\hat{\Sigma}$)

Musky vonB example



musky_vonb.dat

von Bertalanffy model



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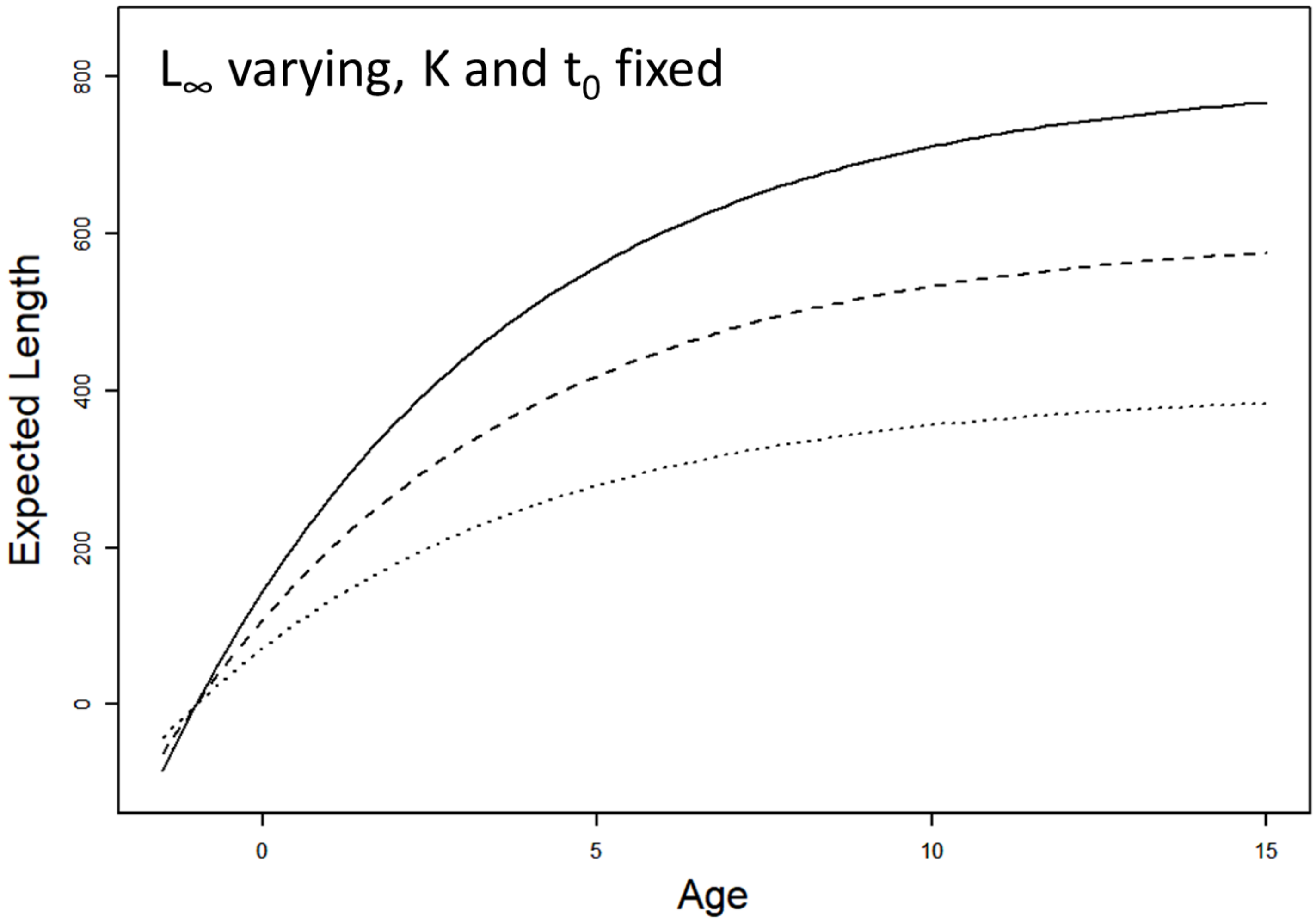
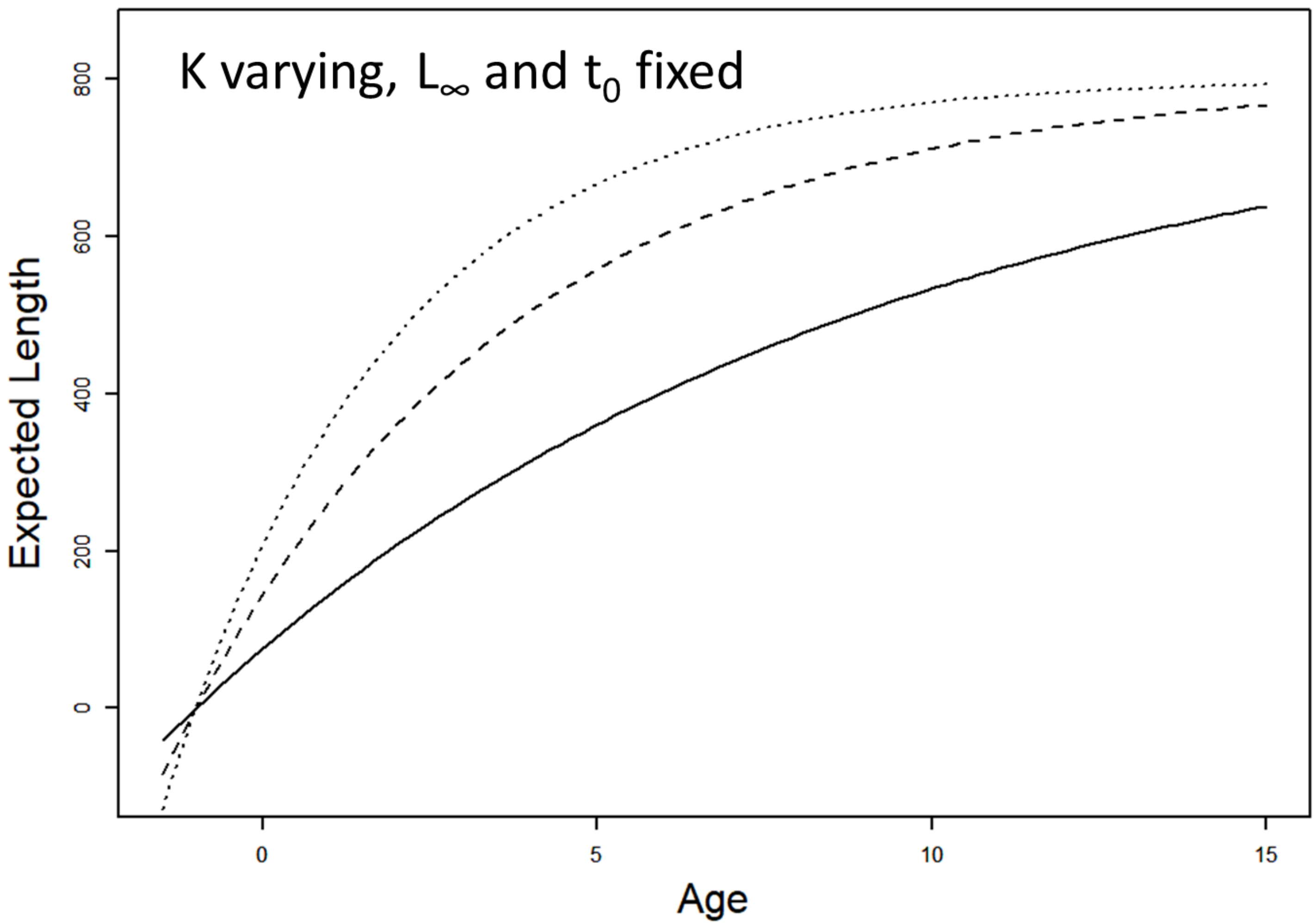
Influence of Linf



Influence of K



Musky vonB setup code

```
library(RTMB);

gmRdat = read.table("lesson2/data/musky_vonb.dat",head=T);

#Set up the data and starting value of parameters for RTMB
datlst = list(lenobs=gmRdat[,"Length"],age=gmRdat[,"Age"]);
parlst = list(loglinf=7,logvbk=-1.6,t0=0,logsd=4);
```

code for NLL for Musky vonb example

```
f = function(parlst){
  getAll(datlst,parlst);
  linf = exp(loglinf);
  vbk = exp(logvbk);
  sd = exp(logsd);
  lenpred = linf * (1 - exp(-vbk * (age - t0)));
  atagepred = linf * (1 - exp(-vbk * ((1:11) - t0)))
  REPORT(atagepred);
  -sum(dnorm(lenobs, lenpred, sd, TRUE));
}
```

Create model object and print predicted lengths before fitting model

```
obj = MakeADFun(f,parlst);

GMreport=obj$report();
GMreport
```

```
$atagepred
 [1] 200.4870 364.3209 498.2026 607.6080 697.0118 770.0708 829.7731 878.5606
 [9] 918.4287 951.0082 977.6314
```

fit the model

```
fit = nlminb(obj$par, obj$fn, obj$gr);
```

```
outer mgc:  3572.344
outer mgc:  115.0372
outer mgc:  306.8376
outer mgc:  101.0471
outer mgc:  30.69436
outer mgc:  135.1418
outer mgc:  120.5931
outer mgc:  25.99566
outer mgc:  197.1401
outer mgc:  122.5854
outer mgc:  66.52428
outer mgc:  36.54847
outer mgc:  3.778352
outer mgc:  19.59957
outer mgc:  1.539833
```

Get parameter uncertainties and convergence diagnostics

```
sdr = sdreport(obj)
```

```
outer mgc:  0.0001970265
outer mgc:  19.77567
outer mgc:  19.71682
outer mgc:  9.178336
outer mgc:  9.171702
outer mgc:  2.35869
outer mgc:  2.358392
outer mgc:  0.1198859
outer mgc:  0.1201142
```

```
sdr #summary(sdr)
```

```
sdreport(.) result
          Estimate Std. Error
loglinf  7.1488714 0.04083255
logvbk  -1.2456407 0.16950408
t0      -0.7710237 0.35092437
logsd    3.8876390 0.09128707
Maximum gradient component: 0.0001970265
```

Predicted lengths at age after model fitting

```r
GMreport = obj$report();
GMreport
```

```
$atagepred
 [1]  508.1491  699.3217  842.6904  950.2090 1030.8420 1091.3122 1136.6614
 [8] 1170.6709 1196.1760 1215.3035 1229.6480
```

vonB Exercises

- Change REPORT(atagepred) to ADREPORT(atagepred) and look at sdreport and summary of the sdreport
- Calculate a new variable equal to vbk*linf as ADREPORT
- If time: change the model so data are assumed gamma distributed (with expected value given by vonB equation and constant variance)

Probalistic notation

- You can use notation that looks more like other package model statements
- E.g.,

  x %~% dnorm(0,1) #Add the neg log of N(0,1) density for x to fn return
- See probnotation.R in lesson 2 R folder
- Positives: automatically uses log and gets sign right
- Makes it a bit harder to test bits of your function