

# Statistical Data Analysis

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# Generalized Linear Models

**Setting:**  $y_i = x_i^\top \beta + \epsilon$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, n$

**Up till now:**

- $\epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$
- $y_i \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_i, \sigma^2)$ ,
- $\mu = x_i^\top \beta$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, n$
- $\mu_i = \mathbb{E}[y_i | x_i]$

**Assumption:**

$$f(y_i | x_i, \theta_i, \phi, w_i) = \exp \left( \frac{y_i \theta_i - b(\theta_i)}{\phi} + c(y_i, \phi, w_i) \right) \quad (1)$$

where

- $\theta_i$  is the natural parameter of the family,
- $\phi$  is scale or dispersion parameter,
- $b(\cdot)$   $c(\cdot)$   $a(\cdot)$  are specific functions corresponding to the type of the family

## How does the normal distribution fit in the picture?

$$\begin{aligned}f(y_i|x_i, \theta_i, \phi) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left(- (y_i - \mu)^2/2\sigma^2\right) \\&= \exp\left(\frac{y_i\mu - \mu^2/2}{\sigma^2} - (y_i^2/\sigma^2 + \log(2\pi\sigma^2))/2\right)\end{aligned}$$

i.e.,

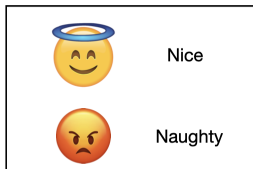
- $\theta_i = \mu$
- $a(\phi) = \sigma^2$
- $b(\theta_i) = \theta_i^2/2$
- $c(\cdot) = -\frac{1}{2}(y_i^2/\sigma^2 + \log(2\pi\sigma^2))$

# Mean and Variance?

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## Link mean to linear predictor

# Naughty or nice ?



**Elves need system to  
determine if child  
naughty or nice**

## **Idea:**

- Blood measurements of
  1. Serontonixi
  2. Oximontiuous
- observation of a test group of kids for a year to identify label:
  1. naughty
  2. nice



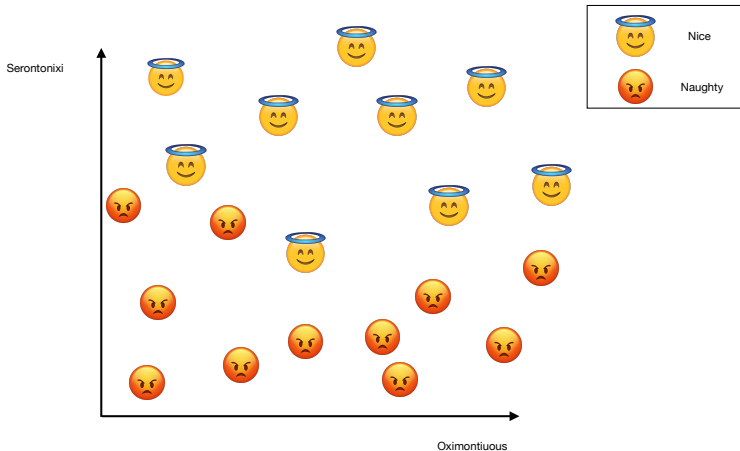


# Logistic regression

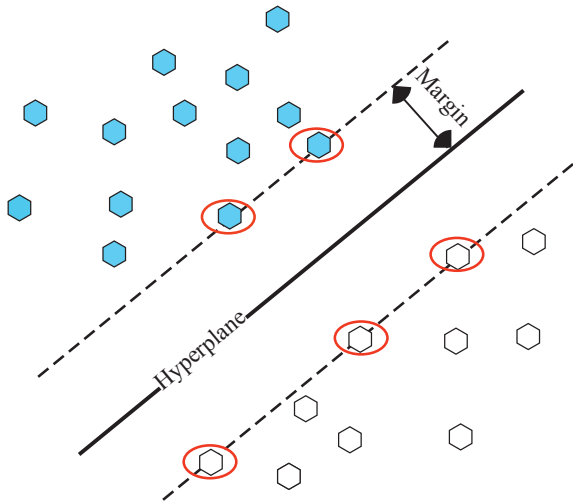
## Different variations

	Normal	Poisson	Binomial	Gamma
Notation	$N(\mu_i, \sigma^2)$	$\text{Pois}(\mu_i)$	$\text{Bin}(n_i, \pi_i)$	$G(\mu_i, \nu)$
Range of $y_i$	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$[0, \infty)$	$[0, n_i]$	$(0, \infty)$
Dispersion, $\phi$	$\sigma^2$	1	$1/n_i$	$\nu^{-1}$
Cumulant: $b(\theta_i)$	$\theta_i^2/2$	$\exp(\theta_i)$	$\log(1 + e^{\theta_i})$	$-\log(-\theta_i)$
Mean function, $\mu(\theta_i)$	$\theta_i$	$\exp(\theta_i)$	$1/(1 + e^{-\theta_i})$	$-1/\theta_i$
Canonical link: $\theta(\mu_i)$	identify	log	logit	reciprocal
Variance function, $V(\mu_i)$	1	$\mu$	$\mu(1 - \mu)$	$\mu^2$

# Naughty or nice?



# Support vector machine



# Support vector machine

