Newton-Raphson

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Output using GLM

Numerical implementation of Poisson regression

```
# Prepare data for computation
bike$intercept = 1
X <- bike %>% select(intercept, traffic_vol, pct_rural)
y <- bike$crashes

y <- matrix(y, ncol = 1)
X <- data.matrix(X)
colnames(X) <- NULL

# Initialize beta
beta <- c(1, 0.1, 0.1) # current dimension 3*1</pre>
```

```
# calculating the score
calc.score <- function(beta, X, y){
   d1 <- rep(0, length(beta))
   for(i in 1:length(y)){
     d1 <- d1 + (y[i] - exp(X[i,] %*% beta)) %*% X[i,]
   }
   return(t(d1)) # returns 3*1 matrix
}

#calculating hessian matrix
calc.hess <- function(beta, X, y){
   d1 <- matrix(rep(0,9), ncol=3)
   for(i in 1:length(y)){
     d1 <- d1 + (exp(X[i,] %*% beta)[1,1]*(X[i,]%*%t(X[i,])))
   }
}</pre>
```

```
return(-d1) # returns 3*3 matrix
}
iter = 1
while (iter <= 100){ # max 100 iter
  beta_new = beta- t(solve(calc.hess(beta, X, y)) %*% calc.score(beta, X, y))[1,]
  # 1*3 vector = 1*3 vector - t(3*3 matrix %*% 3*1 matrix )'s first row
  # 1*3 vector = 1*3 vector - 1*3 vector
  if (dist(rbind(beta, beta_new)) < 0.000000001){</pre>
    # using distance between vector to define convergence
    print("satisfied criteria of convergence")
    print("stopped at:")
    print(iter)
    break
  }
  beta <- beta_new
  iter = iter + 1
## [1] "satisfied criteria of convergence"
## [1] "stopped at:"
## [1] 39
beta # matchs
```

[1] 5.98218054 0.00154064 -0.04455809

(Note: I found whether the convergence criteria is met depends on the initial value. It works well when I set beta to (1, 0.1, 0.1), but if I set it to something too far from the solution it's unable to converge, especially for beta2, and beta3. It runs into the issue of singular matrix).