

# A few remarks regarding written exercise 2

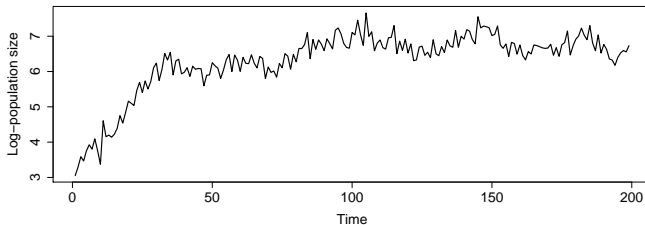
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02433 Hidden Markov Models

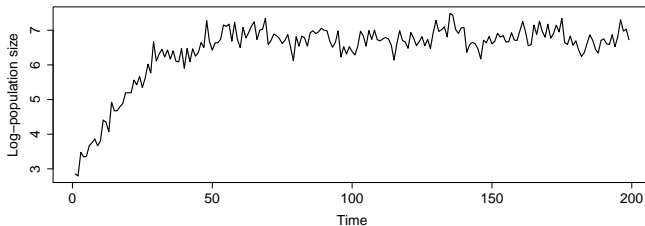
May 31th 2012

# The data

Noisy observations of log-population size of population 1



Noisy observations of log-population size of population 2



# The Model

Non-linear state space model.

$$P_t = P_{t-1} + r_0 \left( 1 - \left[ \frac{\exp(P_{t-1})}{K} \right]^\theta \right) + e_t$$

$$X_t = P_t + u_t$$

- $P_t$  is log-population size.  $e_t \sim N(0, Q)$  and  $u_t \sim N(0, R)$  are iid.
- The parameter vector is  $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = (\theta, r_0, K, Q, R)$  and all parameters are assumed positive.

# Discretization of model

- Assume the state  $P_t$  is bounded on an interval  $[a_0, a_1]$
- Partition  $[a, b]$  into  $m$  intervals  $\Omega_i = (b_{i-1}, b_i)$
- The width of each interval is then  $w = (a_1 - a_0)/m$
- And the boundaries are  $b_i = a_0 + wi$
- Introduce discrete, integer valued state-space variables  $C_t$ .
- If  $P_t \in \Omega_i$  then  $C_t = i$ .
- To link  $P_t$  and  $C_t$  the discrete state  $i$  is represented by the midpoint  $p_i = a_0 + w(i - 0.5)$

# Discretization of model continued

- The state dependent distribution is then given by

$$X_t | C_t = i \sim N(p_i, R)$$

- And the transition probabilities as

$$\begin{aligned} P(C_t = j | C_{t-1} = i) &= \int_{\Omega_i} n(p_t, \mu_i, Q) dp_t \\ &\approx \frac{w}{2} (n(b_{j-1}, \mu_i, Q) + n(b_j, \mu_i, Q)) \end{aligned}$$

# Parameter estimates

	Estimate	95% Conf.Int		Std.Dev
$\theta$	0.4615	-0.3769	1.3000	0.4278
$r_0$	0.1423	-0.0315	0.3160	0.0886
$K$	822.9574	631.7430	1014.1718	97.5584
$Q$	0.0090	0.0037	0.0144	0.0027
$R$	0.0407	0.0304	0.0510	0.0053

Are you there?

# Correlation of estimates

$$\text{Corr}[\hat{\theta}, \hat{r}_0] = -0.954$$

$$\text{Corr}[\hat{Q}, \hat{R}] = -0.315$$

$$\text{Corr}[\hat{\theta}, \hat{Q}] = 0.247$$



# More time left?

If time permits...