

Generalized Additive Models

What can they do for you?

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Outline

- 1 What problem do GAMs solve?
- 2 Smoothing splines
- 3 `mgcv`
- 4 Checking assumptions
- 5 Model comparisons
- 6 Inference
- 7 Wrapping up

Setup...

```
if (packageVersion('base') < '4.1.0') {  
  stop('Your R is too old, please update')  
}  
pkgs <- c('knitr', 'mgcv', 'MASS', 'dplyr', 'ggplot2', 'magrittr', 'languageR')  
if (any(missing <- !sapply(pkgs, \(\x) do.call('require', list(x)))) {  
  stop('Please install ', paste(pkgs[missing], collapse=', '))  
}  
opts_chunk$set(out.extra='keepaspectratio',  
               fig.align='center',  
               out.height='0.7\\textheight',  
               fig.width=10,  
               fig.height=4)
```

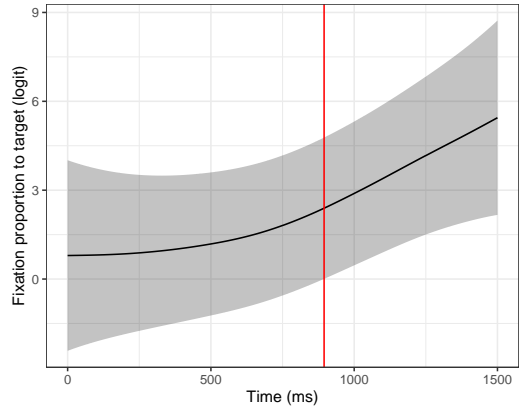
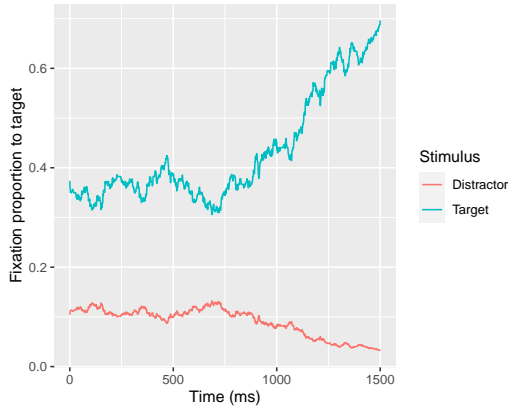
What problem do GAMs solve?

The messiness of reality

- Most statistical techniques used by linguists assume a linear relationship between response(s) and predictor(s)
- Unfortunately, for data from human subjects (as is most data from linguistics), reality doesn't agree:
 - phonetics: the vocal tract does not snap from one segment into the next
 - psycholinguistics: all sorts of nonlinear effects, e.g. fatigue over trials
 - sociolinguistics: regional variation can be spread out over a 2-D map
 - neurolinguistics: topographical distribution of ERPs is spread out over the surface of a sphere
 - Etc
- See e.g. Baayen et al. (2017)

- GAMs are a form of **regression analysis** that can model nonlinearities
- They are closely related (in fact, equivalent) to mixed-effects models
- They are especially useful for **time-series** data, such as acoustics, articulation, eyetracking, etc.

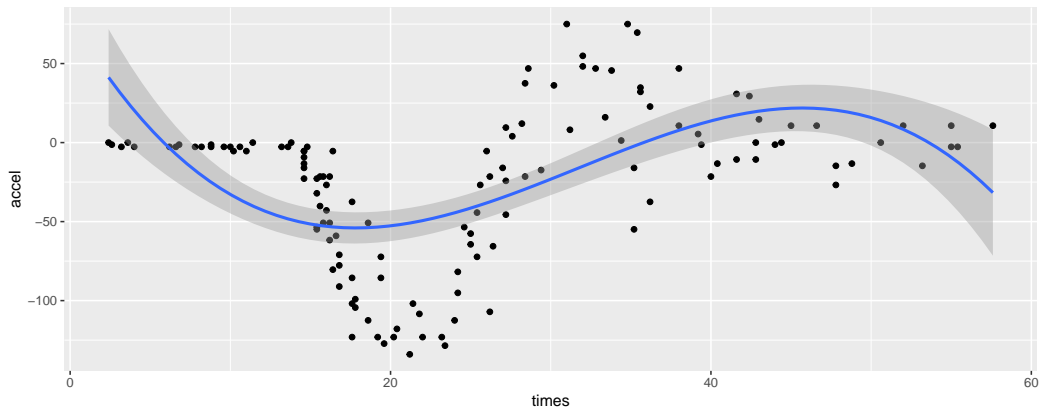
Example: eyetracking data with onset competitor presented in -12 dB noise (Hintz et al., 2021)



Smoothing splines

Fitting a spline

```
ggplot(mcycle, aes(times, accel)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  stat_smooth(method='lm', formula=y ~ x + I(x^2) + I(x^3))
```



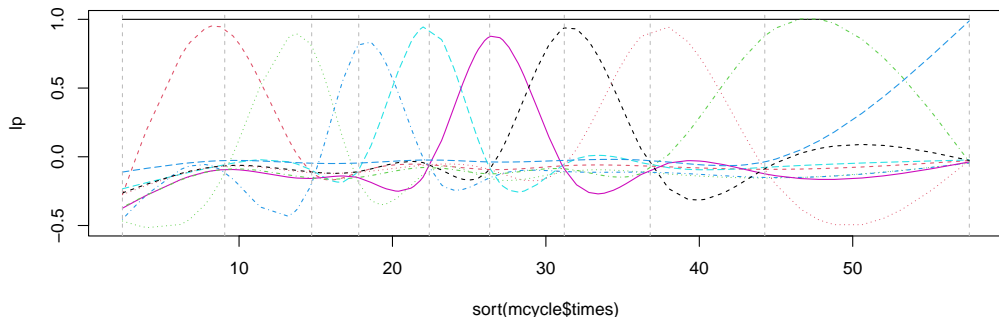
Penalized splines

- We've just invented a very basic spline with four **basis functions** (intercept, x , x^2 , x^3)
- Is this complexity sufficient (cf. underfitting) and warranted by the data (cf. overfitting)?
- Model comparisons could be used to take out, e.g., the quadratic and cubic components as a whole, but what if we need just a little bit of both?
- Or what if we need a different basis function altogether, e.g. a spline on the sphere?
- Enter GAMs

More complex spline bases

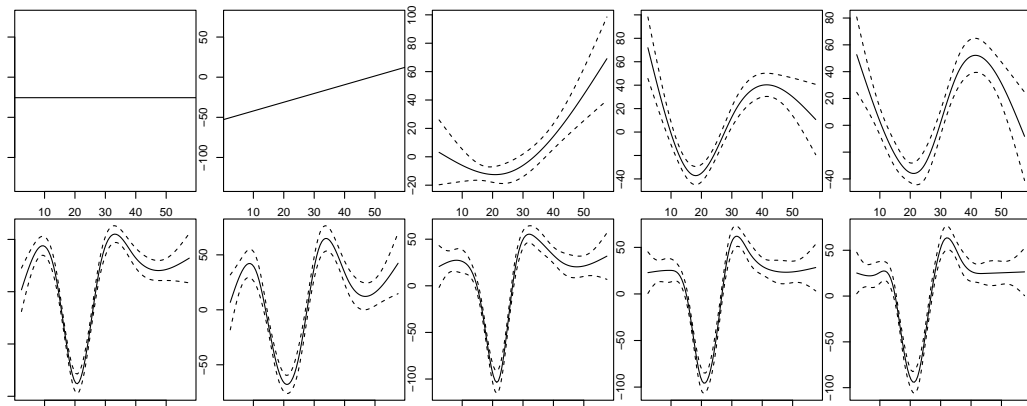
E.g.: the **cubic regression spline** — here given ten basis functions:

```
model <- gam(accel ~ s(times,bs='cr',k=10),data=mcycle,method='ML')
lp <- predict(model,type='lpmatrix')
matplot(sort(mcycle$times),lp,type='l')
abline(v=model$smooth[[1]]$xp,lty=2,col='gray')
```



Fitted to data

```
par(mfrow=c(2,5),mar=rep(1,4))
plot(accel ~ times,mcycle,type='n'); abline(lm(accel ~ 1,mcycle))
plot(accel ~ times,mcycle,type='n'); abline(lm(accel ~ times,mcycle))
for (k in 3:10) plot(gam(accel~s(times,bs='cr',k=k),data=mcycle),rug=FALSE)
```



Penalized splines, again

- A GAM is a penalized GLM that automatically determines a **smoothing parameter** for each spline (called 'smooths' in GAM parlance)
- Each of our spline's 10 basis functions is given a regression coefficient
- However, these 10 regression coefficients are **penalized** by the one smoothing parameter
- S.p. == 0: fit the data exactly (very wiggly spline, overfitted). S.p. == Inf: reduce to a straight line (very smooth spline, underfitted)
- The smoothing parameter is selected automatically through, e.g., REML — no work for you!

Relation to the mixed-effects model

- There is an important analogy between GAMs and mixed-effects models
- Random intercepts can be viewed as “splines” that generate a single line for every subject, item, etc.
- Random slopes produce interactions
- The GAM smoothing parameter is inversely related to the mixed-effects-model’s variance component
- Each spline coefficient is a “subject” from a “population” of possible splines (‘a convenient fiction to implement a smoother’; Hodges, 2016)
- Therefore, every mixed-effects model is also a GAM and every GAM is also a mixed-effects model

Functions for fitting GAMs

In package `mgcv`:

- `gam`: focus for today
- `bam`: version of `gam` optimized for very big datasets
- `gamm`: uses `nlme::lme` to fit the GAM as a mixed-effects model, so you can use `nlme`'s correlation structures
- `jagam`: generates JAGS code

In package `gamm4`:

- `gamm4`: uses `lme4` to fit the GAM as a mixed-effects model; has advantages for model comparisons, but in practice often misconverges badly

In package `brms`:

- `brm`: understands GAM syntax by fitting the GAM as a mixed-effects model

mgcv

Fitting our first gam

```
model <- gam(accel ~ s(times,bs='tp',k=10,m=2),data=mcycle,method='ML')
summary(model)

##
## Family: gaussian
## Link function: identity
##
## Formula:
## accel ~ s(times, bs = "tp", k = 10, m = 2)
##
## Parametric coefficients:
##             Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) -25.546      1.951  -13.09  <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Approximate significance of smooth terms:
##             edf Ref.df   F p-value
## s(times)  8.625  8.958 53.4 <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## R-sq.(adj) =  0.783   Deviance explained = 79.7%
```

What just happened?

- `s()` fits a smooth to the predictor mentioned in its argument(s), here `times`
- `bs='tp'`: use a **thin-plate regression spline** as the basis (this is the default); fits a bendy line (or, in 2D, a bendy sheet, or in 3D, a bendy cube, etc)
- `k=10`: ten basis functions
- `m=2`: second-derivative penalty (this is the default)
- `method='ML'` because this performs best in simulations, unless there are random effects in which case you should prefer `method='REML'`

Possible spline bases

Lots of possible bases (see `?smooth.construct`), but I want to focus on four here:

`bs='tp'` the thin-plate regression spline

```
s(times,bs='tp',k=10)
```

`bs='sos'` splines on the sphere (use with `m=-1` or `m=-2` please)

```
s(lat,lon,bs='sos',k=30,m=-1)
```

`bs='re'` random intercepts (with factor argument) or random slopes (with factor and numeric arguments)

```
s(subject,bs='re'); s(subject,covariate,bs='re')
```

Wrong: `s(subject,factor,bs='re')`; use

```
s(subject,by=factor,bs='re')
```

 instead

`bs='fs'` random smooths (use with first-derivative penalties please!)

```
s(subject,covariate,bs='fs',xt='tp',k=10,m=1)
```

A simple 1-D smooth

`s(x)`

or, with the defaults explicitly filled in:

`s(x, bs='tp', k=9, m=2)`

This creates a bendy line.

Interactions — smooth+smooth

Some bases support **isotropic** interactions, e.g. this creates a 2D bendy sheet:

```
s(x,y,bs='tp')
```

But if not isotropic, or if different splines should be combined, **te** can be used to construct a **tensor product**:

```
te(Point,PhonolDiversity,PhonolAwareness,bs=c('tp','tp','tp'))
```

(also see **ti** and **t2** — the former is useful for model comparisons, the latter can be used to construct random tensor products: `t2(Subject,Point,PhonolDiversity,bs=c('re','tp','tp'),k=c(10,10,10),m=c(1,1,1),full=TRUE)`)

Interactions — smooth+parametric

Smooths can interact with **factor variables** using the `by` argument:

```
s(time,bs='tp',by=factor)
```

The above creates a separate smooth by every factor level; you also need to include `factor` as a main effect. If `factor` is an ordered factor, the first level is skipped.

The `by` argument can also be used with **covariates**, in which case the covariate directly multiplies the smooth:

```
s(time,bs='tp',by=covariate)
```

In some cases, 0/1 dummy variables can be useful here. Do not also add them as main effects.

More exotic interactions possible — see `?gam.models`

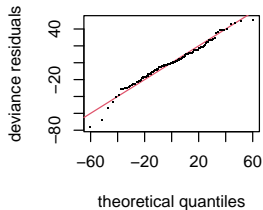
Checking assumptions

Checking assumptions

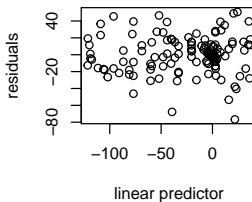
```
gam.check(model)

##
## Method: ML    Optimizer: outer newton
## full convergence after 7 iterations.
## Gradient range [-1.508465e-06,1.227471e-06]
## (score 622.2919 & scale 506.3487).
## Hessian positive definite, eigenvalue range [3.331059,66.73635].
## Model rank = 10 / 10
##
## Basis dimension (k) checking results. Low p-value (k-index<1) may
## indicate that k is too low, especially if edf is close to k'.
##
##           k'  edf k-index p-value
## s(times) 9.00 8.63   1.15   0.95
```

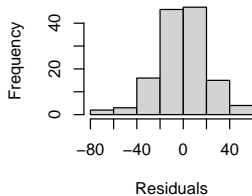
Checking assumptions



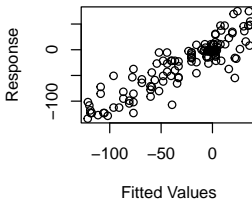
Resids vs. linear pred.



Histogram of residuals



Response vs. Fitted Values

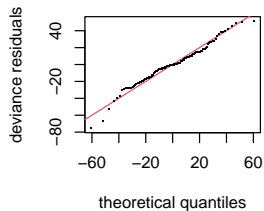


- We have too few basis functions: k' is 9, and the edf are 8.63
- Having too few basis functions leads to **oversmoothing**
- Having too many basis functions is OK, because the basis functions that are not useful will get penalized to 0 by the influence from the smoothing parameter

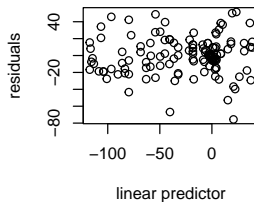
Refit

```
model <- gam(accel ~ s(times,bs='tp',k=30),data=mcycle,method='ML')
gam.check(model)

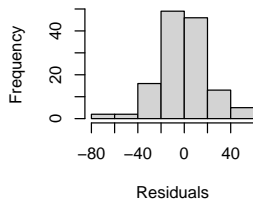
##
## Method: ML    Optimizer: outer newton
## full convergence after 5 iterations.
## Gradient range [-6.794927e-08,4.457834e-08]
## (score 624.9558 & scale 510.6724).
## Hessian positive definite, eigenvalue range [5.194377,67.10617].
## Model rank = 30 / 30
##
## Basis dimension (k) checking results. Low p-value (k-index<1) may
## indicate that k is too low, especially if edf is close to k'.
##
##           k'   edf k-index p-value
## s(times) 29.0 12.6    1.17    0.99
```



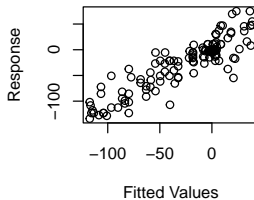
Resids vs. linear pred.



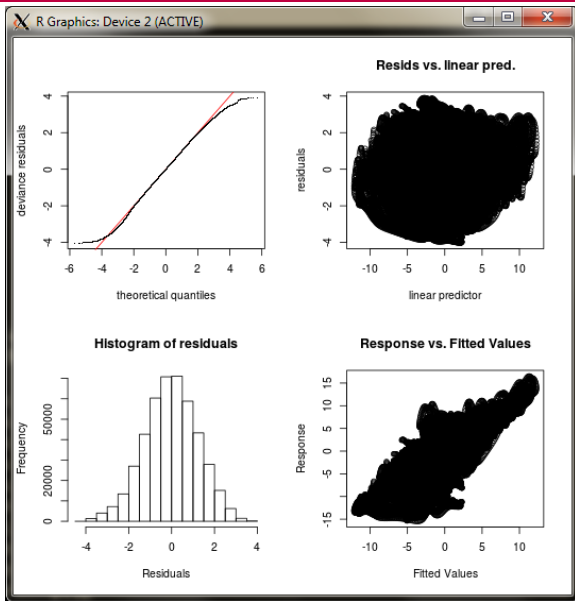
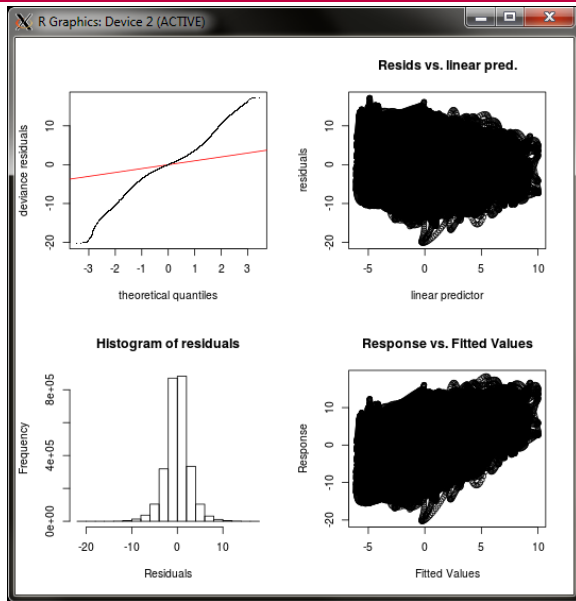
Histogram of residuals



Response vs. Fitted Values



Wrong family



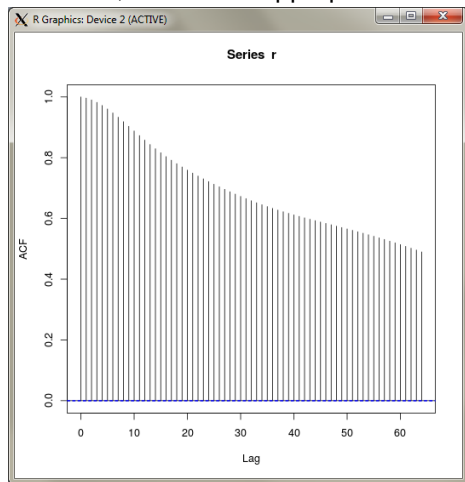
Families in mgcv

See `?family.mgcv`:

- All regular GLM families
- **Extended families**: `ocat`, `tw`, `nb`, `betar`, **`scat`**, `ziP`. Can be fitted through `bam` and `gam` with ML and REML estimation.
- **General families**: `cox.ph`, `gammals`, `gaulss`, `gevlss`, `gumb1s`, `shash`, `zip1ss`, `mvn`, `multinom`. Take lists of multiple formulas, and can only be fitted through `gam` with REML estimation only.

Autocorrelation

Specifically for time-series data: check that you indeed modeled all of the time-series structure, even with appropriate k values (`acf(resid(model))`)



Requires data to be sorted by time last!

Addressing autocorrelation

- The ideal option: ‘event smooths’ (Harald Baayen)
 - Random smooths for every time series (e.g. subject–item combination) in your data
 - Computationally devastating
- Also OK: `gamm` with a suitable `correlation` argument
 - Can only use regular exponential families
 - Convergence can be problematic
- Also OK: `bam` with an AR(1) model
 - Can fit simple AR(1) models only, but this is often already sufficient
 - Note: resulting residuals not corrected, so don’t worry that they will show little change
 - Drawback: correlation is given by you, not estimated
 - See `?bam` on how to use arguments `AR.start` and `rho`; N.B. in the generalized case you must use `discrete=TRUE`

Model comparisons

Model comparisons

Don't.

Model comparisons

Don't. Well...

- For linear additive models (Gaussian errors, identity link), generally OK
- For generalized additive models, tricky due to the use of **penalized quasi-likelihood**: a computational trick used to make the likelihood easier to compute
- Used by `gam` (except with outer iteration), `gamm`, and `bam`
- For linear models, the penalized quasi-likelihood and the real likelihood are equivalent, but not so in the generalized case: model comparisons invalid!

Outer iteration

- 1 Set up the bases
- 2 Try a set of smoothing parameters
 - 1 Try a set of model coefficients given the smoothing parameters
 - 2 Repeat 1 until the model coefficients are optimal
- 3 Repeat 2 until the smoothing parameters are optimal

- 1 Set up the bases
- 2 Try a set of smoothing parameters and model coefficients
- 3 Repeat 2 until all parameters are optimal

Alternatives to model comparisons

- Double penalties: `select=TRUE`
- Shrinkage splines: `bs='ts'` instead of `bs='tp'`
- Hypothesis testing
- Parsimonious models

But if you must... my R package `buildmer` **can** do model comparisons for GAMs, and errors out appropriately if you're falling into the PQL trap

Inference

Hypothesis testing

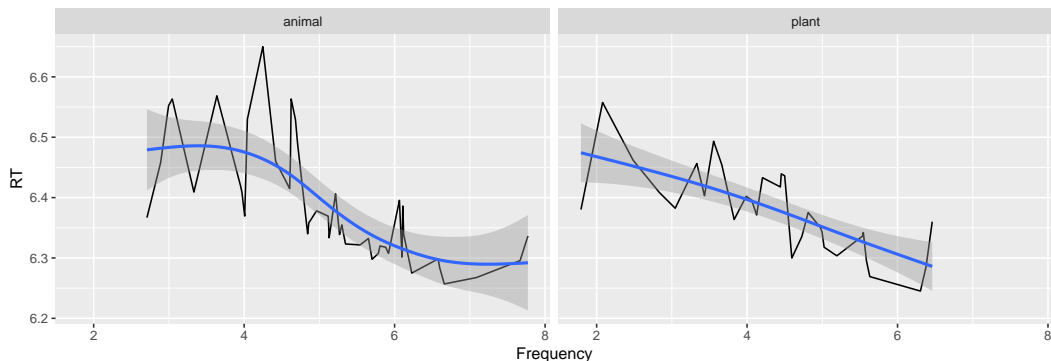
- Is my effect significant over the entire time course? → summary will tell you
- **Where** is my effect significant? → needs some work
- Two options: **difference smooths** and **posterior inference**

Difference smooths

- The difference-smooth method constructs two **planned comparisons**:
 - 1 A reference smooth (similar to an intercept)
 - 2 A difference smooth (similar to a contrast)
- The difference smooth is fitted as a parameter in the model
- Answer the question: 'is there a smooth difference between two conditions?'

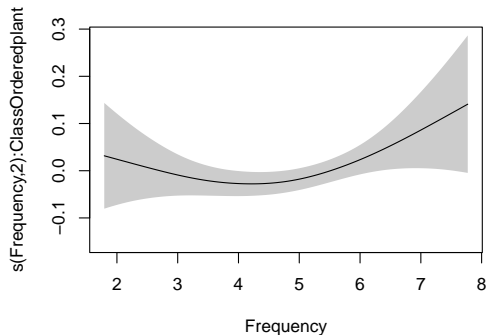
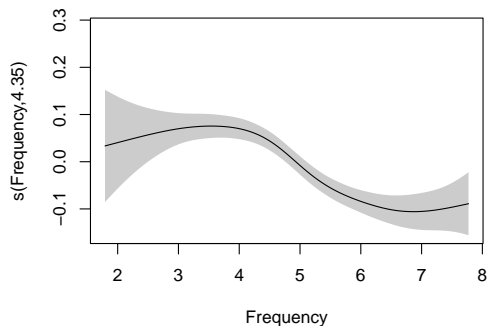
Difference smooths

```
group_by(lexdec, Class, Frequency) |>  
  summarize(RT = mean(RT)) |>  
  ggplot(aes(Frequency, RT)) |>  
  add(facet_wrap(~Class)) |>  
  add(geom_line()) |>  
  add(stat_smooth(method='gam'))
```



Difference smooths

```
lexdec$ClassOrdered <- ordered(lexdec$Class) |>  
  C(treatment)  
model <- gam(RT ~ s(Frequency) + s(Frequency,by=ClassOrdered),data=lexdec,method='ML')  
plot(model,rug=FALSE,shade=TRUE)
```

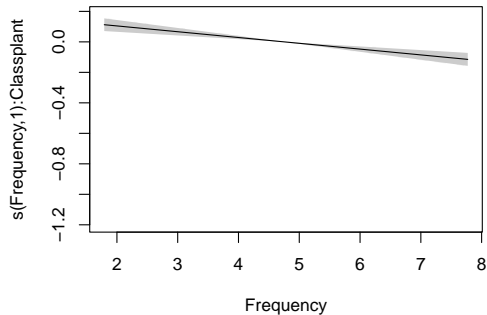
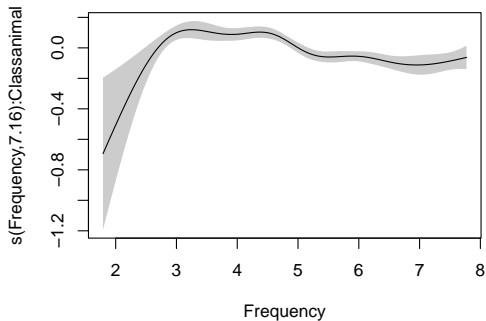


Posterior inference

- Posterior inference constructs **post-hoc comparisons**
- Constructs two **independent** smooths per factor combination:
 - 1 A smooth for animals
 - 2 A smooth for plants
- After fitting the model, the user computes the difference between the fitted smooths and tests it against zero

Fitting the model

```
model <- gam(RT ~ s(Frequency,by=Class),data=lexdec,method='REML')  
plot(model,rug=FALSE,shade=TRUE)
```



Posterior inference: the procedure

We are going to perform a completely standard **Wald test** of the **difference** between two fitted smooths

- 1 We obtain the linear predictors from the model for both animals and plants over a grid of, e.g., 100 points
- 2 We subtract the two
- 3 We optionally zero out random effects
- 4 We multiply them with the model coefficients
- 5 We compute a 95% credible interval for the difference (N.B.: requires REML fit!)

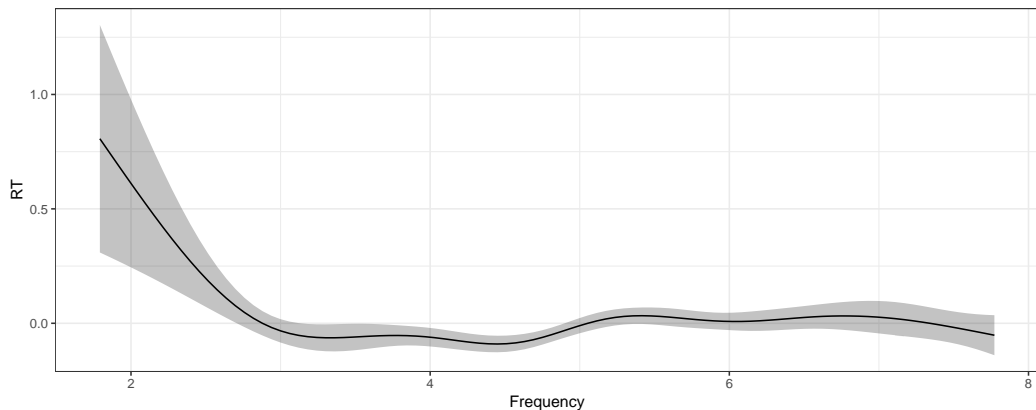
Pro-Tip: this is all automated by function `plot_diff` from package `itsadug` (but with limitations, so eventually you'll come back here!)

Computing posterior differences

```
minmax <- range(lexdec$Frequency)
newdata <- data.frame(Frequency = seq(minmax[1],minmax[2],length.out=100))
newdata.plants <- transform(newdata, Class = 'plant')
newdata.animals <- transform(newdata, Class = 'animal')
lp.plants <- predict(model,newdata=newdata.plants,type='lpmatrix')
lp.animals <- predict(model,newdata=newdata.animals,type='lpmatrix')
lp.diff <- lp.plants - lp.animals
newdata <- mutate(newdata,
  RT = lp.diff %*% coef(model),
  SE = sqrt(diag(lp.diff %*% vcov(model) %*% t(lp.diff))),
  cimin = RT - 1.96 * SE,
  cimax = RT + 1.96 * SE)
```

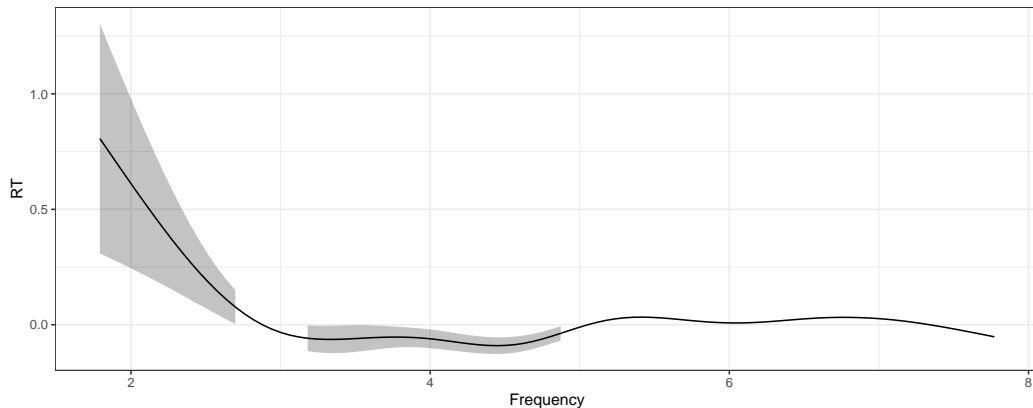
Computing posterior differences

```
ggplot(newdata,aes(Frequency,RT)) +  
  geom_ribbon(aes(ymin=cimin,ymax=cimax),alpha=.3) +  
  geom_line() +  
  theme_bw()
```



Highlighting significance

```
newdata$cimin[sign(newdata$cimin) != sign(newdata$cimax)] <- NA  
ggplot(newdata, aes(Frequency, RT)) +  
  geom_ribbon(aes(ymin=cimin, ymax=cimax), alpha=.3) +  
  geom_line() +  
  theme_bw()
```



Wrapping up

What did you (hopefully) learn today?

- 1 What problem do GAMs solve?
- 2 Smoothing splines
- 3 `mgcv`
- 4 Checking assumptions
- 5 Model comparisons
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Getting your feet wet





- Today was really a **crash course**
- Hopefully, you have now received enough baggage from me to **get started** analyzing your own data
- Next week: **working with real data**
- If you have data of your own: bring them, try to analyze them yourself, and I'll be there to help you if you get stuck
- For those of you who don't have any original data, I'll arrange two example problems

Moving on from here

- Go through Jacolien van Rij's excellent but slightly dated tutorial:
<https://jacolienvanrij.com/Tutorials/GAMM.html>
- Read Wood (2017)
- Look into SCAMs
- Look into quantile GAMs

Thank you for your attention!

References

-  Baayen, H., Vasishth, S., Kliegl, R., & Bates, D. (2017). The cave of shadows: Addressing the human factor with generalized additive mixed models. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 94, 206–234.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2016.11.006>
-  Hintz, F., Voeten, C. C., McQueen, J. M., & Scharenborg, O. (2021). The effects of onset and offset masking on the time course of non-native spoken-word recognition in noise. In T. Fitch, C. Lamm, H. Leder, & K. Tessmar (Eds.), *Proceedings of the 43rd annual conference of the Cognitive Science Society (CogSci 2021)*. Cognitive Science Society.
<https://doi.org/10.31234/osf.io/nx748>
-  Hodges, J. S. (2016). *Richly parameterized linear models: Additive, time series, and spatial models using random effects*. CRC Press.
-  Wood, S. N. (2017). *Generalized additive models: An introduction with R* (2nd ed.). Chapman & Hall/CRC.