# SAEM 算法在处理逻辑回归缺失值中的应用

黄脉, 夏亦凡, 周靖智

# 1 引言

EM 算法在处理缺失值时具有非常广泛的应用,而逻辑回归作为一种有监督学习中的常见分类方法,在存在缺失值情况下回归效率并不理想。本文在 EM 算法的基础上,提出了一种基于 Metroplics-Hasting 抽样的 EM 算法的随机近似版本 (SAEM),用于对具有缺失数据的逻辑回归进行统计推断。在数值模拟阶段,我们利用 Monte-Carlo 方法研究 SAEM 算法的收敛性,比较不同算法的表现差异,在不同确实机制下的表现以及模型选择等问题,发现 SAEM 算法计算效率较高,并具有良好的覆盖范围和变量选择特性。

## 2 研究背景

缺失数据存在于几乎所有的数据研究领域中,一种处理缺失值的常用方法就是处理估计过程,使之能够应用于不完整数据,例如 EM 算法通过补全潜变量来获得最大似然估计,但其中 E-step 关于缺失值的期望在部分情况下难以求得,故 EM 算法适用于特定的推断问题,但对于逻辑回归这种简单模型的缺失值问题,处理便较为困难。在广义线性模型中,有学者提出使用蒙特卡洛 EM (MCEM) 算法,即使用蒙特卡洛抽样的经验总和来代替期望积分,并且使用蒙特卡洛版本的 Louis 公式来估计方差。但他们的方法计算成本高昂,效率较低,并且只考虑了在数据集中两个变量存在缺失值的情况。而本文提出一种随机近似 EM 算法 (SAEM) 作为 MCEM 的替代方法。SAEM 采用随机近似来估计完全数据似然的条件期望,而不是生成大量的蒙特卡洛样本,故而 SAEM 在计算上具有较大的优势,同时,它还允许使用基于惩罚观测似然的标准进行模型选择,在实践中有较大效用。

## 3 SAEM 算法

## 3.1 假设与符号

设 (y,x) 为观测数据,其中  $y = (y_i, 1 \le i \le n)$  是一个 n 维的二元响应向量,  $y_i \in 0, 1$   $x = x_i j, 1 \le i \le n, 1 \le j \le n$ ) 是一个  $n \times p$  的实矩阵,二分类的逻辑回归模型可

以写为:

$$\mathbb{P}(y_i = 1 | x_i; \beta) = \frac{\exp(\beta_0 + \sum_{j=1}^p \beta_j x_{ij})}{1 + \exp(\beta_0 + \sum_{j=1}^p \beta_j x_{ij})}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$
 (1)

其中  $x_{i1},...,x_{ip}$  是关于 i 的变量, $\beta_0,\beta_1,...,\beta_p$  是未知参数。我们假设  $x_i=(x_{i1},...,x_{ip})$  服从正态分布:

$$x_i \stackrel{\text{i.i.d.}}{\sim} \mathcal{N}_p(\mu, \Sigma), \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$
 (2)

设 =  $(\mu, \Sigma, \beta)$  为模型的参数集, 那么完整数据的似然函数为:

$$\mathcal{LL}(\theta; x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathcal{LL}(\theta; x_i, y_i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\log(\iota(y_i|x_i; \beta)) + \log(\iota(x_i; \mu, \Sigma)))$$
(3)

我们的主要目标是在设计阵 x 存在缺失值的情况下,估计参数向量  $\beta=(\beta_i,1\leq i\leq n)$ 。对于每个 i,我们用  $x_{i,obs}$  表示 xi 中观测到的元素,用  $x_{i,mis}$  表示缺失的元素,则我们可将设计阵分解为  $x=(x_{obs}\ x_{mis})$ ,注意不同个体缺失的元素可能不同。

对于每个 i,我们定义缺失数据的示性向量  $r_i = (r_{ij}, 1 \le j \le n)$ ,如果  $x_{ij}$  缺失,则  $r_{ij} = 1$ ,否则  $r_{ij} = 0$ 。矩阵  $r = (r_i, 1 \le i \le n)$ )则定义了缺失数据模式。缺失数据的机制由给定 x 和 y 条件下 r 的条件分布来描述,参数为  $\Phi$ ,即  $p(r_i|x_i \ y_i \ \Phi)$ 。在本文中,我们假设缺失数据随机(MAR)机制,这意味着缺失值机制可以被忽略, $\theta$  的最大似然估计可以通过最大化  $\mathcal{LL}(\theta; y, x_{obs})$  来获得。

## 3.2 EM 与 MCEM

在 EM 与 MCEM 算法中,我们的目标是通过最大化对数似然  $\mathcal{LL}(\theta; y, x_{obs})$  来估计逻辑回归模型的参数。我们从经典的 EM 公式开始,从不完整数据中获得最大似然估计。给定某个初始值  $\theta_0$ ,通过以下两个步骤将  $\theta_{k-1}$  迭代更新为  $\theta_k$ :

E-Step: 计算

$$Q_{k}(\theta) = \mathbb{E}[\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}(\theta; x, y) | x_{\text{obs}}, y; \theta_{k-1}]$$

$$= \int \mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}(\theta; x, y) | (x_{\text{miss}} | x_{\text{obs}}, y; \theta_{k-1}) dx_{\text{miss}}$$
(4)

M-Step: 更新  $\theta$  的 MLE 估计:

$$\theta_k = \arg\max_{\theta} Q_k(\theta) \tag{5}$$

由于逻辑回归模型的 E-Step 中的期望 (4) 没有显式表达式,可以使用 MCEM 估计 (4) 式:E-Step 利用蒙特卡洛方法从目标分布

$$p\left(x_{i, \text{miss}} \mid x_{i, \text{obs}}, y_i; \theta_{k-1}\right) \tag{6}$$

中生成多个缺失数据样本,并用经验均值近似估计完全对数似然的期望。但是,对 E-Step 进行蒙特卡洛近似可能需要大量的计算工作,效率较低。为了提高计算效率,我们 用基于单次模拟生成的  $x_{mis}$  随机近似估计 E-Step(4) 式。初始化  $\theta_0$  后,第 k 次迭代包括 以下三个步骤:

模拟:对于 i = 1, 2, ..., n, 从

$$p\left(x_{i, \text{ miss}} \mid x_{i, \text{ obs}}, y_i; \theta_{k-1}\right) \tag{7}$$

中抽取  $x_{i,mis}^{(k)}$ 。

随机近似:根据

$$Q_k(\theta) = Q_{k-1}(\theta) + \gamma_k \left( \mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}(\theta; x_{\text{obs}}, x_{\text{miss}}^{(k)}, y) - Q_{k-1}(\theta) \right)$$
(8)

更新函数 Q, 其中  $\gamma_k$  是递减的正数序列.

最大化: 更新 的 MLE 估计:

$$\theta_k = \arg\max_{\theta} Q_k(\theta) \tag{9}$$

在 (8) 中序列  $\gamma_K$  的选择对于保证 SAEM 收敛性非常重要。我们将在之后的数值模拟中看到,使用  $\gamma_k = 1$  进行前几次迭代,之后使用随 1/k 递减的序列,可以获得非常好的收敛效果。

## 3.3 Metropolis-Hasting

在逻辑回归的情况下,传统 EM 与 MCEM 算法的缺陷是我们无法从其条件分布  $p(x_{i,mis}|x_{i,obs},y;\theta_{k-1})$ (7) 中精确抽取到未观测数据,这是因为该式并没有显示表示。而我 们可以使用 Metropolis-Hastings (MH) 算法,通过构建一个平稳分布与目标分布相同的马 尔可夫链。经过 M 次迭代后该链的状态则可作为来自目标分布的样本。为了定义 MH 算 法的建议分布,我们看到目标分布  $p(x_{i,mis}|x_{i,obs},y;\theta_{k-1})$ (7) 可以分解如下:

$$p(x_{i,\text{miss}}|x_{i,\text{obs}}, y_i; \theta) \propto p(y_i|x_i; \beta)p(x_{i,\text{miss}}|x_{i,\text{obs}}; \mu, \Sigma)$$
 (10)

我们选择建议分布为  $p(x_{i,mis}|x_{i,obs},\mu,\Sigma)$ , 有正态分布的的条件分布公式可知

$$x_{i,\text{miss}}|x_{i,\text{obs}} \sim \mathcal{N}_p(\mu_i, \Sigma_i)$$
 (11)

其中

$$\mu_i = \mu_{i,\text{miss}} + \Sigma_{i,\text{miss,obs}} \Sigma_{i,\text{obs,obs}}^{-1} (x_{i,\text{obs}} - \mu_{i,\text{obs}})$$
(12)

$$\Sigma_{i} = \Sigma_{i,\text{miss,miss}} - \Sigma_{i,\text{miss,obs}} \Sigma_{i,\text{obs,obs}}^{-1} \Sigma_{i,\text{obs,miss}}$$
(13)

 $i_{\text{mis}}$  是  $u_i$  的缺失元素。协方差矩阵  $\Sigma$  也以相同方式求得。具体算法流程如下:

#### **Algorithm 1:** Metropolis-Hastings sampling.

```
Input: An initial sample x_i^{(0)} \sim g(x_{i,\mathrm{miss}}); for s = 1, 2, \ldots, S do

Generate x_{i,\mathrm{miss}}^{(s)} \sim g(x_{i,\mathrm{miss}}); Generate u \sim \mathcal{U}[0,1]; Calculate the ratio w = \frac{f(x_{i,\mathrm{miss}}^{(s)}/g(x_{i,\mathrm{miss}}^{(s)})}{f(x_{i,\mathrm{miss}}^{(s-1)}/g(x_{i,\mathrm{miss}}^{(s-1)})}; if u < w then

Accept x_{i,\mathrm{miss}}^{(s)}; end

else

x_{i,\mathrm{miss}}^{(s)} \leftarrow x_{i,\mathrm{miss}}^{(s-1)}; end

end

Output: (x_{i,\mathrm{miss}}^{(s)}, 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq s \leq S).
```

### 3.4 Fisher 信息阵

在使用 SAEM 计算  $\mathrm{MLE}\hat{\theta_{ML}}$  后,我们使用 Fisher 信息矩阵 (FIM):

$$\mathcal{I}(\theta) = -\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L}(\theta; x_{\text{obs}}, y)}{\partial \theta \partial \theta^T}$$
(14)

根据 Louis 公式,

$$\mathcal{I}(\theta) = -\mathbb{E}\left(\frac{\partial^{2}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}(\theta; x, y)}{\partial\theta\partial\theta^{T}} \middle| x_{\text{obs}}, y; \theta\right) 
-\mathbb{E}\left(\frac{\partial\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}(\theta; x, y)}{\partial\theta} \frac{\partial\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}(\theta; x, y)^{T}}{\partial\theta} \middle| x_{\text{obs}}, y; \theta\right) 
+\mathbb{E}\left(\frac{\partial\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}(\theta; x, y)}{\partial\theta} \middle| x_{\text{obs}}, y; \theta\right) \mathbb{E}\left(\frac{\partial\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}(\theta; x, y)}{\partial\theta} \middle| x_{\text{obs}}, y; \theta\right)^{T}$$
(15)

因此,观测 FIM 可以用条件期望来表示,并且这些条件期望也可以通过蒙特卡洛过程来近似。更具体地说,给定从条件分布  $p(x_{i,mis}|x_{i,obs},y;\theta_{k-1})$ (7) 中抽取的缺失数据的 M 个样本  $(x_{i,mis}^{(m)},1\leq i\leq n,1\leq m\leq M)$ ,观测 FIM 可以估计为

$$\hat{\mathcal{I}}_M(\hat{\theta}) = \sum_{i=1}^n -(D_i + G_i - \Delta_i \Delta_i^T)$$
(16)

其中

$$\Delta_i = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^{M} \frac{\partial \mathcal{LL}(\hat{\theta}; x_{i,\text{miss}}^{(m)}, x_{i,\text{obs}}, y_i)}{\partial \theta}$$
 (17)

$$D_{i} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^{M} \frac{\partial^{2} \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L}(\hat{\theta}; x_{i, \text{miss}}^{(m)}, x_{i, \text{obs}}, y_{i})}{\partial \theta \partial \theta^{T}}$$
(18)

$$G_{i} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^{M} \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{LL}(\hat{\theta}; x_{i,\text{miss}}^{(m)}, x_{i,\text{obs}}, y_{i})}{\partial \theta} \right) \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{LL}(\hat{\theta}; x_{i,\text{miss}}^{(m)}, x_{i,\text{obs}}, y_{i})}{\partial \theta} \right)^{T}$$
(19)

则具体抽样流程如下:

#### **Algorithm 2:** Calculation on observed information matrix

**Input:** After drawing MH samples  $(x_{i,\text{miss}}^{(s)}, 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq s \leq S)$  for unobserved data  $(x_{i,\text{miss}}, 1 \leq i \leq n)$ , we have imputed observations, noted as  $(z_i^{(s)}, 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq s \leq S)$ , where  $z_{ij}^{(s)} = x_{i,\text{obs}}$ , if  $x_{ij}$  is observed; else  $z_{ij}^{(s)} = x_{i,\text{miss}}^{(s)}$ .

for n = 1, 2, ..., n do

for 
$$s=1,2,\ldots,S$$
 do Calculate the gradient: 
$$\nabla f_{is} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{LC}(\theta;x_{i,\text{obs}},x_{i,\text{miss}}^{(s)},y_i)}{\partial \beta} = z_i^{(s)} \left( y_i - \frac{\exp(\hat{\beta}_0 + \sum_{j=1}^p \hat{\beta}_j z_{ij}^{(s)})}{1 + \exp(\hat{\beta}_0 + \sum_{j=1}^p \hat{\beta}_j z_{ij}^{(s)})} \right); \text{ Calculate the }$$
 Hessian matrix: 
$$H_{is} = \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{LC}(\theta;x_{i,\text{obs}},x_{i,\text{miss}}^{(s)},y_i)}{\partial \partial \beta \partial \beta^T} = -z_i^{(s)} z_i^{(s)T} \frac{\exp(\hat{\beta}_0 + \sum_{j=1}^p \hat{\beta}_j z_{ij}^{(s)})}{(1 + \exp(\hat{\beta}_0 + \sum_{j=1}^p \hat{\beta}_j z_{ij}^{(s)})}^2;$$
 
$$\Delta_i \leftarrow \frac{1}{s} [(s-1)]\Delta_i + \nabla f_{is}];$$
 
$$D_i \leftarrow \frac{1}{s} [(s-1)D_i + H_{is}];$$
 
$$G_i \leftarrow \frac{1}{s} [(s-1)G_i + \nabla f_{is} \nabla f_{is}^T];$$
 end

end

Output:  $\hat{\mathcal{I}}_S(\hat{\beta}) \leftarrow \hat{\mathcal{I}}_S(\hat{\beta}) - (D_i + G_i - \Delta_i \Delta_i^T);$ 

## 3.5 模型选择

为了比较不同的模型,我们可以考虑使用惩罚似然准则,例如 AIC,BIC 准则,对于给定的模型 M 和参数  $\theta_M$ , 其定义如下:

$$AIC(\mathcal{M}) = -2\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}(\hat{\theta}_{\mathcal{M}}; x_{\text{obs}}, y) + 2d(\mathcal{M})$$
(20)

$$BIC(\mathcal{M}) = -2\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}(\hat{\theta}_{\mathcal{M}}; x_{\text{obs}}, y) + \log(n)d(\mathcal{M})$$
(21)

其中 d(M) 为模型 M 中估计参数的数量, $x = x_i j, 1 \le i \le n, 1 \le j \le n$ )的分布并不依赖于回归模型,故而模型之间 d(M) 的差异等同于  $\beta_M$  中非零系数的差异。对于给定的模型与参数  $\theta$ ,观测对数似然函数定义为

$$\mathcal{LL}(\theta; x_{\text{obs}}, y) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log \left( \mathbf{p}(y_i, x_{i, \text{obs}}; \theta) \right)$$
 (22)

对于每一个  $i,p(x_{i,obs},y;\theta)$  无法显示表示,同时为了缩减估计量的方差,我们可以采用蒙特卡洛方法中的重要抽要法来近似估计,设  $g_i$  为  $x_{i,miss}|x_{i,obs}\sim \mathcal{N}_p(\mu_i,\Sigma_i)$  的正态密度函数,则

$$\mathbf{p}(y_{i}, x_{i,\text{obs}}; \theta) = \int \mathbf{p}(y_{i}, x_{i,\text{obs}} \mid x_{i,\text{miss}}; \theta) \mathbf{p}(x_{i,\text{miss}}; \theta) dx_{i,\text{miss}}$$

$$= \int \mathbf{p}(y_{i}, x_{i,\text{obs}} \mid x_{i,\text{miss}}; \theta) \frac{\mathbf{p}(x_{i,\text{miss}}; \theta)}{g_{i}(x_{i,\text{miss}})} g_{i}(x_{i,\text{miss}}) dx_{i,\text{miss}}$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{g_{i}} \left( \mathbf{p}(y_{i}, x_{i,\text{obs}} \mid x_{i,\text{miss}}; \theta) \frac{\mathbf{p}(x_{i,\text{miss}}; \theta)}{g_{i}(x_{i,\text{miss}}; \theta)} \right)$$
(23)

所以当我们从建议分布中抽取 M 个样本: $x_{i,\mathrm{miss}}^{(m)} \stackrel{\mathrm{i.i.d.}}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mu_i, \Sigma_i), \quad m=1,2,\cdots,M$  我们可以通过

$$\hat{p}(y_i, x_{i,\text{obs}}; \theta) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^{M} \mathbf{p}(y_i, x_{i,\text{obs}} \mid x_{i,\text{miss}}^{(m)}; \theta) \frac{\mathbf{p}(x_{i,\text{miss}}^{(m)}; \theta)}{g_i(x_{i,\text{miss}}^{(m)})}$$
(24)

来估计  $\hat{p}(y_i, x_{i,obs}; \theta)$  从而计算观测对数似然函数  $\mathcal{LL}(\theta; x_{obs}, y)$ 

## 4 模拟实验

### 4.1 SAEM 的收敛性

我们首先生成了一个大小为  $(n = 1000) \times (p = 5)$  的设计矩阵 x,  $x_{ij}$  从多元正态分布  $\mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$  中抽取观测值来生成。然后,我们根据逻辑回归模型 (1) 生成了响应变量。我们考虑的真实参数值为:  $\boldsymbol{\beta} = (-0.2, 0.5, -0.3, 1, 0, -0.6)$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\mu} = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \operatorname{diag}(\boldsymbol{\sigma})\mathbf{C}\operatorname{diag}(\boldsymbol{\sigma})$ , 其中  $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$  是标准差向量  $\boldsymbol{\sigma} = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$ ,  $\mathbf{C}$  是相关矩阵:

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.8 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.8 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0.3 & 0.6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.3 & 1 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.6 & 0.7 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(25)$$

数据生成完毕以后,我们在其中引入 10% 的随机数据缺失,我们首先使用完全随机缺失 (MCAR) 机制,其中每个变量被观测到的概率相同,详细代码见附录。其中参数的初始化选择使用均值插补,即用每个变量在其观测值上的均值填补缺失值,在前  $k_1$  次迭代中,我们选择  $\gamma_k = 1$ ,使之快速的收敛到最大似然估计附近,而在第  $k_1$  次迭代之后,令  $\gamma_k = (k - k_1)^{-\tau}$  使该算法几乎必然收敛。之后为了研究步长序列  $\gamma_k$  和  $\tau$  对算法收敛性的影响,我们固定  $k_1 = 50$ ,并分别使用  $\tau = (0.6, 0.8, 1)$  作为迭代算法的步长,详细代码请见附录。我们先不妨只对  $\beta_1$  的收敛情况进行分析,结果如下:

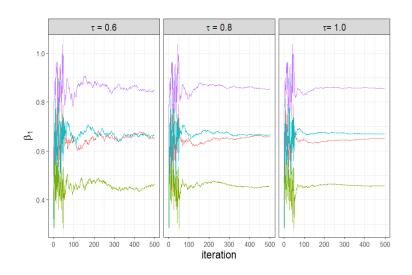


Figure 1: 在不同步长  $\tau$  下  $\beta_1$  的收敛图像,每一种颜色对应着一次随机种子的模拟

图一展示了 SAEM 算法在四个不同种子的模拟数据集下系数  $\beta_1$  收敛情况,从图中可以看到,对于相同随机种子下的数值模拟,三个估计序列都收敛到相同的解,并且对于较大的  $\tau$ ,SAEM 收敛地更快,波动更小。所以我们不妨在后续的数值模拟中取  $\gamma=1$ 。SAEM 算法在估计  $\beta$  的其他分量时结果类似:

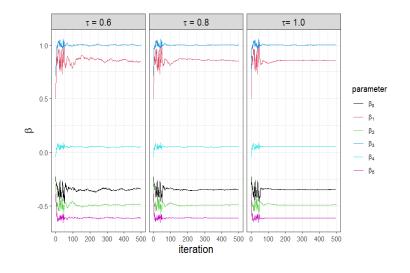


Figure 2: 在不同步长  $\tau$  下,  $\beta$  各分量的收敛情况

## 4.2 SAEM 算法与其他算法参数覆盖率的比较

为了探究 DAEM 算法与其他算法的差异,我们生成了来自于标准正态的  $200\times3$  的协变量矩阵,真实参数首元素为 1,其余 p 个为 0.5,随机导入缺失率为 0.2 的缺失数据,分别使用 SAEM,MICE,Amelica 算法估计其参数,偏差、均方根误差和置信区间覆盖率,得到如下结果:

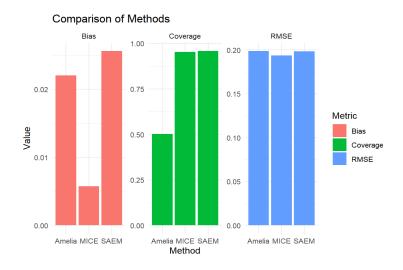


Figure 3: 不同算法下参数的偏差,均方根误差与覆盖率

结果表明 MICE 方法的偏差与均方根误差最小, SAEM 算法的覆盖率最大, 可以知道 SAEM 算法再参数覆盖层面具有良好性能。

### 4.3 SAEM 在不同缺失机制与缺失率下的表现

#### 4.3.1 MAR 与 MCAR

MCAR 完全随机缺失: 数据的缺失与任何值都无关,即  $\mathbf{p}(M_i \mid y, x_i, \phi) = \mathbf{p}(M_i \mid \phi)$  MAR 随机缺失: 数据缺失的概率可能依赖于观测到的数据,但不依赖于缺失的数据,详细定义如下,通过将数据分解为  $x_i$  分解为一个可能缺失的子集  $x_i^{miss}$ ,和一个不可能缺失的子集  $x_i^{miss}$ ,和一个不可能缺失的子集  $x_i^{miss}$ ,可能缺失的数据  $x_i^{miss}$  必然包括  $x_i^{miss}$ ,可能缺失的数据  $x_i^{miss}$  必然包括缺失的数据  $x_i^{miss}$  必然包括缺失的数据  $x_i^{miss}$ ,故而 MAR 意味着对任意 i,

$$\mathbf{p}(r_i|y_i, x_i; \phi) = \mathbf{p}(r_i|y_i, x_{\text{(obs)}}; \phi) = \mathbf{p}(r_i|y_i, x_{i,\text{obs}}; \phi)$$
(26)

所以 MAR 意味着观测似然函数可以被最大化,同时 r 的分布可以被忽略:

$$\mathcal{L}(\theta, \phi; y, x_{\text{obs}}, r) = \mathbf{p}(y, x_{\text{obs}}, r; \theta, \phi)$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{p}(y_{i}, x_{i,\text{obs}}, r_{i}; \theta, \phi)$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^{n} \int \mathbf{p}(y_{i}, x_{i}, r_{i}; \theta, \phi) dx_{i,\text{miss}}$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^{n} \int \mathbf{p}(y_{i}, x_{i}; \theta) \mathbf{p}(r_{i}|y_{i}, x_{i}; \phi) dx_{i,\text{miss}}$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^{n} \int \mathbf{p}(y_{i}, x_{i}; \theta) \mathbf{p}(r_{i}|y_{i}, x_{i,\text{obs}}; \phi) dx_{i,\text{obs}}$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{p}(r_{i}|y_{i}, x_{i,\text{obs}}; \phi) \times \prod_{i=1}^{n} \int \mathbf{p}(y_{i}, x_{i}; \theta) dx_{i,\text{miss}}$$

$$= \mathbf{p}(r|y, x_{\text{obs}}; \phi) \times \mathbf{p}(y, x_{\text{obs}}; \theta)$$

$$= \mathbf{p}(r|y, x_{\text{obs}}; \phi) \times \mathbf{p}(y, x_{\text{obs}}; \theta)$$

故而, 求参数的 MLE 即等价为最大化  $\mathbf{p}(y, x_{\text{obs}}; \theta)$ 

### 4.3.2 算法结果

为了探究 SAEM 算法在不同缺失机制下的表现,我们在 R 中数据 mtcars 中使用 MAR 与 MCAR 两种数据缺失机制,和 0.05,0.10,0.15 三种缺失率,利用 SAEM 算法 判断估计参数的 MSE 与 MAE,结果如下:

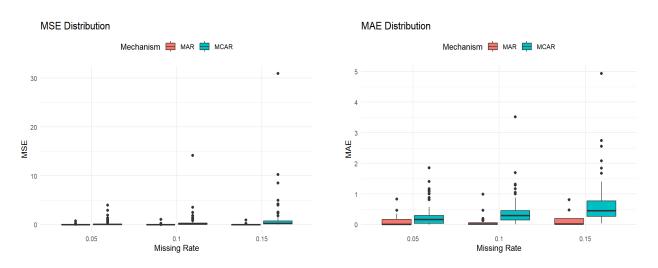


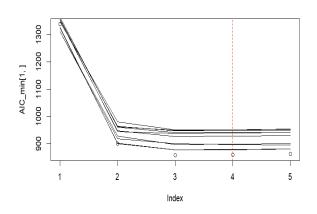
Figure 4: MSE

Figure 5: MAE

通过上述结果我们可以发现 SAEM 方法在 MCAR 与 MAR 数据缺失机制下都有较好表现,数据缺失率越低其 MSE 与 MAE 值越小,符合常识,并且在缺失率相同条件下,SAEM 在处理 MAR 缺失问题时 MSE 与 MAE 较小,SAEM 方法效果更好。

## 4.4 变量选择

为考察该方法在变量选择方面的能力,我们沿用与第一个数值实验相同的模拟场景,但将一些参数设置为零。我们现在描述所有  $\beta$  中的参数都为零,除了  $\beta_0 = -0.2$   $\beta_1 = 0.5$   $\beta_3 = 1$   $\beta_5 = -0.6$  的情况的结果。我们考虑基于惩罚似然的标准,AIC 和 BIC,来进行变量选择,之后,对于每一种变量组合,我们使用 SAEM 估计参数,然后计算其观测对数似然从而求得 AIC 与 BIC 值。最后,我们根据 AIC 或 BIC 的最小值选择最佳模型。我们利用 R 进行了 100 次模拟实验,下图为在前十次模拟中 AIC 与 BIC 值的变化,可以发现 AIC 与 BIC 值先迅速减小,再趋于平稳。



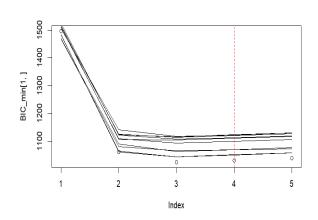


Figure 6: AIC

Figure 7: BIC

之后为了判断 AIC 与 BIC 进行模型选择的优劣,我们计算了以下百分比:每个标准选择真实模型(C)的百分比,过度拟合(O)的百分比(即选择的变量比实际多的情况),以及欠拟合(U)的百分比(即选择的变量比实际少的情况),得到下表:

Model Selection	Percentage of C	Percentage of O	Percentage of U
AIC	68%	32%	0%
BIC	99%	1%	0%

Table 1: Model Selection Results

结果显示,使用 AIC 进行变量选择时,过度拟合模型的可能性较大,而 BIC 的结果则 更好。因此,我们可以使用 BIC 来进行模型选择。

# 5 总结

EM 算法一直被视为处理缺失值的自然解决方案,因为它在 MAR 缺失机制中提供了最大似然估计,但传统 EM 算法有时难以直接计算 E 步中的期望,而 MCEM 与 SAEM 为之提供了一个很好的解决方案。在本文中,我们研究了一个处理带有缺失值的逻辑回归问题,提出 SAEM 算法,并利用蒙特卡罗方法研究其收敛性,参数估计的性能,在不同缺失机制下的表现以及变量选择问题,并发现,我们的方法计算效率高,易于实现,参数覆盖率高。基于我们提出的算法,可以自然地使用带有缺失数据的 BIC 进行变量选择。

## A 附录: 代码

#### Example:

```
library(misaem)
library(MASS)
library(mvtnorm)
library(ggplot2)
library(reshape2)
library(dplyr)
library(RColorBrewer)
theme_set(theme_bw())
miss.saem函数并没有包含在作者的misaem包里,作者在前几次更新中将其删去。
我们团队致力于根据misaem里的新函数和作者的理论思路将miss.saem函数复现了出来,
这是整个项目里难度最大的地方。
miss.saem <- function(X.obs,y,pos_var=1:ncol(X.obs),maxruns=500,tol_em=1e-7,nmcmc=2
 set.seed(seed)
 #judge
 #if (class(X.obs) == "data.frame") {
   X.obs <- as.matrix(X.obs)</pre>
 #}
 if (sum(sapply(X.obs, is.numeric)) < ncol(X.obs)) {</pre>
   stop("Error: the variables should be numeric.")
 }
 if (sum(y==1) + sum(y==0) < nrow(X.obs)) {
   stop("Error: y must be coded by 0 or 1, and there is no missing data in y.")
 }
 if (sum(pos_var %in% 1:ncol(X.obs)) < length(pos_var)) {</pre>
   stop("Error: index of selected variables must be in the range of covariates.")
 }
 if (length(unique(pos_var)) != length(pos_var)){
   stop("Error: index of selected variables must not be repeated.")
 }
 p=ncol(X.obs)
```

```
#delete rows completely missing
if(any(apply(is.na(X.obs),1,sum)==p)){
  i_allNA=which(apply(is.na(X.obs),1,sum)==p)
  X.obs = X.obs[-i_allNA,]
  y = y[-i_allNA]
}
if(any((is.na(y))==TRUE)){
  i_YNA=which(is.na(y)==TRUE)
  X.obs = X.obs[-i_YNA,]
  y = y[-i_YNA]
n=length(y)
rindic = as.matrix(is.na(X.obs))
if(sum(rindic)>0){
  whichcolmissing = (1:ncol(rindic))[apply(rindic,2,sum)>0]
  missingcols = length(whichcolmissing)
}
if(sum(rindic)==0){missingcols=0}
ptm <- Sys.time()</pre>
if (missingcols > 0) {
 k=0
  cstop=0.1
  seqbeta = matrix(NA,nrow=ncol(X.obs)+1,ncol=(maxruns+1))
  seqbeta_avg = matrix(NA,nrow=ncol(X.obs)+1,ncol=(maxruns+1))
  X.mean = X.obs
  for(i in 1:ncol(X.mean)){
    X.mean[is.na(X.mean[,i]), i] <- mean(X.mean[,i], na.rm = TRUE)</pre>
  }
  X.sim <- X.mean
  mu = apply(X.mean,2,mean)
  Sigma = var(X.mean)*(n-1)/n
  beta= rep(0,p+1)
```

```
beta[c(1,pos_var+1)] = glm(y~ X.mean[,pos_var],family=binomial(link='logit'))$co
while ((cstop>tol_em)*(k<maxruns)|(k<20)){
  k = k+1
  beta.old = beta
  if(k < k1) \{gamma <- 1\}else \{gamma <- 1/(k-(k1-1))^tau\}
  S.inv <- solve(Sigma)
  for (i in (1:n)) {
    jna <- which(is.na(X.obs[i,]))</pre>
    njna <- length(jna)</pre>
    if (njna>0) {
      xi <- X.sim[i,]
      Oi <- solve(S.inv[jna,jna])</pre>
      mi <- mu[jna]
      lobs <- beta[1]</pre>
      if (njna<p) {</pre>
         jobs <- setdiff(1:p,jna)</pre>
        mi <- mi - (xi[jobs] - mu[jobs])%*%S.inv[jobs,jna]%*%Oi
        lobs <- lobs + sum(xi[jobs]*beta[jobs+1])</pre>
      }
      cobs <- exp(lobs)</pre>
      if(cobs==0){cobs=.Machine$double.xmin}
      if (cobs==Inf) {cobs=.Machine$double.xmax}
      xina <- xi[jna]</pre>
      betana <- beta[jna+1]
      for (m in (1:nmcmc)) {
         xina.c <- mi + rnorm(njna)%*%chol(Oi)</pre>
        if (y[i]==1)
           alpha <- (1+exp(-sum(xina*betana))/cobs)/(1+exp(-sum(xina.c*betana))/
           alpha <- (1+exp(sum(xina*betana))*cobs)/(1+exp(sum(xina.c*betana))*cobs
         if (runif(1) < alpha){</pre>
           xina <- xina.c</pre>
```

```
}
        }
        X.sim[i,jna] <- xina</pre>
      }
    }
    beta_new= rep(0,p+1)
    beta_new[c(1,pos_var+1)] = glm(y~ X.sim[,pos_var],family=binomial(link='logit
    beta <- (1-gamma)*beta + gamma*beta_new
    cstop = sum((beta-beta.old)^2)
    mu <- (1-gamma)*mu + gamma*colMeans(X.sim)</pre>
    Sigma <- (1-gamma)*Sigma + gamma*cov(X.sim)
    seqbeta[,k]=beta.old
    if(k==1){
      seqbeta_avg[,k]=beta.old
    }else{
      seqbeta_avg[,k] = 1/k*rowSums(seqbeta[,1:k])
    }
    if(print_iter==TRUE & k %% 10 == 0){
      cat(sprintf('iteration = %i ', k))
      cat(sprintf('beta ='),beta,'\n')
      cat(sprintf('Distance from last iteration ='),cstop,'\n')
    }
  }
  var_obs = ll = std_obs =NULL
  if(var_cal==TRUE){
    var_obs = louis_lr_saem(beta, mu, Sigma, y, X.obs, pos_var, rindic, which colmissing)
    std_obs <- sqrt(diag(var_obs))</pre>
  }
  if(ll_obs_cal==TRUE){
    ll= likelihood_saem(beta,mu,Sigma,y,X.obs,rindic,whichcolmissing,mc.size=1000
  }
if (missingcols==0){
  X.obs = matrix(X.obs,nrow=n)
```

```
data.complete <- data.frame(y=y,X.obs)</pre>
    model.complete <- glm(y ~.,family=binomial(link='logit'),data=data.complete)</pre>
    mu = apply(X.obs,2,mean)
    Sigma = var(X.obs)*(n-1)/n
    beta <- model.complete$coefficients</pre>
    var_obs = ll = ll1 = ll2 = std_obs = seqbeta_avg = seqbeta = NULL
    if(var_cal==TRUE){
      P <- predict(model.complete, type = "response")</pre>
      W <- diag(P*(1-P))</pre>
      X <- model.matrix(model.complete)</pre>
      var_obs <- solve(t(X)%*%W%*%X)</pre>
      std_obs <- sqrt(diag(var_obs))</pre>
    }
    if(ll_obs_cal==TRUE){
      11 = likelihood_saem(beta, mu, Sigma, y, X.obs, rindic, which colmissing, mc.size=100
    }
  time_run=Sys.time() - ptm
  return(list(mu=mu, sig2=Sigma, beta=beta,time_run=time_run,seqbeta=seqbeta,seqbeta
}
我们首先生成一个大小为 n=1000 乘以 p=5 的设计矩阵,通过从多元正态分布 N(,Σ) 中抽取
```{r}
n <- 1000 # number of subjects
       # number of explanatory variables
mu.star <- 1:p # mean of the explanatory variables
sd <- 1:p # standard deviations</pre>
C <- matrix(c( # correlation matrix</pre>
  1, 0.8, 0, 0, 0,
 0.8, 1, 0, 0, 0,
  0, 0, 1, 0.3, 0.6,
  0, 0, 0.3, 1, 0.7,
  0, 0,
           0.6, 0.7, 1
), nrow=p)
Sigma.star <- diag(sd)%*%C%*%diag(sd) # variance-covariance matrix of the explanato
beta.star \leftarrow c(0.5, -0.3, 1, 0, -0.6) # coefficients of logistic regression
beta0.star <- -0.2 # intercept
```

```
beta.true = c(beta0.star,beta.star)
# generate complete design matrix
X.complete <- matrix(rnorm(n*p), nrow=n)%*%chol(Sigma.star) + matrix(rep(mu.star,n)</pre>
# generate response vector
p1 <- 1/(1+exp(-X.complete%*%beta.star-beta0.star))
y <- as.numeric(runif(n)<p1)</pre>
然后, 我们根据完全随机缺失 (MCAR) 机制, 在协变量中随机引入10%的缺失值
```{r}
p.miss <- 0.10
patterns = runif(n*p)<p.miss</pre>
X.obs <- X.complete</pre>
X.obs[patterns] <- NA</pre>
list.saem=miss.saem(X.obs,y,print_iter = FALSE,var_cal = TRUE, 11_obs_cal = TRUE)
cat("Estimated beta: ", '\n', list.saem$beta, '\n')
cat("Variance-covariance matrix for estimation: ", '\n', list.saem$var_obs, '\n')
cat("Standard error for estimation: ", '\n', list.saem$std_obs, '\n')
cat("Observed log-likelihood: ", '\n', list.saem$11, '\n')
cat("Execution time: ", '\n', list.saem$time_run, '\n')
Convergence of SAEM
为了研究SAEM (随机近似EM算法) 关于步长 $\gamma_k$ 的收敛性, 我们选择在前 $k_1$ 次迭
```{r}
NB = 4 \# number of repetitions of simulations
tau \leftarrow c(0.6, 0.8, 1)
k1 < -50
maxruns=500
BIASBETA1_0.6 = BETA1_0.6 = matrix(0, NB, maxruns+1)
BIASBETA1_0.8 = BETA1_0.8 = matrix(0, NB, maxruns+1)
BIASBETA1_1.0 = BETA1_1.0 = matrix(0, NB, maxruns+1)
seed <-c(1,100,1000,10000)
for(nb in 1:NB){
```

```
set.seed(seed[nb])
  # ---- complete data
  X.complete <- matrix(rnorm(n*p), nrow=n)%*%chol(Sigma.star) + matrix(rep(mu.star)</pre>
  p1 <- 1/(1+exp(-X.complete%*%beta.star-beta0.star))
  y <- as.numeric(runif(n)<p1)
  # ----- generating missing data
  X.obs <- X.complete</pre>
  patterns = runif(n*p)<p.miss</pre>
  X.obs[patterns] <- NA</pre>
  # tau = 0.6
  list.saem0.6=miss.saem(X.obs,y,maxruns=maxruns,tol_em=1e-50,tau=tau[1],k1=k1,prin
  BETA1_0.6[nb,] = list.saem0.6$seqbeta[2,]
  BIASBETA1_0.6[nb,] = list.saem0.6$seqbeta[2,] - list.saem0.6$beta[2]
  # tau = 0.8
  list.saem0.8=miss.saem(X.obs,y,maxruns=maxruns,tol_em=1e-50,tau=tau[2],k1=k1,prin
  BETA1_0.8[nb,] = list.saem0.8$seqbeta[2,]
  BIASBETA1_0.8[nb,] = list.saem0.8$seqbeta[2,] - list.saem0.8$beta[2]
  # tau = 1.0
  list.saem1.0=miss.saem(X.obs,y,maxruns=maxruns,tol_em=1e-50,tau=tau[3],k1=k1,prin
  BETA1_1.0[nb,] = list.saem1.0$seqbeta[2,]
 BIASBETA1_1.0[nb,] = list.saem1.0$seqbeta[2,] - list.saem1.0$beta[2]
}
这里我们生成收敛图。 使用三个不同值的 $\tau$ 得到的 $\beta_1$ 的收敛图。每种颜色代:
# pdf('saem_gammak.pdf',width = 11, height = 8 ,onefile = T) # save as pdf
fnames <-c("0.6", "0.8", "1.0")
df1 <- as.data.frame(t(BETA1_0.6))</pre>
names(df1) \leftarrow 1:NB
df1['iteration'] <- 0:(nrow(df1)-1)</pre>
df1 <- melt(df1, variable.name="replicate", id.vars = list("iteration"))</pre>
df1['tau'] = fnames[1]
df2 <- as.data.frame(t(BETA1_0.8))</pre>
```

```
names(df2) <- 1:NB
df2['iteration'] <- 0:(nrow(df2)-1)</pre>
df2 <- melt(df2, variable.name="replicate", id.vars = list("iteration"))</pre>
df2['tau'] = fnames[2]
df3 <- as.data.frame(t(BETA1 1.0))</pre>
names(df3) <- 1:NB
df3['iteration'] <- 0:(nrow(df3)-1)</pre>
df3 <- melt(df3, variable.name="replicate", id.vars = list("iteration"))</pre>
df3['tau'] = fnames[3]
df <- rbind(df1, df2, df3)
df[['tau']] <- factor(df[['tau']], levels=fnames)</pre>
levels(df[['tau']]) <- c("tau*' = 0.6'", "tau*' = 0.8'", "tau*'= 1.0'")
beta2 <- subset(df, iteration==maxruns)</pre>
beta1 <- beta2
beta1$iteration <- 0</pre>
beta <- rbind(beta1, beta2)</pre>
pl <- ggplot(df) + geom_line(aes(iteration, value, color=replicate)) +</pre>
  geom_line(data=beta, aes(iteration, value, color=replicate), linetype=3) +
  facet_grid(~tau, labeller = label_parsed) + ylab(expression(beta[1])) +
  theme(strip.text = element_text(size=12), axis.title=element_text(size=14),
        legend.position="none")
print(pl)
. . .
SAEM中所有 $\beta$ 的收敛图。每种颜色代表一个参数:
```{r}
# pdf('converge_tau_all_beta.pdf', width = 11, height = 8 , onefile = T) # save as portion
df1 <- as.data.frame(t(list.saem0.6$seqbeta))</pre>
names(df1) <- paste0("beta[",1:6,"]")</pre>
df1['iteration'] <- 0:(nrow(df1)-1)</pre>
df1 <- melt(df1, variable.name="parameter", id.vars = list("iteration"))</pre>
df1['tau'] = fnames[1]
df2 <- as.data.frame(t(list.saem0.8$seqbeta))</pre>
names(df2) <- paste0("beta[",1:6,"]")</pre>
df2['iteration'] <- 0:(nrow(df2)-1)</pre>
```

```
df2 <- melt(df2, variable.name="parameter", id.vars = list("iteration"))</pre>
df2['tau'] = fnames[2]
df3 <- as.data.frame(t(list.saem1.0$seqbeta))</pre>
names(df3) <- paste0("beta[",1:6,"]")</pre>
df3['iteration'] <- 0:(nrow(df3)-1)</pre>
df3 <- melt(df3, variable.name="parameter", id.vars = list("iteration"))</pre>
df3['tau'] = fnames[3]
df <- rbind(df1, df2, df3)</pre>
df[['tau']] <- factor(df[['tau']], levels=fnames)</pre>
levels(df[['tau']]) <- c("tau*' = 0.6'", "tau*' = 0.8'", "tau*'= 1.0'")
beta2 <- subset(df, iteration==maxruns)</pre>
beta1 <- beta2
beta1$iteration <- 0</pre>
beta <- rbind(beta1, beta2)</pre>
ldf <- levels(df$parameter)</pre>
labl <- list(expression(beta[0]), expression(beta[1]), expression(beta[2]),</pre>
             expression(beta[3]), expression(beta[4]), expression(beta[5]) )
palette(brewer.pal(6, "Dark2"))
pl <- ggplot(df) + geom_line(aes(iteration, value, color=parameter)) +</pre>
# geom_line(data=beta, aes(iteration, value, color=replicate)) +
  facet_grid(~tau, labeller = label_parsed) + ylab(expression(beta)) +
  scale_color_manual(labels = labl, values=1:6) +
  theme(strip.text = element_text(size=12), axis.title=element_text(size=14))
print(pl)
在使用SAEM估计参数之后,下一个目标是在存在缺失值的情况下进行变量选择。
```{r}
library(misaem)
library(MASS)
library(mvtnorm)
这里我们首先给定参数的真实值。
                               (通过使用不同的值, 我们可以构建不同的设置, 例如受试
```{r}
```

```
n <- 1000 # number of subjects
p <- 5 # number of explanatory variables
mu.star <- 1:p # mean of the explanatory variables
sd <- 1:p # standard deviations</pre>
# with correlation
C <- matrix(c( # correlation matrix</pre>
 1, 0.8, 0, 0, 0,
 0.8, 1, 0, 0, 0,
 0, 0, 1, 0.3, 0.6,
 0, 0, 0.3, 1, 0.7,
 0, 0, 0.6, 0.7, 1
), nrow=p)
## or without correlation
\# C = diag(p)
Sigma.star <- diag(sd)%*%C%*%diag(sd) # variance-covariance matrix of the explanato
beta.star \leftarrow c(0.5, 0, 1, 0, \rightarrow0.6) # coefficients of logistic regression
beta0.star <- -0.2 # intercept</pre>
beta.true = c(beta0.star,beta.star)
#percentage of missingness
p.miss <- 0.10
我们考虑基于惩罚似然的标准,如AIC和BIC,来进行变量选择。\
对于每一种变量组合,我们使用SAEM估计参数,然后计算观测对数似然。最后,我们根据AIC或
我们进行了100次模拟重复,并计算了以下百分比:每个标准选择真实模型 (C)的百分比,过
```{r}
nb.simu = 100
subsets=combinations(p)
11 = AIC = BIC = matrix(0, nrow = nb.simu, ncol = nrow(subsets)-1)
AIC_min =BIC_min = matrix(1e+5,nrow = nb.simu,ncol = p)
j_AIC = j_BIC = matrix(0,nrow = nb.simu,ncol = p)
```

```
AIC_all_min =BIC_all_min = rep(1e+5,nb.simu)
j_all_AIC = j_all_BIC = rep(0,nb.simu)
for(nb in 1:nb.simu){
  set.seed(nb)
  cat('simu ',nb,'\n')
  # complete data simulation
  X.complete <- matrix(rnorm(n*p), nrow=n)%*%chol(Sigma.star) + matrix(rep(mu.star)</pre>
  p1 <- 1/(1+exp(-X.complete%*%beta.star-beta0.star))
  y <- as.numeric(runif(n)<p1)</pre>
  # generate missingness
  X.obs <- X.complete</pre>
  patterns = runif(n*p)<p.miss</pre>
  X.obs[patterns] <- NA</pre>
  # iterate among each combination
  for (j in 1:(nrow(subsets)-1)){
    nb.var = sum(subsets[j,])
    variables = subsets[j,]
    pos_var=which(variables==1)
    nb.x = sum(variables)
    nb.para = (nb.x + 1) + p + p*p
    list.saem.subset=miss.saem(X.obs,y,pos_var,maxruns=1000,tol_em=1e-7,nmcmc=2,tau
    11[nb,j] = list.saem.subset$11
    AIC[nb,j] = -2*11[nb,j] + 2*nb.para
    BIC[nb,j] = -2*11[nb,j] + nb.para * log(n)
    if (AIC[nb,j] <= AIC_min[nb,nb.x]){</pre>
      AIC_{min}[nb,nb.x] = AIC[nb,j]
      j_AIC[nb,nb.x] = j
    }
    if (BIC[nb,j] <=BIC_min[nb,nb.x]){</pre>
      BIC_{min}[nb,nb.x] = BIC[nb,j]
      j_BIC[nb,nb.x] = j
    if (AIC[nb,j] <= AIC_all_min[nb]) {</pre>
      AIC_all_min[nb] = AIC[nb,j]
```

```
j_all_AIC[nb] = j
   }
   if (BIC[nb,j] <= BIC_all_min[nb]) {</pre>
     BIC_all_min[nb] = BIC[nb,j]
     j_all_BIC[nb] = j
   }
 }
}
# 初始化计数器
count_C_AIC = count_O_AIC = count_U_AIC = 0
count_C_BIC = count_0_BIC = count_U_BIC = 0
# 遍历每次模拟结果
for (nb in 1:nb.simu) {
 # 根据 AIC 选择的最佳模型
 selected_AIC_model = subsets[j_all_AIC[nb], ]
 diff_AIC = sum(selected_AIC_model) - sum(beta.star != 0)
 if (diff_AIC == 0) {
   count_C_AIC = count_C_AIC + 1 # 真实模型
  } else if (diff_AIC > 0) {
   count_O_AIC = count_O_AIC + 1 # 过度拟合
  } else {
    count_U_AIC = count_U_AIC + 1 # 欠拟合
 }
 # 根据 BIC 选择的最佳模型
  selected_BIC_model = subsets[j_all_BIC[nb], ]
  diff_BIC = sum(selected_BIC_model) - sum(beta.star != 0)
  if (diff BIC == 0) {
   count_C_BIC = count_C_BIC + 1 # 真实模型
  } else if (diff_BIC > 0) {
   count_O_BIC = count_O_BIC + 1 # 过度拟合
  } else {
   count_U_BIC = count_U_BIC + 1 # 欠拟合
 }
}
```

```
# 计算百分比
percent_C_AIC = 100 * count_C_AIC / nb.simu
percent_0_AIC = 100 * count_0_AIC / nb.simu
percent_U_AIC = 100 * count_U_AIC / nb.simu
percent_C_BIC = 100 * count_C_BIC / nb.simu
percent_0_BIC = 100 * count_0_BIC / nb.simu
percent_U_BIC = 100 * count_U_BIC / nb.simu
# 输出结果
cat("AIC Model Selection:\n")
cat("Percentage of Correct (C):", percent_C_AIC, "%\n")
cat("Percentage of Overfitting (0):", percent_0_AIC, "%\n")
cat("Percentage of Underfitting (U):", percent_U_AIC, "%\n")
cat("\nBIC Model Selection:\n")
cat("Percentage of Correct (C):", percent_C_BIC, "%\n")
cat("Percentage of Overfitting (0):", percent_0_BIC, "%\n")
cat("Percentage of Underfitting (U):", percent_U_BIC, "%\n")
绘制几次模拟的BIC或AIC图。
```{r}
plot(AIC_min[1,])
for (i in 1:10){lines(AIC_min[i+1,])}
abline(v = 4, col = "red", lty = 2)
plot(BIC_min[1,])
for (i in 1:10){lines(BIC_min[i+1,])}
abline(v = 4, col = "red", lty = 2)
我们现在想要评估SAEM算法的性能
```{r}
library(misaem)
library(MASS)
```

```
library(mvtnorm)
library(ggplot2)
library(RColorBrewer)
theme_set(theme_bw())
library(tidyr)
library(dplyr)
library(xtable)
# 评估saem性能
```{r}
# 加载必要的包
library(ggplot2)
library(tidyr)
library(dplyr)
library(xtable)
# 修改MCAR和MAR的数据生成函数,确保生成的缺失值模式更稳定
create_MCAR <- function(X, missing_rate) {</pre>
 X_miss <- as.matrix(X)</pre>
 n \leftarrow nrow(X)
 p \leftarrow ncol(X)
  for(j in 1:p) {
    missing_indices <- rbinom(n, 1, missing_rate)</pre>
    X_miss[missing_indices == 1, j] <- NA</pre>
  return(X_miss)
}
create_MAR <- function(X, missing_rate) {</pre>
 X_miss <- as.matrix(X)</pre>
 n \leftarrow nrow(X)
 p \leftarrow ncol(X)
  # 使用第一个变量的值来生成缺失概率
  prob_miss <- pnorm(scale(X[,1]))</pre>
  prob_miss[is.na(prob_miss)] <- mean(prob_miss, na.rm = TRUE)</pre>
```

```
for(j in 2:p) {
    missing_probs <- pmin(prob_miss * missing_rate, 1)</pre>
    missing_indices <- rbinom(n, 1, missing_probs)</pre>
    X_miss[missing_indices == 1, j] <- NA</pre>
  return(X_miss)
}
# 修改测试函数,添加错误处理
run_test <- function(X, y, mechanism, rate, beta_complete) {</pre>
  tryCatch({
    start_time <- Sys.time()</pre>
    # 创建缺失数据
    if(mechanism == "MCAR") {
      X_miss <- create_MCAR(X, rate)</pre>
    } else {
      X_miss <- create_MAR(X, rate)</pre>
    }
    # 检查缺失值比例
    actual_missing_rate <- sum(is.na(X_miss)) / (nrow(X_miss) * ncol(X_miss))</pre>
    if(abs(actual_missing_rate - rate) > 0.1) {
      warning(sprintf("实际缺失率(%f)与目标缺失率(%f)差异过大",
                      actual_missing_rate, rate))
    }
    # 运行SAEM
    saem_result <- miss.saem(X_miss, y, pos_var=1:ncol(X),</pre>
                             maxruns=500, tol_em=1e-6,
                             print_iter=FALSE, var_cal=TRUE)
    end_time <- Sys.time()</pre>
    runtime <- as.numeric(difftime(end_time, start_time, units = "secs"))</pre>
    # 计算性能指标
    mse <- mean((saem_result$beta - beta_complete)^2, na.rm = TRUE)</pre>
    mae <- mean(abs(saem_result$beta - beta_complete), na.rm = TRUE)</pre>
```

```
return(list(
      beta = saem_result$beta,
      std_obs = saem_result$std_obs,
      mse = mse,
      mae = mae,
      runtime = runtime,
      success = TRUE
    ))
  }, error = function(e) {
    warning(sprintf("实验失败: %s", e$message))
    return(list(
      beta = rep(NA, length(beta_complete)),
      std_obs = NA,
      mse = NA,
      mae = NA,
      runtime = NA,
      success = FALSE
    ))
 })
}
# 主实验循环
n_{experiments} < 100
missing_rates <- c(0.05, 0.1, 0.15)
all_results <- data.frame(</pre>
  Experiment = numeric(),
  Mechanism = character(),
 Missing_Rate = numeric(),
  MSE = numeric(),
 MAE = numeric(),
  Runtime = numeric(),
  Success = logical(),
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE
)
for(exp in 1:n_experiments) {
  cat(sprintf("\n执行实验 %d/%d\n", exp, n_experiments))
```

```
set.seed(exp * 123) # 使用不同的种子
 # 加载并预处理数据
 data(mtcars)
 y <- mtcars$vs
 X <- scale(mtcars[, c("mpg", "disp")])</pre>
 # 创建完整数据的模型
  model_complete <- glm(y ~ X, family = binomial(link = "logit"))</pre>
 beta_complete <- coef(model_complete)</pre>
  for(mechanism in c("MCAR", "MAR")) {
    for(rate in missing_rates) {
      cat(sprintf("Running test: %s, Missing rate: %f\n", mechanism, rate))
      result <- run_test(X, y, mechanism, rate, beta_complete)</pre>
      all_results <- rbind(all_results, data.frame(</pre>
        Experiment = exp,
        Mechanism = mechanism,
        Missing_Rate = rate,
        MSE = result$mse,
        MAE = result$mae,
        Runtime = result$runtime,
        Success = result$success
      ))
   }
  }
 # 每10次实验保存一次结果
  if(exp \%\% 10 == 0) {
    write.csv(all_results,
              sprintf("simulation_results_checkpoint_%d.csv", exp),
              row.names = FALSE)
 }
# 分析成功的实验结果
successful_results <- subset(all_results, Success == TRUE)</pre>
```

}

```
# 汇总统计
summary_stats <- successful_results %>%
  group_by(Mechanism, Missing_Rate) %>%
  summarise(
    n_success = n(),
    Mean_MSE = mean(MSE, na.rm = TRUE),
    SD_MSE = sd(MSE, na.rm = TRUE),
    Mean_MAE = mean(MAE, na.rm = TRUE),
    SD_MAE = sd(MAE, na.rm = TRUE),
    Mean_Runtime = mean(Runtime, na.rm = TRUE),
    Success_Rate = n() / n_experiments * 100,
    .groups = 'drop'
  )
print(summary_stats)
# 首先检查数据
str(successful_results)
summary(successful_results)
# 确保数据类型正确, 并处理可能的NA值
successful_results <- successful_results %>%
  mutate(
    Missing_Rate = as.numeric(as.character(Missing_Rate)),
    MSE = as.numeric(as.character(MSE)),
    MAE = as.numeric(as.character(MAE))
  ) %>%
  filter(!is.na(MSE), !is.na(MAE))
# 重新创建MSE的箱线图, 简化版本
p_mse <- ggplot(successful_results,</pre>
                aes(x = factor(Missing_Rate),
                   v = MSE,
                   fill = Mechanism)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  theme_minimal() +
  labs(title = "MSE Distribution",
      x = "Missing Rate",
      y = "MSE") +
```

```
theme(legend.position = "top")
print(p_mse)
# 重新创建MAE的箱线图, 简化版本
p_mae <- ggplot(successful_results,</pre>
                aes(x = factor(Missing_Rate),
                    y = MAE,
                    fill = Mechanism)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  theme_minimal() +
  labs(title = "MAE Distribution",
       x = "Missing Rate",
       y = "MAE") +
  theme(legend.position = "top")
print(p_mae)
# 不同方法比较
```{r}
library(mice)
library(Amelia)
# 生成模拟数据的函数
generate_data <- function(n, p, missing_rate = 0.2, seed = 123) {</pre>
  set.seed(seed)
 # 生成协变量
 X <- matrix(rnorm(n * p), nrow = n)</pre>
 # 真实参数
 beta_true <- c(1, rep(0.5, p))
 # 生成响应变量
 linear_pred <- cbind(1, X) %*% beta_true</pre>
 prob <- 1 / (1 + exp(-linear_pred))</pre>
 y <- rbinom(n, 1, prob)
 # 随机生成缺失值
 for(j in 1:p) {
    miss_ind <- sample(1:n, size = floor(n * missing_rate))</pre>
    X[miss_ind, j] <- NA</pre>
```

```
}
  return(list(X = X, y = y, beta_true = beta_true))
}
# 评估函数
evaluate_method <- function(beta_est, beta_se, beta_true) {</pre>
  bias <- mean(beta_est - beta_true)</pre>
  rmse <- sqrt(mean((beta_est - beta_true)^2))</pre>
  coverage <- mean(beta_true >= (beta_est - 1.96*beta_se) &
                   beta_true <= (beta_est + 1.96*beta_se))</pre>
  return(c(bias = bias, rmse = rmse, coverage = coverage))
}
# 主模拟函数
run_simulation <- function(n_sim = 100, n = 200, p = 3, missing_rate = 0.2) {</pre>
  results <- list()
  # 存储结果的矩阵
  results_saem <- matrix(NA, n_sim, 3)</pre>
  results_mice <- matrix(NA, n_sim, 3)</pre>
  results_amelia <- matrix(NA, n_sim, 3)</pre>
  for(i in 1:n_sim) {
    # 生成数据
    data <- generate_data(n, p, missing_rate, seed = i)</pre>
    # 1. SAEM 方法
    saem_fit <- miss.saem(data$X, data$y, pos_var = 1:p,</pre>
                           var_cal = TRUE, print_iter = FALSE)
    # 2. MICE方法
    mice_data <- data.frame(y = data$y)</pre>
    for(j in 1:p) {
      mice_data[paste0("X", j)] <- data$X[,j]</pre>
    mice_imp <- mice(mice_data, m = 5, print = FALSE)</pre>
```

```
# 创建公式
  formula_str <- paste("y ~", paste(paste0("X", 1:p), collapse = " + "))</pre>
  mice_fits <- with(mice_imp, glm(as.formula(formula_str), family = binomial()))
  mice_pooled <- pool(mice_fits)</pre>
  # 3. Amelia方法
  amelia_data <- mice_data
  amelia_imp <- amelia(amelia_data, m = 5, p2s = 0)
  amelia_results <- matrix(NA, 5, p + 1)</pre>
  for(j in 1:5) {
    imp_data <- amelia_imp$imputations[[j]]</pre>
    fit <- glm(as.formula(formula_str), data = imp_data, family = binomial())</pre>
    amelia_results[j,] <- coef(fit)</pre>
  }
  # 评估结果
  results_saem[i,] <- evaluate_method(saem_fit$beta,
                                      saem_fit$std_obs,
                                      data$beta_true)
  results_mice[i,] <- evaluate_method(summary(mice_pooled)$estimate,
                                      summary(mice_pooled)$std.error,
                                      data$beta_true)
  results_amelia[i,] <- evaluate_method(colMeans(amelia_results),</pre>
  apply(amelia_results, 2, sd),
  data$beta_true)
  if(i %% 10 == 0) cat("Completed simulation", i, "of", n_sim, "\n")
# 整理结果
results$saem <- colMeans(results_saem)</pre>
results$mice <- colMeans(results_mice)</pre>
results$amelia <- colMeans(results_amelia)</pre>
names(results$saem) <- names(results$mice) <- names(results$amelia) <-</pre>
  c("Bias", "RMSE", "Coverage")
```

}

```
return(results)
}
# 运行模拟
set.seed(123)
sim_results <- run_simulation(n_sim = 100, n = 200, p = 3, missing_rate = 0.2)
# 打印结果
print("SAEM Results:")
print(round(sim_results$saem, 4))
print("MICE Results:")
print(round(sim_results$mice, 4))
print("Amelia Results:")
print(round(sim_results$amelia, 4))
# 可视化结果
library(ggplot2)
library(reshape2)
results_df <- data.frame(
 Method = rep(c("SAEM", "MICE", "Amelia"), each = 3),
 Metric = rep(c("Bias", "RMSE", "Coverage"), 3),
  Value = c(sim_results$saem, sim_results$mice, sim_results$amelia)
)
ggplot(results_df, aes(x = Method, y = Value, fill = Metric)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", position = "dodge") +
  facet_wrap(~Metric, scales = "free") +
 theme_minimal() +
  labs(title = "Comparison of Methods",
      y = "Value",
      x = "Method")
```

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. . .