Aplicaciones del modelo de regresión de Poisson: cálculo de predicciones

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1 Predicción del valor medio

Sea el modelo de regresión de Poisson

$$P(Y_i = y_i) = \frac{e^{-\lambda_i} \lambda_i^{y_i}}{y_i!}, \quad y_i = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

donde:

$$\lambda_i = exp(x_i^T \beta)$$

$$x_{i} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x_{1i} \\ x_{2i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{ki} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \beta = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_{0} \\ \beta_{1} \\ \beta_{2} \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{k} \end{bmatrix}$$

Estamos interesados en el valor de la respuesta para los regresores $x_p^T = [1 \ x_{1p} \ x_{2p} \ \cdots \ x_{kp}]$. El valor predicho de λ_i en x_p es:

$$\hat{\lambda}_p = exp(x_p^T \hat{\beta})$$

donde $\hat{\beta}$ es el vector de parámetros estimados:

$$\hat{\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \hat{\beta}_1 \\ \hat{\beta}_2 \\ \dots \\ \hat{\beta}_k \end{bmatrix}$$

El valor $\hat{\lambda}_p$ es la predicción del valor medio de Y en x_p , ya que por las propiedades de la distribución de Poisson

$$E[Y|Y \sim Poisson(\lambda_p)] = \lambda_p$$

2 Intervalo de confianza para λ_p

Se tiene que

$$\hat{\beta} \sim N(\beta, (X^T W X)^{-1})$$

Por tanto

$$x_p^T \hat{\beta} \sim N(x_p^T \beta, x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p)$$

ya que

$$E[x_p^T \hat{\beta}] = x_p^T E[\hat{\beta}] = x_p^T \beta$$

у

$$Var[\boldsymbol{x}_p^T \boldsymbol{\hat{\beta}}] = \boldsymbol{x}_p^T Var[\boldsymbol{\hat{\beta}}] \boldsymbol{x}_p = \boldsymbol{x}_p^T (\boldsymbol{X}^T \boldsymbol{W} \boldsymbol{X})^{-1} \boldsymbol{x}_p$$

Por tanto, el intervalo de confianza para $x_p^T \beta$ es

$$x_{p}^{T}\hat{\beta} - z_{\alpha/2}\sqrt{x_{p}^{T}(X^{T}WX)^{-1}x_{p}} \leq x_{p}^{T}\beta \leq x_{p}^{T}\hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2}\sqrt{x_{p}^{T}(X^{T}WX)^{-1}x_{p}}$$

Si llamamos:

$$L_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} - z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p^T \hat{\beta} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{x_p^T (X^T W X)^{-1} x_p} U_p = x_p$$

se tiene que

$$exp(L_p) \le \lambda_p \le exp(U_p)$$

donde se recuerda que

$$\lambda_p = exp(x_p^T \beta)$$

3 Ejemplos

```
d = read.csv("datos/Aircraft_Damage.csv")
d$bomber = factor(d$bomber, labels = c("A4","A6"))
```

Primero estimamos el modelo:

```
m = glm(damage ~ bomber + load + experience, data = d, family = poisson)
summary(m)
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = damage ~ bomber + load + experience, family = poisson,
##
       data = d)
##
## Coefficients:
                Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
##
## (Intercept) -0.406023
                           0.877489 -0.463
                                               0.6436
## bomberA6
                0.568772
                           0.504372
                                       1.128
                                               0.2595
## load
                0.165425
                           0.067541
                                       2.449
                                               0.0143 *
## experience -0.013522
                            0.008281
                                     -1.633
                                               0.1025
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## (Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)
##
##
       Null deviance: 53.883 on 29
                                     degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 25.953 on 26 degrees of freedom
## AIC: 87.649
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 5
Queremos calcular la predicción en bomber = A-4 (0), load = 6, experience = 75:
xp = c(1,0,6,75)
beta_e = coef(m)
(lambda_p = exp(t(xp) %*% beta_e))
             [,1]
## [1,] 0.6520434
Para calcular el intervalo de confianza:
source("funciones/poisson_funciones.R")
H = poisson_hess(coef(m), model.matrix(m))
xp = matrix(xp, ncol = 1)
(se = sqrt(-t(xp) %*% solve(H) %*% xp ))
##
             [,1]
## [1,] 0.3168692
alfa = 0.05
Lp = t(xp) %*% beta_e - qnorm(1-alfa/2)*se
Up = t(xp) %*% beta_e + qnorm(1-alfa/2)*se
# limite inferior intrevalo confianza
exp(Lp)
##
             [,1]
## [1,] 0.3503942
# limite superior intrevalo confianza
exp(Up)
            [,1]
## [1,] 1.213378
Con R, podemos predecir el valor medio \lambda_p:
```

```
xp_df = data.frame(bomber = "A4", load = 6, experience = 75)
(pred = predict(m, newdata = xp_df, type = "response"))
##     1
## 0.6520434
```

Para calcular el intervalo de confianza tenemos que trabajar con el link. En regresión de Poisson el link es:

$$log(\lambda_i) = x_i^T \beta$$

```
(pred = predict(m, newdata = xp_df, type = "link", se.fit = T))
## $fit
##
## -0.4276442
##
## $se.fit
## [1] 0.3168688
## $residual.scale
## [1] 1
alfa = 0.05
Lp = pred$fit - qnorm(1-alfa/2)*pred$se.fit
Up = pred$fit + qnorm(1-alfa/2)*pred$se.fit
# limite inferior intervalo confianza
exp(Lp)
## 0.3503945
# limite superior intervalo confianza
exp(Up)
##
          1
## 1.213377
```

Por tanto, la probabilidad predicha de que el avión A-4, con carga 6 y experiencia 75 tenga 2 daños es:

$$P(\hat{y}_p = y) = \frac{e^{-\hat{\lambda}_p} \hat{\lambda}_p^y}{y!}, \quad y = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

```
dpois(2,lambda_p)
## [1] 0.1107501
Con intervalo de confianza
c(dpois(2,exp(Lp)), dpois(2,exp(Up)))
## [1] 0.04324244 0.21877542
```

4 Intervalo de confianza para λ_p y para las predicciones utilizando bootstrap

```
set.seed(99)
B = 500
n = nrow(d)
link_B = rep(0, B)
lambda_B = rep(0,B)
pred_B = rep(0,B)
for (b in 1:B){
    pos_b = sample(1:n, n, replace = T)
    d_b = d[pos_b,]
    m_b = glm(damage ~ bomber + load + experience, data = d_b, family = poisson)
    link_B[b] = t(xp) %*% coef(m_b)
    lambda_B[b] = exp(t(xp) %*% coef(m_b))
    pred_B[b] = ppois(2, lambda_B[b])
}
```

• Prediccion puntual de λ_p calculada con bootstrap:

mean(lambda_B)

[1] 0.6249749

• Standard error calculado con bootstrap:

```
(se_B = sd(link_B))
```

```
## [1] 0.2640387
```

• Invervalo de confianza calculados con bootstrap (utilizando el standard error predicho):

```
alfa = 0.05
Lp = mean(link_B) - qnorm(1-alfa/2)*se_B
Up = mean(link_B) + qnorm(1-alfa/2)*se_B
# limite inferior intervalo confianza
exp(Lp)
```

```
## [1] 0.3604519
```

```
# limite superior intervalo confianza
exp(Up)
```

[1] 1.014723

• Invervalo de confianza calculados con bootstrap (utilizando los cuantiles):

```
alfa = 0.05
quantile(lambda_B, probs = c(alfa/2,1-alfa/2))
```

```
## 2.5% 97.5%
## 0.3419917 0.9250180
```

• Invervalo de confianza para los valores predichos:

```
alfa = 0.05
quantile(pred_B, probs = c(alfa/2,1-alfa/2))
```

```
## 2.5% 97.5%
## 0.9329603 0.9948271
```