

Bayesian Non-parametrics for Marathon Modeling

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Problem Formulation

Aim: comparative density estimation of group data + temporal analysis

Some motivating applications

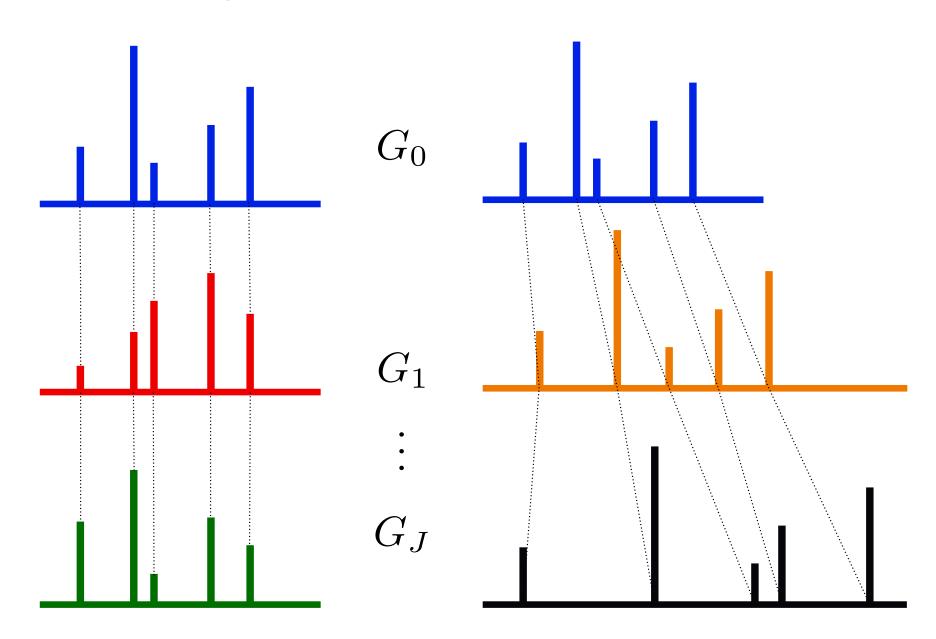
- Pediatrics: children weight and height evolution with age.
- Social Sciences: gender impact on salary income.
- Pharmaceutics: drug responses according to patient's characteristics.

A concrete application:

- Study of age/gender/environment impact on marathon performance.
- Analysis of temporal running patterns.

single-p Dependent Dirichlet Process

- The DDP places a prior over a collection $G_1 \dots G_J$ of random distributions
- Based on Dirichlet Process $G \sim \mathrm{DP}\left(\mathbf{H}, \alpha\right)$
 - α : concentration parameter
 - H: base measure
- $\bullet \ G_j = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \pi_{jk} \delta_{\phi_{jk}}$
- single-p DDP: Weights π_{jk} shared across groups



Hierarchical DP

Atom-Dependent DP

 $G_0 \sim \mathrm{DP}\left(\alpha, \mathrm{H}\right)$

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 $G_j \sim \mathrm{DP}\left(\gamma, G_0\right)$

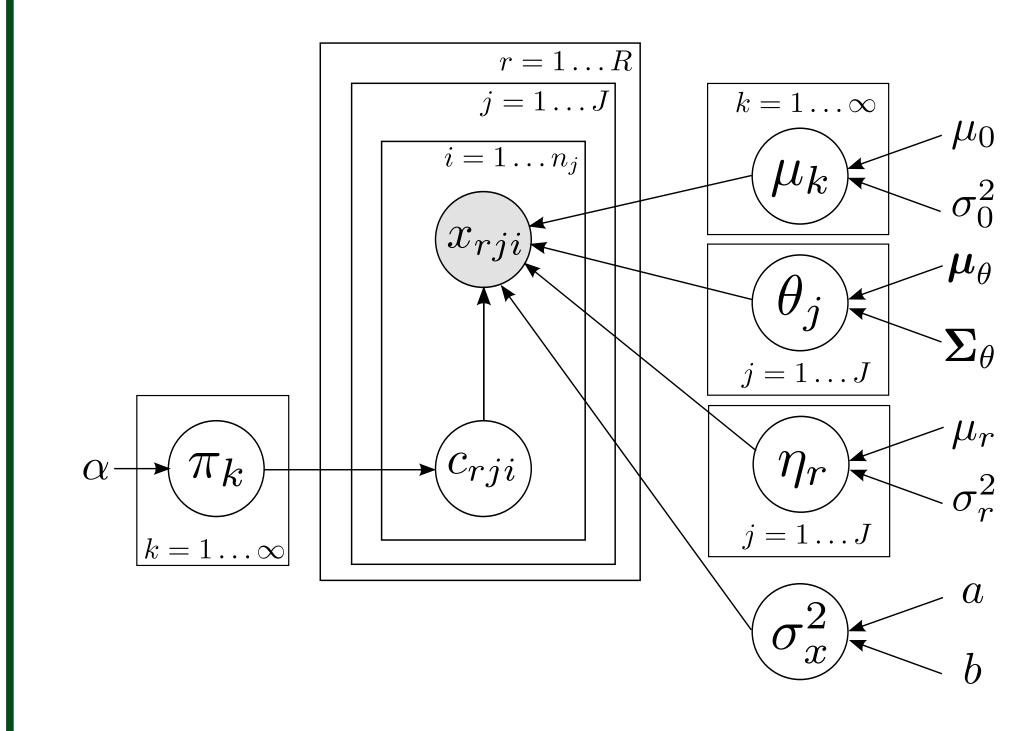
 $G_j = T_j [G_0]$

Modeling of the finishing time

Estimation with Infinite Gaussian Mixtures

Notation

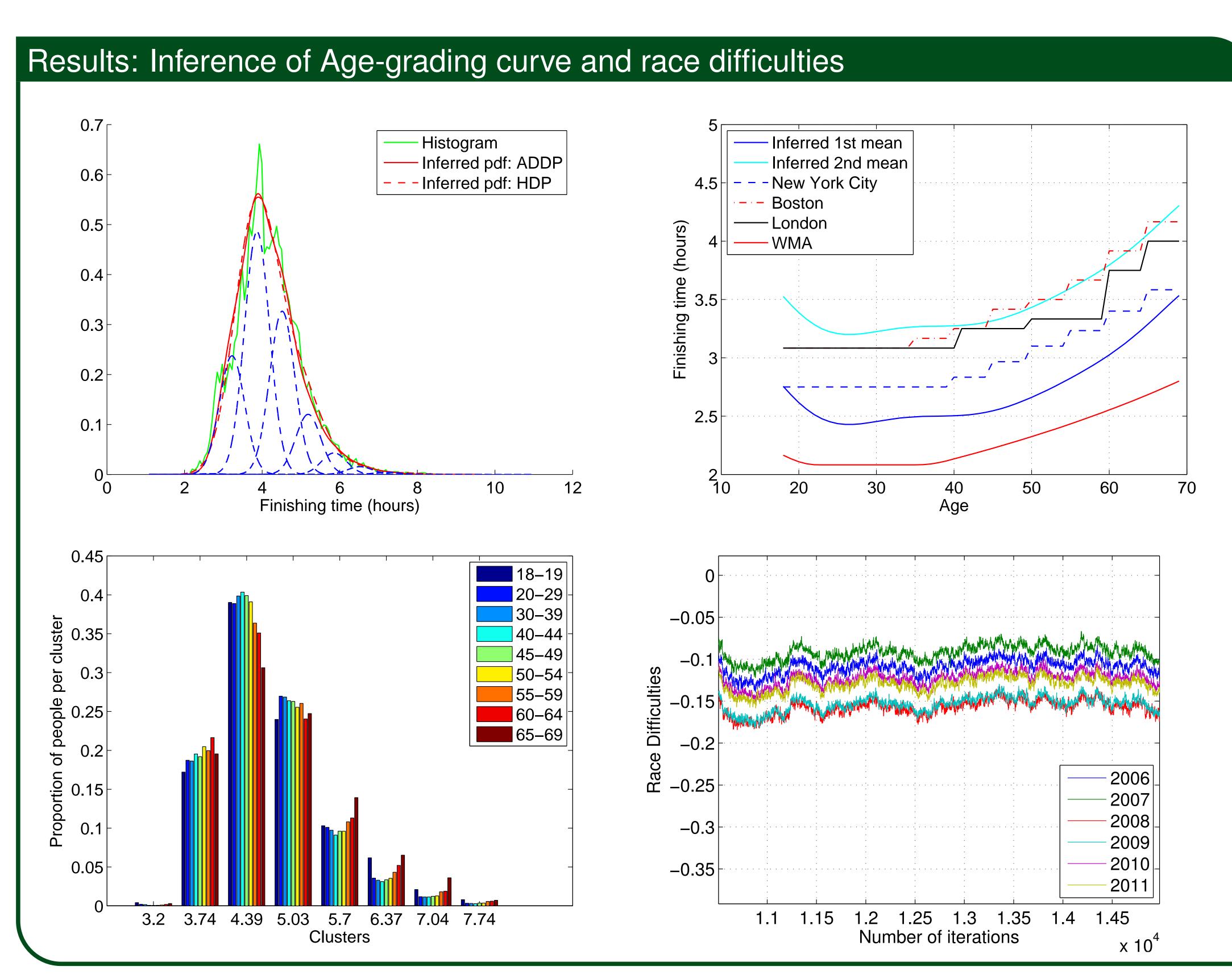
- R number of races
- *J*: number of runner populations
- n_j number of runners in group j



- $\bullet \ G_j = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \pi_k \delta_{\phi_{jk}}$
- $x_{rji}|c_{rji}=k,\mu_k,\theta_j,\sigma_x^2,\eta_r\sim$

$$\mathcal{N}\left(x_{rji}|\eta_r\left(\mu_k+\theta_j\right),\sigma_x^2\right)$$

- $\theta \sim \mathcal{N}\left(0, \Sigma_{\theta}\right)$
- $(\Sigma_{\theta})_{ij} = \sigma_{\theta}^2 \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{(i-j)^2}{2\nu^2}\right) + \kappa\delta(i-j)$
- $\eta_r \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_r, \sigma_r^2)$



Modeling of temporal running patterns Proording of people put age group in each cluster it. Male Output Cluster 1 (9431 subjects) Cluster 2 (6843 subjects) Cluster 3 (6525 subjects) Cluster 4 (3632 subjects) Cluster 5 (3502 subjects) Cluster 5 (3502 subjects) Remains

Conclusions

- Non-parametric model to compare different group distributions
- Inference of robust age grading curves and race difficulty factors
- Inference of hidden temporal running patterns

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