

More mgcViz tools

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Material available at:

https://github.com/mfasiolo/workshop_EDF19

More tools mgcViz: talk structure

These slides cover:

- 1 Quantile GAMs
 - What are quantile GAMs (QGAMs)
 - Using QGAMs with qgam and mgcViz
- 2 Loss-based checks
 - Loss-based vs goodness-of-fit checks
 - Bayesian predictive checks
- 3 Future developments & hands-on session

What is quantile regression

Regression setting:

- y is our response or dependent variable
- \mathbf{x} is a vector of covariates or independent variables

In **distributional regression** we want a good model for $p(y|\mathbf{x})$.

Model is $p_m\{y|\theta_1(\mathbf{x}), \dots, \theta_q(\mathbf{x})\}$, where $\theta_1(\mathbf{x}), \dots, \theta_q(\mathbf{x})$ are parameters.

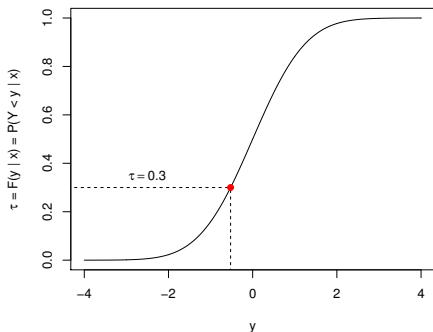
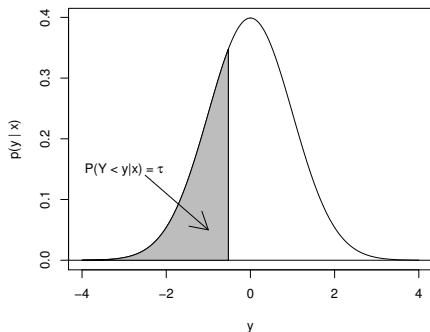
What is quantile regression

Lots of options for $p_m(y|\mathbf{x})$: binomial, gamma, Poisson, Tweedie...

We consider continuous (not discrete) y .

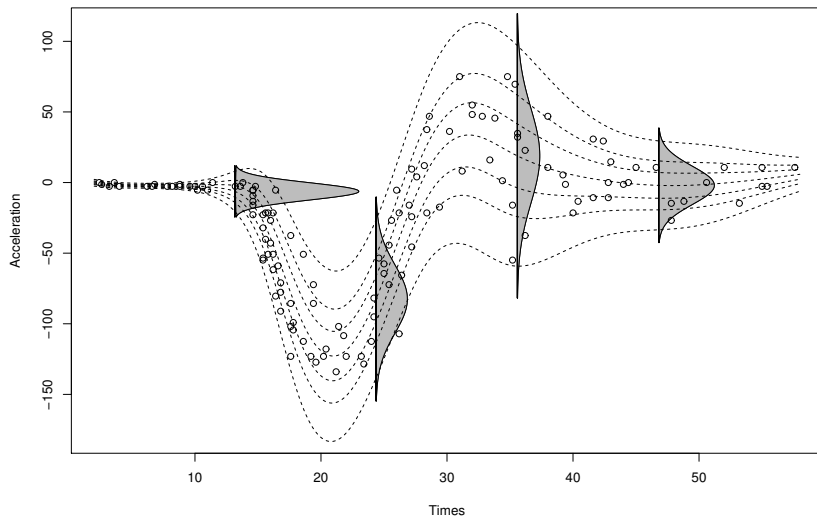
Define $F(y|\mathbf{x}) = \text{Prob}(Y \leq y|\mathbf{x})$.

The τ -th ($\tau \in (0, 1)$) quantile is $\mu_\tau(\mathbf{x}) = F^{-1}(\tau|\mathbf{x})$.



What is quantile regression

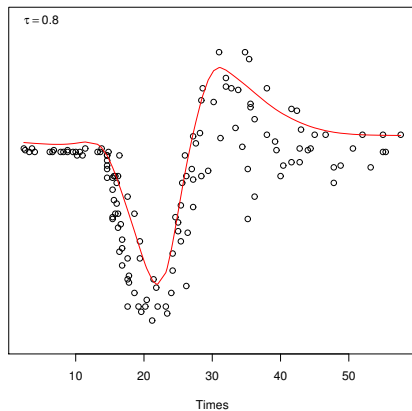
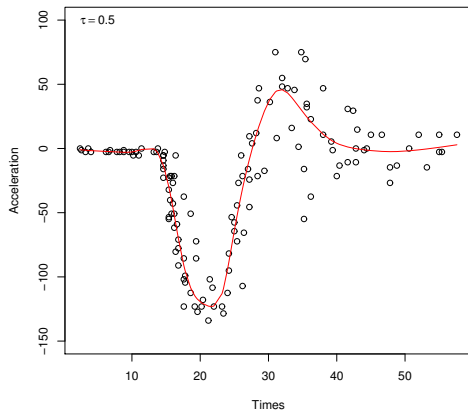
Given $p_m(y|\mathbf{x})$ we can get the conditional quantiles $\mu_\tau(\mathbf{x})$.



What is quantile regression

Quantile regression estimates conditional quantiles $\mu_\tau(\mathbf{x})$ directly.

No model for $p(y|\mathbf{x})$.



What is quantile regression

The τ -th quantile is

$$\mu = F^{-1}(\tau|\mathbf{x}),$$

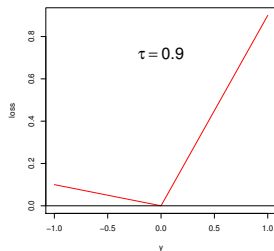
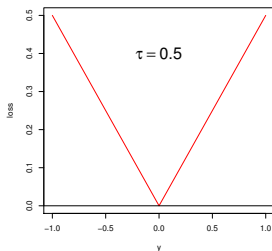
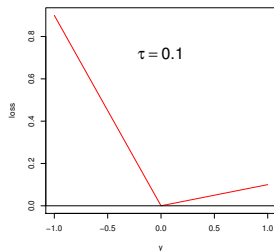
but also the minimizer of

$$L(\mu|\mathbf{x}) = \mathbb{E}\{ \rho_{\tau}(y - \mu)|\mathbf{x} \},$$

where

$$\rho_{\tau}(z) = (\tau - 1)z\mathbb{1}(z < 0) + \tau z\mathbb{1}(z \geq 0),$$

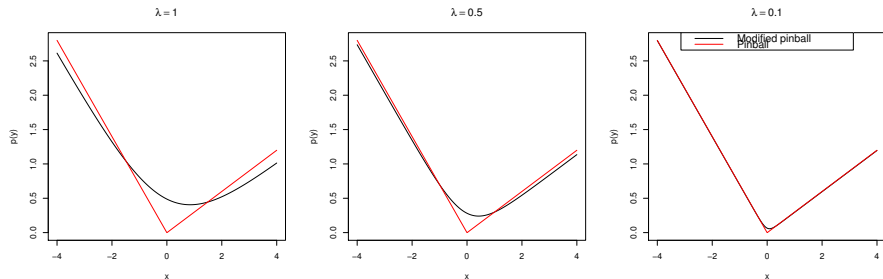
is the “pinball” loss (Koenker, 2005).



Smoothing the pinball loss

qgam uses a modified loss which we call Extended log-F (ELF) loss.

This is smooth and convex and, as $\lambda \rightarrow 0$, we have recover pinball loss.



NB in qgam, λ reparametrized as $\text{err} \in (0, 1)$ ($\downarrow \text{err}$ implies $\downarrow \lambda$).

Smoothing the pinball loss

Increasing `err` leads to:

- faster and more stable computation
- more bias

By default:

```
qgam(..., err = 0.05, ...)
```

which is a compromise between bias and speed.

`mgcViz` provides specific visualisations for QGAMs.

Now we move to “`qgam_demonstration.html`”.

References I

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