

Mixed Models

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Longitudinal Data

Longitudinal data, also called as panel data, is data that is collected through a series of repeated observations of the same subject overtime. Longitudinal experiments planning concern the observation of one or more variables in the same subject on different occasions or condition of evaluation, time is a common factor used in most of experiment, but it can be use on distances among other factors, but in the present work it will be implied that the subjects measures is taken over time.

Given that longitudinal data are measures of the same subject taken in a systematic way, is expected not null correlations between the measures, especially the one taken in consecutive. Furthermore is expected heterocedasticity.

About the data structure is expected 3 characteristics, but have in mind that in a real experiment ambient, not necessarily those characteristics can actually be hold:

- Regular (in respect to time): The interval of time between one measure and other are the same;
- Balanced (in respect to time): All observations are taken in the same time, on the same conditions in all subjects;
- Complete: No lost observations.

Table 1: Basic structure of balanced and complete longitudinal data					
Grupo ou Tratamento	Unidade Experimental	Condições de Avaliação			
		1	2	...	t
1	1	y_{111}	y_{112}	...	y_{11t}
	2	y_{121}	y_{122}	...	y_{12t}
	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\ddots	\vdots
	n_1	y_{1n_11}	y_{1n_12}	...	y_{1n_1t}
2	1	y_{211}	y_{212}	...	y_{21t}
	2	y_{221}	y_{222}	...	y_{22t}
	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\ddots	\vdots
	n_2	y_{2n_21}	y_{2n_22}	...	y_{2n_2t}
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots
g	1	y_{g11}	y_{g12}	...	y_{g1t}
	2	y_{g21}	y_{g22}	...	y_{g2t}
	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots
	n_g	y_{gn_g1}	y_{gn_g2}	...	y_{gn_gt}

Mixed Model

For the analysis of longitudinal data to take into account the correlation between measurements taken in the same experimental unit, the adjustment of regression models with the inclusion of random effects can be considered, and it's oftenly used in these kind of cases. The usual models are:

- Linear Mixed Models;
- Generalized Linear Mixed Models;
- Non-Linear Mixed Models.

In this we will speak specifically about Linear Mixed Models (LMM) since is the most common model used in this kind of situation. So we'll use LMM to fit the mean profile of the subjects.

As usually done in Linear Models, the LMM is use to make the inference on the populacional mean of the populacion, but in the LMM is used the y conditioned in u, in other words $E[Y|u]$. For a LMM $X\beta$ represent the fixed effects, but is added a random effect represented by Zu , where just as X is the knew model matriz, and u the random variables used to define the condicional model, expressed as:

$$E[Y|u] = X\beta + Zu + \varepsilon \quad (1)$$

Where from the model 1 is usually assumed that $b_i \sim N_q(0, G)$ and $\varepsilon \sim N_{m_i}(0, R_i)$, where m_i is the number of instants that the subject is measured.

Table 2: Summary of the dimensions of each component

Componente	Dimensão
y	$N \times 1$
X	$N \times p$
β	$p \times 1$
Z	$N \times nq$
b	$nq \times 1$
ε	$N \times 1$
Γ	$nq \times nq$
R	$N \times N$
Ω	$N \times N$
θ	$t \times t$

Where in a more technicall manner the modelo 1, which $y = [y_1^T, \dots, y_n^T](N \times 1)$, with $N = \sum_{i=1}^n n_i$, have the fixed part and the random part, the parameter of the model can be write in a matter where $b \sim N_{nq}(0, \Gamma(\theta))$, where $\Gamma(\theta) = I_n \otimes G(\theta)$ is independent of $\varepsilon \sim N_N(0, R(\theta))$, $R(\theta) = \otimes_{i=1}^n R_i(\theta)$, with give the final distribution of y as $y \sim N_N(X\beta, \Omega(\theta))$, where $\Omega(\theta) = Z\Gamma(\theta)Z^T + R(\theta)$.

Which show us that the fixed effect affect only the mean of y, when the random affect affect the variance of y.

Structure of the covariance

The greater part of the effort of fit a Mixed Linear Model is to choose the structure of the covariance, which greatly affect the goodness-of-fit of the fitted model.

Theorically speaking those structure can be used on $\Omega(\theta)$, $R(\theta)$ and $G(\theta)$, but is usually used in the variance of y ($\Omega(\theta)$).

Some exemples of covariante structure, considering $n_i = 4$:

Uniform structure

$$[\theta = (\sigma^2, \tau)^T]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma^2 + \tau & \tau & \tau & \tau \\ \tau & \sigma^2 + \tau & \tau & \tau \\ \tau & \tau & \sigma^2 + \tau & \tau \\ \tau & \tau & \tau & \sigma^2 + \tau \end{bmatrix}$$

AR(1) structure

$$[\theta = (\sigma^2, \phi)^T]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \phi & \phi^2 & \phi^3 \\ \phi & 1 & \phi & \phi^2 \\ \phi^2 & \phi & 1 & \phi \\ \phi^3 & \phi^2 & \phi & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

ARMA(1,1) structure

$$[\theta = (\sigma^2, \phi, \gamma)^T]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \gamma & \phi\gamma & \gamma\phi^2 \\ \gamma & 1 & \gamma & \gamma\phi \\ \gamma\phi & \gamma & 1 & \gamma \\ \gamma\phi^2 & \gamma\phi & \gamma & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Antidependence structure of 1st order

$$[\theta = (\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \sigma_3^2, \sigma_4^2, \rho_1, \rho_2, \rho_3, \rho_4)^T]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \sigma_1\sigma_2\rho_1 & \sigma_1\sigma_3\rho_1\rho_2 & \sigma_1\sigma_4\rho_1\rho_2\rho_3 \\ \sigma_1\sigma_2\rho_1 & \sigma_2^2 & \sigma_2\sigma_3\rho_2 & \sigma_2\sigma_4\rho_2\rho_3 \\ \sigma_1\sigma_3\rho_1\rho_2 & \sigma_2\sigma_3\rho_2 & \sigma_3^2 & \sigma_3\sigma_4\rho_3 \\ \sigma_1\sigma_4\rho_1\rho_2\rho_3 & \sigma_2\sigma_4\rho_2\rho_3 & \sigma_3\sigma_4\rho_3 & \sigma_4^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Toeplitz structure

$$[\theta = (\sigma^2, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3)^T]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma^2 & \sigma_1 & \sigma_2 & \sigma_3 \\ \sigma_1 & \sigma^2 & \sigma_1 & \sigma_2 \\ \sigma_2 & \sigma_1 & \sigma^2 & \sigma_1 \\ \sigma_3 & \sigma_2 & \sigma_1 & \sigma^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Heterogeneously uniform structure

$$[\theta = (\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \sigma_3^2, \sigma_4^2, \rho)^T]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \sigma_1\sigma_2\rho & \sigma_1\sigma_3\rho & \sigma_1\sigma_4\rho \\ \sigma_2\sigma_1\rho & \sigma_2^2 & \sigma_2\sigma_3\rho & \sigma_2\sigma_4\rho \\ \sigma_3\sigma_1\rho & \sigma_3\sigma_2\rho & \sigma_3^2 & \sigma_3\sigma_4\rho \\ \sigma_4\sigma_1\rho & \sigma_4\sigma_2\rho & \sigma_4\sigma_3\rho & \sigma_4^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Not structured

$$[\theta = (\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \sigma_3^2, \sigma_4^2, \sigma_{12}, \sigma_{13}, \sigma_{14}, \sigma_{23}, \sigma_{24}, \sigma_{34})^T]$$

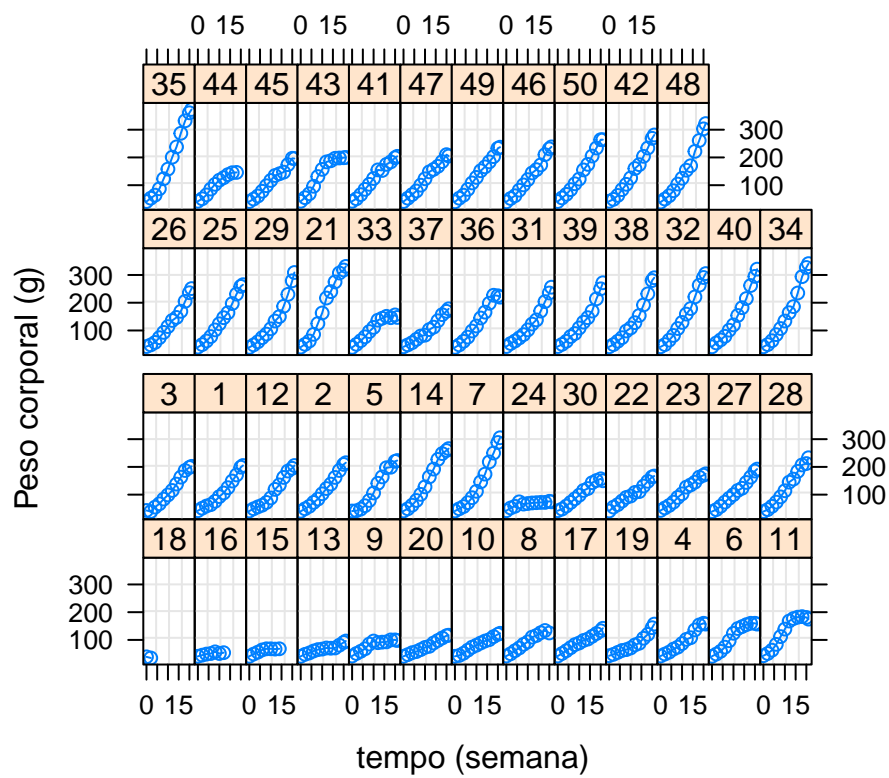
$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \sigma_{12} & \sigma_{13} & \sigma_{14} \\ \sigma_{12} & \sigma_2^2 & \sigma_{23} & \sigma_{24} \\ \sigma_{13} & \sigma_{23} & \sigma_3^2 & \sigma_{34} \\ \sigma_{14} & \sigma_{24} & \sigma_{34} & \sigma_4^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Dados Dieta - Frango

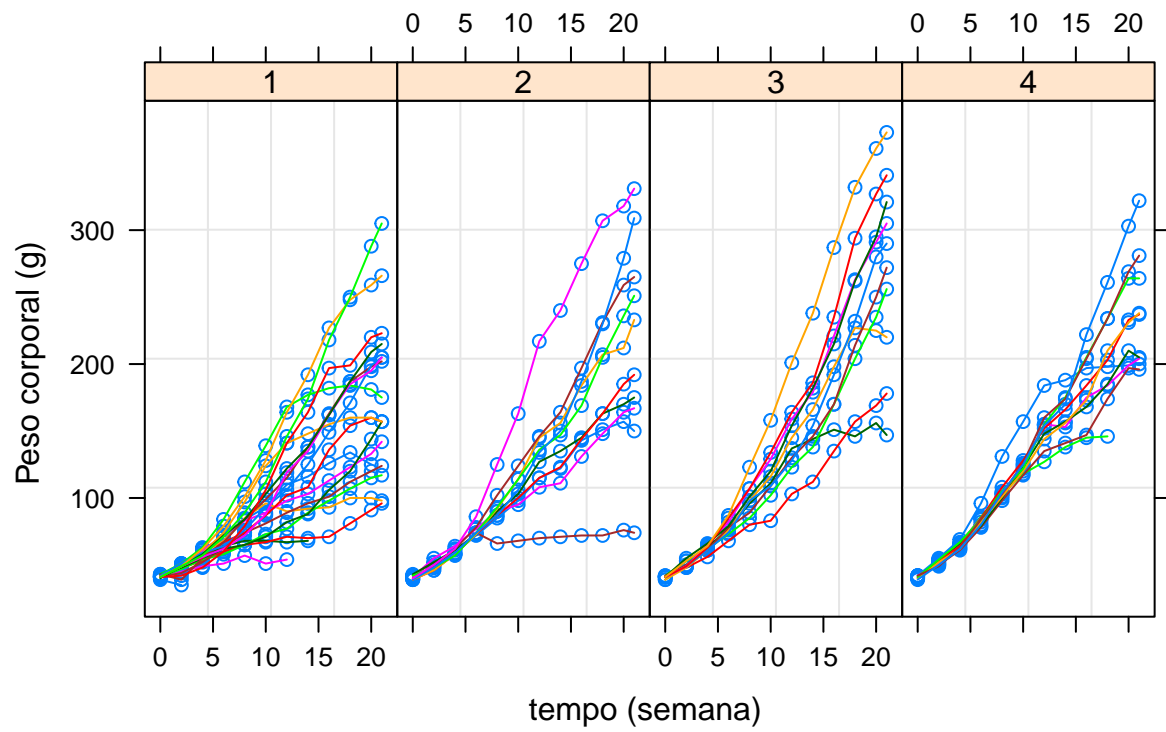
```
data("ChickWeight")

frango <- groupedData(
  weight~Time|Chick, outer = ~Diet, data = ChickWeight,
  order.groups = F,
  labels=list(x="tempo (semana)", y="Peso corporal (g)")
)

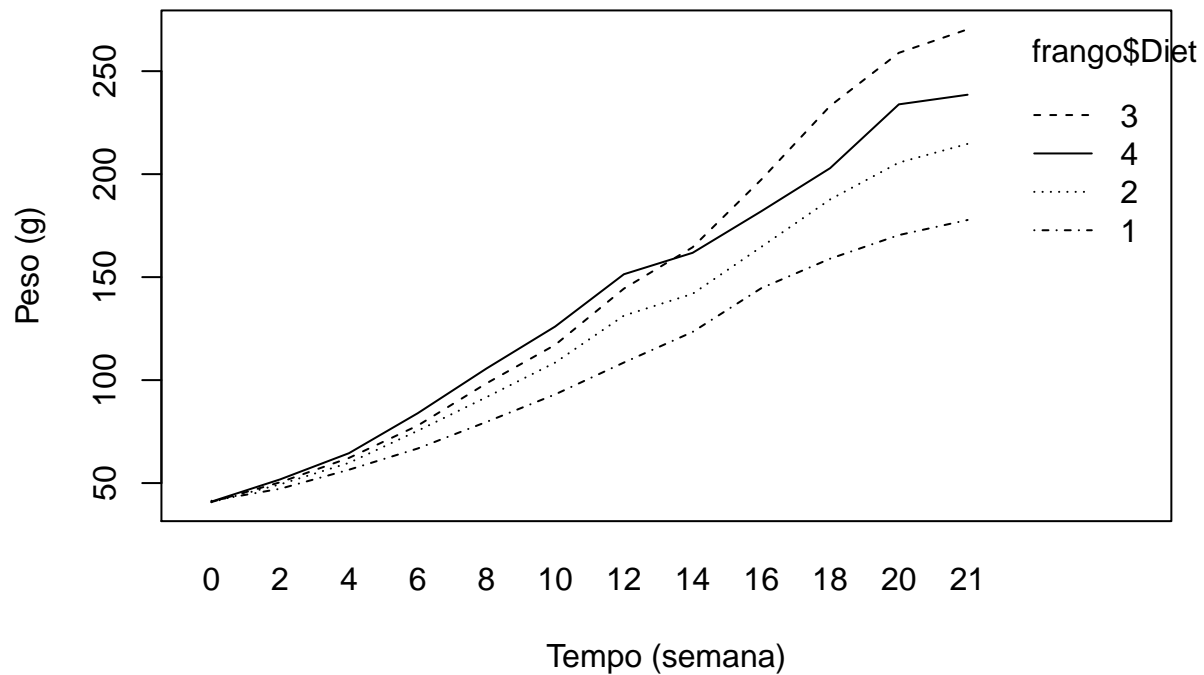
plot(frango,between = list(y = c(0, 0.5, 0)))
```



```
plot(frango, outer = T, key=FALSE) # key omite a legenda
```



```
interaction.plot(frango$Time,frango$Diet,frango$weight,ylab="Peso (g)", xlab="Tempo (semana)")
```



Por tanto podemos observar que os perfis individuais apresentados para cada frango diferem entre si, apresentando um perfil médio o qual apresenta uma clara modificação na variância, quando observado o peso em relação ao tempo, perfil o qual, varia de acordo com cada dieta utilizada.

```
mod1 <- lme(
  fixed = weight~Time+Diet+Time:Diet,
  random = ~1,
  data = frango,
  control = lmeControl(opt="optim")
)
mod2 <- lme(
  fixed = weight~Time+Diet+Time:Diet,
  random = ~ Diet,
  data = frango,
  control = lmeControl(opt="optim")
)
mod3 <- lme(
  fixed = weight~Time+Diet+Time:Diet,
  random = ~Time,
  data = frango,
  control = lmeControl(opt="optim")
)
mod4 <- lme(
  fixed = weight~Time+Diet+Time:Diet,
  random = ~Time + Diet,
  data = frango,
```

```
    control = lmeControl(opt="optim")
  )
mod5 <- lme(
  fixed = weight~Time+Diet+Time:Diet,
  random = ~Time + Diet + Time:Diet,
  data = frango,
  control = lmeControl(opt="optim")
)
```

```
coef(mod3) %>%
  as_tibble() %>%
  kable(format = "latex", booktabs = TRUE)
```


(Intercept)	Time	Diet2	Diet3	Diet4	Time:Diet2	Time:Diet3	Time:Diet4
33.94980	6.0821404	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
48.91139	0.9275944	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
46.57686	2.0830318	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
46.01675	2.1230021	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
45.12966	3.1065073	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
41.35582	3.5399976	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
40.41212	3.9860585	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
38.24910	5.1860977	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
39.21681	4.7721350	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
37.07350	4.7542116	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
34.17914	6.0132306	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
33.79654	6.9839217	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
30.60247	8.5171166	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
26.67009	8.2613885	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
28.20287	7.7521221	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
26.75626	8.1371705	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
26.04689	8.6191198	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
21.76361	9.7336397	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
16.21147	12.1820996	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
11.97323	12.7796153	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
56.59527	-0.9669800	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
42.12084	3.7099195	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
42.22226	3.7409063	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
39.76045	4.5887702	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
37.34690	4.9138575	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
30.21870	7.2899561	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
28.89805	7.5706638	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
25.29045	8.9128557	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
21.31593	9.4732140	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
12.77832	13.5369374	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
51.29844	1.3458263	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
48.18251	1.3897275	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
38.21537	5.0369531	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
37.82660	4.7000759	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
35.63375	5.4100898	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
31.44800	6.5930090	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
28.25827	8.0676981	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
27.36432	8.2114639	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
22.51005	9.7015956	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
15.80988	12.3136613	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
43.34374	3.3758280	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
39.27597	4.3397792	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
38.09903	6.0057850	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
38.02867	5.0974285	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
37.27198	5.1875901	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
33.09317	6.4797517	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
32.86842	6.2846650	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
27.98019	7.9168952	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
26.32363	8.2831550	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743
20.26239	9.7992229	-5.021124	-15.40439	-1.742559	2.332126	5.145861	3.254743