

## Exercise Sheet 5 Generalized Linear Models

Discussion of the tutorial exercises on November 21 and 24, 2021

### Problem 1 (\*)

- a) Assume  $Y_i \sim \text{Binom}(n_i, p_i), i = 1, \dots, n$  independent and  $Y_i^S = Y_i/n_i$ .

Show Eq. (3.28) from the book, i.e. show that the (unscaled) deviance for the scaled binomial regression model is given by

$$D(\hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}, \mathbf{y}) = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ y_i \log \left( \frac{y_i}{\hat{\mu}_i} \right) + (n_i - y_i) \log \left( \frac{n_i - y_i}{n_i - \hat{\mu}_i} \right) \right\}.$$

- b) Determine the (unscaled) deviance and the canonical link function for the following distribution. Assume that  $n$  realizations  $y_1, \dots, y_n$  are given.

$Y \sim \text{Gamma}(r, \lambda)$  with density function

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{\lambda^r}{\Gamma(r)} y^{r-1} e^{-\lambda y} \quad y \geq 0, r > 0, \lambda > 0.$$

We assume that  $r$  and  $\lambda$  are unknown.

### Problem 2 (\*)

- a) Plot the three functions  $F_0$  from Definition 4.3 in the book as a function of the linear component  $\eta$  in **one** graph. Describe the differences.
- b) Now, assume we have two covariates  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  and given values  $\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2$ . How does  $\hat{p} = \hat{\mu}^S$  depend on  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  using  $F_0$ ?

Given  $(\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2) = (1, 1, 1)$ , plot a surface plot of  $\hat{\mu}^S(x_1, x_2)$  over all the values  $x_1 \in (-5, 5)$  and  $x_2 \in (-5, 5)$  for the three models from Definition 4.3 respectively.

Describe what you see. Also play around with the values for  $(\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2)$  to see what changes.

Hint: A surface plot can be plotted like this:

```
>library(plotly)
>fig <- plot_ly(type = 'surface', x = x, y = y, z = z)
>fig
```

**Problem 3 (Additional)** Let  $\mathbf{H}$  denote the Hessian matrix (i.e. the matrix of the second derivatives) of the log-likelihood function. Show that the Hessian matrix  $\mathbf{H}$  of a GLM with a canonical link function and known  $\phi$  is independent of the data  $\mathbf{y}$ .