ASM Practice

Local Linear Regression

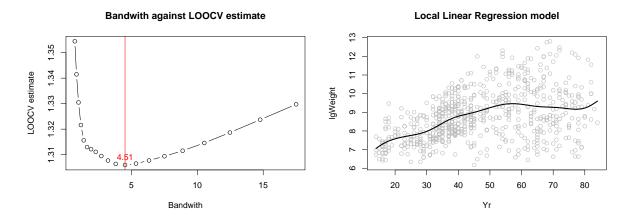
Maria Gkotsopoulou & Ricard Monge Calvo & Amalia Vradi 20/11/2019

The aim of this project is to compute the conditional variance $\sigma^2(x)$ of the variable lgWeight = log(Weight) of the aircraft dataset (in sm package) given the year, Yr, variable.

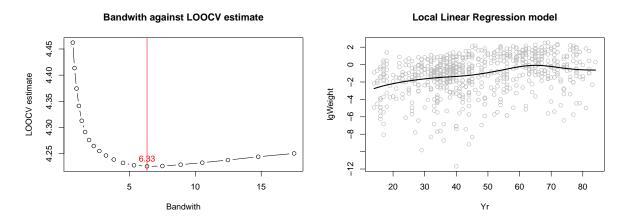
Estimation using *locpolreg* function

We load our local function *locpolreg* along with the *bandwith_selection* script which contains different functions for bandwidth selection. We will choose the bandwidth hyper-parameter by LOOCV. We use the appropriate function in the *bandiwth_selection* script to get the LOOCV and GCV estimates (which uses the *locpolreg* function). Regarding the Kernel choice, we decide to use the *normal* kernel.

The first thing we need to do is to compute the local linear regression for the predicted variable lgWeight depending on Yr. We choose the bandwidth as the one that minimizes the LOOCV estimate. After choosing the bandwidth, we build the local linear regression model using the locpolreg function and compute the residual values.

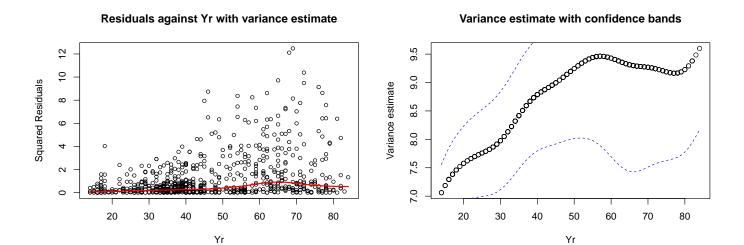


Having obtained the residual values $\hat{\epsilon}_i = y_i - \hat{m}(x_i)$ we compute their logarithm $z_i = \log \hat{\epsilon}_i^2$. We need to build a new model for z_i against x_i .



Finally, the conditional variance $\hat{\sigma}^2(x) = \exp \hat{q}(x)$ where $\hat{q}(x)$ is the estimate of the previous model.

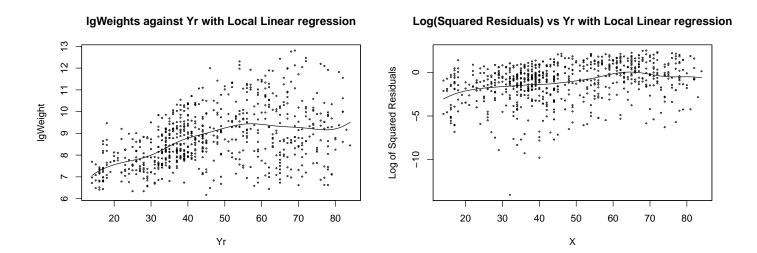
To sum up the results, we plot the value of ϵ_i^2 against x_i superimposing the values of $\hat{\sigma}^2(x)$, and also the values of $\hat{m}(x)$ with the bands $\hat{m}(x) \pm 1.96\hat{\sigma}(x)$.



Estimation using sm.regression function

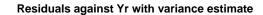
We use the function dpill in the KernSmooth package in order to compute the Plug-in bandwidth parameter. Afterwards, we use this bandwidth with the sm.regression function in the sm package to compute the local linear regression models, both $\hat{m}(x)$ and $\hat{q}(x)$. Regarding the Kernel choice, we decide to use the normal kernel.

After choosing the bandwidth, we build the local linear regression model using the *sm.regression* function and compute the residual values $\hat{\epsilon}_i = y_i - \hat{m}(x_i)$ and their logarithm $z_i = \log \hat{\epsilon}_i^2$. We then build a new model for z_i against x_i .

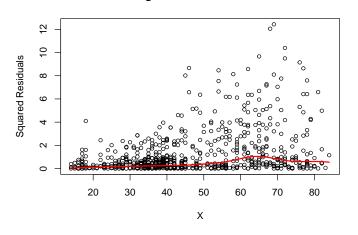


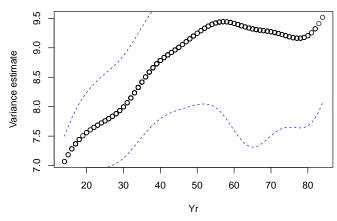
Finally, the conditional variance $\hat{\sigma}^2(x) = \exp \hat{q}(x)$ where $\hat{q}(x)$ is the estimate of the previous model.

To sum up the results, we plot the value of ϵ_i^2 against x_i superimposing the values of $\hat{\sigma}^2(x)$, and also the values of $\hat{m}(x)$ with the bands $\hat{m}(x) \pm 1.96\hat{\sigma}(x)$.



Variance estimate with confidence bands





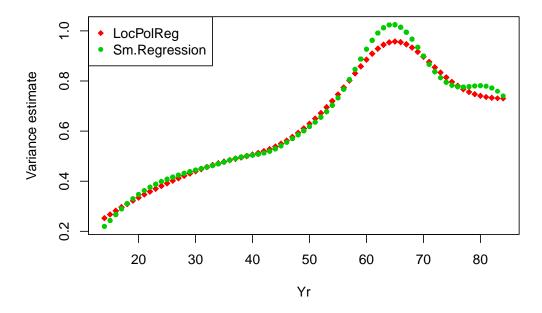
Method comparison

To compare the results of the methods, we present a table with the chosen bandwiths for both models:

Table 1: Model Bandwith comparison

	Bandwith_Model_1	Bandwith_Model_2
Locpolreg	4.513	6.333
Sm.Regression	5.021	4.288

Variance estimate comparison between models



The bandwith values do not differ greatly. In addition, by looking at the comparison plot, we confirm the previous idea. However, we observe a slightly more extreme behaviour for the *Sm.Regression* estimate, due to its lower bandiwth (for model 2).