

Statistical Methods for Bioinformatics

Exercise 1

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Show that the following function is a cubic regression spline

$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \beta_2 x_i^2 + \beta_3 x_i^3 + \beta_4 (x - \xi)_+^3$$

- Find a cubic polynomial $f_1(x) = a_1 + b_1x + c_1x^2 + d_1x^3$ that matched $f(x)$ for $x \leq \xi$
- Find a cubic polynomial $f_2(x) = a_2 + b_2x + c_2x^2 + d_2x^3$ that matched $f(x)$ for $x > \xi$

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- a. Find a cubic polynomial $f_1(x) = a_1 + b_1x + c_1x^2 + d_1x^3$ that matched $f(x)$ for $x \leq \xi$

In this range of x the truncated power basis component equals zero

- b. Find a cubic polynomial $f_1(x) = a_2 + b_2x + c_2x^2 + d_2x^3$ that matched $f(x)$ for $x > \xi$

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- b. Find a cubic polynomial $f_1(x) = a_2 + b_2x + c_2x^2 + d_2x^3$ that matched $f(x)$ for $x > \xi$

We write out $\beta_4(x - \xi)^3 = \beta_4(x^3 - 3\xi x^2 + 3\xi^2 x - \xi^3)$, then rewriting gives the following coefficients: $a_2 = \beta_0 - \xi^3 \beta_4$, $b_2 = \beta_1 + 3\xi^2 \beta_4$, $c_2 = \beta_2 - 3\xi \beta_4$, $d_2 = \beta_3 + \beta_4$

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- c. Show that $f_1(\xi) = f_2(\xi)$.
- d. Show that $f_1'(\xi) = f_2'(\xi)$.
- e. Show that $f_1''(\xi) = f_2''(\xi)$.

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c. Show that $f_1(\xi) = f_2(\xi)$.

With $x = \xi$ we have

$$f_2(\xi) = \beta_0 - \xi^3\beta_4 + \xi\beta_1 + 3\xi^3\beta_4 + \xi^2\beta_2 - 3\xi^3\beta_4 + \xi^3\beta_3 + \xi^3\beta_4$$

$$f_2(\xi) = \beta_0 + \xi\beta_1 + \xi^2\beta_2 + \xi^3\beta_3 = f_1(\xi)$$

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$$f_2(\xi) = \beta_0 + \xi\beta_1 + \xi^2\beta_2 + \xi^3\beta_3 = f_1(\xi)$$

d. Show that $f_1'(\xi) = f_2'(\xi)$.

$$f_2'(x) = \beta_1 + 3\xi^2\beta_4 + 2x(\beta_2 - 3\xi\beta_4) + 3x^2(\beta_3 + \beta_4)$$

$$f_2'(\xi) = \beta_1 + 3\xi^2\beta_4 + 2\xi\beta_2 - 6\xi^2\beta_4 + 3\xi^2\beta_3 + 3\xi^2\beta_4$$

$$f_2'(\xi) = \beta_1 + 2\xi\beta_2 + 3\xi^2\beta_3 = f_1'(\xi)$$

e. Show that $f_1''(\xi) = f_2''(\xi)$.

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$$f_2'(x) = \beta_1 + 3\xi^2\beta_4 + 2x(\beta_2 - 3\xi\beta_4) + 3x^2(\beta_3 + \beta_4)$$

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e. Show that $f_1''(\xi) = f_2''(\xi)$.

$$f_2''(x) = 2\beta_2 - 6\xi\beta_4 + 6x(\beta_3 + \beta_4)$$

$$f_2''(\xi) = 2\beta_2 + 6\xi\beta_3 + 6\xi\beta_4 - 6\xi\beta_4 = f_1''(\xi)$$