# Prefacio y Capítulo 1

#### Course Textbook



#### Bayesian Multilevel Models for Repeated Measures Data

A Conceptual and Practical Introduction in R

Santiago Barreda and Noah Silbert

# **Course Outline**

Week	Date	Topics
1	Sep. 27	Chapter 1: Introduction: Experiments and Variables
2	Oct. 4	Chapter 2: Probabilities, likelihood, and inference
3	Oct. 11	Chapter 3: Fitting Bayesian regression models with brms
4	Oct. 18	Chapter 4: Inspecting a 'single group' of observations using a Bayesian multilevel model
5	Oct. 25	Chapter 5: Comparing two groups of observations: Factors and contrasts
6	Nov. 1	Chapter 6: Variation in parameters ('random effects') and model comparison
7	Nov. 8	Chapter 7: Comparing many groups, interactions, and posterior predictive checks
8	Nov. 15	Chapter 9: Quantitative predictors and their interactions with factors
9	Nov. 22	Chapter 10: Logistic regression and signal detection theory models
10	Nov. 29	Thanksgiving
11	Dec. 6	Chapter 13: Writing up Experiments

#### Motivación

 Deja de lado la información común: no hay una "historia de origen" aburrida.

Solo las medidas repetidas, siempre.

Solo ejemplos útiles, y complejos.

• Sin frecuentísimo, solo bayesiano.

#### **Otros Libros**

eporting Hypothesis Tests ther Reading xercises   ze, Power, and Error reliminaries ffect Size /pe I/II Errors and Power rror in Effect Size: Type M and Type S Errors ssumptions of Hypothesis Tests and Consequences ther Reading xercises  cegression 1 reliminaries regression: General introduction mple Linear Regression fultiple Linear Regression feractions reporting a Linear Regression Model ther Reading	40 47 59 63 68 68	7	6.6 Goodness of Fit 6.7 Multiple Logistic Regression 6.8 Model Validation 6.9 Reporting and Summarizing 6.10 Other Readings Exercises  Practical Regression Topics 7.1 Preliminaries 7.2 Multilevel Factors: Contrast Coding 7.3 Omnibus and Post hoc Tests 7.4 Interpreting Interactions 7.5 Nonlinear Effects 7.6 Collinearity Diagnostics Revisited 7.7 Other Readings Exercises  Mixed-Effects Models 1: Linear Regression 8.1 Preliminaries 8.2 Motivation: Grouped Data 8.3 Linear Mixed Models: Introduction 8.4 Random Slopes 8.5 Hypothesis Tests 8.6 Model Summaries 8.7 Random-Effect Correlations 8.8 Model Predictions 8.9 Reporting the Fitted Model 8.10 Model Validation 8.11 Other Readings	168 170 178 185 189 190  191 191 193 212 218 227 238 239 239  241 241 244 256 267 278 280 291 297 298 309	В	10.2 More on Random Effects 10.3 Model Convergence 10.4 Singular Models 10.5 Model Selection 10.6 Predictions and Uncertainty for Individual Levels 10.7 Nonlinear Effects 10.8 Power for Mixed-Effects Models 10.9 Other Readings Exercises  Appendix: Datasets A.1 transitions A.2 vot  Appendix: R packages  Selected Abbreviations Topic Index Function Index Bibliography	360 364 374 379 395 403 405 407 407 409 409 411 413 415 425 429
eporting Hypothesis Tests ther Reading xercises   ze, Power, and Error reliminaries ffect Size /pe I/II Errors and Power rror in Effect Size: Type M and Type S Errors ssumptions of Hypothesis Tests and Consequences ther Reading xercises  cegression 1 reliminaries egression: General introduction mple Linear Regression fultiple Linear Regression feractions eporting a Linear Regression Model	34 36 37 39 39 40 47 59 63 68 68 71 71 72 75 83 87 93		6.6 Goodness of Fit 6.7 Multiple Logistic Regression 6.8 Model Validation 6.9 Reporting and Summarizing 6.10 Other Readings Exercises  Practical Regression Topics 7.1 Preliminaries 7.2 Multilevel Factors: Contrast Coding 7.3 Omnibus and Post hoc Tests 7.4 Interpreting Interactions 7.5 Nonlinear Effects 7.6 Collinearity Diagnostics Revisited 7.7 Other Readings Exercises  Mixed-Effects Models 1: Linear Regression 8.1 Preliminaries 8.2 Motivation: Grouped Data 8.3 Linear Mixed Models: Introduction 8.4 Random Slopes 8.5 Hypothesis Tests 8.6 Model Summaries 8.7 Random-Effect Correlations 8.8 Model Predictions	170 178 185 189 190  191 191 193 212 218 227 238 239 239  241 241 242 244 256 267 278 280 291	В	<ul> <li>10.2 More on Random Effects</li> <li>10.3 Model Convergence</li> <li>10.4 Singular Models</li> <li>10.5 Model Selection</li> <li>10.6 Predictions and Uncertainty for Individual Levels</li> <li>10.7 Nonlinear Effects</li> <li>10.8 Power for Mixed-Effects Models</li> <li>10.9 Other Readings</li></ul>	364 374 379 395 403 405 407 407 409 409 411 413 415 425
eporting Hypothesis Tests ther Reading xercises   ze, Power, and Error reliminaries ffect Size //pe I/II Errors and Power rror in Effect Size: Type M and Type S Errors ssumptions of Hypothesis Tests and Consequences ther Reading xercises  cegression 1 reliminaries egression: General introduction mple Linear Regression fultiple Linear Regression ferractions	34 36 37 39 39 40 47 59 63 68 68 71 71 72 75 83 87		6.6 Goodness of Fit 6.7 Multiple Logistic Regression 6.8 Model Validation 6.9 Reporting and Summarizing 6.10 Other Readings Exercises  Practical Regression Topics 7.1 Preliminaries 7.2 Multilevel Factors: Contrast Coding 7.3 Omnibus and Post hoc Tests 7.4 Interpreting Interactions 7.5 Nonlinear Effects 7.6 Collinearity Diagnostics Revisited 7.7 Other Readings Exercises  Mixed-Effects Models 1: Linear Regression 8.1 Preliminaries 8.2 Motivation: Grouped Data 8.3 Linear Mixed Models: Introduction 8.4 Random Slopes 8.5 Hypothesis Tests 8.6 Model Summaries 8.7 Random-Effect Correlations	170 178 185 189 190  191 191 193 212 218 227 238 239 239  241 241 244 256 267 278 280	A B	<ul> <li>10.2 More on Random Effects</li> <li>10.3 Model Convergence</li> <li>10.4 Singular Models</li> <li>10.5 Model Selection</li> <li>10.6 Predictions and Uncertainty for Individual Levels</li> <li>10.7 Nonlinear Effects</li> <li>10.8 Power for Mixed-Effects Models</li> <li>10.9 Other Readings</li></ul>	364 374 379 395 403 405 407 407 409 409 411 413 415 425
eporting Hypothesis Tests ther Reading cercises   ze, Power, and Error reliminaries ffect Size //pe I/II Errors and Power rror in Effect Size: Type M and Type S Errors ssumptions of Hypothesis Tests and Consequences ther Reading cercises  cegression 1 reliminaries egression: General introduction mple Linear Regression fultiple Linear Regression	34 36 37 39 39 40 47 59 63 68 68 71 71 72 75 83		6.6 Goodness of Fit 6.7 Multiple Logistic Regression 6.8 Model Validation 6.9 Reporting and Summarizing 6.10 Other Readings Exercises  Practical Regression Topics 7.1 Preliminaries 7.2 Multilevel Factors: Contrast Coding 7.3 Omnibus and Post hoc Tests 7.4 Interpreting Interactions 7.5 Nonlinear Effects 7.6 Collinearity Diagnostics Revisited 7.7 Other Readings Exercises  Mixed-Effects Models 1: Linear Regression 8.1 Preliminaries 8.2 Motivation: Grouped Data 8.3 Linear Mixed Models: Introduction 8.4 Random Slopes 8.5 Hypothesis Tests 8.6 Model Summaries	170 178 185 189 190  191 191 193 212 218 227 238 239 239 241 241 242 244 256 267 278	АВ	<ul> <li>10.2 More on Random Effects</li> <li>10.3 Model Convergence</li> <li>10.4 Singular Models</li> <li>10.5 Model Selection</li> <li>10.6 Predictions and Uncertainty for Individual Levels</li> <li>10.7 Nonlinear Effects</li> <li>10.8 Power for Mixed-Effects Models</li> <li>10.9 Other Readings</li></ul>	364 374 379 395 403 405 407 407 409 409 411 413 415 425
eporting Hypothesis Tests ther Reading kercises   ze, Power, and Error reliminaries ffect Size //pe I/II Errors and Power rror in Effect Size: Type M and Type S Errors ssumptions of Hypothesis Tests and Consequences ther Reading kercises  cegression 1 reliminaries egression: General introduction mple Linear Regression	34 36 37 39 39 40 47 59 63 68 68 71 71 72 75		6.6 Goodness of Fit 6.7 Multiple Logistic Regression 6.8 Model Validation 6.9 Reporting and Summarizing 6.10 Other Readings Exercises  Practical Regression Topics 7.1 Preliminaries 7.2 Multilevel Factors: Contrast Coding 7.3 Omnibus and Post hoc Tests 7.4 Interpreting Interactions 7.5 Nonlinear Effects 7.6 Collinearity Diagnostics Revisited 7.7 Other Readings Exercises  Mixed-Effects Models 1: Linear Regression 8.1 Preliminaries 8.2 Motivation: Grouped Data 8.3 Linear Mixed Models: Introduction 8.4 Random Slopes 8.5 Hypothesis Tests	170 178 185 189 190  191 191 193 212 218 227 238 239 239  241 241 242 244 256 267	A B	<ul> <li>10.2 More on Random Effects</li> <li>10.3 Model Convergence</li> <li>10.4 Singular Models</li> <li>10.5 Model Selection</li> <li>10.6 Predictions and Uncertainty for Individual Levels</li> <li>10.7 Nonlinear Effects</li> <li>10.8 Power for Mixed-Effects Models</li> <li>10.9 Other Readings</li></ul>	364 374 379 395 403 405 407 407 <b>409</b> 409 409 411 413 413
eporting Hypothesis Tests ther Reading sercises   ze, Power, and Error reliminaries ffect Size //pe I/II Errors and Power rror in Effect Size: Type M and Type S Errors ssumptions of Hypothesis Tests and Consequences ther Reading sercises  regression 1 reliminaries egression: General introduction	34 36 37 <b>39</b> 39 40 47 59 63 68 68 71		6.6 Goodness of Fit 6.7 Multiple Logistic Regression 6.8 Model Validation 6.9 Reporting and Summarizing 6.10 Other Readings Exercises  Practical Regression Topics 7.1 Preliminaries 7.2 Multilevel Factors: Contrast Coding 7.3 Omnibus and Post hoc Tests 7.4 Interpreting Interactions 7.5 Nonlinear Effects 7.6 Collinearity Diagnostics Revisited 7.7 Other Readings Exercises  Mixed-Effects Models 1: Linear Regression 8.1 Preliminaries 8.2 Motivation: Grouped Data 8.3 Linear Mixed Models: Introduction 8.4 Random Slopes	170 178 185 189 190  191 191 193 212 218 227 238 239 239 241 241 242 244 256	A B	<ul> <li>10.2 More on Random Effects</li> <li>10.3 Model Convergence</li> <li>10.4 Singular Models</li> <li>10.5 Model Selection</li> <li>10.6 Predictions and Uncertainty for Individual Levels</li> <li>10.7 Nonlinear Effects</li> <li>10.8 Power for Mixed-Effects Models</li> <li>10.9 Other Readings <ul> <li>Exercises</li> </ul> </li> <li>Appendix: Datasets</li> <li>A.1 transitions</li> <li>A.2 vot</li> </ul> <li>Appendix: R packages</li> <li>Selected Abbreviations</li>	364 374 379 395 403 405 407 409 409 411
eporting Hypothesis Tests ther Reading sercises   ze, Power, and Error reliminaries ffect Size //pe I/II Errors and Power rror in Effect Size: Type M and Type S Errors ssumptions of Hypothesis Tests and Consequences ther Reading sercises  regression 1 reliminaries	34 36 37 <b>39</b> 39 40 47 59 63 68 68		6.6 Goodness of Fit 6.7 Multiple Logistic Regression 6.8 Model Validation 6.9 Reporting and Summarizing 6.10 Other Readings Exercises  Practical Regression Topics 7.1 Preliminaries 7.2 Multilevel Factors: Contrast Coding 7.3 Omnibus and Post hoc Tests 7.4 Interpreting Interactions 7.5 Nonlinear Effects 7.6 Collinearity Diagnostics Revisited 7.7 Other Readings Exercises  Mixed-Effects Models 1: Linear Regression 8.1 Preliminaries 8.2 Motivation: Grouped Data	170 178 185 189 190  191 191 193 212 218 227 238 239 239 241 241 242	A B	<ul> <li>10.2 More on Random Effects</li> <li>10.3 Model Convergence</li> <li>10.4 Singular Models</li> <li>10.5 Model Selection</li> <li>10.6 Predictions and Uncertainty for Individual Levels</li> <li>10.7 Nonlinear Effects</li> <li>10.8 Power for Mixed-Effects Models</li> <li>10.9 Other Readings <ul> <li>Exercises</li> </ul> </li> <li>Appendix: Datasets</li> <li>A.1 transitions</li> <li>A.2 vot</li> </ul> <li>Appendix: R packages</li>	364 374 379 395 403 405 407 409 409
eporting Hypothesis Tests ther Reading exercises   ze, Power, and Error reliminaries ffect Size //pe I/II Errors and Power rror in Effect Size: Type M and Type S Errors ssumptions of Hypothesis Tests and Consequences ther Reading exercises  regression 1	34 36 37 <b>39</b> 39 40 47 59 63 68 68		6.6 Goodness of Fit 6.7 Multiple Logistic Regression 6.8 Model Validation 6.9 Reporting and Summarizing 6.10 Other Readings Exercises  Practical Regression Topics 7.1 Preliminaries 7.2 Multilevel Factors: Contrast Coding 7.3 Omnibus and Post hoc Tests 7.4 Interpreting Interactions 7.5 Nonlinear Effects 7.6 Collinearity Diagnostics Revisited 7.7 Other Readings Exercises  Mixed-Effects Models 1: Linear Regression 8.1 Preliminaries	170 178 185 189 190  191 191 193 212 218 227 238 239 239	A	<ul> <li>10.2 More on Random Effects</li> <li>10.3 Model Convergence</li> <li>10.4 Singular Models</li> <li>10.5 Model Selection</li> <li>10.6 Predictions and Uncertainty for Individual Levels</li> <li>10.7 Nonlinear Effects</li> <li>10.8 Power for Mixed-Effects Models</li> <li>10.9 Other Readings <ul> <li>Exercises</li> </ul> </li> <li>Appendix: Datasets</li> <li>A.1 transitions</li> <li>A.2 vot</li> </ul>	364 374 379 395 403 405 407 407
eporting Hypothesis Tests ther Reading exercises   ze, Power, and Error reliminaries ffect Size //pe I/II Errors and Power rror in Effect Size: Type M and Type S Errors ssumptions of Hypothesis Tests and Consequences ther Reading exercises  regression 1	34 36 37 <b>39</b> 39 40 47 59 63 68		6.6 Goodness of Fit 6.7 Multiple Logistic Regression 6.8 Model Validation 6.9 Reporting and Summarizing 6.10 Other Readings Exercises  Practical Regression Topics 7.1 Preliminaries 7.2 Multilevel Factors: Contrast Coding 7.3 Omnibus and Post hoc Tests 7.4 Interpreting Interactions 7.5 Nonlinear Effects 7.6 Collinearity Diagnostics Revisited 7.7 Other Readings Exercises  Mixed-Effects Models 1: Linear Regression	170 178 185 189 190  191 191 193 212 218 227 238 239 239	A	<ul> <li>10.2 More on Random Effects</li> <li>10.3 Model Convergence</li> <li>10.4 Singular Models</li> <li>10.5 Model Selection</li> <li>10.6 Predictions and Uncertainty for Individual Levels</li> <li>10.7 Nonlinear Effects</li> <li>10.8 Power for Mixed-Effects Models</li> <li>10.9 Other Readings <ul> <li>Exercises</li> </ul> </li> <li>Appendix: Datasets</li> <li>A.1 transitions</li> <li>A.2 vot</li> </ul>	364 374 379 395 403 405 407 407
eporting Hypothesis Tests ther Reading exercises   ze, Power, and Error reliminaries ffect Size //pe I/II Errors and Power rror in Effect Size: Type M and Type S Errors ssumptions of Hypothesis Tests and Consequences ther Reading	34 36 37 <b>39</b> 39 40 47 59 63 68	7	6.6 Goodness of Fit 6.7 Multiple Logistic Regression 6.8 Model Validation 6.9 Reporting and Summarizing 6.10 Other Readings Exercises  Practical Regression Topics 7.1 Preliminaries 7.2 Multilevel Factors: Contrast Coding 7.3 Omnibus and Post hoc Tests 7.4 Interpreting Interactions 7.5 Nonlinear Effects 7.6 Collinearity Diagnostics Revisited 7.7 Other Readings	170 178 185 189 190 <b>191</b> 191 193 212 218 227 238 239	А	<ul> <li>10.2 More on Random Effects</li> <li>10.3 Model Convergence</li> <li>10.4 Singular Models</li> <li>10.5 Model Selection</li> <li>10.6 Predictions and Uncertainty for Individual Levels</li> <li>10.7 Nonlinear Effects</li> <li>10.8 Power for Mixed-Effects Models</li> <li>10.9 Other Readings Exercises</li> </ul> Appendix: Datasets A.1 transitions	364 374 379 395 403 405 407 407
eporting Hypothesis Tests ther Reading exercises   ze, Power, and Error reliminaries ffect Size //pe I/II Errors and Power rror in Effect Size: Type M and Type S Errors ssumptions of Hypothesis Tests and Consequences ther Reading	34 36 37 <b>39</b> 39 40 47 59 63 68	7	6.6 Goodness of Fit 6.7 Multiple Logistic Regression 6.8 Model Validation 6.9 Reporting and Summarizing 6.10 Other Readings Exercises  Practical Regression Topics 7.1 Preliminaries 7.2 Multilevel Factors: Contrast Coding 7.3 Omnibus and Post hoc Tests 7.4 Interpreting Interactions 7.5 Nonlinear Effects 7.6 Collinearity Diagnostics Revisited 7.7 Other Readings	170 178 185 189 190 <b>191</b> 191 193 212 218 227 238 239	A	<ul> <li>10.2 More on Random Effects</li> <li>10.3 Model Convergence</li> <li>10.4 Singular Models</li> <li>10.5 Model Selection</li> <li>10.6 Predictions and Uncertainty for Individual Levels</li> <li>10.7 Nonlinear Effects</li> <li>10.8 Power for Mixed-Effects Models</li> <li>10.9 Other Readings Exercises</li> </ul> Appendix: Datasets A.1 transitions	364 374 379 395 403 405 407 407
eporting Hypothesis Tests ther Reading tercises   ze, Power, and Error reliminaries ffect Size //pe I/II Errors and Power rror in Effect Size: Type M and Type S Errors ssumptions of Hypothesis Tests and Consequences	34 36 37 <b>39</b> 39 40 47 59 63	7	6.6 Goodness of Fit 6.7 Multiple Logistic Regression 6.8 Model Validation 6.9 Reporting and Summarizing 6.10 Other Readings Exercises  Practical Regression Topics 7.1 Preliminaries 7.2 Multilevel Factors: Contrast Coding 7.3 Omnibus and Post hoc Tests 7.4 Interpreting Interactions 7.5 Nonlinear Effects 7.6 Collinearity Diagnostics Revisited	170 178 185 189 190 <b>191</b> 191 193 212 218 227 238	A	<ul> <li>10.2 More on Random Effects</li> <li>10.3 Model Convergence</li> <li>10.4 Singular Models</li> <li>10.5 Model Selection</li> <li>10.6 Predictions and Uncertainty for Individual Levels</li> <li>10.7 Nonlinear Effects</li> <li>10.8 Power for Mixed-Effects Models</li> <li>10.9 Other Readings Exercises</li> </ul> Appendix: Datasets	364 374 379 395 403 405 407 407
eporting Hypothesis Tests ther Reading tercises   ze, Power, and Error reliminaries ffect Size //pe I/II Errors and Power rror in Effect Size: Type M and Type S Errors	34 36 37 <b>39</b> 39 40 47 59	7	<ul> <li>Goodness of Fit</li> <li>Multiple Logistic Regression</li> <li>Model Validation</li> <li>Reporting and Summarizing</li> <li>Other Readings Exercises</li> </ul> Practical Regression Topics <ul> <li>Preliminaries</li> <li>Multilevel Factors: Contrast Coding</li> <li>Omnibus and Post hoc Tests</li> <li>Interpreting Interactions</li> <li>Nonlinear Effects</li> </ul>	170 178 185 189 190 <b>191</b> 191 193 212 218 227		<ul> <li>10.2 More on Random Effects</li> <li>10.3 Model Convergence</li> <li>10.4 Singular Models</li> <li>10.5 Model Selection</li> <li>10.6 Predictions and Uncertainty for Individual Levels</li> <li>10.7 Nonlinear Effects</li> <li>10.8 Power for Mixed-Effects Models</li> <li>10.9 Other Readings Exercises</li> </ul>	364 374 379 395 403 405 407
eporting Hypothesis Tests ther Reading sercises  ze, Power, and Error reliminaries ffect Size //pe I/II Errors and Power	34 36 37 <b>39</b> 40 47	7	<ul> <li>Goodness of Fit</li> <li>Multiple Logistic Regression</li> <li>Model Validation</li> <li>Reporting and Summarizing</li> <li>Other Readings         <ul> <li>Exercises</li> </ul> </li> <li>Practical Regression Topics</li> <li>Preliminaries</li> <li>Multilevel Factors: Contrast Coding</li> <li>Omnibus and Post hoc Tests</li> </ul>	170 178 185 189 190 <b>191</b> 191 193 212 218		<ul> <li>10.2 More on Random Effects</li> <li>10.3 Model Convergence</li> <li>10.4 Singular Models</li> <li>10.5 Model Selection</li> <li>10.6 Predictions and Uncertainty for Individual Levels</li> <li>10.7 Nonlinear Effects</li> <li>10.8 Power for Mixed-Effects Models</li> <li>10.9 Other Readings</li> </ul>	364 374 379 395 403 405 407
eporting Hypothesis Tests ther Reading sercises  ze, Power, and Error reliminaries ffect Size	34 36 37 <b>39</b> 40	7	<ul> <li>Goodness of Fit</li> <li>Multiple Logistic Regression</li> <li>Model Validation</li> <li>Reporting and Summarizing</li> <li>Other Readings         <ul> <li>Exercises</li> </ul> </li> <li>Practical Regression Topics</li> <li>Preliminaries</li> <li>Multilevel Factors: Contrast Coding</li> </ul>	170 178 185 189 190 <b>191</b> 191 193		<ul> <li>10.2 More on Random Effects</li> <li>10.3 Model Convergence</li> <li>10.4 Singular Models</li> <li>10.5 Model Selection</li> <li>10.6 Predictions and Uncertainty for Individual Levels</li> <li>10.7 Nonlinear Effects</li> <li>10.8 Power for Mixed-Effects Models</li> <li>10.9 Other Readings</li> </ul>	364 374 379 395 403 405 407
eporting Hypothesis Tests ther Reading sercises  ze, Power, and Error reliminaries ffect Size	34 36 37 <b>39</b> 40	7	<ul> <li>Goodness of Fit</li> <li>Multiple Logistic Regression</li> <li>Model Validation</li> <li>Reporting and Summarizing</li> <li>Other Readings <ul> <li>Exercises</li> </ul> </li> <li>Practical Regression Topics</li> <li>Preliminaries</li> </ul>	170 178 185 189 190 <b>191</b>		<ul> <li>10.2 More on Random Effects</li> <li>10.3 Model Convergence</li> <li>10.4 Singular Models</li> <li>10.5 Model Selection</li> <li>10.6 Predictions and Uncertainty for Individual Levels</li> <li>10.7 Nonlinear Effects</li> <li>10.8 Power for Mixed-Effects Models</li> </ul>	364 374 379 395 403 405
eporting Hypothesis Tests ther Reading xercises  ze, Power, and Error reliminaries	34 36 37 <b>39</b>	7	<ul> <li>Goodness of Fit</li> <li>Multiple Logistic Regression</li> <li>Model Validation</li> <li>Reporting and Summarizing</li> <li>Other Readings <ul> <li>Exercises</li> </ul> </li> <li>Practical Regression Topics</li> </ul>	170 178 185 189 190		<ul> <li>10.2 More on Random Effects</li> <li>10.3 Model Convergence</li> <li>10.4 Singular Models</li> <li>10.5 Model Selection</li> <li>10.6 Predictions and Uncertainty for Individual Levels</li> <li>10.7 Nonlinear Effects</li> </ul>	364 374 379 395 403
eporting Hypothesis Tests ther Reading xercises ze, Power, and Error	34 36 37 <b>39</b>	7	<ul> <li>Goodness of Fit</li> <li>Multiple Logistic Regression</li> <li>Model Validation</li> <li>Reporting and Summarizing</li> <li>Other Readings Exercises</li> </ul>	170 178 185 189 190		<ul> <li>10.2 More on Random Effects</li> <li>10.3 Model Convergence</li> <li>10.4 Singular Models</li> <li>10.5 Model Selection</li> <li>10.6 Predictions and Uncertainty for Individual Levels</li> </ul>	364 374 379 395
eporting Hypothesis Tests ther Reading xercises	34 36 37		<ul> <li>Goodness of Fit</li> <li>Multiple Logistic Regression</li> <li>Model Validation</li> <li>Reporting and Summarizing</li> <li>Other Readings</li> </ul>	170 178 185 189		<ul><li>10.2 More on Random Effects</li><li>10.3 Model Convergence</li><li>10.4 Singular Models</li><li>10.5 Model Selection</li></ul>	364 374 379
eporting Hypothesis Tests ther Reading	34 36		<ul> <li>Goodness of Fit</li> <li>Multiple Logistic Regression</li> <li>Model Validation</li> <li>Reporting and Summarizing</li> <li>Other Readings</li> </ul>	170 178 185 189		<ul><li>10.2 More on Random Effects</li><li>10.3 Model Convergence</li><li>10.4 Singular Models</li></ul>	364 374
eporting Hypothesis Tests ther Reading	34 36		<ul> <li>6.6 Goodness of Fit</li> <li>6.7 Multiple Logistic Regression</li> <li>6.8 Model Validation</li> <li>6.9 Reporting and Summarizing</li> </ul>	170 178 185		<ul><li>10.2 More on Random Effects</li><li>10.3 Model Convergence</li></ul>	364
eporting Hypothesis Tests	34		<ul><li>6.6 Goodness of Fit</li><li>6.7 Multiple Logistic Regression</li></ul>	170		<b>10.2</b> More on Random Effects	
T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T			<b>6.6</b> Goodness of Fit				
ommon Misconceptions about <i>p</i> -Values	33					10.1 Preliminaries	357
	22		6.5 Inference for Logistic Regression	165	10	Mixed-Effects Models 3: Practical and Advanced Topics	357
arametric and Nonparametric Tests	27		<b>6.4</b> Simple Logistic Regression	160			
			6.3 Odds and Odds Ratios	156		Exercises	355
·	14		6.2 Categorical Data Analysis	151			354
	9	0					354
	/	_	Catagorical Data Analysis and Logistic Resources	440			350
	7		Exercises	148			340
and hundred and hundrhesis tests	7		<b>5.11</b> Other Reading				337
			5.10 Variable Selection	138			332
ontext	3		5.9 Model Comparison	132			327
ur Approach	1						321
ur R Toolset	1						
	1						
			<b>5.4</b> Problems with the Model	104			
	1X		<b>5.3</b> Problems with the Errors	100			
ui oi oi	aries  Ir R Toolset Ir Approach Intext  estimates, and hypothesis tests eliminaries int Estimation Interval Estimation	rr R Toolset 1 rr Approach 1 rntext 3  estimates, and hypothesis tests 7 eliminaries 7 int Estimation 9 recrtainty and Interval Estimation 14	aries 1 Ir R Toolset 1 Ir Approach 1 Intext 3 Is estimates, and hypothesis tests 7 Is eliminaries 7 Intext 9 Intext 9 Intext 1 Intert 1 Intext 1 Intext 1 Intext 1 Intext 1 Intert 1 Intext 1 Intert 1 Intext 1 Intert 1 In	5.3 Problems with the Errors 5.4 Problems with the Model 5.5 Transformations 1 5.6 Problems with Predictors 1 5.7 Problems with Observations 1 5.8 Trade-offs between Models 1 5.8 Trade-offs between Models 1 5.9 Model Comparison 1 5.10 Variable Selection 1 Other Reading Exercises 2 Ocategorical Data Analysis and Logistic Regression 2 Ocategorical Data Analysis	1	5.3   Problems with the Errors   100     5.4   Problems with the Model   104     5.5   Problems with the Model   104     6.6   Problems with Predictors   114     7   Problems with Observations   123     7   Problems with Observations   123     8   Problems with Observations   123     8   Problems with Observations   123     9   Problems with Observations   124     1   5.8   Trade-offs between Models   128     1   5.8   Trade-offs between Models   128     1   Problems with Observations   132     1   Problems with Observations   132     1   Problems with Observations   123     1   Problems with Predictors   123     1   Problems with Predictors   124     1   Problems with Predictors   124     1   Problems with Predictors   125     1   Problems with Predictors   125     1   Problems with Predictors   125     1   Problems with the Model   104     1   Problems with Predictors   114     2   Problems with Predictors   114     2   Problems with Predictors   114     3   Problems with Predictors   114     4   Problems with Predictors   114     5   Problems with Predict	Folloms with the Errors 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10

313

315

Mixed-Effects Models 2: Logistic Regression

9.1 Preliminaries 9.2 Introduction

**5.1** Preliminaries

#### Motivación

Aprender haciendo.

Practicar.

• La estadística es conocimiento procedimental, no declarativo.

#### Why Bayesian Modeling?

- Funciona siempre que los enfoques frecuentistas funcionan, y muchas veces cuando no lo hacen.
- Se obtiene mucha más información de los modelos bayesianos.
- Los enfoques frecuentistas ofrecen máquinas de prueba de hipótesis listas para usar, de talla única.
- El modelado bayesiano te permite construir el modelo que deseas.

#### Class Structure

• Un capítulo por semana.

Quiz sobre cada capítulo.

• Tarea corta para la próxima clase.

Trabajo final.

# Capítulo 1

# Introduction: Experiments and Variables

## Experimentos y Ciencia

 Experimentos: Procedimientos para ayudar a responder alguna pregunta de investigación.

• Los experimentos son científicos cuando se adhieren al "método científico"\*.

#### 'El' Método Científico

- 1. Has preguntas basadas en las lagunas en conocimiento sobre el mundo.
- 2. Recopilar datos utilizando procedimientos desarrollados para evitar ciertos escollos y maximizar las posibilidades de que los datos recopilados puedan responder a tus preguntas.
- 3. Evalúa tus preguntas en base a los datos.
- 4. Llega a conclusiones, siempre que sea posible, y sintetiza tus conclusiones con conocimientos previos sobre el mundo.

#### Modern Science = Math

- Mayormente empírica, y da como resultado una gran cantidad de números.
- Tenemos que describir y cuantificar los patrones que se encuentran en esos números.

"[The universe] cannot be read until we have learnt the language and become familiar with the characters in which it is written. It is written in mathematical language, and the letters are triangles, circles and other geometrical figures, without which means it is humanly impossible to comprehend a single word." - Galileo

"When you can measure what you are speaking about, and express it in numbers, you know something about it, when you cannot express it in numbers, your knowledge is of a meager and unsatisfactory kind; it may be the beginning of knowledge, but you have scarcely, in your thoughts advanced to the stage of science."- Lord Kelvin

#### Modern Science = Math Statistics

"As far as the laws of mathematics refer to reality, they are not certain; and as far as they are certain, they do not refer to reality." - Einstein

- Casi nunca se puede ser exactos y deterministas en nuestra recopilación de conocimientos.
- La estadística nos permite pensar en el grado de incertidumbre o variabilidad en las conclusiones a las que llegamos.

#### **Controlled Experiments and Effects**

- Experimento controlado: cuando el experimentador interfiere para garantizar la imparcialidad de un experimento.
  - El "control" como algo continuo en lugar de discreto.
- Efectos: Asociaciones entre los cambios en las condiciones experimentales y los resultados.
  - Los efectos pueden ser causales, pero pueden no serlo.

### Controlled Experiment: Example

- Se les pide a dos grupos de sujetos que lean un pasaje.
- A uno se le da cafeína y al otro no. Comprobamos si hay una diferencia en los tiempos medios de lectura.
- Si lo hay, concluimos que la cafeína tiene "un efecto" en los tiempos de lectura.
- ¿El experimento "prueba" que esto es cierto? ¿Es posible estar totalmente seguros?

### **Experiments and Inference**

• Inferencia: Pasar de las premisas a conclusiones.

 Deducción: Argumentos cuyas conclusiones <u>tienen que</u> <u>ser</u> verdaderas si las premisas son verdaderas.

• Inducción: Argumentos cuyas conclusiones <u>pueden ser</u> verdaderas si las premisas son verdaderas.

#### Induction

• Inducción = Razonamiento probabilístico.

• La mayoría de los razonamientos son inductivos.

Casi todos los experimentos son inductivos.

#### Problems with Induction I

• El problema de la inducción: La inducción funciona <u>si y sólo si</u> las cosas que *no* observamos son iguales a las que observamos, es decir, si el futuro es como el pasado.

"Domestic animals expect food when they see the person who usually feeds them. We know that all these rather crude expectations of uniformity are liable to be misleading. The man who has fed the chicken every day throughout its life at last wrings its neck instead, showing that more refined views as to the uniformity of nature would have been useful to the chicken."

- Bertrand Russel

#### Problems with Induction II

 Afirmar el consecuente: Tomar una afirmación verdadera si/entonces y darle la vuelta.

Ejemplo 1: Si vives en Madrid, entonces vives en España. [incorrecto] Juan vive en España, por lo tanto, Juan vive en Madrid.

Ejemplo 2: Si la cafeína acelera los tiempos de lectura, el grupo de la cafeína leerá más rápido.

[incorrecto] El grupo de la cafeína lee más rápido, por lo tanto, la cafeína acelera los tiempos de lectura.

Ejemplo 3: Si alguna teoría lingüística es verdadera, observaré algún resultado. [incorrecto] Observé algún resultado, por lo tanto, alguna teoría lingüística es verdadera.

#### **Problems with Induction III**

• Gran parte de la ciencia moderna puede consistir en afirmar lo consecuente (jespecialmente en lingüística!).

• Es difícil/imposible "probar" una verdad general basada en observaciones limitadas.

¡Seamos humildes!

#### The problem of 'inverse probability'

Probabilidad de los datos dada alguna P(D|H) hipótesis

$$P(H|D)$$
 Probabilidad de la hipótesis dados algunos datos

$$P(H|D) \neq P(D|H)$$

#### **Basic Probability**

P(A) = Probabilidad de que A es verdadero

P(B) = Probabilidad de que B es verdadero

$$P(A \& B) = P(B|A) \cdot P(A)$$

$$P(B \& A) = P(A|B) \cdot P(B)$$

¡Esto es importante, acuérdense de esto!

#### How likely is a very tall man to play in the NBA?

A continuación, algunos datos relevantes:

- 100,994,367 hombres mayores de 18 años en EE. UU.
- 3,199 hombres de más de 208 cm en EE. UU.
- 486 Jugadores en la NBA
- 88 jugadores de la NBA miden más de 208 cm

#### How likely is a very tall man to play in the NBA?

#### Probabilidades marginales ('globales')

P(Tall) = Probabilidad de que un hombre mida más de 208 cm P(NBA) = Probabilidad de jugar en la NBA

#### Probabilidades conjuntas

P(Tall & NBA) = Probabilidad de ser alto y jugar en la NBA P(NBA & Tall) = Probabilidad de jugar en la NBA y ser alto.

#### Probabilidades condicionales ('si')

P(Tall|NBA) = Probabilidad de ser alto <u>dado/si</u> juegas en la NBA P(NBA|Tall) = Probabilidad de jugar en la NBA <u>dado/</u>si eres alto.

#### How likely is a very tall man to play in the NBA?

# de hombres adultos altos / # de hombres adultos en los EE. UU.

# de jugadores de la NBA / # de hombres adultos en EE.UU.

$$P(Tall) = 3199 / 100,994,367 = 0.000032$$

$$P(NBA) = 486 / 100,994,367 = 0.0000048$$

# de jugadores de la NBA altos / # de hombres adultos altos

$$P(NBA|Tall) = 88 / 3199 = 0.028$$

# de Jugadores de la NBA altos / # de jugadores de la NBA

$$P(Tall|NBA) = 88 / 486 = 0.18$$

#### Conditional Probabilities = Not Reversible

ino reversible!
$$P(NBA|Tall) = 88 / 3199 = 0.028 \neq P(Tall|NBA) = 88 / 486 = 0.18$$

<u>iA MENOS</u> que consideras la frecuencia base!

$$P(NBA|T) \cdot P(Tall) = 0.028 \cdot 0.000032 = 0.00000087$$

$$P(Tall|NBA) \cdot P(NBA) = 0.18 \cdot 0.0000048 = 0.00000087$$

#### Why??

• Esta desigualdad es lógica básica:  $P(NBA|Tall) \neq P(Tall|NBA)$ .

• La 'frecuencia base' soluciona esto. ¿Por qué?

$$P(NBA|Tall) \cdot P(Tall) = P(Tall|NBA) \cdot P(NBA)$$
 $P(NBA \& Tall) = P(Tall \& NBA)$ 

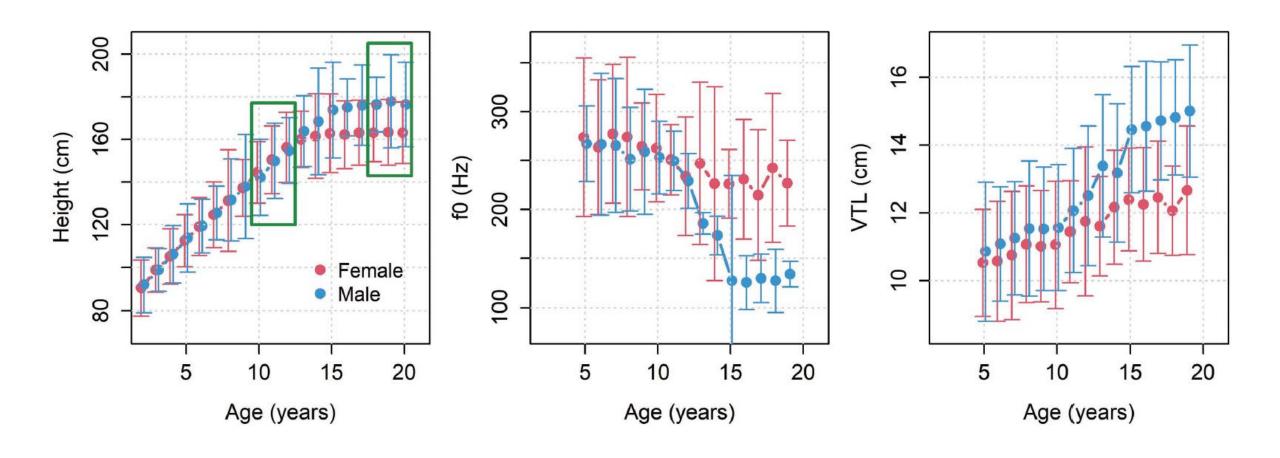
#### Our Experiment

 Una investigación sobre la estatura, la edad y el género aparente.

• Examinar la relación entre las <u>características aparentes</u> del hablante y la acústica del habla.

 Sujetos escucharon silabas y recopilamos medidas conductuales.

## Our Experiment



#### Our Experimental Methods

- A los oyentes se les reprodujeron grabaciones de 139 niños, niñas, hombres y mujeres diciendo la palabra 'heed' [hid].
- Se les pidió que juzgaran:
  - La altura del hablante en pies y pulgadas.
  - El género del hablante (masculino o femenino).
  - La edad del orador (niño de 10 a 12 años, o adulto >18).

```
# load package
library ("bmmb")
# load data
data (exp data all)
# see first 6 rows
head (exp data all)
## L C height R S C v vtl f0 dur G A G v A v
## 1 1 g 165.6 a 1 b 12.2 277 237 f c m c
## 2 1 w 173.2 b 1 b 12.2 277 237 f a m c
## 3 1 w 165.6 a 2 b 12.4 287 317 f a m c
## 4 1 q 147.8 b 2 b 12.4 287 317 f c
## 5 1 q 165.6 a 3 b 11.6 219 277 f c
## 6 1 g 158.8 b 3 b 11.6 219 277 f c
```

```
str (exp data all)
## 'data.frame': 4170 obs. of 13 variables:
## $ L : int 111111111...
## $ C : chr "g" "w" "w" "g" ...
   $ height: num 166 173 166 148 166 ...
        : Factor w/ 2 levels "a", "b": 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 ...
   $ R
         : int 1122334455 ...
## $ C V
           : Factor w/ 4 levels "b", "g", "m", "w": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 . . .
## $ vtL
           : num 12.2 12.2 12.4 12.4 11.6 11.6 11.9 11.9 12.1 12.1 ...
## $ f0
           : int 277 277 287 287 219 219 260 260 244 244 ...
## $ dur
           : int 237 237 317 317 277 277 318 318 242 242 ...
   $ G
           : chr "f" "f" "f" "f" ...
           : chr "c" "a" "a" "c" ...
   $ A
   $ G V
          : Factor w/ 2 Levels "f", "m": 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
## $ A v : Factor w/ 2 Levels "a", "c": 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
```

```
# show the first six
head(exp_data_all$height)
## [1] 165.6 173.2 165.6 147.8 165.6 158.8

# show the first element
exp_data_all$height[1]
## [1] 165.6

# show elements 2 to 6
exp_data_all$height[2:6]
## [1] 173.2 165.6 147.8 165.6 158.8
```

```
head(exp_data_all[[3]])
## [1] 165.6 173.2 165.6 147.8 165.6 158.8
head(exp_data_all[["height"]])
## [1] 165.6 173.2 165.6 147.8 165.6 158.8
```

```
head(exp_data_all[,3])
## [1] 165.6 173.2 165.6 147.8 165.6 158.8
head(exp_data_all[,"height"])
## [1] 165.6 173.2 165.6 147.8 165.6 158.8
```

```
exp_data_all[1,]
## L C height R S C_v vtl f0 dur G A G_v A_v
## 1 1 g 165.6 a 1 b 12.2 277 237 f c m c

exp_data_all[1,2]
## [1] "g"
```

#### **Variables**

• Representan algún valor (conocido o desconocido).

• Variables aleatorias: Variables cuyos valores no se conocen a priori (antes de la observación).

### **Populations and Samples**

• La población: Todo el conjunto de valores o resultados posibles.

• La muestra: el conjunto de resultados/valores que observa.

# Dependent and Independent Variables

 Variables dependientes/de resultado: Variables que desea comprender.

 Variables independientes/predictoras: Variables que se utilizan para explicar.

## Types of Variables

- Cuantitativas: Valores numéricos en al menos escala de intervalo.
   Por lo general, un gran número de valores posibles.
- Categóricas/'factors': Valores no numéricos, generalmente un número "menor" de resultados posibles. Los valores posibles se denominan niveles ('levels' en ingles).
- Ordinales: Variables categóricas que conservan un orden, pero no una distancia entre los elementos.

## **Categorical Variables**

```
# see the first 6 observations
head (exp data all$C v)
## [1] b b b b b b
## Levels: b q m w
# it has levels
levels (exp data all$C v)
## [1] "b" "g" "m" "w"
# each level has numerical values
table (exp data all$C v, as.numeric (exp data all$C v))
##
##
   b 810 0 0 0
##
   g 0 570 0 0
##
    m 0 0 1350 0
    w 0 0 0 1440
```

#### **Continuous Variables?**

- Is the variable on a ratio or interval scale? This is a prerequisite for a quantitative value to be used as a dependent variable. An interval scale means that differences between values are meaningful, and a ratio scale additionally means that 0 is meaningful.
- Is the underlying value continuous? Many variables are discrete in practice due to limitations in measurement. However, if the underlying value is continuous (e.g. height, time), then this can motivate treating the measurement as a quantitative dependent variable since fractional values 'make sense'. For example, even if you measure time only down to the nearest millisecond, a value of 0.5 milliseconds is possible and interpretable. In contrast, a value of 0.5 people is not.
- Are there a large number (>50) of possible values the measured variable can take? For example, a die can only take on 6 quantitative values, which is not enough.
- Are most/all of the observed values far from their bounds? Human height does not really get much smaller than about 50 cm and longer than about 220 cm, so it is technically bounded. However, in most cases, our observations are expected to not be away from these boundaries.

## **Logical Variables**

```
2 == 1
## [1] FALSE

"hello" == "hello"
## [1] TRUE

"hello" != "hello"
## [1] FALSE
```

```
# are the values less than or equal to 3?
c(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10) <= 3
## [1] TRUE TRUE TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE</pre>
```

```
logical_vector = c(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10) <= 3

as.numeric (logical_vector)
## [1] 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

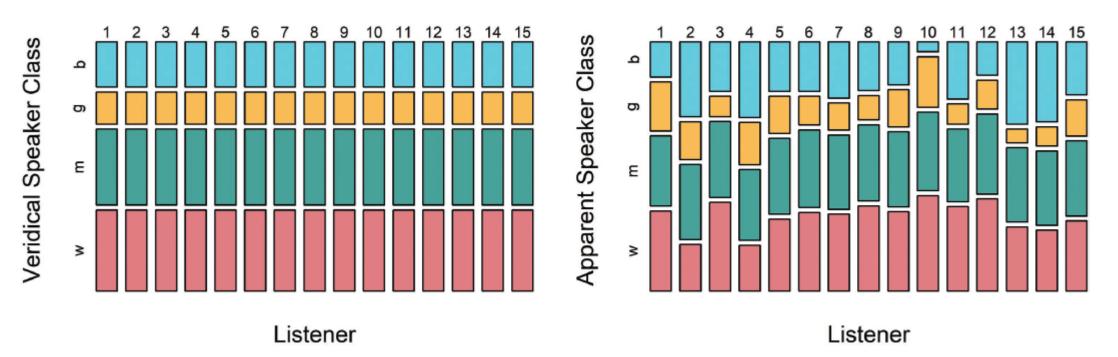
sum (logical_vector)
## [1] 3

sum (c(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10) <= 3)
## [1] 3</pre>
```

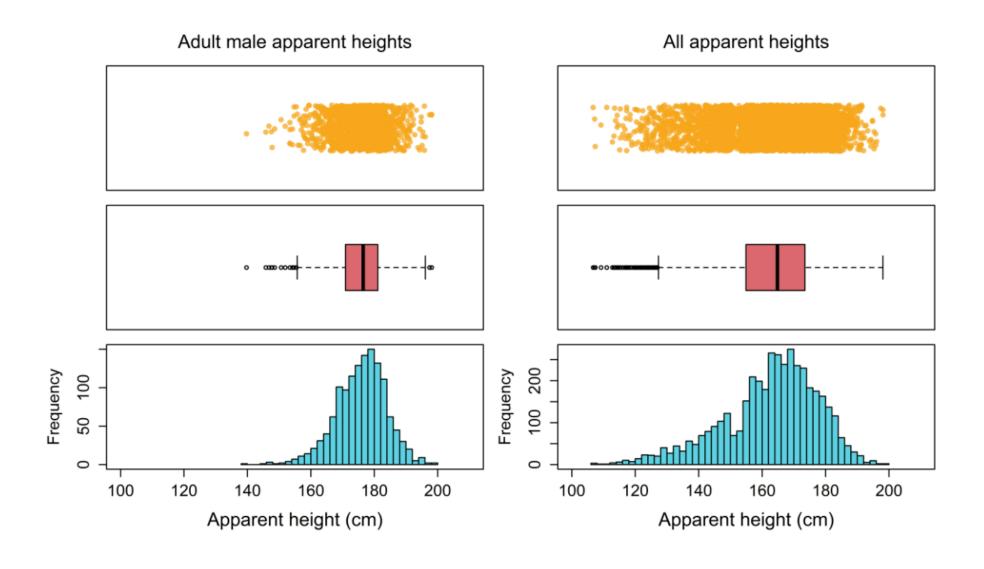
### Logical Variables

```
# TRUE if f0 < 175
f0 idx = exp data all$f0 < 175
str (f0 idx)
## logi [1:4170] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE ...
sum (f0 idx)
## [1] 1290
                                # get only rows where f0 < 175, i.e. where f0 idx is TRUE
                                low f0 = \exp data \ all[f0 \ idx,]
                                nrow(low f0)
                                ## [1] 1290
                                \max(low f0\$f0)
                                ## [1] 172
                                # get only rows where f0 >= 175, i.e. where f0 idx is FALSE
                                high f0 = exp data all[!f0 idx,]
                                nrow(high f0)
                                ## [1] 2880
                                min(high f0$f0)
                                ## [1] 175
```

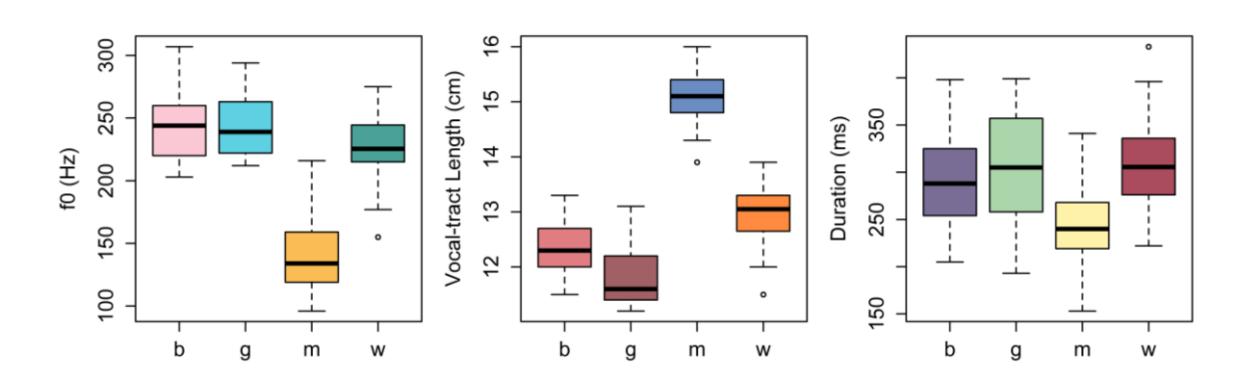
## **Plotting Distributions**



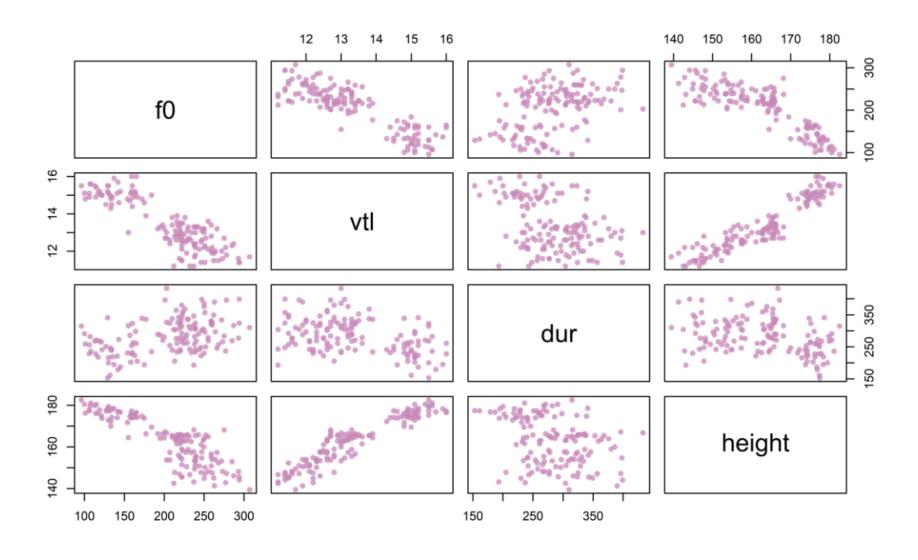
# **Plotting Distributions**



## **Box Plots**

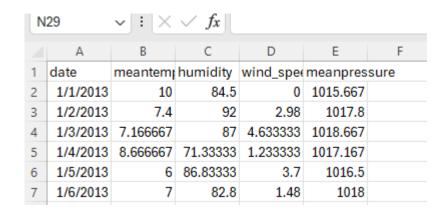


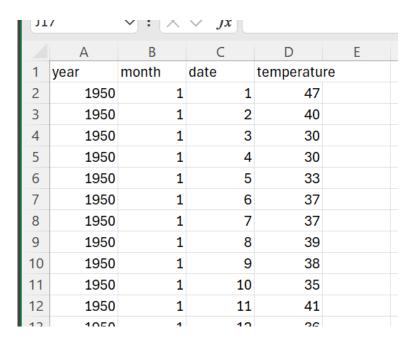
## **Scatter Plots**



#### Data

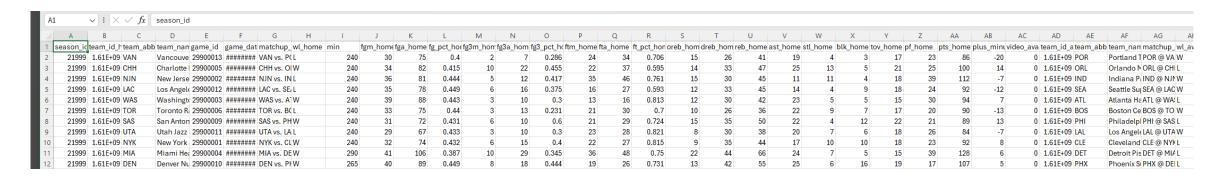
- El experimento del libro.
- Temperaturas de Davis y Delhi.
- PIB per cápita
- Altura masculina y femenina





#### Data

• Datos de la NFL, la NBA, el fútbol



	A B	С	D	E	F	G	Н	1	J	K	L	M	N	0	Р	Q	R
Rk	Player	Tm	Age	Pos	G	GS	Att	Yds	TD	X1D	Succ.	Lng	Y.A	Y.G	Fmb	code	
	1 DeMarco	I DAL	26	RB	16	16	392	1845	13	89	53.1	51	4.7	115.3	5	MurrDe00	
	2 LeSean M	PHI	26	RB	16	16	312	1319	5	68	44.6	53	4.2	82.4	4	McCoLe01	
	3 Le'Veon B	PIT	22	RB	16	16	290	1361	8	75	49.3	81	4.7	85.1	. 0	BellLe00	
	4 Marshaw	r SEA	28	RB	16	14	280	1306	13	67	52.1	79	4.7	81.6	3	LyncMa00	
	5 Matt Forte	CHI	29	RB	16	16	266	1038	6	65	48.9	32	3.9	64.9	2	FortMa00	
	6 Alfred Mo	r WAS	26	RB	16	16	265	1074	8	53	46	30	4.1	67.1	. 2	MorrAl00	
	7 Arian Fos	t HOU	28	RB	13	13	260	1246	8	55	45	51	4.8	95.8	2	FostAr00	
	8 Frank Gor	SFO	31	RB	16	16	255	1106	4	55	48.2	52	4.3	69.1	. 2	GoreFr00	
	9 Eddie Lac	GNB	24	RB	16	16	246	1139	9	60	45.9	44	4.6	71.2	3	LacyEd00	
	10 Justin For	BAL	29	RB	16	14	235	1266	8	57	42.6	52	5.4	79.1	. 1	ForsJu00	
	11 Mark Ingr	NOR	25	RB	13	9	226	964	9	52	49.1	31	4.3	74.2	3	IngrMa01	
1	40	D.C.T			4.5	_	000		_		10.5				-		

## Assignment 1

• Escriba un informe utilizando un archivo qmd que investigue:

- 1. Altura aparente, f0 o VTL (longitud del tracto vocal) en los datos del libro.
- 2. O investigue cualquier dato que desee que sea "apropiado" para las próximas clases (consulte la siguiente diapositiva).
- 3. Envíe el informe y el archivo qmd.

## Assignment 1

- Utilice el documento para establecer que la variable que está investigando es:
  - 1. Cuantitativa.
  - 2. No está muy sesgada.
  - 3. Los valores no están cerca de sus límites superior o inferior.
- Incluya al menos dos gráficos que corroboren esto y describan la información que representan en la leyenda de la figura.