HW6

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PROBLEM1

$$var(Y_{ij}) = var(\mu + b_i + e_{ij}) = var(b_i) + var(e_{ij}) = \sigma_b^2 + \sigma_e^2$$

$$cov(Y_{ij}, Y_{ik}) = E[(Y_{ij} - \mu_{ij})(Y_{ik} - \mu_{ik})] = E(b_i + e_{ij})(b_i + e_{ik}) = E(b_i^2 + e_{ij} * e_{ik} + b_i * e_{ik} + b_i * e_{ij})$$

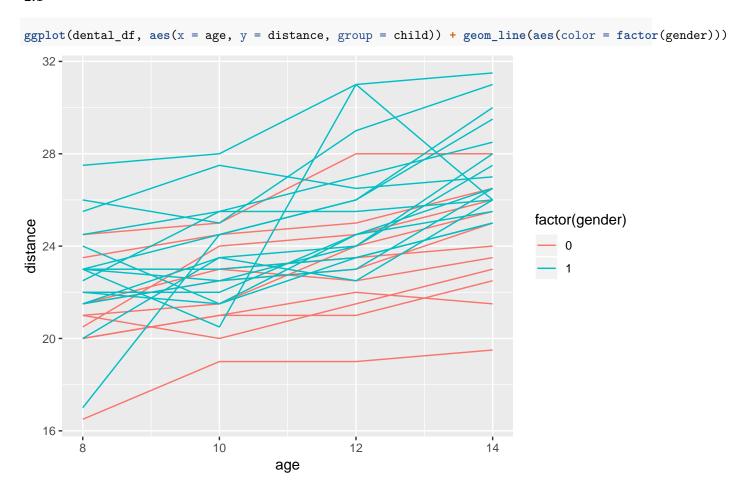
$$= E(b_i^2) + E(e_{ij} * e_{ik}) + E(b_i * e_{ik}) + E(b_i * e_{ij}) = E(b_i^2) = (Eb_i)^2 + var(b_i) = \sigma_b^2$$

$$corr(Y_{ij}, Y_{ik}) = \frac{cov(Y_{ij}, Y_{ik})}{\sqrt{var(Y_{ij}) * var(Y_{ik})}}$$

$$= \sigma_b^2 / (\sigma_b^2 + \sigma_e^2)$$

PROBLEM 2

2.1



```
2.2
```

```
E(Y_{ij}) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * age_{ij} 
var(Y_{ij}) = var(a_i) + var(b_k) + var(e_{ij}) = \sigma_a^2 + \sigma_b^2 + \sigma_e^2
```

2.3

```
### compound symmetry
comsym = gls(distance ~ age + gender,dental_df, correlation=corCompSymm(form = ~ 1 child),weights=varId
summary(comsym)
## Generalized least squares fit by REML
    Model: distance ~ age + gender
##
##
     Data: dental_df
##
         AIC
                  BIC
                          logLik
##
     452.1147 473.3464 -218.0574
##
## Correlation Structure: Compound symmetry
## Formula: ~1 | child
## Parameter estimate(s):
##
         Rho
## 0.6167736
## Variance function:
## Structure: Different standard deviations per stratum
## Formula: ~1 | age
## Parameter estimates:
           8
                   10
                              12
## 1.0000000 0.8745886 1.0420364 0.9649285
##
## Coefficients:
                   Value Std.Error t-value p-value
## (Intercept) 15.395761 0.8814993 17.465425 0.0000
               0.663901 0.0617772 10.746694 0.0000
               2.151163 0.7450111 2.887424 0.0047
## gender
##
##
   Correlation:
##
          (Intr) age
## age
         -0.759
  gender -0.501 0.000
##
##
## Standardized residuals:
           Min
                        Q1
                                   Med
## -2.47252111 -0.57661430 0.02505237 0.58013176 2.22216086
##
## Residual standard error: 2.369293
## Degrees of freedom: 108 total; 105 residual
corMatrix(comsym$modelStruct$corStruct)[[1]]
             [,1]
                       [,2]
                                 [,3]
## [1,] 1.0000000 0.6167736 0.6167736 0.6167736
## [2,] 0.6167736 1.0000000 0.6167736 0.6167736
## [3,] 0.6167736 0.6167736 1.0000000 0.6167736
## [4,] 0.6167736 0.6167736 0.6167736 1.0000000
```

```
### exponential
exp = gls(distance ~ age + gender,dental_df, correlation=corExp(form = ~ 1 child), method="REML")
summary(exp)
## Generalized least squares fit by REML
    Model: distance ~ age + gender
##
    Data: dental df
         AIC
##
                  BIC
                          logLik
##
     455.4483 468.7181 -222.7241
##
## Correlation Structure: Exponential spatial correlation
## Formula: ~1 | child
## Parameter estimate(s):
##
     range
## 2.133938
##
## Coefficients:
                  Value Std.Error t-value p-value
## (Intercept) 15.459995 1.1309319 13.670138 0e+00
              0.652960 0.0906420 7.203723
                                             0e+00
## gender
              2.418714 0.6933441 3.488476
                                             7e-04
##
##
  Correlation:
##
         (Intr) age
         -0.882
## age
## gender -0.363 0.000
## Standardized residuals:
##
                        Q1
                                  Med
                                                QЗ
                                                           Max
## -2.65148775 -0.69592567 -0.06214639 0.48659340 2.29666951
##
## Residual standard error: 2.301495
## Degrees of freedom: 108 total; 105 residual
corMatrix(exp$modelStruct$corStruct)[[1]]
##
             [,1]
                       [,2]
                                 [,3]
                                           [,4]
## [1,] 1.0000000 0.6258671 0.3917097 0.2451582
## [2,] 0.6258671 1.0000000 0.6258671 0.3917097
## [3,] 0.3917097 0.6258671 1.0000000 0.6258671
## [4,] 0.2451582 0.3917097 0.6258671 1.0000000
### autoregressive
auto1 = gls(distance ~ age + gender,dental_df, correlation=corAR1(form = ~ 1 child), method="REML")
summary(auto1)
## Generalized least squares fit by REML
    Model: distance ~ age + gender
##
##
     Data: dental_df
##
          AIC
                  BIC
                          logLik
     455.4483 468.7181 -222.7241
##
## Correlation Structure: AR(1)
## Formula: ~1 | child
## Parameter estimate(s):
```

```
##
         Phi
## 0.6258671
##
##
   Coefficients:
##
                    Value Std.Error
                                      t-value p-value
   (Intercept) 15.459995 1.1309319 13.670138
                                                 0e+00
##
                0.652960 0.0906420
                                     7.203723
                                                 0e+00
##
  age
                2.418714 0.6933441
                                     3.488476
##
   gender
                                                 7e-04
##
##
    Correlation:
##
          (Intr) age
          -0.882
##
   age
   gender -0.363
##
                  0.000
##
##
  Standardized residuals:
##
                                    Med
                                                  QЗ
                                                             Max
   -2.65148770 -0.69592566 -0.06214639
                                         0.48659339
                                                      2.29666947
##
##
## Residual standard error: 2.301495
## Degrees of freedom: 108 total; 105 residual
corMatrix(auto1$modelStruct$corStruct)[[1]]
##
              [,1]
                        [,2]
                                  [,3]
                                             [,4]
   [1,] 1.0000000 0.6258671 0.3917097 0.2451582
  [2,] 0.6258671 1.0000000 0.6258671 0.3917097
   [3,] 0.3917097 0.6258671 1.0000000 0.6258671
## [4,] 0.2451582 0.3917097 0.6258671 1.0000000
```

The three method produce similar coefficient estimates. For model with compound symmetry covariance, variance is constant and correlation between any two visits is 0.617. Exponential and autogressive covariance have same covariance and coefficient estimae. Exponential covariance is a generalization of AR(1) and correlation decreases exponentially as age difference increases. It reduces to AR(1) when all response time are same and the correlation decreases between two ages.