

# Maximum likelihood estimation for regression models

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## Maximum likelihood estimation and linear regression

Let  $(\mathbf{x}_1, Y_1), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_n, Y_n)$  be iid samples from the model

$$Y_i | \mathbf{x}_i \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma^2)$$

$$\mu_i = \mathbf{x}_i^T \boldsymbol{\beta}$$

where the distribution of  $\mathbf{x}_i$  does not depend on  $\boldsymbol{\beta}$  or  $\sigma^2$ .

$$L(\boldsymbol{\beta}, \sigma^2 | \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{X}) =$$

## Maximum likelihood estimation and logistic regression

Let  $(\mathbf{x}_1, Y_1), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_n, Y_n)$  be iid samples from the model

$$Y_i | \mathbf{x}_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p_i)$$

$$\log \left( \frac{p_i}{1 - p_i} \right) = \mathbf{x}_i^T \boldsymbol{\beta}$$

where the distribution of  $\mathbf{x}_i$  does not depend on  $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ .

$$L(\boldsymbol{\beta} | \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{X}) \propto \prod_{i=1}^n f(Y_i | \mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\beta}) =$$

## Maximizing

$$\ell(\beta | \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{X}) \stackrel{\text{(up to a constant)}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ Y_i \mathbf{x}_i^T \beta - \log(1 + e^{\mathbf{x}_i^T \beta}) \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \beta} =$$

## Score

**Definition (score):** Let  $\mathbf{y} = (Y_1, \dots, Y_n)$  be a sample of  $n$  observations from some distribution with parameter vector  $\theta$ . Let  $L(\theta|\mathbf{y})$  be the likelihood function, and  $\ell(\theta|\mathbf{y}) = \log L(\theta|\mathbf{y})$  the log-likelihood.

The **score**, which we will denote  $U(\theta)$ , is the gradient of the log-likelihood with respect to  $\theta$ :

$$U(\theta) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ell(\theta|\mathbf{y}).$$

**Example:** For logistic regression:  $U(\beta) = \mathbf{X}^T(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{p})$

**Question:** How would I solve  $\mathbf{X}^T(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{p}) = \mathbf{0}$ ?

## Newton's method

We want to find  $\beta^*$  such that  $U(\beta^*) = \mathbf{0}$ . Issue: no closed form solution!

**Idea:** Approximate  $U(\beta^*)$  with a first-order Taylor expansion:

$$U(\beta^*) \approx$$

## Newton's method

- ▶ Want  $\beta^*$  such that  $U(\beta^*) = \mathbf{0}$
- ▶ Begin with initial estimate  $\beta^{(k)}$
- ▶ Iterative updates:

$$\beta^{(r+1)} = \beta^{(r)} - (\mathbf{H}(\beta^{(r)}))^{-1} U(\beta^{(r)})$$

## The Hessian

$$U(\beta) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ell(\beta | \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{X}^T (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{p})$$

$$\mathbf{H}(\beta) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} U(\beta) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \mathbf{X}^T (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{p})$$

## Putting everything together

Want to maximize the log likelihood  $\ell(\beta|\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{X})$ .