

---

---

---

---

---



## Generalized estimating equations

$$y = X\beta + \delta$$

$$\delta \sim N(0, V)$$

$$E[y] = X\beta \quad \text{var}(y) = V$$

$$\underbrace{V^{-\frac{1}{2}} y}_{y_w} = \underbrace{V^{-\frac{1}{2}} X \beta}_{X_w \beta} + \underbrace{V^{-\frac{1}{2}} \delta}_{\delta_w}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_w = X_w \beta + \delta_w$$

$$\delta_w \sim N(0, I)$$

$$\hat{\beta} \text{ minimizes } (y_w - X_w \beta)^T (y_w - X_w \beta)$$

$$\hat{\beta} \text{ solves } X_w^T (y_w - X_w \beta) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow X^T V^{-1} (y - X\beta) = 0$$

$$\hat{\beta} = (X^T V^{-1} X)^{-1} X^T V^{-1} y$$

$$X^T V^{-1} (\gamma - X\beta) = 0$$

Suppose

we have

$m$  groups

independence between groups

$$\gamma = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma_{11} \\ \gamma_{12} \\ \vdots \\ \gamma_{1m} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma_1 \\ \gamma_2 \\ \vdots \\ \gamma_m \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \text{length } n_1 \\ \leftarrow \text{length } n_2 \\ \vdots \\ \text{etc.} \end{array}$$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} V_1 & & 0 \\ & V_2 & \\ 0 & & \ddots & V_m \end{bmatrix}$$

$V_i$  = covariance matrix for group  $i$

$$V^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} V_1^{-1} & & 0 \\ & V_2^{-1} & \\ 0 & & \ddots & V_m^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X^T V^{-1} (\gamma - X\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^m X_i^T V_i^{-1} (\gamma_i - X_i\beta) = 0$$

(sum over  $m$  independent groups)

Assumption:

$$E[y] = X\beta$$

$m$  independent graphs  
 $V_i$  covariance matrix for graph  $i$

Estimate  $\beta$  by solving

$$u(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^m X_i^T V_i^{-1} (y_i - X_i \beta) = 0$$

Generalized  
estimating  
equation

Some common assumptions about  $V_i$

Independence :

$$V_i = \sigma^2$$

↑  
scaling

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & 0 \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \dots \\ 0 & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

correlation

Exchangeable :

$$V_i = \sigma^2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \rho & \rho & \rho & \dots & \rho \\ \rho & 1 & & & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & & \\ \rho & \rho & \dots & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Auto-regressive (1) :  $V_i = \sigma^2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \rho & \rho^2 & \rho^3 & \dots \\ \rho & 1 & \rho & \rho^2 & \dots \\ \rho^2 & \rho & 1 & \rho & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \\ & & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Arbitrary :  $V_i = \sigma^2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \rho_{12} & \rho_{13} & \rho_{1n} & \dots \\ \rho_{12} & 1 & & & \\ \rho_{13} & & 1 & & \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Mixed effects model:  $y_{ij} = \beta_0 + u_i + \beta_1 x_{ij} + \xi_{ij}$   $u_i \sim N(0, \sigma_u^2)$

(exchangeable correlation)

$$V_i = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_u^2 + \sigma_\xi^2 & \sigma_u^2 & \sigma_u^2 & \dots \\ \sigma_u^2 & \sigma_u^2 + \sigma_\xi^2 & \sigma_u^2 & \dots \\ \sigma_u^2 & \sigma_u^2 & \sigma_u^2 + \sigma_\xi^2 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{bmatrix}$$

$\xi_{ij} \sim N(0, \sigma_\xi^2)$

$$\sigma^2 = \sigma_u^2 + \sigma_\xi^2$$

$$\rho = \frac{\sigma_u^2}{\sigma_u^2 + \sigma_\xi^2}$$

## Estimation

$$\hat{\beta} = \left( \underset{\uparrow}{X^T V^{-1} X} \right)^{-1} X^T V^{-1} Y$$

requires knowing  $V^{-1}$ .

How do we estimate  $V^{-1}$ ?

Assume  $V_i = \sigma^2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \rho & \rho & \dots & \rho \\ \rho & 1 & & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & \\ \rho & & & \ddots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

need to estimate  $\sigma^2$  and  $\rho$

Let  $e_{ij} = Y_{ij} - X_{ij}^T \hat{\beta}$  (Pearson residual)

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{N - p} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} e_{ij}^2$$

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 \hat{\rho} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{n_i(n_i-1)} \sum_{j \neq k} e_{ij} e_{ik}$$

$N = \text{total \# obs}$

$p = \# \text{ parameters}$

Iterative GEE fitting procedure:

1) Start with initial  $\hat{\beta}^0$

2) (a) calculate  $e_{ij}$

(b) calculate  $\hat{V}$

$$3) \hat{\beta}^{(r+1)} = \hat{\beta}^{(r)} + \left( \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^T \hat{V}_i^{-1} x_i \right)^{-1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^T \hat{V}_i^{-1} (y_i - x_i \hat{\beta}^{(r)}) \right)$$

4) iterate until convergence