

Bruchpunktmodelle

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- ▶ Beim Bruchpunktmodell ändert sich ein Parameter eines Modells an einem Punkt sprungartig
- ▶ In der Regel Anwendung auf Zeitreihen
- ▶ Theoretisch diskrete oder stetige Zeit möglich

Beispiele:

- ▶ Aktienkurse
- ▶ Schlafdaten
- ▶ Krankheiten mit Schüben
- ▶ Stärke von Sportmannschaften
- ▶ Zeitreihen von Krankheitsfällen (Bruchpunkt: Ausbruch einer Epidemie)

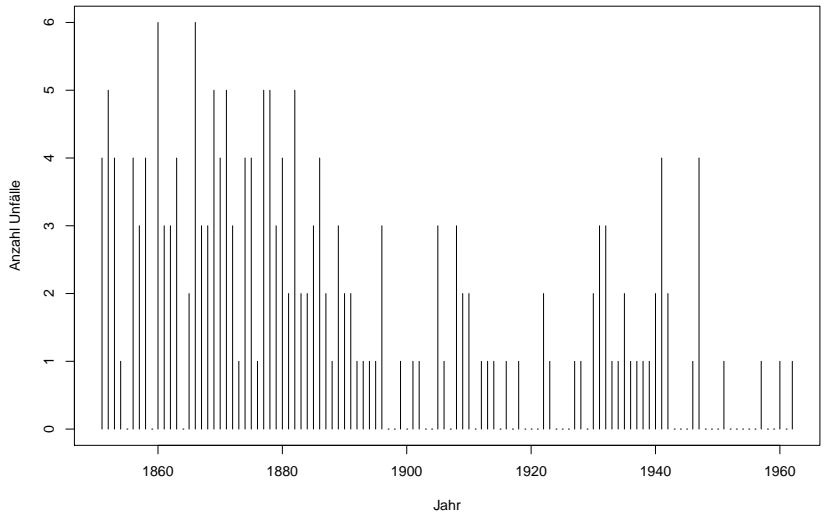
Beispiel: Unfälle in englischen Kohlebergwerken I

Der Datensatz {coal.txt} enthält die jährliche Anzahl von Unfällen in englischen Kohlebergwerken während der Jahre 1851-1962 (insgesamt 112 Jahre). Ein Plot der Daten zeigt einen deutlichen Rückgang der Unfälle ab etwa 1900.

```
coal <- read.table("../data/coal.txt", header = T)
```

```
plot(coal$year, coal$disasters, type = "h",  
      xlab = "Jahr", ylab = "Anzahl Unfälle")
```

Beispiel: Unfälle in englischen Kohlebergwerken II



Bruckpunktmodell

Ein Bruchpunktmodell für diese Daten $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_{112})$ hat folgende Form:

$$Y_i \sim \begin{cases} Po(\lambda_1), & i = 1, \dots, \theta, \\ Po(\lambda_2), & i = \theta + 1, \dots, 112, \end{cases}$$

Prioris:

- ▶ $\lambda_i \mid \alpha \sim Ga(3, \alpha)$ für $i = 1, 2$
- ▶ $\alpha \sim Ga(10, 10)$
- ▶ $\theta \sim U\{1, \dots, 112\}$.

Posteriori

Die gemeinsame Posteriori-Dichte ist gegeben durch:

$$\begin{aligned} p(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \alpha, \theta \mid \mathbf{y}) &\propto p(\mathbf{y} \mid \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \alpha, \theta) p(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \alpha, \theta) \\ &= p(\mathbf{y} \mid \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \alpha, \theta) p(\lambda_1 \mid \lambda_2, \alpha, \theta) \\ &\quad \cdot p(\lambda_2 \mid \alpha, \theta) p(\alpha \mid \theta) p(\theta) \\ &= p(\mathbf{y} \mid \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \theta) p(\lambda_1 \mid \alpha) p(\lambda_2 \mid \alpha) p(\alpha) p(\theta) \\ &\propto \left(\prod_{i=1}^{\theta} \lambda_1^{y_i} \exp(-\lambda_1) \right) \left(\prod_{i=\theta+1}^n \lambda_2^{y_i} \exp(-\lambda_2) \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \underbrace{\alpha^3 \lambda_1^{3-1} \exp(-\alpha \lambda_1)}_{\lambda_1 \mid \alpha \sim \text{Ga}(3, \alpha)} \underbrace{\alpha^3 \lambda_2^{3-1} \exp(-\alpha \lambda_2)}_{\lambda_2 \mid \alpha \sim \text{Ga}(3, \alpha)} \\ &\quad \cdot \underbrace{\alpha^{10-1} \exp(-10\alpha)}_{\alpha \sim \text{Ga}(10, 10)} \underbrace{I(1 \leq \theta \leq 112)}_{\theta \sim \text{U}\{1, \dots, 112\}}. \end{aligned}$$

Full Conditionals I

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda_1 \mid \lambda_2, \alpha, \theta, \mathbf{y} &\propto \left(\prod_{i=1}^{\theta} \lambda_1^{y_i} \exp(-\lambda_1) \right) \lambda_1^{3-1} \exp(-\alpha \lambda_1) \\ &= \lambda_1^{3+\sum_{i=1}^{\theta} y_i - 1} \exp(-\lambda_1(\theta + \alpha))\end{aligned}$$

Dies ist der Kern einer $Ga(3 + \sum_{i=1}^{\theta} y_i, \theta + \alpha)$ -Verteilung.

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda_2 \mid \lambda_1, \alpha, \theta, \mathbf{y} &\propto \left(\prod_{i=\theta+1}^n \lambda_2^{y_i} \exp(-\lambda_2) \right) \lambda_2^{3-1} \exp(-\alpha \lambda_2) \\ &= \lambda_2^{3+(\sum_{i=\theta+1}^n y_i) - 1} \exp(-\lambda_2(\alpha + [n - \theta]))\end{aligned}$$

Dies ist der Kern einer $Ga(3 + \sum_{i=1}^{112} y_i, \alpha + 112 - \theta)$, da $n = 112$.

Full Conditionals II

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha \mid \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \theta, \mathbf{y} &\propto \alpha^3 \exp(-\alpha\lambda_1) \alpha^3 \exp(-\alpha\lambda_2) \alpha^{10-1} \exp(-10\alpha) \\ &= \alpha^{16-1} \exp(-\alpha(10 + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2))\end{aligned}$$

Dies ist der Kern einer $Ga(16, 10 + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$.

Full Conditionals III

$$\begin{aligned}\theta \mid \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \alpha, \mathbf{y} &\propto \left(\prod_{i=1}^{\theta} \lambda_1^{y_i} \exp(-\lambda_1) \right) \left(\prod_{i=\theta+1}^n \lambda_2^{y_i} \exp(-\lambda_2) \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \mathbb{I}(1 \leq \theta \leq 112) \\ &\propto \left(\prod_{i=1}^{\theta} \lambda_1^{y_i} \exp(-\lambda_1) \right) \left(\prod_{i=\theta+1}^n \lambda_2^{y_i} \exp(-\lambda_2) \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \frac{\left(\prod_{i=1}^{\theta} \lambda_2^{y_i} \exp(-\lambda_2) \right)}{\left(\prod_{i=1}^{\theta} \lambda_2^{y_i} \exp(-\lambda_2) \right)} \mathbb{I}(1 \leq \theta \leq 112) \\ &\propto \left(\prod_{i=1}^{\theta} \lambda_1^{y_i} \lambda_2^{-y_i} \exp(-\lambda_1) \exp(\lambda_2) \right) \mathbb{I}(1 \leq \theta \leq 112) \\ &= \exp(\theta(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)) \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} \right)^{\sum_{i=1}^{\theta} y_i} \mathbb{I}(1 \leq \theta \leq 112)\end{aligned}$$

Full Conditionals IV

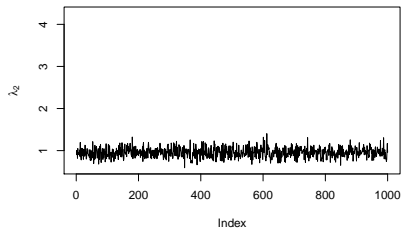
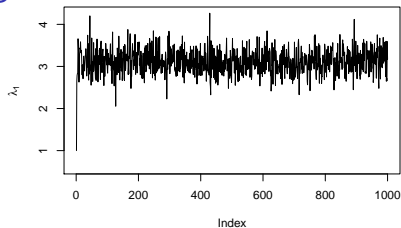
$$\begin{aligned} \theta \mid \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \alpha, \mathbf{y} = & \exp(\theta(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)) \exp \left\{ \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\theta} y_i \right) \log \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} \right) \right\} \\ & \cdot \mathbb{I}(1 \leq \theta \leq 112) \end{aligned}$$

Ergebnisse I

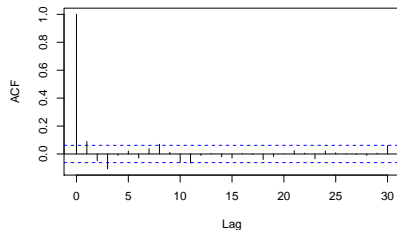
```
samples <- breakpoint.gibbs(1000, y = coal$disaster)

# plots
par(mfrow = c(2,2))
plot(samples[, "lambda1"], type = "l",
      ylab = expression(lambda[1]),
      ylim = c(min(samples[, 1:2]), max(samples[, 1:2])))
plot(samples[, "lambda2"], type = "l",
      ylab = expression(lambda[2]),
      ylim = c(min(samples[, 1:2]), max(samples[, 1:2])))
acf(samples[, "lambda1"])
acf(samples[, "lambda2"])
```

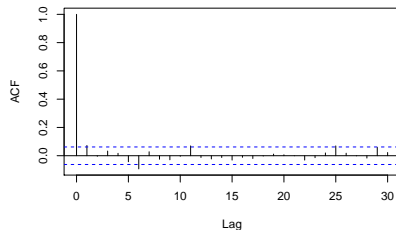
Ergebnisse II



Series samples["lambda1"]



Series samples["lambda2"]

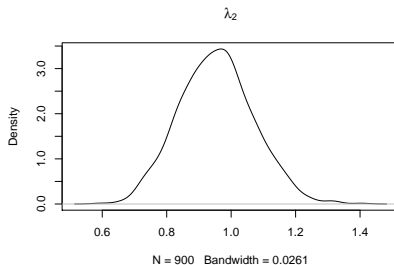
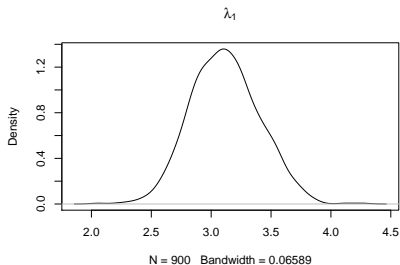
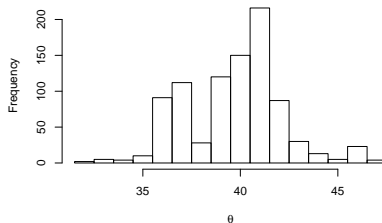
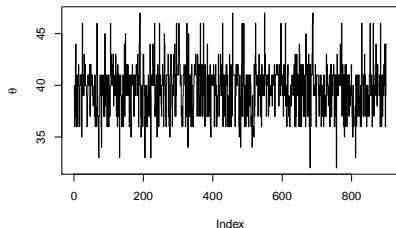


Betrachtung der Pfade: 1000 Realisationen reichen aus, fast kein Burn-in notwendig, kaum Autokorrelation.

Ergebnisse III

```
burnin <- 1:100 # hier großzügiger burn-in angewendet
par(mfrow = c(2,2))
# theta
plot(samples[-burnin, "theta"], type = "S",
      ylab = expression(theta))
hist(samples[-burnin, "theta"], xlab = expression(theta),
      breaks = ((min(samples[-burnin, "theta"])-1):
                (max(samples[-burnin, "theta"]))) + 0.5,
      main = "" )
# lambda_1
plot(density(samples[-burnin, "lambda1"]), main =
      expression(lambda[1]))
# lambda_2
plot(density(samples[-burnin, "lambda2"]), main =
      expression(lambda[2]))
```

Ergebnisse IV



► Mittelwert und Median für alle Parameter:

Ergebnisse V

```
apply(samples[-burnin,], MAR = 2, mean)
```

```
##      lambda1      lambda2      alpha      theta  
## 3.0959415 0.9442205 1.1388692 39.9166667
```

```
apply(samples[-burnin,], MAR = 2, median)
```

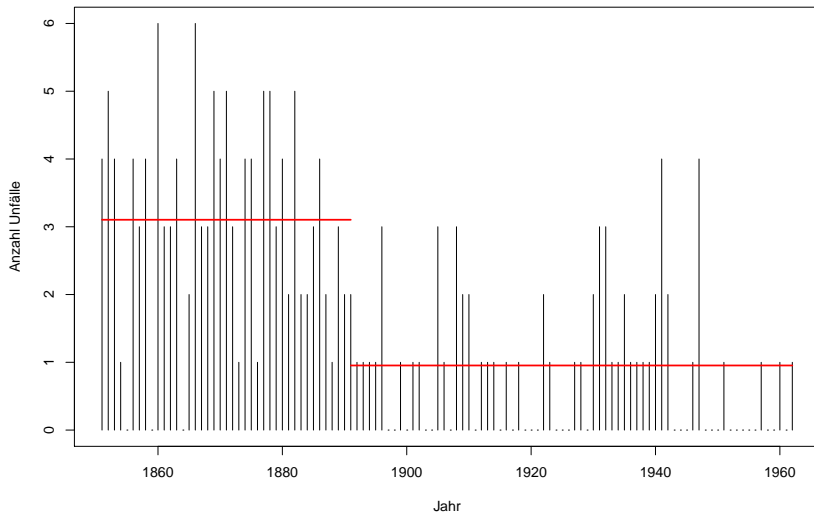
```
##      lambda1      lambda2      alpha      theta  
## 3.0870221 0.9445069 1.1162097 40.0000000
```

Median-Modell im Histogramm:

Ergebnisse VI

```
plot(coal$year, coal$disasters, type = "h",  
      xlab = "Jahr", ylab = "Anzahl Unfälle")  
medianmodel <- apply(samples[-burnin,], MAR = 2, median)  
jahr1 <- min(coal$year)  
lines(c(jahr1, jahr1 + medianmodel["theta"]),  
      rep(medianmodel["lambda1"], 2), col=2, lwd = 2)  
lines(c(jahr1 + medianmodel["theta"], max(coal$year)),  
      rep(medianmodel["lambda2"], 2), col=2, lwd = 2)
```

Ergebnisse VII



Ergebnisse VIII

```
library(coda)
samples2 <- as.mcmc(samples)
summary(samples2)
```

```
##
```

```
## Iterations = 1:1000
```

```
## Thinning interval = 1
```

```
## Number of chains = 1
```

```
## Sample size per chain = 1000
```

```
##
```

```
## 1. Empirical mean and standard deviation for each variable
```

```
##    plus standard error of the mean:
```

```
##
```

```
##           Mean      SD Naive SE Time-series SE
```

```
## lambda1  3.0996 0.3059 0.009672      0.010393
```

```
## lambda2  0.9447 0.1154 0.003650      0.003837
```

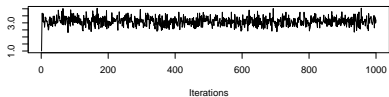
Ergebnisse IX

```
## alpha      1.1349 0.2861 0.009047      0.009047
## theta     39.9040 2.4517 0.077529      0.080051
##
## 2. Quantiles for each variable:
##
##           2.5%      25%      50%      75%  97.5%
## lambda1  2.5331  2.8983  3.087   3.299  3.722
## lambda2  0.7224  0.8665  0.944   1.018  1.180
## alpha    0.6491  0.9275  1.112   1.326  1.734
## theta    36.0000 39.0000 40.000  41.000 46.000
```

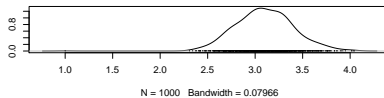
```
plot(samples2)
```

Ergebnisse X

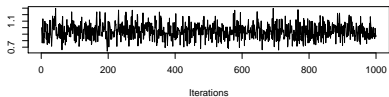
Trace of lambda1



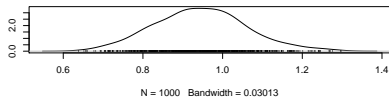
Density of lambda1



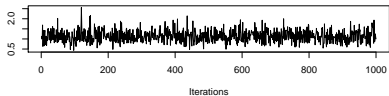
Trace of lambda2



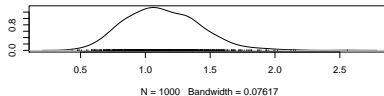
Density of lambda2



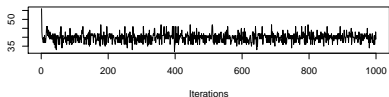
Trace of alpha



Density of alpha



Trace of theta



Density of theta

