

4. Aufgabenblatt

Aufgabe 10

a) Modell:
$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_X \beta + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} b + \varepsilon$$

X hat vollen Rang $p=1$, $Z_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = Z_2$ hat vollen Rang $q=1$, und $N=4 > m \cdot q = 2$, so dass das Modell nach 3.3 identifizierbar ist.

b) gewöhnliche KQ-Lösung:
$$\hat{\beta}_{KQ} = (X'X)^{-1} X'y = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i,j} y_{ij} = \frac{16}{4} = 4 = (X_1' X_1)^{-1} X_1' y$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_{KQ}^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^m (\vec{y}_i - X_{i1} \hat{\beta}_{KQ})' (\vec{y}_i - X_{i1} \hat{\beta}_{KQ}) = \frac{1}{4} \left[\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\}' \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\}' \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \frac{20}{4} = 5$$

Fixed effects estimator:
$$Z_i^+ = (Z_i' Z_i)^{-1} Z_i' = (\vec{1}' \vec{1})^{-1} \vec{1}' = \frac{1}{n} \vec{1}', \quad i=1, \dots, m$$

Wegen $X_i = Z_i, i=1, \dots, m$, hat $W = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 & Z_1 & 0 \\ X_m & 0 & Z_m \end{pmatrix}$ keinen vollen Rang und $\hat{\beta}_{\infty}$ ist nicht eindeutig festgelegt. Wir wählen $\hat{\beta}_{\infty} = 4, \hat{b}_1 = -2, \hat{b}_2 = 2$, vgl. A8c)

$$S_{\min}^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^m (\vec{y}_i - X_i \hat{\beta}_{\infty})' \underbrace{(\mathbf{I} - Z_i Z_i^+)}_{\mathbf{I} - \frac{\vec{1} \vec{1}'}{n}} (\vec{y}_i - X_i \hat{\beta}_{\infty}) = \frac{16}{4} - \frac{1}{4 \cdot 2} \left\{ \left[\begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right]^2 + 4^2 \right\} = 1$$

c) Nicht-konstante Terme des Profile-log-Likelihood:

$$X_i = Z_i = \vec{1}, \quad B = \frac{\tau^2}{\sigma^2} =: \kappa, \quad V_i = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\kappa & \kappa \\ \kappa & 1+\kappa \end{pmatrix}$$

Damit: $\ln(\det(V_i)) = \ln((1+\kappa)^2 - \kappa^2) = \ln(2\kappa+1); \quad V_i^{-1} = \mathbf{I} - \frac{\kappa}{1+\kappa} \vec{1} \vec{1}' \quad (A7b)$

$$\vec{y}_i' V_i^{-1} \vec{y}_i = \vec{y}_i' \vec{y}_i - \frac{\kappa}{1+\kappa} \left[\vec{1}' \vec{y}_i \right]^2$$

$$X_i' V_i^{-1} X_i = \vec{1}' V_i^{-1} \vec{1} = n - \frac{\kappa}{1+\kappa} n^2 = \frac{n}{1+\kappa}$$

$$X_i' V_i^{-1} \vec{y}_i = \vec{1}' \left(\mathbf{I} - \frac{\kappa}{1+\kappa} \vec{1} \vec{1}' \right) \vec{y}_i = \vec{1}' \vec{y}_i - \frac{\kappa}{1+\kappa} n \vec{1}' \vec{y}_i = \frac{1}{1+\kappa} \vec{1}' \vec{y}_i$$

Somit

$$l_p(\kappa) = -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \text{const.} + m \ln(2\kappa+1) + N \ln \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m \left[\vec{y}_i' \vec{y}_i - \frac{\kappa}{1+\kappa} \left[\vec{1}' \vec{y}_i \right]^2 \right] - \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{1+\kappa} \vec{1}' \vec{y}_i \right)^2 \frac{1+\kappa}{n} \right\} \right\}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \text{const.} + 2 \ln(2\kappa+1) + 4 \ln \left\{ 84 - \frac{\kappa}{1+2\kappa} \underbrace{(16+144)}_{160} - \frac{\left(\frac{1}{1+2\kappa} \right)^2 \cdot 16^2}{4} \frac{1+2\kappa}{4} \right\} \right\}$$

Restrizierte Log-Likelihood:

$$l_{r,p}(\kappa) = -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \text{const.} + 2 \ln(2\kappa+1) + \ln \left(\frac{2}{2\kappa+1} + \frac{2}{2\kappa+1} \right) + 3 \ln \left\{ 84 - \frac{160\kappa}{1+2\kappa} - \frac{64}{1+2\kappa} \right\} \right\}$$

$$\frac{8\kappa+20}{2\kappa+1}$$

$$d) \frac{\partial \ell_p(k)}{\partial k} = -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{2 \cdot 2}{2k+1} + 4 \frac{2k+1}{8k+20} \frac{8(2k+1) - 2(8k+20)}{(2k+1)^2} \right\} = -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{4}{2k+1} - \frac{4 \cdot 8}{(2k+5)(2k+1)} \right\}$$

$$\frac{8k-12}{(2k+5)(2k+1)}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell_p(k)}{\partial k} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow k \leq 1.5 \Rightarrow \hat{k}_{ML} = 1.5$$

sowie $\hat{\beta}_{ML} = \hat{\beta}_{KQ} = 4$ und $\hat{\sigma}_{ML}^2 = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 1} \sum_{i=1}^m \hat{y}_i' [\mathbf{I} - \hat{\tau}(\hat{\tau}'\hat{\tau})^{-1}\hat{\tau}'] \hat{y}_i = \frac{1}{2} [84 - \frac{1}{2}(4^2 + 12^2)] = 2$

$$\frac{\partial \ell_{rip}(k)}{\partial k} = -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{4}{2k+1} - \frac{2k+1}{4} \frac{2}{(2k+1)^2} - 3 \frac{8}{(2k+5)(2k+1)} \right\} = -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{4k+10-24}{(2k+5)(2k+1)} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \ell_{rip}(k)}{\partial k} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow k \leq 3.5 \Rightarrow \hat{k}_{Remc} = 3.5, \text{ sowie } \hat{\beta}_{Remc} = \hat{\beta}_{ML}, \hat{\sigma}_{ML}^2 = \hat{\sigma}_{Remc}^2$$

e) oder: $\hat{\sigma}_{Remc}^2 = \frac{1}{4-1} [(-3)' (\mathbf{I} - \frac{k}{1+2k} \hat{\tau}\hat{\tau}') (-3)] \cdot 2 = \frac{2}{3} [10 - \frac{3.5}{8} \cdot 16] = 2$ nach Beh. 2.5

d) Newton-Raphson für Profile-Log-Likelihood:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \ell_p}{\partial k^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{8(4k^2 + 12k + 5) - (8k+12)(8k-12)}{(2k+5)^2(2k+1)^2} \right\} = \frac{-16k^2 + 48k + 92}{(2k+5)^2(2k+1)^2}$$

Für $k_0^{(0)} = 1$: $g_0 = +\frac{2}{21}$; $H_0 = -\frac{124}{441} \Rightarrow k^{(1)} = 1 + \frac{441}{124} \frac{2}{21} = 1 + \frac{21}{62} = \frac{83}{62} \approx 1.34$

Kontrolle: $\ell_p(k_0^{(0)}) = -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \text{const} + 2 \ln 3 + 4 \ln \frac{28}{3} \right\} = -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \text{const} + 11.1316 \right\}$

$$\ell_p(k^{(1)}) = -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \text{const} + 2 \ln 3.68 + 4 \ln \frac{30.72}{3.68} \right\} = -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \text{const} + 11.0938 \right\}$$

$$\ell_p(\hat{k}_{ML}) = -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \text{const} + 2 \ln 4 + 4 \ln \frac{32}{4} \right\} = -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \text{const} + 11.0904 \right\}$$

e) Log-Likelihood: (vgl. A76):

$$\ell(\hat{\beta}) = -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ 4 \ln(2\pi) + 4 \ln \sigma^2 + 2 \ln(2k+1) + \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^2 (\hat{y}_i - \hat{\tau}\beta)' (\mathbf{I} - \frac{k}{1+2k} \hat{\tau}\hat{\tau}') (\hat{y}_i - \hat{\tau}\beta) \right\}$$

Gradient: $\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \beta} = \sigma^{-2} \sum_{i=1}^2 \hat{\tau}' (\mathbf{I} - \frac{k}{1+2k} \hat{\tau}\hat{\tau}') (\hat{y}_i - \hat{\tau}\beta) = \sigma^{-2} \sum_{i=1}^2 \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{2k}{1+2k}\right)}_{(1+2k)^{-1}} \hat{\tau}' (\hat{y}_i - \hat{\tau}\beta)$

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \sigma^2} = -\frac{1}{2} 4 \sigma^{-2} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^{-4} \sum_{i=1}^2 (\hat{y}_i - \hat{\tau}\beta)' (\mathbf{I} - \frac{k}{1+2k} \hat{\tau}\hat{\tau}') (\hat{y}_i - \hat{\tau}\beta)$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial k} = -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{4}{2k+1} - \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^2 [(\hat{y}_i - \hat{\tau}\beta)' \hat{\tau}]^2 \frac{1+2k-2k}{(1+2k)^2} \right\}$$

Hesse-Matrix: $\frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial \beta^2} = \frac{\sigma^{-2}}{1+2k} \frac{2}{2} (-2) = \frac{-4\sigma^{-2}}{1+2k} < 0$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial \sigma^2 \partial \beta} = -\frac{\sigma^{-4}}{1+2k} \left[\frac{2}{2} \sum_{i=1}^2 \vec{1}' (\vec{y}_i - \vec{1}\beta) \right] \implies E\left(\frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial \sigma^2 \partial \beta}\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial k \partial \beta} = \frac{-2\sigma^{-2}}{(1+2k)^2} \frac{2}{2} \sum_{i=1}^2 \vec{1}' (\vec{y}_i - \vec{1}\beta) \implies E\left(\frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial k \partial \beta}\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial \sigma^4} = 2\sigma^{-4} + \sigma^{-6} \sum_{i=1}^2 (\vec{y}_i - \vec{1}\beta)' (\mathbb{I} - \frac{k}{1+2k} \vec{1}\vec{1}') (\vec{y}_i - \vec{1}\beta) \implies E\left(\frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial \sigma^4}\right) = 2\sigma^{-4} - \frac{4}{\sigma^4} = -2\sigma^{-4}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial k \partial \sigma^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \sigma^{-4} \sum_{i=1}^2 \left[(\vec{y}_i - \vec{1}\beta)' \vec{1} \right]^2 \frac{1+2k-2k}{(1+2k)^2} \left[\vec{1}' (\vec{y}_i - \vec{1}\beta) \right]$$

$$E\left(\frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial k \partial \sigma^2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sigma^4 (1+2k)^2} \sum_{i=1}^2 \text{spur}(\vec{1}\vec{1}') \cdot E\left(\vec{y}_i - \vec{1}\beta\right) (\vec{y}_i - \vec{1}\beta)') = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{\sigma^4 (1+2k)^2} [2+4k]$$

$$\sigma^2 V_i = \sigma^2 (\mathbb{I} + k \vec{1}\vec{1}') = -\frac{2}{\sigma^2 (1+2k)}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial k^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{-4 \cdot 2}{(2k+1)^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \frac{2}{2} \sum_{i=1}^2 \left[(\vec{y}_i - \vec{1}\beta)' \vec{1} \right]^2 \frac{-2 \cdot 2}{(1+2k)^3} \right\}$$

$$E\left(\frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial k^2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{-8}{(2k+1)^2} + \frac{4}{\sigma^2 (1+2k)^3} \sum_{i=1}^2 \text{spur}(\vec{1}\vec{1}') E\left(\vec{y}_i - \vec{1}\beta\right) (\vec{y}_i - \vec{1}\beta)'\right\}$$

$$= \frac{4}{(2k+1)^2} + \frac{2 \cdot 2}{(2k+1)^3} [2+4k] = \frac{4}{(2k+1)^2}$$

\Rightarrow Fisher-Scoreing $\hat{\theta}^{(s+1)} = \hat{\theta}^{(s)} + I_s^{-1} \vec{j}_s$

mit $I_s = \begin{pmatrix} +\frac{4\sigma^{-2}}{1+2k} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & +2\sigma^{-4} & +2\frac{1}{\sigma^2(1+2k)} \\ 0 & +2\frac{1}{\sigma^2(1+2k)} & \frac{+4}{(2k+1)^2} \end{pmatrix}$

oder mit $Z_i' V_i^{-1} Z_i = \vec{1}' (\mathbb{I} - \frac{k}{1+2k} \vec{1}\vec{1}') \vec{1}$
 $2:10 \quad = 2 - 4 \frac{k}{1+2k} = \frac{2}{1+2k}$

Startwert: $\hat{\theta}^{(0)} = (\hat{\beta}^{(0)}, \hat{\sigma}^{2(0)}, \hat{\gamma}^{(0)}) = (4, 5, 0.01)$

$$\hat{\theta}^{(1)} = \hat{\theta}^{(0)} + I_s^{-1} \vec{j}_s = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 0.01 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5.1}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{25} & \frac{2}{5.1} \\ \frac{2}{5.1} & \frac{4}{(1.02)^2} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{50} [20 - \frac{0.16}{1.02}] \\ -\frac{2}{1.02} + \frac{1}{10} \frac{32}{1.02^2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1.76 \\ 0.99 \end{pmatrix}$$

Dieser Wert ist unzulässig, da die 2. Komponente negativ ist. Halbierung der Schrittweite führt zu $\hat{\theta}^{(1)} = (4, 1.62, 0.5)'$. Dieser Wert vergrößert die Log-Likelihood von -18.713 für $\hat{\theta}^{(0)} = \hat{\theta}_{ML}$ auf -8.156 für $\hat{\theta}^{(1)}$ und wird daher akzeptiert. Zum Vergleich: Die Log-Likelihood für $\hat{\theta}_\infty$ mit $\hat{k} = 10^6$ ist -18.8 , für $\hat{\theta}_{ML}$ ist -7.566 .

f) Herleitung eines EM-Algorithmus nach 2.11:

$$E(\hat{\beta}_i | \vec{y}_i = y_i) = \hat{\beta}_{(s)} Z_i' \hat{V}_{i(s)}^{-1} (\vec{y}_i - X_i \hat{\beta}_{(s)}) = \frac{\lambda^2}{\sigma_{(s)}} \frac{\vec{1} \vec{1}' (\Pi - \frac{\hat{K}_{(s)} \vec{1} \vec{1}'}{1+n\hat{K}_{(s)}})}{\hat{K}_{(s)} \vec{1} \vec{1}' + n\hat{K}_{(s)}} (\vec{y}_i - X_i \hat{\beta}_{(s)})$$

$$\text{Var}_{\hat{\beta}_{(s)}}(\hat{\beta}_i | \vec{y}_i = \vec{y}_i) = \hat{\beta}_{(s)}' \hat{V}_{i(s)}^{-1} Z_i' \hat{V}_{i(s)}^{-1} Z_i \hat{\beta}_{(s)} = \frac{\lambda^2}{\sigma_{(s)}} \left(\hat{K}_{(s)} - \frac{\hat{K}_{(s)}^2 \vec{1} \vec{1}' (\Pi - \frac{\hat{K}_{(s)} \vec{1} \vec{1}'}{1+n\hat{K}_{(s)}}) \vec{1}}{1+n\hat{K}_{(s)}} \right) = \frac{\lambda^2}{\sigma_{(s)}} \frac{\hat{K}_{(s)}}{1+n\hat{K}_{(s)}}$$

$$E(\vec{\varepsilon}_i | \vec{y}_i = \vec{y}_i) = \vec{y}_i - X_i \hat{\beta}_{(s)} - Z_i E(\hat{\beta}_i | \vec{y}_i = \vec{y}_i) = \vec{y}_i - \vec{1} (\hat{\beta}_{(s)} + E(\hat{\beta}_i | \vec{y}_i = \vec{y}_i))$$

$$\text{Var}_{\hat{\beta}_{(s)}}(\vec{\varepsilon}_i | \vec{y}_i = \vec{y}_i) = \vec{1} \text{Var}_{\hat{\beta}_{(s)}}(\hat{\beta}_i | \vec{y}_i = \vec{y}_i) \vec{1}'$$

$$M\text{-Schritt: } \frac{\lambda^2}{\sigma_{(s+1)}} = \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ \left[\frac{\hat{K}_{(s)} \vec{1} \vec{1}' (\vec{y}_i - \vec{1} \hat{\beta}_{(s)})}{1+n\hat{K}_{(s)}} \right]^2 + \frac{\lambda^2}{\sigma_{(s)}} \frac{\hat{K}_{(s)}}{1+n\hat{K}_{(s)}} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\lambda^2}{\sigma_{(s+1)}} = \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ E_{\hat{\beta}_{(s)}}(\vec{\varepsilon}_i | \vec{y}_i = \vec{y}_i) E_{\hat{\beta}_{(s)}}(\vec{\varepsilon}_i | \vec{y}_i = \vec{y}_i)' + n \text{Var}_{\hat{\beta}_{(s)}}(\hat{\beta}_i | \vec{y}_i = \vec{y}_i) \right\} / N$$

$$(\hat{K}_{(s+1)} = \frac{\lambda^2}{\sigma_{(s+1)}} \frac{\lambda^2}{\sigma_{(s+1)}})$$

Für Programm und Grafiken siehe Exkavell

g) Gemäß Beh. 3.3 können drei Bedingungen für Identifizierbarkeit verletzt sein:

X hat nicht vollen Rang: z.B. $X_i = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} | i=1, \dots, m$ nicht identifizierbar.

Keine Matrix Z_i vollen Rang: z.B. Z_i wie X_i in a): \vec{y} " " "

$N \leq m+q$: (σ^2, \vec{y}) nicht identifizierbar.