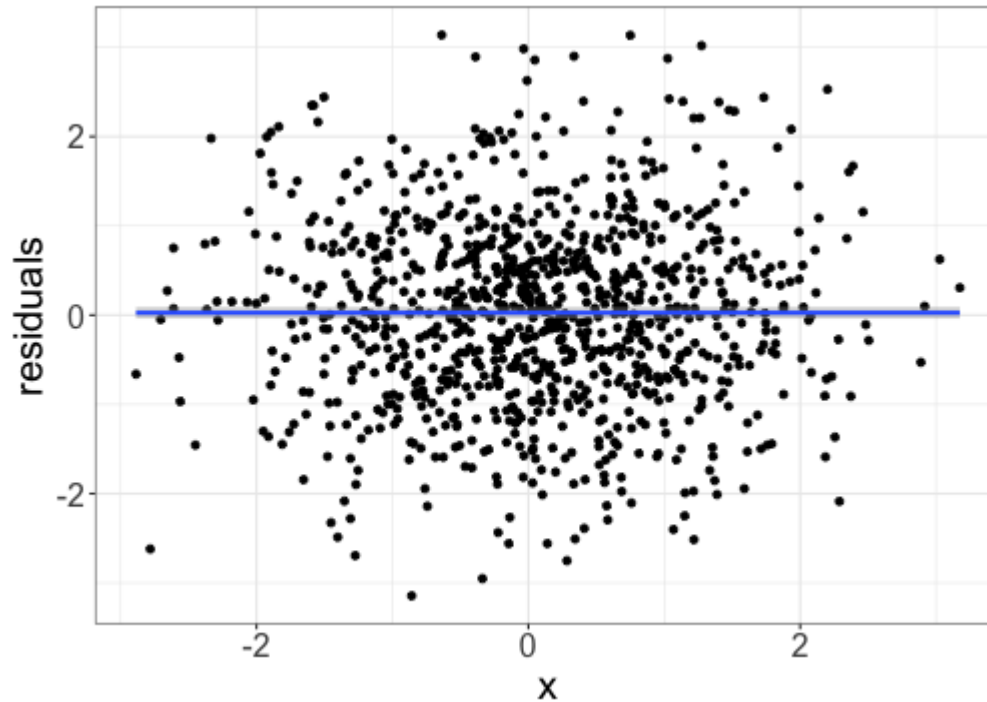


Logistic regression assumptions and diagnostics

- Hw 1 due Tuesday
- Challenge 2 released on course website
 - Logistic regression "in the wild"

Last time: quantile residuals to assess shape



Warm up: Class activity, Part I

https://sta712-f22.github.io/class_activities/ca_lecture_6.html

- + Generate data for which the logistic regression shape assumption doesn't hold
- + See whether the violation shows up on a quantile residual plot

More logistic regression diagnostics

- + Are there any outliers that could affect the fitted model?
- + Are there issues with multicollinearity?

↑
correlation
variance inflation
factors

↑
leverage $\approx$
Cook's distance

Leverage and Cook's Distance in linear regression

Linear regression: $Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_{11} & \dots & x_{1k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & x_{n1} & \dots & x_{nk} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y = X\beta + \varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2 I)$$

$$\beta = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{Y} = \underbrace{X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T}_{\text{"hat matrix" } H} Y$$

Leverage of observation i =
 $\frac{\text{diag element of } H}{1}$

↓

$$\text{var}(Y - \hat{Y}) = \sigma^2 (I - H) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{var}(y_i - \hat{y}_i) = \sigma^2 (1 - h_i)$$

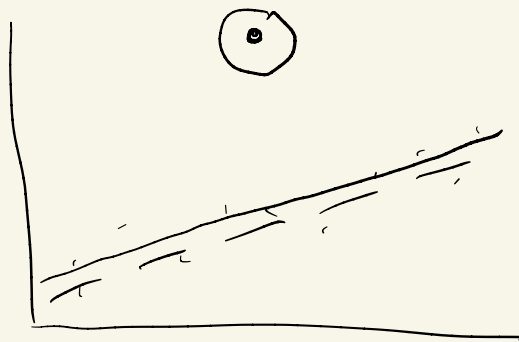
$$h_i \leq 1 \quad \uparrow h_i \Rightarrow \text{var}(y_i - \hat{y}_i) \downarrow$$

$$\text{SLR: } h_i = \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{\sum_j (x_j - \bar{x})^2}$$



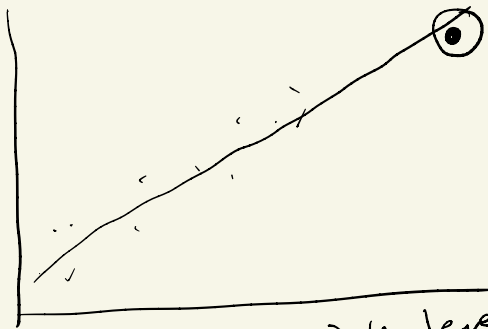
outlier, high leverage

↓
influential



outlier, low leverage

↓
not influential



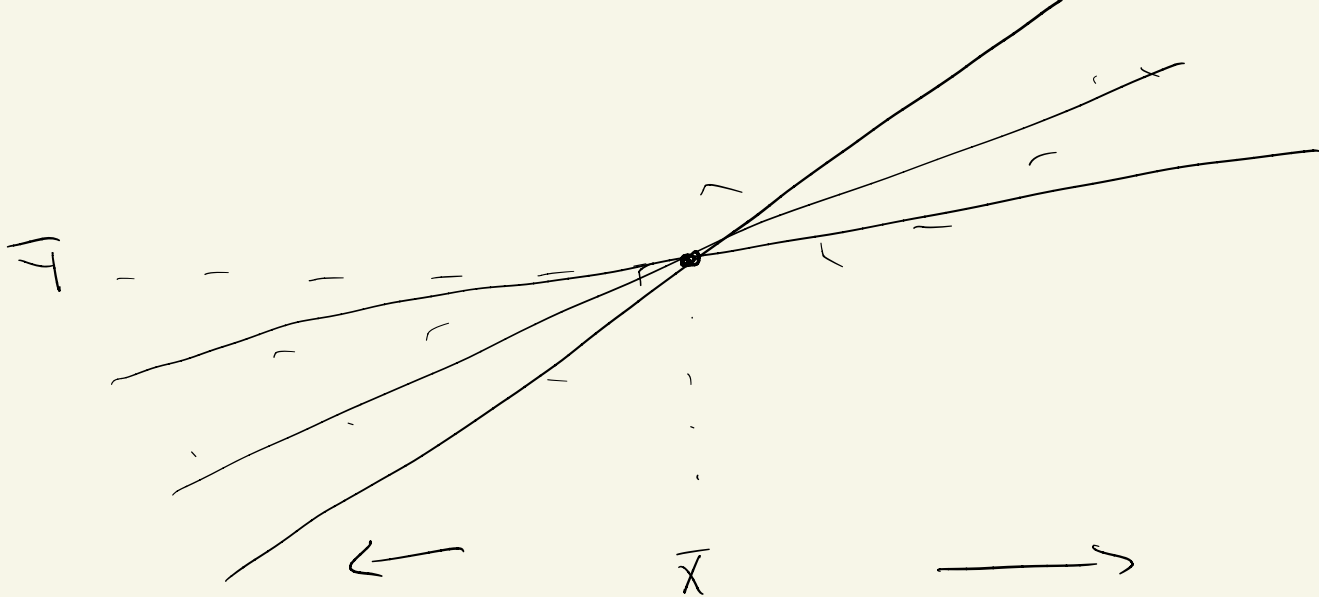
not outlier, high leverage

⇒ not influential

Cook's Distance

$$D_i = \frac{(y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}{k \hat{\sigma}^2} \cdot \frac{h_i}{(1 - h_i)^2}$$

Concerned when $D_i > \text{threshold}$
e.g. 0.5
or 1



Fisher scoring as Iteratively Reweighted Least Squares

Fisher scoring : $\beta^{(r+1)} = \beta^{(r)} + \mathcal{I}^{-1}(\beta^{(r)}) u(\beta^{(r)})$

HW 1, #3 $\Rightarrow u(\beta) = X^T(Y - p)$

$$p = \left[\underbrace{\frac{e^{\beta^T x_1}}{1 + e^{\beta^T x_1}}}_{p_1}, \underbrace{\frac{e^{\beta^T x_2}}{1 + e^{\beta^T x_2}}}_{p_2}, \dots, \frac{e^{\beta^T x_n}}{1 + e^{\beta^T x_n}} \right]^T$$

$\mathcal{I}(\beta) = X^T W X$ $W = \text{diag}(p_1(1-p_1), p_2(1-p_2), \dots, p_n(1-p_n))$

$$= \beta^{(r+1)} = \beta^{(r)} + (X^T W^{(r)} X)^{-1} X^T (Y - p^{(r)})$$

$$\beta^{(r+1)} = \beta^{(r)} + (X^T W^{(r)} X)^{-1} X^T (Y - p^{(r)})$$

$$= \underbrace{(X^T W^{(r)} X)^{-1} X^T W^{(r)}}_I X \beta^{(r)} + (X^T W^{(r)} X)^{-1} X^T (Y - p^{(r)})$$

$$= (X^T W^{(r)} X)^{-1} X^T W^{(r)} \underbrace{\left(X \beta^{(r)} + (W^{(r)})^{-1} (Y - p^{(r)}) \right)}_{Z^{(r)}} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{working responses} \\ \text{(at iteration } r) \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta^{(r+1)} = (X^T W^{(r)} X)^{-1} X^T W^{(r)} Z^{(r)}$$

$\Rightarrow$ Fisher scoring is really weighted least squares with weights $W^{(r)}$ and response $Z^{(r)}$

call this iteratively reweighted least squares (IRLS)

Weighted least squares

$$Y = X\beta + \varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon \sim N(0, W^{-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{W^{\frac{1}{2}} Y}_{Y_w} = \underbrace{W^{\frac{1}{2}} X}_{X_w} \beta + \underbrace{W^{\frac{1}{2}} \varepsilon}_{\varepsilon_w}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(W^{\frac{1}{2}} \varepsilon) &= W^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{Var}(\varepsilon) W^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= I \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_w = X_w \beta + \varepsilon_w$$

Now solve by least squares:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\beta} &= (X_w^T X_w)^{-1} X_w^T Y_w \\ &= (X^T W X)^{-1} X^T W Y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{Y}_w &= X_w (X_w^T X_w)^{-1} X_w^T Y_w \\ &= \underbrace{W^{\frac{1}{2}} X (X^T W X)^{-1} X^T W^{\frac{1}{2}}}_{\text{hat matrix } H} Y_w \end{aligned}$$

Class Activity, Part II

https://sta712-f22.github.io/class_activities/ca_lecture_6.html

Exploring leverage and Cook's distance!