

**

*

(Gibbs Sampling)
(Monte Carlo)
(Markov Chain Monte Carlo Methods) MCMC

.

15

5

.

.

.

. Win BUGS

/

/

*

/

/

/

**

2007/8/26 :

2007/5/22 :

On Bayesian Estimation in Mixed Linear Models Using the Gibbs Sampler

ABSTRACT

This paper tackles the estimation of parameters of linear mixed random effect one-classification model by Bayesian technique which includes Gibbs sampling. Gibbs sampling is a special case of Monte Carlo Method which uses Markov Chain and so called MCMC (Markov Chain Monte Carlo).

This MCMC method depends on partition of difficult and compound models into simple ones which can be manipulated and easily analyzed, specially for the posterior distribution which are not easy to find their final formulae.

In this research the mixed random effect linear one-classification model is proposed on a population of 15 treatments including 15 types of cotton plant. A random sample of 5 types is taken and using the analysis of variance method to test the hypothesis that all the 15 types have equal effect and the estimation of the parameters is obtained Gibbs sampling is also used in order to estimate the parameters and then testing the hypothesis of equal effects of treatments. The results obtained in both ANOVA and Gibbs sampling are nearly the same and encouraging. All algorithms are programmed in this research using WinBUGS program.

1- المقدمة :

(Variance Component)

Airy , Chauvent (1861 – 1863)

Fisher (1918)

(ANOVA)

(2000)

(2000)

(2004)

(2005)

. (Smith 1991 , Evans and Swartz 1995)

(MCMC)

(MCMC) .

(MCMC) Gelfand and Smith (1990)

Bayesian) (MCMC)

(Problems

Metropolis and (MCMC)

Ulam(1949)

.
:-2

:

$$y_{ij} = \mu + \tau_i + \varepsilon_{ij} \quad (1)$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, a \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

:

$$\mu$$

$$\tau_i$$

$$y_{ij}$$

$$\varepsilon_{ij}$$

$$\tau_i \sim N(0, \sigma_a^2)$$

$$\varepsilon_{ij} \sim N(0, \sigma^2) \quad (2)$$

$$y_{ij} \sim N(\mu, \sigma_a^2 + \sigma^2)$$

$$\mu, \sigma_a^2, \sigma^2$$

MCMC

-3 : Linear Models

:

Montgomery (2001)

Fixed Effect Model : I .1

Random Effect Model : II .2

Mixed Effect Model : III .3

μ

... [15]

μ . τ_i .

: **Bayes Approach** -4

:
Barnett (1982), Lyle (1985), Mike and Harrison (1989)

. -5

Bayes Theorem and Likelihood Function

:
Posterior Distribution $\propto$ Likelihood Function $\times$ Prior Distribution

.

Prior Probability**- 6**

:

Non-Informative Prior

- 1

Probability

Informative Prior Probability

- 2**:Inverse Gamma (IG) Distribution****- 7** x

$$G_a(\alpha, \beta)$$

 x

:

$$P(x) = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} \exp[-\beta x], \quad (0 < x < \infty)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$y \sim IG(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$P(y) = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} y^{-\alpha+1} \exp\left[-\frac{\beta}{y}\right], \quad (0 < y < \infty)$$

:

$$E(y) = \frac{\alpha}{\beta-1}, \quad \beta > 1$$

$$Var(y) = \frac{\alpha^2}{(\beta-1)^2(\beta-2)}, \quad \beta > 2$$

(1988) :

: Monte Carlo Integration

-8

.

:

$$\int_a^b h(x) \, dx \tag{3}$$

$$f(x) \quad h(x) \\ : \quad (a,b) \quad P(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b h(x) \, dx &= \int_a^b f(x)P(x) \, dx \\ &= E_{P(x)}[f(x)] \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

$$f(x) \tag{3}$$

$$. \, P(x)$$

$$: \quad P(x) \quad x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$$

$$\int_a^b h(x) \, dx = E_{P(x)}[f(x)] \simeq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \tag{5}$$

$$(5)$$

)

.

(

$$I(y) = \int f(y/x)P(x) \, dx$$

$$\hat{I}(y) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(y/x_i) \quad (6)$$

. $p(x)$ x_i :

$$SE^2[\hat{I}(y)] = \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (f(y/x_i) - \hat{I}(y))^2 \right) \quad (7)$$

. Walsh (2002) :

Gibbs Sampler -9

$(\alpha = 1)$

n .

(x, y)

$p(y), p(x)$

$p(y/x), p(x/y)$

$p(x, y)$

:

$$p(x) = \int p(x, y) dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{x_0}^{x_1} p(x/y = y_0) dy \\ & \int_{x_0}^{x_1} p(y/x = x_0) dy \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}$$

$$p(x/y = y_{i-1}) \leftarrow x_i \quad (8)$$

$$p(y/x = x_i) \leftarrow y_i \quad (9)$$

$$(x_j, y_j), 1 \leq j \leq m < k$$

. Scan of the Sampler

$$. (\quad) m$$

. Burning in the Sampler

$$(\quad n \quad)$$

.

:

Tierney (1994) , Walsh (2002)

Concept of Gibbs Sampling

- 10

Gibbs Processes

$$\begin{aligned}
 & y^{(\circ)} \\
 & \cdot y^{(\circ)} \quad y \quad p(y) \\
 & k \\
 & y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_k) \\
 & : \\
 & p(y_i/y_j), i \neq j, i = 1, 2, \dots, k \\
 & : \\
 & [y_i/y_j, i \neq j], i = 1, 2, \dots, k \\
 & \cdot \\
 & [y_1, y_2, \dots, y_k] \\
 & : \\
 & [y_i], i = 1, 2, \dots, k \\
 & : \\
 & : \\
 & .1 \\
 & [y_1^{(0)}, y_2^{(0)}, \dots, y_k^{(0)}] \\
 & : y_1^{(1)} .2 \\
 & [y_1/y_2^{(0)}, \dots, y_k^{(0)}] \\
 & : y_2^{(1)} .3 \\
 & [y_2/y_1^{(1)}, y_3^{(0)}, \dots, y_k^{(0)}] \\
 & : y_k^{(1)} .4 \\
 & [y_k/y_1^{(1)}, y_2^{(1)}, \dots, y_{k-1}^{(1)}]
 \end{aligned}$$

...

[21]

:

$$\left[y_1^{(1)}, y_2^{(1)}, \dots, y_k^{(1)} \right]$$

:

t

$$\left[y_1^{(t)}, y_2^{(t)}, \dots, y_k^{(t)} \right]$$

$\mathbf{m}$

y_1

$\mathbf{m}$

()

$p(y_1)$

$$\left[y_1^{(0)}, y_2^{(0)}, \dots, y_k^{(0)} \right]$$

y_1

$\cdot y_1$

Variance

Mean

(2005)

- 11

Gibbs Sampling for Bayesian Linear Model :

. (2) (1)

$$P(y/\mu, \sigma_a^2, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(\sigma_a^2 + \sigma^2)}} \exp\left[\frac{-(y - \mu)^2}{2(\sigma_a^2 + \sigma^2)}\right] \quad (10)$$

:

$$L(y/\mu, \sigma_a^2, \sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^a \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(\sigma_a^2 + \sigma^2)}} \exp\left[\frac{-(y_{ij} - \mu)^2}{2(\sigma_a^2 + \sigma^2)}\right] \quad (11)$$

$$L(y/\mu, \sigma_a^2, \sigma^2) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(\sigma_a^2 + \sigma^2)}} \right)^{an} \exp \left[\frac{-\sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^n (y_{ij} - \mu)^2}{2(\sigma_a^2 + \sigma^2)} \right]$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^n (y_{ij} - \mu)^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^n [y_{ij} - \bar{y}_{i.} + \bar{y}_{i.} - \bar{y} + \bar{y} - \mu]^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^n [(y_{ij} - \bar{y}_{i.}) + (\bar{y}_{i.} - \bar{y}) + (\bar{y} - \mu)]^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^n [(y_{ij} - \bar{y}_{i.})^2 + (\bar{y}_{i.} - \bar{y})^2 + (\bar{y} - \mu)^2 + \\ &\quad 2(y_{ij} - \bar{y}_{i.})(\bar{y}_{i.} - \bar{y}) + (y_{ij} - \bar{y}_{i.})(\bar{y} - \mu) + \\ &\quad (\bar{y}_{i.} - \bar{y})(\bar{y} - \mu)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore L(y/\mu, \sigma_a^2, \sigma^2) \propto (\sigma_a^2 + \sigma^2)^{-\frac{an}{2}} \exp \left[\frac{-(SS_t + SS_E + na(\bar{y} - \mu)^2)}{2(\sigma_a^2 + \sigma^2)} \right] \quad (12)$$

$$y = (y_{11}, y_{22}, \dots, y_{an}) :$$

 SS_E SS_t

.

$$\mu, \sigma_a^2, \sigma^2$$

Conjugate prior

:

$$p(\mu) \sim N(A_m, \sigma_m^2) = \left(2\pi\sigma_m^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left[\frac{-(\mu - A_m)^2}{2\sigma_m^2}\right] \quad (13)$$

$$p(\sigma_a^2) \sim IG(\alpha_1, \beta_1) = \frac{\beta_1^{\alpha_1}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)} (\sigma_a^2)^{-\alpha_1+1} \exp\left[\frac{-\beta_1}{\sigma_a^2}\right] \quad (14)$$

$$p(\sigma^2) \sim IG(\alpha_2, \beta_2) = \frac{\beta_2^{\alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_2)} (\sigma^2)^{-\alpha_2+1} \exp\left[\frac{-\beta_2}{\sigma^2}\right] \quad (15)$$

. (7) IG

Posterior Distribution - 12

$$p(\mu, \sigma_a^2, \sigma^2 / y) \propto L(y / \mu, \sigma_a^2, \sigma^2) p(\mu) p(\sigma_a^2) p(\sigma^2) \quad (16)$$

- 13

Complete Conditional Distributions :

$$\begin{aligned} & \mu, \sigma_a^2, \sigma^2 \\ & p(\sigma^2 / \mu, \sigma_a^2, y) \quad p(\sigma_a^2 / \mu, \sigma^2, y) \quad p(\mu / \sigma_a^2, \sigma^2, y) \\ & p(\sigma^2 / R) \quad p(\sigma_a^2 / R) \quad p(\mu / R) \\ & \cdot \\ & p(\mu / R) \propto L(y / \mu, \sigma_a^2, \sigma^2) p(\mu) \end{aligned} \quad R$$

$$\begin{aligned}
p(\mu/R) &\propto (\sigma_a^2 + \sigma^2)^{-\frac{na}{2}} \exp \left[\frac{-(SS_t + SS_E + na(\bar{y} - \mu)^2)}{2(\sigma_a^2 + \sigma^2)} \right] \times \\
&\quad (2\pi\sigma_m^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \exp \left[\frac{-(\mu - A_m)^2}{2\sigma_m^2} \right] \\
p(\mu/R) &\propto \exp \left[\frac{-SS_t}{2(\sigma_a^2 + \sigma^2)} - \frac{SS_E}{2(\sigma_a^2 + \sigma^2)} - \frac{na\bar{y}^2}{2(\sigma_a^2 + \sigma^2)} - \right. \\
&\quad \left. \frac{2na\bar{y}\mu}{2(\sigma_a^2 + \sigma^2)} - \frac{na\mu^2}{2(\sigma_a^2 + \sigma^2)} - \frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma_m^2} + \frac{2\mu A_m}{2\sigma_m^2} - \frac{A_m^2}{2\sigma_m^2} \right] \\
\therefore p(\mu/R) &\propto \exp \left[\mu^2 \left(\frac{-na}{2(\sigma_a^2 + \sigma^2)} - \frac{1}{2\sigma_m^2} \right) + \mu \left(\frac{na\bar{y}}{(\sigma_a^2 + \sigma^2)} + \frac{A_m}{\sigma_m^2} \right) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

(2006)

$$\begin{aligned}
p(\mu/R) &= N \left[\frac{-\left(\frac{na\bar{y}}{\sigma_a^2 + \sigma^2} + \frac{A_m}{\sigma_m^2} \right)}{-2\left(\frac{na}{2(\sigma_a^2 + \sigma^2)} + \frac{1}{2\sigma_m^2} \right)}, \frac{-1}{-2\left(\frac{na}{2(\sigma_a^2 + \sigma^2)} + \frac{1}{2\sigma_m^2} \right)} \right] \\
p(\mu/R) &\sim N \left[\frac{\frac{na\bar{y}}{\sigma_a^2 + \sigma^2} + \frac{A_m}{\sigma_m^2}}{\frac{na}{(\sigma_a^2 + \sigma^2)} + \frac{1}{\sigma_m^2}}, \frac{1}{\frac{na}{(\sigma_a^2 + \sigma^2)} + \frac{1}{\sigma_m^2}} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

(17)

μ, σ^2
 σ_a^2

$$p(\sigma_a^2/R) \propto (\sigma_a^2 + \sigma^2)^{-\frac{na}{2}} \exp \left[\frac{-(SS_t + SS_E + na(\bar{y} - \mu)^2)}{2(\sigma_a^2 + \sigma^2)} \right] \times \frac{\beta_1^{\alpha_1}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)} (\sigma_a^2)^{-\alpha_1+1} \exp \left[\frac{-\beta_1}{\sigma_a^2} \right]$$

$$RSS \quad RSS_1 = (SS_t + SS_E + na(\bar{y} - \mu)^2)$$

$$p(\sigma_a^2/R) \propto (\sigma_a^2)^{-\frac{na}{2}} \exp\left[\frac{-RSS_1}{2\sigma_a^2}\right] (\sigma_a^2)^{-\alpha_1+1} \exp\left[\frac{-\beta_1}{\sigma_a^2}\right]$$

$$p(\sigma_a^2/R) \sim IG\left[\alpha_1 + \frac{na}{2}, \beta_1 + \frac{RSS_1}{2}\right] \quad (18)$$

$$\sigma^2$$

$$\frac{\beta_2^{\alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_2)} (\sigma^2)^{-\alpha_2+1} \exp\left[\frac{-\beta_2}{\sigma^2}\right]$$

$$p(\sigma^2/R) \propto (\sigma_a^2 + \sigma^2)^{-\frac{na}{2}} \exp\left[\frac{-(SS_t + SS_E + na(\bar{y} - \mu)^2)}{2(\sigma_a^2 + \sigma^2)}\right] \times$$

$$RSS_2 = (SS_t + SS_E + na(\bar{y} - \mu)^2)$$

$$p(\sigma^2/R) \propto (\sigma^2)^{-\frac{na}{2}} \exp\left[\frac{-RSS_2}{2\sigma^2}\right] (\sigma^2)^{-\alpha_2+1} \exp\left[\frac{-\beta_2}{\sigma^2}\right]$$

$$p(\sigma^2/R) \propto IG\left[\alpha_2 + \frac{na}{2}, \beta_2 + \frac{RSS_2}{2}\right] \quad (19)$$

WinBUGS

$$(19) \quad (18) \quad (17)$$

$$. \sigma^2, \sigma_a^2, \mu, y_{ij}$$

: -14

15

(2002)

: (1)

4.99	4.33	4.89	5.03	4.68	5.3
4.60	4.25	4.55	4.55	4.45	Verd
4.34	4.20	4.23	4.54	4.27	87
4.80	4.49	4.47	4.73	4.69	
3.97	3.57	5.89	3.89	3.77	
3.98	3.92	4.96	4.06	3.95	1
3.58	3.40	4.02	3.81	3.49	2
4.81	4.72	4.27	4.48	4.77	2
3.82	3.90	4.76	4.49	3.88	11
5.13	4.42	5.87	5.19	4.43	1
4.90	4.80	4.43	4.98	4.85	
4.66	4.50	4.49	4.09	4.58	1k347
4.82	5.20	4.82	4.49	5.28	1k359
4.54	4.42	4.03	4.25	4.48	1k327
4.28	4.10	4.12	5.82	4.19	310

...

[27]

:

-15

$\sigma^2 \quad \sigma_a^2 \quad \mu$: (2)

$\hat{\mu}$	$\hat{\sigma}_a^2$	$\hat{\sigma}^2$
4.178	0.09321	0.0887

:

-16

: $\mu, \sigma_a^2, \sigma^2$

$$\mu \sim N(A_m, \sigma_m^2)$$

$$p(\mu) \sim N(A_m, \sigma_m^2) = \left(2\pi\sigma_m^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left[\frac{-(\mu - A_m)^2}{2\sigma_m^2}\right]$$

$$\sigma_a^2 \sim IG(\alpha_1, \beta_1)$$

$$p(\sigma_a^2) \sim IG(\alpha_1, \beta_1) = \frac{\beta_1^{\alpha_1}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)} (\sigma_a^2)^{-\alpha_1+1} \exp\left[\frac{-\beta_1}{\sigma_a^2}\right]$$

$$\sigma^2 \sim IG(\alpha_2, \beta_2)$$

$$p(\sigma^2) \sim IG(\alpha_2, \beta_2) = \frac{\beta_2^{\alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_2)} (\sigma^2)^{-\alpha_2+1} \exp\left[\frac{-\beta_2}{\sigma^2}\right]$$

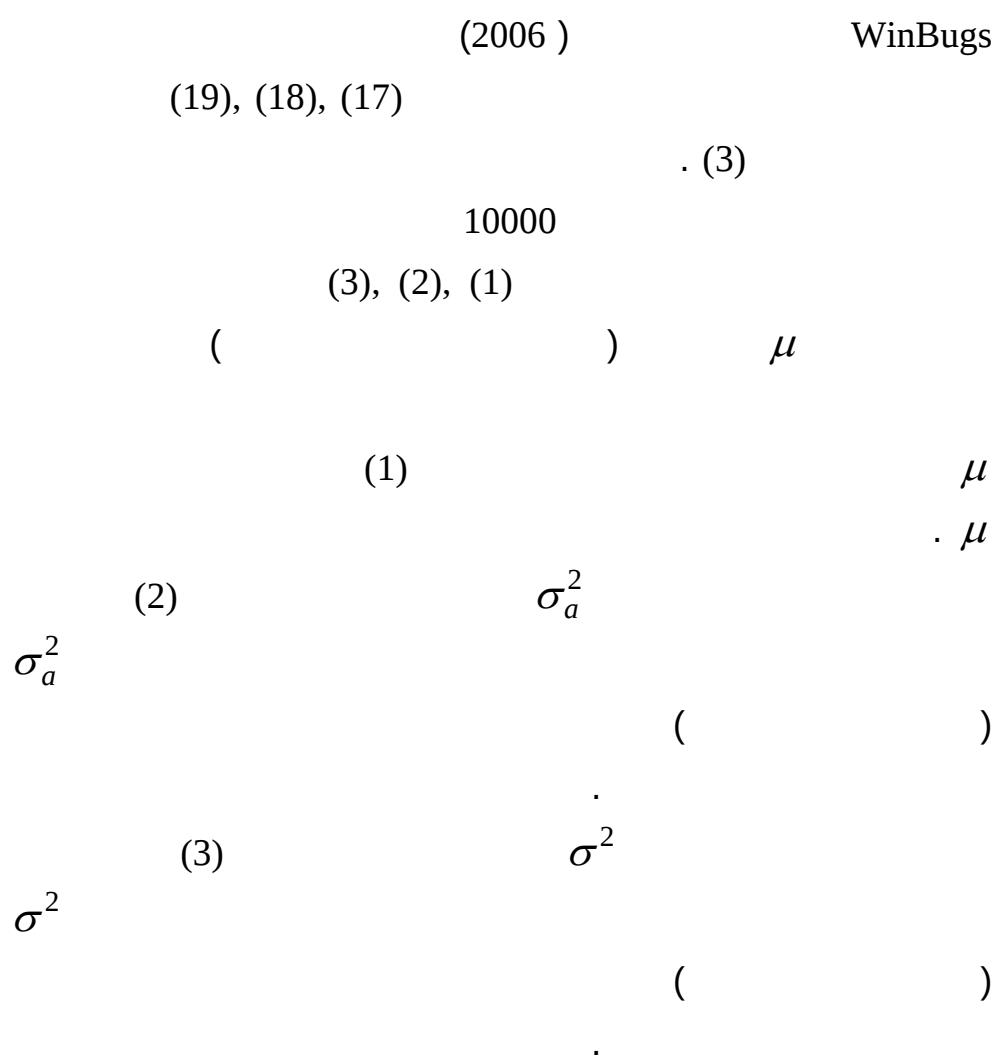
:

$\sigma^2, \sigma_a^2, \mu$

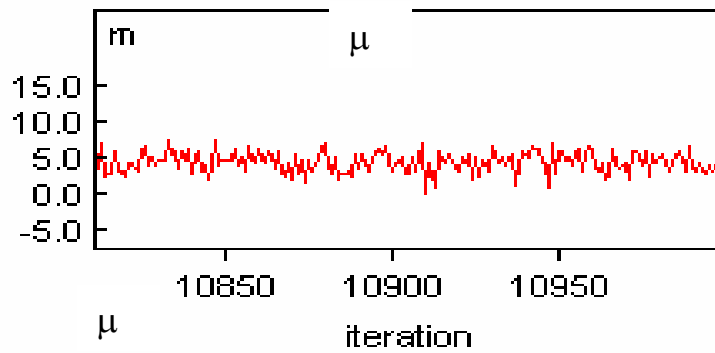
$\mu_{\circ} = 4.178$

$$\sigma_{\circ}^2 = 0.0887$$

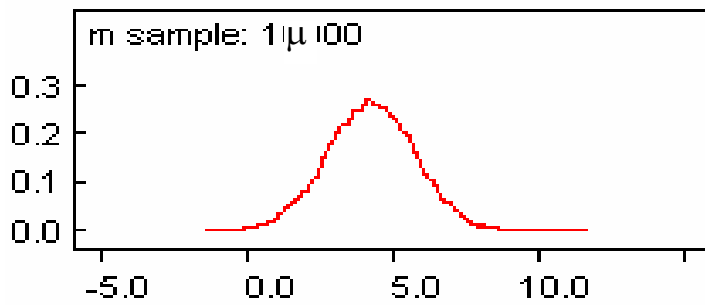
$$\sigma_{a_{\circ}}^2 = 0.09321$$



(A)

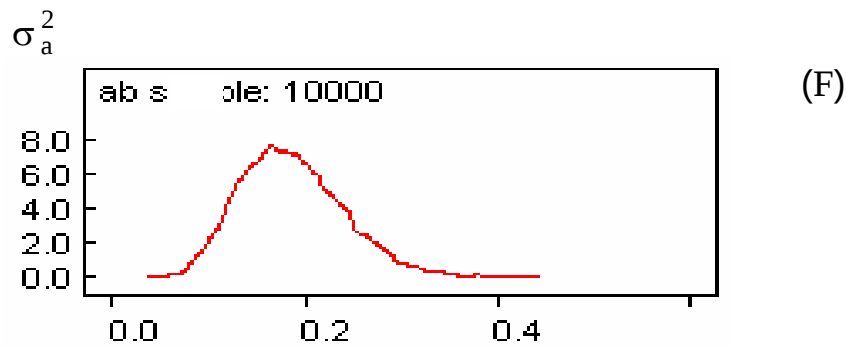
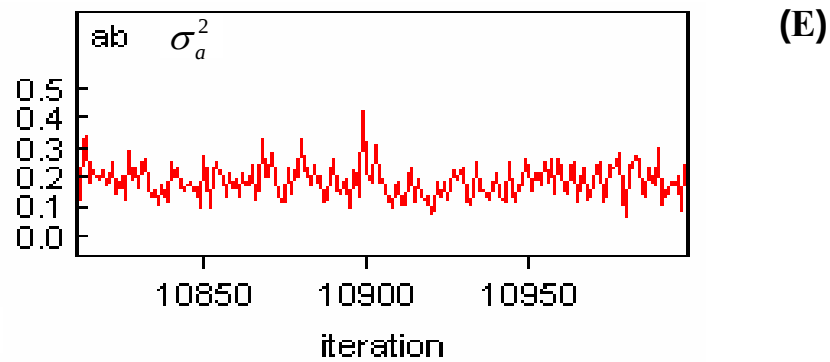


(B)



node	mean μ	sd	MC error	2.5%	median
		97.5%	start	sample	
m	4.223	1.507	0.01477	1.282	4.222
		7.165	1001	10000	
			μ		(1)
	μ				(A) -1
					.
μ		(Kernel)			(B) -2

$$\frac{\sigma}{N^{\frac{1}{2}}} \quad \text{MC error}$$



node	mean	sd	MC error	2.5%	median
97.5% start sample					
ab	0.1868	0.05398	5.367E-4	0.09529	0.1821
	0.3046	1001	10000		

σ_a^2 (2)

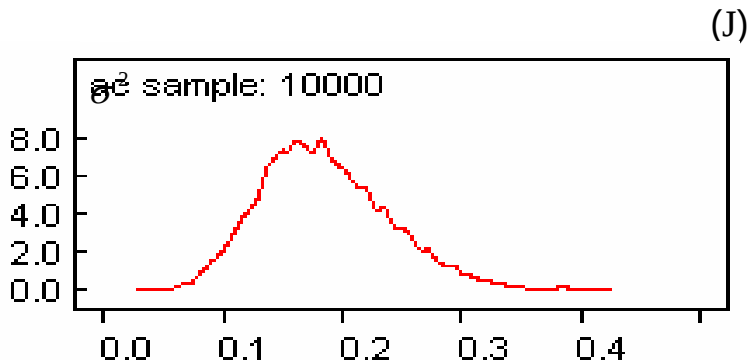
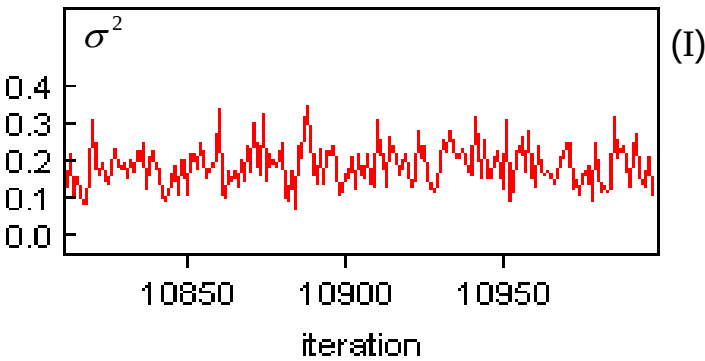
σ_a^2 (E) -1

.

σ_a^2 (Kernel) (F) -2

$\frac{\sigma}{N^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ MC error

.



node	mean	sd	MC error	2.5%median
		97.5%	start	sample
ac	0.1853	0.05357	6.181E-4	0.09326
	0.1804	0.3009	1001	10000

σ^2	(3)	
σ^2	(I)	-1
		.
(Kernel)	(J)	-2
		σ^2

$$\frac{\sigma}{N^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

MC error

.

WinBUGS

:

$$\hat{\mu}_{GS} = 4.223$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_{aGS}^2 = 0.1868$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_{GS}^2 = 0.1853$$

GS

 $\sigma^2 \quad \sigma_a^2 \quad \mu \quad : (3)$

$\hat{\mu}_{GS}$	$\hat{\sigma}_{aGS}^2$	$\hat{\sigma}_{GS}^2$
4.223	0.1868	0.1853

. (2)

$$\sigma_a^2 \quad \sigma^2, \mu$$

$$\sigma_{aGS}^2$$

$$\sigma_{a\circ}^2$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_a^2$$

$$H_o : \sigma_a^2 = 0$$

$$H_1 : \sigma_a^2 \neq 0$$

$$: \quad \sigma_{GS}^2 = 0.1853 \quad \sigma_{aGS}^2 = 0.1868$$

$$MSS_E = \hat{\sigma}^2 = \sigma_{GS}^2 = 0.1853$$

$$\begin{aligned} MSS_t &= MSS_E + n\hat{\sigma}^2 = MSS_E + n\sigma_{aGS}^2 \\ &= 1.853 + 5(0.1868) \\ &= 2.787 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore F = \frac{MSS_t}{MSS_E} = \frac{2.787}{0.1853} = 15.040474^{**}$$

F

...

[33]

-17

.1

.

.2

.

.3

.

.4

.

.5

.

.6

.

.7

.

.8

. ...

-18

1. " (2005)
- () "
2. " (2004)
- ()
3. " (2000)
- () "
4. " (2006)
- () "
5. " (1988)
- (2002)
- 6.

7. Evans, M. and Swartz, T., (1995), "Methods for Approximating Integrals in Statistics with Special Emphasis on Bayesian Integration Problems", Statistical Science 10: 254–272.
8. Gelfand, A.E. and Smith, A.F.M. (1990), "Sampling-Based Approaches to Calculating Marginal Densities", J. Am. Stat. Asso. 85: 398–409.
9. Metropolis, N. and Ulam, S., (1949), "The Monte Carlo Method", J. Amer. Statist. Assoc. 44: 335–341.
10. Montgomery, D.C., (2001), "Design and Analysis of Experiment", 5th edition, John Wiley, New York.
11. Rao, C.R. and Kleffe, J., (1988), "Estimation of Variance Component and Application", North Holland, Amsterdam.
12. Smith, A.F.M., (1991), "Bayesian Computational Methods", Phil. Trans. R. Soc. Lond. A337: 369–386.
13. Tierney, L., (1994), "Markov Chains for Exploring Posterior Distributions", (with discussion), Ann. Statist. 22: 1701–1762.
14. Walsh, B., (2002), "Markov Chain Monte Carlo and Gibbs Sampling", Lecture Notes for EEB 596Z.