

Optimal Designs for Individual Prediction in Multiple Group Random Coefficient Regression Models

Maryna Prus



August 9, 2017



Contents

- 1 Model Specification
- 2 Best Estimation and Prediction
- 3 Optimal design
- 4 Numerical Example
- 5 Directions for Future Research

Two groups random coefficient model

Group 1 (G1) - treatment - n_1 individuals

Group 2 (G2) - control - n_2 individuals

$$G1: \quad Y_{1ik} = \alpha_i + \mu_i + \varepsilon_{1ik}, \quad i = i_1, \dots, i_{n_1}, \quad k = 1, \dots, K$$

$$G2: \quad Y_{2ik} = \mu_i + \varepsilon_{2ik}, \quad i = i_{n_1+1}, \dots, i_N, \quad k = 1, \dots, K$$

$$N = n_1 + n_2$$

- K number of observations per individual
- ε_{jik} , $j = 1, 2$, observational errors
 - $E(\varepsilon_{jik}) = 0$
 - $\text{Var}(\varepsilon_{jik}) = \sigma^2$

Two groups random coefficient model

$$G1 : \quad Y_{1ik} = \alpha_i + \mu_i + \varepsilon_{1ik}, \quad i = i_1, \dots, i_{n_1}, \quad k = 1, \dots, K$$

$$G2 : \quad Y_{2ik} = \mu_i + \varepsilon_{2ik}, \quad i = i_{n_1+1}, \dots, i_N, \quad k = 1, \dots, K$$

- $\theta_i := (\alpha_i, \mu_i)^\top$ *individual random parameters*
 - $E(\theta_i) = (\alpha_0, \mu_0)^\top =: \theta_0$ *unknown*
 - $\text{Cov}(\theta_i) = \sigma^2 \begin{pmatrix} v & 0 \\ 0 & u \end{pmatrix}$; *v & u known; v, u > 0*
- *All θ_i and all $\varepsilon_{ji'k}$ uncorrelated*

Search for optimal group sizes for

- estimation of α_0*
- prediction of $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_N)^\top$*

Best estimation

Best linear unbiased estimator for population parameters θ_0 :

$$\hat{\theta}_0 = (\hat{\alpha}_0, \hat{\mu}_0)^\top$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_0 = \bar{Y}_1 - \bar{Y}_2 \quad \& \quad \hat{\mu}_0 = \bar{Y}_2$$

$$\bar{Y}_j = \frac{1}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^K Y_{jik}, \quad j = 1, 2$$

Variance of estimator $\hat{\alpha}_0$:

$$\text{var}(\hat{\alpha}_0) = \frac{\sigma^2}{K} \left(\frac{K(u+v)+1}{n_1} + \frac{Ku+1}{n_2} \right)$$

Best prediction

Best linear unbiased predictor for individual parameters θ_i :

$$\hat{\theta}_i = (\hat{\alpha}_i, \hat{\mu}_i)^\top$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_i = \begin{cases} \frac{Kv}{K(v+u)+1} (\bar{Y}_{1i} - \bar{Y}_2) + \frac{Ku+1}{K(v+u)+1} (\bar{Y}_1 - \bar{Y}_2), & \text{ind. "i" in G1} \\ \bar{Y}_1 - \bar{Y}_2, & \text{ind. "i" in G2} \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{Y}_{ji} = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K Y_{jik}, \quad j = 1, 2$$

$$\hat{\mu}_i = \begin{cases} \frac{Ku}{K(v+u)+1} (\bar{Y}_{1i} - \bar{Y}_1) + \bar{Y}_2, & \text{ind. "i" in G1} \\ \frac{Ku}{Ku+1} \bar{Y}_{2i} + \frac{1}{Ku+1} \bar{Y}_2, & \text{ind. "i" in G2} \end{cases}$$

MSE matrix

MSE matrix of predictor $\hat{\alpha} = (\hat{\alpha}_1, \dots, \hat{\alpha}_N)^\top$:

$$\text{Cov}(\hat{\alpha} - \alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \mathbf{A}_{12} \\ \mathbf{A}_{21} & \mathbf{A}_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{11} = \sigma^2(Ku + 1) \left(\left(\frac{N}{Kn_1n_2} - \frac{v}{K(u+v) + 1} \right) \mathbf{1}_{n_1} \mathbf{1}_{n_1}^\top + \frac{v}{K(u+v) + 1} \mathbf{I}_{n_1} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{12} = \sigma^2(Ku + 1) \frac{N}{Kn_1n_2} \mathbf{1}_{n_1} \mathbf{1}_{n_2}^\top = \mathbf{A}_{21}^\top$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{22} = \sigma^2 \left(\left(\frac{K(u+v) + 1}{Kn_1} + \frac{Ku + 1}{Kn_2} \right) \mathbf{1}_{n_2} \mathbf{1}_{n_2}^\top + v \mathbf{I}_{n_2} \right)$$

Optimal design

Exact design:

$$\xi := \begin{pmatrix} G1 & G2 \\ w_1 & w_2 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$w_1 = \frac{n_1}{N} \quad \& \quad w_2 = \frac{n_2}{N}$$

Approximate design:

$$\xi := \begin{pmatrix} G1 & G2 \\ w & 1 - w \end{pmatrix}; \quad 0 \leq w \leq 1$$

Search for optimal weight w^ to minimize*

a) variance of $\hat{\alpha}_0$

b) MSE matrix of $\hat{\alpha} = (\hat{\alpha}_1, \dots, \hat{\alpha}_N)^\top$

A-optimal design for estimation of population parameter

A-criterion for estimation of population parameter α_0

$$\Phi_{A,\alpha_0} := \text{var}(\hat{\alpha}_0)$$

$$\text{for } \xi = \begin{pmatrix} G1 & G2 \\ w & 1-w \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Phi_{A,\alpha_0}(w) = \frac{K(v+u)+1}{w} + \frac{Ku+1}{1-w}$$

Optimal weight:

$$w_{A,\alpha_0}^* = \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\frac{Ku+1}{K(v+u)+1}}}$$

D -optimal design for estimation of population parameter

D -criterion for estimation of population parameter α_0

$$\Phi_{D,\alpha_0} := \log(\text{var}(\hat{\alpha}_0))$$

$$\text{for } \xi = \begin{pmatrix} G1 & G2 \\ w & 1-w \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Phi_{D,\alpha_0}(w) = \log\left(\frac{K(v+u)+1}{w} + \frac{Ku+1}{1-w}\right)$$

Optimal weight:

$$w_{D,\alpha_0}^* = w_{A,\alpha_0}^*$$

A-optimal design for prediction of individual parameters

A-criterion for prediction of individual parameters $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_N)^T$:

$$\Phi_{A,\alpha} := \text{tr}(\text{Cov}(\hat{\alpha} - \alpha))$$

$$\text{for } \xi = \begin{pmatrix} G1 & G2 \\ w & 1-w \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Phi_{A,\alpha}(w) = \frac{K(v+u)+1}{w} + \frac{Ku+1}{1-w} - \frac{K^2v^2Nw}{K(v+u)+1}$$

No formula for $w_{A,\alpha}^*$ \Rightarrow Numerical example

D -optimal design for prediction of individual parameters

D -criterion for prediction of individual parameters $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_N)^\top$:

$$\Phi_{D,\alpha} := \log(\det(\text{Cov}(\hat{\alpha} - \alpha)))$$

$$\text{for } \xi = \begin{pmatrix} G1 & G2 \\ w & 1-w \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Phi_{D,\alpha}(w) = N w \log\left(\frac{Ku + 1}{K(v + u) + 1}\right) - \log(w(1-w))$$

Optimal weight:

$$w_{D,\alpha}^* = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{Nt} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{(Nt)^2}}, \quad t = \log\left(\frac{Ku + 1}{K(v + u) + 1}\right)$$

A-optimal design for prediction of individual parameters

A-optimal weight $w_{A,\alpha}^*$
of treatment group G1
for prediction of individual parameters

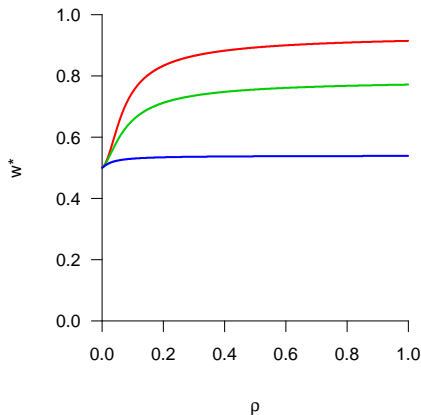
$$q = \frac{v}{u}$$

- $q = 2$
- $q = 0.5$
- $q = 0.1$

$$\rho = v/(1+v)$$

$$N = 100$$

$$K = 5$$



Efficiency of OD in fixed effects model

Efficiency of A-optimal design

in fixed effects model $w_A^* = 0.5$

$$\text{eff} = \frac{\Phi_{A,\alpha}(w_{A,\alpha}^*)}{\Phi_{A,\alpha}(w_A^*)}$$

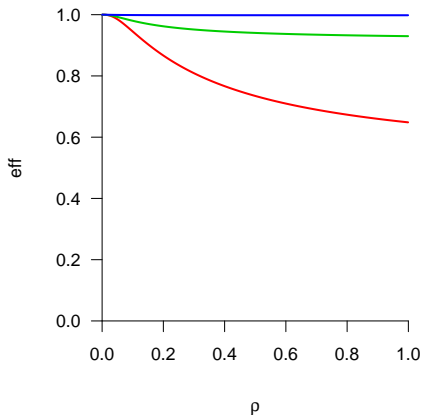
$$q = \frac{v}{u}$$

- $q = 2$
- $q = 0.5$
- $q = 0.1$

$$\rho = v/(1+v)$$

$$N = 100$$

$$K = 5$$



Efficiency of OD for estimation of population parameters

Efficiency of A-optimal design

for estimation w_{A,α_0}^*

$$\text{eff} = \frac{\Phi_{A,\alpha}(w_{A,\alpha}^*)}{\Phi_{A,\alpha}(w_{A,\alpha_0}^*)}$$

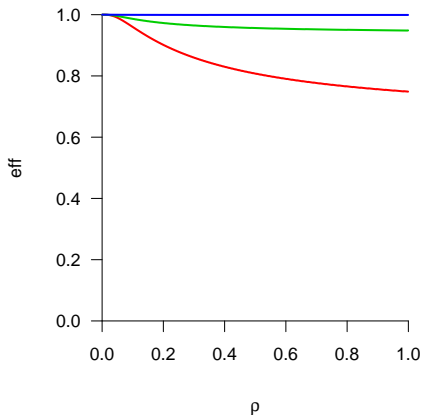
$$q = \frac{v}{u}$$

- $q = 2$
- $q = 0.5$
- $q = 0.1$

$$\rho = v/(1+v)$$

$$N = 100$$

$$K = 5$$



D -optimal design for prediction of individual parameters

D -optimal weight w^*

of treatment group G1

for prediction of individual parameters

$$q = \frac{v}{u}$$

- $q = 2$

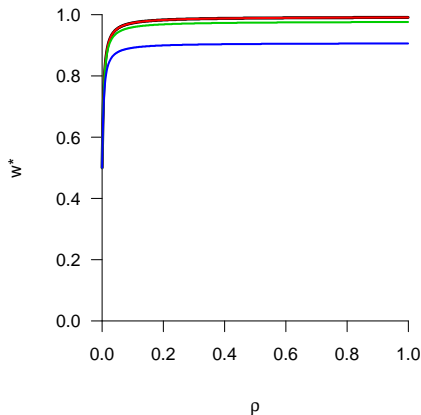
- $q = 0.5$

- $q = 0.1$

$$\rho = v/(1+v)$$

$$N = 100$$

$$K = 5$$



Efficiency of OD in fixed effects model

Efficiency of D -optimal design

in fixed effects model $w_D^* = 0.5$

$$\text{eff} = \left(\frac{\exp(\Phi_{D,\alpha}(w_{D,\alpha}^*))}{\exp(\Phi_{D,\alpha}(w_D^*))} \right)^{\frac{1}{N}}$$

$$q = \frac{v}{u}$$

- $q = 2$

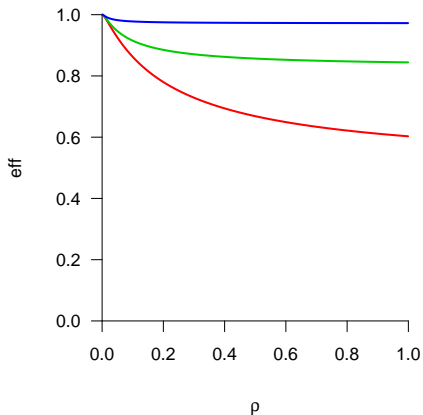
- $q = 0.5$

- $q = 0.1$

$$\rho = v/(1+v)$$

$$N = 100$$

$$K = 5$$



Efficiency of OD for estimation of population parameters

Efficiency of D -optimal design

for estimation w_{D,α_0}^*

$$\text{eff} = \left(\frac{\exp(\Phi_{D,\alpha}(w_{D,\alpha}^*))}{\exp(\Phi_{D,\alpha}(w_{D,\alpha_0}^*))} \right)^{\frac{1}{N}}$$

$$q = \frac{v}{u}$$

- $q = 2$

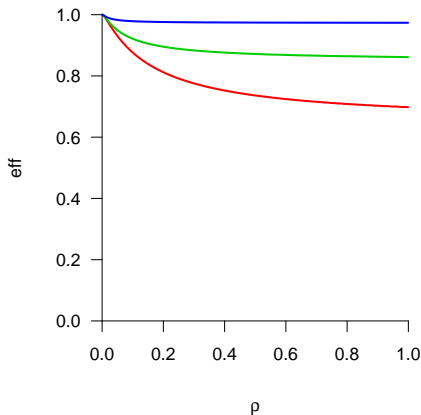
- $q = 0.5$

- $q = 0.1$

$$\rho = v/(1+v)$$

$$N = 100$$

$$K = 5$$



Directions for future research

- Other design criteria
- More than two groups
- Unknown variance parameters
- OD for prediction of other linear aspects
- Exact designs

Thank you for your attention!

