

# A funny twist on geostatistics

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## Generalized Poisson regression

Let  $Y_i, \dots, Y_n$  be observed counts and  $\mathbf{X} = [\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n]$  be a matrix of covariates associated with each observation. Also, let  $\mathbf{S} = [\mathbf{s}_1, \dots, \mathbf{s}_n]$  and  $\mathbf{t} = (t_1, \dots, t_n)'$  be the locations associated with  $Y_i, \dots, Y_n$ , indexed, say, by latitude, longitude, and time.

$$\begin{aligned} y_i | \lambda_i &\sim \text{Pois}(\lambda_i) \\ \log \lambda_i(\mathbf{x}_i; \mathbf{s}_i, t_i) &= \mu_i(\mathbf{x}_i) + u_i(\mathbf{s}_i, t_i) + \varepsilon_i \\ &\equiv b_i \\ \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{t}) | \boldsymbol{\theta} &\sim N(0, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}(\boldsymbol{\theta}; \mathbf{S}, \mathbf{t})) \\ \varepsilon_i | \eta &\sim \text{iid } N(0, \eta) \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

## Another parametrization

We marginalize over the  $\varepsilon$ 's and the  $u$ 's because it will be more convenient for computation

$$\begin{aligned}y_i | \lambda_i &\sim \text{Pois}(\lambda_i) \\ \log \lambda_i(\mathbf{x}_i; \mathbf{s}_i, t_i) &\equiv b_i \\ \mathbf{b}(\mathbf{X}; \mathbf{S}, \mathbf{t}) | \boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\mu}, \eta &\sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}(\mathbf{X}), \boldsymbol{\Sigma}(\boldsymbol{\theta}; \mathbf{S}; \mathbf{t}) + \eta \mathbf{I})\end{aligned}\quad (2)$$

# The parameters

So we have to update

- The fixed effects  $\mu(\mathbf{X})$
- The random effects, contained in the log means  $\mathbf{b}$
- The covariance parameters  $\theta$  and  $\eta$

None of which are straightforward.

# The ridiculous Gibbs sampler

What would a Gibbs sampler look like?

$$[b_1 | \mathbf{y}, \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{b}_{i \neq 1}]$$

$$[b_2 | \mathbf{y}, \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{b}_{i \neq 2}]$$

$$\vdots$$

$$[b_{\text{gazillion}} | \mathbf{y}, \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{b}_{i \neq \text{gazillion}}]$$

$$[\mu_1 | \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{b}, \boldsymbol{\theta}, \mu_{i \neq 1}]$$

$$\vdots$$

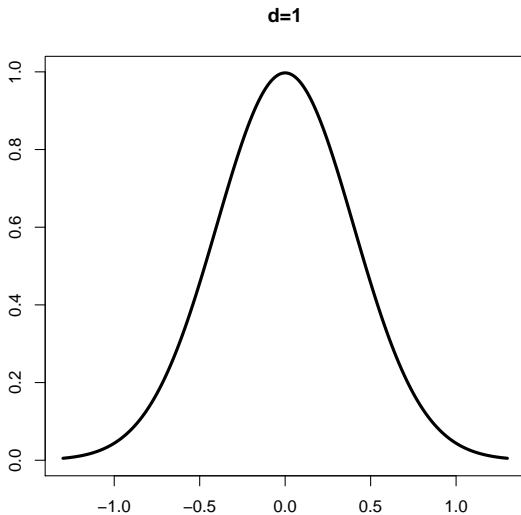
$$[\mu_{\text{gazillion}} | \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{b}, \boldsymbol{\theta}, \mu_{i \neq \text{gazillion}}]$$

$$[\alpha | \mathbf{y}, \boldsymbol{\mu}, \mathbf{b}, \sigma^2, \eta]$$

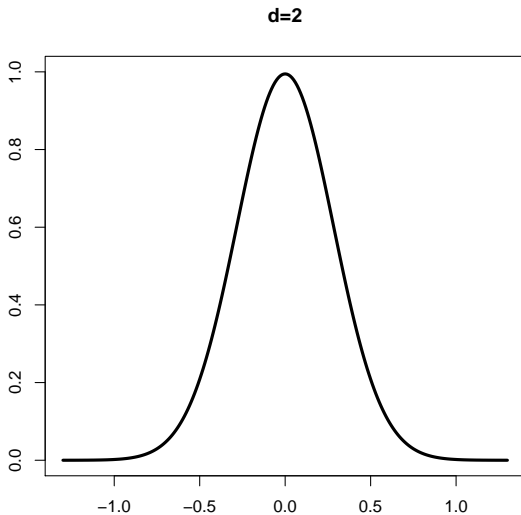
$$[\sigma^2 | \mathbf{y}, \boldsymbol{\mu}, \mathbf{b}, \alpha, \eta]$$

$$[\eta | \mathbf{y}, \boldsymbol{\mu}, \mathbf{b}, \alpha, \sigma^2]$$

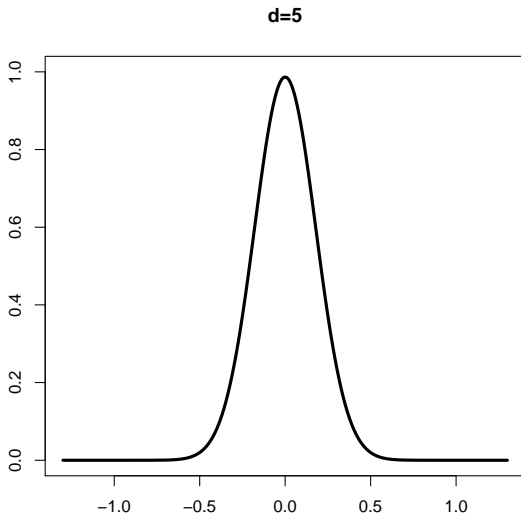
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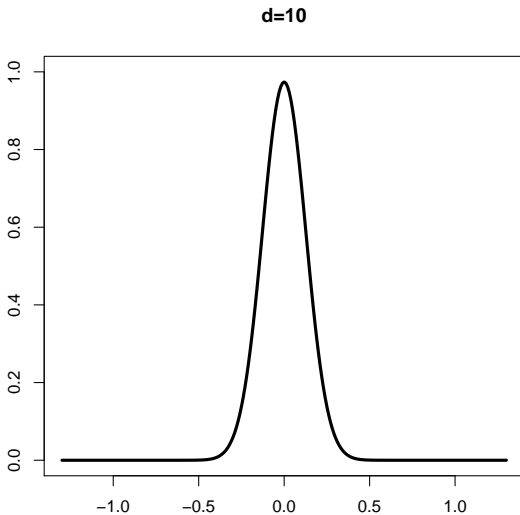


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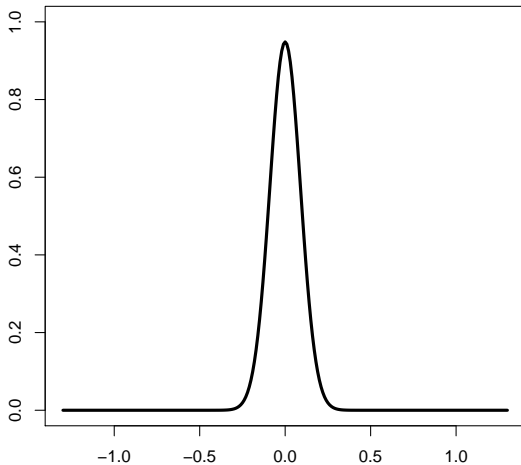


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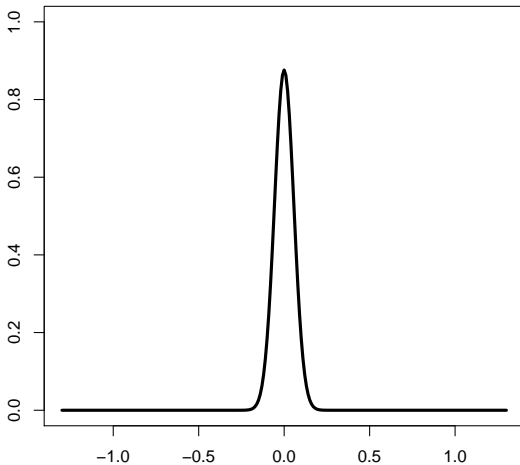
# Geometric whammy

**d=20**



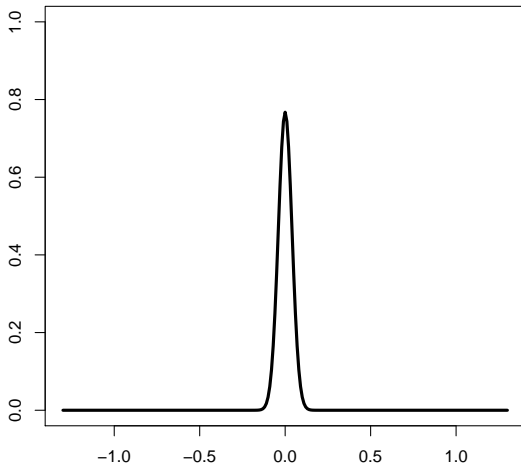
# Geometric whammy

**d=50**



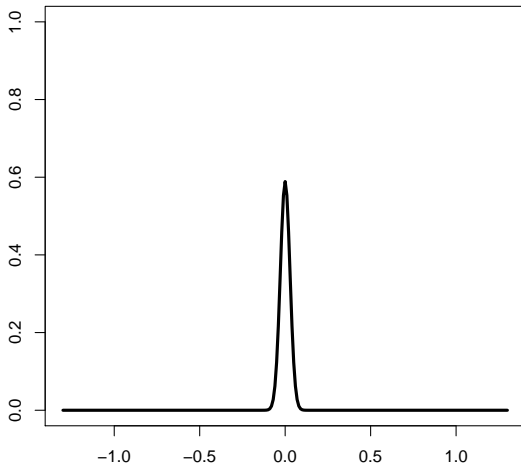
# Geometric whammy

**d=100**



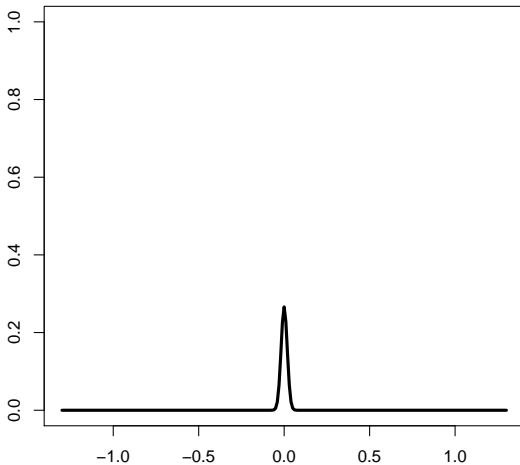
# Geometric whammy

**d=200**



# Geometric whammy

**d=500**



# Approximating the log likelihood

- Problem: we can't compute the log likelihood function
- Solution 1: Compute many “smaller” log likelihoods and add them together
- Solution 2: Introduce zeros into the covariance matrix and use sparse matrix “magic”

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