STSB6816 Test 2 of 2022

Mathematical Statistics and Actuarial Science; University of the Free State

2022/05/26

## Time: 180 minutes; Marks: 50

# MEMORANDUM

# Instructions

* Answer all questions in a single R Markdown document. Please knit to Word or PDF at the end and submit both the PDF/Word document and the .Rmd file for assessment, in that order.
* Label questions clearly, as it is done on this question paper.
* All results accurate to at least 1 decimal place, ensure that simulation error is small enough (by doing enough simulations).
* Show all derivations, formulas, code, sources and reasoning.
* Intervals should cover 95% probability unless stated otherwise.
* No communication software, no devices, and no communication capable websites may be accessed prior to submission. You may not (nor even appear to) attempt to communicate or pass information to another student.

# Question 1

A patient is asked to take their blood sugar readings every morning for four weeks. They present the following to the doctor:

8.6, 5.6, 7.2, Forgot, 6.9, 6.8, 5.4, 6.8, 5.9, Didn’t have time, 4.4, 5.9, 4.8, 5.2, 3.7, 5.3, ? (illegible), 3.4, 4, 4.2, 3.1, BDL, 3.6, BDL, 3.2, BDL, BDL, BDL; where BDL means below the detection limit of 3.0 on the home machine.

The doctor asks you to tell them what the missing and censored values might have been, with uncertainty.

**1.1)** Capture the data. Ensure that you have columns for Day (1 to 28), Values (numeric), Missing (indicator with 3 1s), and BDL (indicator with 5 1s). Check that you have captured the data correctly by giving a summary and showing that the observed values sum to 104. The data is also given in tabular format below if that makes capturing easier for you. **[ 4 ]**

|  | Day 1 | Day 2 | Day 3 | Day 4 | Day 5 | Day 6 | Day 7 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Week 1 | 8.6 | 5.6 | 7.2 | Forgot | 6.9 | 6.8 | 5.4 |
| Week 2 | 6.8 | 5.9 | Didn’t have time | 4.4 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 5.2 |
| Week 3 | 3.7 | 5.3 | ? (illegible) | 3.4 | 4 | 4.2 | 3.1 |
| Week 4 | BDL | 3.6 | BDL | 3.2 | BDL | BDL | BDL |

sugar <- data.frame(Day = 1:28, Values = c(8.6, 5.6, 7.2, NA, 6.9, 6.8, 5.4, 6.8, 5.9, NA, 4.4, 5.9, 4.8, 5.2, 3.7, 5.3, NA, 3.4, 4, 4.2, 3.1, NA, 3.6, NA, 3.2, NA, NA, NA), Missing = c(rep(0,3), 1, rep(0,5), 1, rep(0,6), 1, rep(0, 11)), BDL = c(rep(0, 21), 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1))  
summary(sugar)

| Day Values Missing BDL   
| Min. : 1.00 Min. :3.100 Min. :0.0000 Min. :0.0000   
| 1st Qu.: 7.75 1st Qu.:3.925 1st Qu.:0.0000 1st Qu.:0.0000   
| Median :14.50 Median :5.250 Median :0.0000 Median :0.0000   
| Mean :14.50 Mean :5.200 Mean :0.1071 Mean :0.1786   
| 3rd Qu.:21.25 3rd Qu.:6.125 3rd Qu.:0.0000 3rd Qu.:0.0000   
| Max. :28.00 Max. :8.600 Max. :1.0000 Max. :1.0000   
| NA's :8

sum(sugar$Values, na.rm = TRUE)

| [1] 104

###### Typing in numbers correctly [2], showing summaries [2].

**1.2)** Fit a linear model with Student-t errors through the points on the log scale (equivalent to an exponential slope on the original scale). Use the objective log prior . Incorporate the censored observations appropriately. Give a summary of the parameters. **[ 20 ]**

*HINT* First fit the model with a normal distribution on only the complete data and make sure you get sensible results. You can do the rest of the test and get everything nearly right on that alone. Then switch to *t* and add the prior, and lastly incorporate the censoring only when you are sure it is working without it.

library(rstan)  
mycores <- 3  
options(mc.cores = mycores)

// This Stan block defines a simple Student-t regression model with fixed lower censoring point, by Sean van der Merwe, UFS  
data {  
 int<lower=1> n; // number of observations  
 real y[n]; // observations  
 real x[n]; // explanatory variables  
 int<lower=1> ncens; // number of censored observations  
 real ycens; // censoring point  
 real xcens[ncens]; // explanatory variables  
}  
// The parameters of the model  
parameters {  
 real b0;  
 real b1;  
 real<lower=0> s;   
 real<lower=0.5> v;   
}  
model {  
 for (i in 1:n) {  
 y[i] ~ student\_t(v, b0 + b1\*x[i], s);  
 }  
 for (i in 1:ncens) {  
 target += student\_t\_lcdf(ycens | v, b0 + b1\*xcens[i], s);  
 }  
 target += log(v) - 3\*log(v+0.75) - 2\*log(s); // joint objective prior  
}

stan\_data <- sugar |> subset((Missing == 0) & (BDL == 0))  
ModelFit <- sampling(tline, list(n = nrow(stan\_data), y = log(stan\_data$Values), x = stan\_data$Day, ncens = sum(sugar$BDL), ycens = log(3), xcens = sugar$Day[sugar$BDL == 1]), iter = 10000, chains = mycores)

ModelFit |> traceplot()



summary(ModelFit)$summary |> kable(digits = 3)

|  | mean | se\_mean | sd | 2.5% | 25% | 50% | 75% | 97.5% | n\_eff | Rhat |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| b0 | 2.123 | 0.001 | 0.066 | 1.991 | 2.080 | 2.124 | 2.167 | 2.254 | 5876.893 | 1 |
| b1 | -0.043 | 0.000 | 0.004 | -0.052 | -0.046 | -0.043 | -0.040 | -0.035 | 6122.702 | 1 |
| s | 0.135 | 0.000 | 0.029 | 0.084 | 0.116 | 0.132 | 0.151 | 0.199 | 8134.904 | 1 |
| v | 111.159 | 61.585 | 7051.990 | 1.490 | 4.070 | 7.904 | 19.026 | 234.474 | 13112.052 | 1 |
| lp\_\_ | 16.715 | 0.022 | 1.557 | 12.817 | 15.963 | 17.068 | 17.860 | 18.652 | 4917.015 | 1 |

###### Fitting a regression model to the clean data [4], log scale [2], giving parameter summary [3], t density [2], using the prior as given [3], censoring data incorporated correctly [6].

**1.3)** For the first missing day (Day 4) obtain a reasonable approximation of the posterior predictive distribution given the model and other data. Give a histogram or density plot of some kind to illustrate it. **[ 7 ]**

*HINT* For all plots limit the range of sugar values to lie from 0 to 15.

ModelFit |> extract() -> draws  
  
pred\_func <- function(day) {  
 mu <- draws$b1\*day + draws$b0  
 nsims <- length(mu)  
 preds <- rt(nsims, draws$v)\*draws$s + mu  
 exp(preds)  
}  
  
day4preds <- pred\_func(4)

par(mar = c(4.5, 4.5, 0.5, 0.5))  
day4preds |> hist(c(0:15, Inf), freq = FALSE, col = 'purple', main = '', xlab = 'Sugar level', ylab = 'Predicted density', xlim = c(0, 15))



###### mu [2], t sims [3], exp [1], hist [1].

**1.4)** For each day (1 to 28), obtain a reasonable approximation of the posterior predictive distribution given the model and data. Based on these distributions calculate **median values and highest posterior density intervals for each day**. Produce a plot on the original scale showing these expected values and intervals as curves, as well as the observed data points. **[ 11 ]**

shortestinterval <- function(postsims, alpha=0.05) { # Coded by Sean van der Merwe, UFS  
 postsims |> sort() -> sorted.postsims  
 round(length(postsims)\*(1-alpha)) -> gap  
 sorted.postsims |> diff(gap) |> which.min() -> pos  
 sorted.postsims[c(pos, pos + gap)] }  
  
(1:28) |> sapply(\(day) {  
 day |> pred\_func() -> preds  
 c(median(preds), shortestinterval(preds))  
}) |> t() -> allpreds

suppressPackageStartupMessages(library(tidyverse))  
colnames(allpreds) <- c('Median', 'Lower\_Limit', 'Upper\_Limit')  
allpreds |> data.frame() |>   
 pivot\_longer(everything(), names\_to = 'Line', values\_to = 'Prediction') |>   
 data.frame(Day = rep(1:28, each = 3)) -> plot\_data  
plot\_data |>   
 ggplot(aes(x = Day, y = Prediction)) + ylim(0, 15) + geom\_line(aes(colour = Line)) + geom\_point(data = sugar, mapping = aes(x = Day, y = Values))

| Warning: Removed 8 rows containing missing values (geom\_point).



###### Medians [3], HPDs [4], Plot with lines visible [2], points added [2]

**1.5)** Give an assessment of your model fit, including at least: whether the observed coverage is roughly in line with the nominal level and whether the fit seems reasonable. **[ 4 ]**

###### Coverage might be a little high since all the points are in the intervals - model is too conservative [3], but the median fit looks good [1]

**1.6)** What is the probability that the sugar level will be below detection limit on Day 30? **[ 2 ]**

mean(pred\_func(30) < 3)

| [1] 0.9317333

###### Reasonable probability based on predictions (high) [2]

**1.7)** Explain why it would be wrong to extrapolate your fit to the left (Day -1, -2, etc.) specifically. **[ 2 ]**

###### The data while taking the treatment is not representative of the time before the treatment. [2]

**1.8)** For up to 2 bonus marks, illustrate the censored observations on your final plot in a sensible way.

ncens <- sum(sugar$BDL)  
arrow\_data <- data.frame(Day = sugar$Day[sugar$BDL == 1], y0 = rep(3, ncens), y1 = rep(0, ncens))  
plot\_data |>   
 ggplot(aes(x = Day, y = Prediction)) + ylim(0, 15) +   
 geom\_line(aes(colour = Line)) +   
 geom\_point(data = sugar, mapping = aes(x = Day, y = Values)) +   
 geom\_segment(data = arrow\_data, mapping = aes(x = Day, y = y0, xend = Day, yend = y1), arrow = arrow())



## Points total

The points on the test add up to **50**