



طريقة مقترحة لتعديل معلمة الموقع

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المخلص

Minimum Volume

(MVE) . Ellipsoid (MVE) Estimator

Minimum Volume Ball

.(MVE)

(L_1)

.(MVE)

(MVE)

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.(MVE)

(MVB)

(MVB)

Abstract

Estimating multivariate location and scatter with both affine equivariance and positive break down has always been difficult. A well-known estimator which satisfies both properties is the Minimum volume Ellipsoid Estimator (MVE) Computing the exact (MVE) is often not feasible, so one usually resorts to an approximate Algorithm. In the regression setup, algorithm for positive-break down estimators like Least Median of squares typically recomputed the intercept at each step, to improve the result. This approach is called intercept adjustment. In this paper we show that a similar technique, called location adjustment, Can be applied to the (MVE). For this purpose we use the Minimum Volume Ball (MVB). In order to lower the (MVE) objective function. An exact algorithm for calculating the (MVB) is presented. As an alternative to (MVB) location adjustment we propose (L_1) location adjustment, which does not necessarily lower the (MVE) objective function but yields more efficient estimates for the location part. Simulations Compare the two type of location adjustment.

homogeneous data

Minimum Volume Ellipsoid Estimator
(Rousseeuw **(MVE)** **(MVE)**
h **1985)**

Locayion Estimator $X = \{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\} \subset R^p$
(MVE) **Scatter Estimator** **(MVE)**
:

$$(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\Sigma}) = \underset{(\mu, \Sigma) \in R^p \times SPD(p)}{arg \min} d_h^2(\mu, S) \quad \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$|\Sigma|=1$

Symmetric Positive definit **SPD(P)**
 \hat{S} **Shape matrix** \hat{S} **(S ∈ R^{p×p}) matrix**

S μ X_i h^{th} $d_h^2(\mu, S)$

$|\hat{S}|=1$

$$d_h^2(\mu, S) = \left\{ (X_i - \mu)' S^{-1} (X_i - \mu); \leq i \leq n \right\}_{(h)} = \left\{ \|X_i - \mu\|_S^2; 1 \leq i \leq n \right\}_{(h)}$$

$$= median_i \|X_i - \mu\|_S^2 \quad \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

(MVE) **Order Statistic (hth)**
 $(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\Sigma}) = (\hat{\mu}, c(n, p, h) d_h^2(\hat{\mu}, \hat{S}) \hat{S}) \quad \dots \dots \dots (3)$

Σ **Consistent** $\hat{\Sigma}$ **Correction Factor** **c(n,p,h)**
 $c = 1 + \frac{15}{n-p}$

$$h = \frac{n+p+1}{2} \approx \frac{n}{2} \quad (3) \quad (1) \quad h$$

$$\alpha = 1/4 \quad . \quad h = [n(1-\alpha)] \quad \alpha \quad \text{MVE}(\alpha) \quad (\quad) \quad . \quad 0 < \alpha < 1/2$$

$$: \quad \text{(MVE)} \quad (n) \quad .1$$

$$(p+1) \quad C_{p+1}^n \quad .2$$

$$d_h^2 \quad .3$$

$$.(1) \quad .4$$

$$(1) \quad (h) \quad (p+2) \quad h \quad d_h^2(\mu, S)$$

$$\text{(MVE)} \quad \binom{n}{h}$$

2. حساب المقدرات الحصينة للانحدار

Computation of the Robust Estimators in Regression

Slope Parameter $\gamma_i = \beta' X_i + \alpha + \epsilon_i (i=1, \dots, n)$
 $\alpha \in R$ intercept parameter $\beta \in R^{p-1}$
 (Rousseeuw 1985) Least Median of Square (LMS) Estimator
 : (α, β)

$$(\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta}) = \arg \min_{(\alpha, \beta) \in R \times R^{p-1}} \text{median}(y_i - \beta' X_i - \alpha)^2 \quad \dots \quad (4)$$

$\hat{\beta}$ $\hat{\alpha}$
 : (4) intercept adjustment

$$\hat{\beta} = \arg \min_{\beta \in R^{p-1}} \text{median}(y_i - \beta' X_i - \hat{\alpha}(\beta))^2 \quad \dots \quad (5)$$

$$\hat{\alpha}(\hat{\beta}) = \arg \min_{\alpha \in R} \text{median}(y_i - \beta' X_i - \alpha)^2 \quad \dots \quad (6)$$

$$\hat{S} = \arg \min_{\substack{S \in SPD(P) \\ |S|=1}} d_h^2(\hat{\mu}(s), S) \quad \dots \dots \dots (7)$$

$$\hat{\mu}(s) = \arg \min_{\mu \in R^p} d_h^2(\mu, S) \quad \dots \dots \dots (8)$$

$$\hat{\mu}(s) = \arg \min_{\mu \in R^p} \text{median} \|x_i - \mu\| S$$

$$\therefore \hat{\mu}(s) = \arg \min_{\mu \in R^p} \text{median} \|S^{-1/2} x_i - S^{-1/2} \mu\| \quad \dots \dots \dots (9)$$

$$\hat{\mu}(s) = S^{1/2} \arg \min_{\theta} \text{median} \|y_i - \theta\| \quad \dots \dots \dots (10)$$

affine $\hat{\mu}$ (7) \hat{S} $\hat{\mu}(\hat{S})$
 $\|y_i - \theta\|$ θ **equivariant**
Minimum Volume Ball Estimator (MVB)
(Rousseeuw 1984, PP877)
 . (%50

Trimmed standard deviation
Least Trimmed squares estimator (LTS)
(MVE) **(Rousseeuw & Leroy 1987)**
 .(1)

3 حساب اصغر قطع كروي Computation of Minimum Volume Ball

(MVB) $Y = \{\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_n\} \subset R^p$

$MVB(Y) = \arg \min_{\mu \in R^p} median \|\gamma_i - \mu\|$ (11)

h^{th}

(MVB)

$R_{best} + \infty$.1

$2 \leq k \leq P + 1$.2

$J = \{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k\} \subset \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

$A_J = Affinespan\{\gamma_i : j \in J\}$.a

(J

$\dim(A_J) = k - 1$.b

$A_J \quad \mu_J$

$k \times k \quad j \in J \quad y_j$ Euclidean distance

$R_J \geq R_{best}$ $R_J = median_i \|\gamma_i - \mu_J\|$.c

$\mu_{best} = \mu_J \quad R_{best} = R_J$.d

$MVB(Y) = \mu_{best}$.3

$\{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k\}$ k

R_J J

(n) (MVB)

N_{samp} 2

(p+1) $\mu_{best} \quad R_{best}$ J) (p+1)

:(

(p+1)

$R_j = median_i \|\gamma_i - \gamma_j\|$ j=1,2,...,n .1

$R_j \quad y_j$ MVB(y) .2

%50

4. تعديل الموقع بواسطة MVB (MVB) Location Adjustment by MVB (MVB)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdot \quad (1) \quad (MVB) \\
 & \cdot \quad (p+1) \\
 & : \quad \cdot \quad + \infty \quad R_{best} \quad .1 \\
 & \quad : \quad J \subset \{1,2,\dots,n\} \quad (p+1) \quad .2 \\
 C_J = \frac{1}{p} \sum_{i \in J} (\chi_i - \mu_J)(\chi_i - \mu_J)' & \quad \mu_J = \frac{1}{p+1} \sum_{i \in J} X_i \quad .a \\
 & \quad .2 \quad |C_J| = 0 \\
 & \quad .|S_J| = 1 \quad S_J = |C_J|^{-1/p} C_J \quad .b \\
 Y = \{S_J^{-1/2} X_i ; i = 1,2,\dots,n\} & \quad Y \quad X \quad .c \\
 R_J = \text{median} \|\gamma_i - \theta_J\| & \quad \theta_J = MVB(Y) \quad .d \\
 & \quad 2 \quad R_J = R_{best} \quad .e \\
 \hat{\Sigma} = C(n, p, h) R_{best}^2 S_{best} & \quad \hat{\mu} = S_{best}^{1/2} \theta_{best} \quad (\hat{\mu}, \hat{\Sigma}) \quad .f \\
 & \quad \cdot R_{best}^2 \quad (1) \\
 & \quad \binom{n}{p+1} \quad P \\
 \cdot (p+1) & \quad N_{samp} \\
 (P+1) & \quad (MVB) \\
 & \quad (MVE) \quad \cdot (MVE) \\
 & \quad (MVB) \quad \cdot (MVB) \\
 & \quad \cdot (MVE)
 \end{aligned}$$

(1)

$ln\phi_k$

(MVB)

(MVE)

					%20		
		$(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\Sigma})$	$(\tilde{\mu}, \tilde{\Sigma})$	$(\tilde{\tilde{\mu}}, \tilde{\tilde{\Sigma}})$	$(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\Sigma})$	$(\tilde{\mu}, \tilde{\Sigma})$	$(\tilde{\tilde{\mu}}, \tilde{\tilde{\Sigma}})$
p=2	$Bias(\hat{\mu})$	0.0079	0.0079	0.0077	0.028	0.015	0.018
	$MSE(\hat{\mu})$	0.234	0.229	0.231	0.259	0.228	0.252
n=30	$med_k ln\phi_k$	0.594	0.586	0.594	0.408	0.364	0.408
	$Ave_k obj_k$	1.016	0.878	0.985	1.508	1.293	1.453
p=3	$Bias(\hat{\mu})$	0.018	0.023	0.023	0.037	0.035	0.028
	$MSE(\hat{\mu})$	0.295	0.266	0.319	0.310	0.301	0.353
n=40	$med_k ln\phi_k$	0.921	0.786	0.921	0.702	0.719	0.702
	$Ave_k obj_k$	2.150	1.897	2.108	2.991	2.616	2.885

(LTS)

(LTS)

:

(Rousseeuw & Leroy 1987)

$$y_i = \beta_1 x_{i1} + \beta_2 x_{i2} + \beta_3 x_{i3} + \alpha + e_i$$

$$e_i \approx N(0,1) \quad \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = \alpha = 1 \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, 40$$

$$j = 1, 2, 3 \quad X_{ij} \approx N(0,10) \quad ()$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, 8 \quad e_i \approx N(10,1) \quad (\quad \%20) \quad y \quad (8)$$

$$i \quad e_i \approx N(0,1) \quad X_{ij} \approx N(100,10) \quad X$$

$$(13) \quad (12) \quad = 1, 2, \dots, 8$$

(p)

(LTS)

(2)

(MSE)

((1))

(2)

(LTS)

.(LTS)

				%20			%20		
	$(\hat{\beta}, \hat{\alpha})$	$(\tilde{\beta}, \tilde{\alpha})$	$(\tilde{\tilde{\beta}}, \tilde{\tilde{\alpha}})$	$(\hat{\beta}, \hat{\alpha})$	$(\tilde{\beta}, \tilde{\alpha})$	$(\tilde{\tilde{\beta}}, \tilde{\tilde{\alpha}})$	$(\hat{\beta}, \hat{\alpha})$	$(\tilde{\beta}, \tilde{\alpha})$	$(\tilde{\tilde{\beta}}, \tilde{\tilde{\alpha}})$
$10^2 X Bias(\hat{\beta})$	0.142	0.079		0.331	0.262	0.331	0.125	0.172	0.125
$10^2 MSE(\hat{\beta})$	0.463	0.460	0.463	0.422	0.430	0.422	0.414	0.385	0.414
$10^2 Bias(\hat{\alpha})$	1.677	1.749	1.70	0.227	0.275	0.786	2.010	1.428	2.720
$MSE(\hat{\alpha})$	0.129	0.124	0.126	0.134	0.123	0.122	0.020	0.014	0.027
$AVe_k obj_k$	0.810	0.781	0.799	1.195	1.148	1.174	1.194	1.147	1.174

L_1 Adjustment L_1 تعديل .6

(MVE)

(MVB)

L_1

(MVB)

(MVB)

\mathbf{p}

$\mu_L(Y)$

L_1

$Y = \{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n\}$

$$\mu_L = \arg \min_{\mu \in R^p} \sum_{i=1}^n \|y_i - \mu\| \dots \dots \dots (16)$$

. (Hossjer & Croux 1995)

L_1

L_1

: \mathbf{d}

$$. R_j = \text{median} \|y_i - \theta_j\|$$

$$\theta_j = \mu_L(Y) \quad L_1 \quad .\mathbf{d}$$

. (p+1)

N_{samp}

(p+1)

two – stage estimator

L_1
:

$$\hat{\mu} = \arg \min_{\mu \in R^p} \sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i - \mu\| \quad \dots \dots \dots (17)$$

: $\hat{\mu} \quad (\hat{\mu}, \hat{\Sigma}) \quad \text{(MVE)}$

(Hossjer & Croux 1995)

$L_1 \quad \text{(MVE)} \quad (\mathbf{p}+1)$

$Bias(\hat{\mu}) \quad L_1 \quad \text{(MVE)}$

$median_k In\phi_k \quad MSE(\hat{\mu})$

$(\tilde{\mu}, \tilde{\Sigma})$

(3)
 $In\phi_k$

		$L_1 \quad \text{(MVE)}$					
					%20		
		$(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\Sigma})$	$(\tilde{\mu}, \tilde{\Sigma})$	$(\tilde{\tilde{\mu}}, \tilde{\tilde{\Sigma}})$	$(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\Sigma})$	$(\tilde{\mu}, \tilde{\Sigma})$	$(\tilde{\tilde{\mu}}, \tilde{\tilde{\Sigma}})$
p=2 n=30	$Bias(\hat{\mu})$	0.0079	0.0062	0.0034	0.0211	0.4082	0.4015
	$MSE(\hat{\mu})$	0.234	0.093	0.094	0.259	0.277	0.272
	$med_k In\phi_k$	0.594	0.531	0.594	0.408	0.404	0.406
	$Ave_k obj_k$	1.016	1.055	1.332	1.508	1.677	2.178
p=3 n=40	$Bias(\hat{\mu})$	0.0178	0.0036	0.0057	0.0369	0.4605	0.4601
	$MSE(\hat{\mu})$	0.295	0.092	0.093	0.310	0.328	0.328
	$med_k In\phi_k$	0.921	0.845	0.921	0.702	0.693	0.702
	$Ave_k obj_k$	2.150	2.093	2.461	2.991	3.109	3.695

$median_k In\phi_k$

$L_1 \quad (\quad)$

(MSE) L_1

7. مقارنة مع خوارزمية الحل المقنع

Acomparison with the feasible Solution Algorithm

: (MVE)
 half samples (h)

: (MVE)

Feasible Solution Algorithm (FSA)

Least Median of square regression

(Hawkins 1993 a)
 FSA

Feasible Solution
 .($N_{fsa} = 50$
 FSA
 FSA
 Tuning parameters
 .((N_{samp}, N_{fsa}, h)
 FSA (4)
 FSA
 .((1)
 p=3 (MSE) $(\tilde{\mu}, \tilde{\Sigma})$ $(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\Sigma})$
 MSE
 100 N_{fsa} 500
 (MVE) FSA
 FSA (4) (L_1) (MVB)
 L_1 (MVB)

8

(4)

(MVE)		FSA					
		$In\phi_k$					
		%20					
		FSA	+MVB	+ L_1	FSA	+MVB	+ L_1
p=2	$Bias(\hat{\mu})$	0.028	0.028	0.022	0.027	0.026	0.388
	$MSE(\hat{\mu})$	0.242	0.242	0.092	0.228	0.227	0.261
n=30	$med_k In\phi_k$	0.606	0.606	0.606	0.385	0.385	0.385
	$Ave_k obj_k$	0.823	0.823	1.293	1.257	1.257	2.119
p=3	$Bias(\hat{\mu})$	0.006	0.006	0.011	0.411	0.411	0.784
	$MSE(\hat{\mu})$	0.248	0.248	0.098	10.09	10.14	7.580
n=40	$med_k In\phi_k$	0.973	0.973	0.973	0.682	0.682	0.682
	$Ave_k obj_k$	1.519	1.519	2.241	2.365	2.365	3.752

. FSA+MVB FSA
 (MVB) MVE FSA ()
 (MVB)
 : (3) $(\tilde{\mu}, \tilde{\Sigma})$ (L_1) (MVE)
 .MSE
8. النتائج
 (MVB)
 (MVE) (MVE)
 $\hat{\mu}$ MSE Bias
 (MVE) (L_1)
 .Normal data
 (L_1) (L_1)
 Reweighted (L_1) estimator
 (MVE) MSE (MVE)
 (LTS)
 (L_1)

**Feasible Solution Algorithm
(MVE)**

(MVB)

Minimum Covariance

(MVE)

determinant (MCP)

المصادر

() .1

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