

# Selected topics in statistics

## Spatial Statistics

### Homework 6

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Suggested programming language: R. Suggestion: re-use the code of HW5 whenever it is convenient. You do not have to hand back this homework which is not marked.

We model the deterministic function  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ , with  $f(x) = \cos(4x) + x + x^2 - \exp(x)$ , as the realization of a Gaussian process  $Y$ , with zero mean function, and Matérn  $\frac{3}{2}$  covariance function, with variance parameter  $\sigma^2$  and correlation-length parameter  $\ell$ .

1)

Create a R function with

- Inputs

- A vector  $x_{obs}$  of size  $n$
- A vector  $y_{obs}$  of size  $n$
- $\ell > 0$

- Output

- The value of the profile likelihood function for the Matérn  $\frac{3}{2}$  covariance function, evaluated at  $\ell$ , when  $x_{obs}$  is the vector gathering the  $n$  observation points and  $y_{obs}$  is the corresponding vector of observed values.

Suggestion: same structure as for the functions implemented in HW5.

2)

Let  $x_{obs} = (0, 0.3, 0.6, 1)$  and  $y_{obs} = (f(0), f(0.3), f(0.6), f(1))$ . Plot the 1000 values of the profile likelihood function, where  $\ell$  takes 1000 values that are equally spaced between 0.1 and 2.

Suggestion: make a loop to compute these 1000 values. Use the same plot command as in Hw5 4). Re-use your function  $f$  from HW5.

3)

Find the correlation length  $l_0$  that minimizes the profile likelihood function. Suggested R commands: *which.min*.

4)

Create a R function with

- Inputs

- A vector  $x_{obs}$  of size  $n$
- A vector  $y_{obs}$  of size  $n$
- $\ell > 0$

- Output

- The estimation of the variance parameter  $\sigma^2$ , given the correlation length  $\ell$ , when  $x_{obs}$  is the vector gathering the  $n$  observation points and  $y_{obs}$  is the corresponding vector of observed values.

Suggestion: same structure as for the functions implemented in HW5.

**5)**

Evaluate the function of 4) with  $x_{obs} = (0, 0.3, 0.6, 1)$ ,  $y_{obs} = (f(0), f(0.3), f(0.6), f(1))$  and  $\ell = \ell_0$  where  $\ell_0$  is the result of 3). We call  $\sigma_0^2$  this result

**5)**

Redo the questions 4), 5), 8), 9), 12) of HW5, with  $x_{obs} = (0, 0.3, 0.6, 1)$ ,  $y_{obs} = (f(0), f(0.3), f(0.6), f(1))$ ,  $\ell = \ell_0$  and  $\sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2$ .