- Torstein (Lithology)
- Thea (only catchments)
- Doctor-prescription in France
- Oral cavity cancer in males in Germany, 1986–1990, for 544 districts.
- Scots pine in Sweden
- Temperature change

Doctor-prescription in France

From Cressie and Wikle



Figure 4.11 Choropleth map showing doctor-prescription amounts per consultation in the cantons of the Midi-Pyrénées (France). The "star" denotes the canton containing Toulouse. Percentiles used for the dime or behind of the first (D1)

< D > < P > < P > < P >

Lattice data: $Y(s_i)$: Data for discrete spatial features (districts, pixels, voxels, non-overlapping catchments) Lattice process: $Z(s : s \in D_s)$ defined on a finite or countable subset D_s of R^d (d=2).

Want to define models 'locally' through full conditional distributions.

Neighborhood: The N(i) neighborhood of a random variable Y_i is such that

$$[Y_i|Y_{-i}] = [Y_i|Y(N(i))]$$

Markov Random Field (MRF): A model defined through full conditional distributions.

Q1: Do we know joint distribution from all full conditional distributions?

Brook's Lemma

$$\frac{\pi(y)}{\pi(w)} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\pi(y_i|y_1, \dots, y_{i-1}, w_{i+1}, \dots, w_n)}{\pi(w_i|y_1, \dots, y_{i-1}, w_{i+1}, \dots, w_n)}$$

Yes, because of Brook's Lemma.

Want model of form

All full conditional Gaussian with:

$$E(Y_i|N(i)) = \sum_{j \in N(i)} c_{ij} y_j$$

$$Var(Y_i|Y(N(i))) = \tau_i^2$$

Book GMRF: Rue & Held, 2005 GMRF = Gaussian Markov Random Fields

Multivariate Normal distribution

Multivariate Normal(MVN) density

 $Y = (Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)$ is MVN with expected value μ and covarance Σ , $Y \sim MVN(\mu, \Sigma)$ if

$$f(y) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} |\Sigma|^{1/2}} \exp(-\frac{1}{2}(y-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(t-\mu))$$

Conditional MVN

Let
$$Y = (Y_1, Y_2)^T$$
, $\mu = (\mu_1, \mu_2)^T$ and

$$\Sigma = egin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Then the $[Y_1|Y_2 = a] \sim MVN(\mu_{1|2}, \Sigma_{1|2})$ with

•
$$\mu_{1|2} = \mu_1 - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} (a - \mu_2)$$
 and

$$\Sigma_{1|2} = \Sigma_{11} - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \Sigma_{21}$$

Q2: What is needed for a set of full conditional to give valid joint distributions?

Sub-questions:

• Can we find Markov properties in a joint pdf? Yes, Hammersley-Clifford Theorem.

Link G-functions and full conditionals

$$y(s_i)G_i(y(s_i)) = \log\left[\frac{\Pr(y(s_i) \mid \{0(s_j): j \neq i\})}{\Pr(0(s_i) \mid \{0(s_j): j \neq i\})}\right],$$
(4.108)

where $0(\mathbf{s}_i)$ is shorthand to denote evaluation at $y(\mathbf{s}_i) = 0$; and

$$y(\mathbf{s}_{i})y(\mathbf{s}_{j})G_{ij}(y(\mathbf{s}_{i}), y(\mathbf{s}_{j})) = \log\left[\frac{\Pr(y(\mathbf{s}_{i}) \mid y(\mathbf{s}_{j}), \{0(\mathbf{s}_{k}) : k \neq i, j\})}{\Pr(0(\mathbf{s}_{i}) \mid y(\mathbf{s}_{j}), \{0(\mathbf{s}_{k}) : k \neq i, j\})}\right] - \log\left[\frac{\Pr(y(\mathbf{s}_{i}) \mid \{0(\mathbf{s}_{k}) : k \neq i\})}{\Pr(0(\mathbf{s}_{i}) \mid \{0(\mathbf{s}_{k}) : k \neq i\})}\right].$$
(4.109)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{s}_{i}) \dots \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{s}_{j}(m)) G_{i,\dots,j(m)}(\mathbf{y}(\mathbf{s}_{i}),\dots,\mathbf{y}(\mathbf{s}_{j(m)})) \\ &\equiv \sum_{t=0}^{m-2} \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{j}_{m-t}^{(-i)} \in T_{m}^{(-i)}(m-t)}} \\ &(-1)^{t-1} \log \left[\frac{\Pr(\mathbf{y}(\mathbf{s}_{i})) \{ \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{s}_{h}) \colon h \in \mathbf{j}_{m-t}^{(-i)} \}, \{ \mathbf{0}(\mathbf{s}_{k}) \colon k \notin \mathbf{j}_{m-t} \})}{\Pr(\mathbf{0}(\mathbf{s}_{i})) \{ \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{s}_{h}) \colon h \in \mathbf{j}_{m-t}^{(-i)}, \{ \mathbf{0}(\mathbf{s}_{k}) \colon k \notin \mathbf{j}_{m-t} \})} \right] \\ &+ (-1)^{m-1} \log \left[\frac{\Pr(\mathbf{y}(\mathbf{s}_{i})) \{ \mathbf{0}(\mathbf{s}_{k}) \colon k \neq i \})}{\Pr(\mathbf{0}(\mathbf{s}_{i})) \{ \mathbf{0}(\mathbf{s}_{k}) \colon k \neq i \})} \right], \end{aligned}$$
(4.117)

Link to example Ising model

Scots pine in Sweden

Scots Pine Data

Pedigree 56 unrelated parents, partial diallel design. Original 8160 seedlings.

Spatial location 2.2×2.2 m grid, two trail sites.

Data Hight and bad(1) / good(0) branch angle of 4970 26-years-old scots pine.

