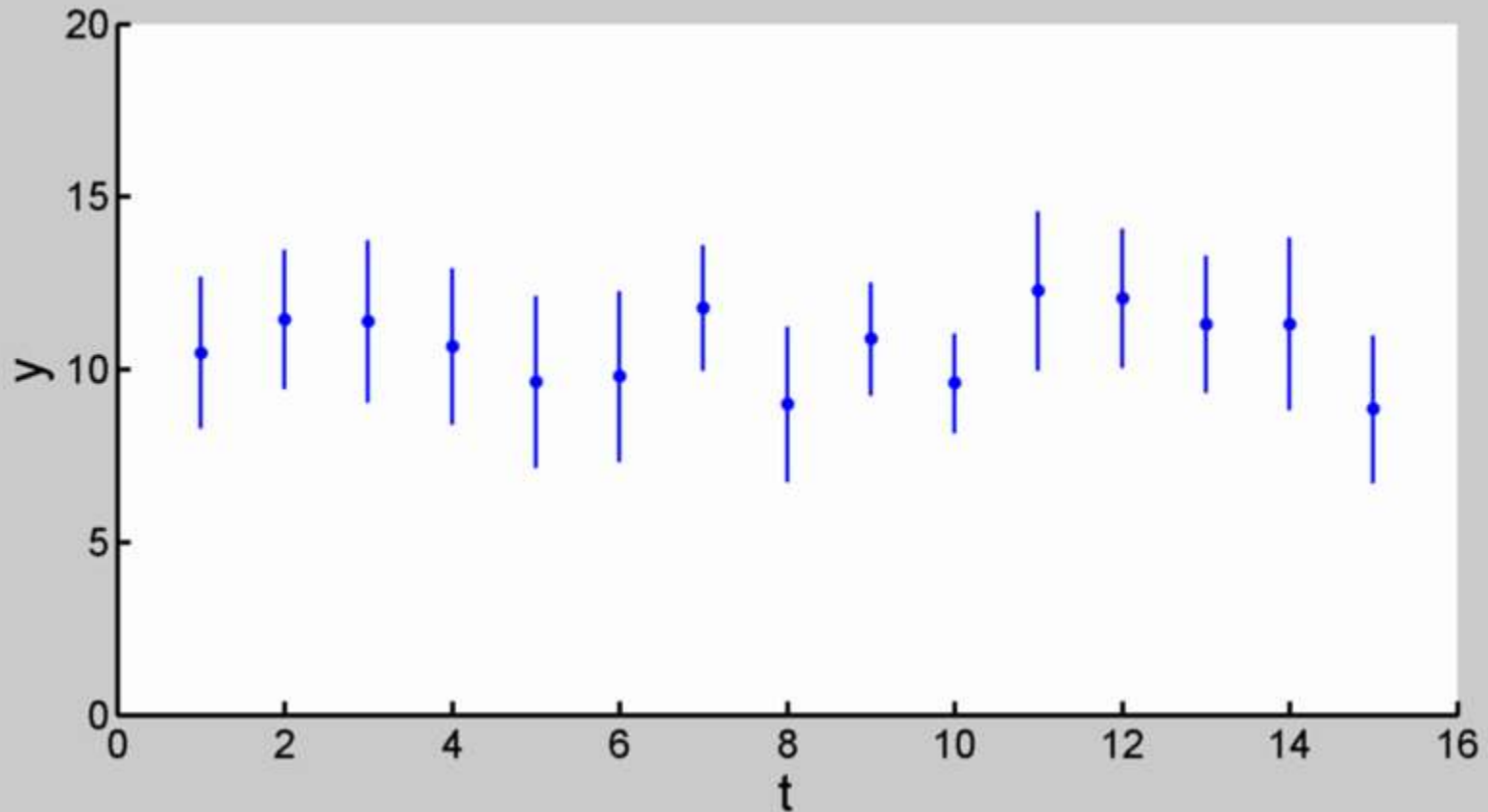


# Analyzing choices in data reduction: Model Selection

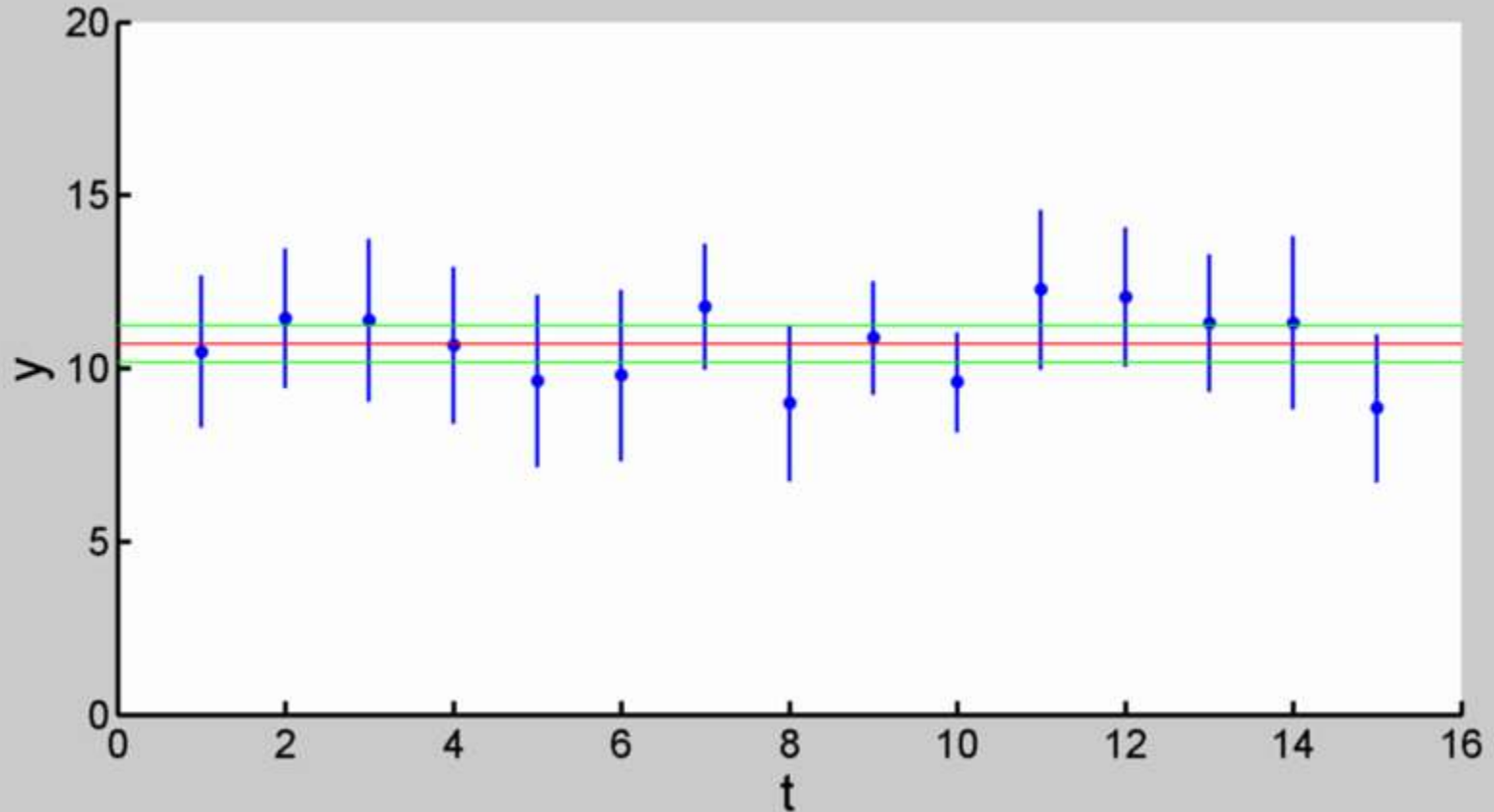
Noah McLean

# Model Selection



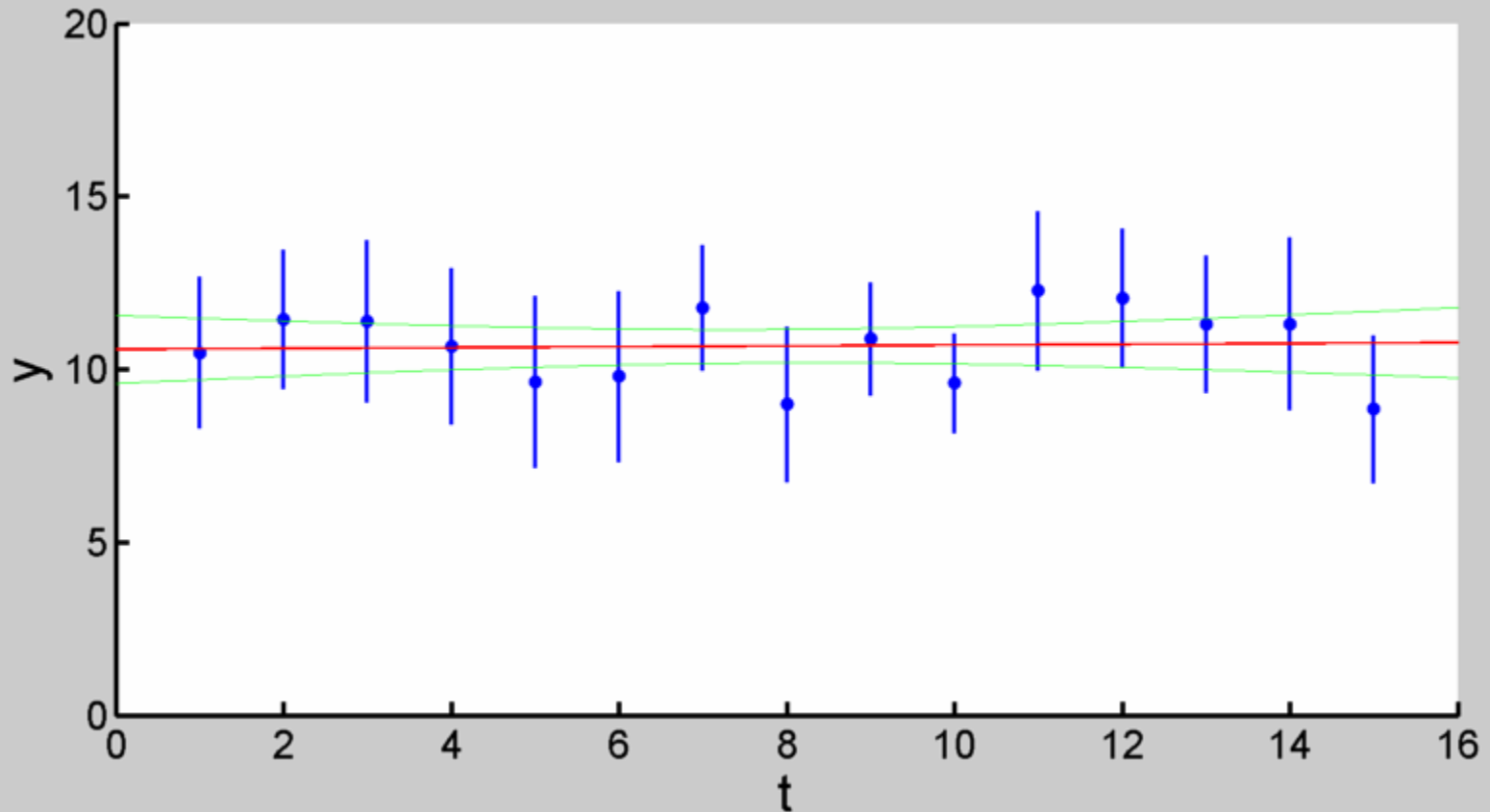
Do these measured data have a trend? Should I use a mean or a linear fit to describe the data?

# Model Selection



Weighted mean:  $10.69 \pm 0.53$  ( $2\sigma$ ), MSWD = 1.38

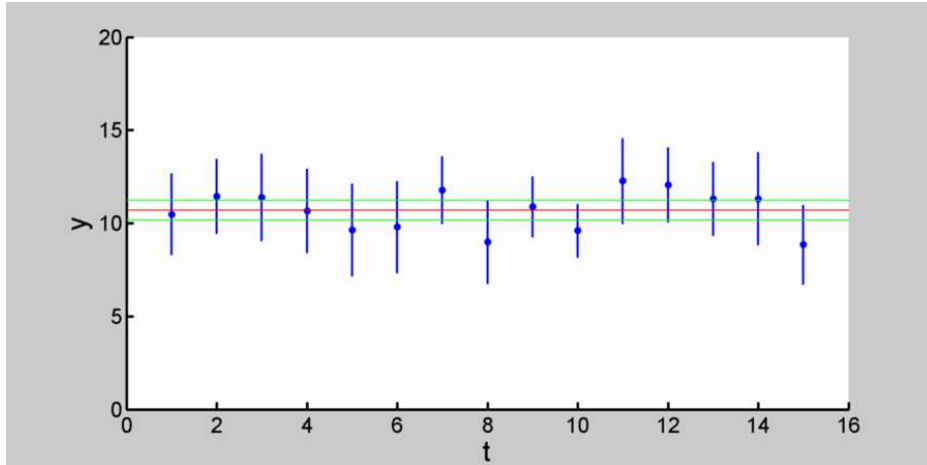
# Model Selection



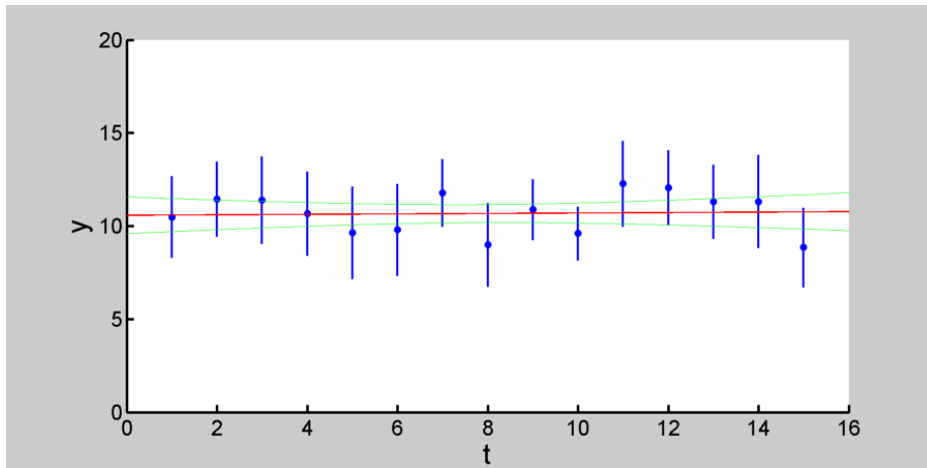
Line fit:  $(0.012 \pm 0.11)t + (10.58 \pm 0.98)$ , MSWD = 1.13

$$\rho_{ab} = -0.871$$

# Model Selection



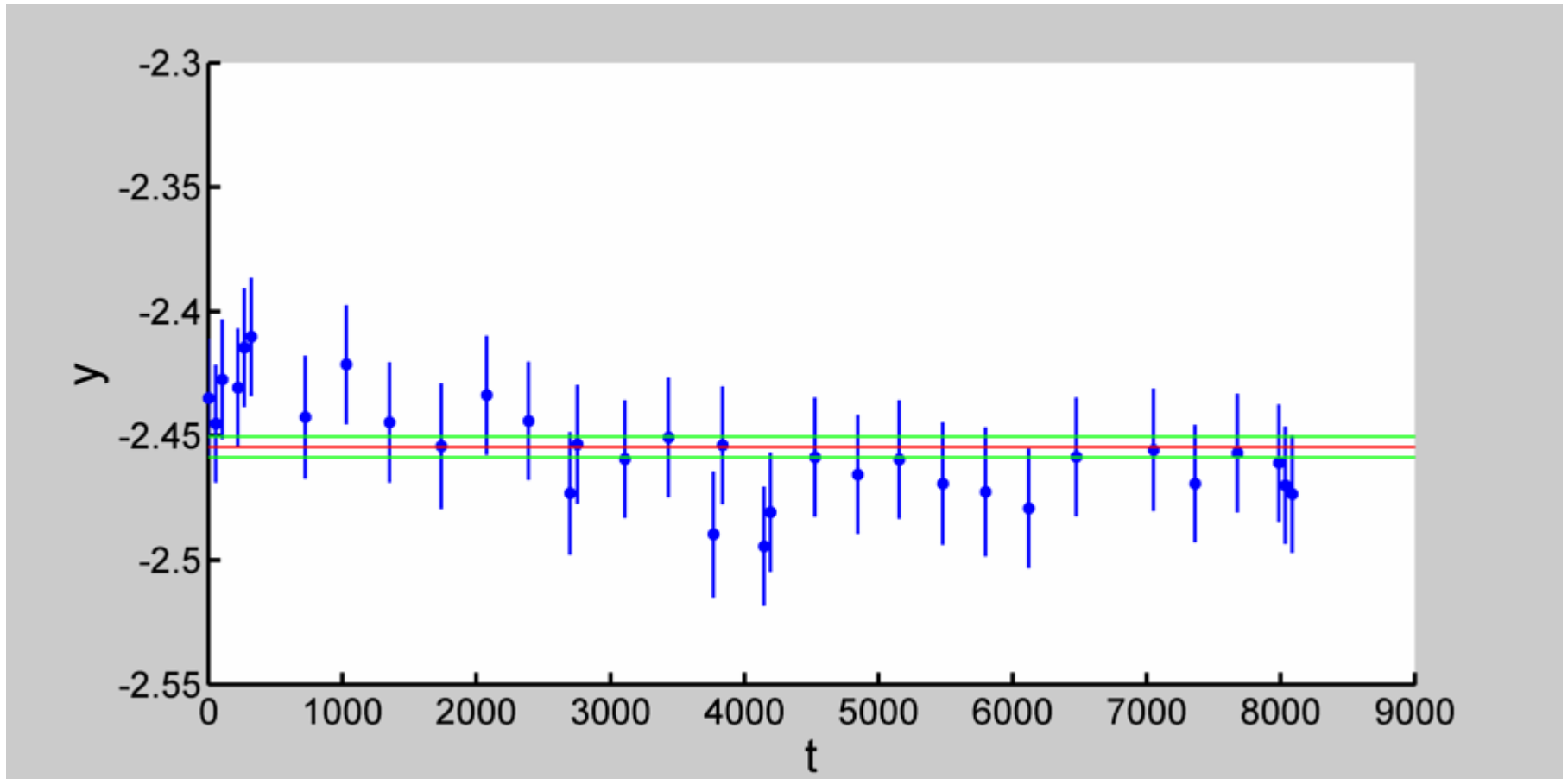
Weighted mean:  
 $10.69 \pm 0.53$  ( $2\sigma$ ),  
MSWD = 1.38, **BIC = 20.7**



Line fit:  $(0.012 \pm 0.11)t +$   
 $(10.58 \pm 0.98)$ ,  
MSWD = 1.13, **BIC = 19.9**

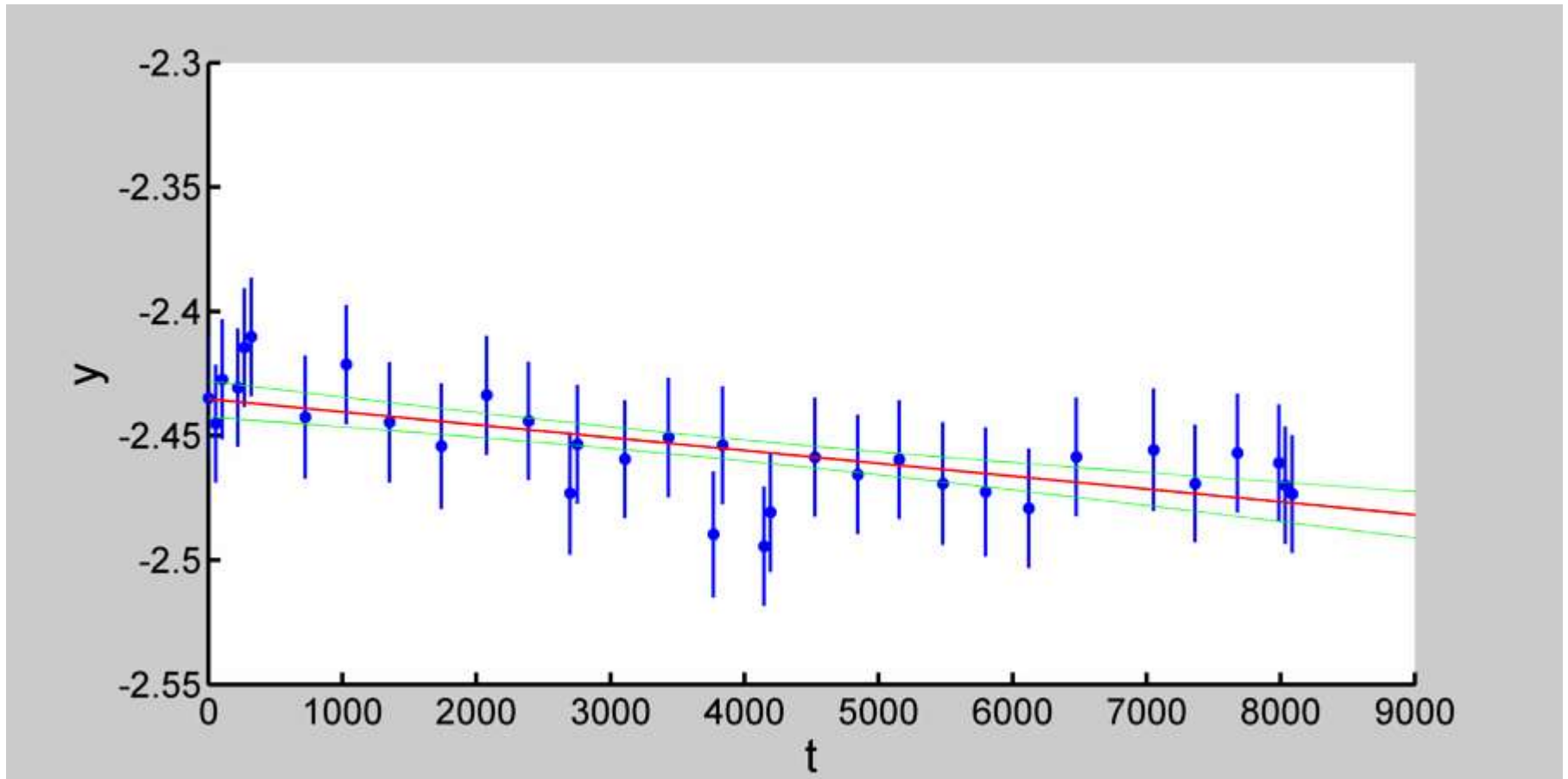
*Lowest* BIC wins: the **line** is most likely the best fit.

# Session fits:



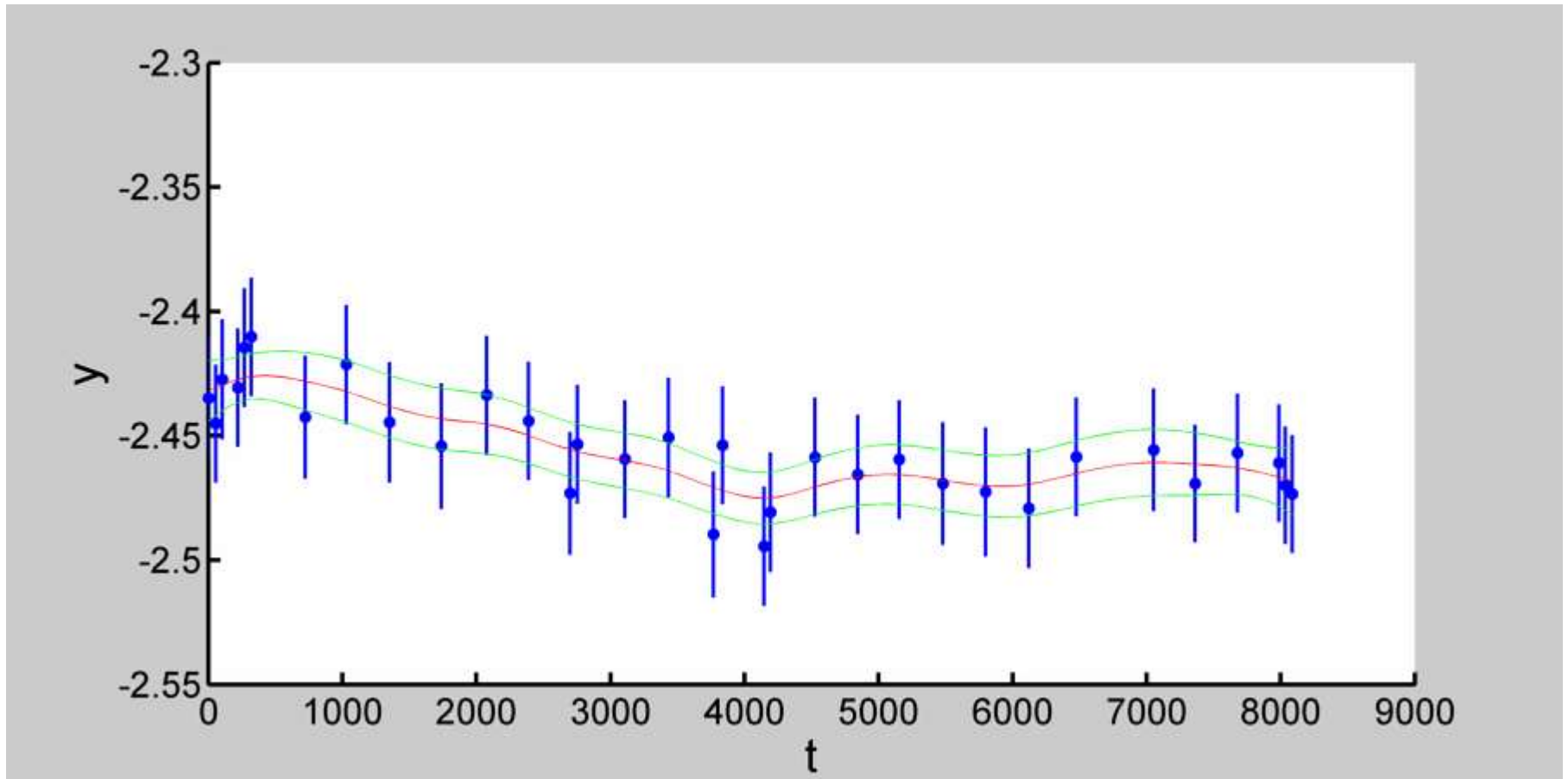
Weighted mean:  $-2.4545 \pm 0.0042$  ( $2\sigma$ ), MSWD = 2.88

# Session fits:



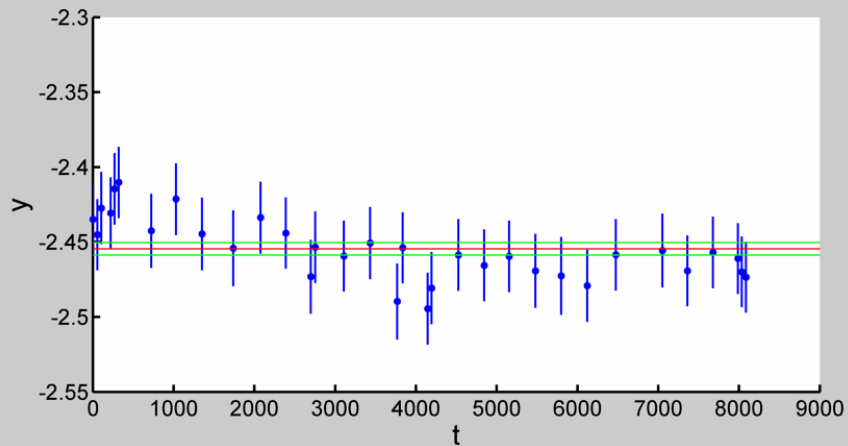
Line fit: MSWD = 1.54

# Session fits:

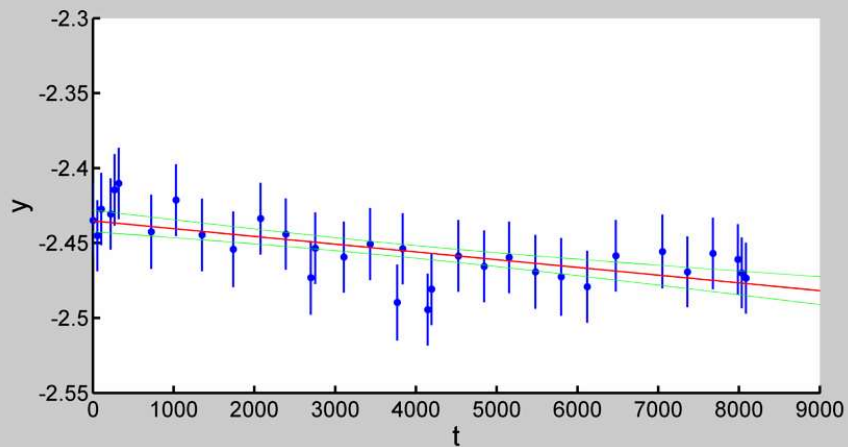


Spline fit: MSWD = 1

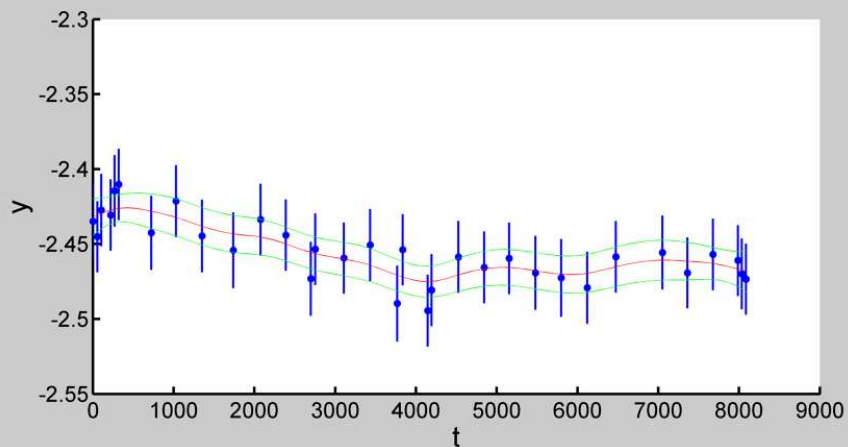




Weighted mean:  
MSWD = 2.88,  
**BIC = -196**



Line:  
MSWD = 1.54,  
**BIC = -235.6**



Spline:  
MSWD = 1.00,  
**BIC = -236.1**

# Calculation of the BIC

$$BIC = -2 \log(L) + m \log(n)$$

m      number of parameters used in the model

n      number of data points measured

n-m    degrees of freedom

L      likelihood function

# Calculation of the BIC

$$BIC = -2 \log(L) + m \log(n)$$

m number of parameters used in the model

n number of data points measured

n-m degrees of freedom

L likelihood function

$$\log L = -\frac{1}{2} \left[ (x - \hat{x})^T \Sigma^{-1} (x - \hat{x}) + \log |\Sigma| \right]$$

# Calculation of the BIC

- m number of parameters used in the model
- n number of data points measured
- n-m degrees of freedom
- L likelihood function

$$BIC = (x - \hat{x})^T \Sigma^{-1} (x - \hat{x}) + \log |\Sigma| + m \log(n)$$

# Calculating the effective degrees of freedom:

1. Use the trace of the hat matrix:

$$\hat{y} = Hy$$

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1. Use the trace of the hat matrix:

$$\hat{y} = Hy$$

2. Shatterthwaite approximation:

$$edf = \text{trace}(H^T H)^2 / \text{trace}(H^T H H^T H)$$

# Failure of BIC:

- For fits that include an overdispersion (excess variance) calculation: if you count the overdispersion itself as an extra parameter, the mean always wins.

$$\log L = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ (x - \hat{x})^T \Sigma^{-1} (x - \hat{x}) + \log |\Sigma| \right]$$

# Other Model Selection parameters:

- *BIC: Bayesian Information Criterion*

$$BIC = -2 \log(L) + m \log(n)$$

- AIC: Akaike Information Criterion

$$AIC = -2 \log(L) + 2m$$

$$AIC_c = AIC + \frac{2k(k+1)}{n-k-1}$$

- MDL: Minimum Description Length