

貝氏迴歸模型 偵測歧異點方法 於氣溫校驗的應用

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頻率學派



Kendall Maurice
(1907-1983)

used the term 'frequentist'

貝氏學派



Thomas Bayes
(1702-1761)

頻率學派

貝氏學派

θ
未知參數

$x_1, x_2, \dots$
樣本訊息

$x_1, x_2, \dots$
樣本訊息

θ
事前資訊

+

頻率學派

貝氏學派

θ
未知參數

$$L(x_1, x_2, \dots | \theta)$$

$$L(x_1, x_2, \dots | \theta)$$

$$prior(\theta)$$

$$postr(\theta | x_1, x_2, \dots)$$

1

頻率學派



2013-2017
樣本訊息

θ
未知參數

貝氏學派



2013-2017
樣本訊息

1998-2012
事前資訊

+

2

頻率學派

貝氏學派

θ

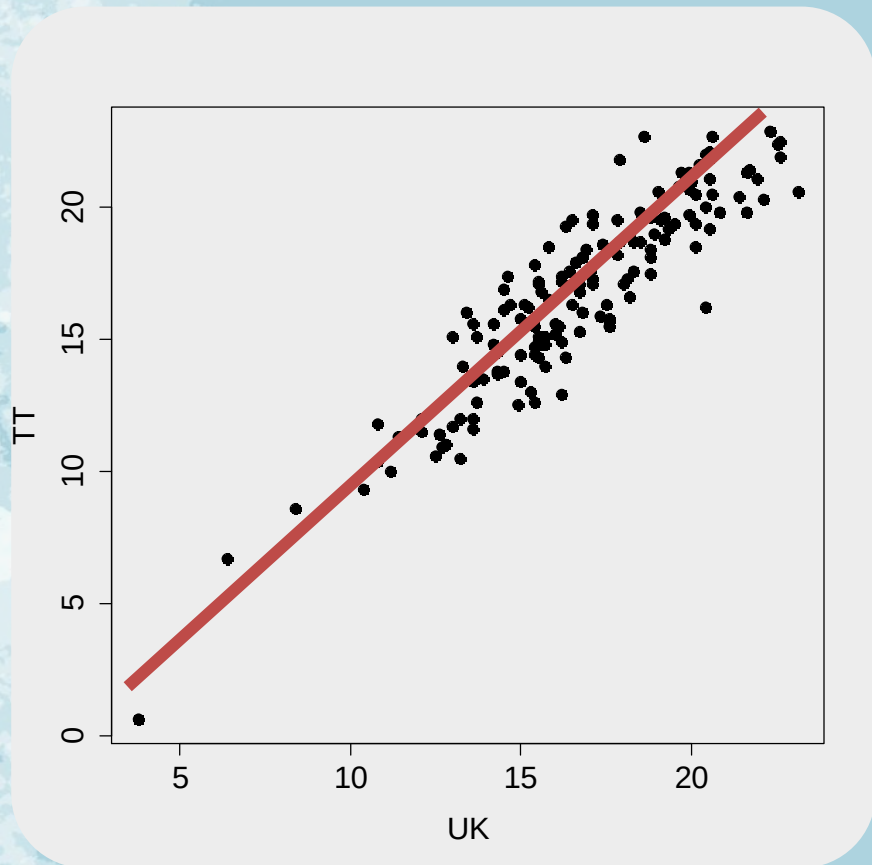
未知參數

**Fixed
Number**

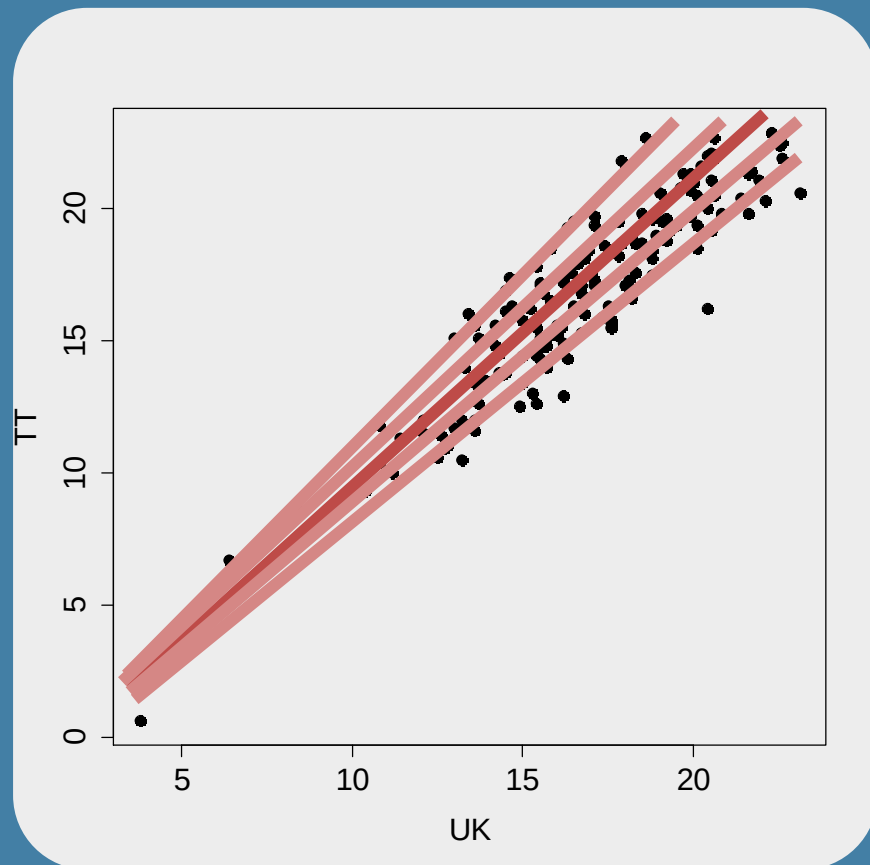
**Random
Variable**

2

頻率學派



貝氏學派



貝氏迴歸模型偵測歧異點

選取欲探討的資料點

(x^*, y^*)

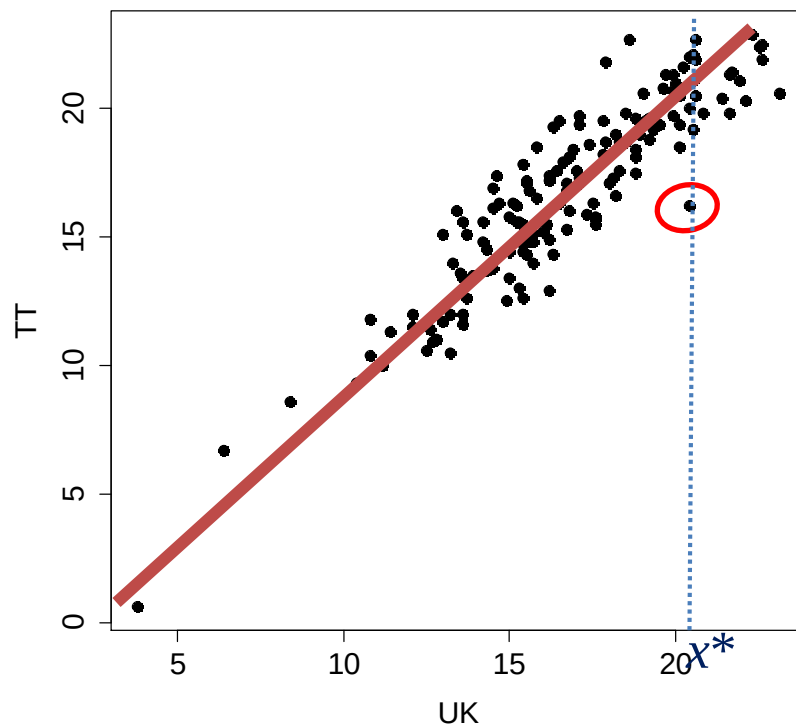
去除該點建構迴歸模型
得到迴歸參數事後機率

$postr(\beta, \sigma^2 | \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$

計算該點於迴歸模型中的
事後預測機率

$postr(y^* | x^*, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$

判斷是否為歧異點



貝氏迴歸模型偵測歧異點

選取欲探討的資料點

去除該點建構迴歸模型
得到迴歸參數事後機率

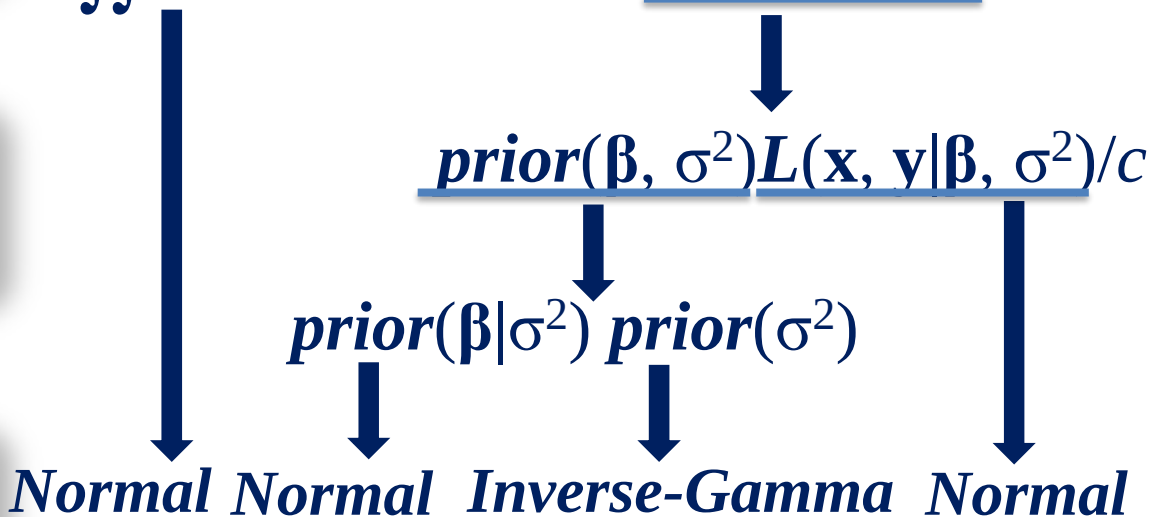
計算該點於迴歸模型中的
事後預測機率

判斷是否為歧異點

$$postr(y^* | x^*, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$$

$$= \iint p(y^* | x^*, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \boldsymbol{\beta}, \sigma^2) \times p(\boldsymbol{\beta}, \sigma^2 | x^*, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) d\boldsymbol{\beta} d\sigma^2$$

$$= \iint p(y^* | x^*, \boldsymbol{\beta}, \sigma^2) \times \underbrace{p(\boldsymbol{\beta}, \sigma^2 | \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})}_{\text{prior}(\boldsymbol{\beta}, \sigma^2) L(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} | \boldsymbol{\beta}, \sigma^2) / c} d\boldsymbol{\beta} d\sigma^2$$



貝氏迴歸模型偵測歧異點

選取欲探討的資料點

去除該點建構迴歸模型
得到迴歸參數事後機率

計算該點於迴歸模型中的
事後預測機率

判斷是否為歧異點

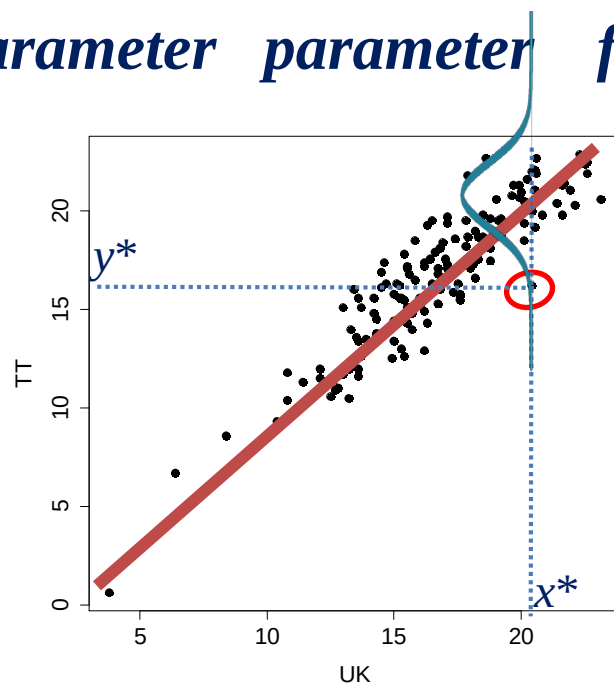
$$postr(y^* | x^*, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$$

$$\sim t(x^* \bar{\beta}, \bar{s}^2 \{I + x^* \bar{V} x^*\}, \bar{v})$$

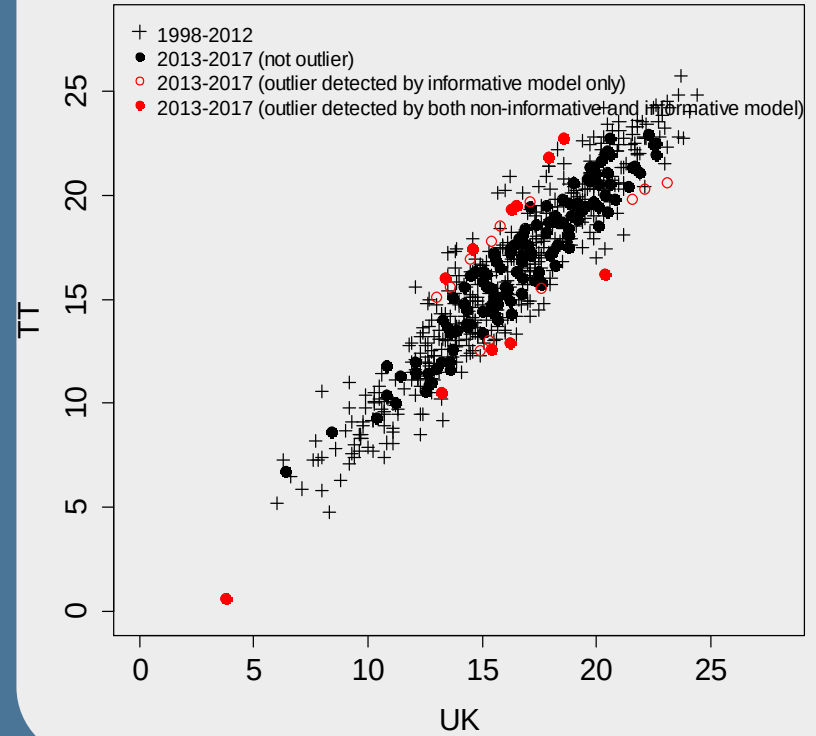
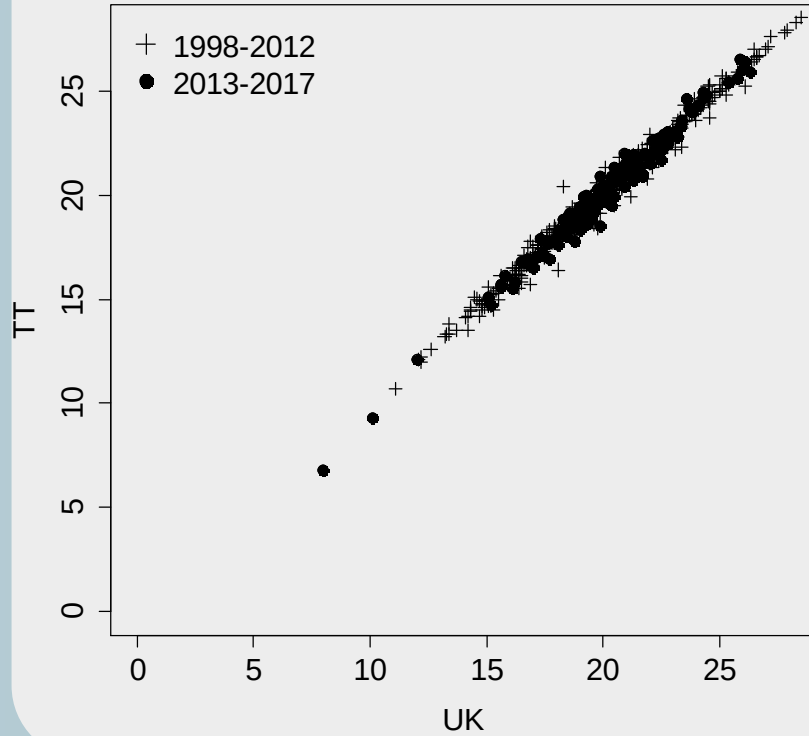
Location
parameter

Scale
parameter

Degree of
freedom



貝氏迴歸模型偵測歧異點



結論

資料

- 單一測站/ 單一月份單一時段
- 由氣溫參考值 找歧異的氣溫觀察值

資料處理與模型選擇

- 氣溫參考值 與 氣溫觀察值 差距 > 單一變數
- 氣溫參考值 與 氣溫觀察值 關聯 > 迴歸模型

結論

由迴歸模型偵測歧異點

- 頻率學派：
 - ⊙ Student化殘差&去點殘差
 > Y軸離群
 - ⊙ Cook距離 & DFFITS
 > X軸與Y軸離群
 - ⊙ 預測區間
- 貝氏學派：
 - ⊙ 事後預測機率
 - > 納入歷史資料訊息
 - > 提供預測離群機率

討論

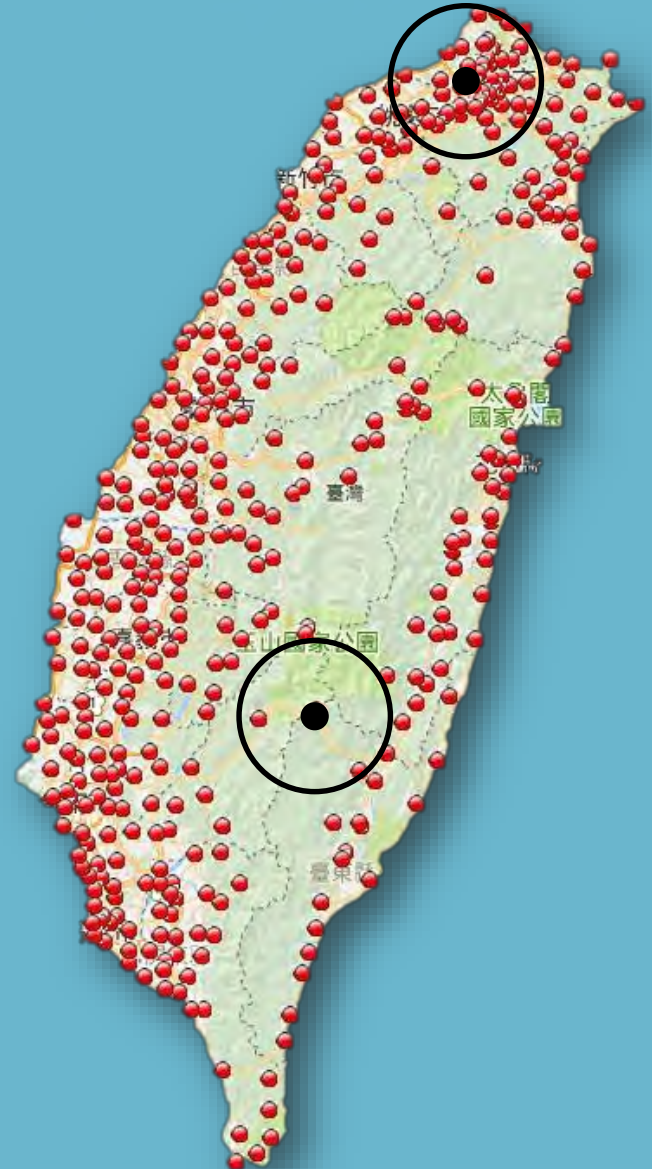
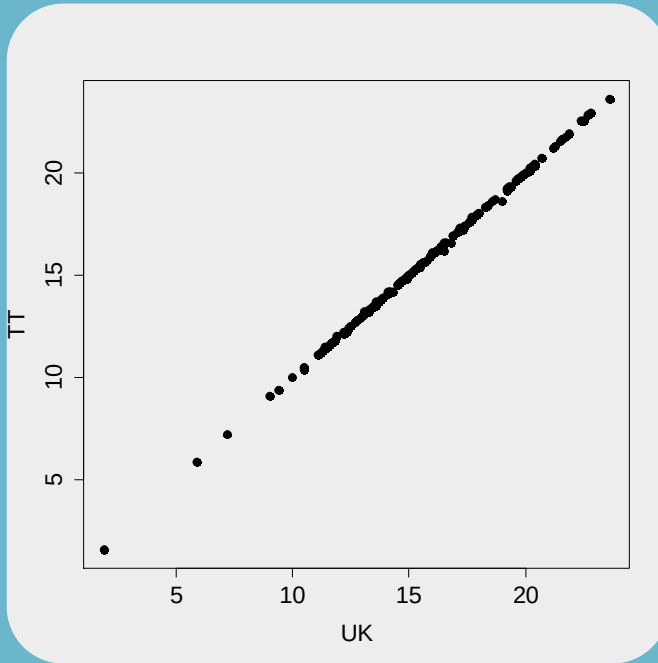
1. 參考值選擇

找 氣溫觀察值異常點 (TT)



由 氣溫參考值當基準 (UK)

鄰近測站氣溫觀察值估計 (TT)



討論

1. 參考值選擇

找 氣溫觀察值異常點 (TT)



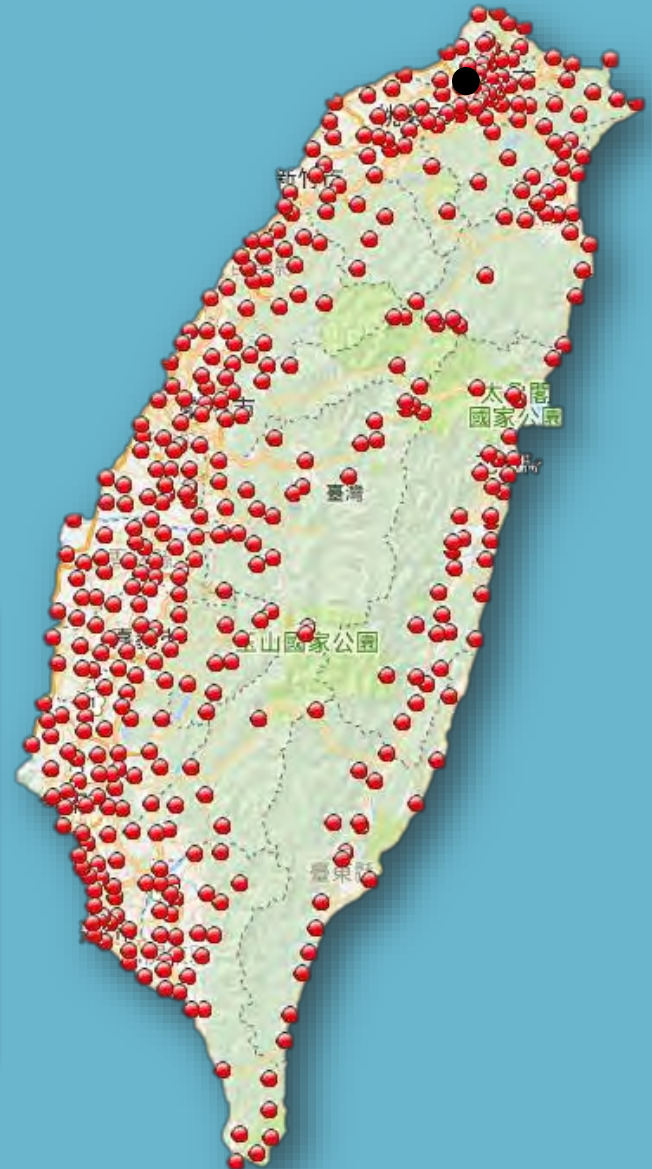
由 氣溫參考值當基準 (UK)

鄰近測站氣溫觀察值估計 (TT)

(1) 由其他氣溫參考值當基準
(MOS, INI, DA, ...)

(2) 綜合各種參考值當基準
(UK+MOS+INI+DA+...)

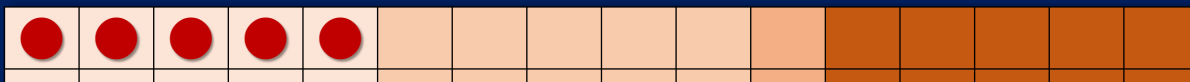
- 各參考值的特性
- 綜合各種參考值的方法
(Bayesian Model Averaging)



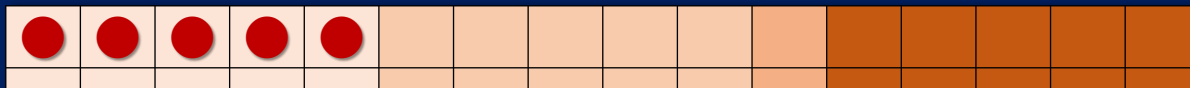
討論

2. 資料選取方式

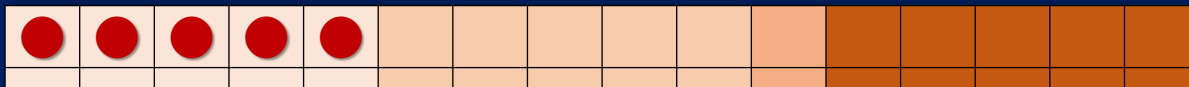
2013 01



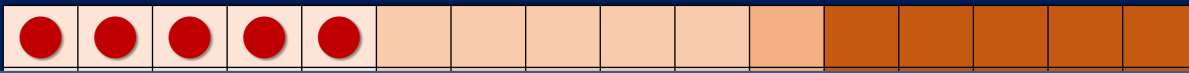
2014 01



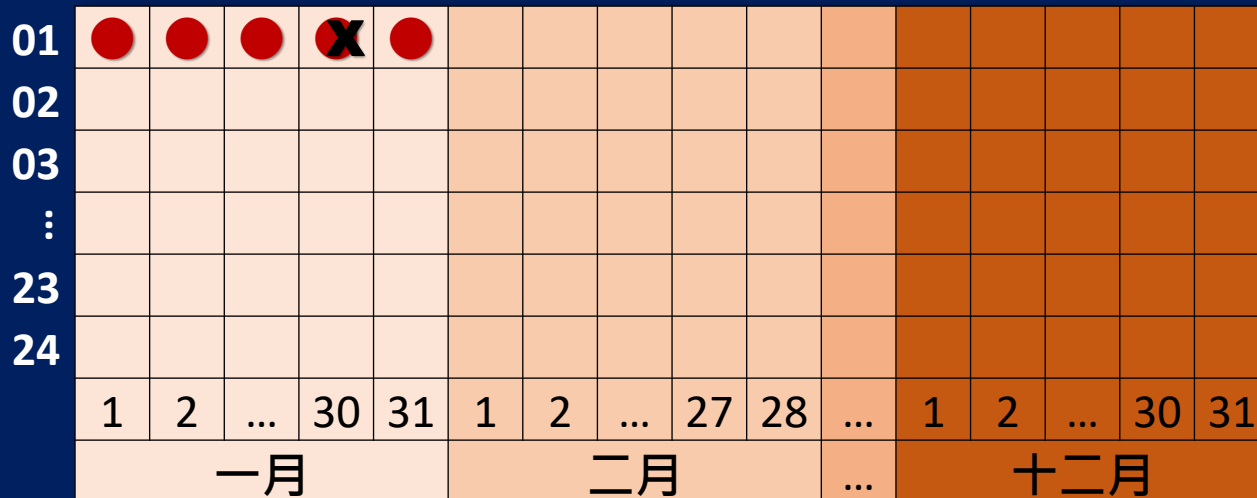
2015 01



2016 01

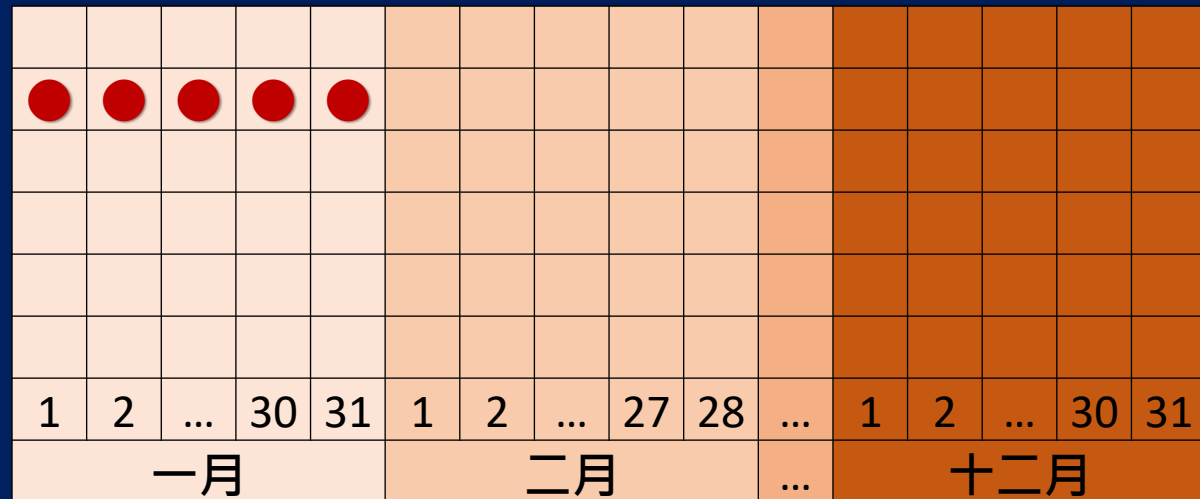
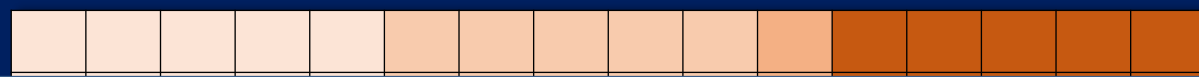
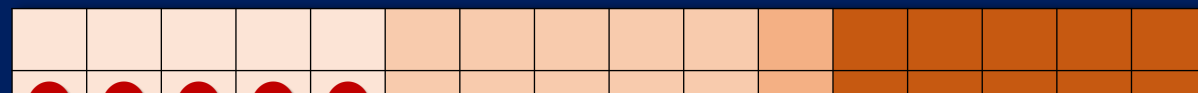
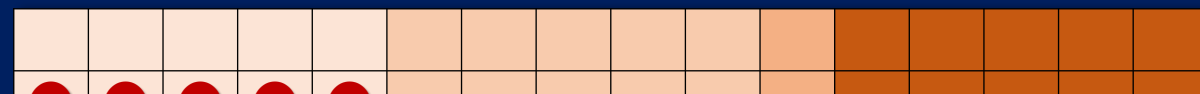
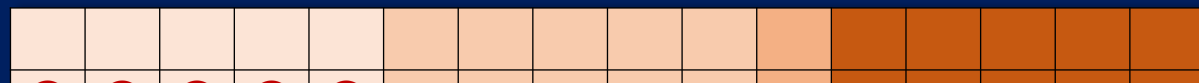


2017



討論

2. 資料選取方式



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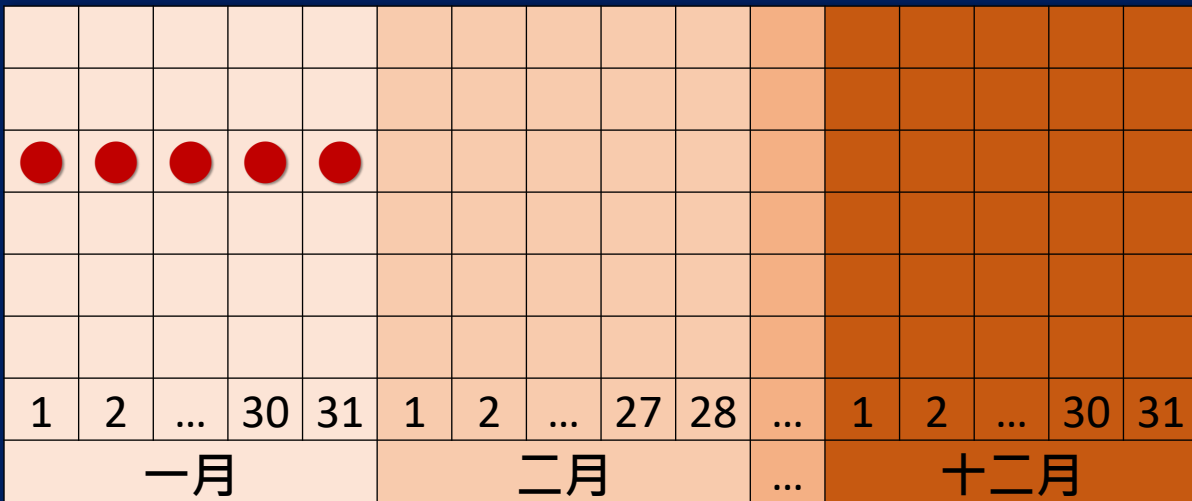
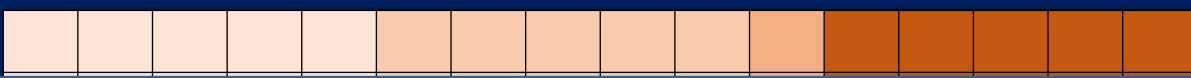
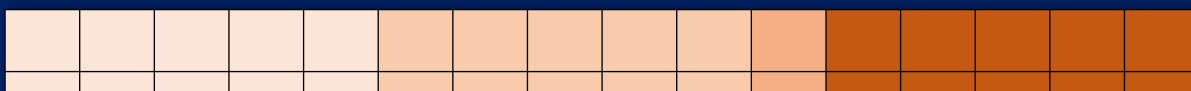
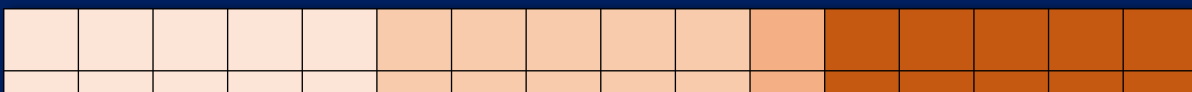
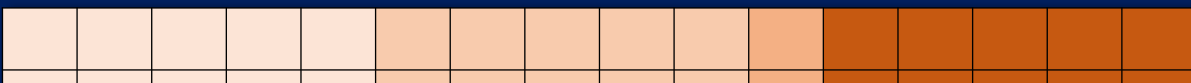
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十二月

2. 資料選取方式



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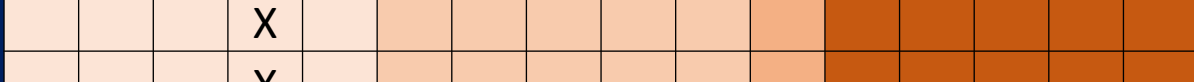
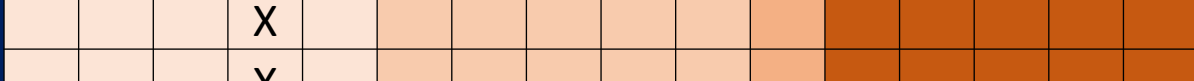
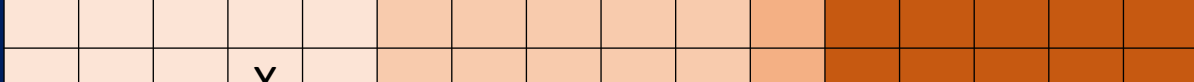
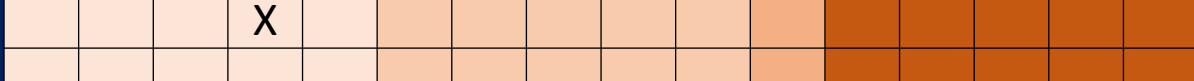
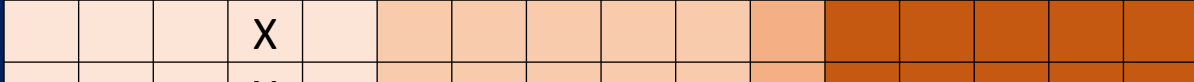
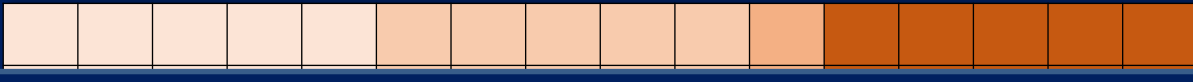
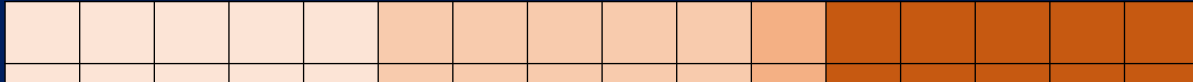
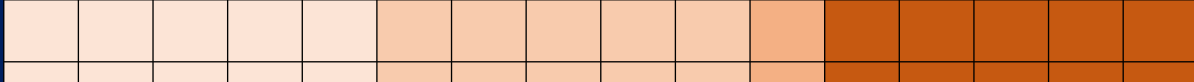
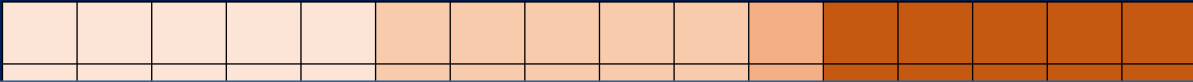
二月

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十二月

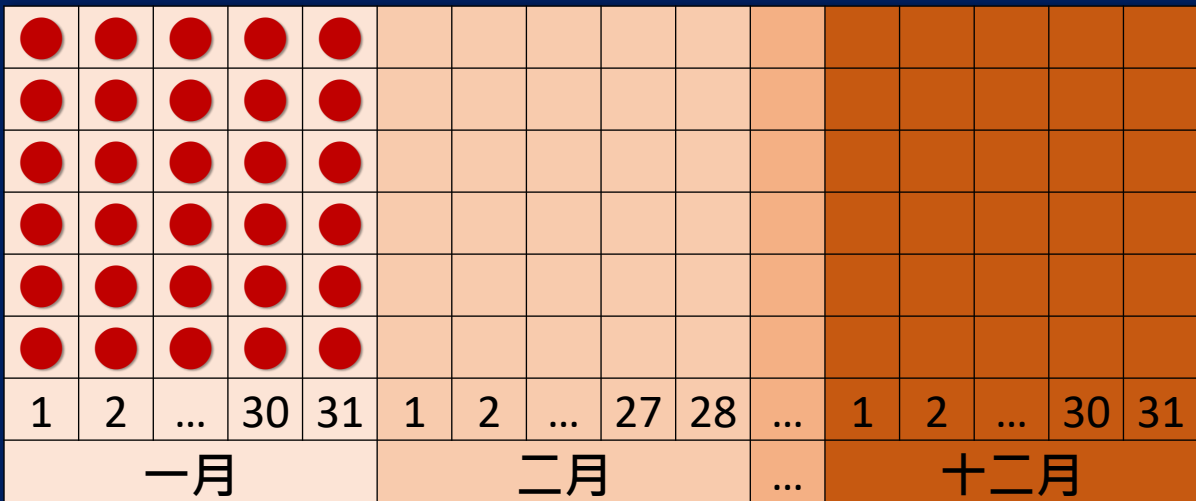
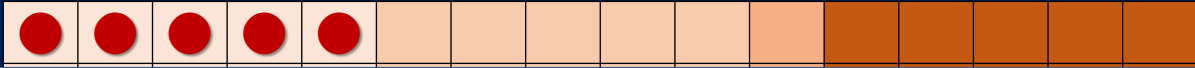
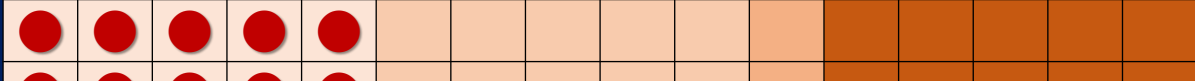
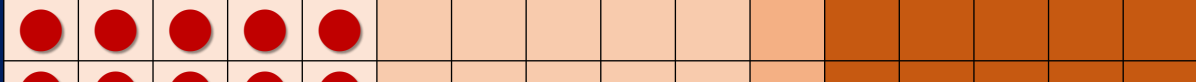
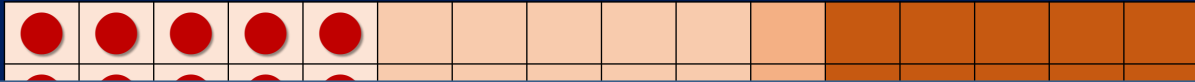
討論

2. 資料選取方式



討論

2. 資料選取方式



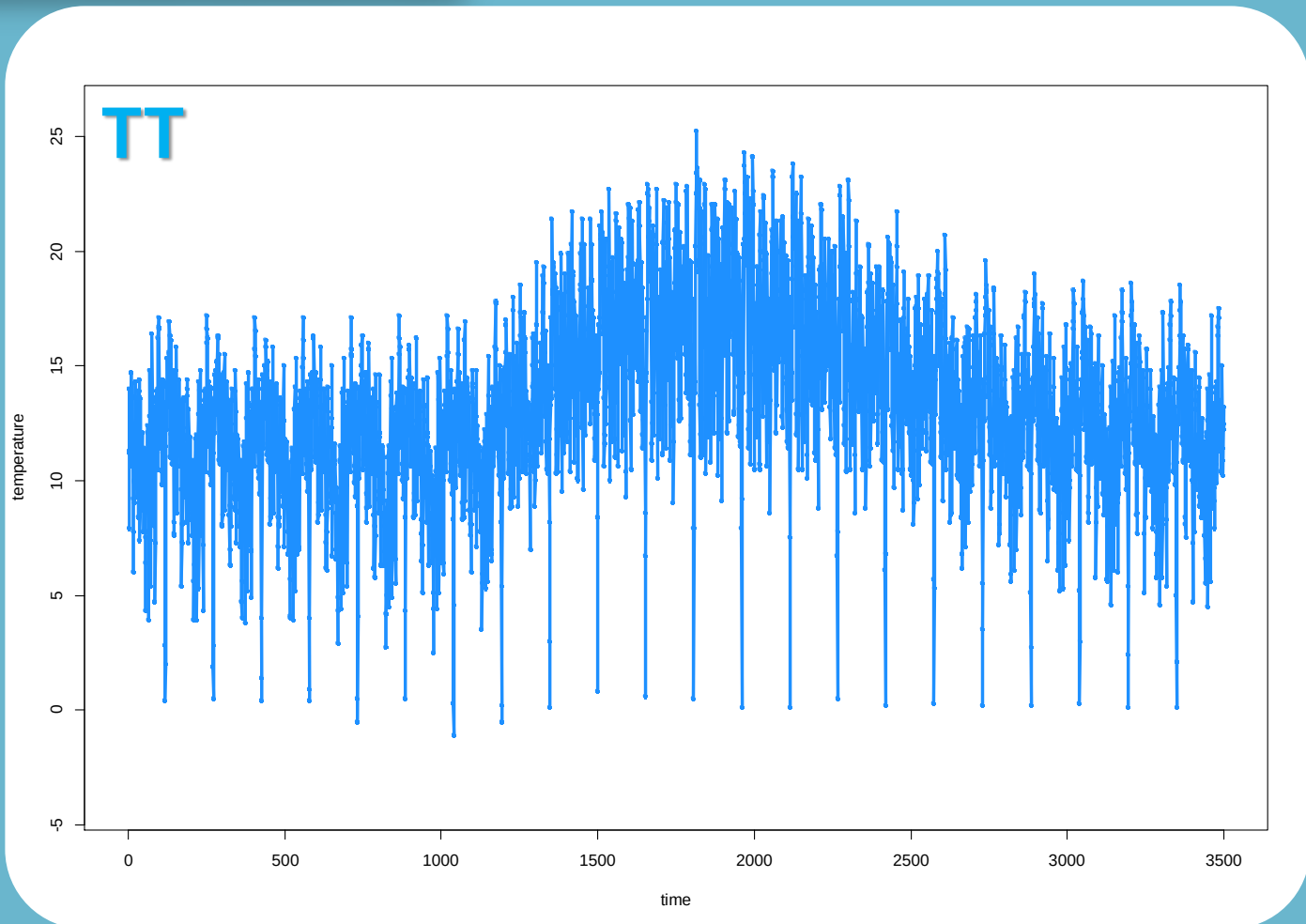
24

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十二月

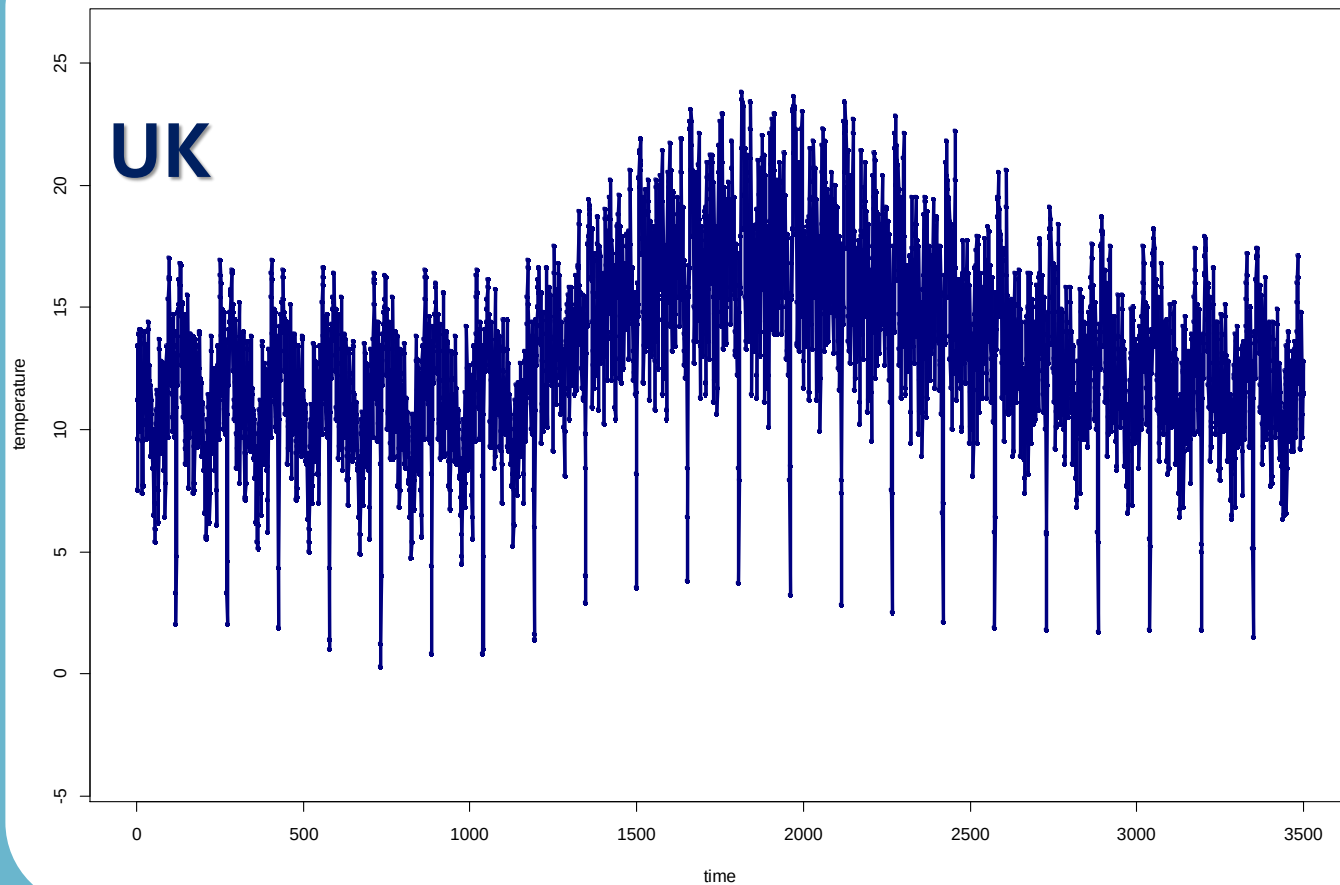
討論

2. 資料選取方式



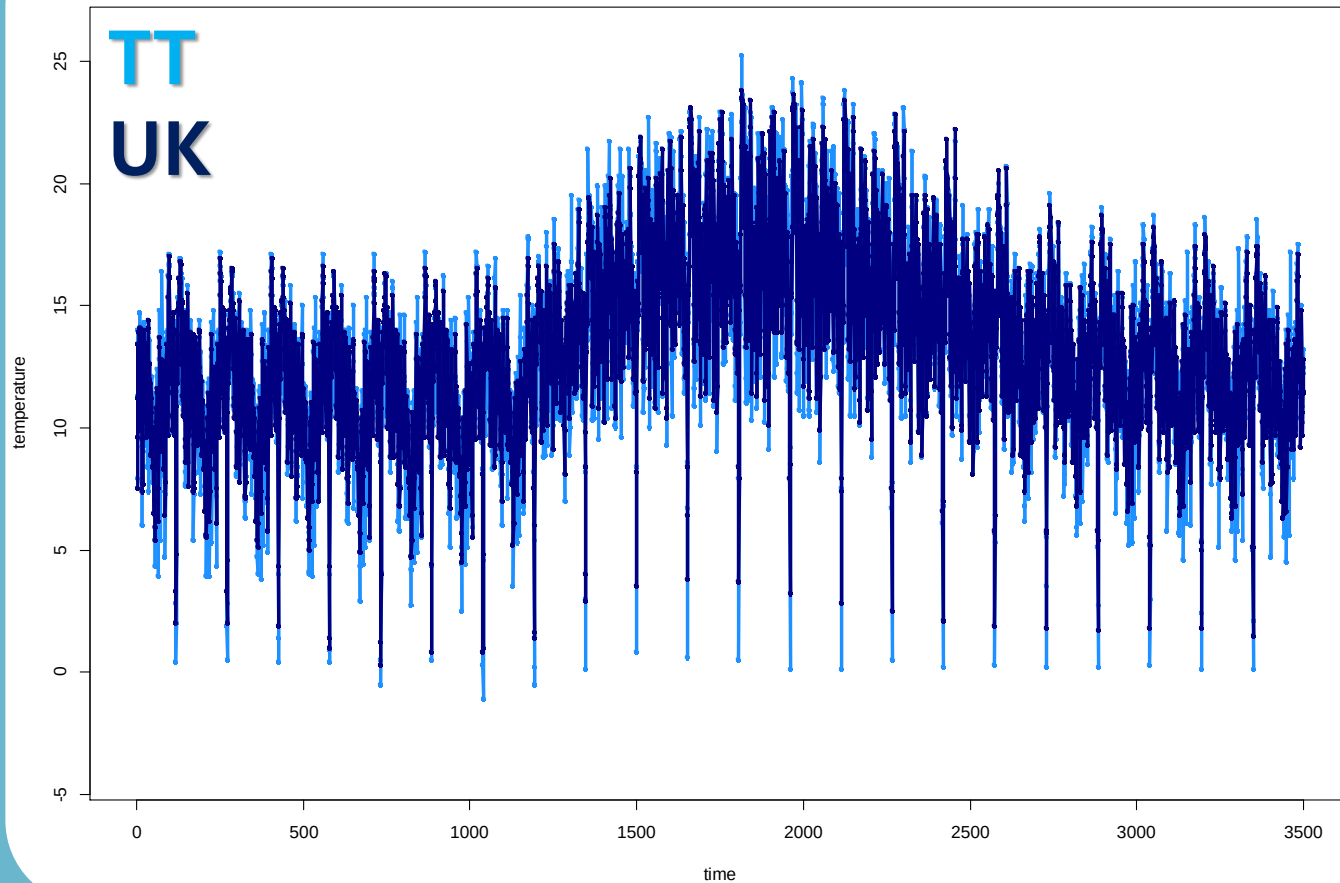
討論

2. 資料選取方式



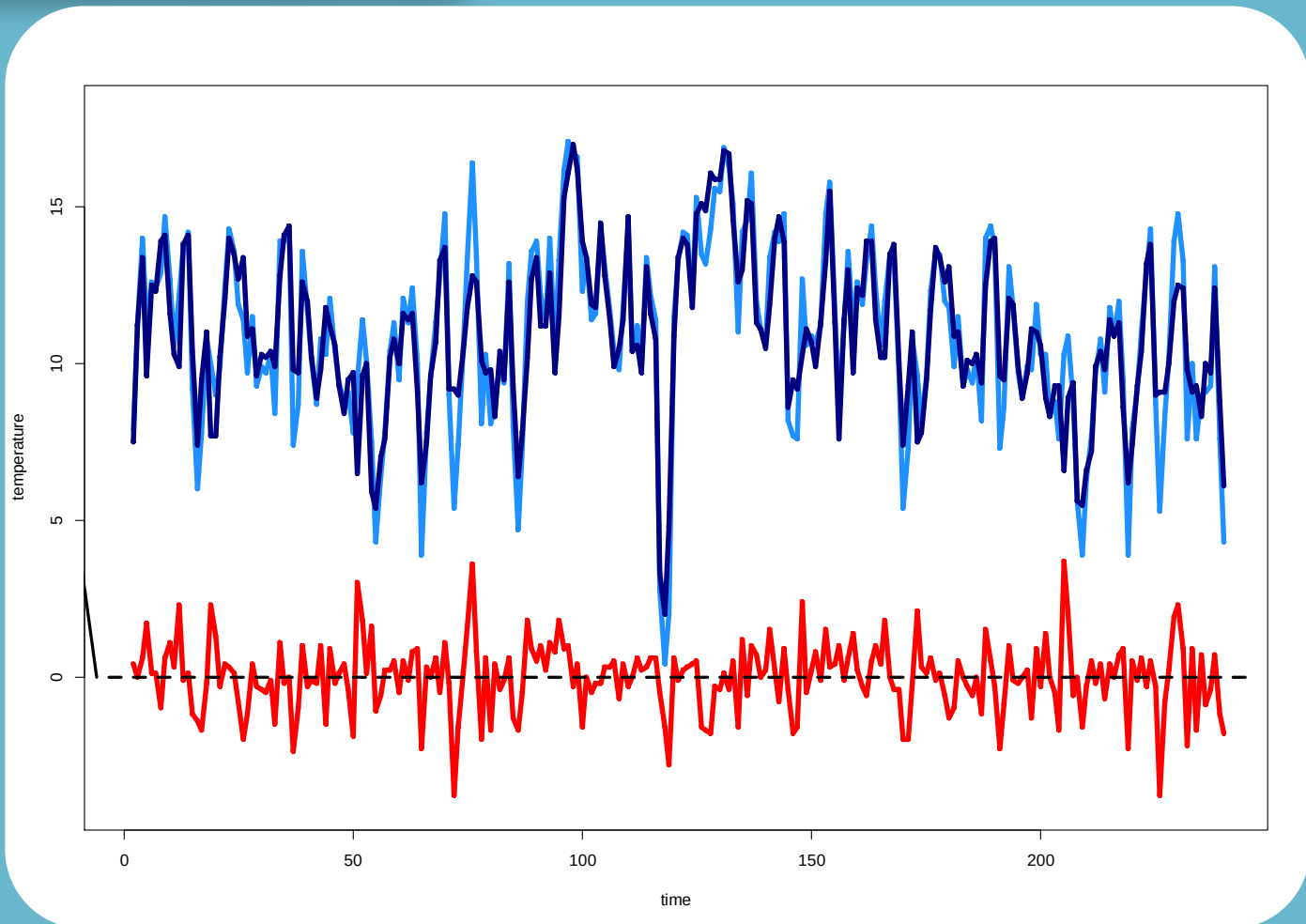
討論

2. 資料選取方式



討論

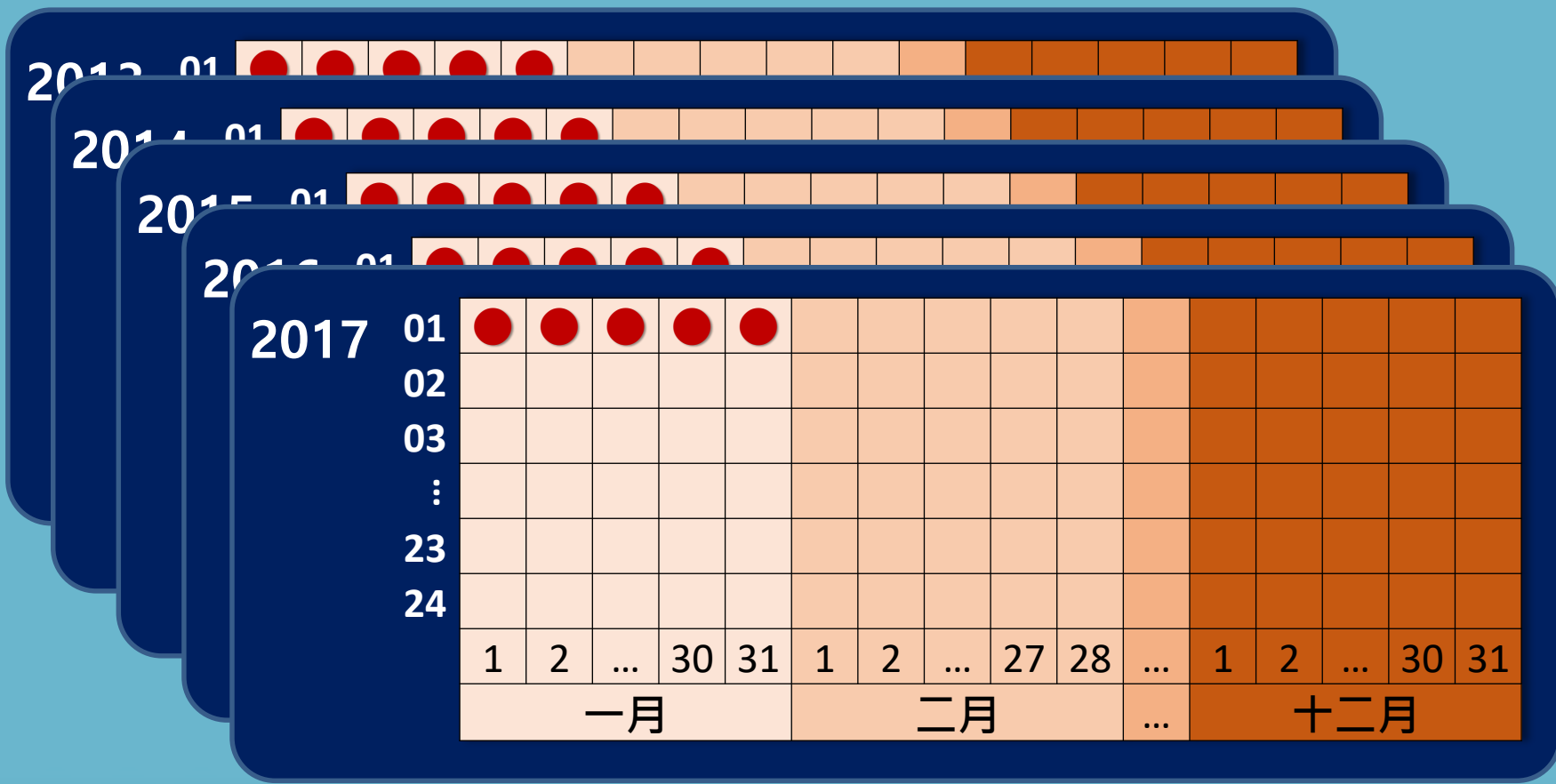
2. 資料選取方式



討論

3. 統計模型的假設

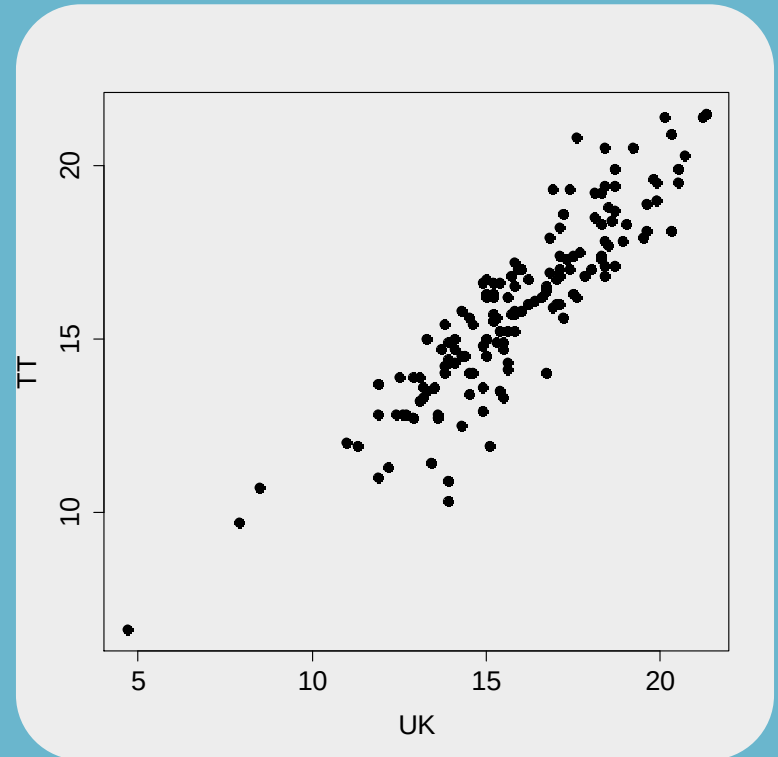
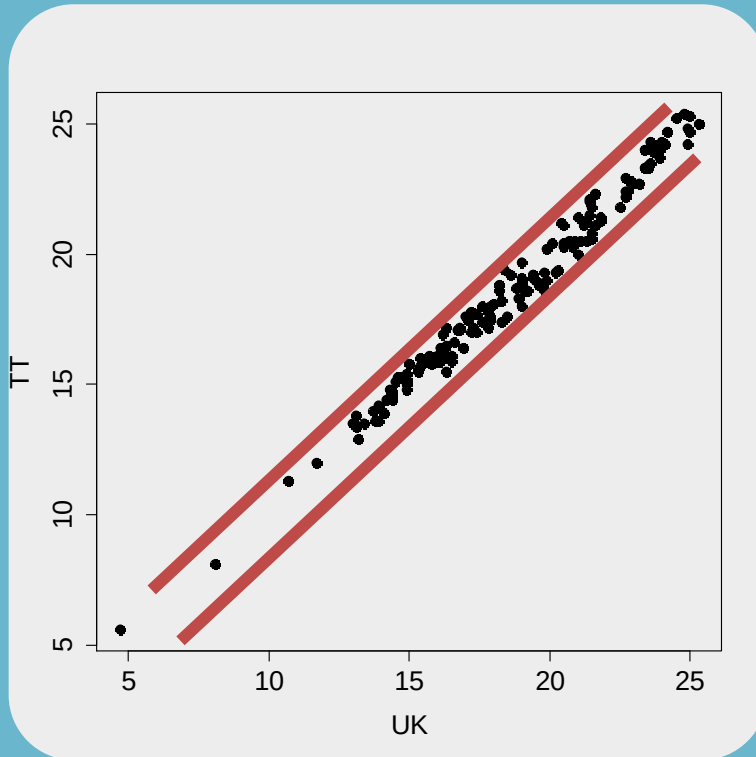
- 迴歸模型的假設: 資料點獨立性



討論

3. 統計模型的假設

- 迴歸模型的假設: 變異同質性





Thank you