

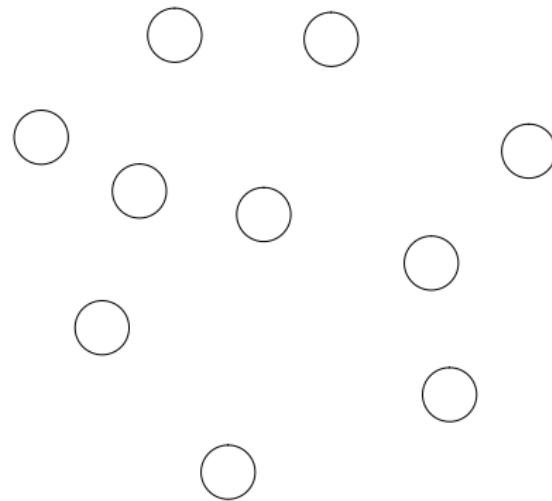
Time-Varying Mixed Graphical Models

Jonas Haslbeck and Lourens Waldorp

*Psychosystems lab
University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands*

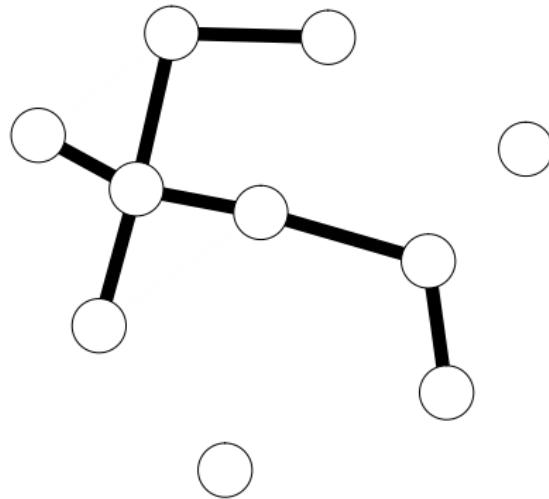
Psychoco Workshop 2017

Multivariate System: Patient



Symptoms and contextual variables

Multivariate System: Patient

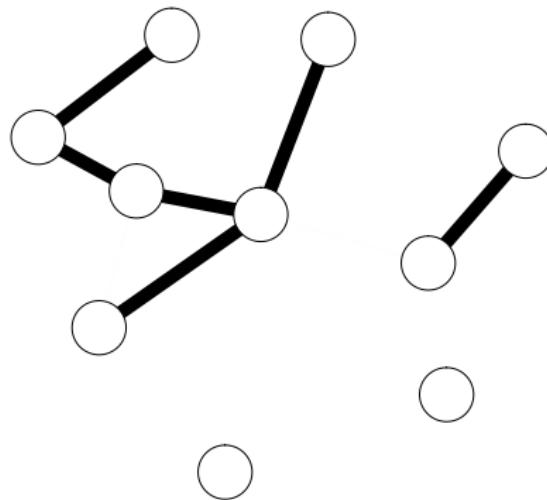


Possibly very complicated interactions

Multivariate System: Patient

All parameters can change over time

Goal: Approximate Multivariate System



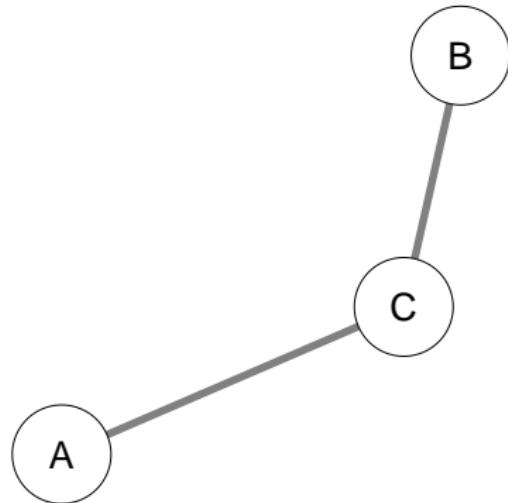
... using time-varying Mixed Graphical Models

What are Graphical Models?

$$X_A \perp\!\!\!\perp X_B | X_C$$

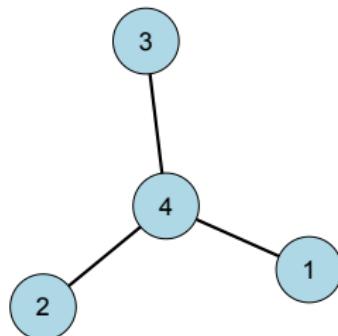
$$X_A \not\perp\!\!\!\perp X_C | X_B \quad \iff$$

$$X_C \not\perp\!\!\!\perp X_B | X_A$$



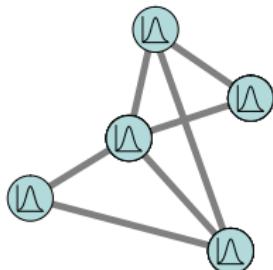
Example: Gaussian Graphical Model

$$\Sigma^{-1} = \begin{matrix} & X_1 & X_2 & X_3 & X_4 \\ X_1 & \begin{pmatrix} 3.45 & 0 & 0 & 3.18 \\ 0 & 2.14 & 0 & 0.82 \\ 0 & 0 & 3.21 & 1.05 \\ 3.18 & 0.82 & 1.05 & 8.77 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} \iff$$



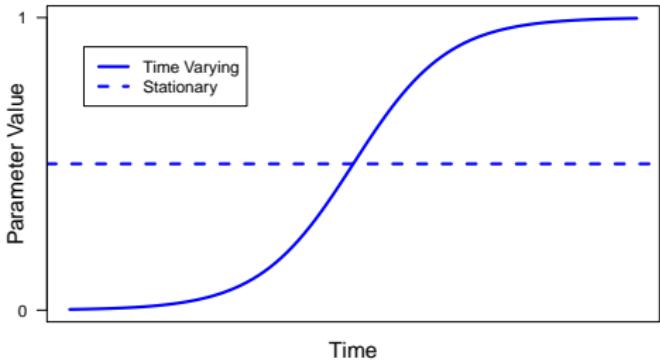
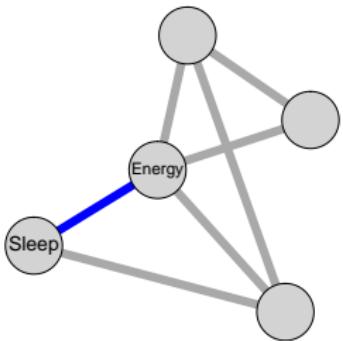
$$P(X_1, \dots, X_p) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^p |\Sigma|}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^\top \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \right\}$$

Time-invariant Graphical Model

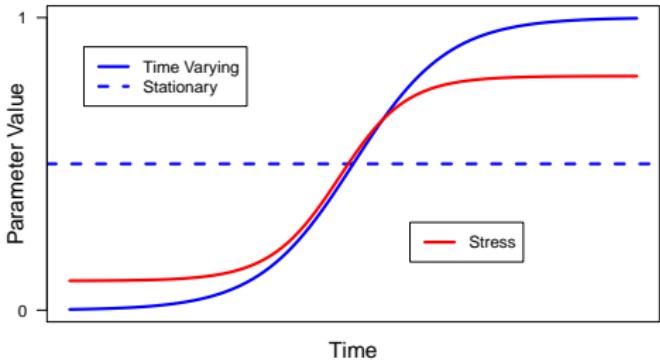
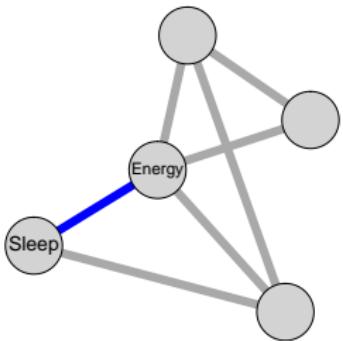


$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Time} \\ \hline \begin{matrix} \rightarrow 1 \\ \rightarrow 2 \\ \vdots \\ \rightarrow T-1 \\ \rightarrow T \end{matrix} \end{array} \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} X_1 & X_2 & X_3 & X_4 & X_5 \\ \begin{matrix} 3.45 \\ 1.11 \\ \vdots \\ 0.12 \\ -0.78 \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ \vdots \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 0.98 \\ 0.82 \\ \vdots \\ 0.71 \\ 0.18 \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ \vdots \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{matrix} \end{array} \right)$$

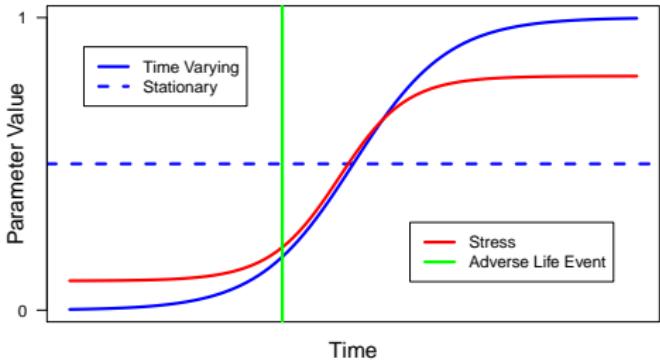
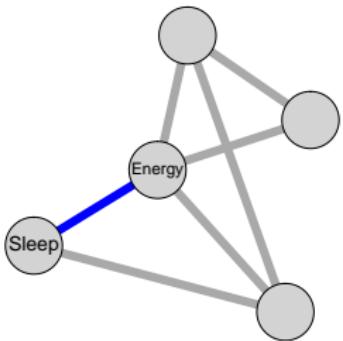
Parameters may change over time!



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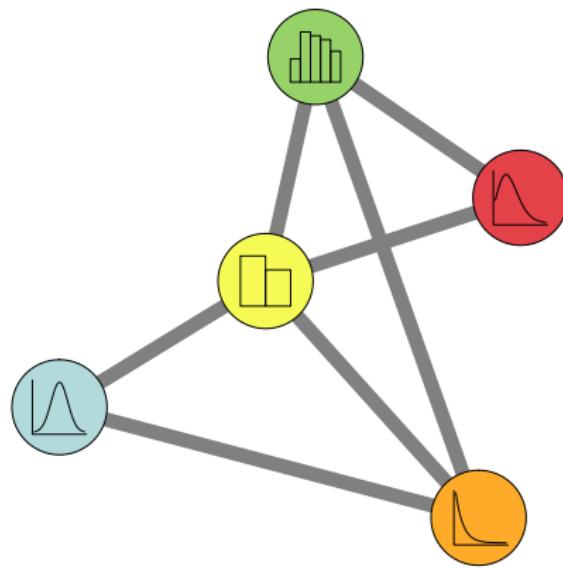
Parameters may change over time!



Introducing time-varying Mixed Graphical Models

- 1) Stationary Mixed Graphical Models
- 2) Extension to the time-varying case

Mixed Exponential Graphical Model



Construction of Mixed Exponential Graphical Model

Conditional univariate members of the exponential family

$$P(X_s|X_{\setminus s}) = \exp \{ E_s(X_{\setminus s})\phi_s(X_s) + C_s(X_s) - \Phi(X_{\setminus s}) \},$$

factorize to a global multivariate distribution which factors according the graph defined by the node-neighborhoods if and only if $E_s(X_{\setminus s})$ has the form:

$$\theta_s + \sum_{t \in N(s)} \theta_{st} \phi_t(X_t) + \dots + \sum_{t_2, \dots, t_k \in N(s)} \theta_{t_2, \dots, t_k} \prod_{j=2}^k \phi_{t_j}(X_{t_j})$$

(Yang et al., 2014)

Construction of Mixed Exponential Graphical Model

Conditional univariate members of the exponential family

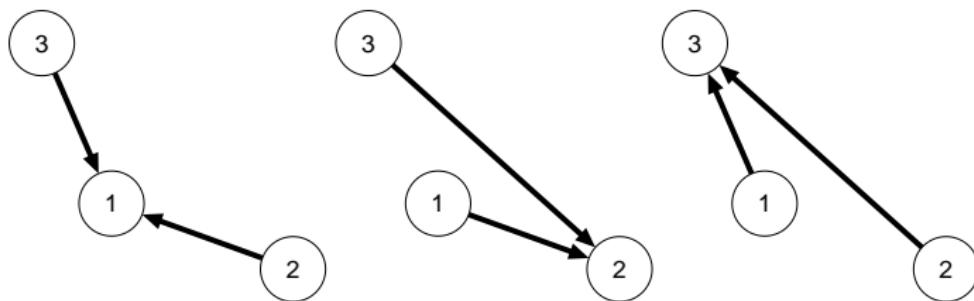
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(Yang et al., 2014)

Neighborhood Regression Method



(Meinshausen & Bühlmann, 2006)

Estimation Algorithm

For each node s :

1. Regress $X_{\setminus s}$ on X_s

- ▶ $\min_{(\theta_0, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^p} \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \theta_0 - X_{\setminus s; i}^T \theta)^2 + \lambda_n \|\theta\|_1 \right]$
- ▶ Select λ_n using EBIC

2. Threshold Parameter Estimates

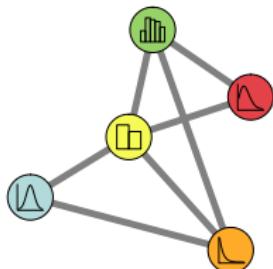
- ▶ $\tau_n \asymp \sqrt{d} \|\theta\|_2 \sqrt{\frac{\log p}{n}}$

Combine Estimates from both regressions

- ▶ AND-rule: Edge present if both parameters are nonzero
- ▶ OR-rule: Edge present if at least one parameter is nonzero

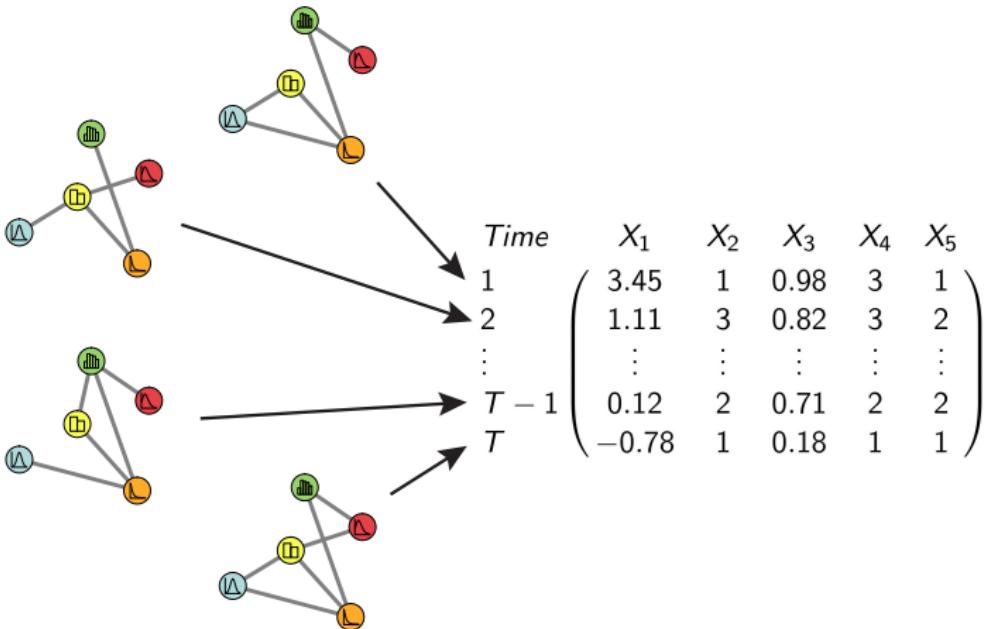
(Loh & Wainwright, 2013)

Recap: Time-invariant mixed Graphical Model

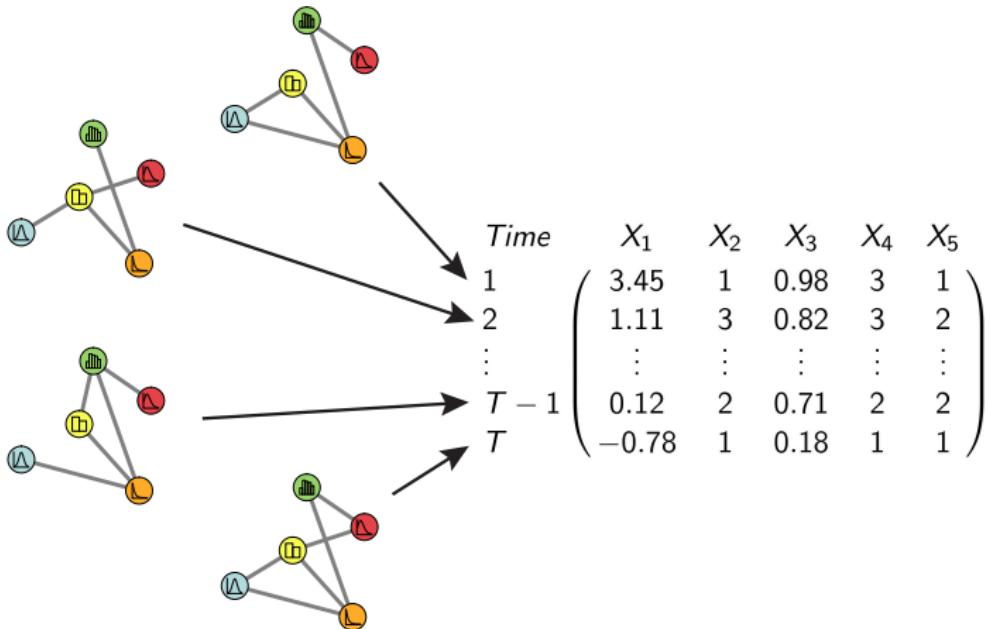


Time	X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4	X_5
1	3.45	1	0.98	3	1
2	1.11	3	0.82	3	2
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots
$T - 1$	0.12	2	0.71	2	2
T	-0.78	1	0.18	1	1

Time-varying mixed Graphical Model

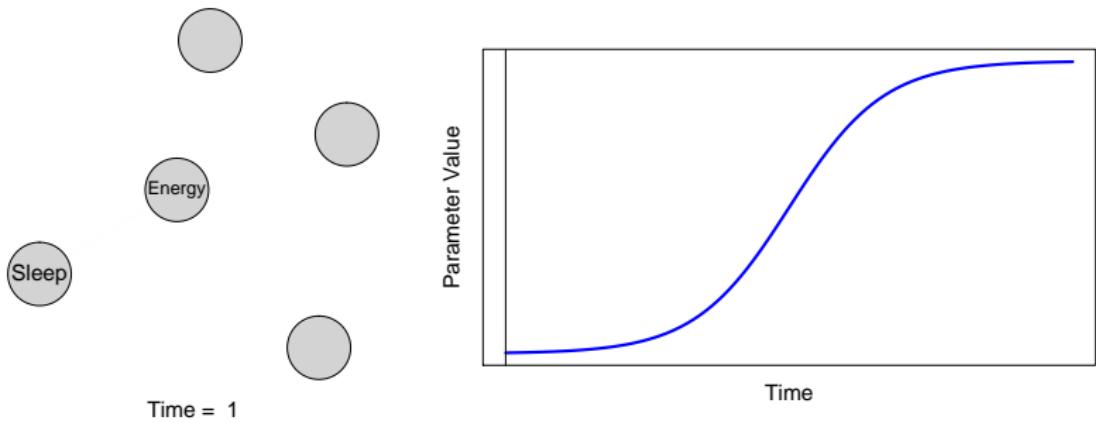


Time-varying mixed Graphical Model



But: we have the scaling $\tau_n \asymp \sqrt{d} \|\theta\|_2 \sqrt{\frac{\log p}{n}}$

Local Stationarity

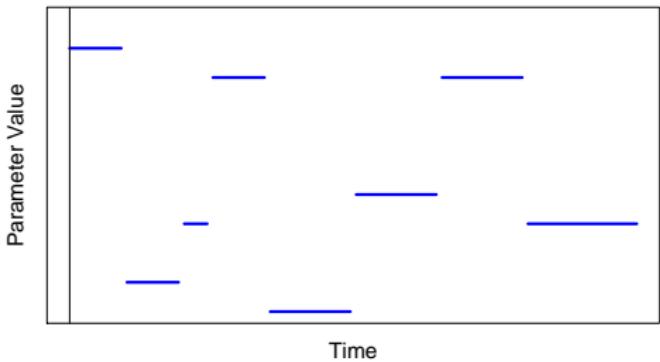
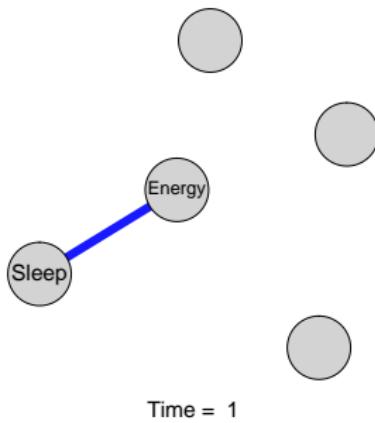


Assumption: Edge parameters are a smooth function of time

Local Stationarity

Assumption: Edge parameters are a smooth function of time

Local Stationarity Violated!

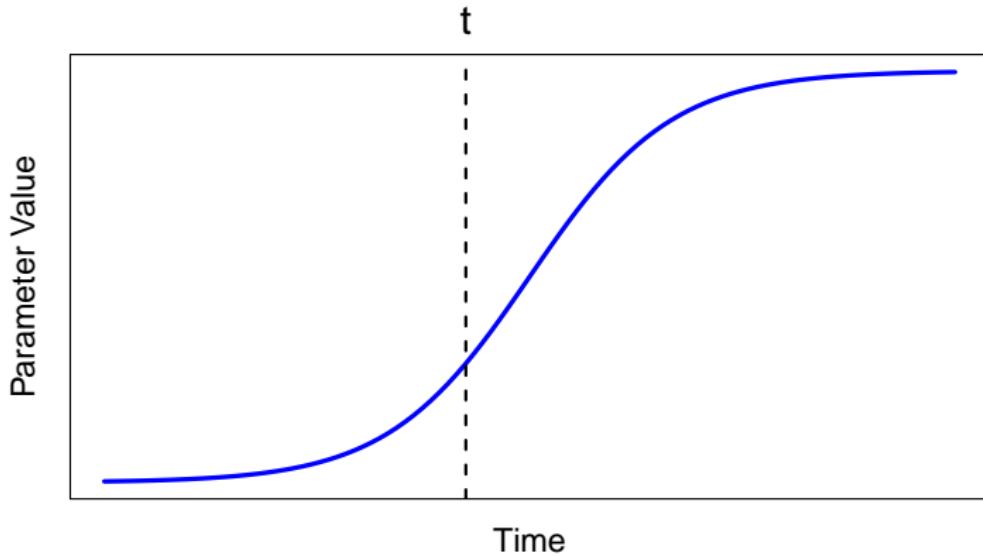


Edge parameters are *not* a smooth function of time!

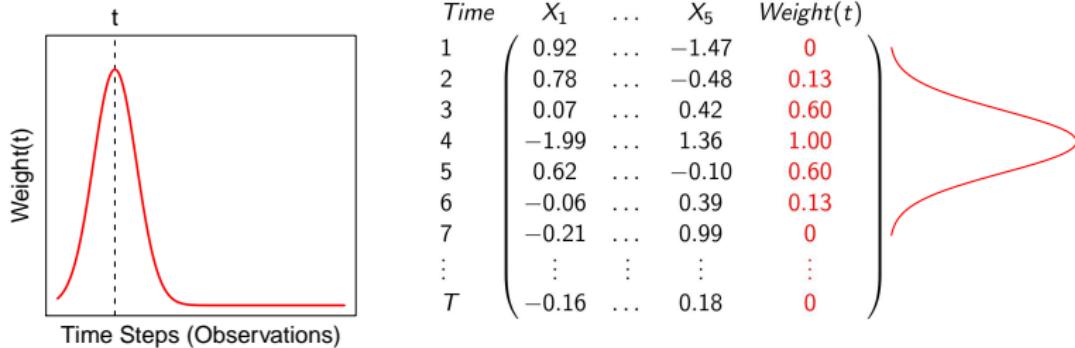
Local Stationarity Violated!

Edge parameters are *not* a smooth function of time!

Again: Local Stationarity



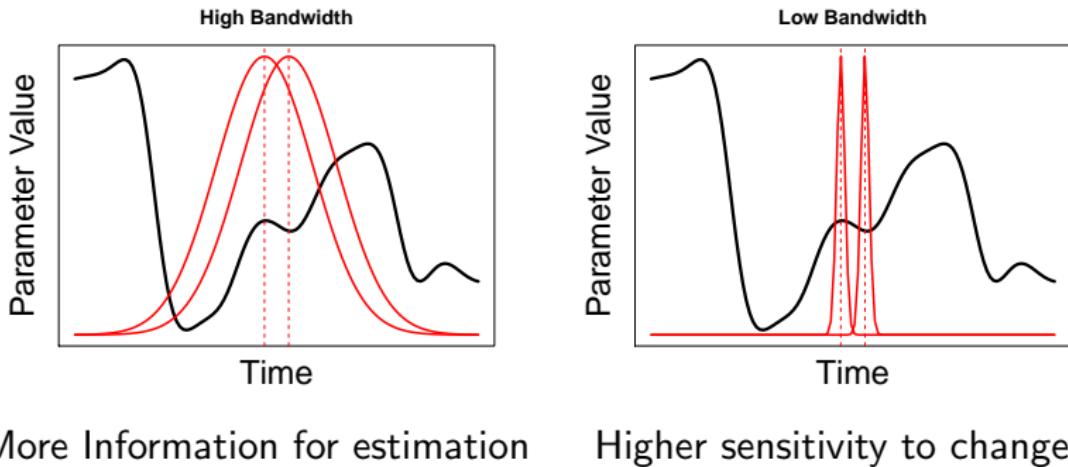
Time-varying Graphs via Weighted Regression



Weighted cost function:

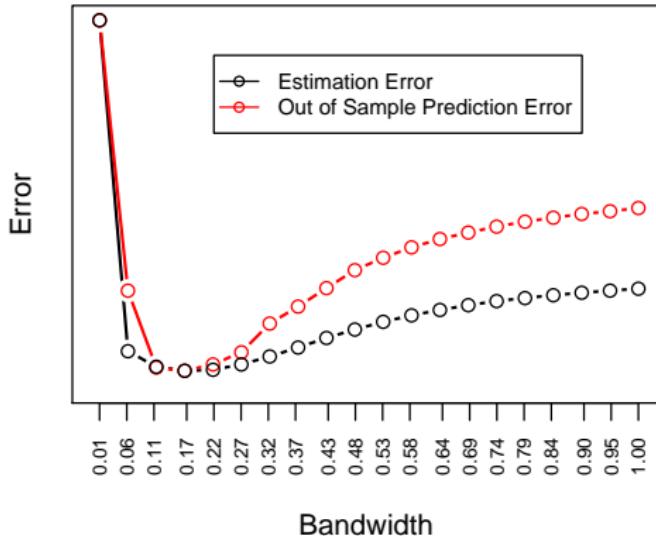
$$\min_{(\theta_0, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^p} \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \textcolor{red}{w}_{i;t} (y_{i;t} - \theta_{0;t} - X_{\setminus s;i}^T \theta_t)^2 + \lambda_n \|\theta_t\|_1 \right]$$

What is the right bandwidth?



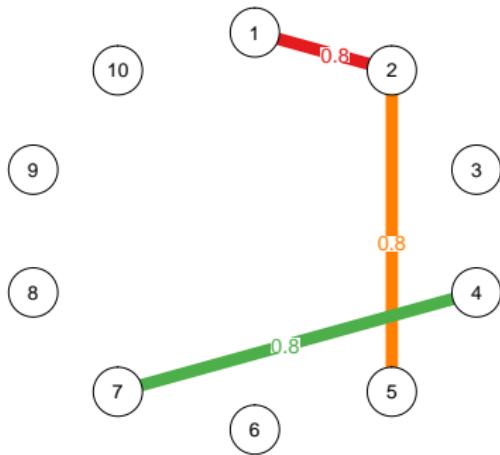
$$\text{Scaling: } \tau_n \asymp \sqrt{d} \|\theta\|_2 \sqrt{\frac{\log p}{n}}$$

Data driven bandwidth selection

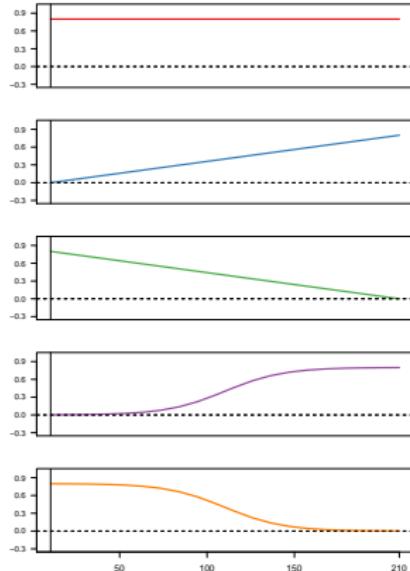


True Model: 6 variables, 4 time-varying parameters, $N = 1000$

Small Simulation: Typical ESM Data



Time = 1

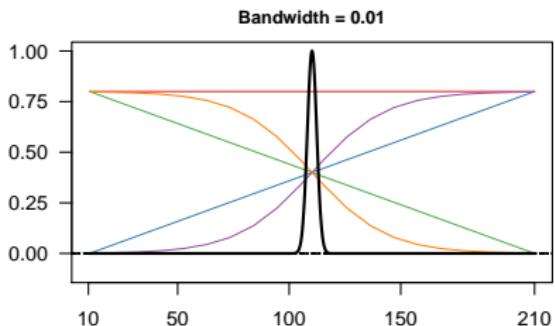
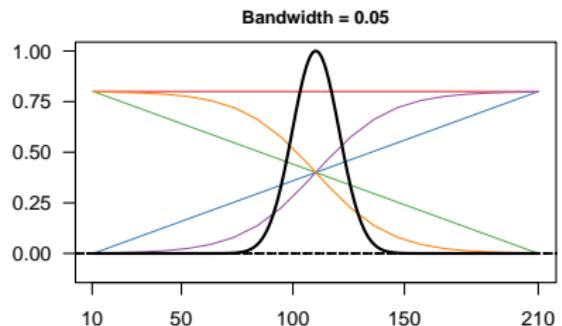
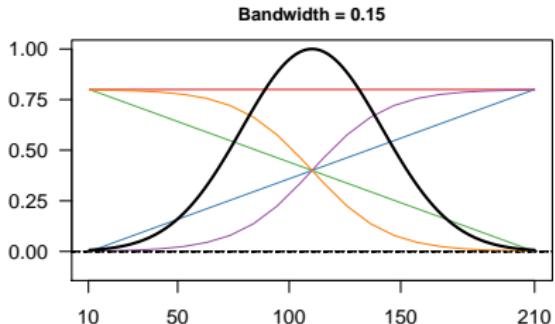
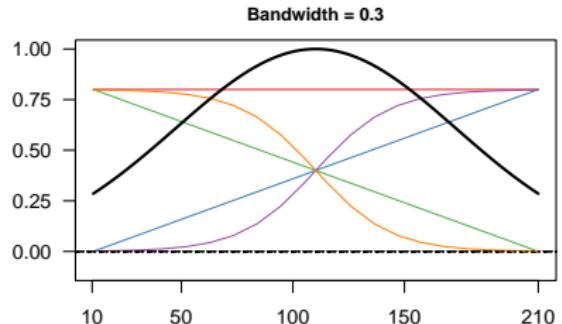


$$10 \text{ measurements/day} \times 3 \text{ weeks} = 210$$

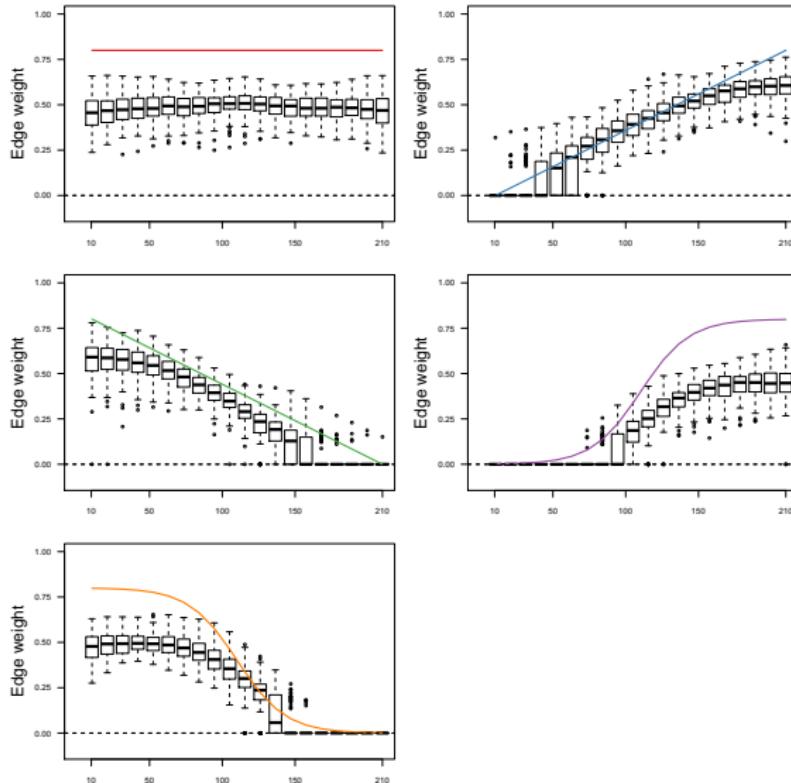
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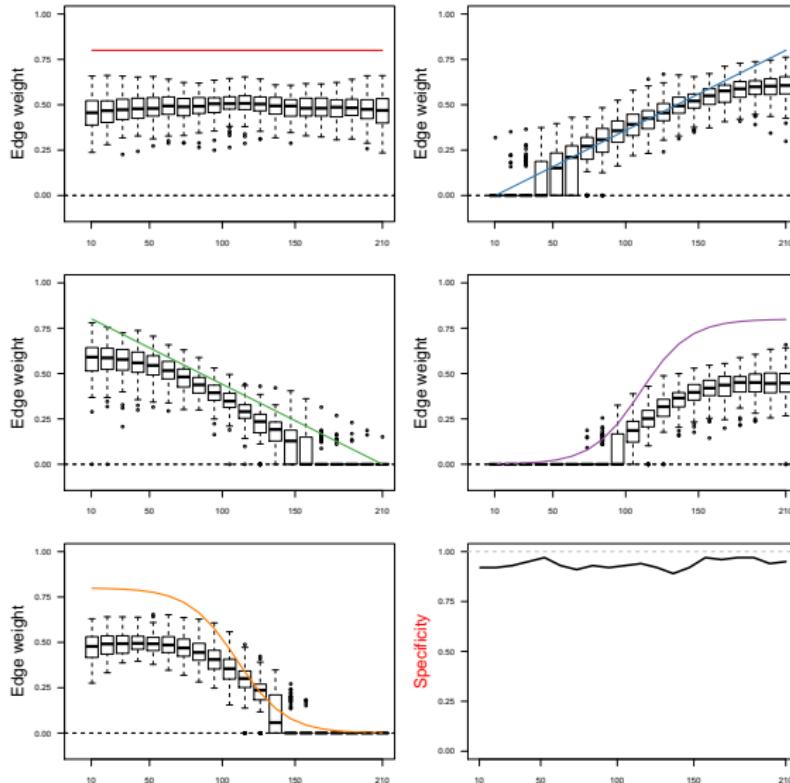
Typical ESM Data: Select Bandwidth



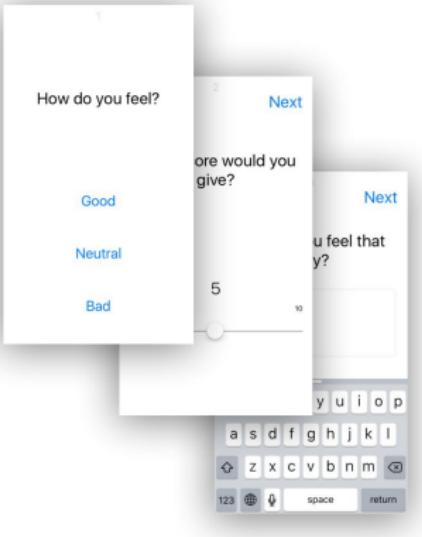
Small Simulation: Results



Small Simulation: Results



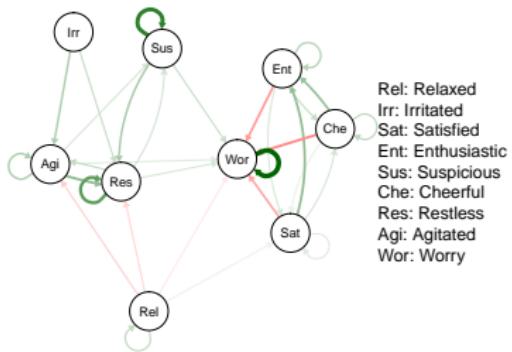
Application to Event Sampling Data



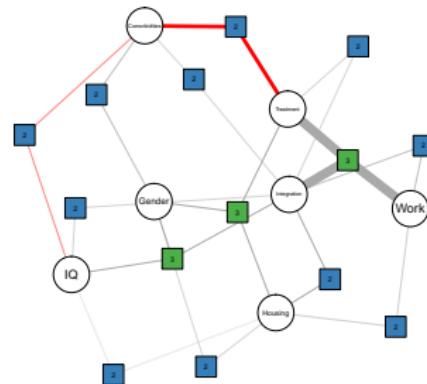
- ▶ Time series of 1 person
- ▶ 43 variables (continuous & categorical)
- ▶ Up to 10 measurements a day
- ▶ For 36 weeks

Time-varying Graph of Psychopathology

Additional Features



mixed VAR models



k order MGMS

Time-varying Mixed Graphical Models

Summary

- ▶ Time varying model under assumption of local stationarity
- ▶ Allows for mixed variables (e.g. categorical and continuous)
- ▶ Scales well for large p and allows for $p > n$
- ▶ Works in realistic situations
- ▶ Also time-varying mixed VAR models implemented
- ▶ Available via R-package *mgm* on CRAN

Contact

- ▶ Email: jonashasbeck@gmail.com
- ▶ Website: <http://jmbh.github.io>