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Kernel density estimation for partial linear multivariate responses models.
 (English summary)

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This article proposes an estimation procedure for the q -dimensional partial linear multivariate response model

$$(1) \quad \begin{bmatrix} Y_1 \\ \vdots \\ Y_q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}^\top \boldsymbol{\beta}_0 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{X}^\top \boldsymbol{\beta}_0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} g_1(U) \\ \vdots \\ g_q(U) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_1 \\ \vdots \\ \epsilon_q \end{bmatrix}.$$

In this model, the p -dimensional covariate vector \mathbf{X} and parameter vector of interest $\boldsymbol{\beta}_0$ in the parametric component are common across q equations, whereas unknown functions $g_1(U), \dots, g_q(U)$ with a common scalar covariate U in the nonparametric component vary across q equations. The errors $(\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_q)^\top$ are assumed to be independent of (\mathbf{X}, U) .

The k th equation for $k = 1, \dots, q$ in (1) implies that

$$Y_k - E(Y_k|U) = \{\mathbf{X} - E(\mathbf{X}|U)\}^\top \boldsymbol{\beta}_0 + \epsilon_k.$$

The conditional expectations, namely, $s_{Y_k}(u) := E(Y_k|U = u)$ for $k = 1, \dots, q$ and $s_{X_s}(u) := E(X_s|U = u)$ for $s = 1, \dots, p$, can be estimated by a local linear (LL) regression smoother using n iid observations, a univariate nonnegative symmetric kernel $K(\cdot)$, and a bandwidth h_1 . Denote their local linear estimates by $\hat{s}_{Y_k}(\cdot)$ and $\hat{s}_{X_s}(\cdot)$. Then, the parameter of interest $\boldsymbol{\beta}_0$ can be estimated by the method of maximum likelihood based on a kernel density estimate as

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = \arg \max_{\boldsymbol{\beta}} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln \left\{ \hat{f}_{nh} \left(\tilde{Y}_{1i} - \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_i^\top \boldsymbol{\beta}, \dots, \tilde{Y}_{qi} - \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_i^\top \boldsymbol{\beta} \right) \right\},$$

where $\tilde{Y}_{ki} := Y_{ki} - \hat{s}_{Y_k}(U_i)$, $\tilde{X}_{si} := X_{si} - \hat{s}_{X_s}(U_i)$, $\tilde{\mathbf{X}}_i = (\tilde{X}_{1i}, \dots, \tilde{X}_{pi})^\top$, and

$$\hat{f}_{nh}(t_1, \dots, t_q) := \frac{1}{nh^q} \sum_{i=1}^n \prod_{k=1}^q K \left(\frac{\tilde{Y}_{ki} - \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_i^\top \boldsymbol{\beta} - t_k}{h} \right) + c_n$$

is the joint density estimator of $f(\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_q)$ using the product kernel based on $K(\cdot)$, a bandwidth $h \neq h_1$ and a positive sequence $c_n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

In practice, $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$ can be computed via an iterative algorithm. The details for implementing the estimation procedure are as follows:

- (1) The Gaussian kernel $K(t) = \exp(-t^2/2)/\sqrt{2\pi}$.
- (2) The bandwidth $h_1 = \hat{\sigma}_U n^{-1/3}$ for LL estimation, where $\hat{\sigma}_U$ is the sample standard deviation of U .
- (3) The bandwidth

$$h = (\log n/n)^{-1/(q+6)} \left(\prod_{k=1}^q \hat{\sigma}_{\epsilon_k} \right)^{1/q}$$

for the joint density estimation, where $\hat{\sigma}_{\epsilon_k}$ is the square root of 10% trimmed

variance of $\hat{\epsilon}_k = \tilde{Y}_{ki} - \tilde{\mathbf{X}}^\top \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_*$ and $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_*$ is the estimate obtained from the previous iteration.

(4) The sequence $c_n = n^{-1000}$.

It is demonstrated that $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$ is \sqrt{n} -consistent and asymptotically normal. A testing procedure for the linear hypothesis of $\boldsymbol{\beta}_0$ is also proposed. Simulation results indicate that the estimator performs well when the joint density $f(\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_q)$ is multimodal, asymmetric, or heavy-tailed.

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Note: This list reflects references listed in the original paper as accurately as possible with no attempt to correct errors.