

Testing

Likelihood ratio test

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Introduction to choice models

Applications of the likelihood ratio test

Benchmarking

Unrestricted model

$$V_{in} = \beta_1 x_{ink} + \dots$$

$$V_{jn} = \beta_2 x_{jnk} + \dots$$

\vdots

Restricted model

Equal probability model

$$V_{in} = 0$$

$$V_{jn} = 0$$

\vdots

Restrictions

$$\beta_k = 0, \forall k$$

Benchmarking

Log likelihood of the unrestricted model

$$\mathcal{L}(\hat{\beta})$$

Log likelihood of the restricted model

$$P_{in} = 1/J_n, \forall i \in \mathcal{C}_n, \forall n$$

$$\mathcal{L}(0) = - \sum_{n=1}^N \log(J_n)$$

Statistic

$$-2(\mathcal{L}(0) - \mathcal{L}(\hat{\beta})) \sim \chi_K^2$$

Benchmarking revisited

Unrestricted model

$$V_{in} = \beta_1 x_{ink} + \dots$$

$$V_{jn} = \beta_2 x_{jnk} + \dots$$

\vdots

Restricted model

Only alternative specific constants

$$V_{in} = \beta_i$$

$$V_{jn} = \beta_j$$

\vdots

Restrictions

All coefficients but the constants are constrained to zero.

Benchmarking revisited

Log likelihood of the unrestricted model

$$\mathcal{L}(\hat{\beta})$$

Log likelihood of the restricted model

$$P_{in} = N_i/N \forall i \in \mathcal{C}, \forall n$$

$$\mathcal{L}(c) = \sum_{i=1}^J N_i \log(N_i/N)$$

Statistic

$$-2(\mathcal{L}(c) - \mathcal{L}(\hat{\beta})) \sim \chi_d^2 \text{ with } d = K - J + 1$$

Benchmarking

Classical output of estimation software

Summary statistics

Number of observations = 2544

$$\mathcal{L}(0) = -2794.870$$

$$\mathcal{L}(c) = -2203.160$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\hat{\beta}) = -1640.525$$

$$-2[\mathcal{L}(0) - \mathcal{L}(\hat{\beta})] = 2308.689$$

Test of generic attributes

Unrestricted model

Alternative specific

$$V_{in} = \beta_{1i}x_{ink} + \dots$$

$$V_{jn} = \beta_{1j}x_{jnk} + \dots$$

\vdots

Restricted model

Generic

$$V_{in} = \beta_1x_{ink} + \dots$$

$$V_{jn} = \beta_1x_{jnk} + \dots$$

\vdots

Restriction

$$\beta_{1i} = \beta_{1j} = \dots$$

Test of generic attributes

Log likelihood of the unrestricted model

$$\mathcal{L}(\hat{\beta}_{AS})$$

Log likelihood of the restricted model

$$\mathcal{L}(\hat{\beta}_G)$$

Statistic

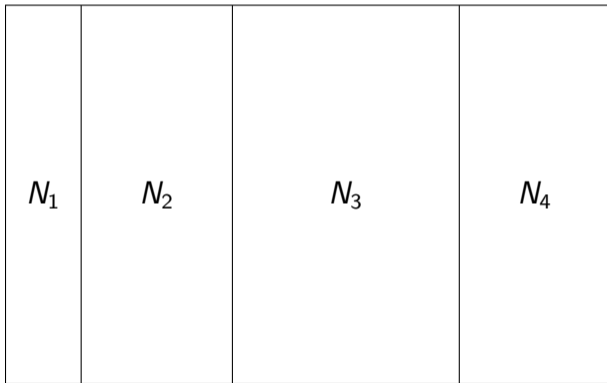
$$-2(\mathcal{L}(\hat{\beta}_G) - \mathcal{L}(\hat{\beta}_{AS})) \sim \chi_d^2 \text{ with } d = K_{AS} - K_G$$

Test of taste variations

Segmentation

- ▶ Classify the data into G groups. Size of group g : N_g .
- ▶ The same specification is considered for each group.
- ▶ A different set of parameters is estimated for each group.

Test of taste variations



$$\mathcal{L}_{N_1}(\hat{\beta}^1) \mathcal{L}_{N_2}(\hat{\beta}^2)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{N_3}(\hat{\beta}^3)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{N_4}(\hat{\beta}^4)$$

$$\sum_{g=1}^G \mathcal{L}_{N_g}(\hat{\beta}^g)$$

Test of taste variations

Unrestricted model

Group specific coefficients

$$V_{in} = \sum_{g=1}^G (\delta_{ng} \beta_{1g}) x_{ink} + \dots$$

$$V_{jn} = \sum_{g=1}^G (\delta_{ng} \beta_{2g}) x_{jnk} + \dots$$

\vdots

Restricted model

Generic coefficients

$$V_{in} = \beta_1 x_{ink} + \dots$$

$$V_{jn} = \beta_2 x_{jnk} + \dots$$

\vdots

Restrictions

$$\beta_{k1} = \beta_{k2} = \dots = \beta_{kG}, \forall k.$$

Test of taste variations

Log likelihood of the unrestricted model

$$\sum_{g=1}^G \mathcal{L}_{N_g}(\hat{\beta}^g)$$

Log likelihood of the restricted model

$$\mathcal{L}_N(\hat{\beta})$$

Statistic

$$-2 \left[\mathcal{L}_N(\hat{\beta}) - \sum_{g=1}^G \mathcal{L}_{N_g}(\hat{\beta}^g) \right] \sim \chi_d^2 \text{ with } d = \sum_{g=1}^G K - K = (G - 1)K.$$

Tests of nonlinear specifications

Unrestricted model

Power series

$$V_{in} = \sum_{\ell=1}^L \beta_{1\ell} \frac{x_{ink}^\ell}{x_{\text{ref}}} + \dots$$

$$V_{jn} = \beta_2 x_{jnk} + \dots$$

\vdots

Restricted model

Linear specification

$$V_{in} = \beta_1 x_{ink} + \dots$$

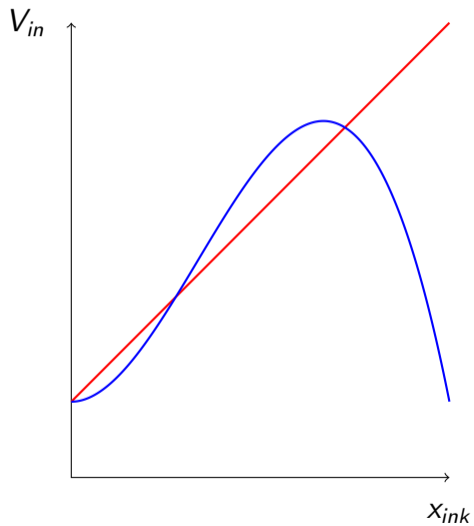
$$V_{jn} = \beta_2 x_{jnk} + \dots$$

\vdots

Restrictions

$$\beta_{12} = \beta_{13} = \dots = \beta_{1L} = 0$$

Power series



Test of nonlinear specifications

Log likelihood of the unrestricted model

$$\mathcal{L}(\hat{\beta}_U)$$

Log likelihood of the restricted model

$$\mathcal{L}(\hat{\beta}_R)$$

Statistic

$$-2 \left[\mathcal{L}(\hat{\beta}_R) - \mathcal{L}(\hat{\beta}_U) \right] \sim \chi_d^2 \text{ with } d = L - 1$$

Notes

- ▶ Usually not behaviorally meaningful
- ▶ Danger of overfitting
- ▶ Polynomials are most of the time inappropriate for extrapolation due to oscillation
- ▶ Other nonlinear specifications can be used for testing
 - ▶ Piecewise linear
 - ▶ Box-Cox