Scientific outputs in 2014

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Abstract

This short report lists my scientific outputs in 2014. Two main research topics are addressed: High dimensional statistical learning and Extreme-value analysis.

1 Extreme-value analysis

The decay of the survival function is driven by a real parameter called the extreme-value index. When this parameter is positive, the survival function is said to be heavy-tailed. The estimation of extreme risk measures is addressed in this context in [1, 2].

When this parameter is negative, the survival function vanishes above its right end point. The estimation of this endpoint is addressed in the conditional framework. It is referred to as frontier estimation which is investigated in [3, 4, 5].

A popular way to study the tail of a distribution function is to consider its high or extreme quantiles. While this is a standard procedure for univariate distributions, it is harder for multivariate ones, primarily because there is no universally accepted definition of what a multivariate quantile should be. In this paper, we focus on extreme geometric quantiles. Their asymptotics are established, both in direction and magnitude, under suitable integrability conditions, when the norm of the associated index vector tends to one [6, 7].

2 High dimensional statistical learning

Copula provides a relevant tool to build multivariate probability laws, from fixed marginal distributions and required degree of dependence. From Sklar's Theorem, the dependence properties of a continuous multivariate distribution can be entirely summarized, independently of its margins, by a copula. I proposed a new family of multivariate copulas adapted to high-dimensional problems. The family is built from a one-factor model. The estimation is performed using a moments method [8].

Besides, I developped dimension reduction methods for high dimensional regression problems [9, 10, 11] with some applications in astrophysics [12].

Finally, I have proposed a parametrization of the Gaussian mixture model for classification purposes. It is assumed that the high-dimensional data live in subspaces with intrinsic dimensions smaller than the dimension of the original space and that the data of different classes live in different subspaces with different intrinsic dimensions. New high-dimensional data classifiers are introduced on the basis of this model. The use of kernel methods permits to extend the classifiers to the non-Gaussian framework. See [13] for an application to the classification of hyperspectral images. An application of multinomial mixture models to the classification of verbal autopsy data has also been developped [14].

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