

1. INTRODUCTION

1974), (1999), (1995), (1986), (1987), (1993), (1998), (1998), (2000), (2004),

$$Y_j = g(t_j) + e_j(t_j), \quad j = 1, \dots, J,$$

$$H(t_j)_{j=1, \dots, J} \quad v(t_j) = (e_j(t_j))$$

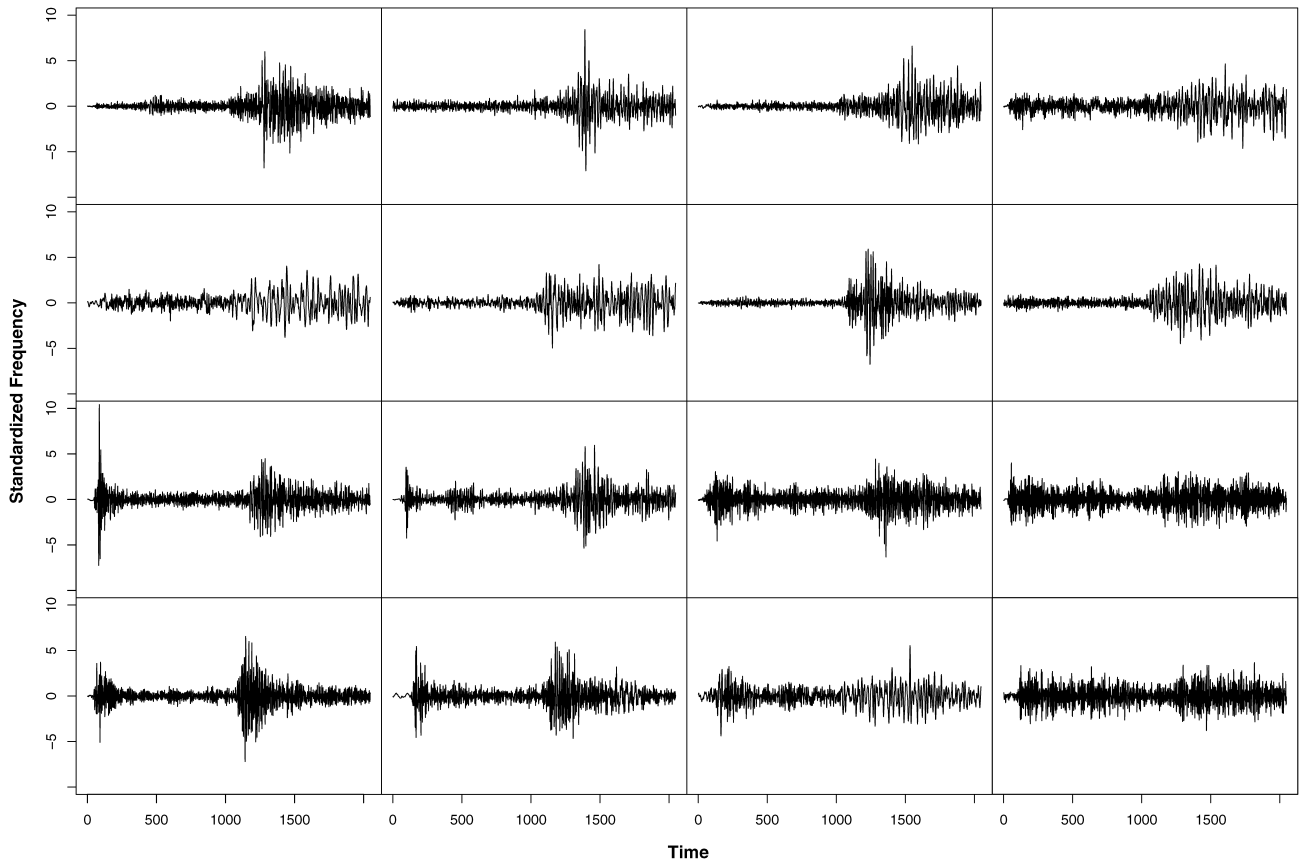
$$(X, Y),$$

$$v(x) = E(Y^2 | X=x) - E(Y | X=x)^2.$$

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F_1 1. D. E_1 E (), E () n .025 n .

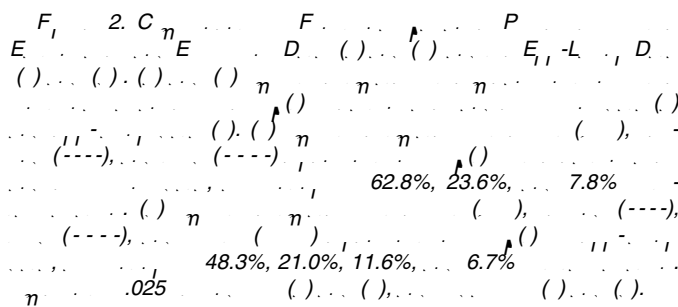
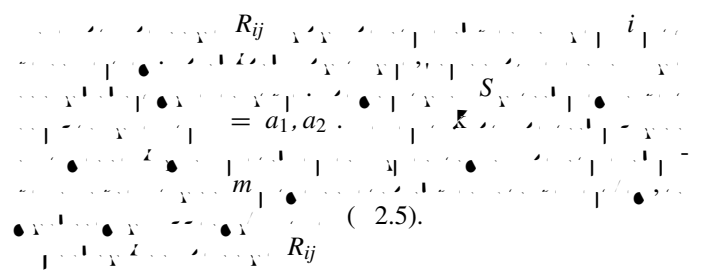
1986).
(1950). (1958),
1992;
2001; (2003).
2005; 1991;
A

2. DECOMPO SING F UNCTIONAL DA A

S
V
5,

2. DECOMPOSIÇÃO FUNCIONAL DA A

The diagram shows a 2D coordinate system with a grid of points. The horizontal axis is labeled S at the top and S_i at the bottom. The vertical axis is labeled V on the left and V_i on the right. A sequence of points is labeled X_{ij} for $i=1, \dots, n$ and $j=1, \dots, m$. The points are arranged in a grid pattern, with some points highlighted in black and others in white. The grid is divided into regions by the lines S , S_i , V , and V_i .



$$X_{ij} = S_i(t_{ij}) + R_{ij}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n, j = 1, \dots, m. \quad (1)$$

$$ER_{ij} = 0, \quad (R_{ij}) = \frac{2}{R_{ij}} < \infty.$$

where $\{X_{ij}(t)\}$ is a vector of random variables, (2)

$$(Z_{ij}, Z_{ik}) = (V_i(t_{ij}), V_i(t_{ik})) \\ = G_V(t_{ij}, t_{ik}), \quad j \neq k. \quad (9)$$

where G_V is a function of Z_{ij} and Z_{ik} . (1998) (2005). μ_V G_V (1991).

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$$S(t) = \mu_S(t) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot k(t) \quad (10)$$

$$V(t) = \mu_V(t) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot k(t).$$

where W_{ij} is a random variable, $i = 1, \dots, n$, $j = 1, \dots, m$. $E(W_{ij}) = 0$. $(W_{ij}) = \frac{1}{W}$. $P(W_{ij} > 0) = P(W_{ij} < 0) = \frac{1}{2}$. X_{ij}

$$X_{ij} = S_i(t_{ij}) + \{V_i(t_{ij}) + W_{ij}\}^{1/2}. \quad (11)$$

where S_i is a function of V_i . S_i V_i 0 k k 0 k k

3. ESTIMATION OF MODEL COMPONENTS

where Z_{ij} is a random variable, $i = 1, \dots, n$, $j = 1, \dots, m$. (7), V_i (8). (2003). $\hat{V}(t_{ij})$ Z_{ij} μ_V k μ_k $(W_{ij}) = \frac{1}{W}$. X_{ij} (t_{ij}) , $i = 1, \dots, n$, $j = 1, \dots, m$. (1), (7). (2005) (1998).

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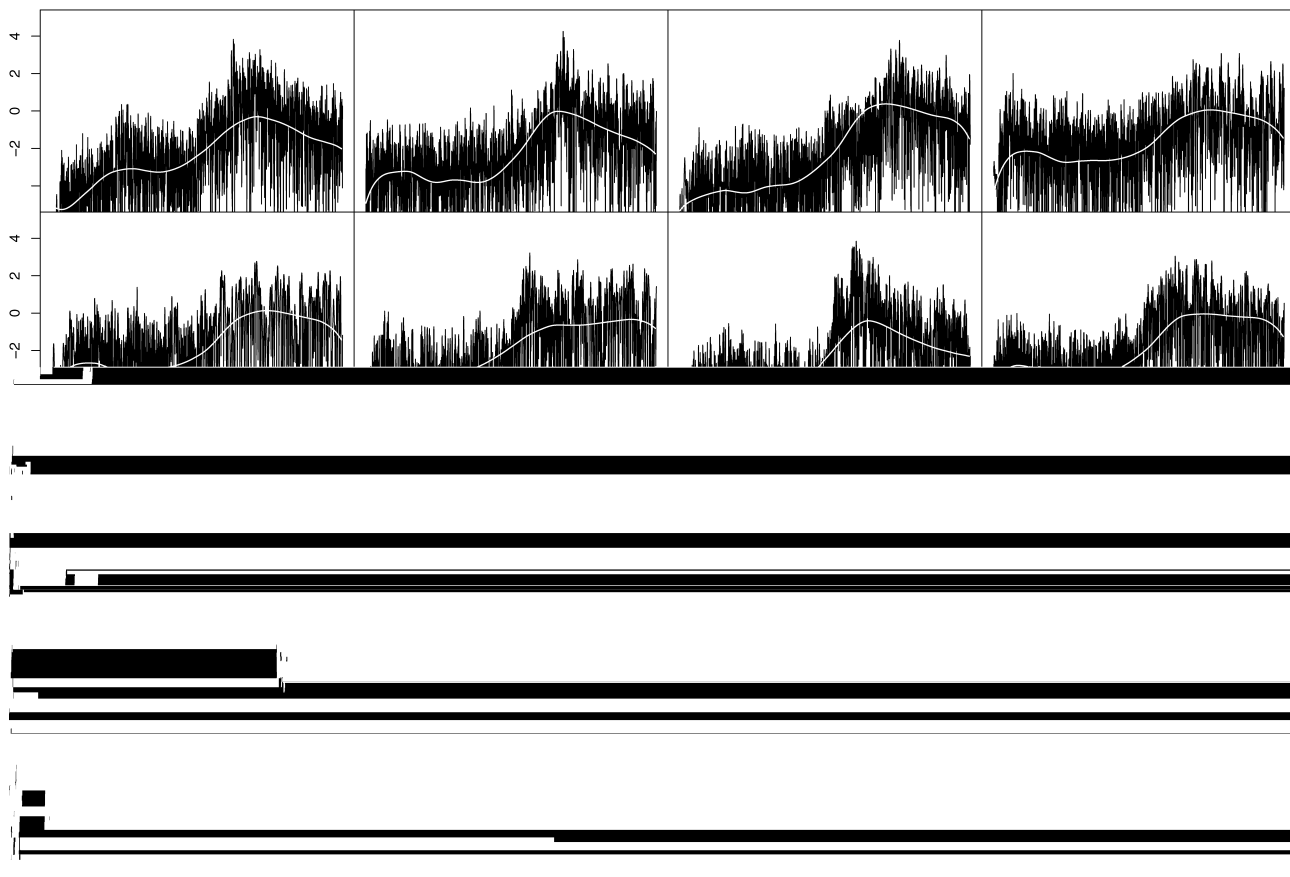
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$$\frac{F_1}{E_1} \cdot E_1 \cdot 3 \cdot 0 \cdot \dots = (R^2(\dots)) \cdot \dots \cdot E_n \cdot \dots \cdot F \cdot \dots \cdot P \cdot \dots \cdot \dot{E} \cdot \dots \cdot (13) \cdot \dots$$

[illegible]

$$V_i(t) = \mu_V(t) + \sum_{k=1}^M i_k \cdot k(t). \quad (13)$$

3.

$$(13)$$

$$Z_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i \text{ and } j \text{ are connected} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

$(2.1), \quad b_S, \quad b_{S,i}, \quad b_S, \quad (2.2);$
 $h_V, \quad b_{Q_V}, \quad \mu_V, \quad (2.3),$
 $G_V(s, t), \quad Q_V(t), \quad (2.3), \quad (2.5).$
 m

Theorem 1. $(-1), (-2), (-1.1), \dots, (-2.1),$
 $S_i(t)$

$$E\left(\sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} S_i(t) \quad S_i(t)\right) = O\left(b_S^2 + \frac{1}{mb_S}\right). \quad (14)$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & \mu_V(t) - \mu_V(t) = G_V(s, t) - G_V(s, t) \\ & \quad (2), (3), (4) \\ & \quad (7) \\ & \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 2. (1), (8), (1.1), (2.2),

$$\begin{aligned} & \mu_V(t) - \mu_V(t) \\ & \quad = O_p\left(b_S^2 + \frac{1}{mb_S} + \frac{1}{nb_V}\right), \\ & \quad G_V(s, t) - G_V(s, t) \\ & \quad = O_p\left(b_S^2 + \frac{1}{mb_S} + \frac{1}{nh_V^2}\right), \\ & \quad \frac{2}{W} - \frac{2}{W} \\ & \quad = O_p\left(b_S^2 + \frac{1}{mb_S} + \frac{1}{nh_V^2} + \frac{1}{nb_{Q_V}}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & k(t) - k(t) \xrightarrow{p} 0, \quad k \xrightarrow{p} k. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & k(t) = O_p\left(nk + nk\right) \\ & \quad nk = O_p\left(nk + nk\right), \\ & \quad (1), (2). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & V_i(t) \\ & \quad V_i(t) \\ & \quad ik \\ & \quad (5) \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 3. (1), (8), (1.1), (2.2),

$$V_i(t) - V_i(t) \xrightarrow{p} 0, \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & M(n) \rightarrow \infty, \quad n \rightarrow \infty, \\ & \quad V_i(t) - V_i(t) \\ & \quad i \leq n, \end{aligned} \quad (13), M =$$

$$V_i(t) - V_i(t) \xrightarrow{p} 0. \quad (18)$$

$$(16),$$

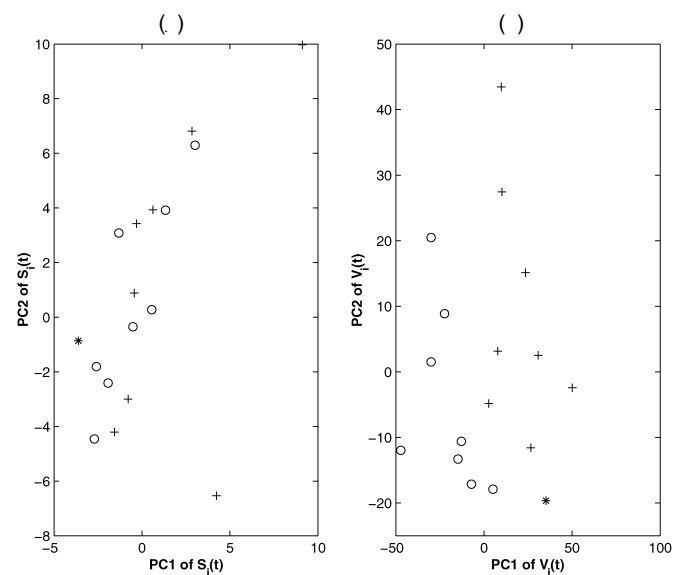


Fig. 4. R... .. F... .. E... .. F... .. P... .. PC2... .. PC1, O... .. P... .. η (.), F... .. P... .. η E... .. D... .. (+, ; ;).

$(X_{ij} - S_i(t_{ij}))^2 \leq 0.001$, R_{ij}^2 V_i 3. 1. 1. $ik, k = 1, 2, i = 1, \dots, 15$ (5), (8) V_i 4(.), S_i 1991, 2003) 4(.). V_i S_i V_i S_i 4(.), S_i $(i1, i2)$ S_i 7 (15), 0 S_i

$ik, k = 1, 2, i = 1, \dots, 15$ $V_i(t)$

5.2 E... ..L... ..D...

... ..

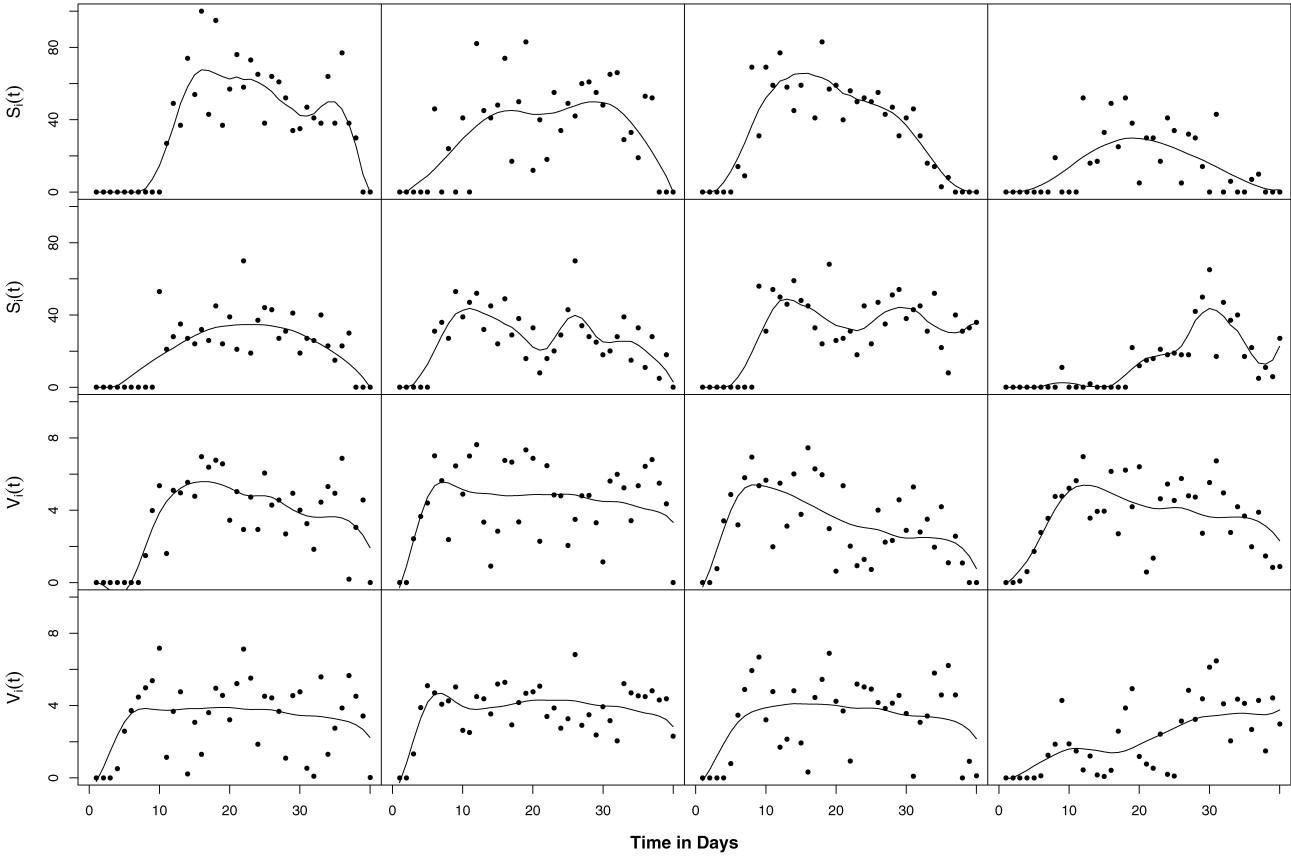
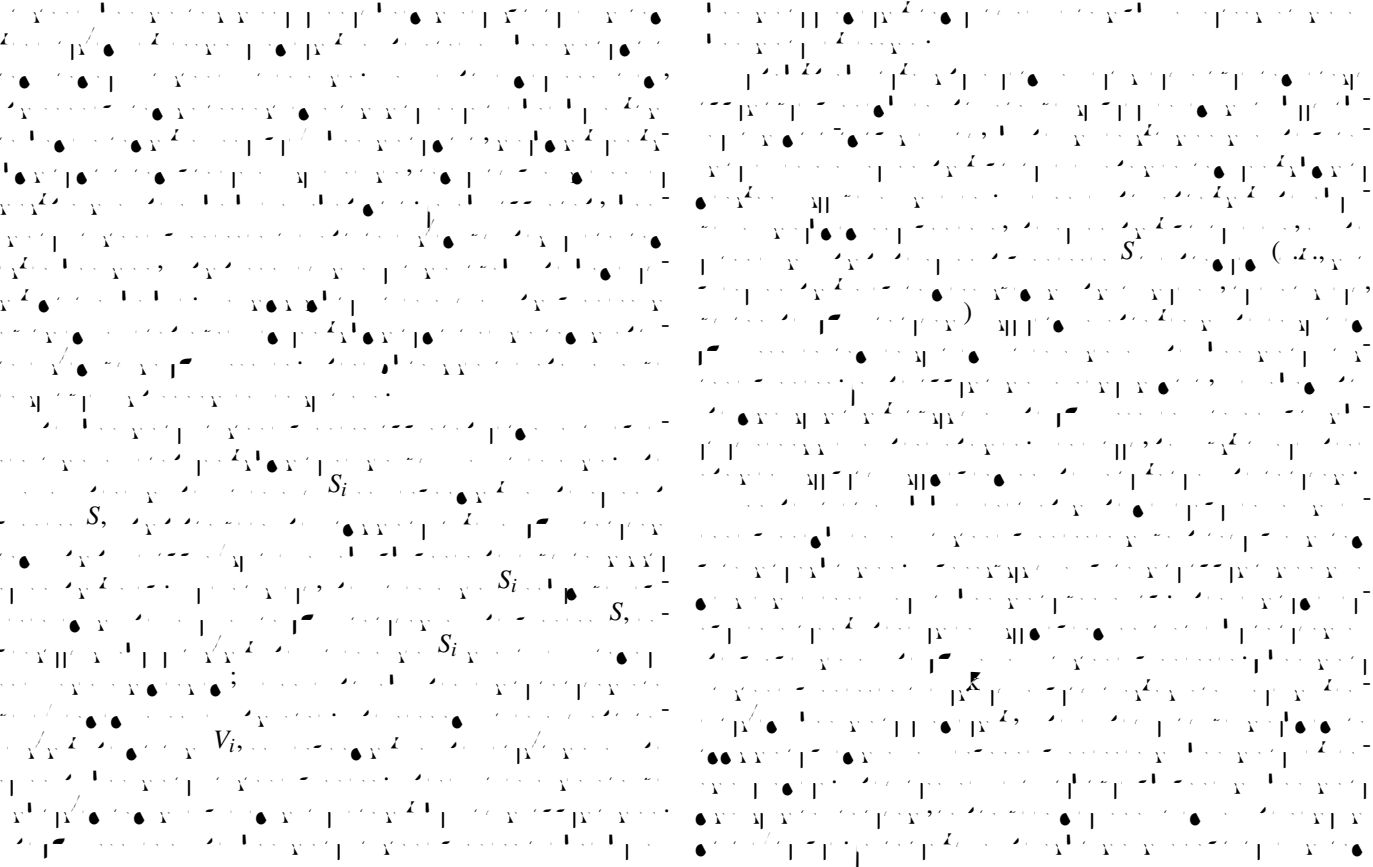


Figure 1. Time evolution of the variables $S_1(t)$, $S_2(t)$, $V_1(t)$ and $V_2(t)$ for the four parameter sets A , B , C and D . The solid line represents the fitted curve and the black dots represent the data points. The x-axis is 'Time in Days' and the y-axis is the value of the variable. The parameter sets are defined by the values of F , E , M , P , R , L , O , C , I , S , V , A , B , C , D .



APPENDI A: E IMA ION PROCED RE

$$b_V = b_V(n), \quad h_V = h_V(n), \quad \mu_V \quad (2.1), \quad (2.2).$$

$$(4) \quad G_V \quad (5) \quad Z_{ij} \quad (1996)$$

$$S_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, n, \quad (t_{ij}, X_{ij}),$$

$$i = 1, \dots, m, \quad b_{ij}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \left(\frac{t_{ij}}{b_{S,i}} t \right) X_{ij} \quad i,0 \quad i,1(t-t_{ij})^2 \quad (1)$$

$$S_i(t_{ij}) = \frac{b_{S,i}(t_{ij})}{b_{S,i}(t_{ij}) + b_{N,i}(t_{ij})} \quad (2.1) \quad \square$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{1}{b_V} \left(\frac{t_{ij}}{b_V} t \right) \{Z_{ij} - 0 - 1(t - t_{ij})\}^2 \quad (2)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{i_1 \neq i_2, m} 2 \left(\frac{t_{ij_1} s}{h_V}, \frac{t_{ij_2} t}{h_V} \right)$$

$$\{i(t_{ij_1}, t_{ij_2}) - f(s, t, (t_{ij_1}, t_{ij_2}))\}^2, \quad (3)$$

$$f(s, t) = 0 + \frac{11}{12} s + \frac{12}{11} t + \frac{1}{11 \cdot 12} G_V(s, t) = 0(s, t).$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{T}} G_V(s, t) \, k(s) ds = k - k(t), \quad (4)$$

$$M_{ik} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x_j - \mu_k)^2}{2\sigma_k^2}\right) \quad (8)$$

$$ik = \sum_{j=2}^m (Z_{ij} - \mu_V(t_{ij})) - k(t_{ij} - t_{i,j-1}), \quad i = 1, \dots, n, k = 1, \dots, M. \quad (.5)$$

$$\mu_V^{(i)} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N \mu_k^{(i)} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \mu_{ki}^{(i)} = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{k=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^N \mu_{ki}^{(i)} = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{k=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^N \mu_{ik}^{(i)} = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^N \mu_{ik}^{(i)} = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{i=1}^N \mu_i^{(i)} = \mu_V^{(i)}$$

$$V(M) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \{Z_{ij} - V_i^{(i)}(t_{ij})\}^2, \quad (4.6)$$

$$V_i^{(i)}(t) = \mu_V^{(i)}(t) + \sum_{k=1}^M \left(\frac{1}{ik} \left(\frac{1}{k} \right)^i \right) \left(\frac{1}{k} \right)^i \left(\frac{1}{k} \right)^i M, \quad (10)$$

$$V_i = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r_i^2} \right) \quad (13).$$

The diagram illustrates the construction of the Gorenstein algebra G_V . It shows a sequence of points in the projective plane \mathbb{P}^2 , with lines connecting them to form a graph. The points are labeled with coordinates (x, y) and are arranged in a grid-like pattern. The lines are labeled with the coordinates of the points they connect. The diagram is divided into two parts: the left part shows the construction of the algebra G_V , and the right part shows the construction of the algebra $G_V(t)$.

$$\frac{2}{W} = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_{T_1} Q_V(t) - G_V(t) + dt \quad (7)$$

APPENDI B: A MP ION AND NO A ION

Figure 1. Schematic representation of the experimental design. The subjects were divided into two groups: the control group (C) and the experimental group (E). The control group was divided into two subgroups: the control group (C) and the control group (C). The experimental group was divided into two subgroups: the experimental group (E) and the experimental group (E). The control group (C) was divided into two subgroups: the control group (C) and the control group (C). The experimental group (E) was divided into two subgroups: the experimental group (E) and the experimental group (E).

(1) $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \frac{C}{S_t + V_t} dt = 0$ and $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \frac{C}{S_t + V_t} dt = 0$

$$\sup_t |S^{(\gamma)}(t)| < C \quad \gamma = 0, 1, 2 \quad \bullet$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} V(t) < C.$$

$$b_{S,i} = b_{S,i}(n), \quad b_V = b_V(n), \quad h_V = h_V(n), \quad \dots$$

$$m \leq m_0 + n - 1$$

$$(2.1) \quad \begin{aligned} & \text{if } b_{S,i} \leq b_{S,i+1} \text{ then } c_1 \leq c_2, \\ & \text{if } b_{S,i} > b_{S,i+1} \text{ then } c_1 > c_2. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2.2) \quad m \rightarrow \infty, b_S \rightarrow 0, mb_S^2 \rightarrow \infty.$$

$$(2.3) \quad b_V \rightarrow 0, b_{Q_V} \rightarrow 0, nb_V^4 \rightarrow \infty, nb_{Q_V}^4 \rightarrow \infty, \quad |V| = n^n \\ b_V^6 < \infty, \quad |V| = n, nb_{Q_V}^6 < \infty.$$

$$(2.4) \quad h_V \rightarrow 0, nh_V^6 \rightarrow \infty, \dots, nh_V^8 < \infty.$$

$$(2.5) \quad \begin{aligned} & \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} n^{1/2} b_{VM}^{-1} < \infty, \quad \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} n^{1/2} b_{QM}^{-1} < \infty, \\ & \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} n^{1/2} h_{VM}^{-1} < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

$$A = (a_{ij})_{i=1, \dots, n, j=1, \dots, m} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}, \quad A' = (a'_{ij})_{i=1, \dots, n, j=1, \dots, m} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m},$$

$$\|i\| = j = 1, \dots, m-1, t_{ij} < t_{i,j+1}$$

$$t_{ij} = F^{-1}\left(\frac{j-1}{m-1}\right), \quad F^{-1} \text{ is the inverse of } F.$$

$$F(t) = \int_{a_1}^t f(s) ds.$$

$$I_{\alpha}^{\beta}(f)(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^x (x-t)^{\beta-1} f(t) dt, \quad x \in [0, \infty),$$

$$f_i \leq c_1 \quad c_2 \leq 0 \parallel i_{\tau} \in \mathcal{T} f_i(t) <$$

$$|f_i(t) - f_i(t)|_{\mathcal{I}} \leq c_2, \quad \forall t \in \mathcal{I}, \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, N_i\}.$$

$$0 < c_1 < \liminf_{i \rightarrow \infty} i \frac{N_i}{m} < \limsup_{i \rightarrow \infty} i \frac{N_i}{m} < c_2 < \infty; \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} i \frac{N_i}{m} = c_1 = c_2,$$

$$N_i = m, \quad i = 1, \dots, n; \quad N_{n+1} = m_0, \quad m_0 = m - \sum_{i=1}^n m_i.$$

... .. $k \rightarrow 1$, $k \rightarrow \infty$...

$$\sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} k(t) = O_p(\sqrt{nk}) \quad (3)$$

$$k = O_p(\sqrt{nk}),$$

... $nk \rightarrow 0$... $n \rightarrow \infty$, $k \rightarrow \infty$, $nk \rightarrow \infty$ (1), ... $O_p(\cdot)$... (3), ... M ... (2),

$$\sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} \frac{2}{W}(t) = O_p\left(\left\{\frac{1}{\bar{n}h_V^2}, \frac{1}{\bar{n}b_{QV}}\right\}\right). \quad (4)$$

... (1), (7), ... (1.1), (2.2),

$$\frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^M ik = ik \xrightarrow{p} 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} \left| \sum_{k=1}^M ik = k(t) - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} ik = k(t) \right| \xrightarrow{p} 0,$$

... $M = M(n) \rightarrow \infty$... $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Proof of Lemma C.1. ... (2), (3), ... (5) ... (2006). ... $\frac{2}{W}$

