## Probability Model For A Multilevel 2PL Item-response Model

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## 1 2PL Item-response Model

In the 1PL (Rasch) model, there is only parameter for questions. In the 2PL item-response model, we generalize the model by adding a discrimination parameter  $\gamma$  to model how noisy a question is and by adding multilevel priors for student ability parameters, the question difficulty and discrimination parameters.

Suppose J students are given a test with K questions, with  $y_{jk} = 1$  if the response of student j to question k is correct, and  $y_{jk} = 0$  otherwise. Assume that there are N individual responses (observations) with each response n associated with a person  $j_n$  and a question  $k_n$ , where  $j_n \in 1, \ldots, J$ , and  $k_n \in 1, \ldots, K$ , and  $\alpha_j$  is the ability of student j,  $\beta_k$  is the difficulty of question k,  $\gamma_k$  is the discrimination of question k, then the 2PL model can be written as

$$\Pr\left(y_n = 1\right) = \operatorname{logit}^{-1}\left(\gamma_{k_n} \left(\alpha_{j_n} - \beta_{k_n}\right)\right) \tag{1}$$

## 2 Probability Model

We assume the following multilevel priors for  $\alpha_j$ ,  $\beta_k$ , and  $\gamma_k$ 

 $\alpha_j \sim \text{Normal}(0, 1)$   $\beta_k \sim \text{Normal}(\mu_\beta, \sigma_\beta)$   $\mu_\beta \sim \text{Cauchy}(0, 5)$   $\sigma_\beta \sim \text{Cauchy}_+(0, 5)$   $\gamma_k \sim \text{Lognormal}(0, \sigma_\gamma)$   $\sigma_\gamma \sim \text{Cauchy}_+(0.5)$ 

where j = 1, ..., J, and k = 1, ..., K.

Putting it all together, we have the probability model for this multilevel 2PL model as:

$$y_n \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p_n)$$

$$p_n = \text{logit}^{-1}(\gamma_{k_n}(\alpha_{j_n} - \beta_{k_n}))$$

$$\alpha_j \sim \text{Normal}(0, 1)$$

$$\beta_k \sim \text{Normal}(\mu_{\beta}, \sigma_{\beta})$$

$$\mu_{\beta} \sim \text{Cauchy}(0, 5)$$

$$\sigma_{\beta} \sim \text{Cauchy}_+(0, 5)$$

$$\gamma_k \sim \text{Lognormal}(0, \sigma_{\gamma})$$

$$\sigma_{\gamma} \sim \text{Cauchy}_+(0.5)$$

where  $j_n \in (1, ..., J), k_n \in (1, ..., K), j = 1, ..., J$ , and k = 1, ..., K.