

Varying slopes

Statistical Modeling

Robin Elahi

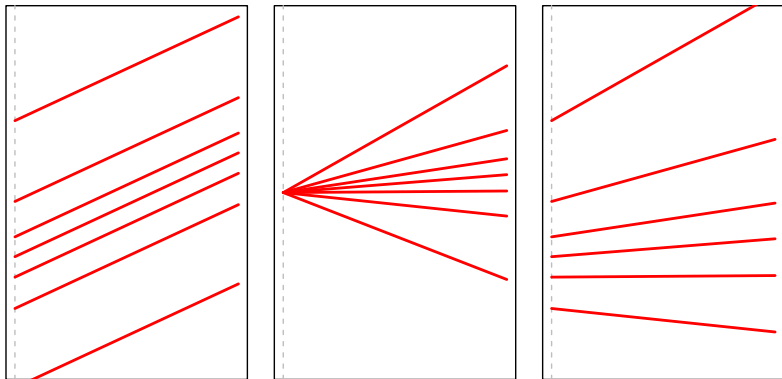
Winter 2025

Hopkins Marine Station, Stanford University

Learning objectives

- Covarying intercepts and slopes
- How to code with `ulam`

Varying intercepts, varying slopes, and *covarying* intercepts and slopes



Pooling *across* parameters

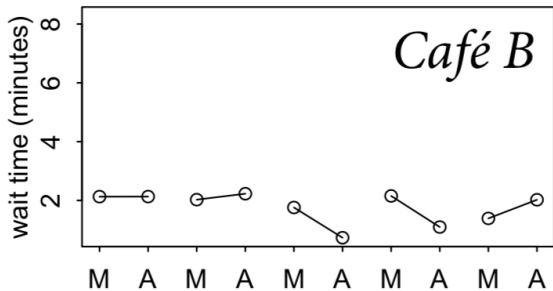
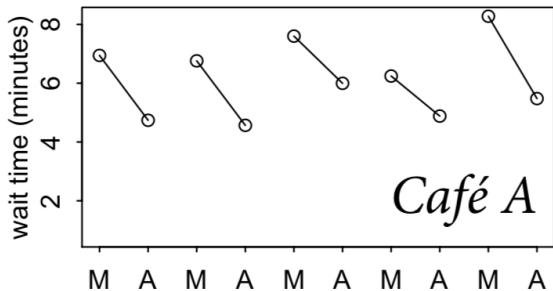
- If slopes and intercepts **covary**, then learning about one of these features gives us info about the other feature
- e.g., higher intercepts are associated with positive slopes, and lower intercepts are associated with negative slopes (previous slide)

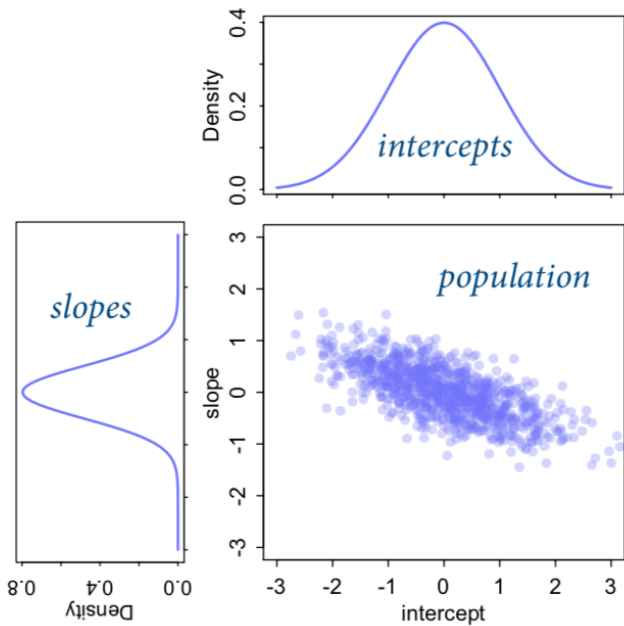
A robot walks into a cafe . . .

- orders coffee, records wait time (W_i)
- visits in morning ($A = 0$) and afternoon ($A = 1$)

$$\mu_i = \alpha_{cafe[i]} + \beta_{cafe[i]}A_i$$

- μ : avg wait time for a given cafe
- α : avg morning wait
- β : avg difference for afternoon wait
- intercepts and slopes are related!





The model, in math

$$W_i \sim \text{Normal}(\mu_i, \sigma) \quad [\text{likelihood}]$$

$$\mu_i = \alpha_{\text{cafe}[i]} + \beta_{\text{cafe}[i]} A_i \quad [\text{linear model}]$$

The model, in math

$$W_i \sim \text{Normal}(\mu_i, \sigma) \quad [\text{likelihood}]$$

$$\mu_i = \alpha_{\text{cafe}[i]} + \beta_{\text{cafe}[i]} A_i \quad [\text{linear model}]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{\text{cafe}} \\ \beta_{\text{cafe}} \end{bmatrix} \sim \text{MVNormal} \left(\begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{S} \right) \quad [\text{population of varying effects}]$$

The model, in math

$$W_i \sim \text{Normal}(\mu_i, \sigma) \quad [\text{likelihood}]$$

$$\mu_i = \alpha_{\text{cafe}[i]} + \beta_{\text{cafe}[i]} A_i \quad [\text{linear model}]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{\text{cafe}} \\ \beta_{\text{cafe}} \end{bmatrix} \sim \text{MVNormal} \left(\begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{S} \right) \quad [\text{population of varying effects}]$$

$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_\alpha & \sigma_\alpha \sigma_\beta \rho \\ \sigma_\alpha \sigma_\beta \rho & \sigma_\beta \end{pmatrix} \quad [\text{covariance matrix}]$$

Decomposing \mathbf{S}

$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_\alpha & \sigma_\alpha \sigma_\beta \rho \\ \sigma_\alpha \sigma_\beta \rho & \sigma_\beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_\beta \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{R} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_\beta \end{pmatrix}$$

Decomposing \mathbf{S}

$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{\alpha} & \sigma_{\alpha}\sigma_{\beta}\rho \\ \sigma_{\alpha}\sigma_{\beta}\rho & \sigma_{\beta} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{\alpha} & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{\beta} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{R} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{\alpha} & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{\beta} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho \\ \rho & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

ρ = correlation coefficient

Priors

$\alpha \sim \text{Normal}(5, 2)$ [prior for average intercept]

$\beta \sim \text{Normal}(-1, 0.5)$ [prior for average slope]

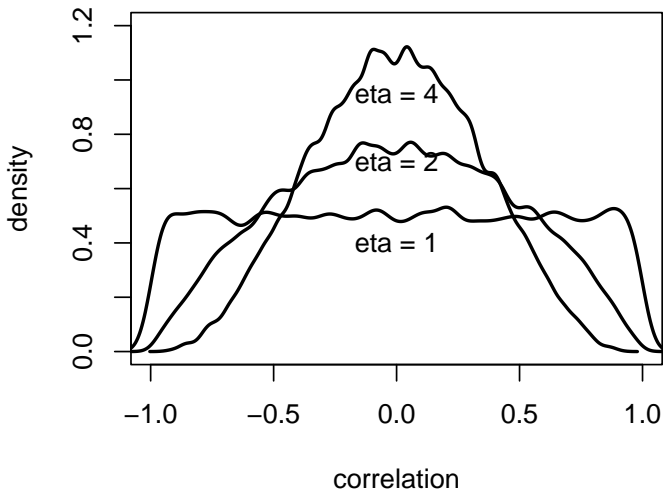
$\sigma \sim \text{Exponential}(1)$ [prior sd within cafes]

$\sigma_\alpha \sim \text{Exponential}(1)$ [prior sd among intercepts]

$\sigma_\beta \sim \text{Exponential}(1)$ [prior sd among slopes]

$\mathbf{R} \sim \text{LKJcorr}(2)$ [prior for correlation matrix]

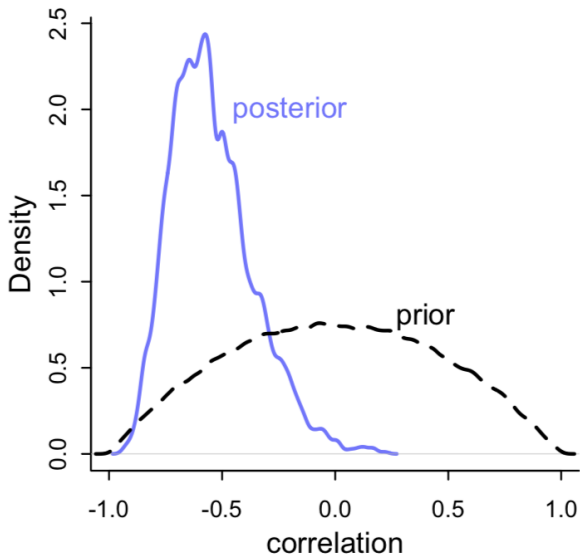
LKJ correlation prior



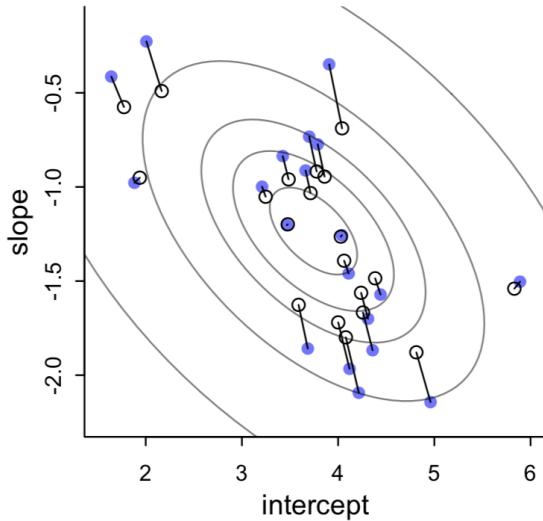
The model, in code

```
m14.1 <- ulam(  
  alist(  
    wait ~ normal(mu, sigma),  
    mu <- a_cafe[cafe] + b_cafe[cafe]*afternoon,  
    c(a_cafe,b_cafe)[cafe] ~  
      multi_normal(c(a,b), Rho ,sigma_cafe),  
    a ~ normal(5,2),  
    b ~ normal(-1,0.5),  
    sigma_cafe ~ exponential(1),  
    sigma ~ exponential(1),  
    Rho ~ lkj_corr(2)  
  ), data = d, chains = 4, cores = 4)
```

Correlation, prior and posterior



Shrinkage in two dimensions



Exercise

1. Work through code in SR2 14.1
2. Start homework

References

McElreath, Richard. 2020. *Statistical Rethinking: A Bayesian Course with Examples in r and Stan*. CRC Press.