misc_equations

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```
library(tidyverse)
                                                    ----- tidyverse 2.0.0 --
## -- Attaching core tidyverse packages --
## v dplyr 1.1.4
                        v readr
                                    2.1.5
## v forcats 1.0.0
                        v stringr
                                    1.5.1
## v ggplot2 3.4.4
                        v tibble
                                    3.2.1
## v lubridate 1.9.3
                        v tidyr
                                    1.3.0
## v purrr
              1.0.2
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()
                    masks stats::lag()
## i Use the conflicted package (<a href="http://conflicted.r-lib.org/">http://conflicted.r-lib.org/</a>) to force all conflicts to become
library(kableExtra)
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'kableExtra'
##
## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
## group_rows
```

library(knitr)

Kernel machine regression defines the regression relationship using a flexible function $h: \mathbb{R}^M \to \mathbb{R}$, where

$$Y_i = h(\mathbf{x}_i) + \mathbf{z}_i^{\top} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{\mathbf{z}} + \varepsilon_i,$$

Here, Y_i is the outcome at a given point, $\mathbf{x}_i = [x_1, \dots, x_M]^{\top}$ is a vector of M chemicals, \mathbf{z}_i and $\boldsymbol{\beta}_{\mathbf{z}}$ are vectors of covariates and their weights, respectively, and $\varepsilon_i \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2)$.

 $h(\cdot)$ is obtained using the kernel $k: \mathbb{R}^M \times \mathbb{R}^M \to \mathbb{R}$, defined as

$$k(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}') = \exp\left\{-\frac{||\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'||^2}{\rho}\right\},$$

where x are the predictor values of a second subject, and ρ is a tuning parameter.

$$Y = x_1 + x_2$$

$$Y = x_1 + x_2 + 0.5(x_1 * x_2)$$

$$\hat{Y} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_1 + \hat{\beta}_2 x_2 + \hat{\beta}_{12} x_1 x_2$$

```
equations <- data.frame(
  type = c("Multiplicative", "Polynomial",
           "Smaller category", "Larger category"),
  small = c("0.35Hg$*$Ni", "0.13Hg$*($Ni$-1)^2$",
            "0.5Hg$*\\text{race}_{\\text{black}}$",
            "0.5Hg$*\\text{race}_{\\text{hisp.non}}$"),
  large = c("0.7Hg$*$Ni", "0.26Hg$*($Ni$-1)^2$",
            "Hg$*\\text{race}_{\\text{black}}$",
            "Hg$*\\text{race}_{\\text{hisp.non}}$")
)
labels <- c(
  "Chemical by chemical" = 2,
  "Chemical by race" = 2
)
equations |>
  kbl(booktabs = TRUE, escape = FALSE,
      col.names = c("", "Lower", "Higher"),
      align = "lcc",
      caption = "Specification of interaction terms in simulations.") |>
  column_spec(1, width = "10em") |>
  add_header_above(header = c(" " = 1, "Effect size" = 2)) |>
  pack_rows(index = labels)
```

Table 1: Specification of interaction terms in simulations.

	Effect size	
	Lower	Higher
Chemical by chemica Multiplicative Polynomial	0.35Hg*Ni 0.13Hg*(Ni-1) ²	0.7Hg*Ni 0.26Hg*(Ni-1) ²
Chemical by race Smaller category Larger category	$0.5 Hg*race_{black} \\ 0.5 Hg*race_{hisp.non}$	${ \begin{tabular}{l} Hg*race_{black}\\ Hg*race_{hisp.non} \end{tabular} }$