Package ‘simStateSpace’

November 30, 2023

Title Simulate Data from State Space Models

Version 1.0.1.9000

Description Provides a streamlined and user-friendly framework
for simulating data in state space models,
particularly when the number of subjects/units (n) exceeds one,
a scenario commonly encountered in social and behavioral sciences.
For an introduction to state space models in social and behavioral sciences,
refer to Chow, Ho, Hamaker, and Dolan (2010) <doi:10.1080/10705511003661553>.

URL https://github.com/jeksterslab/simStateSpace,
https://jeksterslab.github.io/simStateSpace/

BugReports https://github.com/jeksterslab/simStateSpace/issues

License GPL (>= 3)

Encoding UTF-8

Roxygen list(markdown = TRUE)

Depends R (>= 3.0.0)

LinkingTo Rcpp, RcppArmadillo

Imports Rcpp

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, testthat, Matrix

RoxygenNote 7.2.3

NeedsCompilation yes

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R topics documented:

`OU2SSM` *Convert Parameters from the Ornstein–Uhlenbeck Model to State Space Model Parameterization*

Description

This function converts parameters from the Ornstein–Uhlenbeck model to state space model parameterization. See details for more information.

Usage

```
OU2SSM(mu, phi, sigma_sqrt, delta_t)
```

Arguments

`mu`	Numeric vector. The long-term mean or equilibrium level ($\boldsymbol{\mu}$).
`phi`	Numeric matrix. The rate of mean reversion, determining how quickly the variable returns to its mean ($\boldsymbol{\Phi}$).
`sigma_sqrt`	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the matrix of volatility or randomness in the process ($\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$).
`delta_t`	Numeric. Time interval (δ_t).

Details

The state space parameters as a function of the Ornstein–Uhlenbeck model parameters are given by

$$\boldsymbol{\beta} = \exp\left(-\boldsymbol{\Phi}\Delta_t\right)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha} = -\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{-1}\left(\boldsymbol{\beta} - \mathbf{I}_p\right)$$

$$\mathrm{vec}\left(\boldsymbol{\Psi}\right) = \left\{\left[\left(-\boldsymbol{\Phi} \otimes \mathbf{I}_p\right) + \left(\mathbf{I}_p \otimes -\boldsymbol{\Phi}\right)\right]\left[\exp\left(\left[\left(-\boldsymbol{\Phi} \otimes \mathbf{I}_p\right) + \left(\mathbf{I}_p \otimes -\boldsymbol{\Phi}\right)\right]\Delta_t\right) - \mathbf{I}_{p \times p}\right]\mathrm{vec}\left(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\right)\right\}$$

Value

Returns a list of state space parameters:

- `alpha`: Numeric vector. Vector of intercepts for the dynamic model (α).
- `beta`: Numeric matrix. Transition matrix relating the values of the latent variables at time `t - 1` to those at time `t` (β).
- `psi`: Numeric matrix. The process noise covariance matrix (Ψ).

Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

See Also

Other Simulation of State Space Models Data Functions: `Sim2Matrix()`, `SimSSMFixed()`, `SimSSMLinGrowthVary()`, `SimSSMLinGrowth()`, `SimSSMOUFixed()`, `SimSSMOUVary()`, `SimSSMOU()`, `SimSSMVARFixed()`, `SimSSMVARVary()`, `SimSSMVAR()`, `SimSSMVary()`, `SimSSM()`

Examples

```
p <- k <- 2
mu <- c(5.76, 5.18)
phi <- matrix(data = c(0.10, -0.05, -0.05, 0.10), nrow = p)
sigma_sqrt <- chol(
  matrix(data = c(2.79, 0.06, 0.06, 3.27), nrow = p)
)
delta_t <- 0.10

OU2SSM(
  mu = mu,
  phi = phi,
  sigma_sqrt = sigma_sqrt,
  delta_t = delta_t
)
```

`Sim2Matrix` *Simulation Output to Matrix*

Description

This function converts the output of `SimSSM()`, `SimSSMOU()`, `SimSSMVAR()`, `SimSSMFixed()`, `SimSSMOUFixed()`, `SimSSMVARFixed()`, `SimSSMVary()`, `SimSSMOUVary()`, or `SimSSMVARVary()` to a matrix.

Usage

```
Sim2Matrix(x, eta = FALSE, long = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	R object. Output of SimSSM(), SimSSMOU(), SimSSMVAR(), SimSSMFixed(), SimSSMOUFixed(), SimSSMVARFixed(), SimSSMVary(), SimSSMOUVary(), or SimSSMVARVary().
eta	Logical. If eta = TRUE, include eta. If eta = FALSE, exclude eta.
long	Logical. If long = TRUE, use long format. If long = FALSE, use wide format.

Value

Returns a matrix of simulated data.

Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

See Also

Other Simulation of State Space Models Data Functions: OU2SSM(), SimSSMFixed(), SimSSMLinGrowthVary(), SimSSMLinGrowth(), SimSSMOUFixed(), SimSSMOUVary(), SimSSMOU(), SimSSMVARFixed(), SimSSMVARVary(), SimSSMVAR(), SimSSMVary(), SimSSM()

Examples

```
# prepare parameters
set.seed(42)
k <- p <- 3
iden <- diag(k)
iden_sqrt <- chol(iden)
null_vec <- rep(x = 0, times = k)
n <- 5
mu0 <- null_vec
sigma0_sqrt <- iden_sqrt
alpha <- null_vec
beta <- diag(x = 0.50, nrow = k)
psi_sqrt <- iden_sqrt
nu <- null_vec
lambda <- iden
theta_sqrt <- chol(diag(x = 0.50, nrow = k))
time <- 50
burn_in <- 0

# generate data
ssm <- SimSSM(
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha = alpha,
  beta = beta,
  psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,
  nu = nu,
  lambda = lambda,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
```

```
  type = 0,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)

# list to matrix
mat <- Sim2Matrix(ssm, long = TRUE)
str(mat)
head(mat)
mat <- Sim2Matrix(ssm, long = FALSE)
str(mat)
head(mat)

# generate data
ssm <- SimSSMFixed(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha = alpha,
  beta = beta,
  psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,
  nu = nu,
  lambda = lambda,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  type = 0,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)

# list to matrix
mat <- Sim2Matrix(ssm, long = TRUE)
str(mat)
head(mat)
mat <- Sim2Matrix(ssm, long = FALSE)
str(mat)
head(mat)
```

SimSSM *Simulate Data from a State Space Model (n = 1)*

Description

This function simulates data from a state space model. See details for more information.

Usage

```
SimSSM(
  mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt,
```

```
  alpha,
  beta,
  psi_sqrt,
  nu,
  lambda,
  theta_sqrt,
  gamma_y = NULL,
  gamma_eta = NULL,
  x = NULL,
  type = 0,
  time,
  burn_in = 0
)
```

Arguments

mu0	Numeric vector. Mean of initial latent variable values ($\boldsymbol{\mu}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}\mid 0}$).
sigma0_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the covariance matrix of initial latent variable values ($\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}\mid 0}$).
alpha	Numeric vector. Vector of intercepts for the dynamic model ($\boldsymbol{\alpha}$).
beta	Numeric matrix. Transition matrix relating the values of the latent variables at time `t - 1` to those at time `t` ($\boldsymbol{\beta}$).
psi_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the process noise covariance matrix ($\boldsymbol{\Psi}$).
nu	Numeric vector. Vector of intercepts for the measurement model ($\boldsymbol{\nu}$).
lambda	Numeric matrix. Factor loading matrix linking the latent variables to the observed variables ($\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$).
theta_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the measurement error covariance matrix ($\boldsymbol{\Theta}$).
gamma_y	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time `t` to the observed variables at time `t` ($\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mathbf{y}}$).
gamma_eta	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time `t` to the latent variables at time `t` ($\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}$).
x	Numeric matrix. The matrix of observed covariates in `type = 1` or `type = 2`. The number of rows should be equal to `time + burn_in`.
type	Integer. State space model type.
time	Positive integer. Number of time points to simulate.
burn_in	Positive integer. Number of burn-in points to exclude before returning the results.

Details

Type 0:

The measurement model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \boldsymbol{\nu} + \boldsymbol{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{\eta}_t + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}\right)$$

where $\mathbf{y}_t$, $\boldsymbol{\eta}_t$, and $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t$ are random variables and $\boldsymbol{\nu}$, $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$, and $\boldsymbol{\Theta}$ are model parameters. $\mathbf{y}_t$ is a vector of observed random variables, $\boldsymbol{\eta}_t$ is a vector of latent random variables, and $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t$ is a vector of random measurement errors, at time t. $\boldsymbol{\nu}$ is a vector of intercepts, $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$ is a matrix of factor loadings, and $\boldsymbol{\Theta}$ is the covariance matrix of $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$.

The dynamic structure is given by

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_t = \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta}\boldsymbol{\eta}_{t-1} + \boldsymbol{\zeta}_t \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\zeta}_t \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Psi}\right)$$

where $\boldsymbol{\eta}_t$, $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{t-1}$, and $\boldsymbol{\zeta}_t$ are random variables, and $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$, $\boldsymbol{\beta}$, and $\boldsymbol{\Psi}$ are model parameters. $\boldsymbol{\eta}_t$ is a vector of latent variables at time t, $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{t-1}$ is a vector of latent variables at time $t-1$, and $\boldsymbol{\zeta}_t$ is a vector of dynamic noise at time t. $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ is a vector of intercepts, $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ is a matrix of autoregression and cross regression coefficients, and $\boldsymbol{\Psi}$ is the covariance matrix of $\boldsymbol{\zeta}_t$.

Type 1:

The measurement model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \boldsymbol{\nu} + \boldsymbol{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{\eta}_t + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}\right).$$

The dynamic structure is given by

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_t = \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta}\boldsymbol{\eta}_{t-1} + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}\mathbf{x}_t + \boldsymbol{\zeta}_t \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\zeta}_t \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Psi}\right)$$

where $\mathbf{x}_t$ is a vector of covariates at time t, and $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}$ is the coefficient matrix linking the covariates to the latent variables.

Type 2:

The measurement model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \boldsymbol{\nu} + \boldsymbol{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{\eta}_t + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mathbf{y}}\mathbf{x}_t + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}\right)$$

where $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mathbf{y}}$ is the coefficient matrix linking the covariates to the observed variables.

The dynamic structure is given by

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_t = \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta}\boldsymbol{\eta}_{t-1} + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}\mathbf{x}_t + \boldsymbol{\zeta}_t \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\zeta}_t \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Psi}\right).$$

Value

Returns a list with the following elements:

- `y`: A `t` by `k` matrix of values for the manifest variables.
- `eta`: A `t` by `p` matrix of values for the latent variables.
- `x`: A `t` by `j` matrix of values for the covariates.
- `time`: A vector of discrete time points from 0 to `t - 1`.
- `id`: A vector of ones.

References

Chow, S.-M., Ho, M. R., Hamaker, E. L., & Dolan, C. V. (2010). Equivalence and differences between structural equation modeling and state-space modeling techniques. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 17(2), 303–332. doi:10.1080/10705511003661553

See Also

Other Simulation of State Space Models Data Functions: `OU2SSM()`, `Sim2Matrix()`, `SimSSMFixed()`, `SimSSMLinGrowthVary()`, `SimSSMLinGrowth()`, `SimSSMOUFixed()`, `SimSSMOUVary()`, `SimSSMOU()`, `SimSSMVARFixed()`, `SimSSMVARVary()`, `SimSSMVAR()`, `SimSSMVary()`

Examples

```
# prepare parameters
set.seed(42)
k <- p <- 3
iden <- diag(k)
iden_sqrt <- chol(iden)
null_vec <- rep(x = 0, times = k)
mu0 <- null_vec
sigma0_sqrt <- iden_sqrt
alpha <- null_vec
beta <- diag(x = 0.50, nrow = k)
psi_sqrt <- iden_sqrt
nu <- null_vec
lambda <- iden
theta_sqrt <- chol(diag(x = 0.50, nrow = k))
time <- 50
burn_in <- 0
gamma_y <- gamma_eta <- 0.10 * diag(k)
x <- matrix(
  data = rnorm(n = k * (time + burn_in)),
  ncol = k
)

# Type 0
ssm <- SimSSM(
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha = alpha,
  beta = beta,
  psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,
  nu = nu,
  lambda = lambda,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  type = 0,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)

str(ssm)

# Type 1
ssm <- SimSSM(
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha = alpha,
  beta = beta,
```

```
  psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,
  nu = nu,
  lambda = lambda,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
  x = x,
  type = 1,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)

str(ssm)

# Type 2
ssm <- SimSSM(
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha = alpha,
  beta = beta,
  psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,
  nu = nu,
  lambda = lambda,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  gamma_y = gamma_y,
  gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
  x = x,
  type = 2,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)

str(ssm)
```

SimSSMFixed	*Simulate Data using a State Space Model Parameterization for n > 1 Individuals (Fixed Parameters)*

Description

This function simulates data using a state space model parameterization for $n > 1$ individuals. In this model, the parameters are invariant across individuals.

Usage

```
SimSSMFixed(
  n,
  mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha,
```

```
  beta,
  psi_sqrt,
  nu,
  lambda,
  theta_sqrt,
  gamma_y = NULL,
  gamma_eta = NULL,
  x = NULL,
  type = 0,
  time,
  burn_in = 0
)
```

Arguments

n	Positive integer. Number of individuals.
mu0	Numeric vector. Mean of initial latent variable values ($\boldsymbol{\mu}_{\boldsymbol{\eta} \mid 0}$).
sigma0_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the covariance matrix of initial latent variable values ($\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta} \mid 0}$).
alpha	Numeric vector. Vector of intercepts for the dynamic model ($\boldsymbol{\alpha}$).
beta	Numeric matrix. Transition matrix relating the values of the latent variables at time `t - 1` to those at time `t` ($\boldsymbol{\beta}$).
psi_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the process noise covariance matrix ($\boldsymbol{\Psi}$).
nu	Numeric vector. Vector of intercepts for the measurement model ($\boldsymbol{\nu}$).
lambda	Numeric matrix. Factor loading matrix linking the latent variables to the observed variables ($\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$).
theta_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the measurement error covariance matrix ($\boldsymbol{\Theta}$).
gamma_y	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time `t` to the observed variables at time `t` ($\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mathbf{y}}$).
gamma_eta	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time `t` to the latent variables at time `t` ($\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}$).
x	A list of length `n` of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is a matrix of observed covariates in `type = 1` or `type = 2`. The number of rows in each matrix should be equal to `time + burn_in`.
type	Integer. State space model type.
time	Positive integer. Number of time points to simulate.
burn_in	Positive integer. Number of burn-in points to exclude before returning the results.

Details

Type 0:

The measurement model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_{i,t} = \boldsymbol{\nu} + \boldsymbol{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}\right)$$

where $\mathbf{y}_{i,t}$, $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}$, and $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t}$ are random variables and $\boldsymbol{\nu}$, $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$, and $\boldsymbol{\Theta}$ are model parameters. $\mathbf{y}_{i,t}$ is a vector of observed random variables, $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}$ is a vector of latent random variables, and $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t}$ is a vector of random measurement errors, at time t and individual i. $\boldsymbol{\nu}$ is a vector of intercepts, $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$ is a matrix of factor loadings, and $\boldsymbol{\Theta}$ is the covariance matrix of $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$.

The dynamic structure is given by

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} = \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta}\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t-1} + \boldsymbol{\zeta}_{i,t} \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\zeta}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Psi}\right)$$

where $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}$, $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t-1}$, and $\boldsymbol{\zeta}_{i,t}$ are random variables, and $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$, $\boldsymbol{\beta}$, and $\boldsymbol{\Psi}$ are model parameters. $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}$ is a vector of latent variables at time t and individual i, $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t-1}$ is a vector of latent variables at time $t-1$ and individual i, and $\boldsymbol{\zeta}_{i,t}$ is a vector of dynamic noise at time t and individual i. $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ is a vector of intercepts, $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ is a matrix of autoregression and cross regression coefficients, and $\boldsymbol{\Psi}$ is the covariance matrix of $\boldsymbol{\zeta}_{i,t}$.

Type 1:

The measurement model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_{i,t} = \boldsymbol{\nu} + \boldsymbol{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}\right).$$

The dynamic structure is given by

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} = \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta}\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t-1} + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}\mathbf{x}_{i,t} + \boldsymbol{\zeta}_{i,t} \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\zeta}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Psi}\right)$$

where $\mathbf{x}_{i,t}$ is a vector of covariates at time t and individual i, and $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}$ is the coefficient matrix linking the covariates to the latent variables.

Type 2:

The measurement model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_{i,t} = \boldsymbol{\nu} + \boldsymbol{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mathbf{y}}\mathbf{x}_{i,t} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}\right)$$

where $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mathbf{y}}$ is the coefficient matrix linking the covariates to the observed variables.

The dynamic structure is given by

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} = \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta}\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t-1} + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}\mathbf{x}_{i,t} + \boldsymbol{\zeta}_{i,t} \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\zeta}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Psi}\right).$$

Value

Returns a list of length `n`. Each element is a list with the following elements:

- `y`: A `t` by `k` matrix of values for the manifest variables.
- `eta`: A `t` by `p` matrix of values for the latent variables.
- `x`: A `t` by `j` matrix of values for the covariates.
- `time`: A vector of discrete time points from 1 to `t`.
- `id`: A vector of ID numbers of length `t`.

Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

References

Chow, S.-M., Ho, M. R., Hamaker, E. L., & Dolan, C. V. (2010). Equivalence and differences between structural equation modeling and state-space modeling techniques. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 17(2), 303–332. doi:10.1080/10705511003661553

See Also

Other Simulation of State Space Models Data Functions: `OU2SSM()`, `Sim2Matrix()`, `SimSSMLinGrowthVary()`, `SimSSMLinGrowth()`, `SimSSMOUFixed()`, `SimSSMOUVary()`, `SimSSMOU()`, `SimSSMVARFixed()`, `SimSSMVARVary()`, `SimSSMVAR()`, `SimSSMVary()`, `SimSSM()`

Examples

```
# prepare parameters
set.seed(42)
k <- p <- 3
iden <- diag(k)
iden_sqrt <- chol(iden)
null_vec <- rep(x = 0, times = k)
n <- 5
mu0 <- null_vec
sigma0_sqrt <- iden_sqrt
alpha <- null_vec
beta <- diag(x = 0.50, nrow = k)
psi_sqrt <- iden_sqrt
nu <- null_vec
lambda <- iden
theta_sqrt <- chol(diag(x = 0.50, nrow = k))
time <- 50
burn_in <- 0
gamma_y <- gamma_eta <- 0.10 * diag(k)
x <- lapply(
  X = seq_len(n),
  FUN = function(i) {
    return(
      matrix(
        data = rnorm(n = k * (time + burn_in)),
        ncol = k
      )
    )
  }
)

# Type 0
ssm <- SimSSMFixed(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
```

```
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha = alpha,
  beta = beta,
  psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,
  nu = nu,
  lambda = lambda,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  type = 0,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)

str(ssm)

# Type 1
ssm <- SimSSMFixed(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha = alpha,
  beta = beta,
  psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,
  nu = nu,
  lambda = lambda,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
  x = x,
  type = 1,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)

str(ssm)

# Type 2
ssm <- SimSSMFixed(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha = alpha,
  beta = beta,
  psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,
  nu = nu,
  lambda = lambda,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  gamma_y = gamma_y,
  gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
  x = x,
  type = 2,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)
```

```
str(ssm)
```

`SimSSMLinGrowth` *Simulate Data from a Linear Growth Curve Model*

Description

This function simulates data from a linear growth curve model for `n > 1` individuals.

Usage

```
SimSSMLinGrowth(
  n,
  mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt,
  theta_sqrt,
  gamma_y = NULL,
  gamma_eta = NULL,
  x = NULL,
  type = 0,
  time
)
```

Arguments

`n`	Positive integer. Number of individuals.
`mu0`	Numeric vector. A vector of length two. The first element is the mean of the intercept, and the second element is the mean of the slope.
`sigma0_sqrt`	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the covariance matrix of the intercept and the slope.
`theta_sqrt`	Numeric. Square root of the common measurement error variance.
`gamma_y`	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time `t` to `y` at time `t` ($\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mathbf{y}}$).
`gamma_eta`	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time `t` to the latent variables (intercept and slope) at time `t` ($\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}$).
`x`	A list of length `n` of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is a matrix of observed covariates in `type = 1` or `type = 2`. The number of rows in each matrix should be equal to `time`.
`type`	Integer. State space model type.
`time`	Positive integer. Number of time points to simulate.

Details

Type 0:

The measurement model is given by

$$y_{i,t} = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \eta_{0_{i,t}} \\ \eta_{1_{i,t}} \end{array} \right) + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \quad \mathrm{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N} \left(0, \theta^2 \right)$$

where $y_{i,t}$, $\eta_{0_{i,t}}$, $\eta_{1_{i,t}}$, and $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t}$ are random variables and and θ^2 is a model parameter. $y_{i,t}$ is a vector of observed random variables at time t and individual i, $\eta_{0_{i,t}}$ and $\eta_{1_{i,t}}$ form a vector of latent random variables at time t and individual i, and $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t}$ is a vector of random measurement errors at time t and individual i, and θ^2 is the variance of $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$.

The dynamic structure is given by

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \eta_{0_{i,t}} \\ \eta_{1_{i,t}} \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \eta_{0_{i,t-1}} \\ \eta_{1_{i,t-1}} \end{array} \right).$$

The mean vector and covariance matrix of the intercept and slope are captured in the mean vector and covariance matrix of the initial condition given by

$$\boldsymbol{\mu}_{\boldsymbol{\eta} \mid 0} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \mu_{\eta_0} \\ \mu_{\eta_1} \end{array} \right) \quad \mathrm{and,}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta} \mid 0} = \left(\begin{array}{cc} \sigma^2_{\eta_0} & \sigma_{\eta_0, \eta_1} \\ \sigma_{\eta_1, \eta_0} & \sigma^2_{\eta_1} \end{array} \right).$$

Type 1:

The measurement model is given by

$$y_{i,t} = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \eta_{0_{i,t}} \\ \eta_{1_{i,t}} \end{array} \right) + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \quad \mathrm{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N} \left(0, \theta^2 \right).$$

The dynamic structure is given by

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \eta_{0_{i,t}} \\ \eta_{1_{i,t}} \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \eta_{0_{i,t-1}} \\ \eta_{1_{i,t-1}} \end{array} \right) + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}} \mathbf{x}_{i,t}$$

where $\mathbf{x}_{i,t}$ is a vector of covariates at time t and individual i, and $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}$ is the coefficient matrix linking the covariates to the latent variables.

Type 2:

The measurement model is given by

$$y_{i,t} = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \eta_{0_{i,t}} \\ \eta_{1_{i,t}} \end{array} \right) + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mathbf{y}} \mathbf{x}_{i,t} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \quad \mathrm{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N} \left(0, \theta^2 \right)$$

where $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mathbf{y}}$ is the coefficient matrix linking the covariates to the observed variables.

The dynamic structure is given by

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \eta_{0_{i,t}} \\ \eta_{1_{i,t}} \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \eta_{0_{i,t-1}} \\ \eta_{1_{i,t-1}} \end{array} \right) + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}} \mathbf{x}_{i,t}.$$

Value

Returns a list of length n. Each element is a list with the following elements:

- y: A t by k matrix of values for the manifest variables.
- eta: A t by p matrix of values for the latent variables.
- x: A t by j matrix of values for the covariates.
- time: A vector of discrete time points from 1 to t.
- id: A vector of ID numbers of length t.

Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

References

Chow, S.-M., Ho, M. R., Hamaker, E. L., & Dolan, C. V. (2010). Equivalence and differences between structural equation modeling and state-space modeling techniques. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 17(2), 303–332. doi:10.1080/10705511003661553

See Also

Other Simulation of State Space Models Data Functions: OU2SSM(), Sim2Matrix(), SimSSMFixed(), SimSSMLinGrowthVary(), SimSSMOUFixed(), SimSSMOUVary(), SimSSMOU(), SimSSMVARFixed(), SimSSMVARVary(), SimSSMVAR(), SimSSMVary(), SimSSM()

Examples

```
# prepare parameters
set.seed(42)
n <- 10
mu0 <- c(0.615, 1.006)
sigma0 <- matrix(
  data = c(
    1.932,
    0.618,
    0.618,
    0.587
  ),
  nrow = 2
)
sigma0_sqrt <- chol(sigma0)
theta <- 0.6
theta_sqrt <- sqrt(theta)
time <- 10
gamma_y <- matrix(data = 0.10, nrow = 1, ncol = 2)
gamma_eta <- matrix(data = 0.10, nrow = 2, ncol = 2)
x <- lapply(
  X = seq_len(n),
  FUN = function(i) {
    return(
```

```
      matrix(
        data = rnorm(n = 2 * time),
        ncol = 2
      )
    )
  }
)

# Type 0
ssm <- SimSSMLinGrowth(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  type = 0,
  time = time
)

str(ssm)

# Type 1
ssm <- SimSSMLinGrowth(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
  x = x,
  type = 1,
  time = time
)

str(ssm)

# Type 2
ssm <- SimSSMLinGrowth(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  gamma_y = gamma_y,
  gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
  x = x,
  type = 2,
  time = time
)

str(ssm)
```

SimSSMLinGrowthVary *Simulate Data from a Linear Growth Curve Model (Varying Parameters)*

Description

This function simulates data from a linear growth curve model for n > 1 individuals. In this model, the parameters can vary across individuals.

Usage

```
SimSSMLinGrowthVary(
  n,
  mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt,
  theta_sqrt,
  gamma_y = NULL,
  gamma_eta = NULL,
  x = NULL,
  type = 0,
  time
)
```

Arguments

n	Positive integer. Number of individuals.
mu0	A list of numeric vectors. Each element of the list is a vector of length two. The first element is the mean of the intercept, and the second element is the mean of the slope.
sigma0_sqrt	A list of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is the Cholesky decomposition of the covariance matrix of the intercept and the slope.
theta_sqrt	A list numeric values. Each element of the list is the square root of the common measurement error variance.
gamma_y	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time t to y at time t ($\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mathbf{y}}$).
gamma_eta	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time t to the latent variables (intercept and slope) at time t ($\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}$).
x	A list of length n of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is a matrix of observed covariates in type = 1 or type = 2. The number of rows in each matrix should be equal to time.
type	Integer. State space model type.
time	Positive integer. Number of time points to simulate.

Details

Parameters can vary across individuals by providing a list of parameter values. If the length of any of the parameters (mu0, sigma0_sqrt, mu, theta_sqrt, gamma_y, or gamma_eta) is less the n, the function will cycle through the available values.

Value

Returns a list of length n. Each element is a list with the following elements:

- y: A t by k matrix of values for the manifest variables.
- eta: A t by p matrix of values for the latent variables.
- x: A t by j matrix of values for the covariates.
- time: A vector of discrete time points from 1 to t.
- id: A vector of ID numbers of length t.

Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

References

Chow, S.-M., Ho, M. R., Hamaker, E. L., & Dolan, C. V. (2010). Equivalence and differences between structural equation modeling and state-space modeling techniques. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 17(2), 303–332. doi:10.1080/10705511003661553

See Also

Other Simulation of State Space Models Data Functions: OU2SSM(), Sim2Matrix(), SimSSMFixed(), SimSSMLinGrowth(), SimSSMOUFixed(), SimSSMOUVary(), SimSSMOU(), SimSSMVARFixed(), SimSSMVARVary(), SimSSMVAR(), SimSSMVary(), SimSSM()

Examples

```
# prepare parameters
# In this example, the mean vector of the intercept and slope vary.
# Specifically, there are two sets of values representing two latent classes.
set.seed(42)
n <- 10
mu0_1 <- c(0.615, 1.006) # lower starting point, higher growth
mu0_2 <- c(1.000, 0.500) # higher starting point, lower growth
mu0 <- list(mu0_1, mu0_2)
sigma0 <- matrix(
  data = c(
    1.932,
    0.618,
    0.618,
    0.587
  ),
  nrow = 2
)
sigma0_sqrt <- list(chol(sigma0))
theta <- 0.6
theta_sqrt <- list(sqrt(theta))
time <- 10
gamma_y <- list(matrix(data = 0.10, nrow = 1, ncol = 2))
gamma_eta <- list(matrix(data = 0.10, nrow = 2, ncol = 2))
```

```
x <- lapply(
  X = seq_len(n),
  FUN = function(i) {
    return(
      matrix(
        data = rnorm(n = 2 * time),
        ncol = 2
      )
    )
  }
)

# Type 0
ssm <- SimSSMLinGrowthVary(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  type = 0,
  time = time
)

str(ssm)

# Type 1
ssm <- SimSSMLinGrowthVary(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
  x = x,
  type = 1,
  time = time
)

str(ssm)

# Type 2
ssm <- SimSSMLinGrowthVary(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  gamma_y = gamma_y,
  gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
  x = x,
  type = 2,
  time = time
)

str(ssm)
```

SimSSMOU *Simulate Data from the Ornstein–Uhlenbeck Model using a State Space Model Parameterization (n = 1)*

Description

This function simulates data from the Ornstein–Uhlenbeck model using a state space model parameterization. See details for more information.

Usage

```
SimSSMOU(
  mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt,
  mu,
  phi,
  sigma_sqrt,
  nu,
  lambda,
  theta_sqrt,
  gamma_y = NULL,
  gamma_eta = NULL,
  x = NULL,
  type = 0,
  delta_t,
  time,
  burn_in = 0
)
```

Arguments

mu0	Numeric vector. Mean of initial latent variable values ($\boldsymbol{\mu}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}\mid 0}$).
sigma0_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the covariance matrix of initial latent variable values ($\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}\mid 0}$).
mu	Numeric vector. The long-term mean or equilibrium level ($\boldsymbol{\mu}$).
phi	Numeric matrix. The rate of mean reversion, determining how quickly the variable returns to its mean ($\boldsymbol{\Phi}$).
sigma_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the matrix of volatility or randomness in the process ($\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$).
nu	Numeric vector. Vector of intercepts for the measurement model ($\boldsymbol{\nu}$).
lambda	Numeric matrix. Factor loading matrix linking the latent variables to the observed variables ($\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$).
theta_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the measurement error covariance matrix ($\boldsymbol{\Theta}$).

`gamma_y`	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time `t` to the observed variables at time `t` ($\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mathbf{y}}$).
`gamma_eta`	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time `t` to the latent variables at time `t` ($\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}$).
`x`	Numeric matrix. The matrix of observed covariates in `type = 1` or `type = 2`. The number of rows should be equal to `time + burn_in`.
`type`	Integer. State space model type.
`delta_t`	Numeric. Time interval (δ_t).
`time`	Positive integer. Number of time points to simulate.
`burn_in`	Positive integer. Number of burn-in points to exclude before returning the results.

Details

Type 0:

The measurement model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \boldsymbol{\nu} + \boldsymbol{\Lambda} \boldsymbol{\eta}_t + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t \quad \mathrm{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t \sim \mathcal{N} \left(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Theta} \right)$$

where $\mathbf{y}_t$, $\boldsymbol{\eta}_t$, and $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t$ are random variables and $\boldsymbol{\nu}$, $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$, and $\boldsymbol{\Theta}$ are model parameters. $\mathbf{y}_t$ is a vector of observed random variables, $\boldsymbol{\eta}_t$ is a vector of latent random variables, and $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t$ is a vector of random measurement errors, at time t. $\boldsymbol{\nu}$ is a vector of intercepts, $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$ is a matrix of factor loadings, and $\boldsymbol{\Theta}$ is the covariance matrix of $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$.

The dynamic structure is given by

$$\mathrm{d} \boldsymbol{\eta}_t = \boldsymbol{\Phi} \left(\boldsymbol{\mu} - \boldsymbol{\eta}_t \right) \mathrm{d}t + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{d} \mathbf{W}_t$$

where $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ is the long-term mean or equilibrium level, $\boldsymbol{\Phi}$ is the rate of mean reversion, determining how quickly the variable returns to its mean, $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ is the matrix of volatility or randomness in the process, and $\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{W}$ is a Wiener process or Brownian motion, which represents random fluctuations.

Type 1:

The measurement model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \boldsymbol{\nu} + \boldsymbol{\Lambda} \boldsymbol{\eta}_t + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t \quad \mathrm{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t \sim \mathcal{N} \left(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Theta} \right) .$$

The dynamic structure is given by

$$\mathrm{d} \boldsymbol{\eta}_t = \boldsymbol{\Phi} \left(\boldsymbol{\mu} - \boldsymbol{\eta}_t \right) \mathrm{d}t + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}} \mathbf{x}_t + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{d} \mathbf{W}_t$$

where $\mathbf{x}_t$ is a vector of covariates at time t, and $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}$ is the coefficient matrix linking the covariates to the latent variables.

Type 2:

The measurement model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \boldsymbol{\nu} + \boldsymbol{\Lambda} \boldsymbol{\eta}_t + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mathbf{y}} \mathbf{x}_t + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t \quad \mathrm{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t \sim \mathcal{N} \left(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Theta} \right)$$

where $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mathbf{y}}$ is the coefficient matrix linking the covariates to the observed variables.

The dynamic structure is given by

$$\mathrm{d} \boldsymbol{\eta}_t = \boldsymbol{\Phi} \left(\boldsymbol{\mu} - \boldsymbol{\eta}_t \right) \mathrm{d}t + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}} \mathbf{x}_t + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{d} \mathbf{W}_t .$$

Value

Returns a list with the following elements:

- `y`: A `t` by `k` matrix of values for the manifest variables.
- `eta`: A `t` by `p` matrix of values for the latent variables.
- `time`: A vector of continuous time points of length `t` starting from 0 with `delta_t` increments.
- `id`: A vector of ones.

Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

References

Chow, S.-M., Losardo, D., Park, J., & Molenaar, P. C. M. (2023). Continuous-time dynamic models: Connections to structural equation models and other discrete-time models. In R. H. Hoyle (Ed.), Handbook of structural equation modeling (2nd ed.). The Guilford Press.

Uhlenbeck, G. E., & Ornstein, L. S. (1930). On the theory of the brownian motion. *Physical Review*, *36*(5), 823–841. doi:10.1103/physrev.36.823

See Also

Other Simulation of State Space Models Data Functions: `OU2SSM()`, `Sim2Matrix()`, `SimSSMFixed()`, `SimSSMLinGrowthVary()`, `SimSSMLinGrowth()`, `SimSSMOUFixed()`, `SimSSMOUVary()`, `SimSSMVARFixed()`, `SimSSMVARVary()`, `SimSSMVAR()`, `SimSSMVary()`, `SimSSM()`

Examples

```
# prepare parameters
set.seed(42)
p <- k <- 2
iden <- diag(p)
iden_sqrt <- chol(iden)
mu0 <- c(-3.0, 1.5)
sigma0_sqrt <- iden_sqrt
mu <- c(5.76, 5.18)
phi <- matrix(data = c(0.10, -0.05, -0.05, 0.10), nrow = p)
sigma_sqrt <- chol(
  matrix(data = c(2.79, 0.06, 0.06, 3.27), nrow = p)
)
nu <- rep(x = 0, times = k)
lambda <- diag(k)
theta_sqrt <- chol(diag(x = 0.50, nrow = k))
delta_t <- 0.10
time <- 50
burn_in <- 0
gamma_y <- gamma_eta <- 0.10 * diag(k)
x <- matrix(
  data = rnorm(n = k * (time + burn_in)),
  ncol = k
```

```
)

# Type 0
ssm <- SimSSMOU(
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  mu = mu,
  phi = phi,
  sigma_sqrt = sigma_sqrt,
  nu = nu,
  lambda = lambda,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  type = 0,
  delta_t = delta_t,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)

str(ssm)

# Type 1
ssm <- SimSSMOU(
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  mu = mu,
  phi = phi,
  sigma_sqrt = sigma_sqrt,
  nu = nu,
  lambda = lambda,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
  x = x,
  type = 1,
  delta_t = delta_t,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)

str(ssm)

# Type 2
ssm <- SimSSMOU(
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  mu = mu,
  phi = phi,
  sigma_sqrt = sigma_sqrt,
  nu = nu,
  lambda = lambda,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  gamma_y = gamma_y,
  gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
  x = x,
```

```
  type = 2,
  delta_t = delta_t,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)

str(ssm)
```

SimSSMOUFixed *Simulate Data from an Ornstein–Uhlenbeck Model using a State Space Model Parameterization for n > 1 Individuals (Fixed Parameters)*

Description

This function simulates data from an Ornstein–Uhlenbeck model using a state space model parameterization for n > 1 individuals. In this model, the parameters are invariant across individuals. See details for more information.

Usage

```
SimSSMOUFixed(
  n,
  mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt,
  mu,
  phi,
  sigma_sqrt,
  nu,
  lambda,
  theta_sqrt,
  gamma_y = NULL,
  gamma_eta = NULL,
  x = NULL,
  type = 0,
  delta_t,
  time,
  burn_in = 0
)
```

Arguments

n	Positive integer. Number of individuals.
mu0	Numeric vector. Mean of initial latent variable values ($\boldsymbol{\mu}_{\boldsymbol{\eta} \mid 0}$).
sigma0_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the covariance matrix of initial latent variable values ($\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta} \mid 0}$).
mu	Numeric vector. The long-term mean or equilibrium level ($\boldsymbol{\mu}$).

phi	Numeric matrix. The rate of mean reversion, determining how quickly the variable returns to its mean ($\boldsymbol{\Phi}$).
sigma_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the matrix of volatility or randomness in the process ($\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$).
nu	Numeric vector. Vector of intercepts for the measurement model ($\boldsymbol{\nu}$).
lambda	Numeric matrix. Factor loading matrix linking the latent variables to the observed variables ($\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$).
theta_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the measurement error covariance matrix ($\boldsymbol{\Theta}$).
gamma_y	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time `t` to the observed variables at time `t` ($\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mathbf{y}}$).
gamma_eta	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time `t` to the latent variables at time `t` ($\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}$).
x	Numeric matrix. The matrix of observed covariates in `type = 1` or `type = 2`. The number of rows should be equal to `time + burn_in`.
type	Integer. State space model type.
delta_t	Numeric. Time interval (δ_t).
time	Positive integer. Number of time points to simulate.
burn_in	Positive integer. Number of burn-in points to exclude before returning the results.

Details

Type 0:

The measurement model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_{i,t} = \boldsymbol{\nu} + \boldsymbol{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}\right)$$

where $\mathbf{y}_{i,t}$, $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}$, and $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t}$ are random variables and $\boldsymbol{\nu}$, $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$, and $\boldsymbol{\Theta}$ are model parameters. $\mathbf{y}_{i,t}$ is a vector of observed random variables, $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}$ is a vector of latent random variables, and $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t}$ is a vector of random measurement errors, at time t and individual i. $\boldsymbol{\nu}$ is a vector of intercepts, $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$ is a matrix of factor loadings, and $\boldsymbol{\Theta}$ is the covariance matrix of $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$.

The dynamic structure is given by

$$\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} = \boldsymbol{\Phi}\left(\boldsymbol{\mu} - \boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}\right)\mathrm{d}t + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{\frac{1}{2}}\mathrm{d}\mathbf{W}_{i,t}$$

where $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ is the long-term mean or equilibrium level, $\boldsymbol{\Phi}$ is the rate of mean reversion, determining how quickly the variable returns to its mean, $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ is the matrix of volatility or randomness in the process, and $\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{W}$ is a Wiener process or Brownian motion, which represents random fluctuations.

Type 1:

The measurement model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_{i,t} = \boldsymbol{\nu} + \boldsymbol{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}\right).$$

The dynamic structure is given by

$$\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} = \boldsymbol{\Phi}\left(\boldsymbol{\mu} - \boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}\right)\mathrm{d}t + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}\mathbf{x}_{i,t} + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{\frac{1}{2}}\mathrm{d}\mathbf{W}_{i,t}$$

where $\mathbf{x}_{i,t}$ is a vector of covariates at time t and individual i, and $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}$ is the coefficient matrix linking the covariates to the latent variables.

Type 2:
The measurement model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_{i,t} = \boldsymbol{\nu} + \boldsymbol{\Lambda} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mathbf{y}} \mathbf{x}_{i,t} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \quad \mathrm{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N} \left(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Theta} \right)$$

where $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mathbf{y}}$ is the coefficient matrix linking the covariates to the observed variables.
The dynamic structure is given by

$$\mathrm{d} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} = \boldsymbol{\Phi} \left(\boldsymbol{\mu} - \boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} \right) \mathrm{d}t + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}} \mathbf{x}_{i,t} + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{d} \mathbf{W}_{i,t}.$$

Value

Returns a list of length `n`. Each element is a list with the following elements:

- `y`: A `t` by `k` matrix of values for the manifest variables.
- `eta`: A `t` by `p` matrix of values for the latent variables.
- `x`: A `t` by `j` matrix of values for the covariates.
- `time`: A vector of continuous time points of length `t` starting from 0 with `delta_t` increments.
- `id`: A vector of ID numbers of length `t`.
- `n`: Number of individuals.

Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

References

Chow, S.-M., Losardo, D., Park, J., & Molenaar, P. C. M. (2023). Continuous-time dynamic models: Connections to structural equation models and other discrete-time models. In R. H. Hoyle (Ed.), Handbook of structural equation modeling (2nd ed.). The Guilford Press.

Uhlenbeck, G. E., & Ornstein, L. S. (1930). On the theory of the brownian motion. *Physical Review*, *36*(5), 823–841. doi:10.1103/physrev.36.823

See Also

Other Simulation of State Space Models Data Functions: `OU2SSM()`, `Sim2Matrix()`, `SimSSMFixed()`, `SimSSMLinGrowthVary()`, `SimSSMLinGrowth()`, `SimSSMOUVary()`, `SimSSMOU()`, `SimSSMVARFixed()`, `SimSSMVARVary()`, `SimSSMVAR()`, `SimSSMVary()`, `SimSSM()`

Examples

```
# prepare parameters
set.seed(42)
p <- k <- 2
iden <- diag(p)
iden_sqrt <- chol(iden)
```

```
n <- 5
mu0 <- c(-3.0, 1.5)
sigma0_sqrt <- iden_sqrt
mu <- c(5.76, 5.18)
phi <- matrix(data = c(0.10, -0.05, -0.05, 0.10), nrow = p)
sigma_sqrt <- chol(
  matrix(data = c(2.79, 0.06, 0.06, 3.27), nrow = p)
)
nu <- rep(x = 0, times = k)
lambda <- diag(k)
theta_sqrt <- chol(diag(x = 0.50, nrow = k))
delta_t <- 0.10
time <- 50
burn_in <- 0
gamma_y <- gamma_eta <- 0.10 * diag(k)
x <- lapply(
  X = seq_len(n),
  FUN = function(i) {
    return(
      matrix(
        data = rnorm(n = k * (time + burn_in)),
        ncol = k
      )
    )
  }
)

# Type 0
ssm <- SimSSMOUFixed(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  mu = mu,
  phi = phi,
  sigma_sqrt = sigma_sqrt,
  nu = nu,
  lambda = lambda,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  type = 0,
  delta_t = delta_t,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)

str(ssm)

# Type 1
ssm <- SimSSMOUFixed(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  mu = mu,
  phi = phi,
```

```
  sigma_sqrt = sigma_sqrt,
  nu = nu,
  lambda = lambda,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
  x = x,
  type = 1,
  delta_t = delta_t,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)

str(ssm)

# Type 2
ssm <- SimSSMOUFixed(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  mu = mu,
  phi = phi,
  sigma_sqrt = sigma_sqrt,
  nu = nu,
  lambda = lambda,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  gamma_y = gamma_y,
  gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
  x = x,
  type = 2,
  delta_t = delta_t,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)

str(ssm)
```

`SimSSMOUVary` *Simulate Data from an Ornstein–Uhlenbeck Model using a State Space Model Parameterization for n > 1 Individuals (Varying Parameters)*

Description

This function simulates data from an Ornstein–Uhlenbeck model using a state space model parameterization for `n > 1` individuals. In this model, the parameters can vary across individuals.

Usage

```
SimSSMOUVary(
  n,
```

```
  mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt,
  mu,
  phi,
  sigma_sqrt,
  nu,
  lambda,
  theta_sqrt,
  gamma_y = NULL,
  gamma_eta = NULL,
  x = NULL,
  type = 0,
  delta_t,
  time,
  burn_in = 0
)
```

Arguments

n	Positive integer. Number of individuals.
mu0	Numeric vector. Mean of initial latent variable values ($\boldsymbol{\mu}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}\|0}$).
sigma0_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the covariance matrix of initial latent variable values ($\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}\|0}$).
mu	List of numeric vectors. Each element of the list is the long-term mean or equilibrium level ($\boldsymbol{\mu}$).
phi	List of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is the rate of mean reversion, determining how quickly the variable returns to its mean ($\boldsymbol{\Phi}$).
sigma_sqrt	List of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is the Cholesky decomposition of the matrix of volatility or randomness in the process ($\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$).
nu	Numeric vector. Vector of intercepts for the measurement model ($\boldsymbol{\nu}$).
lambda	Numeric matrix. Factor loading matrix linking the latent variables to the observed variables ($\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$).
theta_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the measurement error covariance matrix ($\boldsymbol{\Theta}$).
gamma_y	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time `t` to the observed variables at time `t` ($\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mathbf{y}}$).
gamma_eta	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time `t` to the latent variables at time `t` ($\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}$).
x	Numeric matrix. The matrix of observed covariates in `type = 1` or `type = 2`. The number of rows should be equal to `time + burn_in`.
type	Integer. State space model type.
delta_t	Numeric. Time interval (δ_t).
time	Positive integer. Number of time points to simulate.
burn_in	Positive integer. Number of burn-in points to exclude before returning the results.

Details

Parameters can vary across individuals by providing a list of parameter values. If the length of any of the parameters (mu0, sigma0_sqrt, mu, phi, sigma_sqrt, nu, lambda, theta_sqrt, gamma_y, or gamma_eta) is less the n, the function will cycle through the available values.

Value

Returns a list of length n. Each element is a list with the following elements:

- y: A t by k matrix of values for the manifest variables.
- eta: A t by p matrix of values for the latent variables.
- x: A t by j matrix of values for the covariates.
- time: A vector of discrete time points from 1 to t.
- id: A vector of ID numbers of length t.

Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

References

Chow, S.-M., Losardo, D., Park, J., & Molenaar, P. C. M. (2023). Continuous-time dynamic models: Connections to structural equation models and other discrete-time models. In R. H. Hoyle (Ed.), Handbook of structural equation modeling (2nd ed.). The Guilford Press.

Uhlenbeck, G. E., & Ornstein, L. S. (1930). On the theory of the brownian motion. *Physical Review*, *36*(5), 823–841. doi:10.1103/physrev.36.823

See Also

Other Simulation of State Space Models Data Functions: OU2SSM(), Sim2Matrix(), SimSSMFixed(), SimSSMLinGrowthVary(), SimSSMLinGrowth(), SimSSMOUFixed(), SimSSMOU(), SimSSMVARFixed(), SimSSMVARVary(), SimSSMVAR(), SimSSMVary(), SimSSM()

Examples

```
# prepare parameters
# In this example, phi varies across individuals
set.seed(42)
p <- k <- 2
iden <- diag(p)
iden_sqrt <- chol(iden)
n <- 5
mu0 <- list(c(-3.0, 1.5))
sigma0_sqrt <- list(iden_sqrt)
mu <- list(c(5.76, 5.18))
phi <- list(
  as.matrix(Matrix::expm(diag(x = -0.1, nrow = k))),
  as.matrix(Matrix::expm(diag(x = -0.2, nrow = k))),
  as.matrix(Matrix::expm(diag(x = -0.3, nrow = k))),
```

```
  as.matrix(Matrix::expm(diag(x = -0.4, nrow = k))),
  as.matrix(Matrix::expm(diag(x = -0.5, nrow = k)))
)
sigma_sqrt <- list(
  chol(
    matrix(data = c(2.79, 0.06, 0.06, 3.27), nrow = p)
  )
)
nu <- list(rep(x = 0, times = k))
lambda <- list(diag(k))
theta_sqrt <- list(chol(diag(x = 0.50, nrow = k)))
delta_t <- 0.10
time <- 50
burn_in <- 0
gamma_y <- gamma_eta <- list(0.10 * diag(k))
x <- lapply(
  X = seq_len(n),
  FUN = function(i) {
    return(
      matrix(
        data = rnorm(n = k * (time + burn_in)),
        ncol = k
      )
    )
  }
)

# Type 0
ssm <- SimSSMOUVary(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  mu = mu,
  phi = phi,
  sigma_sqrt = sigma_sqrt,
  nu = nu,
  lambda = lambda,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  type = 0,
  delta_t = delta_t,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)

str(ssm)

# Type 1
ssm <- SimSSMOUVary(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  mu = mu,
  phi = phi,
```

```
    sigma_sqrt = sigma_sqrt,
    nu = nu,
    lambda = lambda,
    theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
    gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
    x = x,
    type = 1,
    delta_t = delta_t,
    time = time,
    burn_in = burn_in
  )

  str(ssm)

  # Type 2
  ssm <- SimSSMOUVary(
    n = n,
    mu0 = mu0,
    sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
    mu = mu,
    phi = phi,
    sigma_sqrt = sigma_sqrt,
    nu = nu,
    lambda = lambda,
    theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
    gamma_y = gamma_y,
    gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
    x = x,
    type = 2,
    delta_t = delta_t,
    time = time,
    burn_in = burn_in
  )

  str(ssm)
```

SimSSMVAR *Simulate Data from the Vector Autoregressive Model using a State Space Model Parameterization (n = 1)*

Description

This function simulates data from the vector autoregressive model using a state space model parameterization. See details for more information.

Usage

```
SimSSMVAR(
  mu0,
```

```
  sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha,
  beta,
  psi_sqrt,
  gamma_eta = NULL,
  x = NULL,
  time = 0,
  burn_in = 0
)
```

Arguments

mu0	Numeric vector. Mean of initial latent variable values ($\boldsymbol{\mu}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}\mid 0}$).
sigma0_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the covariance matrix of initial latent variable values ($\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}\mid 0}$).
alpha	Numeric vector. Vector of intercepts for the dynamic model ($\boldsymbol{\alpha}$).
beta	Numeric matrix. Transition matrix relating the values of the latent variables at time `t - 1` to those at time `t` ($\boldsymbol{\beta}$).
psi_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the process noise covariance matrix ($\boldsymbol{\Psi}$).
gamma_eta	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time `t` to the latent variables at time `t` ($\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}$).
x	Numeric matrix. The matrix of observed covariates in `type = 1` or `type = 2`. The number of rows should be equal to `time + burn_in`.
time	Positive integer. Number of time points to simulate.
burn_in	Positive integer. Number of burn-in points to exclude before returning the results.

Details

The measurement model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \boldsymbol{\eta}_t .$$

The dynamic structure is given by

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_t = \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{t-1} + \boldsymbol{\zeta}_t \quad \mathrm{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\zeta}_t \sim \mathcal{N} \left(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Psi} \right)$$

where $\boldsymbol{\eta}_t$, $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{t-1}$, and $\boldsymbol{\zeta}_t$ are random variables, and $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$, $\boldsymbol{\beta}$, and $\boldsymbol{\Psi}$ are model parameters. $\boldsymbol{\eta}_t$ is a vector of latent variables at time t, $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{t-1}$ is a vector of latent variables at time $t-1$, and $\boldsymbol{\zeta}_t$ is a vector of dynamic noise at time t. $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ is a vector of intercepts, $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ is a matrix of autoregression and cross regression coefficients, and $\boldsymbol{\Psi}$ is the covariance matrix of $\boldsymbol{\zeta}_t$.

Note that when `gamma_eta` and `x` are not `NULL`, the dynamic structure is given by

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_t = \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{t-1} + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}} \mathbf{x}_t + \boldsymbol{\zeta}_t \quad \mathrm{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\zeta}_t \sim \mathcal{N} \left(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Psi} \right)$$

where $\mathbf{x}_t$ is a vector of covariates at time t, and $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}$ is the coefficient matrix linking the covariates to the latent variables.

Value

Returns a list with the following elements:

- `y`: A `t` by `k` matrix of values for the manifest variables.
- `eta`: A `t` by `p` matrix of values for the latent variables.
- `x`: A `t` by `j` matrix of values for the covariates.
- `time`: A vector of discrete time points from 0 to `t - 1`.
- `id`: A vector of ones.

References

Chow, S.-M., Ho, M. R., Hamaker, E. L., & Dolan, C. V. (2010). Equivalence and differences between structural equation modeling and state-space modeling techniques. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 17(2), 303–332. doi:10.1080/10705511003661553

See Also

Other Simulation of State Space Models Data Functions: `OU2SSM()`, `Sim2Matrix()`, `SimSSMFixed()`, `SimSSMLinGrowthVary()`, `SimSSMLinGrowth()`, `SimSSMOUFixed()`, `SimSSMOUVary()`, `SimSSMOU()`, `SimSSMVARFixed()`, `SimSSMVARVary()`, `SimSSMVary()`, `SimSSM()`

Examples

```
# prepare parameters
set.seed(42)
k <- 3
iden <- diag(k)
iden_sqrt <- chol(iden)
null_vec <- rep(x = 0, times = k)
mu0 <- null_vec
sigma0_sqrt <- iden_sqrt
alpha <- null_vec
beta <- diag(x = 0.5, nrow = k)
psi_sqrt <- iden_sqrt
time <- 50
burn_in <- 0
gamma_eta <- 0.10 * diag(k)
x <- matrix(
  data = rnorm(n = k * (time + burn_in)),
  ncol = k
)

# No covariates
ssm <- SimSSMVAR(
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha = alpha,
  beta = beta,
  psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,
  time = time,
```

```
    burn_in = burn_in
  )

  str(ssm)

  # With covariates
  ssm <- SimSSMVAR(
    mu0 = mu0,
    sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
    alpha = alpha,
    beta = beta,
    psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,
    gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
    x = x,
    time = time,
    burn_in = burn_in
  )

  str(ssm)
```

SimSSMVARFixed *Simulate Data from a Vector Autoregressive Model using a State Space Model Parameterization for n > 1 Individuals (Fixed Parameters)*

Description

This function simulates data from a vector autoregressive model using a state space model parameterization for n > 1 individuals. In this model, the parameters are invariant across individuals.

Usage

```
SimSSMVARFixed(
  n,
  mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha,
  beta,
  psi_sqrt,
  gamma_eta = NULL,
  x = NULL,
  time = 0,
  burn_in = 0
)
```

Arguments

n	Positive integer. Number of individuals.
mu0	Numeric vector. Mean of initial latent variable values ($\boldsymbol{\mu}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}\|0}$).

sigma0_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the covariance matrix of initial latent variable values ($\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}\|0}$).
alpha	Numeric vector. Vector of intercepts for the dynamic model ($\boldsymbol{\alpha}$).
beta	Numeric matrix. Transition matrix relating the values of the latent variables at time t - 1 to those at time t ($\boldsymbol{\beta}$).
psi_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the process noise covariance matrix ($\boldsymbol{\Psi}$).
gamma_eta	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time t to the latent variables at time t ($\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}$).
x	A list of length n of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is a matrix of observed covariates in type = 1 or type = 2. The number of rows in each matrix should be equal to time + burn_in.
time	Positive integer. Number of time points to simulate.
burn_in	Positive integer. Number of burn-in points to exclude before returning the results.

Value

Returns a list of length n. Each element is a list with the following elements:

- y: A t by k matrix of values for the manifest variables.
- eta: A t by p matrix of values for the latent variables.
- x: A t by j matrix of values for the covariates.
- time: A vector of discrete time points from 1 to t.
- id: A vector of ID numbers of length t.

Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

References

Chow, S.-M., Ho, M. R., Hamaker, E. L., & Dolan, C. V. (2010). Equivalence and differences between structural equation modeling and state-space modeling techniques. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 17(2), 303–332. doi:10.1080/10705511003661553

See Also

Other Simulation of State Space Models Data Functions: OU2SSM(), Sim2Matrix(), SimSSMFixed(), SimSSMLinGrowthVary(), SimSSMLinGrowth(), SimSSMOUFixed(), SimSSMOUVary(), SimSSMOU(), SimSSMVARVary(), SimSSMVAR(), SimSSMVary(), SimSSM()

Examples

```
# prepare parameters
set.seed(42)
k <- 3
iden <- diag(k)
iden_sqrt <- chol(iden)
null_vec <- rep(x = 0, times = k)
n <- 5
mu0 <- null_vec
sigma0_sqrt <- iden_sqrt
alpha <- null_vec
beta <- diag(x = 0.5, nrow = k)
psi_sqrt <- iden_sqrt
time <- 50
burn_in <- 0
gamma_eta <- 0.10 * diag(k)
x <- lapply(
  X = seq_len(n),
  FUN = function(i) {
    return(
      matrix(
        data = rnorm(n = k * (time + burn_in)),
        ncol = k
      )
    )
  }
)

# No covariates
ssm <- SimSSMVARFixed(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha = alpha,
  beta = beta,
  psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)

str(ssm)

# With covariates
ssm <- SimSSMVARFixed(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha = alpha,
  beta = beta,
  psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,
  gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
  x = x,
```

```
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)

str(ssm)
```

SimSSMVARVary *Simulate Data from a Vector Autoregressive Model using a State Space Model Parameterization for n > 1 Individuals (Varying Parameters)*

Description

This function simulates data from a vector autoregressive model using a state space model parameterization for n > 1 individuals. In this model, the parameters can vary across individuals.

Usage

```
SimSSMVARVary(
  n,
  mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha,
  beta,
  psi_sqrt,
  gamma_eta = NULL,
  x = NULL,
  time = 0,
  burn_in = 0
)
```

Arguments

n	Positive integer. Number of individuals.
mu0	List of numeric vectors. Each element of the list is the mean of initial latent variable values ($\boldsymbol{\mu}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}\|0}$).
sigma0_sqrt	List of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is the Cholesky decomposition of the covariance matrix of initial latent variable values ($\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}\|0}$).
alpha	List of numeric vectors. Each element of the list is the vector of intercepts for the dynamic model ($\boldsymbol{\alpha}$).
beta	List of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is the transition matrix relating the values of the latent variables at time t - 1 to those at time t ($\boldsymbol{\beta}$).
psi_sqrt	List of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is the Cholesky decomposition of the process noise covariance matrix ($\boldsymbol{\Psi}$).
gamma_eta	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time t to the latent variables at time t ($\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}$).

x	A list of length n of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is a matrix of observed covariates in type = 1 or type = 2. The number of rows in each matrix should be equal to time + burn_in.
time	Positive integer. Number of time points to simulate.
burn_in	Positive integer. Number of burn-in points to exclude before returning the results.

Details

Parameters can vary across individuals by providing a list of parameter values. If the length of any of the parameters (mu0, sigma0_sqrt, alpha, beta, psi_sqrt, or gamma_eta) is less the n, the function will cycle through the available values.

Value

Returns a list of length n. Each element is a list with the following elements:

- y: A t by k matrix of values for the manifest variables.
- eta: A t by p matrix of values for the latent variables.
- x: A t by j matrix of values for the covariates.
- time: A vector of discrete time points from 1 to t.
- id: A vector of ID numbers of length t.

Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

References

Chow, S.-M., Ho, M. R., Hamaker, E. L., & Dolan, C. V. (2010). Equivalence and differences between structural equation modeling and state-space modeling techniques. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 17(2), 303–332. doi:10.1080/10705511003661553

See Also

Other Simulation of State Space Models Data Functions: OU2SSM(), Sim2Matrix(), SimSSMFixed(), SimSSMLinGrowthVary(), SimSSMLinGrowth(), SimSSMOUFixed(), SimSSMOUVary(), SimSSMOU(), SimSSMVARFixed(), SimSSMVAR(), SimSSMVary(), SimSSM()

Examples

```
# prepare parameters
# In this example, beta varies across individuals
set.seed(42)
k <- 3
iden <- diag(k)
iden_sqrt <- chol(iden)
null_vec <- rep(x = 0, times = k)
n <- 5
```

```
mu0 <- list(null_vec)
sigma0_sqrt <- list(iden_sqrt)
alpha <- list(null_vec)
beta <- list(
  diag(x = 0.1, nrow = k),
  diag(x = 0.2, nrow = k),
  diag(x = 0.3, nrow = k),
  diag(x = 0.4, nrow = k),
  diag(x = 0.5, nrow = k)
)
psi_sqrt <- list(iden_sqrt)
time <- 50
burn_in <- 0
gamma_eta <- list(0.10 * diag(k))
x <- lapply(
  X = seq_len(n),
  FUN = function(i) {
    return(
      matrix(
        data = rnorm(n = k * (time + burn_in)),
        ncol = k
      )
    )
  }
)

# No covariates
ssm <- SimSSMVARVary(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha = alpha,
  beta = beta,
  psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)

str(ssm)

# With covariates
ssm <- SimSSMVARVary(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha = alpha,
  beta = beta,
  psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,
  gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
  x = x,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)
```

```
str(ssm)
```

SimSSMVary — *Simulate Data using a State Space Model Parameterization for n > 1 Individuals (Varying Parameters)*

Description

This function simulates data using a state space model parameterization for `n > 1` individuals. In this model, the parameters can vary across individuals.

Usage

```
SimSSMVary(
  n,
  type,
  mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha,
  beta,
  psi_sqrt,
  nu,
  lambda,
  theta_sqrt,
  gamma_y = NULL,
  gamma_eta = NULL,
  x = NULL,
  time = 0,
  burn_in = 0
)
```

Arguments

`n`	Positive integer. Number of individuals.
`type`	Integer. State space model type.
`mu0`	List of numeric vectors. Each element of the list is the mean of initial latent variable values ($\boldsymbol{\mu}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}\|0}$).
`sigma0_sqrt`	List of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is the Cholesky decomposition of the covariance matrix of initial latent variable values ($\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}\|0}$).
`alpha`	List of numeric vectors. Each element of the list is the vector of intercepts for the dynamic model ($\boldsymbol{\alpha}$).
`beta`	List of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is the transition matrix relating the values of the latent variables at time `t - 1` to those at time `t` ($\boldsymbol{\beta}$).

`psi_sqrt`	List of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is the Cholesky decomposition of the process noise covariance matrix ($\boldsymbol{\Psi}$).
`nu`	List of numeric vectors. Each element of the list is the vector of intercepts for the measurement model ($\boldsymbol{\nu}$).
`lambda`	List of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is the factor loading matrix linking the latent variables to the observed variables ($\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$).
`theta_sqrt`	List of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is the Cholesky decomposition of the measurement error covariance matrix ($\boldsymbol{\Theta}$).
`gamma_y`	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time `t` to the observed variables at time `t` ($\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mathbf{y}}$).
`gamma_eta`	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time `t` to the latent variables at time `t` ($\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}$).
`x`	A list of length `n` of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is a matrix of observed covariates in `type = 1` or `type = 2`. The number of rows in each matrix should be equal to `time + burn_in`.
`time`	Positive integer. Number of time points to simulate.
`burn_in`	Positive integer. Number of burn-in points to exclude before returning the results.

Details

Parameters can vary across individuals by providing a list of parameter values. If the length of any of the parameters (`mu0`, `sigma0_sqrt`, `alpha`, `beta`, `psi_sqrt`, `nu`, `lambda`, `theta_sqrt`, `gamma_y`, or `gamma_eta`) is less the `n`, the function will cycle through the available values.

Value

Returns a list of length `n`. Each element is a list with the following elements:

- `y`: A `t` by `k` matrix of values for the manifest variables.
- `eta`: A `t` by `p` matrix of values for the latent variables.
- `x`: A `t` by `j` matrix of values for the covariates.
- `time`: A vector of discrete time points from 1 to `t`.
- `id`: A vector of ID numbers of length `t`.

Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

References

Chow, S.-M., Ho, M. R., Hamaker, E. L., & Dolan, C. V. (2010). Equivalence and differences between structural equation modeling and state-space modeling techniques. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 17(2), 303–332. doi:10.1080/10705511003661553

See Also

Other Simulation of State Space Models Data Functions: OU2SSM(), Sim2Matrix(), SimSSMFixed(), SimSSMLinGrowthVary(), SimSSMLinGrowth(), SimSSMOUFixed(), SimSSMOUVary(), SimSSMOU(), SimSSMVARFixed(), SimSSMVARVary(), SimSSMVAR(), SimSSM()

Examples

```
# prepare parameters
# In this example, beta varies across individuals
set.seed(42)
k <- p <- 3
iden <- diag(k)
iden_sqrt <- chol(iden)
null_vec <- rep(x = 0, times = k)
n <- 5
mu0 <- list(null_vec)
sigma0_sqrt <- list(iden_sqrt)
alpha <- list(null_vec)
beta <- list(
  diag(x = 0.1, nrow = k),
  diag(x = 0.2, nrow = k),
  diag(x = 0.3, nrow = k),
  diag(x = 0.4, nrow = k),
  diag(x = 0.5, nrow = k)
)
psi_sqrt <- list(iden_sqrt)
nu <- list(null_vec)
lambda <- list(iden)
theta_sqrt <- list(chol(diag(x = 0.50, nrow = k)))
time <- 50
burn_in <- 0
gamma_y <- gamma_eta <- list(0.10 * diag(k))
x <- lapply(
  X = seq_len(n),
  FUN = function(i) {
    return(
      matrix(
        data = rnorm(n = k * (time + burn_in)),
        ncol = k
      )
    )
  }
)

# Type 0
ssm <- SimSSMVary(
  n = n,
  type = 0,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha = alpha,
  beta = beta,
```

```
  psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,
  nu = nu,
  lambda = lambda,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)

str(ssm)

# Type 1
ssm <- SimSSMVary(
  n = n,
  type = 1,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha = alpha,
  beta = beta,
  psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,
  nu = nu,
  lambda = lambda,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
  x = x,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)

str(ssm)

# Type 2
ssm <- SimSSMVary(
  n = n,
  type = 2,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha = alpha,
  beta = beta,
  psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,
  nu = nu,
  lambda = lambda,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  gamma_y = gamma_y,
  gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
  x = x,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)

str(ssm)
```

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