Intercept-slope model

Parametrization

The intercept-slope model is a convenient re-implementation of a commonly used construct, where

is bi-variate Gaussian with a Wishart prior for the precision matrix¹, and various forms of

$$\gamma(a+bz),\tag{1}$$

where z is a covariate and γ is a (random) scaling, goes into the linear predictor. Replicates of (a, b) is indexed by *subject*, $i = 1, \ldots, n$, and the various scaling of Eq. 1 by *strata* $j = 1, \ldots, m$, leading to a model for (a subset of)

$$\{\gamma_j(a_i + b_i z_{ij}), \quad i = 1, \dots, n, \quad j = 1, \dots, m\},\$$

as not all combinations need to be present.

Hyperparameters

The hyperparameters are $(\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3)$ as in the model "iid2d" (related to the precisions of a and b, and their correlation), and $\theta_4 = \gamma_1, \ldots, \theta_{13} = \gamma_{10}$. Since m is defined in the input, only $\gamma_1, \ldots, \gamma_m$ are used. m is limited to $m \leq 10$. Note that γ_1 is by default **fixed** to 1, due to confounding issues.

Specification

The is specified as

```
f(idx, model="intslope", hyper = ...,
  precision = exp(14),
  args.intslope = list(subject=i, strata=j, covariate = z))
```

The definition of the model is through the args.intslope argument, where i and j are factors/integers and z is numerical, all with same length N, say. The argument idx, index which row that is used for the linear predictor, hence values of idx must take integer values in the interval 1 to N. The precision argument, defines the tiny small noise added to each $\gamma(a+bz)$ to avoid a singular joint model. The subject and strata argument, is converted internally into integers $1, 2, \ldots$, using

```
subject = as.numerical(as.factor(subject))
strata = as.numerical(as.factor(strata))
```

and the results is shown after this conversion.

Hyperparameter specification and default values

doc Intecept-slope model with Wishart-prior

hyper

theta1

hyperid 16101 name log precision1

¹The documentation for the model "iid2d" gives the details of the definition of the parameterization of the precision matrix and the Wishart-prior.

```
short.name prec1
    initial 4
    fixed FALSE
    prior wishart2d
    param 4 1 1 0
     to.theta function(x) log(x)
    from.theta function(x) exp(x)
theta2
    hyperid 16102
    name log precision2
    short.name prec2
    initial 4
    fixed FALSE
    prior none
     param
     to.theta function(x) log(x)
    from.theta function(x) exp(x)
theta3
    hyperid 16103
    name logit correlation
    short.name cor
    initial 4
    fixed FALSE
    prior none
    param
     to.theta function(x) log((1+x)/(1-x))
    from.theta function(x) 2*exp(x)/(1+exp(x))-1
theta4
    hyperid 16104
    name gamma1
    short.name g1
    initial 1
    fixed TRUE
    prior normal
    param 1 36
    to.theta function(x) x
     from.theta function(x) x
theta5
    hyperid 16105
     name gamma2
    short.name g2
    initial 1
    fixed FALSE
    \mathbf{prior} \ \operatorname{normal}
     param 1 36
     to.theta function(x) x
     from.theta function(x) x
theta6
    hyperid 16106
```

```
name gamma3
    short.name g3
    initial 1
    fixed FALSE
    prior normal
    param 1 36
    to.theta function(x) x
    from.theta function(x) x
theta7
    hyperid 16107
    name gamma4
    short.name g4
    initial 1
    fixed FALSE
    prior normal
    param 1 36
    to.theta function(x) x
    from.theta function(x) x
theta8
    hyperid 16108
    name gamma5
    short.name g5
    initial 1
    fixed FALSE
    prior normal
    param 1 36
    to.theta function(x) x
    from.theta function(x) x
theta9
    hyperid 16109
    name gamma6
    short.name g6
    initial 1
    fixed FALSE
    prior normal
    param 1 36
    to.theta function(x) x
    from.theta function(x) x
theta10
    hyperid 16110
    name gamma7
    short.name g7
    initial 1
    fixed FALSE
    prior normal
    param 1 36
    to.theta function(x) x
    from.theta function(x) x
```

theta11

```
hyperid 16111
          name gamma8
         short.name g8
         initial 1
         fixed FALSE
         prior normal
         param 1 36
          to.theta function(x) x
         from.theta function(x) x
     theta12
         hyperid 16112
         name gamma9
         short.name g9
         initial 1
         fixed FALSE
         prior normal
         param 1 36
         to.theta function(x) x
          from.theta function(x) x
     theta13
         hyperid 16113
          name gamma10
         short.name g10
         initial 1
         fixed FALSE
          prior normal
          param 1 36
          to.theta function(x) x
         from.theta function(x) x
constr FALSE
nrow.ncol FALSE
augmented FALSE
aug.factor 1
aug.constr
n.div.by
n.required FALSE
set.default.values TRUE
status experimental
pdf intslope
```

Example

```
library(mvtnorm)
n = 300
idx = 1:n
nstrata = 3
strata = sample(1:nstrata, n, replace=TRUE)
nsubject = n %/% nstrata
subject = sample(1:nsubject, n, replace=TRUE)
z = rnorm(n)
gam = c(1, 1 + rnorm(nstrata-1, sd = 0.2))
rho = sqrt(3)/2
Sigma = matrix(c(1/1, NA, NA, 1/2), 2, 2)
Sigma[1,2] = Sigma[2,1] = rho*sqrt(Sigma[1,1]*Sigma[2,2])
ab = rmvnorm(nsubject, sigma=Sigma)
a = ab[,1]
b = ab[,2]
s = 0.01
y = gam[strata] * (a[subject] + z * b[subject]) + rnorm(n, s = 0.01)
r = inla(y ~ -1 + f(idx, model = "intslope",
                    args.intslope = list(subject = subject,
                                         strata = strata,
                                         covariates = z)),
         data = list(y = y,
                     idx = idx,
                     subject = subject,
                     strata = strata,
                     z = z),
         control.family = list(hyper = list(
                                   prec = list(initial = log(1/s^2),
                                                fixed=TRUE))))
summary(r)
```

Notes

• With $n_s = \max(\text{subject})$, the internal storage of this model is

$$(\gamma_{i_1}(a_{i_1}+z_1b_{i_1}),\ldots,\gamma_{i_N}(a_{i_N}+z_Nb_{i_N}),a_1,\ldots,a_{n_s},b_1,\ldots,b_{n_s}),$$

i.e. a vector of length $N + 2n_s$.