Weibull

Parametrisation

The Weibull distribution is

$$f(y) = \alpha y^{\alpha - 1} \lambda \exp(-\lambda y^{\alpha}), \qquad \alpha > 0, \qquad \lambda > 0$$

where

 α : shape parameter.

In survival analysis, models are generally specified through the hazard function. For Weibull model the hazard function is:

$$h(y) = \alpha y^{\alpha - 1} \lambda$$

Link-function

The parameter λ is linked to the linear predictor as:

$$\lambda = \exp(\eta)$$

Hyperparameters

The α parameter is represented as

$$\theta = \log \alpha$$

and the prior is defined on θ .

Specification

- family = weibull for regression and family = weibullsurv for survival
- Required arguments: y (to be given using inla.surv() for survival models)

Hyperparameter spesification and default values

weibull

```
theta
hyperid 79001
name log alpha
short.name alpha
initial 0
fixed FALSE
prior loggamma
param 25 25
to.theta function(x) log(x)
from.theta function(x) exp(x)
survival FALSE
discrete FALSE
link default log
pdf weibull
```

weibullsurv

```
theta
hyperid 79101
name log alpha
short.name alpha
initial 0
fixed FALSE
prior loggamma
param 25 25
to.theta function(x) log(x)
from.theta function(x) exp(x)
survival TRUE
discrete FALSE
link default log
pdf weibull
```

Example

In the following example we estimate the parameters in a simulated case

```
n = 1000
alpha = 2
beta = 2
x = runif(n)
eta = 1+beta*x
lambda = exp(eta)
y = rweibull(n, shape= alpha, scale= lambda^(1/-alpha))
event = rep(1,n)
data = list(y=y, event=event, x=x)

formula=inla.surv(y,event)~ x
model=inla(formula, family ="weibullsurv", data=data)
summary(model)

formula= y ~ x
model=inla(formula, family ="weibull", data=data)
summary(model)
```

Notes

• Weibull model can be used for right censored, left censored, interval censored data. If the observed times y are large/huge, then this can cause numerical overflow in the likelihood routine. If you encounter this problem, try to scale the observatios, time = time / max(time) or similar, before running inla().