

Random walk model of order 1 (RW1)

Parametrization

The random walk model of order 1 (RW1) for the Gaussian vector $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is constructed assuming independent increments:

$$\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i+1} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \tau^{-1})$$

The density for \mathbf{x} is derived from its $n - 1$ increments as

$$\begin{aligned}\pi(\mathbf{x}|\tau) &\propto \tau^{(n-1)/2} \exp \left\{ -\frac{\tau}{2} \sum (\Delta x_i)^2 \right\} \\ &= \tau^{(n-1)/2} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{x} \right\}\end{aligned}$$

where $\mathbf{Q} = \tau \mathbf{R}$ and \mathbf{R} is the structure matrix reflecting the neighbourhood structure of the model.

It is also possible to define a *cyclic* version of the RW1 model, in this case the graph is modified so that last node x_n is neighbour of x_{n-1} and x_1 .

Hyperparameters

The precision parameter τ is represented as

$$\theta = \log \tau$$

and the prior is defined on θ .

Specification

The RW1 model is specified inside the `f()` function as

```
f(<whatever>, model="rw1", values=<values>, cyclic=<TRUE|FALSE>,  
    hyper = <hyper>, scale.model = FALSE)
```

The (optional) argument `values` is a numeric or factor vector giving the values assumed by the covariate for which we want the effect to be estimated. See next example for an application.

The logical option `scale.model` determine if the model should be scaled to have an average variance (the diagonal of the generalized inverse) equal to 1. This makes prior specification much easier. Default is `FALSE` so that the model is not scaled.

Hyperparameter spesification and default values

hyper

theta

name log precision

short.name prec

prior loggamma

param 1 5e-05

initial 4

fixed FALSE

to.theta function(x) log(x)

from.theta function(x) exp(x)

```

constr TRUE
nrow.ncol FALSE
augmented FALSE
aug.factor 1
aug.constr
n.div.by
n.required FALSE
set.default.values FALSE
pdf rw1

```

Example

```

n=100
z=seq(0,6,length.out=n)
y=sin(z)+rnorm(n,mean=0,sd=0.5)
data=data.frame(y=y,z=z)

formula=y~f(z,model="rw1",
             hyper = list(prec = list(prior="loggamma",param=c(1,0.01))))
result=inla(formula,data=data,family="gaussian")

#here we estimate the effect only for some of the values in z
formula1=y~f(z,model="rw1",
             hyper = list(prec = list(prior="loggamma",param=c(1,0.01))),
             values=z[seq(1,length(z),2)])
result1=inla(formula1,data=data,family="gaussian")

```

Notes

- The RW1 is intrinsic with rank deficiency 1.
- The RW1 model for irregular locations are supported although not described here.
- The $\frac{n-r}{2} \log(|R|^*)$ -part (with $r = 1$) of the normalisation constant is not computed, hence you need to add this part to the log marginal likelihood estimate, if you need it.