## GPCW: Gaussian Process Model for Critical Window Estimation

#### Statistical Model

$$Y_i|\boldsymbol{\beta}, \boldsymbol{\theta} \stackrel{\text{ind}}{\sim} \text{Binomial} \left\{ c_i, p_i\left(\boldsymbol{\beta}, \boldsymbol{\theta}\right) \right\}, \ i = 1, ..., n;$$

$$\log \left\{ \frac{p_i\left(\boldsymbol{\beta},\boldsymbol{\theta}\right)}{1 - p_i\left(\boldsymbol{\beta},\boldsymbol{\theta}\right)} \right\} = \mathbf{x}_i^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\beta} + \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} \mathbf{z}_{ij} \boldsymbol{\theta}\left(j\right);$$

$$\boldsymbol{\theta} = \left\{\theta\left(1\right), ..., \theta\left(m\right)\right\}^{\mathrm{T}} | \sigma_{\theta}^{2}, \phi \sim \text{MVN} \left\{\mathbf{0}_{m}, \sigma_{\theta}^{2} \Sigma\left(\phi\right)\right\};$$

$$\Sigma (\phi)_{ij} = \exp \left\{ -\phi |i - j| \right\}, \ \phi > 0.$$

- $m = \max\{m_i : i = 1, ..., n\};$
- $\mathbf{0}_m$ : Length m vector with each entry equal to zero.

#### **Prior Information**

$$\beta_j \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \mathcal{N}\left(0, \sigma_{\beta}^2\right), \ j = 1, ..., p;$$

- p: Length of  $\mathbf{x}_i$  vector (same for all i);
- Default setting:  $\sigma_{\beta}^2 = 10,000$ .

 $\sigma_{\theta}^2 \sim \text{Inverse Gamma}\left(a_{\sigma_{\theta}^2}, b_{\sigma_{\theta}^2}\right);$ 

• Default setting:  $a_{\sigma_{\theta}^2} = 3$ ,  $b_{\sigma_{\theta}^2} = 2$ .

 $\phi \sim \text{Uniform}(a_{\phi}, b_{\phi});$ 

• Default setting:  $a_{\phi} = \log(0.9999) / \{-(m-1)\}, b_{\phi} = \log(0.0001) / (-1).$ 

#### **Default Initial Values**

- $\beta_j = 0$  for all j;
- $\theta_j = 0$  for all j;
- $\sigma_{\theta}^2 = 1.00;$
- $\phi = 0.01 (b_{\phi} a_{\phi}).$

## Alternate Likelihood: Gaussian

$$Y_i|\boldsymbol{\beta}, \boldsymbol{\theta}, \sigma_{\epsilon}^2 \stackrel{\text{ind}}{\sim} \text{Normal}\left(\mathbf{x}_i^{\text{T}} \boldsymbol{\beta} + \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} \mathbf{z}_{ij} \theta\left(j\right), \sigma_{\epsilon}^2\right), \ i = 1, ..., n.$$

- $\sigma_{\epsilon}^2 \sim \text{Inverse Gamma}\left(a_{\sigma_{\epsilon}^2}, b_{\sigma_{\epsilon}^2}\right);$
- Default setting:  $a_{\sigma_{\epsilon}^2} = 0.01, b_{\sigma_{\epsilon}^2} = 0.01;$
- Default initial value:  $\sigma_{\epsilon}^2 = 1.00$ .

# Alternate Likelihood: Negative Binomial

$$\begin{split} & Y_{i}|\boldsymbol{\beta},\boldsymbol{\theta},r \overset{\text{ind}}{\sim} \text{Negative Binomial} \left\{r,\lambda_{i}\left(\boldsymbol{\beta},\boldsymbol{\theta}\right)\right\}, \ i=1,...,n; \\ & \ln \left\{\frac{\lambda_{i}(\boldsymbol{\beta},\boldsymbol{\theta})}{1-\lambda_{i}(\boldsymbol{\beta},\boldsymbol{\theta})}\right\} = \mathcal{O}_{i} + \mathbf{x}_{i}^{\mathcal{T}}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \sum_{j=1}^{m_{i}} \mathbf{z}_{ij}\boldsymbol{\theta}\left(j\right). \end{split}$$

- $r \sim \text{Discrete Uniform}[a_r, b_r];$
- Default setting:  $a_r = 1, b_r = 100;$
- Default initial value:  $r = b_r$ .

### Likelihood Indicator

- likelihood\_indicator = 0: Binomial;
- likelihood\_indicator = 1: Gaussian;
- likelihood\_indicator = 2: Negative binomial.