

Gaussian Example

While `fastgllvm` can be used for Gaussian responses, it is unnecessarily complicated: the gaussian model admits closed form expressions for my algorithm to compute the MLE, and another function – not yet published – converges orders of magnitude faster and does not require the convergence to be manually checked. Nevertheless, `fastgllvm` should still produce good results, as we now demonstrate.

```
library(fastgllvm)
data <- read.table("dataset.dat", header=T)
```

Setting 1: p=4, q=1

Be sure to include an intercept if the data Y are not centered. I think `factanal` factorizes the correlation matrix (so centering is done automatically).

```
F1<-factanal(x = ~x1 + x2 + x3 + x9, factors = 1, data = data[, c(1:3, 9)])

Y<-data[,c(1:3,9)]

Y<-as.matrix(Y)

set.seed(1234)
fit<-fastgllvm(Y, q = 1, family="gaussian", intercept = T)
```

The function `fastgllvm` requires to check the convergence of the stochastic algorithm, which can be done visually using the `plot` function (automatic checks will be implemented later):

If necessary, update the fit by running more iterations using the `update` function:

```
fit <- update(fit)
```

Setting 2: p=9, q=3

```
Y <- as.matrix(data)
F2 <- factanal(Y, factors = 3)

set.seed(1234)
fit <- fastgllvm(Y, q=3, family="gaussian", intercept = T)
```

```
##      |                                     |                                | 0% I
##
## Iteration: 1 - crit: 0.005423099
## Iteration: 6 - crit: 0.01137
## Iteration: 11 - crit: 0.00817496
## Iteration: 16 - crit: 0.005266487
## Iteration: 21 - crit: 0.00309248
## Iteration: 26 - crit: 0.002461501
## Iteration: 31 - crit: 0.001698933
## Iteration: 36 - crit: 0.00097493
```

One can check if the factorization was successful by plotting the elements of the sample covariance of Y against those of its estimated factorization $\Lambda\Lambda^\top + \Psi$:

