

User defined integration points

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Introduction

This short note describe a new option that allow the user to use user-defined integration points (or “design” points), instead of the default ones. The relevant integration in INLA does

$$\int f(x|\theta, y) \pi(\theta|y) d\theta = f(x|y)$$

where $\pi(\theta|y)$ is the approximated posterior marginal for the hyperparameters, and where $f(x|\theta, y)$ is the approximated marginal for x for that configuration. The output of this integral is the posterior marginal $f(x|y)$. In practice, we use a discrete set of integration points for θ , and corresponding weights w , to get

$$f(x|y) \approx \sum_i f(x|\theta_i, y) w_i \pi(\theta_i|y)$$

for which we require $w_i \geq 0$ and $\sum_i w_i = 1$. Usually, the integration is done in a *standardised scale*,

$$z = A(\theta - \gamma)$$

i.e. with respect to $\pi(z|y)$. Here, γ is the mode of $\pi(\theta|y)$ and the matrix A is the negative square root of the approximated covariance matrix for $\theta|y$ at the mode.

The relevant options are

```
opts = control.inla(int.strategy = "user", int.design = Design)
```

where **Design** is a matrix with the integration points and the integration weights. The j th row of **Design** consists of the values $\theta_j = (\theta_{1j}, \dots, \theta_{mj})$, and the integration weight for this configuration, w_j . The values are in the θ -scale, meaning that you have to know exactly what you are doing, including knowing the ordering of the hyperparameters.

Another version, is to define the points in the standardised scale z . To do this, use

```
opts = control.inla(int.strategy = "user.std", int.design = Design)
```

instead. The meaning of **Design** is unchanged, except that these can be given in standardised coordinates. This version is more relevant if you want to implement a generic new integration design instead of the ones already provided.

First example

In this artificial example, we want to compute the change of the marginal variance of one component, x_1 , of a hidden AR(1) process, with respect to lag one correlation ρ . So we want to compute

$$\frac{\partial \text{SD}(x_1|y)}{\partial \rho}$$

for a fixed value of $\rho = \rho_0$. We have to compute a numerical approximation, using finite difference. While doing this, it is a good idea to keep the design fixed, to avoid introducing an error for changing that part as well.

Let us first setup the experiment

```
n = 100
rho = 0.9
x = scale(arima.sim(n, model = list(ar = rho)))
y = x + rnorm(n, sd = 0.1)
```

this gives the following

```
plot(y, xlab = "time", ylab = "value")
lines(x, lwd=2)
```



To compute the derivative, we do

```
rho.0 = rho
to.theta = inla.models()$latent$ar1$hyper$theta2$to.theta
rho.0.internal = to.theta(rho.0)

r = inla(y ~ -1 + f(time, model="ar1",
  hyper = list(
    theta1 = list(prior = "loggamma",
      param = c(1,1)),
    theta2 = list(initial = rho.0.internal,
      fixed=TRUE))),
  control.inla = list(int.strategy = "grid"),
```

```
data = data.frame(y, time = 1:n))

sd.0 = r$summary.random$time[1,"sd"]
print(sd.0)
```

```
## [1] 0.0142
```

We will now change ρ a little, while we keep the same integration points,

```
summary(r)
```

```
## Time used:
##      Pre = 0.249, Running = 0.422, Post = 0.071, Total = 0.742
## Random effects:
##      Name      Model
##      time AR1 model
##
## Model hyperparameters:
##
##              mean      sd 0.025quant
## Precision for the Gaussian observations 1.85e+04 1.82e+04 1231.156
## Precision for time                      8.37e-01 1.17e-01 0.626
##              0.5quant 0.975quant  mode
## Precision for the Gaussian observations 12733.06 66488.22 3389.58
## Precision for time                      0.83      1.09 0.82
##
## Marginal log-Likelihood: -71.08
## is computed
## Posterior summaries for the linear predictor and the fitted values are computed
## (Posterior marginals needs also 'control.compute=list(return.marginals.predictor=TRUE)')
nm <- nrow(r$summary.hyperpar)
Design = as.matrix(cbind(r$joint.hyper[, seq_len(nm)], 1))
head(Design)
```

```
##      Log precision for the Gaussian observations
## [1,]                      9.90
## [2,]                      9.15
## [3,]                    10.66
## [4,]                      9.90
## [5,]                      9.90
## [6,]                      9.15
##      Log precision for time 1
## [1,]             -0.1774 1
## [2,]             -0.1754 1
## [3,]             -0.1794 1
## [4,]             -0.2824 1
## [5,]             -0.0724 1
## [6,]             -0.2805 1
```

where the last column is the (un-normalised) integration weights. The integration weights should depend on the area associated with every point, but for simplicity we just set the weights to be a constant.

Design has dimension 84, 3. We call `inla()` again reusing the previous found mode

```
h.rho = 0.01
rho.1.internal = to.theta(rho.0 + h.rho)
rr = inla(y ~ -1 + f(time, model="ar1",
```

```

hyper = list(
  theta1 = list(prior = "loggamma",
    param = c(1,1)),
  theta2 = list(initial = rho.1.internal,
    fixed=TRUE))),
control.mode = list(result = r, restart=FALSE),
data = data.frame(y, time = 1:n),
control.inla = list(
  int.strategy = "user",
  int.design = Design))
sd.1 = rr$summary.random$time[1,"sd"]
print(sd.1)

```

```
## [1] 0.0126
```

and then our estimate of the derivative is

```

deriv.1 = (sd.1 - sd.0) / h.rho
print(deriv.1)

```

```
## [1] -0.157
```

PS: In the logfile of the `inla()`-call, the configurations are shown in the z scale even for `int.strategy="user"`.

Second example

There is also another (experimental) option, that is

```
control.inla = list(int.strategy = "user.expert")
```

for which the weights **includes** $\pi(\theta_i|y)$. The following example show how to use it, fitting the same model in three different ways.

```

n = 50
x = rnorm(n)
y = 1 + x + rnorm(n, sd = 0.2)
param = c(1, 0.04)
dz = 0.1
r.std = inla(y ~ 1 + x, data = data.frame(y, x),
  control.inla = list(int.strategy = "grid",
    dz = dz,
    diff.logdens = 8),
  control.family = list(
    hyper = list(
      prec = list(
        prior = "loggamma",
        param = param))))

s = r.std$internal.summary.hyperpar[1,"sd"]
m = r.std$internal.summary.hyperpar[1,"mean"]
theta = m + s*seq(-4, 4, by = dz)
weight = dnorm(theta, mean = m, sd = s)

r = rep(list(list()), length(theta))
for(k in seq_along(r)) {
  r[[k]] = inla(y ~ 1 + x,
    control.family = list(

```

```

        hyper = list(
            prec = list(
                initial = theta[k],
                fixed=TRUE)))
        data = data.frame(y, x))
}
r.merge = inla.merge(r, prob = weight)

## Warning in inla.merge(r, prob = weight): This function is
## experimental.

## Warning in inla.merge(r, prob = weight): Merging 'cpo' and
## 'pit'-results are/can be, approximate only

r.design = inla(y ~ 1 + x,
    data = data.frame(y, x),
    control.family = list(
        hyper = list(
            prec = list(
                ## the prior here does not really matter, as we will override
                ## it with the user.expert in any case.
                prior = "pc.prec",
                param = c(1, 0.01))))),
    control.inla = list(int.strategy = "user.expert",
        int.design = cbind(theta, weight)))

for(k in 1:2) {
    plot(inla.s marginal(r.std$marginals.fixed[[k]]),
        lwd = 2, lty = 1, type = "l",
        xlim = inla.qmarginal(c(0.0001, 0.9999), r.std$marginals.fixed[[k]]))
    lines(inla.s marginal(r.design$marginals.fixed[[k]]),
        lwd = 2, col = "blue", lty = 1)
    lines(inla.s marginal(r.merge$marginals.fixed[[k]]),
        lwd = 2, col = "yellow", lty = 1)
}

```



