

Constrained Linear

Parametrization

This model is like a “fixed” effect where you can constrained the coefficient of a covariate to be in an interval:

$$\eta_i = \beta x_i$$

where β is in the interval `[low, high]` and x are the covariates.

Hyperparameters

The β parameter, since its is constrained in general, is a hyperparamter. The internal transformation depends on the values of `low` and `high`. If `low` is `-Inf` and `high` is `Inf`, then

$$\beta = \theta$$

and the prior is put on θ . If `low` is finite and `high` is `Inf`, then

$$\beta = \text{low} + \exp(\theta)$$

and the prior is put on θ . If `low` is finite and `high` is finite, then

$$\beta = \text{low} + (\text{high} - \text{low}) \frac{\exp(\theta)}{1 + \exp(\theta)}$$

and the prior is put on θ .

Specification

```
f(x, model="clinear", range = c(low, high), precision = <precision>)
```

where `precision` is the precision for the tiny noise used to implement this as a latent model.

Hyperparameter spesification and default values

`doc` Constrained linear effect

`hyper`

`theta`

`hyperid` 37001

`name` beta

`short.name` b

`initial` 1

`fixed` FALSE

`prior` normal

`param` 1 10

`to.theta` function(x, REPLACE.ME.low, REPLACE.ME.high) {

`from.theta` function(x, REPLACE.ME.low, REPLACE.ME.high) {

`constr` FALSE

`nrow.ncol` FALSE

`augmented` FALSE

`aug.factor` 1

`aug.constr`

`n.div.by`

`n.required` FALSE

`set.default.values` FALSE

`pdf` clinear

Example

```
n = 100
x = runif(n)
y = 1 + x + rnorm(n)
r = inla(y ~ f(x, model = "clinear", range = c(0, Inf)),
        data = data.frame(y,x))
summary(r)
```

Notes

None