

qLogLogistic likelihood

Parametrisation

The LogLogistic distribution has cumulative distribution function

$$F_0(y) = \frac{1}{1 + \lambda y^{-\alpha}}, \quad y > 0$$

if `variant=0`, or

$$F_1(y) = \frac{1}{1 + (\lambda y)^{-\alpha}}, \quad y > 0$$

if `variant=1`, where

$\alpha > 0$ is a shape parameter, and

$\lambda > 0$ is a scale parameter.

The λ is defined implicitly through the quantile, as

$$F_0(y_q) = q, \quad \text{or} \quad F_q(y_q) = q, \quad 0 < q < 1$$

and the linear predictor is defined on y_q .

Link-functions

The parameter λ is linked to the linear predictor, implicitly through

$$y_q = \exp(\eta)$$

Hyperparameters

The α parameter is represented as

$$\theta = \log \alpha$$

and the prior is defined on θ .

Specification

- `family` equals `qloglogistic` (regression) or `qloglogisticsurv` (survival)
- `variant=0` (default) or 1, choosing between parameterisation F_0 or F_1 .
- Required arguments: y (regression) or an `inla.surv`-object using `inla.surv()` (for survival data), and `quantile=q`.

Hyperparameter specification and default values

Regression:

doc A quantile loglogistic likelihood

hyper

theta

hyperid 60011

name log alpha

```

    short.name alpha
    initial 1
    fixed FALSE
    prior loggamma
    param 25 25
    to.theta function(x) log(x)
    from.theta function(x) exp(x)

```

survival FALSE

discrete FALSE

link default log neglog

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Survival:

doc A quantile loglogistic likelihood (survival)

hyper

```

    theta
    hyperid 60021
    name log alpha
    short.name alpha
    initial 1
    fixed FALSE
    prior loggamma
    param 25 25
    to.theta function(x) log(x)
    from.theta function(x) exp(x)

```

survival TRUE

discrete FALSE

link default log neglog

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Example

In the following example we estimate the parameters in a simulated case

```

lam_loglogistic = function(yq, alpha, q, variant = 0)
{
  if (variant == 0) {
    lambda = yq^alpha * (1/q-1)
  } else if (variant == 1) {
    lambda = 1/yq * (1/(1/q-1))^(1/alpha)
  } else
    stop("ERR")
  return (lambda)
}

```

```
}
```

```
rloglogistic = function(n, lambda, alpha, variant=0)
{
  u = runif(n)
  if (variant == 0) {
    y = (lambda/(1.0/u - 1.0))^(1.0/alpha)
  } else if (variant == 1) {
    y = (1.0/(1.0/u - 1.0))^(1.0/alpha) / lambda
  } else {
    stop("ERROR")
  }
}
```

```
n = 500
alpha = 2.1
x = c(scale(runif(n)))
eta = 1.1+2.2*x
yq = exp(eta)

for(variant in 0:1) {
  for(q in c(0.2, 0.8)) {

    print(paste("variant=", variant, "quantile=", q))
    lambda = lam_loglogistic(yq, alpha, q, variant=variant)
    y = rloglogistic(n,
                      lambda = lambda,
                      alpha = alpha,
                      variant = variant)

    formula = y ~ 1 + x
    rr=inla(formula,
            family ="qloglogistic",
            data=data.frame(y, x),
            control.family = list(list(variant = variant, control.link = list(quantile = q))
    print("REGRESSION")
    print(summary(rr))

    event = rep(1,n)
    formula=inla.surv(y,event) ~ 1 + x
    r=inla(formula,
           family ="qloglogisticsurv",
           data = list(y=y, event=event, x=x),
           control.family = list(list(variant = variant, control.link = list(quantile = q))
    print("SURVIVAL")
    print(summary(r))
  }
}
```

Notes

- Loglogisticsurv model can be used for right censored, left censored, interval censored data. If the observed times y are large/huge, then this can cause numerical overflow in the likelihood routine. If you encounter this problem, try to scale the observations, `time = time / max(time)` or similar.