

Package: cobin (via r-universe)

May 13, 2026

Title Cobin and Micobin Regression Models for Continuous Proportional Data

Version 1.0.1.4

Description Provides functions for cobin and micobin regression models, a new family of generalized linear models for continuous proportional data (Y in the closed unit interval [0, 1]). It also includes an exact, efficient sampler for the Kolmogorov-Gamma random variable. For details, see Lee et al. (2026) <[doi:10.1080/01621459.2026.2626081](https://doi.org/10.1080/01621459.2026.2626081)>.

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URL <https://github.com/changwoo-lee/cobin>

BugReports <https://github.com/changwoo-lee/cobin/issues>

Encoding UTF-8

Roxygen list(markdown = TRUE)

RoxygenNote 7.3.3

LinkingTo Rcpp

Imports coda, fields, lme4, Matrix, matrixStats, methods, Rcpp, reformulas, spam, spNNGP, stats, utils

Suggests betareg

Config/pak/sysreqs cmake make

Repository <https://changwoo-lee.r-universe.dev>

Date/Publication 2026-03-14 20:22:06 UTC

RemoteUrl <https://github.com/changwoo-lee/cobin>

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha f49ca21151025a8d2fa292c7286132cb2794b99f

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bft	<i>Cumulant (log partition) function of cobin</i>
-----	---

Description

$$B(x) = \log\{(\exp(x) - 1)/x\}$$

Usage

bft(x)

Arguments

x input vector

Value

$$B(x) = \log\{(\exp(x) - 1)/x\}$$

bftprime	<i>First derivative of cobin cumulant (log partition) function</i>
----------	--

Description

$B'(x) = 1/(1 - \exp(-x)) - 1/x$. When g is canonical link of cobin, this is same as g^{-1}

Usage

bftprime(x)

cobitlinkinv(x)

Arguments

x input vector

Value

$B'(x) = 1/(1 - \exp(-x)) - 1/x$.

bftprimeinv	<i>Inverse of first derivative of cobin cumulant (log partition) function</i>
-------------	---

Description

Calculates $(B')^{-1}(y)$ using numerical inversion (Newton-Raphson), where $B'(x) = 1/(1 - \exp(-x)) - 1/x$. This is the cobit link function g , the canonical link function of cobin.

Usage

bftprimeinv(y, x0 = 0, tol = 1e-08, maxiter = 100)

cobitlink(y, x0 = 0, tol = 1e-08, maxiter = 100)

Arguments

y input vector
 x0 Default 0, initial value
 tol tolerance, stopping criterion for Newton-Raphson
 maxiter max iteration of Newton-Raphson

Value

$(B')^{-1}(y)$

bftprimeprime

Second derivative of cobin cumulant (log partition) function

Description

$B''(x) = 1/x^2 + 1/(2 - 2 * \cosh(x))$ used Taylor series expansion for x near 0 for stability

Usage

bftprimeprime(x)

Arguments

x input vector

Value

$B''(x) = 1/x^2 + 1/(2 - 2 * \cosh(x))$

bftprimeprimeprime

Third derivative of cobin cumulant (log partition) function

Description

$B'''(x) = 1/(4 * \tanh(x/2) * \sinh(x/2)^2) - 2/x^3$ used Taylor series expansion for x near 0 for stability

Usage

bftprimeprimeprime(x)

Arguments

x input vector

Value

$B'''(x) = 1/(4 * \tanh(x/2) * \sinh(x/2)^2) - 2/x^3$

cobinfamily	<i>cobin family class</i>
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Description

Specifies the information required to fit a cobin generalized linear model with known lambda parameter, using `glm()`.

Usage

```
cobinfamily(lambda = stop("'lambda' must be specified"), link = "cobit")
```

Arguments

lambda	The known value of lambda, must be integer
link	The link function to be used. Options are "cobit" (canonical link for cobin regression), "logit", "probit", "cauchit", "cloglog"

Value

An object of class "family", a list of functions and expressions needed by `glm()` to fit a cobin generalized linear model.

cobinreg	<i>cobin generalized linear (mixed) models</i>
----------	--

Description

Fit Bayesian cobin regression model under canonical link (cobit link) with Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC). It supports both fixed-effect only model

$$y_i | x_i \stackrel{ind}{\sim} cobin(x_i^T \beta, \lambda^{-1}),$$

for $i = 1, \dots, n$, and random intercept model (v 1.0.x only supports random intercept),

$$y_{ij} | x_{ij}, u_i \stackrel{ind}{\sim} cobin(x_{ij}^T \beta + u_i, \lambda^{-1}), \quad u_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma_u^2)$$

for $i = 1, \dots, n$ (group), and $j = 1, \dots, n_i$ (observation within group). See [dcobin](#) for details on cobin distribution.

Usage

```

cobinreg(
  formula,
  data,
  link = "cobit",
  contrasts = NULL,
  priors = list(beta_intercept_scale = 100, beta_scale = 100, beta_df = Inf),
  nburn = 1000,
  nsave = 1000,
  nthin = 1,
  MH = FALSE,
  lambda_fixed = NULL
)

```

Arguments

formula	an object of class "formula" or a two-sided linear formula object describing both the fixed-effects and random-effects part of the model; see "lmer"
data	data frame, list or environment (or object coercible by as.data.frame to a data frame) containing the variables in the model.
link	character, link function (default "cobit"). Only supports canonical link function "cobit" that is compatible with Kolmogorov-Gamma augmentation.
contrasts	an optional list. See the contrasts.arg of model.matrix.default .
priors	a list of prior hyperparameters. See Details
nburn	number of burn-in MCMC iterations.
nsave	number of posterior samples. Total MCMC iteration is nburn + nsave*nthin
nthin	thin-in rate. Total MCMC iteration is nburn + nsave*nthin
MH	logical, Metropolis-Hastings; experimental
lambda_fixed	logical, fixing lambda; experimental

Details

The prior setting can be controlled with "priors" argument. Prior for regression coefficients are independent normal or t prior centered at 0. "priors" is a named list of:

- beta_intercept_scale, Default 100, the scale of the intercept prior
- beta_scale, Default 100, the scale of nonintercept fixed-effect coefficients
- beta_df, Default Inf, degree of freedom of t prior. If beta_df=Inf, it corresponds to normal prior
- lambda_grid, Default 1:70, candidate for lambda (integer)
- lambda_logprior, Default $p(\lambda) \propto \lambda \Gamma(\lambda + 1) / \Gamma(\lambda + 5)$, log-prior of lambda. Default choice arises from beta negative binomial distribution; $(\lambda - 1) \mid \psi \sim \text{negbin}(2, \psi), \psi \sim \text{Beta}(2, 2)$.

if random intercept model, $u \sim \text{InvGamma}(a_u, b_u)$ with

- a_u, Default 1, first parameter of Inverse Gamma prior of u
- b_u, Default 1, second parameter of Inverse Gamma prior of u

Value

Returns list of

post_save	a matrix of posterior samples (coda::mcmc) with nsave rows
loglik_save	a nsave x n matrix of pointwise log-likelihood values, can be used for WAIC calculation.
priors	list of hyperprior information
nsave	number of MCMC samples
t_mcmc	wall-clock time for running MCMC
t_premcmc	wall-clock time for preprocessing before MCMC
y	response vector
X	fixed effect design matrix
if random effect model, also returns	
post_u_save	a matrix of posterior samples (coda::mcmc) of random effects
Z	random effect design matrix

Examples

```
requireNamespace("betareg", quietly = TRUE)
library(betareg) # for dataset example
data("GasolineYield", package = "betareg")

# basic model
out1 = cobinreg(yield ~ temp, data = GasolineYield,
               nsave = 2000, link = "cobit")
summary(out1$post_save)
plot(out1$post_save)

# random intercept model
out2 = cobinreg(yield ~ temp + (1 | batch), data = GasolineYield,
               nsave = 2000, link = "cobit")
summary(out2$post_save)
plot(out2$post_save)
```

dcobin

Density function of cobin (continuous binomial) distribution

Description

Continuous binomial distribution with natural parameter θ and dispersion parameter $1/\lambda$, in short $Y \sim \text{cobin}(\theta, \lambda^{-1})$, has density

$$p(y; \theta, \lambda^{-1}) = h(y; \lambda) \exp(\lambda \theta y - \lambda B(\theta)), \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1$$

where $B(\theta) = \log\{(e^\theta - 1)/\theta\}$ and $h(y; \lambda) = \frac{\lambda}{(\lambda-1)!} \sum_{k=0}^{\lambda} (-1)^k \binom{\lambda}{k} \max(0, \lambda y - k)^{\lambda-1}$. When $\lambda = 1$, it becomes continuous Bernoulli distribution.

Usage

```
dcobin(x, theta, lambda, log = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x num (length n), between 0 and 1, evaluation point
 theta scalar or length n vector, num (length 1 or n), natural parameter
 lambda scalar or length n vector, integer, inverse of dispersion parameter
 log logical (Default FALSE), if TRUE, return log density

Details

For the evaluation of $h(y; \lambda)$, see `?cobin::dIH`.

Value

density of $cobin(\theta, \lambda^{-1})$

Examples

```
xgrid = seq(0, 1, length = 500)
plot(xgrid, dcobin(xgrid, 0, 1), type="l", ylim = c(0,3)) # uniform
lines(xgrid, dcobin(xgrid, 0, 3))
plot(xgrid, dcobin(xgrid, 2, 3), type="l")
lines(xgrid, dcobin(xgrid, -2, 3))
```

dIH

Density of Irwin-Hall distribution

Description

Irwin-Hall distribution is defined as a sum of m uniform (0,1) distribution. Its density is given as

$$f(x; m) = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \sum_{k=0}^m (-1)^k \binom{m}{k} \max(0, x-k)^{m-1}, 0 < x < m$$

The density of Bates distribution, defined as an average of m uniform (0,1) distribution, can be obtained from change-of-variable ($y = x/m$),

$$h(y; m) = \frac{m}{(m-1)!} \sum_{k=0}^m (-1)^k \binom{m}{k} \max(0, my-k)^{m-1}, 0 < y < 1$$

Usage

```
dIH(x, m, log = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x vector of quantities, between 0 and m
 m integer, parameter
 log logical, return log density if TRUE

Details

Due to alternating series representation, $m > 80$ may yield numerical issues

Value

(log) density evaluated at x

Examples

```
m = 8
xgrid= seq(0, m, length = 500)
hist(colSums(matrix(runif(m*1000), nrow = m, ncol = 1000)), freq = FALSE)
lines(xgrid, dIH(xgrid, m, log = FALSE))
# Bates distribution
xgrid= seq(0, 1, length = 500)
hist(colMeans(matrix(runif(m*1000), nrow = m, ncol = 1000)), freq = FALSE)
lines(xgrid, m*dIH(xgrid*m, m, log = FALSE))
```

dmicobin	<i>Density function of micobin (mixture of continuous binomial) distribution</i>
----------	--

Description

Micobin distribution with natural parameter θ and dispersion ψ , denoted as $micobin(\theta, \psi)$, is defined as a dispersion mixture of cobin:

$$Y \sim micobin(\theta, \psi) \iff Y|\lambda \sim cobin(\theta, \lambda^{-1}), (\lambda - 1) \sim negbin(2, \psi)$$

so that micobin density is a weighted sum of cobin density with negative binomial weights.

Usage

```
dmicobin(x, theta, psi, r = 2, log = FALSE, l_max = 70)
```

Arguments

x	num (length n), between 0 and 1, evaluation point
theta	scalar or length n vector, natural parameter
psi	scalar or length n vector, between 0 and 1, dispersion parameter
r	(Default 2) This should be always 2 to maintain interpretaton of psi. It is kept for future experiment purposes.
log	logical (Default FALSE), if TRUE, return log density
l_max	integer (Default 70), upper bound of lambda.

Value

density of $micobin(\theta, \psi)$

Examples

```
hist(rcobin(1000, 2, 3), freq = FALSE)
xgrid = seq(0, 1, length = 500)
lines(xgrid, dcobin(xgrid, 2, 3))
```

glm.cobin

Find the MLE of cobin GLM

Description

Find the maximum likelihood estimate of a cobin generalized linear model with unknown dispersion. This is a modification of `stats::glm` to include estimation of the additional parameter, lambda, for a cobin generalized linear model, in a similar manner to the `MASS::glm.nb`. Note that MLE of regression coefficient does not depends on lambda.

Usage

```
glm.cobin(
  formula,
  data,
  weights,
  subset,
  na.action,
  start = NULL,
  etastart,
  mustart,
  control = glm.control(...),
  method = "glm.fit",
  model = TRUE,
  x = FALSE,
  y = TRUE,
```

```

    contrasts = NULL,
    ...,
    lambda_list = 1:70,
    link = "cobit",
    verbose = TRUE
  )

```

Arguments

formula, data, weights, subset, na.action, start, etastart, mustart, control, method, model, x, y, contrasts, ... arguments for the stats::glm without family and offset.

lambda_list (Default 1:70) an integer vector of candidate lambda values. Note that MLE of coefficient does not depends on lambda

link character, link function. Default cobit. Must be one of "cobit", "logit", "probit", "cloglog", "cauchit".

verbose logical, if TRUE, print the MLE of lambda.

Details

Since dispersion parameter lambda is discrete, it does not provide standard error of lambda. With cobit link, we strongly encourage Bayesian approaches, using cobin::cobinreg() function.

Value

The object is like the output of glm but contains additional components, the ML estimate of lambda and the log-likelihood values for each lambda in the lambda_list.

Examples

```

requireNamespace("betareg", quietly = TRUE)
library(betareg)# for dataset example
data(GasolineYield, package = "betareg")
# cobin regression, frequentist
out_freq = glm.cobin(yield ~ temp, data = GasolineYield, link = "cobit")
summary(out_freq)
# cobin regression, Bayesian
out = cobinreg(yield ~ temp, data = GasolineYield,
              nsave = 10000, link = "cobit")
summary(out$post_save)
plot(out$post_save)

```

micobinreg

*micobin generalized linear (mixed) models***Description**

Fit Bayesian micobin regression model under canonical link (cobit link) with Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC). It supports both fixed-effect only model

$$y_i | x_i \stackrel{ind}{\sim} micobin(x_i^T \beta, \psi),$$

for $i = 1, \dots, n$, and random intercept model (v 1.0.x only supports random intercept),

$$y_{ij} | x_{ij}, u_i \stackrel{ind}{\sim} micobin(x_{ij}^T \beta + u_i, \psi), \quad u_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma_u^2)$$

for $i = 1, \dots, n$ (group), and $j = 1, \dots, n_i$ (observation within group). See [dmicobin](#) for details on micobin distribution.

Usage

```
micobinreg(
  formula,
  data,
  link = "cobit",
  contrasts = NULL,
  priors = list(beta_intercept_scale = 100, beta_scale = 100, beta_df = Inf),
  nburn = 1000,
  nsave = 1000,
  nthin = 1,
  psi_fixed = NULL
)
```

Arguments

formula	an object of class "formula" or a two-sided linear formula object describing both the fixed-effects and random-effects part of the model; see "lmer"
data	data frame, list or environment (or object coercible by <code>as.data.frame</code> to a data frame) containing the variables in the model.
link	character, link function (default "cobit"). Only supports canonical link function "cobit" that is compatible with Kolmogorov-Gamma augmentation.
contrasts	an optional list. See the <code>contrasts.arg</code> of model.matrix.default .
priors	a list of prior hyperparameters. See Details
nburn	number of burn-in MCMC iterations.
nsave	number of posterior samples. Total MCMC iteration is <code>nburn + nsave*nthin</code>
nthin	thin-in rate. Total MCMC iteration is <code>nburn + nsave*nthin</code>
psi_fixed	logical, fixing psi; experimental

Details

The prior setting can be controlled with "priors" argument. Prior for regression coefficients are independent normal or t prior centered at 0. "priors" is a named list of:

- `beta_intercept_scale`, Default 100, the scale of the intercept prior
- `beta_scale`, Default 100, the scale of nonintercept fixed-effect coefficients
- `beta_df`, Default Inf, degree of freedom of t prior. If `beta_df=Inf`, it corresponds to normal prior
- `lambda_max`, Default 70, upper bound for lambda (integer)
- `psi_ab`, Default `c(2,2)`, beta shape parameters for ψ (length 2 vector).

if random intercept model, $u \sim \text{InvGamma}(a_u, b_u)$ with

- `a_u`, Default 1, first parameter of Inverse Gamma prior of u
- `b_u`, Default 1, second parameter of Inverse Gamma prior of u

Value

Returns list of

<code>post_save</code>	a matrix of posterior samples (<code>coda::mcmc</code>) with <code>nsave</code> rows
<code>loglik_save</code>	a <code>nsave</code> x <code>n</code> matrix of pointwise log-likelihood values, can be used for WAIC calculation.
<code>priors</code>	list of hyperprior information
<code>nsave</code>	number of MCMC samples
<code>t_mcmc</code>	wall-clock time for running MCMC
<code>t_premcmc</code>	wall-clock time for preprocessing before MCMC
<code>y</code>	response vector
<code>X</code>	fixed effect design matrix
if random effect model, also returns	
<code>post_u_save</code>	a matrix of posterior samples (<code>coda::mcmc</code>) of random effects
<code>Z</code>	random effect design matrix

Examples

```
requireNamespace("betareg", quietly = TRUE)
library(betareg)# for dataset example
data("GasolineYield", package = "betareg")

# basic model
out1 = micobinreg(yield ~ temp, data = GasolineYield,
                 nsave = 2000, link = "cobit")
summary(out1$post_save)
plot(out1$post_save)
```

```
# random intercept model
out2 = micobinreg(yield ~ temp + (1 | batch), data = GasolineYield,
                 nsave = 2000, link = "cobit")
summary(out2$post_save)
plot(out2$post_save)
```

pcobin	<i>Cumulative distribution function of cobin (continuous binomial) distribution</i>
--------	---

Description

Continuous binomial distribution with natural parameter θ and dispersion parameter $1/\lambda$, in short $Y \sim \text{cobin}(\theta, \lambda^{-1})$, has density

$$p(y; \theta, \lambda^{-1}) = h(y; \lambda) \exp(\lambda\theta y - \lambda B(\theta)), \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1$$

where $B(\theta) = \log\{(e^\theta - 1)/\theta\}$ and $h(y; \lambda) = \frac{\lambda}{(\lambda-1)!} \sum_{k=0}^{\lambda} (-1)^k \binom{\lambda}{k} \max(0, \lambda y - k)^{\lambda-1}$. When $\lambda = 1$, it becomes continuous Bernoulli distribution.

Usage

```
pcobin(q, theta, lambda)
```

Arguments

q	num (length n), between 0 and 1, evaluation point
theta	scalar, natural parameter
lambda	integer, inverse of dispersion parameter

Value

c.d.f. of $\text{cobin}(\theta, \lambda^{-1})$

Examples

```
xgrid = seq(0, 1, length = 500)
out = pcobin(xgrid, 1, 2)
plot(ecdf(rcobin(10000, 1, 2)))
lines(xgrid, out, col = 2)
```

pmicobin	<i>Cumulative distribution function of micobin (mixture of continuous binomial) distribution</i>
----------	--

Description

Micobin distribution with natural parameter θ and dispersion ψ , denoted as $micobin(\theta, \psi)$, is defined as a dispersion mixture of cobin:

$$Y \sim micobin(\theta, \psi) \iff Y|\lambda \sim cobin(\theta, \lambda^{-1}), (\lambda - 1) \sim negbin(2, \psi)$$

so that micobin cdf is a weighted sum of cobin cdf with negative binomial weights.

Usage

```
pmicobin(q, theta, psi, r = 2, l_max = 70)
```

Arguments

q	num (length n), between 0 and 1, evaluation point
theta	scalar, natural parameter
psi	scalar, dispersion parameter
r	(Default 2) This should be always 2 to maintain interpretation of psi. It is kept for future experiment purposes.
l_max	integer (Default 70), upper bound of lambda.

Value

c.d.f. of $micobin(\theta, \psi)$

Examples

```
xgrid = seq(0, 1, length = 500)
out = pmicobin(xgrid, 1, 1/2)
plot(ecdf(rmicobin(10000, 1, 1/2)))
lines(xgrid, out, col = 2)
```

rcobin	<i>Random variate generation for cobin (continuous binomial) distribution</i>
--------	---

Description

Continuous binomial distribution with natural parameter θ and dispersion parameter $1/\lambda$, in short $Y \sim \text{cobin}(\theta, \lambda^{-1})$, has density

$$p(y; \theta, \lambda^{-1}) = h(y; \lambda) \exp(\lambda\theta y - \lambda B(\theta)), \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1$$

where $B(\theta) = \log\{(e^\theta - 1)/\theta\}$ and $h(y; \lambda) = \frac{\lambda}{(\lambda-1)!} \sum_{k=0}^{\lambda} (-1)^k \binom{\lambda}{k} \max(0, \lambda y - k)^{\lambda-1}$. When $\lambda = 1$, it becomes continuous Bernoulli distribution.

Usage

```
rcobin(n, theta, lambda)
```

Arguments

n	integer, number of samples
theta	scalar or length n vector, natural parameter.
lambda	scalar or length n vector, inverse of dispersion parameter. Must be integer, length should be same as theta

Details

The random variate generation is based on the fact that $\text{cobin}(\theta, \lambda^{-1})$ is equal in distribution to the sum of $\lambda \text{cobin}(\theta, 1)$ random variables, scaled by λ^{-1} . Random variate generation for continuous Bernoulli is done by inverse cdf transform method.

Value

random samples from $\text{cobin}(\theta, \lambda^{-1})$.

Examples

```
hist(rcobin(1000, 2, 3), freq = FALSE)
xgrid = seq(0, 1, length = 500)
lines(xgrid, dcobin(xgrid, 2, 3))
```

rkgcpp

*Sample Kolmogorov-Gamma random variables***Description**

A random variable X follows Kolmogorov-Gamma(b,c) distribution, in short KG(b,c), if

$$X \stackrel{d}{=} \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\epsilon_k}{k^2 + c^2/(4\pi^2)}, \quad \epsilon_k \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Gamma}(b, 1)$$

where $\stackrel{d}{=}$ denotes equality in distribution. The random variate generation is based on alternating series method, a fast and exact method (without infinite sum truncation) implemented in cpp. This function only supports integer b, which is sufficient for cobin and micobin regression models.

Usage

```
rkgcpp(n, b, c)
```

Arguments

n The number of samples.
 b First parameter, positive integer (1,2,...). Length must be 1 or n.
 c Second parameter, real, associated with tilting. Length must be 1 or n.

Value

It returns n independent Kolmogorov-Gamma(b[i],c[i]) samples. If input b or c is scalar, it is assumed to be length n vector with same entries.

Examples

```
rkgcpp(100, 1, 2)
rkgcpp(100, 1, rnorm(100))
rkgcpp(100, rep(c(1,2),50), rnorm(100))
```

rmicobin

*Random variate generation for micobin (mixture of continuous binomial) distribution***Description**

Micobin distribution with natural parameter θ and dispersion ψ , denoted as $\text{micobin}(\theta, \psi)$, is defined as a dispersion mixture of cobin:

$$Y \sim \text{micobin}(\theta, \psi) \iff Y|\lambda \sim \text{cobin}(\theta, \lambda^{-1}), (\lambda - 1) \sim \text{negbin}(2, \psi)$$

Usage

```
rmicobin(n, theta, psi, r = 2)
```

Arguments

n integer, number of samples

theta scalar or length n vector, natural parameter

psi scalar or length n vector, between 0 and 1, dispersion parameter

r (Default 2) This should be always 2 to maintain interpretation of psi. It is kept for future experiment purposes.

Value

random samples from $micobin(\theta, \psi)$.

Examples

```
hist(rmicobin(1000, 2, 1/3), freq = FALSE)
xgrid = seq(0, 1, length = 500)
lines(xgrid, dmicobin(xgrid, 2, 1/3))
```

 spcobinreg

spatial cobin regression model

Description

Fit Bayesian spatial cobin regression model under canonical link (cobit link) with Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC).

$$y(s_i) | x(s_i), u(s_i) \stackrel{ind}{\sim} cobin(x(s_i)^T \beta + u(s_i), \lambda^{-1}), \quad u(\cdot) \sim GP$$

for $i = 1, \dots, n$. See [dcobin](#) for details on cobin distribution. It currently only supports mean zero GP with exponential covariance

$$cov(u(s_i), u(s_j)) = \sigma_u^2 \exp(-\phi_u d(s_i, s_j))$$

where ϕ_u corresponds to inverse range parameter.

Usage

```
spcobinreg(
  formula,
  data,
  link = "cobit",
  coords,
  NNGP = FALSE,
```

```

contrasts = NULL,
priors = list(beta_intercept_scale = 10, beta_scale = 2.5, beta_df = Inf),
nngp.control = list(n.neighbors = 15, ord = order(coords[, 1])),
nburn = 1000,
nsave = 1000,
nthin = 1
)

```

Arguments

formula	an object of class "formula" or a two-sided linear formula object describing both the fixed-effects and random-effects part of the model; see "lmer"
data	data frame, list or environment (or object coercible by as.data.frame to a data frame) containing the variables in the model.
link	character, link function (default "cobit"). Only supports canonical link function "cobit" that is compatible with Kolmogorov-Gamma augmentation.
coords	a n x 2 matrix of Euclidean coordinates
NNGP	logical, if TRUE, use NNGP prior for the spatial random effects; see spNNGP
contrasts	an optional list. See the contrasts.arg of model.matrix.default .
priors	a list of prior hyperparameters. See Details
nngp.control	a list of control parameters for NNGP prior (only when NNGP = TRUE). This should be a named list of n.neighbors and ord, with default of 15 and first coordinate-based ordering. See spNNGP for details.
nburn	number of burn-in MCMC iterations.
nsave	number of posterior samples. Total MCMC iteration is nburn + nsave*nthin
nthin	thin-in rate. Total MCMC iteration is nburn + nsave*nthin

Details

The prior setting can be controlled with "priors" argument. Prior for regression coefficients are independent normal or t prior centered at 0. "priors" is a named list of:

- beta_intercept_scale, Default 100, the scale of the intercept prior
- beta_scale, Default 100, the scale of nonintercept fixed-effect coefficients
- beta_df, Default Inf, degree of freedom of t prior. If beta_df=Inf, it corresponds to normal prior
- lambda_grid, Default 1:70, candidate for lambda (integer)
- lambda_logprior, Default $p(\lambda) \propto \lambda\Gamma(\lambda + 1)/\Gamma(\lambda + 5)$, log-prior of lambda. Default choice arises from beta negative binomial distribution; $(\lambda - 1) \mid \psi \sim \text{negbin}(2, \psi), \psi \sim \text{Beta}(2, 2)$.
- logprior_sigma.sq, Default half-Cauchy on the $\text{sd}(u) = \sigma_u$, log prior of $\text{var}(u) = \sigma_u^2$
- phi_lb, lower bound of uniform prior of ϕ_u (inverse range parameter of spatial random effect). Can be same as phi_ub
- phi_ub, lower bound of uniform prior of ϕ_u (inverse range parameter of spatial random effect). Can be same as phi_lb

Value

Returns list of

post_save	a matrix of posterior samples (coda::mcmc) with nsave rows
post_u_save	a matrix of posterior samples (coda::mcmc) of random effects, with nsave rows
loglik_save	a nsave x n matrix of pointwise log-likelihood values, can be used for WAIC calculation.
priors	list of hyperprior information
nsave	number of MCMC samples
t_mcmc	wall-clock time for running MCMC
t_premcmc	wall-clock time for preprocessing before MCMC
y	response vector
X	fixed effect design matrix
coords	a n x 2 matrix of Euclidean coordinates
if NNGP = TRUE, also returns	
nngp.control	a list of control parameters for NNGP prior
spNNGPfit	an "NNGP" class with empty samples, placeholder for prediction

Examples

```
# Please see https://github.com/changwoo-lee/cobin-reproduce
```

spmicobinreg	<i>spatial micobin regression model</i>
--------------	---

Description

Fit Bayesian spatial micobin regression model under canonical link (cobit link) with Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC).

$$y(s_i) \mid x(s_i), u(s_i) \stackrel{\text{ind}}{\sim} \text{micobin}(x(s_i)^T \beta + u(s_i), \psi), \quad u(\cdot) \sim GP$$

for $i = 1, \dots, n$. See [dmicobin](#) for details on micobin distribution. It currently only supports mean zero GP with exponential covariance

$$\text{cov}(u(s_i), u(s_j)) = \sigma_u^2 \exp(-\phi_u d(s_i, s_j))$$

where ϕ_u corresponds to inverse range parameter.

Usage

```

spmicobinreg(
  formula,
  data,
  link = "cobit",
  coords,
  NNGP = FALSE,
  contrasts = NULL,
  priors = list(beta_intercept_scale = 10, beta_scale = 2.5, beta_df = Inf),
  nngp.control = list(n.neighbors = 15, ord = order(coords[, 1])),
  nburn = 1000,
  nsave = 1000,
  nthin = 1
)

```

Arguments

formula	an object of class "formula" or a two-sided linear formula object describing both the fixed-effects and random-effects part of the model; see "lmer"
data	data frame, list or environment (or object coercible by <code>as.data.frame</code> to a data frame) containing the variables in the model.
link	character, link function (default "cobit"). Only supports canonical link function "cobit" that is compatible with Kolmogorov-Gamma augmentation.
coords	a $n \times 2$ matrix of Euclidean coordinates
NNGP	logical, if TRUE, use NNGP prior for the spatial random effects; see spNNGP
contrasts	an optional list. See the <code>contrasts.arg</code> of model.matrix.default .
priors	a list of prior hyperparameters. See Details
nngp.control	a list of control parameters for NNGP prior (only when <code>NNGP = TRUE</code>). This should be a named list of <code>n.neighbors</code> and <code>ord</code> , with default of 15 and first coordinate-based ordering.. See spNNGP for details.
nburn	number of burn-in MCMC iterations.
nsave	number of posterior samples. Total MCMC iteration is <code>nburn + nsave*nthin</code>
nthin	thin-in rate. Total MCMC iteration is <code>nburn + nsave*nthin</code>

Details

The prior setting can be controlled with `"priors"` argument. Prior for regression coefficients are independent normal or t prior centered at 0. `"priors"` is a named list of:

- `beta_intercept_scale`, Default 100, the scale of the intercept prior
- `beta_scale`, Default 100, the scale of nonintercept fixed-effect coefficients
- `beta_df`, Default Inf, degree of freedom of t prior. If `beta_df=Inf`, it corresponds to normal prior
- `lambda_max`, Default 70, upper bound for lambda (integer)
- `psi_ab`, Default $c(2,2)$, beta shape parameters for ψ (length 2 vector).

- logprior_sigma.sq, Default half-Cauchy on the $\text{sd}(u) = \sigma_u$, log prior of $\text{var}(u) = \sigma_u^2$
- phi_lb, lower bound of uniform prior of ϕ_u (inverse range parameter of spatial random effect). Can be same as phi_ub
- phi_ub, lower bound of uniform prior of ϕ_u (inverse range parameter of spatial random effect). Can be same as phi_lb

Value

Returns list of

post_save	a matrix of posterior samples (coda::mcmc) with nsave rows
post_u_save	a matrix of posterior samples (coda::mcmc) of random effects, with nsave rows
loglik_save	a nsave x n matrix of pointwise log-likelihood values, can be used for WAIC calculation.
priors	list of hyperprior information
nsave	number of MCMC samples
t_mcmc	wall-clock time for running MCMC
t_premcmc	wall-clock time for preprocessing before MCMC
y	response vector
X	fixed effect design matrix
coords	a n x 2 matrix of Euclidean coordinates
if NNGP = TRUE, also returns	
nngp.control	a list of control parameters for NNGP prior
spNNGPfit	an "NNGP" class with empty samples, placeholder for prediction

Examples

```
# Please see https://github.com/changwoo-lee/cobin-reproduce
```

Vft

Variance function of cobin

Description

$$B''(B'^{-1}(\mu))$$

Usage

Vft(mu)

Arguments

mu input vector

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Value

$$B''(B'^{-1}(\mu))$$

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