Package ‘lsirm12pl’

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Type Package

Title Latent Space Item Response Model

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Description Analysis of dichotomous and continuous response data using latent factor by both 1PL LSIRM and 2PL LSIRM as described in Jeon et al. (2021) <doi:10.1007/s11336-021-09762-5>. It includes original 1PL LSIRM and 2PL LSIRM provided for binary response data and its extension for continuous response data. Bayesian model selection with spike-and-slab prior and method for dealing data with missing value under missing at random, missing completely at random are also supported. Various diagnostic plots are available to inspect the latent space and summary of estimated parameters.

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Imports Rcpp (>= 1.0.5), MCMCpack, ggplot2, GPArotation, dplyr (>= 1.1.4), grDevices, rlang, pROC, coda, spatstat, spatstat.geom, spatstat.random, plotly, gridExtra, grid, tidyr, fpc, kernlab, plyr, purrr

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Contents

BFPT *Big Five Personality Test*

Description

A dataset containing the result of personality test for 50 questions from 1,000 random sampled people.

Usage

```
data(BFPT)
```

Format

A matrix with 1,015,341 rows and 50 columns.

Details

A dataset collected in 2016-2018 through an interactive on-line personality test, containing the result of personality test for 50 questions. 1,000 people are random sampled from the original dataset containing 1,015,341 people. The scale is labeled as 1=Disagree, 3=Neutral and 5=Agree.

Source

https://www.kaggle.com/tunguz/big-five-personality-test

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diagnostic *Diagnostic the result of LSIRM.*

Description

`diagnostic` checks the convergence of MCMC for LSIRM parameters using various diagnostic tools, such as trace plots, posterior density distributions, autocorrelation functions (ACF), and Gelman-Rubin-Brooks plots.

Usage

```
diagnostic(
  object,
  draw.item = list(beta = c(1), theta = c(1)),
  gelman.diag = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`object`	Object of class `lsirm`.
`draw.item`	List; Each key in the list corresponds to a specific parameters such as "beta", "theta", "gamma", "alpha", "theta_sd", "sigma" and "zw.dist". The values of the list indicate the indices of these parameters. For the key "zw.dist", the value is a matrix with two columns: the first column represents the indices of respondents, and the second column represents the indices of items.
`gelman.diag`	Logical; If TRUE, the Gelman-Rubin convergence diagnostic will be printed. Default is FALSE.

Value

`diagnostic` returns plots for checking MCMC convergence for selected parameters.

Examples

```
# Generate example item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.5), ncol=10, nrow=50)

# For 1PL LSIRM
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm1pl(spikenslab = FALSE, fixed_gamma = FALSE))
diagnostic(lsirm_result)

# For 2PL LSIRM
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm2pl(spikenslab = FALSE, fixed_gamma = FALSE))
diagnostic(lsirm_result)
```

`gof` *Goodness-of-fit LSIRM*

Description

gof is goodness-of-fit the latent space of fitted LSIRM.

Usage

```
gof(object, chain.idx = 1)
```

Arguments

`object`	Object of class `lsirm`.
`chain.idx`	Numeric; Index of MCMC chain. Default is 1.

Value

`gof` returns the boxplot or AUC plot

Examples

```
# generate example item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.5),ncol=10,nrow=50)
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm1pl())
gof(lsirm_result)
```

---

lsirm *Fit a LSIRM (Latent Space Item Response Model)*

Description

lsirm is used to fit 1PL LSIRM and 2PL LSIRM using Bayesian method as described in Jeon et al. (2021).

Usage

```
lsirm(formula, ...)
```

Arguments

formula	The form of formula is `lsirm(A ~ <term 1>(<term 2>, <term 3> ...))`, where `A` is binary or continuous item response matrix to be analyzed, `<term1>` is the model you want to fit and has one of the following values: "lsirm1pl" and "lsirm2pl"., and `<term 2>`, `<term 3>`, etc. are each option for the model.
...	Additional arguments for the corresponding function.

Details

The descriptions of options for each model, such as `<term 2>` and `<term 3>`, are included in `lsirm1pl` for 1PL LSIRM and `lsirm2pl` for 2PL LSIRM.

Value

`lsirm` returns an object of class `list`.

See corresponding functions such as `lsirm1pl` for 1PL LSIRM and `lsirm2pl` for 2PL LSIRM.

See Also

`lsirm1pl` for 1PL LSIRM.

`lsirm2pl` for 2PL LSIRM.

Examples

```
# generate example item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.5),ncol=10,nrow=50)

lsirm_result <- lsirm(data~lsirm1pl())
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data~lsirm2pl())
```

---

lsirm.formula — *Formula function for LSIRM*

Description

lsirm.formula is formula object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'formula'
lsirm(formula, ...)
```

Arguments

formula	The form of formula is `lsirm(A ~ <term 1>(<term 2>, <term 3> ...))`, where `A` is binary or continuous item response matrix to be analyzed, `<term1>` is the model you want to fit and has one of the following values: "lsirm1pl" and "lsirm2pl"., and `<term 2>`, `<term 3>`, etc., are each option for the model.
...	Additional arguments for the corresponding function.

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lsirm12pl — *lsirm12pl-package*

Description

Analysis of dichotomous and continuous response data using latent factor by both 1PL LSIRM and 2PL LSIRM as described in Jeon et al. (2021) <doi:10.1007/s11336-021-09762-5>. It includes original 1PL LSIRM and 2PL LSIRM provided for binary response data and its extension for continuous response data. Bayesian model selection with spike-and-slab prior and method for dealing data with missing value under missing at random, missing completely at random are also supported. Various diagnostic plots are available to inspect the latent space and summary of estimated parameters.

lsirm1pl *Fit a 1PL LSIRM for binary and continuous item response data*

Description

lsirm1pl integrates all functions related to 1PL LSIRM. Various 1PL LSIRM function can be used by setting the spikenslab, fixed_gamma, and missing_data arguments.

This function can be used regardless of the data type, providing a unified approach to model fitting.

Usage

```
lsirm1pl(
  data,
  spikenslab = FALSE,
  fixed_gamma = FALSE,
  missing_data = NA,
  chains = 1,
  multicore = 1,
  seed = NA,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

data	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
spikenslab	Logical; specifies whether to use a model selection approach. Default is FALSE.
fixed_gamma	Logical; indicates whether to fix gamma at 1. Default is FALSE.
missing_data	Character; the type of missing data assumed. Options are NA, "mar", or "mcar". Default is NA.

chains	Integer; the number of MCMC chains to run. Default is 1.
multicore	Integer; the number of cores to use for parallel execution. Default is 1.
seed	Integer; the seed number for MCMC fitting. Default is NA.
ndim	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
niter	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
nburn	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
nthin	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
nprint	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
jump_beta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
jump_theta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_z	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
jump_w	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
pr_mean_beta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
pr_sd_beta	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_theta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
...	Additional arguments for the for various settings. Refer to the functions in the Details.

Details

Additional arguments and return values for each function are documented in the respective function's description.

* For LSIRM with data included missing value are detailed in lsirm1pl_mar and lsirm1pl_mcar.

* For LSIRM using the spike-and-slab model selection approach are detailed in lsirm1pl_ss.

* For continuous version of LSIRM are detailed in lsirm1pl_normal_o.

For 1PL LSIRM with binary item response data, the probability of correct response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space, with γ represents the weight of the distance term:

$$logit(P(Y_{j,i} = 1|\theta_j, \beta_i, \gamma, z_j, w_i)) = \theta_j + \beta_i - \gamma||z_j - w_i||$$

For 1PL LSIRM with continuous item response data, the continuous value of response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space, with γ represents the weight of the distance term:

$$Y_{j,i} = \theta_j + \beta_i - \gamma||z_j - w_i|| + e_{j,i}$$

where the error $e_{j,i} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$.

Value

`lsirm1pl` returns an object of list. The basic return list containing the following components:

- `data` — A data frame or matrix containing the variables used in the model.
- `bic` — A numeric value representing the Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC).
- `mcmc_inf` — Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.
- `map_inf` — The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.
- `beta_estimate` — Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.
- `theta_estimate` — Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.
- `sigma_theta_estimate` — Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.
- `z_estimate` — Posterior estimates of the z parameter.
- `w_estimate` — Posterior estimates of the w parameter.
- `beta` — Posterior samples of the beta parameter.
- `theta` — Posterior samples of the theta parameter.
- `theta_sd` — Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.
- `z` — Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
- `w` — Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
- `accept_beta` — Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.
- `accept_theta` — Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.
- `accept_z` — Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.
- `accept_w` — Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.
- `...` — Additional return values for various settings. Refer to the functions in the Details.

Note

If both `spikenslab` and `fixed_gamma` are set `TRUE`, it returns error because both are related to `gamma`.

See Also

The LSIRM for 1PL LSIRM for binary item response data as following:

`lsirm1pl_o`, `lsirm1pl_fixed_gamma`, `lsirm1pl_mar`,`lsirm1pl_mcar`, `lsirm1pl_fixed_gamma_mar`, `lsirm1pl_fixed_gamma_mcar`, `lsirm1pl_ss`, `lsirm1pl_mar_ss`, and `lsirm1pl_mcar_ss`

The LSIRM for 1PL LSIRM for continuous item response data as following:

`lsirm1pl_normal_o`, `lsirm1pl_normal_fixed_gamma`, `lsirm1pl_normal_mar`, `lsirm1pl_normal_mcar`,`lsirm1pl_norm`
`lsirm1pl_normal_fixed_gamma_mcar`, `lsirm1pl_normal_ss`, `lsirm1pl_normal_mar_ss`, `lsirm1pl_normal_mcar_ss`

Examples

```
# generate example item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.5),ncol=10,nrow=50)
lsirm_result <- lsirm1pl(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data~lsirm1pl())
```

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lsirm1pl_fixed_gamma *1PL LSIRM fixing gamma to 1.*

Description

lsirm1pl_fixed_gamma is used to fit 1PL LSIRM with gamma fixed to 1. lsirm1pl_fixed_gamma factorizes item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect and further embeds interaction effect in a latent space. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm1pl_fixed_gamma(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
ndim	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.

niter	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
nburn	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
nthin	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
nprint	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
jump_beta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
jump_theta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_z	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
jump_w	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
pr_mean_beta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
pr_sd_beta	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_theta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
verbose	Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each nprint. default value is FALSE

Details

lsirm1pl_fixed_gamma models the probability of correct response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space:

$$logit(P(Y_{j,i} = 1|\theta_j, \beta_i, z_j, w_i)) = \theta_j + \beta_i - ||z_j - w_i||$$

Value

lsirm1pl_fixed_gamma returns an object of list containing the following components:

data	Data frame or matrix containing the variables in the model.
bic	Numeric value with the corresponding BIC.
mcmc_inf	Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.
map_inf	The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.
beta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.
theta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.
sigma_theta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.
z_estimate	Posterior estimates of the z parameter.

w_estimate	Posterior estimates of the w parameter.
beta	Posterior samples of the beta parameter.
theta	Posterior samples of the theta parameter.
theta_sd	Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.
z	Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
w	Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
accept_beta	Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.
accept_theta	Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.
accept_z	Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.
accept_w	Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.

Examples

```
# generate example item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.5),ncol=10,nrow=50)

lsirm_result <- lsirm1pl_fixed_gamma(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm1pl(spikenslab = FALSE, fixed_gamma = TRUE))
```

`lsirm1pl_fixed_gamma_mar`

1PL LSIRM fixing gamma to 1 for missing at random data.

Description

lsirm1pl_fixed_gamma_mar is used to fit LSIRM with gamma fixed to 1 in incomplete data assumed to be missing at random. lsirm1pl_fixed_gamma_mar factorizes item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect and further embeds interaction effect in a latent space, while considering the missing element under the assumption of missing at random. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm1pl_fixed_gamma_mar(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
```

```
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  missing.val = 99,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
ndim	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
niter	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
nburn	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
nthin	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
nprint	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
jump_beta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
jump_theta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_z	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
jump_w	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
pr_mean_beta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
pr_sd_beta	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_theta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
missing.val	Numeric; a number to replace missing values. Default is 99.
verbose	Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each `nprint`. default value is FALSE.

Details

lsirm1pl_fixed_gamma_mar models the probability of correct response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space:

$$logit(P(Y_{j,i} = 1|\theta_j, \beta_i, z_j, w_i)) = \theta_j + \beta_i - ||z_j - w_i||$$

Under the assumption of missing at random, the model takes the missing element into consideration in the sampling procedure. For the details of missing at random assumption and data augmentation, see References.

Value

lsirm1pl_fixed_gamma_mar returns an object of list containing the following components:

data	Data frame or matrix containing the variables in the model.
missing.val	A number to replace missing values.
bic	Numeric value with the corresponding BIC.
mcmc_inf	Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.
map_inf	The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.
beta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.
theta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.
sigma_theta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.
z_estimate	Posterior estimates of the z parameter.
w_estimate	Posterior estimates of the w parameter.
imp_estimate	Probability of imputating a missing value with 1.
beta	Posterior samples of the beta parameter.
theta	Posterior samples of the theta parameter.
theta_sd	Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.
z	Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
w	Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
imp	Imputation for missing Values using posterior samples.
accept_beta	Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.
accept_theta	Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.
accept_z	Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.
accept_w	Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.

References

Little, R. J., & Rubin, D. B. (2019). Statistical analysis with missing data (Vol. 793). John Wiley & Sons.

Examples

```
# generate example item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.5),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# generate example missing indicator matrix
missing_mat     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.2),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# make missing value with missing indicator matrix
data[missing_mat==1] <- 99

lsirm_result <- lsirm1pl_fixed_gamma_mar(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm1pl(spikenslab = FALSE, fixed_gamma = TRUE,
missing_data = "mar", missing.val = 99))
```

`lsirm1pl_fixed_gamma_mcar` *1PL LSIRM fixing gamma to 1 for missing completely at random data.*

Description

lsirm1pl_fixed_gamma_mcar is used to fit LSIRM with gamma fixed to 1 in incomplete data assumed to be missing completely at random. lsirm1pl_fixed_gamma_mcar factorizes item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect and further embeds interaction effect in a latent space, while ignoring the missing element under the assumption of missing completely at random. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm1pl_fixed_gamma_mcar(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
```

```
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  missing.val = 99,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`data`	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
`ndim`	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
`niter`	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
`nburn`	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
`nthin`	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
`nprint`	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
`jump_beta`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
`jump_theta`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
`jump_z`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
`jump_w`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
`pr_mean_beta`	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
`pr_sd_beta`	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
`pr_mean_theta`	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
`pr_a_theta`	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
`pr_b_theta`	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
`missing.val`	Numeric; a number to replace missing values. Default is 99.
`verbose`	Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each `nprint`. default value is FALSE

Details

`lsirm1pl_fixed_gamma_mcar` models the probability of correct response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space:

$$logit(P(Y_{j,i} = 1|\theta_j, \beta_i, z_j, w_i)) = \theta_j + \beta_i - ||z_j - w_i||$$

Under the assumption of missing completely at random, the model ignores the missing element in doing inference. For the details of missing completely at random assumption and data augmentation, see References.

Value

`lsirm1pl_fixed_gamma_mcar` returns an object of list containing the following components:

`data`	Data frame or matrix containing the variables in the model.
`missing.val`	A number to replace missing values.
`bic`	Numeric value with the corresponding BIC.
`mcmc_inf`	Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.
`map_inf`	The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.
`beta_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.
`theta_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.
`sigma_theta_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.
`z_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the z parameter.
`w_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the w parameter.
`beta`	Posterior samples of the beta parameter.
`theta`	Posterior samples of the theta parameter.
`theta_sd`	Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.
`z`	Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
`w`	Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
`accept_beta`	Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.
`accept_theta`	Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.
`accept_z`	Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.
`accept_w`	Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.

References

Little, R. J., & Rubin, D. B. (2019). Statistical analysis with missing data (Vol. 793). John Wiley & Sons.

Examples

```
# generate example item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.5),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# generate example missing indicator matrix
missing_mat     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.2),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# make missing value with missing indicator matrix
data[missing_mat==1] <- 99
```

```
lsirm_result <- lsirm1pl_fixed_gamma_mcar(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm1pl(spikenslab = FALSE, fixed_gamma = TRUE,
missing_data = "mcar", missing.val = 99))
```

---

lsirm1pl_mar *1PL LSIRM for missing at random data.*

Description

lsirm1pl_mar is used to fit 1PL LSIRM in incomplete data assumed to be missing at random. lsirm1pl_mar factorizes item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect and further embeds interaction effect in a latent space, while considering the missing element under the assumption of missing at random. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm1pl_mar(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_gamma = 0.025,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_mean_gamma = 0.5,
  pr_sd_gamma = 1,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  missing.val = 99,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.

ndim	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
niter	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
nburn	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
nthin	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
nprint	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
jump_beta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
jump_theta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_gamma	Numeric; the jumping rule for the gamma proposal density. Default is 0.025
jump_z	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
jump_w	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
pr_mean_beta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
pr_sd_beta	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_theta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
pr_mean_gamma	Numeric; mean of log normal prior for gamma. Default is 0.5.
pr_sd_gamma	Numeric; standard deviation of log normal prior for gamma. Default is 1.0.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
missing.val	Numeric; a number to replace missing values. Default is 99.
verbose	Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each `nprint`. default value is FALSE.

Details

`lsirm1pl_mar` models the probability of correct response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space, with γ represents the weight of the distance term:

$$logit(P(Y_{j,i} = 1|\theta_j, \beta_i, \gamma, z_j, w_i)) = \theta_j + \beta_i - \gamma||z_j - w_i||$$

Under the assumption of missing at random, the model takes the missing element into consideration in the sampling procedure. For the details of missing at random assumption and data augmentation, see References.

Value

`lsirm1pl_mar` returns an object of list containing the following components:

data	Data frame or matrix containing the variables in the model.
missing.val	A number to replace missing values.
bic	Numeric value with the corresponding BIC.

mcmc_inf	Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.
map_inf	The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.
beta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.
theta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.
sigma_theta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.
gamma_estimate	posterior estimates of gamma parameter.
z_estimate	Posterior estimates of the z parameter.
w_estimate	Posterior estimates of the w parameter.
imp_estimate	Probability of imputating a missing value with 1.
beta	Posterior samples of the beta parameter.
theta	Posterior samples of the theta parameter.
gamma	Posterior samples of the gamma parameter.
theta_sd	Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.
z	Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
w	Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
imp	Imputation for missing Values using posterior samples.
accept_beta	Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.
accept_theta	Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.
accept_z	Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.
accept_w	Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.
accept_gamma	Acceptance ratio for the gamma parameter.

References

Little, R. J., & Rubin, D. B. (2019). Statistical analysis with missing data (Vol. 793). John Wiley & Sons.

Examples

```
# generate example item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.5),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# generate example missing indicator matrix
missing_mat     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.2),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# make missing value with missing indicator matrix
data[missing_mat==1] <- 99

lsirm_result <- lsirm1pl_mar(data)
```

```
# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm1pl(spikenslab = FALSE, fixed_gamma = FALSE,
missing_data ='mar', missing.val = 99))
```

lsirm1pl_mar_ss — *1PL LSIRM with model selection approach for missing at random data.*

Description

lsirm1pl_mar_ss is used to fit 1PL LSIRM with model selection approach based on spike-and-slab priors in incomplete data assumed to be missing at random. lsirm1pl_mar_ss factorizes item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect and further embeds interaction effect in a latent space, while considering the missing element under the assumption of missing at random. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm1pl_mar_ss(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_gamma = 1,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_spike_mean = -3,
  pr_spike_sd = 1,
  pr_slab_mean = 0.5,
  pr_slab_sd = 1,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  pr_xi_a = 1,
  pr_xi_b = 1,
  missing.val = 99,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
ndim	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
niter	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
nburn	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
nthin	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
nprint	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
jump_beta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
jump_theta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_gamma	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_z	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
jump_w	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
pr_mean_beta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
pr_sd_beta	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_theta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
pr_spike_mean	Numeric; the mean of spike prior for log gamma. Default is -3.
pr_spike_sd	Numeric; the standard deviation of spike prior for log gamma. Default is 1.
pr_slab_mean	Numeric; the mean of spike prior for log gamma. Default is 0.5.
pr_slab_sd	Numeric; the standard deviation of spike prior for log gamma. Default is is 1.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_xi_a	Numeric; the first shape parameter of beta prior for latent variable xi. Default is 1.
pr_xi_b	Numeric; the second shape parameter of beta prior for latent variable xi. Default is 1.
missing.val	Numeric; a number to replace missing values. Default is 99.
verbose	Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each nprint. Default is FALSE.

Details

lsirm1pl_mar_ss models the probability of correct response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space, with γ represents the weight of the distance term:

$$logit(P(Y_{j,i} = 1|\theta_j, \beta_i, \gamma, z_j, w_i)) = \theta_j + \beta_i - \gamma||z_j - w_i||$$

Under the assumption of missing at random, the model takes the missing element into consideration in the sampling procedure. For the details of missing at random assumption and data augmentation, see References. `lsirm1pl_mar_ss` model include model selection approach based on spike-and-slab priors for log gamma. For detail of spike-and-slab priors, see References.

Value

`lsirm1pl_mar_ss` returns an object of list containing the following components:

- `data` Data frame or matrix containing the variables in the model.
- `missing.val` A number to replace missing values.
- `bic` Numeric value with the corresponding BIC.
- `mcmc_inf` Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.
- `map_inf` The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.
- `beta_estimate` Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.
- `theta_estimate` Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.
- `sigma_theta_estimate` Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.
- `gamma_estimate` posterior estimates of gamma parameter.
- `z_estimate` Posterior estimates of the z parameter.
- `w_estimate` Posterior estimates of the w parameter.
- `beta` Posterior samples of the beta parameter.
- `theta` Posterior samples of the theta parameter.
- `gamma` Posterior samples of the gamma parameter.
- `theta_sd` Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.
- `z` Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
- `w` Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
- `pi` Posterior samples of phi which is indicator of spike and slab prior. If phi is 1, log gamma follows the slab prior, otherwise follows the spike prior.
- `imp` Imputation for missing Values using posterior samples.
- `accept_beta` Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.
- `accept_theta` Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.
- `accept_z` Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.
- `accept_w` Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.
- `accept_gamma` Acceptance ratio for the gamma parameter.
- `pi_estimate` Posterior estimation of phi. inclusion probability of gamma. if estimation of phi is less than 0.5, choose Rasch model with gamma = 0, otherwise latent space model with gamma > 0.
- `imp_estimate` Probability of imputating a missing value with 1.

References

Little, R. J., & Rubin, D. B. (2019). Statistical analysis with missing data (Vol. 793). John Wiley & Sons. Ishwaran, H., & Rao, J. S. (2005). Spike and slab variable selection: frequentist and Bayesian strategies. The Annals of Statistics, 33(2), 730-773.

Examples

```
# generate example item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.5),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# generate example missing indicator matrix
missing_mat     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.2),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# make missing value with missing indicator matrix
data[missing_mat==1] <- 99

lsirm_result <- lsirm1pl_mar_ss(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm1pl(spikenslab = TRUE, fixed_gamma = FALSE,
missing_data = 'mar', missing = 99))
```

---

lsirm1pl_mcar — *1PL LSIRM for missing completely at random data.*

Description

lsirm1pl_mcar is used to fit 1PL LSIRM in incomplete data assumed to be missing completely at random. lsirm1pl_mcar factorizes item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect and further embeds interaction effect in a latent space, while ignoring the missing element under the assumption of missing completely at random. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm1pl_mcar(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_gamma = 0.025,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
```

```
    pr_mean_beta = 0,
    pr_sd_beta = 1,
    pr_mean_theta = 0,
    pr_mean_gamma = 0.5,
    pr_sd_gamma = 1,
    pr_a_theta = 0.001,
    pr_b_theta = 0.001,
    missing.val = 99,
    verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
ndim	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
niter	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
nburn	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
nthin	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
nprint	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
jump_beta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
jump_theta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_gamma	Numeric; the jumping rule for the gamma proposal density. Default is 0.025.
jump_z	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
jump_w	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
pr_mean_beta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
pr_sd_beta	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_theta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
pr_mean_gamma	Numeric; mean of log normal prior for gamma. Default is 0.5.
pr_sd_gamma	Numeric; standard deviation of log normal prior for gamma. Default is 1.0.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
missing.val	Numeric; A number to replace missing values. Default is 99.
verbose	Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each `nprint`. Default is FALSE.

Details

`lsirm1pl_mcar` models the probability of correct response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space, with γ represents the weight of the distance term:

$$logit(P(Y_{j,i} = 1|\theta_j, \beta_i, \gamma, z_j, w_i)) = \theta_j + \beta_i - \gamma||z_j - w_i||$$

Under the assumption of missing completely at random, the model ignores the missing element in doing inference. For the details of missing completely at random assumption and data augmentation, see References.

Value

`lsirm1pl_mcar` returns an object of list containing the following components:

`data`	A data frame or matrix containing the variables used in the model.
`missing.val`	A number to replace missing values.
`bic`	Numeric value with the corresponding BIC.
`mcmc_inf`	Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.
`map_inf`	The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.
`beta_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.
`theta_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.
`sigma_theta_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.
`gamma_estimate`	Posterior estimates of gamma parameter.
`z_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the z parameter.
`w_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the w parameter.
`beta`	Posterior samples of the beta parameter.
`theta`	Posterior samples of the theta parameter.
`theta_sd`	Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.
`gamma`	Posterior samples of the gamma parameter.
`z`	Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
`w`	Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
`accept_beta`	Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.
`accept_theta`	Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.
`accept_z`	Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.
`accept_w`	Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.
`accept_gamma`	Acceptance ratio for the gamma parameter.

References

Little, R. J., & Rubin, D. B. (2019). Statistical analysis with missing data (Vol. 793). John Wiley & Sons.

Examples

```
# generate example item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.5),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# generate example missing indicator matrix
missing_mat     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.2),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# make missing value with missing indicator matrix
data[missing_mat==1] <- 99

lsirm_result <- lsirm1pl_mcar(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm1pl(spikenslab = FALSE, fixed_gamma = FALSE,
missing_data ='mcar', missing.val = 99))
```

---

lsirm1pl_mcar_ss *1PL LSIRM with model selection approach for missing completely at random data.*

Description

lsirm1pl_mcar_ss is used to fit 1PL LSIRM with model selection approach based on spike-and-slab priors in incomplete data assumed to be missing completely at random. lsirm1pl_mcar_ss factorizes item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect and further embeds interaction effect in a latent space, while ignoring the missing element under the assumption of missing completely at random. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm1pl_mcar_ss(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_gamma = 1,
  jump_z = 0.5,
```

```
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_spike_mean = -3,
  pr_spike_sd = 1,
  pr_slab_mean = 0.5,
  pr_slab_sd = 1,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  pr_xi_a = 1,
  pr_xi_b = 1,
  missing.val = 99,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
ndim	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
niter	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
nburn	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
nthin	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
nprint	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
jump_beta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
jump_theta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_gamma	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_z	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
jump_w	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
pr_mean_beta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
pr_sd_beta	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_theta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
pr_spike_mean	Numeric; the mean of spike prior for log gamma. Default is -3.
pr_spike_sd	Numeric; the standard deviation of spike prior for log gamma. Default is 1.
pr_slab_mean	Numeric; the mean of spike prior for log gamma. Default is 0.5.
pr_slab_sd	Numeric; the standard deviation of spike prior for log gamma. Default is 1.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.

pr_b_theta — Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.

pr_xi_a — Numeric; the first shape parameter of beta prior for latent variable xi. Default is 1.

pr_xi_b — Numeric; the second shape parameter of beta prior for latent variable xi. Default is 1.

missing.val — Numeric; a number to replace missing values. Default is 99.

verbose — Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each nprint. Default is FALSE.

Details

lsirm1pl_mcar_ss models the probability of correct response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space, with γ represents the weight of the distance term:

$$logit(P(Y_{j,i} = 1|\theta_j, \beta_i, \gamma, z_j, w_i)) = \theta_j + \beta_i - \gamma||z_j - w_i||$$

Under the assumption of missing completely at random, the model ignores the missing element in doing inference. For the details of missing completely at random assumption and data augmentation, see References. lsirm1pl_mcar_ss model include model selection approach based on spike-and-slab priors for log gamma. For detail of spike-and-slab priors, see References.

Value

lsirm1pl_mcar_ss returns an object of list containing the following components:

data — Data frame or matrix containing the variables in the model.

missing.val — A number to replace missing values.

bic — Numeric value with the corresponding BIC.

mcmc_inf — Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.

map_inf — The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.

beta_estimate — Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.

theta_estimate — Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.

sigma_theta_estimate — Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.

gamma_estimate — posterior estimates of gamma parameter.

z_estimate — Posterior estimates of the z parameter.

w_estimate — Posterior estimates of the w parameter.

beta — Posterior samples of the beta parameter.

theta — Posterior samples of the theta parameter.

gamma — Posterior samples of the gamma parameter.

theta_sd	Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.
z	Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
w	Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
pi	Posterior samples of phi which is indicator of spike and slab prior. If phi is 1, log gamma follows the slab prior, otherwise follows the spike prior.
accept_beta	Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.
accept_theta	Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.
accept_z	Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.
accept_w	Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.
accept_gamma	Acceptance ratio for the gamma parameter.

References

Little, R. J., & Rubin, D. B. (2019). Statistical analysis with missing data (Vol. 793). John Wiley & Sons. Ishwaran, H., & Rao, J. S. (2005). Spike and slab variable selection: frequentist and Bayesian strategies. The Annals of Statistics, 33(2), 730-773.

Examples

```
# generate example item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.5),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# generate example missing indicator matrix
missing_mat     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.2),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# make missing value with missing indicator matrix
data[missing_mat==1] <- 99

lsirm_result <- lsirm1pl_mcar_ss(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm1pl(spikenslab = TRUE, fixed_gamma = FALSE,
missing_data ='mcar', missing.val = 99))
```

`lsirm1pl_normal_fixed_gamma`

1PL LSIRM fixing gamma to 1 with normal likelihood

Description

lsirm1pl_normal_fixed_gamma is used to fit 1PL LSIRM for continuous variable with gamma fixed to 1. lsirm1pl_normal_fixed_gamma factorizes continuous item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect and further embeds interaction effect in a latent space, while ignoring the missing element under the assumption of missing at random. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm1pl_normal_fixed_gamma(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  pr_a_eps = 0.001,
  pr_b_eps = 0.001,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`data`	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
`ndim`	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
`niter`	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
`nburn`	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
`nthin`	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
`nprint`	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
`jump_beta`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
`jump_theta`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
`jump_z`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
`jump_w`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
`pr_mean_beta`	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
`pr_sd_beta`	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
`pr_mean_theta`	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
`pr_a_theta`	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.

pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_a_eps	Numeric; the shape parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_eps	Numeric; the scale parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood Default is 0.001.
verbose	Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each `nprint`. default value is FALSE.

Details

`lsirm1pl_normal_fixed_gamma` models the continuous value of response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space:

$$Y_{j,i} = \theta_j + \beta_i - ||z_j - w_i|| + e_{j,i}$$

where the error $e_{j,i} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$.

Value

`lsirm1pl_normal_fixed_gamma` returns an object of list containing the following components:

data	A data frame or matrix containing the variables used in the model.
bic	A numeric value representing the Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC).
mcmc_inf	Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.
map_inf	The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.
beta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.
theta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.
sigma_theta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.
z_estimate	Posterior estimates of the z parameter.
w_estimate	Posterior estimates of the w parameter.
beta	Posterior samples of the beta parameter.
theta	Posterior samples of the theta parameter.
theta_sd	Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.
z	Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
w	Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
accept_beta	Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.
accept_theta	Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.

accept_z	Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.
accept_w	Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.
sigma_estimate	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation.
sigma	Posterior samples of the standard deviation.

Examples

```
# generate example (continuous) item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rnorm(500, mean = 0, sd = 1),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# generate example missing indicator matrix
missing_mat     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.2),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# make missing value with missing indicator matrix
data[missing_mat==1] <- 99

lsirm_result <- lsirm1pl_normal_fixed_gamma(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm1pl(spikenslab = FALSE, fixed_gamma = TRUE))
```

---

lsirm1pl_normal_fixed_gamma_mar

1PL LSIRM fixing gamma to 1 with normal likelihood for missing at random data.

Description

lsirm1pl_normal_fixed_gamma_mar is used to fit 1PL LSIRM for continuous variable with gamma fixed to 1 in incomplete data assumed to be missing at random.

lsirm1pl_normal_fixed_gamma_mar factorizes continuous item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect and further embeds interaction effect in a latent space, while considering the missing element under the assumption of missing at random. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm1pl_normal_fixed_gamma_mar(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
```

```
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  pr_a_eps = 0.001,
  pr_b_eps = 0.001,
  missing.val = 99,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
ndim	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
niter	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
nburn	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
nthin	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
nprint	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
jump_beta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
jump_theta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_z	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
jump_w	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
pr_mean_beta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
pr_sd_beta	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_theta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_a_eps	Numeric; the shape parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_eps	Numeric; the scale parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood Default is 0.001.
missing.val	Numeric; a number to replace missing values. Default is 99.
verbose	Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each nprint. Default is FALSE.

Details

lsirm1pl_normal_fixed_gamma_mar models the continuous value of response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space:

$$Y_j, i = \theta_j + \beta_i - ||z_j - w_i|| + e_{ji}$$

where the error $e_j i\ N(0, \sigma^2)$ Under the assumption of missing at random, the model takes the missing element into consideration in the sampling procedure. For the details of missing at random assumption and data augmentation, see References.

Value

lsirm1pl_normal_fixed_gamma_mar returns an object of list containing the following components:

data	Data frame or matrix containing the variables in the model.
missing.val	A number to replace missing values.
bic	Numeric value with the corresponding BIC.
mcmc_inf	Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.
map_inf	The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.
beta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.
theta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.
sigma_theta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.
z_estimate	Posterior estimates of the z parameter.
w_estimate	Posterior estimates of the w parameter.
imp_estimate	Probability of imputating a missing value with 1.
beta	Posterior samples of the beta parameter.
theta	Posterior samples of the theta parameter.
theta_sd	Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.
z	Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
w	Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
imp	Imputation for missing Values using posterior samples.
accept_beta	Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.
accept_theta	Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.
accept_z	Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.
accept_w	Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.
sigma_estimate	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation.
sigma	Posterior samples of the standard deviation.

Examples

```
# generate example (continuous) item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rnorm(500, mean = 0, sd = 1),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# generate example missing indicator matrix
missing_mat     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.2),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# make missing value with missing indicator matrix
data[missing_mat==1] <- 99

lsirm_result <- lsirm1pl_normal_fixed_gamma_mar(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm1pl(spikenslab = FALSE, fixed_gamma = TRUE,
missing_data = "mar", missing.val = 99))
```

`lsirm1pl_normal_fixed_gamma_mcar`
1PL LSIRM fixing gamma to 1 with normal likelihood for missing completely at random data.

Description

lsirm1pl_normal_fixed_gamma_mcar is used to fit 1PL LSIRM for continuous variable with gamma fixed to 1 in incomplete data assumed to be missing completely at random.

lsirm1pl_normal_fixed_gamma_mcar factorizes continuous item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect and further embeds interaction effect in a latent space, while ignoring the missing element under the assumption of missing completely at random. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm1pl_normal_fixed_gamma_mcar(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
```

```
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  pr_a_eps = 0.001,
  pr_b_eps = 0.001,
  missing.val = 99,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`data`	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
`ndim`	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
`niter`	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
`nburn`	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
`nthin`	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
`nprint`	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
`jump_beta`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
`jump_theta`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
`jump_z`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
`jump_w`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
`pr_mean_beta`	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
`pr_sd_beta`	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
`pr_mean_theta`	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
`pr_a_theta`	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
`pr_b_theta`	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
`pr_a_eps`	Numeric; the shape parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood. Default is 0.001.
`pr_b_eps`	Numeric; the scale parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood. Default is 0.001.
`missing.val`	Numeric; a number to replace missing values. Default is 99.
`verbose`	Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each `nprint`. Default is FALSE.

Details

`lsirm1pl_normal_fixed_gamma_mcar` models the continuous value of response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space:

$$Y_{j,i} = \theta_j + \beta_i - ||z_j - w_i|| + e_{j,i}$$

where the error $e_{j,i} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ Under the assumption of missing completely at random, the model ignores the missing element in doing inference. For the details of missing completely at random assumption and data augmentation, see References.

Value

`lsirm1pl_normal_fixed_gamma_mcar` returns an object of list containing the following components:

`data`	Data frame or matrix containing the variables in the model.
`missing.val`	A number to replace missing values.
`bic`	Numeric value with the corresponding BIC.
`mcmc_inf`	Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.
`map_inf`	The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.
`beta_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.
`theta_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.
`sigma_theta_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.
`z_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the z parameter.
`w_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the w parameter.
`beta`	Posterior samples of the beta parameter.
`theta`	Posterior samples of the theta parameter.
`theta_sd`	Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.
`z`	Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
`w`	Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
`accept_beta`	Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.
`accept_theta`	Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.
`accept_z`	Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.
`accept_w`	Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.
`sigma_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation.
`sigma`	Posterior samples of the standard deviation.

Examples

```
# generate example (continuous) item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rnorm(500, mean = 0, sd = 1),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# generate example missing indicator matrix
missing_mat     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.2),ncol=10,nrow=50)
```

```
# make missing value with missing indicator matrix
data[missing_mat==1] <- 99

lsirm_result <- lsirm1pl_normal_fixed_gamma_mcar(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm1pl(spikenslab = FALSE, fixed_gamma = TRUE,
missing_data = "mcar", missing.val = 99))
```

`lsirm1pl_normal_mar` *1PL LSIRM with normal likelihood for missing at random data.*

Description

lsirm1pl_normal_mar is used to fit LSIRM for continuous variable with 1pl in incomplete data assumed to be missing at random. lsirm1pl_normal_mar factorizes continuous item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect and further embeds interaction effect in a latent space, while considering the missing element under the assumption of missing at random. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm1pl_normal_mar(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_gamma = 1,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_mean_gamma = 0.5,
  pr_sd_gamma = 1,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  pr_a_eps = 0.001,
  pr_b_eps = 0.001,
  missing.val = 99,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
ndim	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
niter	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
nburn	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
nthin	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
nprint	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
jump_beta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
jump_theta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_gamma	Numeric; the jumping rule for the gamma proposal density. Default is 0.025
jump_z	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
jump_w	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
pr_mean_beta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
pr_sd_beta	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_theta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
pr_mean_gamma	Numeric; mean of log normal prior for gamma. Default is 0.5.
pr_sd_gamma	Numeric; standard deviation of log normal prior for gamma. Default is 1.0.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_a_eps	Numeric; the shape parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_eps	Numeric; the scale parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood. Default is 0.001.
missing.val	Numeric; a number to replace missing values. Default is 99.
verbose	Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each nprint. Default is FALSE.

Details

lsirm1pl_normal_mar models the continuous value of response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space, with γ represents the weight of the distance term:

$$Y_j, i = \theta_j + \beta_i - \gamma||z_j - w_i|| + e_{ji}$$

where the error $e_{ji} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ Under the assumption of missing at random, the model takes the missing element into consideration in the sampling procedure. For the details of missing at random assumption and data augmentation, see References.

Value

`lsirm1pl_normal_mar` returns an object of list containing the following components:

- `data` Data frame or matrix containing the variables in the model.
- `missing.val` A number to replace missing values.
- `bic` Numeric value with the corresponding BIC.
- `mcmc_inf` Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.
- `map_inf` The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.
- `beta_estimate` Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.
- `theta_estimate` Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.
- `sigma_theta_estimate` Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.
- `gamma_estimate` posterior estimates of gamma parameter.
- `z_estimate` Posterior estimates of the z parameter.
- `w_estimate` Posterior estimates of the w parameter.
- `imp_estimate` Probability of imputating a missing value with 1.
- `beta` Posterior samples of the beta parameter.
- `theta` Posterior samples of the theta parameter.
- `gamma` Posterior samples of the gamma parameter.
- `theta_sd` Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.
- `z` Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
- `w` Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
- `imp` Imputation for missing Values using posterior samples.
- `accept_beta` Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.
- `accept_theta` Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.
- `accept_z` Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.
- `accept_w` Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.
- `accept_gamma` Acceptance ratio for the gamma parameter.
- `sigma_estimate` Posterior estimates of the standard deviation.
- `sigma` Posterior samples of the standard deviation.

References

Little, R. J., & Rubin, D. B. (2019). Statistical analysis with missing data (Vol. 793). John Wiley & Sons.

Examples

```
# generate example (continuous) item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rnorm(500, mean = 0, sd = 1),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# generate example missing indicator matrix
missing_mat     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.2),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# make missing value with missing indicator matrix
data[missing_mat==1] <- 99

lsirm_result <- lsirm1pl_normal_mar(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm1pl(spikenslab = FALSE, fixed_gamma = FALSE,
missing_data ='mar', missing.val = 99))
```

`lsirm1pl_normal_mar_ss` *1PL LSIRM with normal likelihood and model selection approach for missing at random data.*

Description

lsirm1pl_normal_mar_ss is used to fit 1PL LSIRM with model selection approach based on spike-and-slab priors for continuous variable with 1pl in incomplete data assumed to be missing at random. lsirm1pl_normal_mar_ss factorizes continuous item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect and further embeds interaction effect in a latent space, while considering the missing element under the assumption of missing at random. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm1pl_normal_mar_ss(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_gamma = 1,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
```

```
  pr_spike_mean = -3,
  pr_spike_sd = 1,
  pr_slab_mean = 0.5,
  pr_slab_sd = 1,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  pr_a_eps = 0.001,
  pr_b_eps = 0.001,
  pr_xi_a = 0.001,
  pr_xi_b = 0.001,
  missing.val = 99,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
ndim	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
niter	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
nburn	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
nthin	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
nprint	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
jump_beta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
jump_theta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_gamma	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_z	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
jump_w	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
pr_mean_beta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
pr_sd_beta	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_theta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
pr_spike_mean	Numeric; the mean of spike prior for log gamma. Default is -3.
pr_spike_sd	Numeric; the standard deviation of spike prior for log gamma. Default is 1.
pr_slab_mean	Numeric; the mean of spike prior for log gamma. Default is 0.5.
pr_slab_sd	Numeric; the standard deviation of spike prior for log gamma. Default is is 1.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.

pr_a_eps	Numeric; the shape parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_eps	Numeric; the scale parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood Default is 0.001.
pr_xi_a	Numeric; the first shape parameter of beta prior for latent variable xi. Default is 1.
pr_xi_b	Numeric; the second shape parameter of beta prior for latent variable xi. Default is 1.
missing.val	Numeric; a number to replace missing values. Default is 99.
verbose	Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each `nprint`. Default is FALSE.

Details

`lsirm1pl_normal_mar_ss` models the continuous value of response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space, with γ represents the weight of the distance term:

$$Y_{j,i} = \theta_j + \beta_i - \gamma||z_j - w_i|| + e_{j,i}$$

where the error $e_{j,i} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ Under the assumption of missing at random, the model takes the missing element into consideration in the sampling procedure. For the details of missing at random assumption and data augmentation, see References. `lsirm1pl_normal_mar_ss` model include model selection approach based on spike-and-slab priors for log gamma. For detail of spike-and-slab priors, see References.

Value

`lsirm1pl_normal_mar_ss` returns an object of list containing the following components:

data	Data frame or matrix containing the variables in the model.
missing.val	A number to replace missing values.
bic	Numeric value with the corresponding BIC.
mcmc_inf	Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.
map_inf	The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.
beta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.
theta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.
sigma_theta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.
gamma_estimate	posterior estimates of gamma parameter.
z_estimate	Posterior estimates of the z parameter.
w_estimate	Posterior estimates of the w parameter.
beta	Posterior samples of the beta parameter.

`theta`	Posterior samples of the theta parameter.
`gamma`	Posterior samples of the gamma parameter.
`theta_sd`	Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.
`z`	Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
`w`	Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
`pi`	Posterior samples of phi which is indicator of spike and slab prior. If phi is 1, log gamma follows the slab prior, otherwise follows the spike prior.
`imp`	Imputation for missing Values using posterior samples.
`accept_beta`	Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.
`accept_theta`	Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.
`accept_z`	Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.
`accept_w`	Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.
`accept_gamma`	Acceptance ratio for the gamma parameter.
`pi_estimate`	Posterior estimation of phi. inclusion probability of gamma. if estimation of phi is less than 0.5, choose Rasch model with gamma = 0, otherwise latent space model with gamma > 0.
`imp_estimate`	Probability of imputating a missing value with 1.
`sigma_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation.
`sigma`	Posterior samples of the standard deviation.

References

Little, R. J., & Rubin, D. B. (2019). Statistical analysis with missing data (Vol. 793). John Wiley & Sons. Ishwaran, H., & Rao, J. S. (2005). Spike and slab variable selection: frequentist and Bayesian strategies. The Annals of Statistics, 33(2), 730-773.

Examples

```
# generate example (continuous) item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rnorm(500, mean = 0, sd = 1),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# generate example missing indicator matrix
missing_mat     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.2),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# make missing value with missing indicator matrix
data[missing_mat==1] <- 99

lsirm_result <- lsirm1pl_normal_mar_ss(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm1pl(spikenslab = TRUE, fixed_gamma = FALSE,
missing_data = 'mar', missing = 99))
```

`lsirm1pl_normal_mcar` *1PL LSIRM with normal likelihood for missing completely at random data.*

Description

lsirm1pl_normal_mcar is used to fit LSIRM with 1pl in incomplete data assumed to be missing completely at random. lsirm1pl_normal_mcar factorizes continuous item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect and further embeds interaction effect in a latent space, while ignoring the missing element under the assumption of missing completely at random. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm1pl_normal_mcar(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_gamma = 1,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_mean_gamma = 0.5,
  pr_sd_gamma = 1,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  pr_a_eps = 0.001,
  pr_b_eps = 0.001,
  missing.val = 99,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`data`	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
`ndim`	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
`niter`	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.

nburn	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
nthin	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
nprint	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
jump_beta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
jump_theta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_gamma	Numeric; the jumping rule for the gamma proposal density. Default is 0.025
jump_z	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
jump_w	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
pr_mean_beta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
pr_sd_beta	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_theta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
pr_mean_gamma	Numeric; mean of log normal prior for gamma. Default is 0.5.
pr_sd_gamma	Numeric; standard deviation of log normal prior for gamma. Default is 1.0.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_a_eps	Numeric; the shape parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_eps	Numeric; the scale parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood. Default is 0.001.
missing.val	Numeric; a number to replace missing values. Default is 99.
verbose	Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each nprint. Default is FALSE.

Details

lsirm1pl_normal_mcar models the continuous value of response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space, with γ represents the weight of the distance term:

$$Y_{j,i} = \theta_j + \beta_i - \gamma||z_j - w_i|| + e_{j,i}$$

where the error $e_{j,i} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ Under the assumption of missing completely at random, the model ignores the missing element in doing inference. For the details of missing at random assumption and data augmentation, see References.

Value

lsirm1pl_normal_mcar returns an object of list containing the following components:

data	A data frame or matrix containing the variables used in the model.
missing.val	A number to replace missing values.
bic	Numeric value with the corresponding BIC.
mcmc_inf	Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.
map_inf	The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.
beta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.
theta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.
sigma_theta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.
gamma_estimate	Posterior estimates of gamma parameter.
z_estimate	Posterior estimates of the z parameter.
w_estimate	Posterior estimates of the w parameter.
beta	Posterior samples of the beta parameter.
theta	Posterior samples of the theta parameter.
theta_sd	Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.
gamma	Posterior samples of the gamma parameter.
z	Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
w	Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
accept_beta	Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.
accept_theta	Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.
accept_z	Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.
accept_w	Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.
accept_gamma	Acceptance ratio for the gamma parameter.
sigma_estimate	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation.
sigma	Posterior samples of the standard deviation.

References

Little, R. J., & Rubin, D. B. (2019). Statistical analysis with missing data (Vol. 793). John Wiley & Sons.

Examples

```
# generate example (continuous) item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rnorm(500, mean = 0, sd = 1),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# generate example missing indicator matrix
missing_mat     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.2),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# make missing value with missing indicator matrix
data[missing_mat==1] <- 99

lsirm_result <- lsirm1pl_normal_mcar(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm1pl(spikenslab = FALSE, fixed_gamma = FALSE,
missing_data ='mcar', missing.val = 99))
```

`lsirm1pl_normal_mcar_ss` *1PL LSIRM with normal likelihood and model selection approach for missing completely at random data.*

Description

lsirm1pl_normal_mcar_ss is used to fit LSIRM with model selection approach based on spike-and-slab priors for continuous variable with 1pl in incomplete data assumed to be missing completely at random. lsirm1pl_normal_mcar_ss factorizes continuous item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect and further embeds interaction effect in a latent space, while ignoring the missing element under the assumption of missing completely at random. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm1pl_normal_mcar_ss(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_gamma = 1,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
```

```
  pr_spike_mean = -3,
  pr_spike_sd = 1,
  pr_slab_mean = 0.5,
  pr_slab_sd = 1,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  pr_a_eps = 0.001,
  pr_b_eps = 0.001,
  pr_xi_a = 0.001,
  pr_xi_b = 0.001,
  missing.val = 99,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
ndim	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
niter	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
nburn	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
nthin	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
nprint	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
jump_beta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
jump_theta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_gamma	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_z	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
jump_w	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
pr_mean_beta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
pr_sd_beta	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_theta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
pr_spike_mean	Numeric; the mean of spike prior for log gamma. Default is -3.
pr_spike_sd	Numeric; the standard deviation of spike prior for log gamma. Default is 1.
pr_slab_mean	Numeric; the mean of spike prior for log gamma. Default is 0.5.
pr_slab_sd	Numeric; the standard deviation of spike prior for log gamma. Default is is 1.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.

pr_a_eps	Numeric; the shape parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_eps	Numeric; the scale parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood. Default is 0.001.
pr_xi_a	Numeric; the first shape parameter of beta prior for latent variable xi. Default is 1.
pr_xi_b	Numeric; the second shape parameter of beta prior for latent variable xi. Default is 1.
missing.val	Numeric; a number to replace missing values. Default is 99.
verbose	Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each `nprint`. Default is FALSE.

Details

`lsirm1pl_normal_mcar_ss` models the continuous value of response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space, with γ represents the weight of the distance term:

$$Y_{j,i} = \theta_j + \beta_i - \gamma||z_j - w_i|| + e_{j,i}$$

where the error $e_{j,i} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$. Under the assumption of missing completely at random, the model ignores the missing element in doing inference. For the details of missing at random assumption and data augmentation, see References. `lsirm1pl_normal_mcar_ss` model include model selection approach based on spike-and-slab priors for log gamma. For detail of spike-and-slab priors, see References.

Value

`lsirm1pl_normal_mcar_ss` returns an object of list containing the following components:

data	Data frame or matrix containing the variables in the model.
missing.val	A number to replace missing values.
bic	Numeric value with the corresponding BIC.
mcmc_inf	Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.
map_inf	The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.
beta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.
theta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.
sigma_theta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.
gamma_estimate	posterior estimates of gamma parameter.
z_estimate	Posterior estimates of the z parameter.
w_estimate	Posterior estimates of the w parameter.
beta	Posterior samples of the beta parameter.

theta	Posterior samples of the theta parameter.
gamma	Posterior samples of the gamma parameter.
theta_sd	Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.
z	Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
w	Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
pi	Posterior samples of phi which is indicator of spike and slab prior. If phi is 1, log gamma follows the slab prior, otherwise follows the spike prior.
accept_beta	Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.
accept_theta	Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.
accept_z	Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.
accept_w	Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.
accept_gamma	Acceptance ratio for the gamma parameter.
sigma_estimate	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation.
sigma	Posterior samples of the standard deviation.

References

Little, R. J., & Rubin, D. B. (2019). Statistical analysis with missing data (Vol. 793). John Wiley & Sons. Ishwaran, H., & Rao, J. S. (2005). Spike and slab variable selection: frequentist and Bayesian strategies. The Annals of Statistics, 33(2), 730-773.

Examples

```
# generate example (continuous) item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rnorm(500, mean = 0, sd = 1),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# generate example missing indicator matrix
missing_mat     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.2),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# make missing value with missing indicator matrix
data[missing_mat==1] <- 99

lsirm_result <- lsirm1pl_normal_mcar_ss(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm1pl(spikenslab = TRUE, fixed_gamma = FALSE,
missing_data ='mcar', missing.val = 99))
```

lsirm1pl_normal_o *1PL LSIRM with normal likelihood.*

Description

lsirm1pl_normal_o is used to fit LSIRM for continuous variable with 1pl. lsirm1pl_normal_o factorizes continuous item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect and further embeds interaction effect in a latent space. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm1pl_normal_o(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_gamma = 1,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_mean_gamma = 0.5,
  pr_sd_gamma = 1,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  pr_a_eps = 0.001,
  pr_b_eps = 0.001,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
ndim	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
niter	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
nburn	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
nthin	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.

nprint	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
jump_beta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
jump_theta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_gamma	Numeric; the jumping rule for the gamma proposal density. Default is 0.025
jump_z	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
jump_w	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
pr_mean_beta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
pr_sd_beta	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_theta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
pr_mean_gamma	Numeric; mean of log normal prior for gamma. Default is 0.5.
pr_sd_gamma	Numeric; standard deviation of log normal prior for gamma. Default is 1.0.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_a_eps	Numeric; the shape parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_eps	Numeric; the scale parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood. Default is 0.001.
verbose	Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each nprint. Default is FALSE.

Details

lsirm1pl_normal_o models the continuous value of response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space, with γ represents the weight of the distance term:

$$Y_{j,i} = \theta_j + \beta_i - \gamma||z_j - w_i|| + e_{j,i}$$

where the error $e_{j,i} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$.

Value

lsirm1pl_normal_o returns an object of list containing the following components:

data	Data frame or matrix containing the variables used in the model.
bic	A numeric value representing the Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC).
mcmc_inf	Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.
map_inf	The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.
beta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.

`theta_estimate` Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.

`sigma_theta_estimate` Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.

`gamma_estimate` Posterior estimates of gamma parameter.

`z_estimate` Posterior estimates of the z parameter.

`w_estimate` Posterior estimates of the w parameter.

`beta` Posterior samples of the beta parameter.

`theta` Posterior samples of the theta parameter.

`theta_sd` Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.

`gamma` Posterior samples of the gamma parameter.

`z` Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.

`w` Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.

`accept_beta` Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.

`accept_theta` Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.

`accept_z` Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.

`accept_w` Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.

`accept_gamma` Acceptance ratio for the gamma parameter.

`sigma_estimate` Posterior estimates of the standard deviation.

`sigma` Posterior samples of the standard deviation.

Examples

```
# generate example (continuous) item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rnorm(500, mean = 0, sd = 1),ncol=10,nrow=50)

lsirm_result <- lsirm1pl_normal_o(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm1pl(spikenslab = FALSE, fixed_gamma = FALSE))
```

`lsirm1pl_normal_ss` *1PL LSIRM with normal likelihood and model selection approach.*

Description

lsirm1pl_normal_ss is used to fit LSIRM with model selection approach based on spike-and-slab priors for continuous variable with 1pl. LSIRM factorizes continuous item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect and further embeds interaction effect in a latent space. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm1pl_normal_ss(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_gamma = 1,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_spike_mean = -3,
  pr_spike_sd = 1,
  pr_slab_mean = 0.5,
  pr_slab_sd = 1,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  pr_a_eps = 0.001,
  pr_b_eps = 0.001,
  pr_xi_a = 0.001,
  pr_xi_b = 0.001,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`data`	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
`ndim`	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
`niter`	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
`nburn`	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
`nthin`	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
`nprint`	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
`jump_beta`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
`jump_theta`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
`jump_gamma`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
`jump_z`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.

jump_w	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
pr_mean_beta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
pr_sd_beta	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_theta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
pr_spike_mean	Numeric; mean of spike prior for log gamma default value is -3.
pr_spike_sd	Numeric; standard deviation of spike prior for log gamma default value is 1.
pr_slab_mean	Numeric; mean of spike prior for log gamma default value is 0.5.
pr_slab_sd	Numeric; standard deviation of spike prior for log gamma default value is 1.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_a_eps	Numeric; shape parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_eps	Numeric; scale parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood. Default is 0.001.
pr_xi_a	Numeric; first shape parameter of beta prior for latent variable xi. Default is 1.
pr_xi_b	Numeric; second shape parameter of beta prior for latent variable xi. Default is 1.
verbose	Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each nprint. Default is FALSE.

Details

lsirm1pl_normal_ss models the continuous value of response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space, with γ represents the weight of the distance term:

$$Y_{j,i} = \theta_j + \beta_i - \gamma||z_j - w_i|| + e_{j,i}$$

where the error $e_{j,i} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$. lsrm1pl_noraml_ss model include model selection approach based on spike-and-slab priors for log gamma. For detail of spike-and-slab priors, see References.

Value

lsirm1pl_normal_ss returns an object of list containing the following components:

data	Data frame or matrix containing the variables in the model.
bic	Numeric value with the corresponding BIC.
mcmc_inf	number of mcmc iteration, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.
map_inf	value of log maximum a posterior and iteration number which have log maximum a posterior.
beta_estimate	posterior estimation of beta.
theta_estimate	posterior estimation of theta.

sigma_theta_estimate
posterior estimation of standard deviation of theta.

sigma_estimate posterior estimation of standard deviation.

gamma_estimate posterior estimation of gamma.

z_estimate posterior estimation of z.

w_estimate posterior estimation of w.

pi_estimate posterior estimation of phi. inclusion probability of gamma. if estimation of phi is less than 0.5, choose Rasch model with gamma = 0, otherwise latent space model with gamma > 0.

beta posterior samples of beta.

theta posterior samples of theta.

theta_sd posterior samples of standard deviation of theta.

sigma posterior samples of standard deviation.

gamma posterior samples of gamma.

z posterior samples of z. The output is 3-dimensional matrix with last axis represent the dimension of latent space.

w posterior samples of w. The output is 3-dimensional matrix with last axis represent the dimension of latent space.

pi posterior samples of phi which is indicator of spike and slab prior. If phi is 1, log gamma follows the slab prior, otherwise follows the spike prior.

accept_beta accept ratio of beta.

accept_theta accept ratio of theta.

accept_w accept ratio of w.

accept_z accept ratio of z.

accept_gamma accept ratio of gamma.

References

Ishwaran, H., & Rao, J. S. (2005). Spike and slab variable selection: Frequentist and Bayesian strategies (Vol. 33). The Annals of Statistics

Examples

```
# generate example (continuous) item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rnorm(500, mean = 0, sd = 1),ncol=10,nrow=50)

lsirm_result <- lsirm1pl_normal_ss(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm1pl(spikenslab = TRUE, fixed_gamma = FALSE))
```

`lsirm1pl_o` *1PL LSIRM.*

Description

lsirm1pl_o is used to fit 1PL LSIRM. lsirm1pl_o factorizes item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect and further embeds interaction effect in a latent space. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm1pl_o(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_gamma = 0.025,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_mean_gamma = 0.5,
  pr_sd_gamma = 1,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`data`	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
`ndim`	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
`niter`	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
`nburn`	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
`nthin`	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
`nprint`	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.

jump_beta Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.

jump_theta Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.

jump_gamma Numeric; the jumping rule for the gamma proposal density. Default is 0.025.

jump_z Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.

jump_w Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.

pr_mean_beta Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.

pr_sd_beta Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.

pr_mean_theta Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.

pr_mean_gamma Numeric; mean of log normal prior for gamma. Default is 0.5.

pr_sd_gamma Numeric; standard deviation of log normal prior for gamma. Default is 1.0.

pr_a_theta Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.

pr_b_theta Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.

verbose Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each nprint. Default is FALSE.

Details

lsirm1pl_o models the probability of correct response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space, with γ represents the weight of the distance term:

$$logit(P(Y_{j,i} = 1|\theta_j, \beta_i, \gamma, z_j, w_i)) = \theta_j + \beta_i - \gamma||z_j - w_i||$$

Value

lsirm1pl_o returns an object of list containing the following components:

data Data frame or matrix containing the variables used in the model.

bic A numeric value representing the Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC).

mcmc_inf Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.

map_inf The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.

beta_estimate Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.

theta_estimate Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.

sigma_theta_estimate
Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.

gamma_estimate Posterior estimates of gamma parameter.

z_estimate Posterior estimates of the z parameter.

w_estimate Posterior estimates of the w parameter.

beta Posterior samples of the beta parameter.

theta	Posterior samples of the theta parameter.
theta_sd	Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.
gamma	Posterior samples of the gamma parameter.
z	Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
w	Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
accept_beta	Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.
accept_theta	Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.
accept_z	Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.
accept_w	Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.
accept_gamma	Acceptance ratio for the gamma parameter.

Examples

```
# generate example item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.5),ncol=10,nrow=50)

lsirm_result <- lsirm1pl_o(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm1pl(spikenslab = FALSE, fixed_gamma = FALSE))
```

---

lsirm1pl_ss — *1PL LSIRM with model selection approach.*

Description

lsirm1pl_ss is used to fit 1PL LSIRM with model selection approach based on spike-and-slab priors. LSIRM factorizes item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect and further embeds interaction effect in a latent space. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm1pl_ss(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
```

```
  jump_gamma = 1,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_spike_mean = -3,
  pr_spike_sd = 1,
  pr_slab_mean = 0.5,
  pr_slab_sd = 1,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  pr_xi_a = 1,
  pr_xi_b = 1,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
ndim	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
niter	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
nburn	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
nthin	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
nprint	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
jump_beta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
jump_theta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_gamma	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_z	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
jump_w	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
pr_mean_beta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
pr_sd_beta	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_theta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
pr_spike_mean	Numeric; the mean of spike prior for log gamma. Default is -3.
pr_spike_sd	Numeric; the standard deviation of spike prior for log gamma. Default is 1.
pr_slab_mean	Numeric; the mean of spike prior for log gamma. Default is 0.5.
pr_slab_sd	Numeric; the standard deviation of spike prior for log gamma. Default is is 1.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.

pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_xi_a	Numeric; the first shape parameter of beta prior for latent variable xi. Default is 1.
pr_xi_b	Numeric; the second shape parameter of beta prior for latent variable xi. Default is 1.
verbose	Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each nprint. Default is FALSE.

Details

lsirm1pl_ss models the probability of correct response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space, with γ represents the weight of the distance term:

$$logit(P(Y_{j,i} = 1|\theta_j, \beta_i, \gamma, z_j, w_i)) = \theta_j + \beta_i - \gamma||z_j - w_i||$$

lsirm1pl_ss model include model selection approach based on spike-and-slab priors for log gamma. For detail of spike-and-slab priors, see References.

Value

lsirm1pl_ss returns an object of list containing the following components:

data	Data frame or matrix containing the variables used in the model.
bic	A numeric value representing the Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC).
mcmc_inf	Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.
map_inf	The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.
beta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.
theta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.
sigma_theta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.
gamma_estimate	Posterior estimates of gamma parameter.
z_estimate	Posterior estimates of the z parameter.
w_estimate	Posterior estimates of the w parameter.
beta	Posterior samples of the beta parameter.
theta	Posterior samples of the theta parameter.
theta_sd	Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.
gamma	Posterior samples of the gamma parameter.
z	Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
w	Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.

`accept_beta`	Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.
`accept_theta`	Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.
`accept_z`	Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.
`accept_w`	Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.
`accept_gamma`	Acceptance ratio for the gamma parameter.
`pi_estimate`	Posterior estimation of phi. inclusion probability of gamma. if estimation of phi is less than 0.5, choose Rasch model with gamma = 0, otherwise latent space model with gamma > 0.
`pi`	Posterior samples of phi which is indicator of spike and slab prior. If phi is 1, log gamma follows the slab prior, otherwise follows the spike prior.

References

Ishwaran, H., & Rao, J. S. (2005). Spike and slab variable selection: Frequentist and Bayesian strategies (Vol. 33). The Annals of Statistics

Examples

```
# generate example item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.5),ncol=10,nrow=50)

lsirm_result <- lsirm1pl_ss(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm1pl(spikenslab = TRUE, fixed_gamma = FALSE))
```

`lsirm2pl` *Fit a 2pl LSIRM for binary and continuous item resopnse data*

Description

`lsirm2pl` integrates all functions related to 2PL LSIRM. Various 2PL LSIRM function can be used by setting the `spikenslab`, `fixed_gamma`, and `missing_data` arguments.

This function can be used regardless of the data type, providing a unified approach to model fitting.

Usage

```
lsirm2pl(
  data,
  spikenslab = FALSE,
  fixed_gamma = FALSE,
  missing_data = NA,
  chains = 1,
  multicore = 1,
  seed = NA,
```

```
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_alpha = 1,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  pr_mean_alpha = 0.5,
  pr_sd_alpha = 1,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

data	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
spikenslab	Logical; specifies whether to use a model selection approach. Default is FALSE.
fixed_gamma	Logical; indicates whether to fix gamma at 1. Default is FALSE.
missing_data	Character; the type of missing data assumed. Options are NA, "mar", or "mcar". Default is NA.
chains	Integer; the number of MCMC chains to run. Default is 1.
multicore	Integer; the number of cores to use for parallel execution. Default is 1.
seed	Integer; the seed number for MCMC fitting. Default is NA.
ndim	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
niter	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
nburn	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
nthin	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
nprint	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
jump_beta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
jump_theta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_alpha	Numeric; the jumping rule for the alpha proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_z	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
jump_w	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.

pr_mean_beta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
pr_sd_beta	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_theta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_mean_alpha	Numeric; the mean of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 0.5.
pr_sd_alpha	Numeric; the standard deviation of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 1.0.
...	Additional arguments for the for various settings. Refer to the functions in the Details.

Details

Additional arguments and return values for each function are documented in the respective function's description.

* For 2PL LSIRM with data included missing value are detailed in lsirm2pl_mar and lsirm2pl_mcar.

* For 2PL LSIRM using the spike-and-slab model selection approach are detailed in lsirm2pl_ss.

* For continuous version of 2PL LSIRM are detailed in lsirm2pl_normal_o.

For 2PL LSIRM with binary item response data, the probability of correct response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space, with γ represents the weight of the distance term. For 2pl model, the the item effect is assumed to have additional discrimination parameter α_i multiplied by θ_j:

$$logit(P(Y_{j,i} = 1|\theta_j, \alpha_i, \beta_i, \gamma, z_j, w_i)) = \theta_j * \alpha_i + \beta_i - \gamma||z_j - w_i||$$

For 2PL LSIRM with continuous item response data, the continuous value of response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space, with γ represents the weight of the distance term. For 2pl model, the the item effect is assumed to have additional discrimination parameter α_i multiplied by θ_j:

$$Y_{j,i} = \theta_j + \beta_i - \gamma||z_j - w_i|| + e_{j,i}$$

where the error $e_{j,i} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$

Value

lsirm2pl returns an object of list. The basic return list containing the following components:

data	A data frame or matrix containing the variables used in the model.
bic	A numeric value representing the Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC).
mcmc_inf	Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.

map_inf The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.

beta_estimate Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.

theta_estimate Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.

sigma_theta_estimate
Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.

alpha_estimate posterior estimates of alpha parameter..

z_estimate Posterior estimates of the z parameter.

w_estimate Posterior estimates of the w parameter.

beta Posterior samples of the beta parameter.

theta Posterior samples of the theta parameter.

theta_sd Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.

alpha Posterior samples of the alpha parameter.

z Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.

w Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.

accept_beta Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.

accept_theta Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.

accept_z Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.

accept_w Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.

accept_alpha Acceptance ratio for the alpha parameter.

... Additional return values for various settings. Refer to the functions in the Details.

Note

If both spikenslab and fixed_gamma are set TRUE, it returns error because both are related to gamma.

See Also

The 2PL LSIRM for binary item response data as following:

lsirm2pl_o, lsirm2pl_fixed_gamma, lsirm2pl_mar,lsirm2pl_mcar, lsirm2pl_fixed_gamma_mar, lsirm2pl_fixed_gamma_mcar, lsirm2pl_ss, lsirm2pl_mar_ss, and lsirm2pl_mcar_ss

The 2PL LSIRM for continuous item response data as following:

lsirm2pl_normal_o, lsirm2pl_normal_fixed_gamma, lsirm2pl_normal_mar, lsirm2pl_normal_mcar,lsirm1pl_norm lsirm2pl_normal_fixed_gamma_mcar, lsirm2pl_normal_ss, lsirm2pl_normal_mar_ss, lsirm2pl_normal_mcar_ss

Examples

```
# generate example item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.5),ncol=10,nrow=50)
lsirm_result <- lsirm2pl(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data~lsirm2pl())
```

`lsirm2pl_fixed_gamma` *2PL LSIRM fixing gamma to 1.*

Description

lsirm2pl_fixed_gamma is used to fit 2PL LSIRM fixing gamma to 1. lsirm2pl_fixed_gamma factorizes item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect and further embeds interaction effect in a latent space. Unlike 1PL model, 2PL model assumes the item effect can vary according to respondent, allowing additional parameter multiplied with respondent effect. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm2pl_fixed_gamma(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_alpha = 1,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_mean_alpha = 0.5,
  pr_sd_alpha = 1,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
ndim	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
niter	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
nburn	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
nthin	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
nprint	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
jump_beta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
jump_theta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_alpha	Numeric; the jumping rule for the alpha proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_z	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
jump_w	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
pr_mean_beta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
pr_sd_beta	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_theta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
pr_mean_alpha	Numeric; the mean of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 0.5.
pr_sd_alpha	Numeric; the standard deviation of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 1.0.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
verbose	Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each nprint. Default is FALSE.

Details

lsirm2pl_fixed_gamma models the probability of correct response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space. For 2pl model, the the item effect is assumed to have additional discrimination parameter α_i multiplied by θ_j:

$$logit(P(Y_{j,i} = 1|\theta_j, \alpha_i, \beta_i, z_j, w_i)) = \theta_j * \alpha_i + \beta_i - ||z_j - w_i||$$

Value

lsirm2pl_fixed_gamma returns an object of list containing the following components:

lsirm1pl_fixed_gamma returns an object of list containing the following components:

`data`	Data frame or matrix containing the variables in the model.
`bic`	Numeric value with the corresponding BIC.
`mcmc_inf`	Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.
`map_inf`	The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.
`beta_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.
`theta_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.
`sigma_theta_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.
`z_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the z parameter.
`w_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the w parameter.
`beta`	Posterior samples of the beta parameter.
`theta`	Posterior samples of the theta parameter.
`theta_sd`	Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.
`z`	Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
`w`	Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
`accept_beta`	Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.
`accept_theta`	Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.
`accept_z`	Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.
`accept_w`	Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.
`alpha_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.
`alpha`	Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.
`accept_alpha`	Acceptance ratio for the alpha parameter.

Examples

```
# generate example item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.5),ncol=10,nrow=50)

lsirm_result <- lsirm2pl_fixed_gamma(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm2pl(spikenslab = FALSE, fixed_gamma = TRUE))
```

lsirm2pl_fixed_gamma_mar
2PL LSIRM fixing gamma to 1 for missing at random data.

Description

lsirm2pl_fixed_gamma_mar is used to fit 2PL LSIRM fixing gamma to 1 in incomplete data assumed to be missing at random. lsirm2pl_fixed_gamma_mar factorizes item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect and further embeds interaction effect in a latent space, while considering the missing element under the assumption of missing at random. Unlike 1pl model, 2pl model assumes the item effect can vary according to respondent, allowing additional parameter multiplied with respondent effect. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm2pl_fixed_gamma_mar(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_alpha = 1,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_mean_alpha = 0.5,
  pr_sd_alpha = 1,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  missing.val = 99,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
ndim	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
niter	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.

nburn	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
nthin	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
nprint	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
jump_beta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
jump_theta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_alpha	Numeric; the jumping rule for the alpha proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_z	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
jump_w	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
pr_mean_beta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
pr_sd_beta	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_theta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
pr_mean_alpha	Numeric; the mean of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 0.5.
pr_sd_alpha	Numeric; the standard deviation of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 1.0.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
missing.val	Numeric; A number to replace missing values. Default is 99.
verbose	Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each nprint. Default is FALSE.

Details

lsirm2pl_fixed_gamma_mar models the probability of correct response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space. For 2pl model, the the item effect is assumed to have additional discrimination parameter α_i multiplied by θ_j:

$$logit(P(Y_{j,i} = 1|\theta_j, \alpha_i, \beta_i, z_j, w_i)) = \theta_j * \alpha_i + \beta_i - ||z_j - w_i||$$

Under the assumption of missing at random, the model takes the missing element into consideration in the sampling procedure. For the details of missing at random assumption and data augmentation, see References.

Value

lsirm2pl_fixed_gamma_mar returns an object of list containing the following components:

data	Data frame or matrix containing the variables in the model.
missing.val	A number to replace missing values.
bic	Numeric value with the corresponding BIC.

mcmc_inf — Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.

map_inf — The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.

beta_estimate — Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.

theta_estimate — Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.

sigma_theta_estimate — Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.

z_estimate — Posterior estimates of the z parameter.

w_estimate — Posterior estimates of the w parameter.

imp_estimate — Probability of imputating a missing value with 1.

beta — Posterior samples of the beta parameter.

theta — Posterior samples of the theta parameter.

theta_sd — Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.

z — Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.

w — Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.

imp — Imputation for missing Values using posterior samples.

accept_beta — Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.

accept_theta — Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.

accept_z — Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.

accept_w — Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.

alpha_estimate — Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.

alpha — Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.

accept_alpha — Acceptance ratio for the alpha parameter.

References

Little, R. J., & Rubin, D. B. (2019). Statistical analysis with missing data (Vol. 793). John Wiley & Sons.

Examples

```
# generate example item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.5),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# generate example missing indicator matrix
missing_mat     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.2),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# make missing value with missing indicator matrix
data[missing_mat==1] <- 99

lsirm_result <- lsirm2pl_fixed_gamma_mar(data)
```

```
# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm2pl(spikenslab = FALSE, fixed_gamma = TRUE,
                      missing_data = "mar"))
```

---

lsirm2pl_fixed_gamma_mcar

2PL LSIRM fixing gamma to 1 for missing completely at random data.

Description

lsirm2pl_fixed_gamma_mcar is used to fit 2PL LSIRM fixing gamma to 1 in incomplete data assumed to be missing completely at random. lsirm2pl_fixed_gamma_mcar factorizes item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect and further embeds interaction effect in a latent space, while ignoring the missing element under the assumption of missing completely at random. Unlike 1pl model, 2pl model assumes the item effect can vary according to respondent, allowing additional parameter multiplied with respondent effect. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm2pl_fixed_gamma_mcar(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_alpha = 1,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_mean_alpha = 0.5,
  pr_sd_alpha = 1,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  missing.val = 99,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

- `data` Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
- `ndim` Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
- `niter` Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
- `nburn` Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
- `nthin` Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
- `nprint` Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
- `jump_beta` Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
- `jump_theta` Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
- `jump_alpha` Numeric; the jumping rule for the alpha proposal density. Default is 1.0.
- `jump_z` Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
- `jump_w` Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
- `pr_mean_beta` Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
- `pr_sd_beta` Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
- `pr_mean_theta` Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
- `pr_mean_alpha` Numeric; the mean of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 0.5.
- `pr_sd_alpha` Numeric; the standard deviation of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 1.0.
- `pr_a_theta` Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
- `pr_b_theta` Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
- `missing.val` Numeric; A number to replace missing values. Default is 99.
- `verbose` Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each `nprint`. Default is FALSE.

Details

`lsirm2pl_fixed_gamma_mcar` models the probability of correct response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space. For 2pl model, the the item effect is assumed to have additional discrimination parameter α_i multiplied by θ_j:

$$logit(P(Y_{j,i} = 1|\theta_j, \alpha_i, \beta_i, z_j, w_i)) = \theta_j * \alpha_i + \beta_i - ||z_j - w_i||$$

Under the assumption of missing completely at random, the model ignores the missing element in doing inference. For the details of missing completely at random assumption and data augmentation, see References.

Value

lsirm2pl_fixed_gamma_mar returns an object of list containing the following components:

- `data` Data frame or matrix containing the variables in the model.
- `missing.val` A number to replace missing values.
- `bic` Numeric value with the corresponding BIC.
- `mcmc_inf` Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.
- `map_inf` The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.
- `beta_estimate` Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.
- `theta_estimate` Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.
- `sigma_theta_estimate` Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.
- `z_estimate` Posterior estimates of the z parameter.
- `w_estimate` Posterior estimates of the w parameter.
- `beta` Posterior samples of the beta parameter.
- `theta` Posterior samples of the theta parameter.
- `theta_sd` Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.
- `z` Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
- `w` Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
- `accept_beta` Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.
- `accept_theta` Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.
- `accept_z` Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.
- `accept_w` Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.
- `alpha_estimate` Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.
- `alpha` Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.
- `accept_alpha` Acceptance ratio for the alpha parameter.

References

Little, R. J., & Rubin, D. B. (2019). Statistical analysis with missing data (Vol. 793). John Wiley & Sons.

Examples

```
# generate example item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.5),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# generate example missing indicator matrix
missing_mat     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.2),ncol=10,nrow=50)
```

```
# make missing value with missing indicator matrix
data[missing_mat==1] <- 99

lsirm_result <- lsirm2pl_fixed_gamma_mcar(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm2pl(spikenslab = FALSE, fixed_gamma = TRUE,
                      missing_data = "mcar"))
```

---

lsirm2pl_mar *2PL LSIRM for missing at random data.*

Description

lsirm2pl_mar is used to fit 2PL LSIRM in incomplete data assumed to be missing at random. lsirm2pl_mar factorizes item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect in a latent space, while considering the missing element under the assumption of missing at random. Unlike 1PL model, 2PL model assumes the item effect can vary according to respondent, allowing additional parameter multiplied with respondent effect. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm2pl_mar(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_alpha = 1,
  jump_gamma = 0.025,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_mean_gamma = 0.5,
  pr_sd_gamma = 1,
  pr_mean_alpha = 0.5,
  pr_sd_alpha = 1,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  missing.val = 99,
```

```
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
ndim	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
niter	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
nburn	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
nthin	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
nprint	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
jump_beta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
jump_theta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_alpha	Numeric; the jumping rule for the alpha proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_gamma	Numeric; the jumping rule for the gamma proposal density. Default is 0.025.
jump_z	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
jump_w	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
pr_mean_beta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
pr_sd_beta	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_theta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
pr_mean_gamma	Numeric; mean of log normal prior for gamma. Default is 0.5.
pr_sd_gamma	Numeric; standard deviation of log normal prior for gamma. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_alpha	Numeric; the mean of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 0.5.
pr_sd_alpha	Numeric; the standard deviation of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 1.0.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
missing.val	Numeric; A number to replace missing values. Default is 99.
verbose	Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each `nprint`. Default is FALSE.

Details

lsirm2pl_mar models the probability of correct response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j in the shared metric space, with γ represents the weight of the distance term. For 2pl model, the the item effect is assumed to have additional discrimination parameter α_i multiplied by θ_j:

$$logit(P(Y_{j,i} = 1|\theta_j, \alpha_i, \beta_i, \gamma, z_j, w_i)) = \theta_j * \alpha_i + \beta_i - \gamma||z_j - w_i||$$

Under the assumption of missing at random, the model takes the missing element into consideration in the sampling procedure. For the details of missing at random assumption and data augmentation, see References.

Value

lsirm2pl_mar returns an object of list containing the following components:

data	Data frame or matrix containing the variables in the model.
missing.val	A number to replace missing values.
bic	Numeric value with the corresponding BIC.
mcmc_inf	Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.
map_inf	The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.
beta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.
theta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.
sigma_theta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.
gamma_estimate	posterior estimates of gamma parameter.
z_estimate	Posterior estimates of the z parameter.
w_estimate	Posterior estimates of the w parameter.
imp_estimate	Probability of imputating a missing value with 1.
beta	Posterior samples of the beta parameter.
theta	Posterior samples of the theta parameter.
gamma	Posterior samples of the gamma parameter.
theta_sd	Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.
z	Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
w	Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
imp	Imputation for missing Values using posterior samples.
accept_beta	Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.
accept_theta	Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.
accept_z	Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.

accept_w	Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.
accept_gamma	Acceptance ratio for the gamma parameter.
alpha_estimate	Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.
alpha	Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.
accept_alpha	Acceptance ratio for the alpha parameter.

References

Little, R. J., & Rubin, D. B. (2019). Statistical analysis with missing data (Vol. 793). John Wiley & Sons.

Examples

```
# generate example item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.5), ncol=10, nrow=50)

# generate example missing indicator matrix
missing_mat     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.2), ncol=10, nrow=50)

# make missing value with missing indicator matrix
data[missing_mat==1] <- 99

lsirm_result <- lsirm2pl_mar(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm2pl(spikenslab = FALSE, fixed_gamma = FALSE,
                      missing_data = "mar"))
```

`lsirm2pl_mar_ss` *2PL LSIRM with model selection approach for missing at random data.*

Description

lsirm2pl_mar_ss is used to fit 2PL LSIRM based on spike-and-slab priors in incomplete data assumed to be missing at random. lsirm2pl_mar_ss factorizes item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect in a latent space, while considering the missing element under the assumption of missing at random. Unlike 1PL model, 2PL model assumes the item effect can vary according to respondent, allowing additional parameter multiplied with respondent effect. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm2pl_mar_ss(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_alpha = 1,
  jump_gamma = 1,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_spike_mean = -3,
  pr_spike_sd = 1,
  pr_slab_mean = 0.5,
  pr_slab_sd = 1,
  pr_mean_alpha = 0.5,
  pr_sd_alpha = 1,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  pr_xi_a = 1,
  pr_xi_b = 1,
  missing.val = 99,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
ndim	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
niter	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
nburn	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
nthin	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
nprint	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
jump_beta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
jump_theta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_alpha	Numeric; the jumping rule for the alpha proposal density. Default is 1.0.

jump_gamma	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_z	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
jump_w	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
pr_mean_beta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
pr_sd_beta	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_theta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
pr_spike_mean	Numeric; the mean of spike prior for log gamma. Default is -3.
pr_spike_sd	Numeric; the standard deviation of spike prior for log gamma. Default is 1.
pr_slab_mean	Numeric; the mean of spike prior for log gamma. Default is 0.5.
pr_slab_sd	Numeric; the standard deviation of spike prior for log gamma. Default is is 1.
pr_mean_alpha	Numeric; the mean of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 0.5.
pr_sd_alpha	Numeric; the standard deviation of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 1.0.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_xi_a	Numeric; the first shape parameter of beta prior for latent variable xi. Default is 1.
pr_xi_b	Numeric; the second shape parameter of beta prior for latent variable xi. Default is 1.
missing.val	Numeric; a number to replace missing values. Default is 99.
verbose	Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each nprint. Default is FALSE.

Details

lsirm2pl_mar_ss models the probability of correct response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j in the shared metric space, with γ represents the weight of the distance term. For 2pl model, the the item effect is assumed to have additional discrimination parameter α_i multiplied by θ_j:

$$logit(P(Y_{j,i} = 1|\theta_j, \alpha_i, \beta_i, \gamma, z_j, w_i)) = \theta_j * \alpha_i + \beta_i - \gamma||z_j - w_i||$$

Under the assumption of missing at random, the model takes the missing element into consideration in the sampling procedure. For the details of missing at random assumption and data augmentation, see References. lsirm2pl_mar_ss model include model selection approach based on spike-and-slab priors for log gamma. For detail of spike-and-slab priors, see References.

Value

lsirm2pl_mar_ss returns an object of list containing the following components:

data	Data frame or matrix containing the variables in the model.

missing.val	A number to replace missing values.
bic	Numeric value with the corresponding BIC.
mcmc_inf	Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.
map_inf	The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.
beta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.
theta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.
sigma_theta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.
gamma_estimate	posterior estimates of gamma parameter.
z_estimate	Posterior estimates of the z parameter.
w_estimate	Posterior estimates of the w parameter.
beta	Posterior samples of the beta parameter.
theta	Posterior samples of the theta parameter.
gamma	Posterior samples of the gamma parameter.
theta_sd	Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.
z	Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
w	Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
pi	Posterior samples of phi which is indicator of spike and slab prior. If phi is 1, log gamma follows the slab prior, otherwise follows the spike prior.
imp	Imputation for missing Values using posterior samples.
accept_beta	Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.
accept_theta	Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.
accept_z	Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.
accept_w	Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.
accept_gamma	Acceptance ratio for the gamma parameter.
pi_estimate	Posterior estimation of phi. inclusion probability of gamma. if estimation of phi is less than 0.5, choose Rasch model with gamma = 0, otherwise latent space model with gamma > 0.
imp_estimate	Probability of imputating a missing value with 1.
alpha_estimate	Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.
alpha	Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.
accept_alpha	Acceptance ratio for the alpha parameter.

References

Little, R. J., & Rubin, D. B. (2019). Statistical analysis with missing data (Vol. 793). John Wiley & Sons. Ishwaran, H., & Rao, J. S. (2005). Spike and slab variable selection: Frequentist and Bayesian strategies. The Annals of Statistics, 33(2), 730-773.

Examples

```
# generate example item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.5), ncol=10, nrow=50)

# generate example missing indicator matrix
missing_mat     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.2), ncol=10, nrow=50)

# make missing value with missing indicator matrix
data[missing_mat==1] <- 99

lsirm_result <- lsirm2pl_mar_ss(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm2pl(spikenslab = TRUE, fixed_gamma = FALSE,
                      missing_data = "mar"))
```

---

lsirm2pl_mcar — *2PL LSIRM for missing completely at random data.*

Description

lsirm2pl_mcar is used to fit 2PL LSIRM in incomplete data assumed to be missing completely at random. lsirm2pl_mcar factorizes item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect in a latent space, while ignoring the missing element under the assumption of missing completely at random. Unlike 1PL model, 2PL model assumes the item effect can vary according to respondent, allowing additional parameter multiplied with respondent effect. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm2pl_mcar(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_alpha = 1,
  jump_gamma = 0.025,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
```

```
    pr_mean_gamma = 0.5,
    pr_sd_gamma = 1,
    pr_mean_alpha = 0.5,
    pr_sd_alpha = 1,
    pr_a_theta = 0.001,
    pr_b_theta = 0.001,
    missing.val = 99,
    verbose = FALSE
  )
```

Arguments

data	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
ndim	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
niter	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
nburn	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
nthin	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
nprint	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
jump_beta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
jump_theta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_alpha	Numeric; the jumping rule for the alpha proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_gamma	Numeric; the jumping rule for the gamma proposal density. Default is 0.025
jump_z	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
jump_w	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
pr_mean_beta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
pr_sd_beta	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_theta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
pr_mean_gamma	Numeric; mean of log normal prior for gamma. Default is 0.5.
pr_sd_gamma	Numeric; standard deviation of log normal prior for gamma. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_alpha	Numeric; the mean of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 0.5.
pr_sd_alpha	Numeric; the standard deviation of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 1.0.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
missing.val	Numeric; A number to replace missing values. Default is 99.
verbose	Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each nprint. Default is FALSE.

Details

`lsirm2pl_mcar` models the probability of correct response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j in the shared metric space, with γ represents the weight of the distance term. For 2pl model, the the item effect is assumed to have additional discrimination parameter α_i multiplied by θ_j:

$$logit(P(Y_{j,i} = 1|\theta_j, \alpha_i, \beta_i, \gamma, z_j, w_i)) = \theta_j * \alpha_i + \beta_i - \gamma||z_j - w_i||$$

Under the assumption of missing completely at random, the model ignores the missing element in doing inference. For the details of missing completely at random assumption and data augmentation, see References.

Value

`lsirm2pl_mar` returns an object of list containing the following components:

`data`	A data frame or matrix containing the variables used in the model.
`missing.val`	A number to replace missing values.
`bic`	Numeric value with the corresponding BIC.
`mcmc_inf`	Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.
`map_inf`	The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.
`beta_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.
`theta_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.
`sigma_theta_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.
`gamma_estimate`	Posterior estimates of gamma parameter.
`z_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the z parameter.
`w_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the w parameter.
`beta`	Posterior samples of the beta parameter.
`theta`	Posterior samples of the theta parameter.
`theta_sd`	Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.
`gamma`	Posterior samples of the gamma parameter.
`z`	Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
`w`	Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
`accept_beta`	Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.
`accept_theta`	Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.
`accept_z`	Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.
`accept_w`	Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.
`accept_gamma`	Acceptance ratio for the gamma parameter.
`alpha_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.
`alpha`	Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.
`accept_alpha`	Acceptance ratio for the alpha parameter.

References

Little, R. J., & Rubin, D. B. (2019). Statistical analysis with missing data (Vol. 793). John Wiley & Sons.

Examples

```
# generate example item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.5), ncol=10, nrow=50)

# generate example missing indicator matrix
missing_mat     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.2), ncol=10, nrow=50)

# make missing value with missing indicator matrix
data[missing_mat==1] <- 99

lsirm_result <- lsirm2pl_mcar(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm2pl(spikenslab = FALSE, fixed_gamma = FALSE,
                      missing_data = "mcar"))
```

---

lsirm2pl_mcar_ss — *2PL LSIRM with model selection approach for missing completely at random data.*

Description

lsirm2pl_mar_ss is used to fit 2PL LSIRM based on spike-and-slab priors in incomplete data assumed to be missing completely at random. lsirm2pl_mar_ss factorizes item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect in a latent space, while ignoring the missing element under the assumption of missing completely at random. Unlike 1PL model, 2PL model assumes the item effect can vary according to respondent, allowing additional parameter multiplied with respondent effect. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm2pl_mcar_ss(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_alpha = 1,
```

```
  jump_gamma = 1,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_spike_mean = -3,
  pr_spike_sd = 1,
  pr_slab_mean = 0.5,
  pr_slab_sd = 1,
  pr_mean_alpha = 0.5,
  pr_sd_alpha = 1,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  pr_xi_a = 1,
  pr_xi_b = 1,
  missing.val = 99,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
ndim	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
niter	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
nburn	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
nthin	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
nprint	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
jump_beta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
jump_theta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_alpha	Numeric; the jumping rule for the alpha proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_gamma	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_z	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
jump_w	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
pr_mean_beta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
pr_sd_beta	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_theta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
pr_spike_mean	Numeric; the mean of spike prior for log gamma. Default is -3.
pr_spike_sd	Numeric; the standard deviation of spike prior for log gamma. Default is 1.
pr_slab_mean	Numeric; the mean of spike prior for log gamma. Default is 0.5.

pr_slab_sd	Numeric; the standard deviation of spike prior for log gamma. Default is 1.
pr_mean_alpha	Numeric; the mean of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 0.5.
pr_sd_alpha	Numeric; the standard deviation of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 1.0.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_xi_a	Numeric; the first shape parameter of beta prior for latent variable xi. Default is 1.
pr_xi_b	Numeric; the second shape parameter of beta prior for latent variable xi. Default is 1.
missing.val	Numeric; a number to replace missing values. Default is 99.
verbose	Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each nprint. Default is FALSE.

Details

lsirm2pl_mcar_ss models the probability of correct response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j in the shared metric space, with γ represents the weight of the distance term. For 2pl model, the the item effect is assumed to have additional discrimination parameter α_i multiplied by θ_j:

$$logit(P(Y_{j,i} = 1|\theta_j, \alpha_i, \beta_i, \gamma, z_j, w_i)) = \theta_j * \alpha_i + \beta_i - \gamma||z_j - w_i||$$

Under the assumption of missing at random, the model takes the missing element into consideration in the sampling procedure. For the details of missing at random assumption and data augmentation, see References. lsirm2pl_mcar_ss model include model selection approach based on spike-and-slab priors for log gamma. For detail of spike-and-slab priors, see References.

Value

lsirm2pl_mar_ss returns an object of list containing the following components:

data	Data frame or matrix containing the variables in the model.
missing.val	A number to replace missing values.
bic	Numeric value with the corresponding BIC.
mcmc_inf	Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.
map_inf	The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.
beta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.
theta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.
sigma_theta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.

gamma_estimate	posterior estimates of gamma parameter.
z_estimate	Posterior estimates of the z parameter.
w_estimate	Posterior estimates of the w parameter.
beta	Posterior samples of the beta parameter.
theta	Posterior samples of the theta parameter.
gamma	Posterior samples of the gamma parameter.
theta_sd	Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.
z	Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
w	Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
pi	Posterior samples of phi which is indicator of spike and slab prior. If phi is 1, log gamma follows the slab prior, otherwise follows the spike prior.
accept_beta	Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.
accept_theta	Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.
accept_z	Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.
accept_w	Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.
accept_gamma	Acceptance ratio for the gamma parameter.
alpha_estimate	Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.
alpha	Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.
accept_alpha	Acceptance ratio for the alpha parameter.

References

Little, R. J., & Rubin, D. B. (2019). Statistical analysis with missing data (Vol. 793). John Wiley & Sons. Ishwaran, H., & Rao, J. S. (2005). Spike and slab variable selection: Frequentist and Bayesian strategies. The Annals of Statistics, 33(2), 730-773.

Examples

```
# generate example item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.5), ncol=10, nrow=50)

# generate example missing indicator matrix
missing_mat     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.2), ncol=10, nrow=50)

# make missing value with missing indicator matrix
data[missing_mat==1] <- 99

lsirm_result <- lsirm2pl_mcar_ss(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm2pl(spikenslab = TRUE, fixed_gamma = FALSE,
                      missing_data = "mcar"))
```

lsirm2pl_normal_fixed_gamma
2PL LSIRM fixing gamma to 1 with normal likelihood

Description

lsirm2pl_normal_fixed_gamma is used to fit 2PL LSIRM with gamma fixed to 1 for continuous variable. lsirm2pl_normal_fixed_gamma factorizes item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect and further embeds interaction effect in a latent space. Unlike 1PL model, 2PL model assumes the item effect can vary according to respondent, allowing additional parameter multiplied with respondent effect. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm2pl_normal_fixed_gamma(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_alpha = 1,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_mean_alpha = 0.5,
  pr_sd_alpha = 1,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  pr_a_eps = 0.001,
  pr_b_eps = 0.001,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`data`	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
`ndim`	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
`niter`	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.

nburn	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
nthin	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
nprint	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
jump_beta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
jump_theta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_alpha	Numeric; the jumping rule for the alpha proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_z	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
jump_w	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
pr_mean_beta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
pr_sd_beta	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_theta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
pr_mean_alpha	Numeric; the mean of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 0.5.
pr_sd_alpha	Numeric; the standard deviation of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 1.0.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_a_eps	Numeric; the shape parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_eps	Numeric; the scale parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood. Default is 0.001.
verbose	Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each nprint. Default is FALSE.

Details

lsirm2pl_normal_fixed_gamma models the continuous value of response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space. For 2pl model, the the item effect is assumed to have additional discrimination parameter α_i multiplied by θ_j:

$$Y_{j,i} = \theta_j + \beta_i - \gamma||z_j - w_i|| + e_{j,i}$$

where the error $e_{j,i} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$

Value

lsirm2pl_normal_fixed_gamma returns an object of list containing the following components:

data	A data frame or matrix containing the variables used in the model.
bic	A numeric value representing the Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC).

mcmc_inf	Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.
map_inf	The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.
beta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.
theta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.
sigma_theta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.
z_estimate	Posterior estimates of the z parameter.
w_estimate	Posterior estimates of the w parameter.
beta	Posterior samples of the beta parameter.
theta	Posterior samples of the theta parameter.
theta_sd	Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.
z	Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
w	Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
accept_beta	Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.
accept_theta	Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.
accept_z	Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.
accept_w	Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.
sigma_estimate	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation.
sigma	Posterior samples of the standard deviation.
alpha_estimate	Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.
alpha	Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.
accept_alpha	Acceptance ratio for the alpha parameter.

Examples

```
# generate example (continuous) item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rnorm(500, mean = 0, sd = 1),ncol=10,nrow=50)

lsrm_result <- lsirm2pl_normal_fixed_gamma(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm2pl(spikenslab = FALSE, fixed_gamma = TRUE))
```

lsirm2pl_normal_fixed_gamma_mar

2PL LSIRM fixing gamma to 1 with normal likelihood for missing at random data.

Description

lsirm2pl_normal_fixed_gamma_mar is used to fit 2PL LSIRM with gamma fixed to 1 for continuous variable in incomplete data assumed to be missing at random.

lsirm2pl_normal_fixed_gamma_mar factorizes item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect and further embeds interaction effect in a latent space, while considering the missing element under the assumption of missing at random. Unlike 1PL model, 2PL model assumes the item effect can vary according to respondent, allowing additional parameter multiplied with respondent effect. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm2pl_normal_fixed_gamma_mar(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_alpha = 1,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_mean_alpha = 0.5,
  pr_sd_alpha = 1,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  pr_a_eps = 0.001,
  pr_b_eps = 0.001,
  missing.val = 99,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding

	item.
ndim	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
niter	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
nburn	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
nthin	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
nprint	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
jump_beta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
jump_theta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_alpha	Numeric; the jumping rule for the alpha proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_z	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
jump_w	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
pr_mean_beta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
pr_sd_beta	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_theta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
pr_mean_alpha	Numeric; the mean of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 0.5.
pr_sd_alpha	Numeric; the standard deviation of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 1.0.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_a_eps	Numeric; the shape parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_eps	Numeric; the scale parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood Default is 0.001.
missing.val	Numeric; a number to replace missing values. Default is 99.
verbose	Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each nprint. Default is FALSE.

Details

lsirm2pl_normal_fixed_gamma_mar models the continuous value of response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space. For 2pl model, the the item effect is assumed to have additional discrimination parameter α_i multiplied by θ_j:

$$Y_{j,i} = \theta_j + \beta_i - \gamma||z_j - w_i|| + e_{j,i}$$

where the error $e_{j,i} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ Under the assumption of missing at random, the model takes the missing element into consideration in the sampling procedure. For the details of missing at random assumption and data augmentation, see References.

Value

lsirm2pl_normal_fixed_gamma_mar returns an object of list containing the following components:

data	Data frame or matrix containing the variables in the model.
missing.val	A number to replace missing values.
bic	Numeric value with the corresponding BIC.
mcmc_inf	Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.
map_inf	The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.
beta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.
theta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.
sigma_theta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.
z_estimate	Posterior estimates of the z parameter.
w_estimate	Posterior estimates of the w parameter.
imp_estimate	Probability of imputating a missing value with 1.
beta	Posterior samples of the beta parameter.
theta	Posterior samples of the theta parameter.
theta_sd	Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.
z	Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
w	Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
imp	Imputation for missing Values using posterior samples.
accept_beta	Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.
accept_theta	Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.
accept_z	Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.
accept_w	Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.
sigma_estimate	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation.
sigma	Posterior samples of the standard deviation.
alpha_estimate	Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.
alpha	Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.
accept_alpha	Acceptance ratio for the alpha parameter.

Examples

```
# generate example (continuous) item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rnorm(500, mean = 0, sd = 1),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# generate example missing indicator matrix
missing_mat     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.2),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# make missing value with missing indicator matrix
data[missing_mat==1] <- 99

lsirm_result <- lsirm2pl_normal_fixed_gamma_mar(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm2pl(spikenslab = FALSE, fixed_gamma = TRUE,
                      missing_data = "mar"))
```

`lsirm2pl_normal_fixed_gamma_mcar`

2PL LSIRM fixing gamma to 1 with normal likelihood for missing completely at random data.

Description

lsirm2pl_normal_fixed_gamma_mcar is used to fit 2PL LSIRM with gamma fixed to 1 for continuous variable in incomplete data assumed to be missing completely at random.

lsirm2pl_normal_fixed_gamma_mcar factorizes item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect and further embeds interaction effect in a latent space, while ignoring the missing element under the assumption of missing completely at random. Unlike 1PL model, 2PL model assumes the item effect can vary according to respondent, allowing additional parameter multiplied with respondent effect. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm2pl_normal_fixed_gamma_mcar(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_alpha = 1,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
```

```
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_mean_alpha = 0.5,
  pr_sd_alpha = 1,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  pr_a_eps = 0.001,
  pr_b_eps = 0.001,
  missing.val = 99,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
ndim	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
niter	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
nburn	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
nthin	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
nprint	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
jump_beta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
jump_theta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_alpha	Numeric; the jumping rule for the alpha proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_z	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
jump_w	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
pr_mean_beta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
pr_sd_beta	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_theta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
pr_mean_alpha	Numeric; the mean of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 0.5.
pr_sd_alpha	Numeric; the standard deviation of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 1.0.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_a_eps	Numeric; the shape parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood. Default is 0.001.

pr_b_eps Numeric; the scale parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood. Default is 0.001.

missing.val Numeric; a number to replace missing values. Default is 99.

verbose Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each nprint. Default is FALSE.

Details

lsirm2pl_normal_fixed_gamma_mcar models the continuous value of response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space. For 2pl model, the the item effect is assumed to have additional discrimination parameter α_i multiplied by θ_j:

$$Y_{j,i} = \theta_j + \beta_i - \gamma||z_j - w_i|| + e_{j,i}$$

where the error $e_{j,i} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ Under the assumption of missing completely at random, the model ignores the missing element in doing inference. For the details of missing completely at random assumption and data augmentation, see References.

Value

lsirm2pl_normal_fixed_gamma_mcar returns an object of list containing the following components:

data Data frame or matrix containing the variables in the model.

missing.val A number to replace missing values.

bic Numeric value with the corresponding BIC.

mcmc_inf Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.

map_inf The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.

beta_estimate Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.

theta_estimate Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.

sigma_theta_estimate
Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.

z_estimate Posterior estimates of the z parameter.

w_estimate Posterior estimates of the w parameter.

beta Posterior samples of the beta parameter.

theta Posterior samples of the theta parameter.

theta_sd Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.

z Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.

w Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.

accept_beta Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.

accept_theta	Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.
accept_z	Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.
accept_w	Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.
sigma_estimate	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation.
sigma	Posterior samples of the standard deviation.
alpha_estimate	Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.
alpha	Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.
accept_alpha	Acceptance ratio for the alpha parameter.

Examples

```
# generate example (continuous) item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rnorm(500, mean = 0, sd = 1),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# generate example missing indicator matrix
missing_mat     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.2),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# make missing value with missing indicator matrix
data[missing_mat==1] <- 99

lsirm_result <- lsirm2pl_normal_fixed_gamma_mcar(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm2pl(spikenslab = FALSE, fixed_gamma = TRUE,
                      missing_data = "mcar"))
```

---

lsirm2pl_normal_mar *2PL LSIRM with normal likelihood and missing at random data.*

Description

lsirm2pl_normal_mar is used to fit 2PL LSIRM for continuous variable in incomplete data assumed to be missing at random. lsirm2pl_normal_mar factorizes item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect and further embeds interaction effect in a latent space, while considering the missing element under the assumption of missing at random. Unlike 1PL model, 2PL model assumes the item effect can vary according to respondent, allowing additional parameter multiplied with respondent effect. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm2pl_normal_mar(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
```

```
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_alpha = 1,
  jump_gamma = 1,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_mean_gamma = 0.5,
  pr_sd_gamma = 1,
  pr_mean_alpha = 0.5,
  pr_sd_alpha = 1,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  pr_a_eps = 0.001,
  pr_b_eps = 0.001,
  missing.val = 99,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`data`	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
`ndim`	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
`niter`	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
`nburn`	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
`nthin`	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
`nprint`	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
`jump_beta`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
`jump_theta`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
`jump_alpha`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the alpha proposal density. Default is 1.0.
`jump_gamma`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the gamma proposal density. Default is 0.025
`jump_z`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
`jump_w`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
`pr_mean_beta`	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
`pr_sd_beta`	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
`pr_mean_theta`	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.

pr_mean_gamma	Numeric; mean of log normal prior for gamma. Default is 0.5.
pr_sd_gamma	Numeric; standard deviation of log normal prior for gamma. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_alpha	Numeric; the mean of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 0.5.
pr_sd_alpha	Numeric; the standard deviation of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 1.0.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_a_eps	Numeric; the shape parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_eps	Numeric; the scale parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood. Default is 0.001.
missing.val	Numeric; a number to replace missing values. Default is 99.
verbose	Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each nprint. Default is FALSE.

Details

lsirm2pl_normal_mar models the continuous value of response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space, with γ represents the weight of the distance term. For 2pl model, the the item effect is assumed to have additional discrimination parameter α_i multiplied by θ_j:

$$Y_{j,i} = \theta_j + \beta_i - \gamma||z_j - w_i|| + e_{j,i}$$

where the error $e_{j,i} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ Under the assumption of missing at random, the model takes the missing element into consideration in the sampling procedure. For the details of missing at random assumption and data augmentation, see References.

Value

lsirm2pl_normal_mar returns an object of list containing the following components:

data	Data frame or matrix containing the variables in the model.
missing.val	A number to replace missing values.
bic	Numeric value with the corresponding BIC.
mcmc_inf	Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.
map_inf	The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.
beta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.
theta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.
sigma_theta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.

gamma_estimate	posterior estimates of gamma parameter.
z_estimate	Posterior estimates of the z parameter.
w_estimate	Posterior estimates of the w parameter.
imp_estimate	Probability of imputating a missing value with 1.
beta	Posterior samples of the beta parameter.
theta	Posterior samples of the theta parameter.
gamma	Posterior samples of the gamma parameter.
theta_sd	Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.
z	Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
w	Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
imp	Imputation for missing Values using posterior samples.
accept_beta	Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.
accept_theta	Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.
accept_z	Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.
accept_w	Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.
accept_gamma	Acceptance ratio for the gamma parameter.
sigma_estimate	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation.
sigma	Posterior samples of the standard deviation.
alpha_estimate	Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.
alpha	Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.
accept_alpha	Acceptance ratio for the alpha parameter.

References

Little, R. J., & Rubin, D. B. (2019). Statistical analysis with missing data (Vol. 793). John Wiley & Sons.

Examples

```
# generate example (continuous) item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rnorm(500, mean = 0, sd = 1),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# generate example missing indicator matrix
missing_mat     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.2),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# make missing value with missing indicator matrix
data[missing_mat==1] <- 99

lsirm_result <- lsirm2pl_normal_mar(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm2pl(spikenslab = FALSE, fixed_gamma = FALSE,
                      missing_data = "mar"))
```

lsirm2pl_normal_mar_ss

2pl LSIRM with normal likelihood and model selection approach for missing at random data.

Description

lsirm2pl_normal_mar_ss is used to fit 2pl LSIRM with model selection approach based on spike-and-slab priors for continuous variable in incomplete data assumed to be missing at random. lsirm2pl_normal_mar_ss factorizes item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect and further embeds interaction effect in a latent space, while considering the missing element under the assumption of missing at random. Unlike 1pl model, 2pl model assumes the item effect can vary according to respondent, allowing additional parameter multiplied with respondent effect. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm2pl_normal_mar_ss(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_alpha = 1,
  jump_gamma = 1,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_spike_mean = -3,
  pr_spike_sd = 1,
  pr_slab_mean = 0.5,
  pr_slab_sd = 1,
  pr_mean_alpha = 0.5,
  pr_sd_alpha = 1,
  pr_a_eps = 0.001,
  pr_b_eps = 0.001,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  pr_xi_a = 0.001,
  pr_xi_b = 0.001,
  missing.val = 99,
```

```
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
ndim	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
niter	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
nburn	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
nthin	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
nprint	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
jump_beta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
jump_theta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_alpha	Numeric; the jumping rule for the alpha proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_gamma	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_z	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
jump_w	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
pr_mean_beta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
pr_sd_beta	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_theta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
pr_spike_mean	Numeric; the mean of spike prior for log gamma. Default is -3.
pr_spike_sd	Numeric; the standard deviation of spike prior for log gamma. Default is 1.
pr_slab_mean	Numeric; the mean of spike prior for log gamma. Default is 0.5.
pr_slab_sd	Numeric; the standard deviation of spike prior for log gamma. Default is is 1.
pr_mean_alpha	Numeric; the mean of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 0.5.
pr_sd_alpha	Numeric; the standard deviation of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 1.0.
pr_a_eps	Numeric; the shape parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_eps	Numeric; the scale parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood Default is 0.001.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_xi_a	Numeric; the first shape parameter of beta prior for latent variable xi. Default is 1.

pr_xi_b Numeric; the second shape parameter of beta prior for latent variable xi. Default is 1.

missing.val Numeric; a number to replace missing values. Default is 99.

verbose Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each nprint. Default is FALSE.

Details

lsirm2pl_normal_mar_ss models the continuous value of response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space, with γ represents the weight of the distance term. For 2pl model, the the item effect is assumed to have additional discrimination parameter α_i multiplied by θ_j:

$$Y_{j,i} = \theta_j + \beta_i - \gamma||z_j - w_i|| + e_{j,i}$$

where the error $e_{j,i} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ Under the assumption of missing at random, the model takes the missing element into consideration in the sampling procedure. For the details of missing at random assumption and data augmentation, see References. lsirm2pl_normal_mcar_ss model include model selection approach based on spike-and-slab priors for log gamma. For detail of spike-and-slab priors, see References.

Value

lsirm2pl_normal_mar_ss returns an object of list containing the following components:

data Data frame or matrix containing the variables in the model.

missing.val A number to replace missing values.

bic Numeric value with the corresponding BIC.

mcmc_inf Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.

map_inf The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.

beta_estimate Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.

theta_estimate Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.

sigma_theta_estimate
Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.

gamma_estimate posterior estimates of gamma parameter.

z_estimate Posterior estimates of the z parameter.

w_estimate Posterior estimates of the w parameter.

beta Posterior samples of the beta parameter.

theta Posterior samples of the theta parameter.

gamma Posterior samples of the gamma parameter.

theta_sd Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.

z Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.

`w`	Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
`pi`	Posterior samples of phi which is indicator of spike and slab prior. If phi is 1, log gamma follows the slab prior, otherwise follows the spike prior.
`imp`	Imputation for missing Values using posterior samples.
`accept_beta`	Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.
`accept_theta`	Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.
`accept_z`	Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.
`accept_w`	Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.
`accept_gamma`	Acceptance ratio for the gamma parameter.
`pi_estimate`	Posterior estimation of phi. inclusion probability of gamma. if estimation of phi is less than 0.5, choose Rasch model with gamma = 0, otherwise latent space model with gamma > 0.
`imp_estimate`	Probability of imputating a missing value with 1.
`sigma_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation.
`sigma`	Posterior samples of the standard deviation.
`alpha_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.
`alpha`	Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.
`accept_alpha`	Acceptance ratio for the alpha parameter.

References

Little, R. J., & Rubin, D. B. (2019). Statistical analysis with missing data (Vol. 793). John Wiley & Sons. Ishwaran, H., & Rao, J. S. (2005). Spike and slab variable selection: Frequentist and Bayesian strategies. The Annals of Statistics, 33(2), 730-773.

Examples

```
# generate example (continuous) item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rnorm(500, mean = 0, sd = 1),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# generate example missing indicator matrix
missing_mat     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.2),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# make missing value with missing indicator matrix
data[missing_mat==1] <- 99

lsirm_result <- lsirm2pl_normal_mar_ss(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm2pl(spikenslab = TRUE, fixed_gamma = FALSE,
                      missing_data = "mar"))
```

lsirm2pl_normal_mcar *2PL LSIRM with normal likelihood and missing completely at random data.*

Description

lsirm2pl_normal_mcar is used to fit 2PL LSIRM for continuous variable in incomplete data assumed to be missing completely at random. lsirm2pl_normal_mcar factorizes item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect and further embeds interaction effect in a latent space, while ignoring the missing element under the assumption of missing completely at random. Unlike 1PL model, 2PL model assumes the item effect can vary according to respondent, allowing additional parameter multiplied with respondent effect. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm2pl_normal_mcar(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_alpha = 1,
  jump_gamma = 1,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_mean_gamma = 0.5,
  pr_sd_gamma = 1,
  pr_mean_alpha = 0.5,
  pr_sd_alpha = 1,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  pr_a_eps = 0.001,
  pr_b_eps = 0.001,
  missing.val = 99,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.

ndim	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
niter	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
nburn	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
nthin	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
nprint	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
jump_beta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
jump_theta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_alpha	Numeric; the jumping rule for the alpha proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_gamma	Numeric; the jumping rule for the gamma proposal density. Default is 0.025
jump_z	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
jump_w	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
pr_mean_beta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
pr_sd_beta	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_theta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
pr_mean_gamma	Numeric; mean of log normal prior for gamma. Default is 0.5.
pr_sd_gamma	Numeric; standard deviation of log normal prior for gamma. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_alpha	Numeric; the mean of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 0.5.
pr_sd_alpha	Numeric; the standard deviation of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 1.0.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_a_eps	Numeric; the shape parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_eps	Numeric; the scale parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood. Default is 0.001.
missing.val	Numeric; a number to replace missing values. Default is 99.
verbose	Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each nprint. Default is FALSE.

Details

lsirm2pl_normal_mcar models the continuous value of response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space, with γ represents the weight of the distance term. For 2pl model, the the item effect is assumed to have additional discrimination parameter α_i multiplied by θ_j:

$$Y_{j,i} = \theta_j + \beta_i - \gamma||z_j - w_i|| + e_{j,i}$$

where the error $e_{j,i} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ Under the assumption of missing completely at random, the model ignores the missing element in doing inference. For the details of missing completely at random assumption and data augmentation, see References.

Value

`lsirm2pl_normal_mcar` returns an object of list containing the following components:

`data`	A data frame or matrix containing the variables used in the model.
`missing.val`	A number to replace missing values.
`bic`	Numeric value with the corresponding BIC.
`mcmc_inf`	Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.
`map_inf`	The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.
`beta_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.
`theta_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.
`sigma_theta_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.
`gamma_estimate`	Posterior estimates of gamma parameter.
`z_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the z parameter.
`w_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the w parameter.
`beta`	Posterior samples of the beta parameter.
`theta`	Posterior samples of the theta parameter.
`theta_sd`	Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.
`gamma`	Posterior samples of the gamma parameter.
`z`	Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
`w`	Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
`accept_beta`	Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.
`accept_theta`	Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.
`accept_z`	Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.
`accept_w`	Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.
`accept_gamma`	Acceptance ratio for the gamma parameter.
`sigma_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation.
`sigma`	Posterior samples of the standard deviation.
`alpha_estimate`	Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.
`alpha`	Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.
`accept_alpha`	Acceptance ratio for the alpha parameter.

References

Little, R. J., & Rubin, D. B. (2019). Statistical analysis with missing data (Vol. 793). John Wiley & Sons.

Examples

```
# generate example (continuous) item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rnorm(500, mean = 0, sd = 1),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# generate example missing indicator matrix
missing_mat     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.2),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# make missing value with missing indicator matrix
data[missing_mat==1] <- 99

lsirm_result <- lsirm2pl_normal_mcar(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm2pl(spikenslab = FALSE, fixed_gamma = FALSE,
                      missing_data = "mcar"))
```

---

lsirm2pl_normal_mcar_ss

2PL LSIRM with normal likelihood and model selection approach for missing completely at random data.

Description

lsirm2pl_normal_mcar_ss is used to fit 2PL LSIRM with model selection approach based on spike-and-slab priors for continuous variable in incomplete data assumed to be missing completely at random. lsirm2pl_normal_mcar_ss factorizes item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect and further embeds interaction effect in a latent space, while ignoring the missing element under the assumption of missing completely at random. Unlike 1PL model, 2PL model assumes the item effect can vary according to respondent, allowing additional parameter multiplied with respondent effect. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm2pl_normal_mcar_ss(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
```

```
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_alpha = 1,
  jump_gamma = 1,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_spike_mean = -3,
  pr_spike_sd = 1,
  pr_slab_mean = 0.5,
  pr_slab_sd = 1,
  pr_mean_alpha = 0.5,
  pr_sd_alpha = 1,
  pr_a_eps = 0.001,
  pr_b_eps = 0.001,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  pr_xi_a = 0.001,
  pr_xi_b = 0.001,
  missing.val = 99,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`data`	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
`ndim`	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
`niter`	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
`nburn`	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
`nthin`	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
`nprint`	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
`jump_beta`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
`jump_theta`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
`jump_alpha`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the alpha proposal density. Default is 1.0.
`jump_gamma`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
`jump_z`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
`jump_w`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
`pr_mean_beta`	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
`pr_sd_beta`	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
`pr_mean_theta`	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.

pr_spike_mean	Numeric; the mean of spike prior for log gamma. Default is -3.
pr_spike_sd	Numeric; the standard deviation of spike prior for log gamma. Default is 1.
pr_slab_mean	Numeric; the mean of spike prior for log gamma. Default is 0.5.
pr_slab_sd	Numeric; the standard deviation of spike prior for log gamma. Default is is 1.
pr_mean_alpha	Numeric; the mean of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 0.5.
pr_sd_alpha	Numeric; the standard deviation of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 1.0.
pr_a_eps	Numeric; the shape parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_eps	Numeric; the scale parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood. Default is 0.001.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_xi_a	Numeric; the first shape parameter of beta prior for latent variable xi. Default is 1.
pr_xi_b	Numeric; the second shape parameter of beta prior for latent variable xi. Default is 1.
missing.val	Numeric; a number to replace missing values. Default is 99.
verbose	Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each nprint. Default is FALSE.

Details

lsirm2pl_normal_mcar_ss models the continuous value of response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space, with γ represents the weight of the distance term. For 2pl model, the the item effect is assumed to have additional discrimination parameter α_i multiplied by θ_j:

$$Y_{j,i} = \theta_j + \beta_i - \gamma||z_j - w_i|| + e_{j,i}$$

where the error $e_{j,i} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ Under the assumption of missing completely at random, the model ignores the missing element in doing inference. For the details of missing completely at random assumption and data augmentation, see References. lsirm2pl_normal_mcar_ss model include model selection approach based on spike-and-slab priors for log gamma. For detail of spike-and-slab priors, see References.

Value

lsirm2pl_normal_mcar_ss returns an object of list containing the following components:

data	Data frame or matrix containing the variables in the model.
missing.val	A number to replace missing values.
bic	Numeric value with the corresponding BIC.

mcmc_inf Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.

map_inf The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.

beta_estimate Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.

theta_estimate Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.

sigma_theta_estimate Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.

gamma_estimate posterior estimates of gamma parameter.

z_estimate Posterior estimates of the z parameter.

w_estimate Posterior estimates of the w parameter.

beta Posterior samples of the beta parameter.

theta Posterior samples of the theta parameter.

gamma Posterior samples of the gamma parameter.

theta_sd Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.

z Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.

w Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.

pi Posterior samples of phi which is indicator of spike and slab prior. If phi is 1, log gamma follows the slab prior, otherwise follows the spike prior.

accept_beta Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.

accept_theta Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.

accept_z Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.

accept_w Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.

accept_gamma Acceptance ratio for the gamma parameter.

sigma_estimate Posterior estimates of the standard deviation.

sigma Posterior samples of the standard deviation.

alpha_estimate Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.

alpha Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.

accept_alpha Acceptance ratio for the alpha parameter.

References

Little, R. J., & Rubin, D. B. (2019). Statistical analysis with missing data (Vol. 793). John Wiley & Sons. Ishwaran, H., & Rao, J. S. (2005). Spike and slab variable selection: Frequentist and Bayesian strategies. The Annals of Statistics, 33(2), 730-773.

Examples

```
# generate example (continuous) item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rnorm(500, mean = 0, sd = 1),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# generate example missing indicator matrix
missing_mat     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.2),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# make missing value with missing indicator matrix
data[missing_mat==1] <- 99

lsirm_result <- lsirm2pl_normal_mcar_ss(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm2pl(spikenslab = TRUE, fixed_gamma = FALSE,
                      missing_data = "mcar"))
```

`lsirm2pl_normal_o` *2PL LSIRM with normal likelihood*

Description

lsirm2pl_normal_o is used to fit 2PL LSIRM for continuous variable. lsirm2pl_normal_o factorizes item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect and further embeds interaction effect in a latent space. Unlike 1PL model, 2PL model assumes the item effect can vary according to respondent, allowing additional parameter multiplied with respondent effect. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm2pl_normal_o(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_alpha = 1,
  jump_gamma = 0.025,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_mean_gamma = 0.5,
```

```
  pr_sd_gamma = 1,
  pr_mean_alpha = 0.5,
  pr_sd_alpha = 1,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  pr_a_eps = 0.001,
  pr_b_eps = 0.001,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
ndim	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
niter	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
nburn	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
nthin	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
nprint	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
jump_beta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
jump_theta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_alpha	Numeric; the jumping rule for the alpha proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_gamma	Numeric; the jumping rule for the gamma proposal density. Default is 0.025
jump_z	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
jump_w	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
pr_mean_beta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
pr_sd_beta	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_theta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
pr_mean_gamma	Numeric; mean of log normal prior for gamma. Default is 0.5.
pr_sd_gamma	Numeric; standard deviation of log normal prior for gamma. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_alpha	Numeric; the mean of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 0.5.
pr_sd_alpha	Numeric; the standard deviation of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 1.0.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_a_eps	Numeric; the shape parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood. Default is 0.001.

pr_b_eps	Numeric; the scale parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood. Default is 0.001.
verbose	Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each nprint. Default is FALSE.

Details

lsirm2pl_normal_o models the continuous value of response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space, with γ represents the weight of the distance term. For 2pl model, the the item effect is assumed to have additional discrimination parameter α_i multiplied by θ_j:

$$Y_{j,i} = \theta_j + \beta_i - \gamma||z_j - w_i|| + e_{j,i}$$

where the error $e_{j,i} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$

Value

lsirm2pl_normal_o returns an object of list containing the following components:

data	Data frame or matrix containing the variables used in the model.
bic	A numeric value representing the Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC).
mcmc_inf	Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.
map_inf	The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.
beta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.
theta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.
sigma_theta_estimate	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.
gamma_estimate	Posterior estimates of gamma parameter.
z_estimate	Posterior estimates of the z parameter.
w_estimate	Posterior estimates of the w parameter.
beta	Posterior samples of the beta parameter.
theta	Posterior samples of the theta parameter.
theta_sd	Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.
gamma	Posterior samples of the gamma parameter.
z	Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
w	Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
accept_beta	Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.
accept_theta	Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.
accept_z	Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.

accept_w	Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.
accept_gamma	Acceptance ratio for the gamma parameter.
sigma_estimate	Posterior estimates of the standard deviation.
sigma	Posterior samples of the standard deviation.
alpha_estimate	Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.
alpha	Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.
accept_alpha	Acceptance ratio for the alpha parameter.

Examples

```
# generate example (continuous) item response matrix
data <- matrix(rnorm(500, mean = 0, sd = 1),ncol=10,nrow=50)
lsirm_result <- lsirm2pl_normal_o(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm2pl(spikenslab = FALSE, fixed_gamma = FALSE))
```

---

lsirm2pl_normal_ss *2PL LSIRM with normal likelihood and model selection approach.*

Description

lsirm2pl_normal_ss is used to fit 2PL LSIRM for continuous variable with model selection approach. lsirm2pl_normal_ss factorizes item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect and further embeds interaction effect in a latent space. Unlike 1PL model, 2PL model assumes the item effect can vary according to respondent, allowing additional parameter multiplied with respondent effect. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm2pl_normal_ss(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_alpha = 1,
  jump_gamma = 1,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
```

```
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_spike_mean = -3,
  pr_spike_sd = 1,
  pr_slab_mean = 0.5,
  pr_slab_sd = 1,
  pr_mean_alpha = 0.5,
  pr_sd_alpha = 1,
  pr_a_eps = 0.001,
  pr_b_eps = 0.001,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  pr_xi_a = 0.001,
  pr_xi_b = 0.001,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`data`	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
`ndim`	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
`niter`	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
`nburn`	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
`nthin`	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
`nprint`	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
`jump_beta`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
`jump_theta`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
`jump_alpha`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the alpha proposal density. Default is 1.0.
`jump_gamma`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
`jump_z`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
`jump_w`	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
`pr_mean_beta`	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
`pr_sd_beta`	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
`pr_mean_theta`	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
`pr_spike_mean`	Numeric; mean of spike prior for log gamma default value is -3.
`pr_spike_sd`	Numeric; standard deviation of spike prior for log gamma default value is 1.
`pr_slab_mean`	Numeric; mean of spike prior for log gamma default value is 0.5.
`pr_slab_sd`	Numeric; standard deviation of spike prior for log gamma default value is 1.
`pr_mean_alpha`	Numeric; the mean of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 0.5.

pr_sd_alpha	Numeric; the standard deviation of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 1.0.
pr_a_eps	Numeric; shape parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_eps	Numeric; scale parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of data likelihood. Default is 0.001.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_xi_a	Numeric; first shape parameter of beta prior for latent variable xi. Default is 1.
pr_xi_b	Numeric; second shape parameter of beta prior for latent variable xi. Default is 1.
verbose	Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each nprint. Default is FALSE.

Details

lsirm2pl_normal_ss models the continuous value of response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space, with γ represents the weight of the distance term. For 2pl model, the the item effect is assumed to have additional discrimination parameter α_i multiplied by θ_j:

$$Y_{j,i} = \theta_j + \beta_i - \gamma||z_j - w_i|| + e_{j,i}$$

where the error $e_{j,i} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$. lsrm2pl_noraml_ss model include model selection approach based on spike-and-slab priors for log gamma. For detail of spike-and-slab priors, see References.

Value

lsirm2pl_normal_ss returns an object of list containing the following components:

data	Data frame or matrix containing the variables in the model.
bic	Numeric value with the corresponding BIC.
mcmc_inf	number of mcmc iteration, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.
map_inf	value of log maximum a posterior and iteration number which have log maximum a posterior.
beta_estimate	posterior estimation of beta.
theta_estimate	posterior estimation of theta.
sigma_theta_estimate	posterior estimation of standard deviation of theta.
sigma_estimate	posterior estimation of standard deviation.
gamma_estimate	posterior estimation of gamma.
z_estimate	posterior estimation of z.
w_estimate	posterior estimation of w.

pi_estimate	posterior estimation of phi. inclusion probability of gamma. if estimation of phi is less than 0.5, choose Rasch model with gamma = 0, otherwise latent space model with gamma > 0.
beta	posterior samples of beta.
theta	posterior samples of theta.
theta_sd	posterior samples of standard deviation of theta.
sigma	posterior samples of standard deviation.
gamma	posterior samples of gamma.
z	posterior samples of z. The output is 3-dimensional matrix with last axis represent the dimension of latent space.
w	posterior samples of w. The output is 3-dimensional matrix with last axis represent the dimension of latent space.
pi	posterior samples of phi which is indicator of spike and slab prior. If phi is 1, log gamma follows the slab prior, otherwise follows the spike prior.
accept_beta	accept ratio of beta.
accept_theta	accept ratio of theta.
accept_w	accept ratio of w.
accept_z	accept ratio of z.
accept_gamma	accept ratio of gamma.
alpha_estimate	Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.
alpha	Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.
accept_alpha	Acceptance ratio for the alpha parameter.

References

Ishwaran, H., & Rao, J. S. (2005). Spike and slab variable selection: frequentist and Bayesian strategies. The Annals of Statistics, 33(2), 730-773.

Examples

```
# generate example (continuous) item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rnorm(500, mean = 0, sd = 1),ncol=10,nrow=50)

lsirm_result <- lsirm2pl_normal_ss(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm2pl(spikenslab = TRUE, fixed_gamma = FALSE))
```

lsirm2pl_o *2PL LSIRM.*

Description

lsirm2pl_o is used to fit 2PL LSIRM. lsirm2pl_o factorizes item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect and further embeds interaction effect in a latent space. Unlike 1PL model, 2PL model assumes the item effect can vary according to respondent, allowing additional parameter multiplied with respondent effect. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm2pl_o(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_alpha = 1,
  jump_gamma = 0.025,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_mean_gamma = 0.5,
  pr_sd_gamma = 1,
  pr_mean_alpha = 0.5,
  pr_sd_alpha = 1,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.
ndim	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
niter	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.

nburn	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
nthin	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
nprint	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
jump_beta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
jump_theta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_alpha	Numeric; the jumping rule for the alpha proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_gamma	Numeric; the jumping rule for the gamma proposal density. Default is 0.025.
jump_z	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
jump_w	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
pr_mean_beta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
pr_sd_beta	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_theta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
pr_mean_gamma	Numeric; mean of log normal prior for gamma. Default is 0.5.
pr_sd_gamma	Numeric; standard deviation of log normal prior for gamma. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_alpha	Numeric; the mean of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 0.5.
pr_sd_alpha	Numeric; the standard deviation of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 1.0.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
verbose	Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each `nprint`. Default is FALSE.

Details

`lsirm2pl_o` models the probability of correct response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space, with γ represents the weight of the distance term. For 2pl model, the the item effect is assumed to have additional discrimination parameter α_i multiplied by θ_j:

$$logit(P(Y_{j,i} = 1|\theta_j, \alpha_i, \beta_i, \gamma, z_j, w_i)) = \theta_j * \alpha_i + \beta_i - \gamma||z_j - w_i||$$

Value

`lsirm2pl_o` returns an object of list containing the following components:

data	Data frame or matrix containing the variables used in the model.
bic	A numeric value representing the Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC).
mcmc_inf	Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.

map_inf — The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.

beta_estimate — Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.

theta_estimate — Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.

sigma_theta_estimate — Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.

gamma_estimate — Posterior estimates of gamma parameter.

z_estimate — Posterior estimates of the z parameter.

w_estimate — Posterior estimates of the w parameter.

beta — Posterior samples of the beta parameter.

theta — Posterior samples of the theta parameter.

theta_sd — Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.

gamma — Posterior samples of the gamma parameter.

z — Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.

w — Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.

accept_beta — Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.

accept_theta — Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.

accept_z — Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.

accept_w — Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.

accept_gamma — Acceptance ratio for the gamma parameter.

alpha_estimate — Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.

alpha — Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.

accept_alpha — Acceptance ratio for the alpha parameter.

Examples

```
# generate example item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.5),ncol=10,nrow=50)

lsirm_result <- lsirm2pl_o(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm2pl(spikenslab = FALSE, fixed_gamma = FALSE))
```

lsirm2pl_ss *2PL LSIRM with model selection approach.*

Description

lsirm2pl_ss is used to fit 2PL LSIRM with model selection approach based on spike-and-slab priors. lsirm2pl_ss factorizes item response matrix into column-wise item effect, row-wise respondent effect and further embeds interaction effect in a latent space. Unlike 1PL model, 2PL model assumes the item effect can vary according to respondent, allowing additional parameter multiplied with respondent effect. The resulting latent space provides an interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items.

Usage

```
lsirm2pl_ss(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_alpha = 1,
  jump_gamma = 1,
  jump_z = 0.5,
  jump_w = 0.5,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_spike_mean = -3,
  pr_spike_sd = 1,
  pr_slab_mean = 0.5,
  pr_slab_sd = 1,
  pr_mean_alpha = 0.5,
  pr_sd_alpha = 1,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001,
  pr_xi_a = 1,
  pr_xi_b = 1,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data	Matrix; a binary or continuous item response matrix for analysis. Each row represents a respondent, and each column contains responses to the corresponding item.

ndim	Integer; the dimension of the latent space. Default is 2.
niter	Integer; the total number of MCMC iterations to run. Default is 15000.
nburn	Integer; the number of initial MCMC iterations to discard as burn-in. Default is 2500.
nthin	Integer; the number of MCMC iterations to thin. Default is 5.
nprint	Integer; the interval at which MCMC samples are displayed during execution. Default is 500.
jump_beta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the beta proposal density. Default is 0.4.
jump_theta	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_alpha	Numeric; the jumping rule for the alpha proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_gamma	Numeric; the jumping rule for the theta proposal density. Default is 1.0.
jump_z	Numeric; the jumping rule for the z proposal density. Default is 0.5.
jump_w	Numeric; the jumping rule for the w proposal density. Default is 0.5.
pr_mean_beta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for beta. Default is 0.
pr_sd_beta	Numeric; the standard deviation of the normal prior for beta. Default is 1.0.
pr_mean_theta	Numeric; the mean of the normal prior for theta. Default is 0.
pr_spike_mean	Numeric; the mean of spike prior for log gamma. Default is -3.
pr_spike_sd	Numeric; the standard deviation of spike prior for log gamma. Default is 1.
pr_slab_mean	Numeric; the mean of spike prior for log gamma. Default is 0.5.
pr_slab_sd	Numeric; the standard deviation of spike prior for log gamma. Default is is 1.
pr_mean_alpha	Numeric; the mean of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 0.5.
pr_sd_alpha	Numeric; the standard deviation of the log normal prior for alpha. Default is 1.0.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; the shape parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; the scale parameter of the inverse gamma prior for the variance of theta. Default is 0.001.
pr_xi_a	Numeric; the first shape parameter of beta prior for latent variable xi. Default is 1.
pr_xi_b	Numeric; the second shape parameter of beta prior for latent variable xi. Default is 1.
verbose	Logical; If TRUE, MCMC samples are printed for each nprint. Default is FALSE.

Details

lsirm2pl_ss models the probability of correct response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j and the distance between latent position w_i of item i and latent position z_j of respondent j in the shared metric space, with γ represents the weight of the distance term. For 2pl model, the the item effect is assumed to have additional discrimination parameter α_i multiplied by θ_j:

$$logit(P(Y_{j,i} = 1|\theta_j, \alpha_i, \beta_i, z_j, w_i)) = \theta_j * \alpha_i + \beta_i - \gamma||z_j - w_i||$$

lsirm2pl_ss model include model selection approach based on spike-and-slab priors for log gamma. For detail of spike-and-slab priors, see References.

Value

lsirm2pl_ss returns an object of list containing the following components:

- data: Data frame or matrix containing the variables used in the model.
- bic: A numeric value representing the Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC).
- mcmc_inf: Details about the number of MCMC iterations, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.
- map_inf: The log maximum a posteriori (MAP) value and the iteration number at which this MAP value occurs.
- beta_estimate: Posterior estimates of the beta parameter.
- theta_estimate: Posterior estimates of the theta parameter.
- sigma_theta_estimate: Posterior estimates of the standard deviation of theta.
- gamma_estimate: Posterior estimates of gamma parameter.
- z_estimate: Posterior estimates of the z parameter.
- w_estimate: Posterior estimates of the w parameter.
- beta: Posterior samples of the beta parameter.
- theta: Posterior samples of the theta parameter.
- theta_sd: Posterior samples of the standard deviation of theta.
- gamma: Posterior samples of the gamma parameter.
- z: Posterior samples of the z parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
- w: Posterior samples of the w parameter, represented as a 3-dimensional matrix where the last axis denotes the dimension of the latent space.
- accept_beta: Acceptance ratio for the beta parameter.
- accept_theta: Acceptance ratio for the theta parameter.
- accept_z: Acceptance ratio for the z parameter.
- accept_w: Acceptance ratio for the w parameter.
- accept_gamma: Acceptance ratio for the gamma parameter.
- pi_estimate: Posterior estimation of phi. inclusion probability of gamma. if estimation of phi is less than 0.5, choose Rasch model with gamma = 0, otherwise latent space model with gamma > 0.
- pi: Posterior samples of phi which is indicator of spike and slab prior. If phi is 1, log gamma follows the slab prior, otherwise follows the spike prior.
- alpha_estimate: Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.
- alpha: Posterior estimates of the alpha parameter.
- accept_alpha: Acceptance ratio for the alpha parameter.

References

Ishwaran, H., & Rao, J. S. (2005). Spike and slab variable selection: Frequentist and Bayesian strategies. The Annals of Statistics, 33(2), 730-773.

Examples

```
# generate example item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.5),ncol=10,nrow=50)

lsirm_result <- lsirm2pl_ss(data)

# The code following can achieve the same result.
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm2pl(spikenslab = TRUE, fixed_gamma = FALSE))
```

---

onepl *1PL Rasch model.*

Description

onepl is used to fit 1PL Rasch model.

Usage

```
onepl(
  data,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001
)
```

Arguments

data	Matrix; binary item response matrix to be analyzed. Each row is assumed to be respondent and its column values are assumed to be response to the corresponding item.
niter	Numeric; number of iterations to run MCMC sampling. default value is 15000.
nburn	Numeric; number of initial, pre-thinning, MCMC iterations to discard. default value is 2500.
nthin	Numeric;number of thinning, MCMC iterations to discard. default value is 5.
nprint	Numeric; MCMC samples is displayed during execution of MCMC chain for each nprint. default value is 500.
jump_beta	Numeric; jumping rule of the proposal density for beta. default value is 0.4.

jump_theta	Numeric; jumping rule of the proposal density for theta. default value is 1.0.
pr_mean_beta	Numeric; mean of normal prior for beta. default value is 0.
pr_sd_beta	Numeric; standard deviation of normal prior for beta. default value is 1.0.
pr_mean_theta	Numeric; mean of normal prior for theta. default value is 0.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; shape parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of theta. default value is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; scale parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of theta. default value is 0.001.

Details

onepl models the probability of correct response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j:

$$logit(P(Y_{j,i} = 1|\theta_j, \beta_i)) = \theta_j + \beta_i$$

Value

onepl returns an object of list containing the following components:

beta_estimate	posterior estimation of beta.
theta_estimate	posterior estimation of theta.
sigma_theta_estimate	posterior estimation of standard deviation of theta.
beta	posterior samples of beta.
theta	posterior samples of theta.
theta_sd	posterior samples of standard deviation of theta.
accept_beta	accept ratio of beta.
accept_theta	accept ratio of theta.

Examples

```
# generate example item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.5),ncol=10,nrow=50)

result <- onepl(data)
```

plot *Plotting the interaction map or summarizing the parameter estimate of fitted LSIRM with box plot.*

Description

plot is used to plot the interaction map of fitted LSIRM or summarizing the parameter estimate of fitted LSIRM with box plot.

Usage

```
plot(
  object,
  ...,
  option = "interaction",
  rotation = FALSE,
  cluster = NA,
  which.clust = "item",
  interact = FALSE,
  chain.idx = 1
)
```

Arguments

`object`	Object of class `lsirm`.
`...`	Additional arguments for the corresponding function.
`option`	Character; If value is "interaction", draw the interaction map that represents interactions between respondents and items. If value is "beta", draw the boxplot for the posterior samples of beta. If value is "theta", draw the distribution of the theta estimates per total test score for the `data`. If value is "alpha", draw the boxplot for the posterior samples of alpha. The "alpha" is only available for 2PL LSIRM.
`rotation`	Logical; If TRUE the latent positions are visualized after oblique (oblimin) rotation.
`cluster`	Character; If value is "neyman" the cluster result are visualized by Point Process Cluster Analysis. If value is "spectral", spectral clustering method applied. Default is NA.
`which.clust`	Character; Choose which values to clustering. "resp" is the option for respondent and "item" is the option for items. Default is "item".
`interact`	Logical; If TRUE, draw the interaction map interactively.
`chain.idx`	Numeric; Index of MCMC chain. Default is 1.

Value

`plot` returns the interaction map or boxplot for parameter estimate.

Examples

```
# generate example item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.5), ncol=10, nrow=50)
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm1pl())
plot(lsirm_result)

# use oblique rotation
plot(lsirm_result, rotation = TRUE)

# interaction map interactively
plot(lsirm_result, interact = TRUE)

# clustering the respondents or items
plot(lsirm_result, cluster = TRUE)
```

---

print.summary.lsirm *Print the summary the result of LSIRM*

Description

print.summary.lsirm is used to print summary the result of LSIRM.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'summary.lsirm'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	List; summary of LSIRM with `summary.lsirm`.
...	Additional arguments.

Value

`print.summary.lsirm` return a summary of LSIRM.

Examples

```
# generate example item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.5),ncol=10,nrow=50)
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm1pl())
summary(lsirm_result)
```

summary.lsirm *Summary the result of LSIRM*

Description

summary is used to summary the result of LSIRM.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lsirm'
summary(object, chain.idx = 1, estimate = "mean", CI = 0.95, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Object of class lsirm.
chain.idx	Numeric; Index of MCMC chain. Default is 1.
estimate	Character; Specifies the type of posterior estimate to provide for beta parameters. Options are "mean", "median", or "mode". Default is "mean".
CI	Numeric; The significance level for the highest posterior density interval (HPD) for the beta parameters. Default is 0.95.
...	Additional arguments.

Value

summary.lsirm contains following elements. A print method is available.

call	R call used to fit the model.
coef	Covariate coefficients posterior means.
mcmc.opt	The number of mcmc iteration, burn-in periods, and thinning intervals.
map.inf	Value of log maximum a posterior and iteration number which have log maximum a posterior.
BIC	Numeric value with the corresponding Bayesian information criterion (BIC).
method	Which model is fitted.
missing	The assumed missing type. One of NA, "mar" and "mcar".
dtype	Type of input data (Binary or Continuous).
ss	Whether a model selection approach using the spike-slab prior is applied.

Examples

```
# generate example item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.5),ncol=10,nrow=50)

# 1PL LSIRM object
lsirm_result <- lsirm(data ~ lsirm1pl())
summary(lsirm_result)
```

TDRI *Inductive Reasoning Developmental Test*

Description

TDRI dataset is the answer to Inductive Reasoning Developmental Test of 1,803 Brazilians with age varying from 5 to 85 years.

Usage

```
data(TDRI)
```

Format

A binary matrix with 1,803 rows and 56 columns.

Details

It presents data from 1,803 Brazilians (52.5% female) with age varying from 5 to 85 years (M = 15.75; SD = 12.21) that answered to the Inductive Reasoning Developmental Test – IRDT, with 56 items designed to assess developmentally sequenced and hierarchically organized inductive reasoning.

Source

https://figshare.com/articles/dataset/TDRI_dataset_csv/3142321

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twopl *2PL Rasch model.*

Description

twopl is used to fit 2PL Rasch model. Unlike 1PL model, 2PL model assumes the item effect can vary according to respondent, allowing additional parameter multiplied with respondent effect.

Usage

```
twopl(
  data,
  niter = 15000,
  nburn = 2500,
  nthin = 5,
  nprint = 500,
  jump_beta = 0.4,
  jump_theta = 1,
  jump_alpha = 1,
```

```
  pr_mean_beta = 0,
  pr_sd_beta = 1,
  pr_mean_theta = 0,
  pr_mean_alpha = 0.5,
  pr_sd_alpha = 1,
  pr_a_theta = 0.001,
  pr_b_theta = 0.001
)
```

Arguments

data	Matrix; binary item response matrix to be analyzed. Each row is assumed to be respondent and its column values are assumed to be response to the corresponding item.
niter	Numeric; number of iterations to run MCMC sampling. default value is 15000.
nburn	Numeric; number of initial, pre-thinning, MCMC iterations to discard. default value is 2500.
nthin	Numeric;number of thinning, MCMC iterations to discard. default value is 5.
nprint	Numeric; MCMC samples is displayed during execution of MCMC chain for each `nprint`. default value is 500.
jump_beta	Numeric; jumping rule of the proposal density for beta. default value is 0.4.
jump_theta	Numeric; jumping rule of the proposal density for theta. default value is 1.0.
jump_alpha	Numeric; jumping rule of the proposal density for alpha default value is 1.0.
pr_mean_beta	Numeric; mean of normal prior for beta. default value is 0.
pr_sd_beta	Numeric; standard deviation of normal prior for beta. default value is 1.0.
pr_mean_theta	Numeric; mean of normal prior for theta. default value is 0.
pr_mean_alpha	Numeric; mean of normal prior for alpha. default value is 0.5.
pr_sd_alpha	Numeric; mean of normal prior for beta. default value is 1.0.
pr_a_theta	Numeric; shape parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of theta. default value is 0.001.
pr_b_theta	Numeric; scale parameter of inverse gamma prior for variance of theta. default value is 0.001.

Details

`twopl` models the probability of correct response by respondent j to item i with item effect β_i, respondent effect θ_j. For 2pl model, the the item effect is assumed to have additional discrimination parameter α_i multiplied by θ_j:

$$logit(P(Y_{j,i} = 1|\theta_j, \beta_i, \alpha_i)) = \theta_j * \alpha_i + \beta_i$$

Value

twopl returns an object of list containing the following components:

beta_estimate posterior estimation of beta.

theta_estimate posterior estimation of theta.

sigma_theta_estimate
  posterior estimation of standard deviation of theta.

alpha_estimate posterior estimation of alpha.

beta posterior samples of beta.

theta posterior samples of theta.

theta_sd posterior samples of standard deviation of theta.

alpha posterior samples of alpha.

accept_beta accept ratio of beta.

accept_theta accept ratio of theta.

accept_alpha accept ratio of alpha.

Examples

```
# generate example item response matrix
data     <- matrix(rbinom(500, size = 1, prob = 0.5),ncol=10,nrow=50)

result <- twopl(data)
```

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