

Package ‘EQL’

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Title Extended-Quasi-Likelihood-Function (EQL)

Depends ttutils(>= 0.1-0)

Imports lattice(>= 0.17-17)

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Description Computation of the EQL for a given family of variance functions, Saddlepoint-approximations and related auxiliary functions (e.g. Hermite polynomials).

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Description

The package **EQL** contains functions for

- computation of the EQL for a given family of variance functions
- Edgeworth approximations
- Saddlepoint approximations
- related auxiliary functions (e.g. Hermite polynomials)

See section ‘Index’ for a list of exported functions. Section ‘Internals’ lists the internal functions of the package, which are not exported but may be referenced by `EQL:::functionName`.

Details

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<code>approximation</code>	: Approximation class
<code>cumulants</code>	: Cumulant class for the saddlepoint approximation
<code>edgeworth</code>	: Edgeworth approximation
<code>eql</code>	: Maximization of the EQL function for a particular variance family for a given set of parameters
<code>extBinomialVarianceFamily</code>	: Extended binomial variance family ($V(\mu) = \mu^k(1 - \mu)^l$)
<code>gammaCumulants</code>	: Cumulant functions of the Gamma distribution
<code>gaussianCumulants</code>	: Cumulant functions of the normal distribution
<code>hermite</code>	: Hermite polynomials
<code>inverseGaussianCumulants</code>	: Cumulant functions of the inverse-gaussian distribution
<code>powerVarianceFamily</code>	: Power variance family ($V(\mu) = \mu^\theta$)
<code>saddlepoint</code>	: Saddlepoint approximation
<code>varianceFamily</code>	: Variance family class

Internals

.eq1 : Computes a single EQL value
 .getFactor : Calculates the normalizing factor for the saddlepoint approximation
 .missingFormals : Check if a list contains all the arguments of a particular function

Author(s)

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See Also

[ttutils](#)

approximation	<i>An Approximation Class</i>
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Description

An object of class approximation stores the approximation nodes together with the approximation itself. Some meta information is saved as well.

Usage

```
approximation(y, approx, n,
              type = c("standardized", "mean", "sum"),
              approx.type = c("Edgeworth", "Saddlepoint"))
```

```
## S3 method for class 'approximation'
plot(x, do.annotate = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

y a numeric vector or array giving the approximation nodes.
 approx a numeric vector or array giving the approximated values at y.
 n a positive integer giving the number of i.i.d. random variables in the sum.
 type a character string giving the type of approximation, i.e. which kind of sum is to be approximated. Must be one of (“standardized”, “mean”, “sum”), representing the shifted and scaled sum, the weighted sum and the raw sum. Can be abbreviated.
 approx.type a character string giving the approximation routine used. Must be one of (“Edgeworth”, “Saddlepoint”) and can be abbreviated.

x	an approximation object.
do.annotate	logical. If TRUE (the default) the value of the argument n is added to the plot.
...	other parameters to be passed through to the plotting function. Giving a named argument for any of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • main • sub • type • xlab • ylab overrides the default values in plot.approximation.

Value

An object of class approximation contains the following components:

y	a numeric vector of values at which the approximation is evaluated (the approximation nodes).
approx	a numeric vector containing the approximated values at the approximation nodes y.
type	a character string giving the type of sum considered, i.e. one of (“standardized”, “mean”, “sum”).
n	a positive integer giving the number of i.i.d. random variables in the sum.
approx.type	a character string giving the type of approximation.

Author(s)

Thorn Thaler

See Also

[edgeworth](#), [saddlepoint](#)

cumulants

Cumulants Class For Saddlepoint Approximations

Description

A cumulants object contains all the cumulant functions that are needed to calculate the saddlepoint approximation.

The predefined functions

- gammaCumulants,
- gaussianCumulants and
- inverseGaussianCumulants

compute the cumulant functions for the normal, gamma and inverse gaussian distribution, respectively.

Usage

```
cumulants(saddlef, cgf = NULL, kappa2f = NULL, rho3f = NULL,
          rho4f = NULL, cgf.deriv = NULL,
          domain = interval(-Inf, Inf), ...)
```

```
gammaCumulants(shape, scale)
gaussianCumulants(mu, sigma2)
inverseGaussianCumulants(lambda, nu)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'cumulants'
check(object, ...)
```

Arguments

saddlef	the saddlepoint function. Corresponds to the inverse of the first derivative of the cumulant generating function (CGF).
cgf, cgf.deriv	cgf is the cumulant generating function. If NULL (the default), it will be derived from cgf.deriv (the generic derivative function of the cgf).
kappa2f	the variance function. If NULL (the default), it will be derived from the function cgf.deriv.
rho3f, rho4f	the 3rd and the 4th standardized cumulant function, respectively. If NULL (the default), the functions will be derived from cgf.deriv if supplied. If neither the cumulants nor cgf.deriv are supplied, a warning will be displayed and a flag is set in the output. In this case, saddlepoint approximations cannot make use of the correction term (see saddlepoint for further details).
domain	an object of type <code>interval</code> giving the domain of the random variable. Will be needed to calculate the normalizing factor. See interval for further information.
...	additional parameters to be passed to the cumulant functions, respectively function check. See section ‘Details’ for further information.
shape, scale	shape and scale parameter for the gamma distribution.
mu, sigma2	mean and variance parameter for the normal distribution.
lambda, nu	parameters for the inverse Gaussian distribution.
object	an object to be tested whether or not it meets the formal requirements.

Details

Basically, there are two ways to specify the cumulant functions using `cumulants`. The first one is to specify each of the following functions separately:

- `cgf`
- `kappa2f`
- `rho3f`
- `rho4f`

Since the functions may (and probably will) depend on some additional parameters, it is necessary to include these parameters in the respective argument lists. Thus, these additional parameters must be passed to `cumulants` as *named* parameters as well. To be more specific, if one of the above functions has an extra parameter `z`, say, the particular value of `z` must be passed to the function `cumulants` as well (see the example). In any case, the first argument of the cumulant functions must be the value at which the particular function will be evaluated.

The other way to specify the cumulant functions is to specify the generic derivative of the CGF `cgf.deriv`. Its first argument must be the order of the derivative and its second the value at which it should be evaluated, followed by supplementary arguments. `cgf.deriv` must be capable to return the CGF itself, which corresponds to the zeroth derivative.

The function `cumulants` performs a basic check to test if all needed additional parameters are supplied and displays a warning if there are extra arguments in the cumulant functions, which are not specified.

The generic function check for the class `cumulants` tests if

- an object has the same fields as an `cumulants` object and
- the cumulant functions are properly vectorized, i.e. if they return a vector whenever the argument is a vector.

Value

`cumulants` returns an object of class `cumulants` containing the following components:

<code>K</code>	the cumulant function.
<code>mu.inv</code>	the saddlepoint function.
<code>kappa2</code>	the variance function.
<code>rho3, rho4</code>	the 3rd and the 4th standardized cumulant functions.
<code>domain</code>	an interval giving the domain of the random variable.
<code>extra.params</code>	extra parameter passed to <code>cumulants</code> , typically parameters of the underlying distribution.
<code>type</code>	character string equating either to “explicit” or “implicit” indicating whether the cumulant functions were passed explicitly or were derived from the generic derivative of the CGF.
<code>missing</code>	logical. If TRUE, the 3rd and/or the 4th cumulant function were not defined.

`gammaCumulants`, `gaussianCumulants` and `inverseGaussianCumulants` return a `cumulants` object representing the cumulant functions of the particular distribution.

Note

If it happens that one of the cumulant functions `f`, say, does not need any extra arguments while the others do, one have to define these extra arguments for `f` nonetheless. The reason is that `cumulants` passes any additional arguments to all defined cumulant functions and it would end up in an error, if a function is not capable of dealing with additional arguments.

Hence, it is good practice to define all cumulant functions for the same set of arguments, needed or not. An alternative is to add `...` to the argument list in order to absorb any additional arguments.

The functions must be capable of handling vector input properly.

Supplementary arguments *must not* be named similar to the arguments of cumulants (especially any abbreviation must be avoided), for the argument matching may match an argument (thought to be an extra argument for one of the cumulant function) to an argument of cumulants. The same problem may arise, if additional cumulant function parameters are not named.

Author(s)

Thorn Thaler

References

Reid, N. (1991). Approximations and Asymptotics. *Statistical Theory and Modelling*, London: Chapman and Hall.

See Also

[edgeworth](#), [saddlepoint](#)

Examples

```
# Define cumulant functions for the normal distribution

saddlef <- function(x, mu, sigma2) (x-mu)/sigma2
cgf <- function(x, mu, sigma2) mu*x+sigma2*x^2/2

## Not run:

# cgf, saddlef, kappa2, rho3 and rho4 must have the same argument lists!
# Functions are not properly vectorized!
kappa2 <- function(x, sigma2) sigma2
rho3 <- function(x) 0
rho4 <- function(x) 0

cc <- cumulants(saddlef, cgf, kappa2, rho3, rho4, mu=0, sigma2=1)

check(cc) # FALSE

## End(Not run)

kappa2 <- function(x, mu, sigma2)
  rep(sigma2, length(x))
rho3 <- function(x, mu, sigma2) # or function(x, ...)
  rep(0, length(x))
rho4 <- function(x, mu, sigma2) # or function(x, ...)
  rep(0, length(x))

cc <- cumulants(saddlef, cgf, kappa2, rho3, rho4, mu=0, sigma2=1)

cc$K(1:2)      # 0.5 2
cc$kappa2(1:2) # 1 1
```

```

cc$mu.inv(1:2) # 1 2
cc$rho3(1:2)  # 0 0
cc$rho4(1:2)  # 0 0

check(cc) # TRUE

# The same using the generic derivative of the cgf

K.deriv <- function(n, x, mu, sigma2) {
  if (n <= 2) {
    switch(n + 1,
           return(mu * x + sigma2 * x ^ 2 / 2), # n == 0
           return(mu + sigma2 * x),           # n == 1
           return(rep(sigma2, length(x))))    # n == 2
  } else {
    return(rep(0, length(x)))                # n >= 3
  }
}

cc <- cumulants(saddlef, cgf.deriv=K.deriv, mu=0, sigma2=1)

cc$K(1:2)      # 0.5 2
cc$kappa2(1:2) # 1 1
cc$mu.inv(1:2) # 1 2
cc$rho3(1:2)   # 0 0
cc$rho4(1:2)   # 0 0

check(cc) # TRUE

# The same using a predefined function
cc <- gaussianCumulants(0, 1)

cc$K(1:2)      # 0.5 2
cc$kappa2(1:2) # 1 1
cc$mu.inv(1:2) # 1 2
cc$rho3(1:2)   # 0 0
cc$rho4(1:2)   # 0 0

check(cc) # TRUE

```

Description

Computes the Edgeworth expansion of either the standardized mean, the mean or the sum of i.i.d. random variables.

Usage

```
edgeworth(x, n, rho3, rho4, mu, sigma2, deg=3,
          type = c("standardized", "mean", "sum"))
```

Arguments

x	a numeric vector or array giving the values at which the approximation should be evaluated.
n	a positive integer giving the number of i.i.d. random variables in the sum.
rho3	a numeric value giving the standardized 3rd cumulant. May be missing if deg <= 1.
rho4	a numeric value giving the standardized 4th cumulant. May be missing if deg <= 2.
mu	a numeric value giving the mean. May be missing if type = "standardized", since it is only needed for transformation purposes.
sigma2	a positive numeric value giving the variance. May be missing if type= "standardized".
deg	an integer value giving the order of the approximation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deg=1: corresponds to a normal approximation • deg=2: takes 3rd cumulant into account • deg=3: allows for the 4th cumulant as well. The default value is 3.
type	determines which sum should be approximated. Must be one of ("standardized", "mean", "sum"), representing the shifted and scaled sum, the weighted sum and the raw sum. Can be abbreviated.

Details

The Edgeworth approximation (EA) for the density of the standardized mean $Z = \frac{S_n - n\mu}{\sqrt{n\sigma^2}}$, where

- $S_n = Y_1 + \dots + Y_n$ denotes the sum of i.i.d. random variables,
- μ denotes the expected value of Y_i ,
- σ^2 denotes the variance of Y_i

is given by:

$$f_Z(s) = \varphi(s) \left[1 + \frac{\rho_3}{6\sqrt{n}} H_3(s) + \frac{\rho_4}{24n} H_4(s) + \frac{\rho_3^2}{72n} H_6(s) \right],$$

with φ denoting the density of the standard normal distribution and ρ_3 and ρ_4 denoting the 3rd and the 4th standardized cumulants of Y_i respectively. $H_n(x)$ denotes the n th Hermite polynomial (see [hermite](#) for details).

The EA for the mean and the sum can be obtained by applying the transformation theorem for densities. In this case, the expected value mu and the variance sigma2 must be given to allow for an appropriate transformation.

Value

edgeworth returns an object of the class approximation. See [approximation](#) for further details.

Author(s)

Thorn Thaler

References

Reid, N. (1991). Approximations and Asymptotics. *Statistical Theory and Modelling*, London: Chapman and Hall.

See Also

[approximation](#), [hermite](#), [saddlepoint](#)

Examples

```
# Approximation of the mean of n iid Chi-squared(2) variables

n <- 10
df <- 2
mu <- df
sigma2 <- 2*df
rho3 <- sqrt(8/df)
rho4 <- 12/df
x <- seq(max(df-3*sqrt(2*df/n),0), df+3*sqrt(2*df/n), length=1000)
ea <- edgeworth(x, n, rho3, rho4, mu, sigma2, type="mean")
plot(ea, lwd=2)

# Mean of n Chi-squared(2) variables is n*Chi-squared(n*2) distributed
lines(x, n*dchisq(n*x, df=n*mu), col=2)
```

eql

The Extended Quasi-Likelihood Function

Description

Computes the Extended Quasi Likelihood (EQL) function for a given set of variance functions from a particular variance family.

Usage

```
eql(formula, param.space, family = powerVarianceFamily(),
    phi.method = c("pearson", "mean.dev"), include.model = TRUE,
    smooth.grid = 10, do.smooth = dim(family) == 1,
    verbose = 1, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'eql'
plot(x, do.points = (dim(x) == 1 && sum(!x$smoothed) <= 20),
      do.ci = TRUE, alpha = 0.95, do.bw = TRUE,
      show.max = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

formula	an object of class formula (or one that can be coerced to that class): a symbolic description of the model to be used to determine the parameters of the variance function.
param.space	a list of parameters for which the EQL value should be evaluated. If provided as a named list, the names must equal the names of the parameters defined by the variance family.
family	an object of class varianceFamily giving a parameterized family of variance functions. See varianceFamily for further details.
phi.method	a character string giving the name of the method used to estimate the dispersion parameter ϕ . Must be one of (“pearson”, “mean.dev”) representing the estimation of ϕ by the mean Pearson’s statistic or by the mean deviance, respectively.
include.model	logical. If TRUE (the default) the final model is included in the output.
x	an object of class eql.
do.smooth, smooth.grid	do.smooth is a logical value and smooth.grid is an integer value giving the number of nodes for the smoothing process. If do.smooth is TRUE, smoothing is carried out by cubic splines on an equidistant grid with an amount of nodes equals to smooth.grid between two adjacent EQL values. Smoothing is currently only available for one-dimensional variance families, i.e. families that depend only on one parameter.
verbose	the amount of feedback requested: ‘0’ or FALSE means no feedback, ‘1’ or TRUE means some feedback (the default), and ‘2’ means to show all available feedback. For the default setting, a progress bar will be displayed to give a rough estimation of the remaining calculation time. Full feedback prints the EQL value for each parameter combination.
...	further arguments to be passed to the glm routine and the plotting routine, respectively.
do.points, show.max	logical. If do.points is TRUE, the computed EQL values are marked in the plot. If show.max is TRUE, the maximum of the EQL function is emphasized in the plot.
do.ci, alpha	do.ci is a logical value, if TRUE a α confidence interval (respectively confidence ellipsoid) is added to the plot.
do.bw	logical. If TRUE (the default) a “black and white” plot is produced, otherwise colours are used.

Details

The EQL function as defined by *Nelder and Pregibon* (see ‘References’) is given by:

$$Q_{\theta}^{+}(y, \mu) = -\frac{1}{2} \log[2\pi\phi V_{\theta}(y)] - \frac{1}{2\phi} D_{\theta}(y, \mu),$$

where $D_{\theta}()$ and $V_{\theta}()$ denote the deviance function and the variance function, respectively, determined by the particular choice of the variance family.

The goal is to maximize the EQL function over μ and the not necessarily one-dimensional space of parameters θ . The function `eql` takes a particular finite set of candidate parameters and computes the corresponding EQL value for each of these parameters and returns the maximum EQL value for the given set. That implies that the function is only capable of capturing local maxima. If the maximum occurs at the boundary of the set, the set of parameters may be badly chosen and one should consider a larger set with the found maximum as an interior point.

The `plot` function is an important tool to investigate the structure of the EQL function. Confidence intervals and confidence ellipsoids give an idea of plausible parameter values for the variance function. The contour plot used for two-dimensional variance families is generated using the package **lattice**, which in turn relies on so called `trellis` plots. Hence, for two-dimensional families the `plot` function does not only generate the plot, but also returns the plot object to allow for further modifications of the plot. This is not true for one-dimensional variance models, which are plotted using the **R** standard graphical engine.

For large parameter sets the computation may take a long time. If no feedback is chosen, the function seems to be hung up, because the function does not provide any textual feedback while computing. Hence, a minimal feedback (including a progress bar) should be chosen to have an idea of the remaining calculation time.

An explicitly given deviance function speeds up calculation. A rather large amount of the total calculation time is used to determine the numerical values of the integral in the deviance function.

Value

`eql` returns an object of class `eql`, which contains the following components:

<code>eql</code>	a numerical vector with the computed <code>eql</code> values for the given set of parameter values. For one-dimensional variance families (i.e. those families with only one parameter), a smoothing operation can be performed to obtain intermediate values.
<code>param</code>	a <code>data.frame</code> containing the values of the parameters at which the <code>eql</code> function was evaluated.
<code>eql.max</code>	the maximum value of the <code>eql</code> function in the considered range.
<code>param.max</code>	a <code>data.frame</code> containing the values of the parameters at which the maximum is obtained.
<code>dim</code>	an integer value giving the dimension of the parameters in the underlying variance family.
<code>smooth</code>	a logical value indicating whether a smoothing operation was performed.
<code>is.smoothed</code>	a vector of logical values of the same length as <code>eql</code> indicating if the particular EQL value was obtained by smoothing or was calculated directly.

smooth.grid	an integer value giving the number of points used in the smoothing process or NULL if no smoothing was performed.
model	if include.model is TRUE, the GLM for which the maximum EQL value was achieved, NULL otherwise.

Note

The EQL for variance functions with $V_{\theta}(0) = 0$ becomes infinite. Hence, if there are exact zeros in the data, one should provide a variance family, which do not equate to zero at the origin. *Nelder and Pregibon* propose some adjustment of $V(y)$ at the origin, which leads to a modified variance function.

The predefined families `powerVarianceFamily` and `extBinomialVarianceFamily` are, however, *not* capable of dealing with exact zeros, for there is no general mechanism to modify the variance function for all possible values of the particular variance family.

The confidence interval for one-dimensional variance families is not calculated exactly, but depends on the amount of EQL values available. Hence, if one is interested in a confidence interval, one should allow for smoothing.

The function `eql` does not use a direct maximization routine, but rather do a simple maximization over a finite set. Hence, all obtained values including confidence intervals and confidence ellipsoids have a “local flavour” and should not be regarded as global solutions.

The confidence bounds are determined rather empirically and do heavily depend on the amount of parameter values under consideration.

Author(s)

Thorn Thaler

References

Nelder, J.A. and Pregibon, D. (1987). An extended quasi-likelihood function. *Biometrika*, **74**, 221–232.

See Also

[varianceFamily, glm](#)

Examples

```
## Power Variance Family
# Data from Box and Cox (1964)
x <- (-1:1)
y <- c(674, 370, 292, 338, 266, 210, 170, 118, 90, 1414, 1198, 634, 1022, 620, 438,
      442, 332, 220, 3636, 3184, 2000, 1568, 1070, 566, 1140, 884, 360)
yarn.raw <- data.frame(expand.grid(x3=x, x2=x, x1=x), cycles=y)
yarn <- data.frame(x1=yarn.raw$x1, x2=yarn.raw$x2, x3=yarn.raw$x3,
                  cycles=yarn.raw$cycles)
attach(yarn)

ps.power <- list(theta=seq(1, 4, length = 20))
```

```

eq.power <- eql(cycles~x1+x2+x3, param.space=ps.power,
  family=powerVarianceFamily("log"), smooth.grid=500)
plot(eq.power)

## Not run:
## Extended Binomial Variance Family
# Data from McCullagh & Nelder: GLM, p. 329
# (zeros replaced by 'NA')

site <- rep(1:9, each=10)
variety <- rep(1:10, 9)
resp <- c(0.05,NA,NA,0.10,0.25,0.05,0.50,1.30,1.50,1.50,
  NA,0.05,0.05,0.30,0.75,0.30,3,7.50,1,12.70,1.25,1.25,
  2.50,16.60,2.50,2.50,NA,20,37.50,26.25,2.50,0.50,0.01,
  3,2.50,0.01,25,55,5,40,5.50,1,6,1.10,2.50,8,16.50,
  29.50,20,43.50,1,5,5,5,5,5,10,5,50,75,5,0.10,5,5,
  50,10,50,25,50,75,5,10,5,5,25,75,50,75,75,75,17.50,
  25,42.50,50,37.50,95,62.50,95,95,95) / 100

ps.binomial <- list(seq(1, 2.2, length=32), seq(1, 3, length=32))
eq.binomial <- eql(resp~site*variety, param.space=ps.binomial,
  family=extBinomialVarianceFamily())
plot(eq.binomial)

## End(Not run)

```

hermite

Hermite Polynomials

Description

Computes the Hermite polynomial $H_n(x)$.

Usage

```
hermite(x, n, prob = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	a numeric vector or array giving the values at which the Hermite polynomial should be evaluated.
n	an integer vector or array giving the degrees of the Hermite polynomials. If $\text{length}(x) \neq 1$, n must be either of the same length as x or a single value.
prob	logical. If TRUE (the default) the probabilistic version of the Hermite polynomial is evaluated, otherwise the physicists' Hermite polynomials are used. See the 'Details' section below for further information.

Details

The Hermite polynomials are given by:

- $H_{n+1}(x) = xH_n(x) - nH_{n-1}(x)$, with $H_0(x) = 1$ and $H_1(x) = x$, (Probabilists' version $H_n^{Pr}(x)$)
- $H_{n+1}(x) = 2xH_n(x) - 2nH_{n-1}(x)$, with $H_0(x) = 1$ and $H_1(x) = 2x$. (Physicists' version $H_n^{Ph}(x)$)

and the relationship between the two versions is given by

$$H_n^{Ph}(x) = 2^{n/2} H_n^{Pr}(\sqrt{2}x).$$

The term 'probabilistic' is motivated by the fact that in this case the Hermite polynomial $H_n(x)$ can be as well defined by

$$H_n(x) = (-1)^n \frac{1}{\varphi(x)} \varphi^{(n)}(x),$$

where $\varphi(x)$ denotes the density function of the standard normal distribution and $\varphi^{(k)}(x)$ denotes the k th derivative of $\varphi(x)$ with respect to x .

If the argument n is a vector it must be of the same length as the argument x or the length of the argument x must be equal to one. The Hermite polynomials are then evaluated either at x_i with degree n_i or at x with degree n_i , respectively.

Value

the Hermite polynomial (either the probabilists' or the physicists' version) evaluated at x .

Author(s)

Thorn Thaler

References

Fedoryuk, M.V. (2001). Hermite polynomials. *Encyclopaedia of Mathematics*, Kluwer Academic Publishers.

Examples

```
2^(3/2)*hermite(sqrt(2)*5, 3) # = 940
hermite(5, 3, FALSE) # = 940
hermite(2:4, 1:3) # H_1(2), H_2(3), H_3(4)
hermite(2:4, 2) # H_2(2), H_2(3), H_2(4)
hermite(2, 1:3) # H_1(2), H_2(2), H_3(2)
## Not run:
hermite(1:3, 1:4) # Error!

## End(Not run)
```

saddlepoint

Saddlepoint Approximation

Description

Computes the (normalized) saddlepoint approximation of the mean of n i.i.d. random variables.

Usage

```
saddlepoint(x, n, cumulants, correct = TRUE, normalize = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a numeric vector or array with the values at which the approximation should be evaluated.
<code>n</code>	a positive integer giving the number of i.i.d. random variables in the sum.
<code>cumulants</code>	a <code>cumulants</code> object giving the cumulant functions and the saddlepoint function. See cumulants for further information.
<code>correct</code>	logical. If TRUE (the default) the correction term involving the 3rd and the 4th standardized cumulant functions is included.
<code>normalize</code>	logical. If TRUE the renormalized version of the saddlepoint approximation is calculated. The renormalized version does neither make use of the 3rd nor of the 4th cumulant function so setting <code>correct=TRUE</code> will result in a warning. The default is FALSE.

Details

The saddlepoint approximation (SA) for the density of the mean $Z = S_n/n$ of i.i.d. random variables Y_i with $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i$ is given by:

$$f_Z(z) \approx c \sqrt{\frac{n}{2\pi K_Y''(s)}} \exp\{n[K_Y(s) - sz]\},$$

where c is an appropriately chosen correction term, which is based on higher cumulants. The function $K_Y(\cdot)$ denotes the cumulant generating function and s denotes the *saddlepoint* which is the solution of the saddlepoint function:

$$K'(s) = z.$$

For the renormalized version of the SA one chooses c such that $f_Z(z)$ integrates to one, otherwise it includes the 3rd and the 4th standardized cumulant.

The saddlepoint approximation is an improved version of the Edgeworth approximation and makes use of ‘exponential tilted’ densities. The weakness of the Edgeworth method lies in the approximation in the tails of the density. Thus, the saddlepoint approximation embed the original density in the “conjugate exponential family” with parameter θ . The mean of the embedded density depends on θ which allows for evaluating the Edgeworth approximation at the mean, where it is known to give reasonable results.

Value

saddlepoint returns an object of class approximation. See function [approximation](#) for further details.

Author(s)

Thorn Thaler

References

Reid, N. (1991). Approximations and Asymptotics. *Statistical Theory and Modelling*, London: Chapman and Hall.

See Also

[approximation](#), [cumulants](#), [edgeworth](#)

Examples

```
# Saddlepoint approximation for the density of the mean of n Gamma
# variables with shape=1 and scale=1
n <- 10
shape <- scale <- 1
x <- seq(0, 3, length=1000)
sp <- saddlepoint(x, n, gammaCumulants(shape, scale))
plot(sp, lwd=2)

# Mean of n Gamma(1,1) variables is n*Gamma(n,1) distributed
lines(x, n*dgamma(n*x, shape=n*shape, scale=scale), col=2)
```

varianceFamily

Variance Family Class For The EQL-Method

Description

varianceFamily provides a class for a parameterized family of variance functions to be used with [eql](#).

The predefined functions powerVarianceFamily and extBinomialVarianceFamily compute the variance family defined by the parametric variance functions $V_{\theta}(\mu) = \mu^{\theta}$ and $V_{k,l}(\mu) = \mu^k(1-\mu)^l$, respectively.

Usage

```
varianceFamily(varf, devf = NULL, link = "log", initf = NULL,
              validmuf = NULL, name = "default")
```

```
powerVarianceFamily(link = "log")
extBinomialVarianceFamily(link = "logit")
```

Arguments

varf	the parameterized variance function.
devf	the deviance function. If NULL (the default) it will be determined numerically from the variance function varf.
link	the link function.
initf	a function returning an object of class expression. The expression object should give a sequence of initializing commands for the <code>glm</code> routine such as setting the starting values. If NULL (the default), a very rudimentary initialize function is chosen, which may not be appropriate. See <code>family</code> for further details.
validmuf	a function giving TRUE if its argument is a valid value for μ and FALSE otherwise. If NULL (the default), all μ are supposed to be valid.
name	a character string giving the name of the variance family.

Details

The purpose of the function `varianceFamily` is to provide a convenient way to specify families of variance functions. An extended `glm family` object for a particular choice of a parameter vector can be obtained via the class member `family`.

The minimal specification for a `varianceFamily` object is the variance function $V_{\theta}(\mu)$ with θ describing the vector of family parameters. If not given explicitly, the deviance function is determined numerically.

The family parameter of `powerVarianceFamily` is ‘theta’, while the names of the parameters of `extBinomialVarianceFamily` are ‘k’ and ‘l’.

Value

`varianceFamily` returns an object of class `varianceFamily` containing the following components:

family	a function which computes an <code>extFamily</code> object, which is an extension of the <code>family</code> object known from classical <code>glm</code> . <code>extFamily</code> inherits from class <code>family</code> and contains an additional field holding the value of the particular parameters at which the family was evaluated.
name	a character string giving the name of the variance family.
params	a list of the parameters of the variance family.
type.dev	a character string. Equals either “explicit” or “numerical” depending on how the deviance function was determined.

Note

Those arguments passed to `varianceFunction` that are functions, are supposed to accept the variance family’s parameter as an argument. The idea is that any of these functions may give different results for different values of the family’s parameters. Even if any of these functions do not depend on these parameters, they must be contained in the function’s argument list.

Author(s)

Thorn Thaler

References

Nelder, J.A. and Pregibon, D. (1987). An Extended Quasi-Likelihood Function. *Biometrika*, **74**, 221–232.

See Also[family, eql](#)**Examples**

```
# The extended binomial variance family
# (the deviance is determined numerically)

# init does not depend on k and l but it must accept
# these parameters anyways
init <- function(k, l) {
  return(expression({
    mustart <- (weights * y + 0.5)/(weights + 1)
    n <- rep.int(1, nobs)}))
}
validmuf <- function(mu, k, l) {
  return(all(mu > 0) && all(mu < 1))
}
varf <- function(y, k, l) y^k*(1-y)^l
suppressWarnings(vf <- varianceFamily(varf=varf, link="log", initf=init,
                                     validmuf=validmuf,
                                     name="Extended-Binomial-Family"))
vf$family(1,1) # corresponds to binomial()

y <- runif(10, 0, 1)
mu <- runif(10, 0, 1)

all.equal(vf$family(1,1)$dev.resids(y,mu,1),      # TRUE
          binomial()$dev.resids(y,mu,1))
```

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