

Package ‘plde’

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Type Package

Title Penalized Log-Density Estimation Using Legendre Polynomials

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Description We present a penalized log-density estimation method using Legendre polynomials with lasso penalty to adjust estimate's smoothness. Re-expressing the logarithm of the density estimator via a linear combination of Legendre polynomials, we can estimate parameters by maximizing the penalized log-likelihood function. Besides, we proposed an implementation strategy that builds on the coordinate decent algorithm, together with the Bayesian information criterion (BIC).

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| | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| basic_values | <i>Compute basic values</i> |
|--------------|-----------------------------|

Description

Compute basic values

Usage

```
basic_values(sm)
```

Arguments

sm List of plde fit

Details

basic_values function computes transformed variable (sm\$X_transform), rectangular node points (sm\$nodes) and weights (sm\$weights) for numerical integrations, coefficient vector (sm\$coefficients), basis matrix at node and data points (sm\$B_mat, sm\$X_mat), and basis mean (sm\$B_mean).

Author(s)

JungJun Lee, Jae-Hwan Jhong, Young-Rae Cho, SungHwan Kim, Ja-yong Koo

References

JungJun Lee, Jae-Hwan Jhong, Young-Rae Cho, SungHwan Kim and Ja-Yong Koo. "Penalized Log-density Estimation Using Legendre Polynomials." Submitted to Communications in Statistics - Simulation and Computation (2017), in revision.

See Also

[legendre_polynomial](#)

| | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| compute_fitted | <i>compute_fitted</i> |
|----------------|-----------------------|

Description

compute_fitted function gives the fitted values over the input grid points for the fixed tuning parameter λ .

Usage

```
compute_fitted(x, sm)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----|------------------|
| x | grid points |
| sm | List of plde fit |

Details

compute_fitted function computes fitted values of estimates having support for the given data by scaling back and change of variable technique. For more details, see Section 3.2 of the reference.

Author(s)

JungJun Lee, Jae-Hwan Jhong, Young-Rae Cho, SungHwan Kim, Ja-yong Koo

References

JungJun Lee, Jae-Hwan Jhong, Young-Rae Cho, SungHwan Kim and Ja-Yong Koo. "Penalized Log-density Estimation Using Legendre Polynomials." Submitted to Communications in Statistics - Simulation and Computation (2017), in revision.

See Also

[legendre_polynomial](#)

| | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| compute_lambdas | <i>Compute lambda sequence</i> |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|

Description

compute_lambdas function gives the entire decreasing tuning parameter sequence (sm\$lambda) on the log-scale.

Usage

```
compute_lambdas(sm)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----|------------------|
| sm | List of plde fit |
|----|------------------|

Author(s)

JungJun Lee, Jae-Hwan Jhong, Young-Rae Cho, SungHwan Kim, Ja-yong Koo

References

JungJun Lee, Jae-Hwan Jhong, Young-Rae Cho, SungHwan Kim and Ja-Yong Koo. "Penalized Log-density Estimation Using Legendre Polynomials." Submitted to Communications in Statistics - Simulation and Computation (2017), in revision.

| | |
|----------|--|
| fit_plde | <i>Fit plde for a fixed tuning parameter</i> |
|----------|--|

Description

fit_plde gives the plde fit for a fixed tuning parameter

Usage

```
fit_plde(sm)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----|------------------|
| sm | List of plde fit |
|----|------------------|

Details

This is the coordinate descent algorithm for computing $\hat{\theta}^\lambda$ when the penalty parameter λ is fixed. See Algorithm 1 in the reference for more details.

Author(s)

JungJun Lee, Jae-Hwan Jhong, Young-Rae Cho, SungHwan Kim, Ja-yong Koo

References

JungJun Lee, Jae-Hwan Jhong, Young-Rae Cho, SungHwan Kim and Ja-Yong Koo. "Penalized Log-density Estimation Using Legendre Polynomials." Submitted to Communications in Statistics - Simulation and Computation (2017), in revision.

See Also

[fit_plde_sub](#), [min_q_lambda](#)

fit_plde_sub

Fit plde for a fixed tuning parameter

Description

fit_plde_sub function computes the updated normalizing constant (`sm$c_coefficients`), Legendre density function estimator (`sm$f`) and the negative of penalized log-likelihood function (`sm$pen_loglik`) for each iteration.

Usage

```
fit_plde_sub(sm)
```

Arguments

sm List of plde fit

Author(s)

JungJun Lee, Jae-Hwan Jhong, Young-Rae Cho, SungHwan Kim, Ja-yong Koo

References

JungJun Lee, Jae-Hwan Jhong, Young-Rae Cho, SungHwan Kim and Ja-Yong Koo. "Penalized Log-density Estimation Using Legendre Polynomials." Submitted to Communications in Statistics - Simulation and Computation (2017), in revision.

legendre_polynomial *legendre_polynomial*

Description

legendre_polynomial gives the Legendre polynomial design matrix over the input node points.

Usage

```
legendre_polynomial(x, sm)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----|-------------------|
| x | input node points |
| sm | List of plde fit |

Author(s)

JungJun Lee, Jae-Hwan Jhong, Young-Rae Cho, SungHwan Kim, Ja-yong Koo

References

JungJun Lee, Jae-Hwan Jhong, Young-Rae Cho, SungHwan Kim and Ja-Yong Koo. "Penalized Log-density Estimation Using Legendre Polynomials." Submitted to Communications in Statistics - Simulation and Computation (2017), in revision.

Examples

```
# clean up
rm(list = ls())
library(plde)
x = seq(-1, 1, length = 200)
L = legendre_polynomial(x, list(dimension = 10))
# Legendre polynomial basis for dimension 1 to 10
matplot(x, L, type = "l")
```

min_q_lambda *Minimization of the quadratic approximation to objective function*

Description

min_q_lambda function gives the coefficient vector (sm\$coefficients) updated by the coordinate descent algorithm iteratively until the quadratic approximation to the objective function converges.

Usage

```
min_q_lambda(sm)
```

Arguments

sm List of plde fit

Author(s)

JungJun Lee, Jae-Hwan Jhong, Young-Rae Cho, SungHwan Kim, Ja-yong Koo

References

JungJun Lee, Jae-Hwan Jhong, Young-Rae Cho, SungHwan Kim and Ja-Yong Koo. "Penalized Log-density Estimation Using Legendre Polynomials." Submitted to Communications in Statistics - Simulation and Computation (2017), in revision.

See Also

[q_lambda](#), [update](#)

model_selection *Optimal model selection*

Description

model_selection function gives the optimal model over the whole plde fits based on information criterion (AIC, BIC). The optimal model is saved at fit\$optimal.

Usage

```
model_selection(fit, method = "AIC")
```

Arguments

fit Entire list of plde fit by all tuning parameters
method model selection criteria. 'AIC' or 'BIC' is used. Default is 'AIC'.

Author(s)

JungJun Lee, Jae-Hwan Jhong, Young-Rae Cho, SungHwan Kim, Ja-yong Koo

References

JungJun Lee, Jae-Hwan Jhong, Young-Rae Cho, SungHwan Kim and Ja-Yong Koo. "Penalized Log-density Estimation Using Legendre Polynomials." Submitted to Communications in Statistics - Simulation and Computation (2017), in revision.

Description

This function gives the penalized log-density estimation using Legendre polynomials.

Usage

```
plde(X, initial_dimension = 100, number_lambdas = 200,
      L = -0.9, U = 0.9, ic = 'AIC', epsilon = 1e-5, max_iterations = 1000,
      number_rectangular = 1000, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| X | Input vector, of dimension n . |
| initial_dimension | Positive interger that decides initial dimension of Legendre polynomials. Default is 100. |
| number_lambdas | The number of tuning parameter λ values. Default is 200. |
| L | Lower bound of transformed data. Default is -0.9. |
| U | Upper bound of transformed data. Default is +0.9. |
| ic | Model selection criteria. 'AIC' or 'BIC' is used. Default is 'AIC'. |
| epsilon | Positive real value that controls the iteration stopping criteria. In general, the smaller the value, convergence needs more iterations. Default is 1e-5. |
| max_iterations | Positive integer value that decides the maximum number of iterations. Default is 1000. |
| number_rectangular | Number of node points for numerical integration |
| verbose | verbose |

Details

The basic idea of implementation is to approximate the negative log-likelihood function by a quadratic function and then to solve penalized quadratic optimization problem using a coordinate descent algorithm. For a clear exposition of coordinate-wise updating scheme, we briefly explain a penalized univariate quadratic problem and its solution expressed as soft-thresholding operator `soft_thresholding`. We use this univariate case algorithm to update parameter vector coordinate-wisely to find a minimizer.

Value

A list contains the whole fits of all tuning parameter λ sequence. For example, `fit$sm[[k]]` indicates the fit of k th lambda.

Author(s)

JungJun Lee, Jae-Hwan Jhong, Young-Rae Cho, SungHwan Kim, Ja-yong Koo

Source

This package is built on R version 3.4.2.

References

JungJun Lee, Jae-Hwan Jhong, Young-Rae Cho, SungHwan Kim and Ja-Yong Koo. "Penalized Log-density Estimation Using Legendre Polynomials." Submitted to Communications in Statistics - Simulation and Computation (2017), in revision.

Friedman, Jerome, Trevor Hastie, and Rob Tibshirani. "Regularization paths for generalized linear models via coordinate descent." Journal of statistical software 33.1 (2010): 1.

See Also

[basic_values](#), [compute_lambdas](#), [fit_plde](#), [model_selection](#)

Examples

```
# clean up
rm(list = ls())
library(plde)
Eruption = faithful$eruptions
Waiting = faithful$waiting
n = length(Eruption)
# fit PLDE
fit_Eruption = plde(Eruption, initial_dimension = 30, number_lambdas = 50)
fit_Waiting = plde(Waiting, initial_dimension = 30, number_lambdas = 50)
x_Eruption = seq(min(Eruption), max(Eruption), length = 100)
x_Waiting = seq(min(Waiting), max(Waiting), length = 100)
fhat_Eruption = compute_fitted(x_Eruption, fit_Eruption$sm[[fit_Eruption$number_lambdas]])
fhat_Waiting = compute_fitted(x_Waiting, fit_Waiting$sm[[fit_Waiting$number_lambdas]])
# display layout
par(mfrow = c(2, 2), oma=c(0,0,2,0), mar = c(4.5, 2.5, 2, 2))
#=====
# Eruption
#=====
col_index = rainbow(fit_Eruption$number_lambdas)
plot(x_Eruption, fhat_Eruption, type = "n", xlab = "Eruption", ylab = "", main = "")
# all fit plot
for(i in 1 : fit_Eruption$number_lambdas)
{
  fhat = compute_fitted(x_Eruption, fit_Eruption$sm[[i]])
  lines(x_Eruption, fhat, lwd = 0.5, col = col_index[i])
}
k_Eruption = density(Eruption, bw = 0.03)
lines(k_Eruption$x, k_Eruption$y / 2, lty = 2)

# optimal model
```

```

hist_col = rgb(0.8,0.8,0.8, alpha = 0.6)
hist(Eruption, nclass = 20, freq = FALSE, xlim = c(1.1, 5.9),
     col = hist_col, ylab = "", main = "", ylim = c(0, 1.2))
fhat_optimal_Eruption = compute_fitted(x_Eruption, fit_Eruption$optimal)
lines(x_Eruption, fhat_optimal_Eruption, col = "black", lwd = 2)
#####
# Waiting
#####
col_index = rainbow(fit_Waiting$number_lambdas)
plot(x_Waiting, fhat_Waiting, type = "n", xlab = "Waiting", ylab = "", main = "")
# all fit plot
for(i in 1 : fit_Waiting$number_lambdas)
{
  fhat = compute_fitted(x_Waiting, fit_Waiting$sm[[i]])
  lines(x_Waiting, fhat, lwd = 0.5, col = col_index[i])
}
k_Waiting = density(Waiting, bw = 1)
lines(k_Waiting$x, k_Waiting$y / 2, lty = 2)

# optimal model
hist_col = rgb(0.8,0.8,0.8, alpha = 0.6)
hist(Waiting, nclass = 20, freq = FALSE, xlim = c(40, 100),
     col = hist_col, ylab = "", main = "", ylim = c(0, 0.055))
fhat_optimal_Waiting = compute_fitted(x_Waiting, fit_Waiting$optimal)
lines(x_Waiting, fhat_optimal_Waiting, col = "black", lwd = 2)

```

q_lambda

Compute quadratic approximation objective function

Description

q_lambda function computes quadratic approximation of the objective function.

Usage

```
q_lambda(sm)
```

Arguments

sm List of plde fit

Author(s)

JungJun Lee, Jae-Hwan Jhong, Young-Rae Cho, SungHwan Kim, Ja-yong Koo

References

JungJun Lee, Jae-Hwan Jhong, Young-Rae Cho, SungHwan Kim and Ja-Yong Koo. "Penalized Log-density Estimation Using Legendre Polynomials." Submitted to Communications in Statistics - Simulation and Computation (2017), in revision.

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| soft_thresholding | <i>Soft thresholding operator</i> |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|

Description

soft_thresholding gives the soft threshold value of y given the threshold. When threshold increasing, y shrinks to zero.

Usage

```
soft_thresholding(y, threshold)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|------------------|
| y | input real value |
| threshold | threshold value |

Author(s)

JungJun Lee, Jae-Hwan Jhong, Young-Rae Cho, SungHwan Kim, Ja-yong Koo

References

JungJun Lee, Jae-Hwan Jhong, Young-Rae Cho, SungHwan Kim and Ja-Yong Koo. "Penalized Log-density Estimation Using Legendre Polynomials." Submitted to Communications in Statistics - Simulation and Computation (2017), in revision.

Examples

```
# clean up
rm(list = ls())
library(plde)
# soft thresholding operator
soft_thresholding(3, 1)
soft_thresholding(-3, 1)
# if the threshold value is large enough, it shrinks to zero
soft_thresholding(-3, 4)
soft_thresholding(3, 4)
# Plot of the soft thresholding operator
y = seq(-3, 3, length = 100)
st = NULL
for (i in 1 : length(y))
  st[i] = soft_thresholding(y[i], 1)
plot(y, y, col = "gray", type = "l", ylab = "ST")
lines(y, st, col = "blue")
```

update

Update the Legendre polynomial coefficient vector

Description

update function finds the minimizer of an univariate quadratic approximation objective function for each coefficient coordinate-wise.

Usage

update(sm)

Arguments

sm List of plde fit

Author(s)

JungJun Lee, Jae-Hwan Jhong, Young-Rae Cho, SungHwan Kim, Ja-yong Koo

References

JungJun Lee, Jae-Hwan Jhong, Young-Rae Cho, SungHwan Kim and Ja-Yong Koo. "Penalized Log-density Estimation Using Legendre Polynomials." Submitted to Communications in Statistics - Simulation and Computation (2017), in revision.

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