

Package ‘RHmm’

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Title Hidden Markov Models simulations and estimations

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Description Discrete, univariate or multivariate gaussian, mixture of univariate or multivariate gaussian HMM functions for simulation and estimation.

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asymptoticCov	<i>Asymptotic covariance matrix of the HMM parameters</i>
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Description

This function calculates the empirical asymptotic covariance matrix of the HMM parameters

Usage

```
asymptoticCov(HMM, obs)
```

Arguments

HMM	A HMMClass or a HMMFitClass object
obs	The vector, matrix, data frame, list of vectors or list of matrices of observations

Value

A matrix

Numerical computations

The Information matrix (of the independent parameters) is computed using the Lystig and Hugues's algorithm. Then the covariance matrix is computed by inversion of this information matrix.

References

Lystig Theodore C. and Hugues James P. (2002) *Exact Computation of the Observed Information Matrix for Hidden Markov Models*, Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics, Vol. 11, No 3, 678-689.

See Also

HMMFit

Examples

```
data(n1d_3s)
Res_n1d_3s<-HMMFit(obs_n1d_3s, nStates=3)
covMat <- asymptoticCov(Res_n1d_3s, obs_n1d_3s)
```

 asymptoticIterSimCovMat

Compute the asymptotic covariance matrix of a fitted HMM by simulation

Description

This ‘new’ function computes the empirical asymptotic covariance matrix of the fitted HMM.

Usage

```
asymptoticIterSimCovMat(HMM, obs, nSimul, verbose=FALSE, oldCovMat=NULL)
```

Arguments

HMM	a HMMClass or HMMFitClass object
obs	A vector, a matrix, a data frame, a list of vectors or a list of matrices of observations. See HMMFit.
nSimul	The number of simulation
verbose	A boolean. if true, displays some informations. Default false.
oldCovMat	An object containing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • esp2man: The current matrix of the empirical mean of $\theta\% * \%t(\theta)$ • mean: The current vector of the empirical mean of θ • cov: the current empirical covariance matrix of θ • nSimul: The current number of simulations where θ is the vector of all parameters of the HMM.

Value

An object with the same attributes than ‘oldCovMat’ parameter.

Numerical computations

This is an “experimental” method. The HMM model is simulated nSimul times then fitted and the empirical covariance matrix is computed.

See Also

[setAsymptoticCovMat](#), [asymptoticCov](#)

Examples

```
# Fit a 3 states 1D-gaussian model
data(n1d_3s)
Res <- HMMFit(obs_n1d_3s, nStates=3)
# First 10 computations of covariance matrix
Cov <- asymptoticIterSimCovMat(Res, obs_n1d_3s, 10)
# 10 more computations of covariance matrix
Cov <- asymptoticIterSimCovMat(Res, obs_n1d_3s, 10, verbose=TRUE, oldCovMat=Cov)
Res<-setAsymptoticCovMat(Res, Cov$cov)
summary(Res)
```

computeScoreAndInformation

Score and Information matrix of the HMM parameters

Description

This function calculates the score and the information matrix of the independent parameters of the HMM, using Lystig and Hugues's algorithm.

Usage

```
computeScoreAndInformation(HMM, obs)
```

Arguments

HMM	A HMMClass or a HMMFitClass object
obs	The vector, matrix, data frame, list of vectors or list of matrices of observations

Value

score	the score vector of the independent parameters
information	the information matrix of the independent parameters

References

Lystig Theodore C. and Hugues James P. (2002) *Exact Computation of the Observed Information Matrix for Hidden Markov Models*, Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics, Vol. 11, No 3, 678-689.

See Also

HMMFit

Examples

```
data(n1d_3s)
Res_n1d_3s<-HMMFit(obs_n1d_3s, nStates=3)
ScoreAndInfor <- computeScoreAndInformation(Res_n1d_3s, obs_n1d_3s)
```

data_mixture

Simulated univariate mixture of 3 gaussian distributions

Description

This data set contains 10 samples with 100 observations of this HMM

Usage

```
data(data_mixture)
```

Format

R script

Note

Parameters for the simulation Model:

2 states HMM with gaussian mixture distribution

Initial probabilities:

Pi1	Pi2
0.4	0.6

Transition matrix:

	State 1	State 2
State 1	0.8	0.2
State 2	0.4	0.6

Conditionnal distribution parameters:

State 1

mean	var	prop
------	-----	------

mixt. 1	1	2	0.1
mixt. 2	2	3	0.2
mixt. 3	3	4	0.7

State 2

	mean	var	prop
mixt. 1	1 -1	1 4	1 0.4
mixt. 2	1 -2	1 2	1 0.3
mixt. 3	1 -3	1 1	1 0.3

distributionSet *Set the parameters for the distributions of observations*

Description

This function is used to create a distributionClass object which contains the parameters of the distribution of the observations for each hidden state. Since distributions can be univariate or multivariate, discrete or continuous, the different values of a distributionClass object depend of the nature of the distribution.

Usage

```
distributionSet(dis, ...)
```

Usage

```
distributionSet(dis="NORMAL", mean, var)
distributionSet(dis="NORMAL", mean, cov)
distributionSet(dis="MIXTURE", mean, var, proportion)
distributionSet(dis="MIXTURE", mean, cov, proportion)
distributionSet(dis="DISCRETE", proba, labels=NULL)
```

Arguments

dis	Name of the distribution of observations. In 'NORMAL', 'DISCRETE', 'MIXTURE'.
mean	- <i>Univariate normal distribution</i> : a vector of the means for each state of the model. - <i>Multivariate normal distribution</i> : a list of the mean vectors for each state of the model.

	- <i>Mixture of univariate normal distribution</i> : a list of vectors of the mixture means for each state of the model.
	- <i>Mixture of multivariate normal distribution</i> : a list of lists of vectors of means for each state and each component of the mixture of the model.
var	- <i>Univariate normal distribution</i> : a vector of the variances for each states of the model. - <i>Mixture of univariate normal distribution</i> : a list of vectors of the mixture variances for each states of the model.
cov	- <i>Multivariate normal distribution</i> : a list of covariance matrices of the multivariate normal distribution for each state of the model - <i>Mixture of multivariate normal distribution</i> : a list of list of covariance matrices for each state and each component of the mixture.
proportion	A list of vector of the mixture proportions for each state of the model.
proba	A list of vector of discrete probabilities for each state of the model.
labels	A vector of the labels of the discrete observations. Default NULL.

Value

An ‘distributionClass’ class object with some of the following elements:

dis	The name of the distribution.
nStates	Number of hidden states.
dimObs	Dimension of observations.
nMixt	Number of mixtures for mixture of normal distributions.
nLevels	Number of levels for discrete distributions.
mean	The ‘mean’ argument for univariate normal, mixture of univariate normal and multivariate normal distributions.
var	The ‘var’ argument for univariate normal and mixture of univariate normal distributions
cov	The ‘cov’ argument for multivariate normal and mixture of multivariate normal distributions
proba	The ‘proba’ argument for discrete distributions

Examples

```
# 3 hidden states Markov Model with univariate normal distributions
# for the observations
# obs | hidden state = 1 are N(1, 1)
# obs | hidden state = 2 are N(-2, 2)
# obs | hidden state = 3 are N(5, 4)
n_1d_3s <- distributionSet("NORMAL", mean=c(1, -2, 5), var=c(1, 2, 4))
# 2 hidden states Markov Model with bivariate normal distributions
# for the observations
# obs | hidden state = 1 are N(m1, cov1)
# obs | hidden state = 2 are N(m2, cov2)
m1 <- c(1,1)
```

```

m2 <- c(-2, -2)
cov1 <- matrix(c(1, 1, 1, 4), nrow=2)
cov2 <- matrix(c(1, -1, -1, 9), nrow=2)
n_2d_2s <- distributionSet("NORMAL", mean=list(m1, m2),
                          cov=list(cov1, cov2))
# 3 hidden states Markov Model with a mixture of two normal
# distributions for the observations
# obs | hidden state = i are:
# pi[1] * N(mmi[1], vari[1]) + pi[2] * N(mmi[2], vari[2])

mm1 <- c(1, -1)
mm2 <- c(-2, 2)
mm3 <- c(5, 5)
var1 <- c(1, 2)
var2 <- c(2, 3)
var3 <- c(1, 1)
p1 <- c(0.5, 0.5)
p2 <- c(0.8, 0.2)
p3 <- c(0.3, 0.7)
mn_2s <- distributionSet("MIXTURE", mean=list(mm1, mm2, mm3),
                        var=list(var1, var2, var3), proportion=list(p1, p2, p3))
# 2 hidden states Markov Model with discrete observations
dp1 <- c(0.2, 0.3, 0.3, 0.2)
dp2 <- c(0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.7)
labels <- c("I", "M", "A", "G")
d_2s <- distributionSet("DISCRETE", proba=list(dp1, dp2),
                       labels=labels)
# 2 hidden states Markov model with mixture of 3 2-d gaussian distribution
q1 <- rep(1/3, 3)
q2 <- runif(3)
q2 <- q2/sum(q2)
cov3 <- matrix(c(1,2,2,10), nrow=2)
cov4 <- matrix(c(1, 0, 0, 1), nrow=2)
cov5 <- matrix(c(2,4,4,50), nrow=2)
cov6 <- matrix(c(25,1, 1, 2), nrow=2)
mm4 <- c(100, 20)
mm5 <- c(20, -20)
mm6 <- c(0, 0)
m_2d_2s <- distributionSet("MIXTURE", mean=list(list(mm1,mm2,mm3), list(mm4,mm5,mm6)),
                          cov=list(list(cov1,cov2,cov3), list(cov4,cov5,cov6)), proportion=list(q1,q2))

```

forwardBackward

forward-backward function

Description

The forward-backward function is used to compute quantities used in the Baum-Welch algorithm.

Usage

```
forwardBackward(HMM, obs, logData=TRUE)
```

Arguments

HMM a HMMClass or a HMMFitClass object

obs a vector (matrix) of observations, or a list of vectors (or matrices) if there are more than one samples

logData a boolean. If true, the function computes the logarithm of the Alpha, Beta and Rho quantities instead of the quantities themselves.

Value

If obs is one sample, a list of following elements, if obs is a list of samples, a list of list of following elements. See **note** for mathematical definitions.

Alpha The matrix of (log) 'forward' probabilities (density) (size: number of obs. times number of hidden states)

Beta The matrix of (log) 'backward' probabilities (density) (size: number of obs. times number of hidden states)

Delta The matrix of 'conditional forward' probabilities (density) (size: number of obs. times number of hidden states)

Gamma The matrix of probabilities (density) of being at time t in state i (size: number of obs. times number of hidden states)

Xsi The matrix of probabilities (density) of being in state i at time t and being in state j at time t + 1 (size: number of obs. times number of hidden states)

Rho The vector of (log) probabilities (density) of seeing the partial sequence obs[1] ... obs[t] (size number of obs.)

LLH Log-likelihood

Note

Let $o = (o(1), \dots, o(T))$ be the vector of observations, and $O = (O(t), t = 1, \dots, T)$, the corresponding random variables. Let $Q = (Q(t), t = 1, \dots, T)$ be the hidden Markov chain whose values are in $\{1, \dots, nStates\}$ We have the following definitions:

$\alpha_i(t) = P(O_1 = o(1), \dots, O(t) = o(t), Q(t) = i | HMM)$ which is the probability of seeing the partial sequence $o(1), \dots, o(t)$ and ending up in state i at time t.

$\beta_i(t) = P(O_{t+1} = o(t+1), \dots, O(T) = o(T), Q(t) = i | HMM)$ which is the probability of the ending partial sequence $o(t+1), \dots, o(T)$ given that we started at state i at time t.

$\delta_i(t) = P(Q(t) = i | O_1 = o(1), \dots, O(t) = o(t), HMM)$ which is the probability of being in state i at time t knowing the partial sequence $o(1), \dots, o(t)$.

$\Gamma_i(t) = P(Q(t) = i | O = o, HMM)$ which is the probability of being in state i at time t for the state sequence $O = o$.

$\xi_{ij}(t) = P(Q(t) = i, Q(t+1) = j | O = o, HMM)$ which is the probability of being in state i at time t and being in state j at time $t + 1$.

$\rho(t) = P(O_1 = o(1), \dots, O_t = o(t) | HMM)$ which is probabilities of seeing the partial sequence $o(1), \dots, o(t)$.

$$LLH = \ln \rho[T]$$

When the sequences of observations become larger, the probabilistic values in this algorithm get increasingly small and after enough iterations become almost zero. For that reason, the Alphas, Betas and Rhos are scaled during the iterations of the algorithm to avoid underflow problems. The logarithm of these probabilistic values are compute from the logarithm of the scaled quantities and should produce a more precise result.

If the conditional distribution is continuous, the probabilistic values are replaced by density values and can be greater than one.

References

Jeff A. Bilmes (1997) *A Gentle Tutorial of the EM Algorithm and its Application to Parameter Estimation for Gaussian Mixture and Hidden Markov Models* <http://ssli.ee.washington.edu/people/bilmes/mypapers/em.ps.gz>

Examples

```
data(n1d_3s)
#Fits an 2 states gaussian model for geyser duration
Res_n1d_3s <- HMMFit(obs_n1d_3s, nStates=3)
#Forward-backward procedure with log Alpha, Beta, Rho
fbLog <- forwardBackward(Res_n1d_3s, obs_n1d_3s)
#Forward-backward procedure with Alpha Beta and Rho
fb <- forwardBackward(Res_n1d_3s, obs_n1d_3s, FALSE)
```

HMMFit

Fit an Hidden Markov Model

Description

This function returns an HMMFitClass object which contains the results of the Baum-Welch algorithm for the user's data

Usage

```
HMMFit(obs, dis="NORMAL", nStates=2, asymptCov=FALSE, ...)
```

Usage

```
HMMFit(obs, dis="NORMAL", nStates=, ..., asymptCov=FALSE)
HMMFit(obs, dis="DISCRETE", nStates=, levels=NULL, ..., asymptCov=FALSE)
HMMFit(obs, dis="MIXTURE", nStates=, nMixt=, ..., asymptCov=FALSE)
```

Arguments

obs	A vector, a matrix, a data frame, a list of vectors or a list of matrices of observations. See section obs parameter .
dis	Distribution name. In 'NORMAL', 'DISCRETE' or 'MIXTURE'. Default 'NORMAL'.
nStates	Number of hidden states. Default 2.
nMixt	Number of mixtures of normal distributions if dis = 'MIXTURE'
levels	A character vector of all different levels of 'obs'. By Default (levels=NULL), this vector is computed from 'obs'.
asymptCov	A boolean. asymptCov=TRUE if the asymptotic covariance matrix is computed. Default FALSE.
...	optional parameter: control: A list of control parameters for the Baum-Welch algorithm. See control parameter

Value

a HMMFitClass object:

HMM	A HMMClass object with the fitted values of the model
LLH	Log-likelihood
BIC	BIC criterium
nIter	Number of iterations of the Baum-Welch algorithm
relVariation	last relative variation of the LLH function
asymptCov	Asymptotic covariance matrix of independant parameters. NULL if not computed.
obs	the observations.
call	The call object of the function call

obs parameter

If you fit the model with only one sample, obs is either a vector (for univariate distributions) or a matrix (for multivariate distributions) or a data frame. In the two last cases, the number of columns of obs defines the dimension of observations.

If you fit the model with more than one sample, obs is a list of samples. Each element of obs is then a vector (for univariate distributions) or a matrix (for multivariate distributions). The samples

do not need to have the same length.

For discrete distributions, obs can be a vector (or a list of vectors) of any type of R factor objects.

control parameter

init Kind of initialisation = 'KMEANS' (for univariate or multivariate normal distributions), 'RANDOM' or 'USER'. Default 'RANDOM', see **Random Initialization**

iter Maximum number of iterations for the Baum-Welch algorithm. Default 500

tol Tolerance of the relative log-likelihood augmentation. Default 1e-6

verbose =0, no details, =1 iterations are displayed. Default 0

nInit Number of random initialisations. Default 5

nIterInit Number of maximum iterations of the Baum-Welch algorithm in the random initialisation phase. Default 5

initPoint An HMMClass object used to initialize the parameters of the Baum-Welch algorithm. Default NULL.
if initPoint != NULL, init is set to "USER"

random initialization

'initProb' and 'transMat' parameters are uniformly drawn.

For univariate normal distributions, empirical mean m and variance σ^2 of all the samples are computed. Then for every states, an initial value of the 'mean' parameter is uniformly drawn between $m - 3\sigma$ and $m + 3\sigma$ and an initial value of the 'var' parameter is uniformly drawn between $\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2$ and $3\sigma^2$.

For multivariate normal distributions, the same procedure is applied for each component of the mean vectors. The initial covariance matrix is diagonal, and each initial variance is computed as for univariate models.

For mixtures of univariate normal distributions, initial values for 'mean' and 'var' parameters are computed the same way than for normal distributions. The initial value of 'proportion' parameter is uniformly drawn.

For mixtures of multivariate normal distributions, the same procedure is applied for each component of the mean vectors, all the covariance matrices are diagonal and each initial variance is computed as for univariate models. The initial value of 'proportion' parameter is also uniformly drawn.

For discrete distributions, the initial values of 'proba' parameters are uniformly drawn.

Of course, the initial values of the parameters 'initProba', 'proba', 'proportion' and 'transMat' are standardized to ensure that they can represent probabilities vectors or transition matrices.

asymptotic covariance matrix

The asymptotic covariance matrix of estimates is computed using the Lystig and Hugues's algorithm. See **asymptoticCov**.

The summary and print.summary methods display the results.

References

Bilmes Jeff A. (1997) *A Gentle Tutorial of the EM Algorithm and its Application to Parameter Estimation for Gaussian Mixture and Hidden Markov Models* <http://ssli.ee.washington.edu/people/bilmes/mypapers/em.ps.gz>

Examples

```
# Fit a 3 states 1D-gaussian model
data(n1d_3s)
HMMFit(obs_n1d_3s, nStates=3)

# Fit a 3 states gaussian HMM for obs_n1d_3s
# with iterations printing and kmeans initialization
Res_n1d_3s <- HMMFit(obs=obs_n1d_3s, nStates=3,
  control=list(verbose=1, init="KMEANS"),
  asymptCov=TRUE)
summary(Res_n1d_3s)

# Fit a 2 states 3D-gaussian model
data(n3d_2s)
summary(HMMFit(obs_n3d_2s, asymptCov=TRUE))

# Fit a 2 states mixture of 3 normal distributions HMM
# for data_mixture
data(data_mixture)
ResMixture <- HMMFit(data_mixture, nStates=2, nMixt=3,
  dis="MIXTURE")

# Fit a 3 states discrete HMM for weather data
data(weather)
ResWeather <- HMMFit(weather, dis='DISCRETE', nStates=3)
```

HMMGraphicDiag

Graphic diagnostic of the HMM estimation

Description

This function plots the kernel density of the observations and the normal (mixture of normal, discrete) density with estimated parameters for each hidden states.

Usage

```
HMMGraphicDiag(vit, HMM, obs, color="green")
```

Arguments

vit	A ViterbiClass object which gives the hidden states
HMM	A HMMClass or a HMMFitClass object which describes the model
obs	The vector, list of vectors of observations
color	Color for the kernel density plot

Value

None.

Note

HMMGraphicDiag is not implemented for multivariate distributions.

The kernel densities of observations for each hidden states of the model are plotting using:
`plot(density(obs[vit$states=i]))` and `i` in `1..HMM$nStates` (or `HMM$HMM$nStates`)

See Also

HMMFit, viterbi

Examples

```
data(n1d_3s)
obs <- obs_n1d_3s
#Fits an 3 states gaussian model
ResFit <- HMMFit(obs, nStates=3)
VitPath <- viterbi(ResFit, obs)
# Graphic diagnostic
HMMGraphicDiag(VitPath, ResFit, obs)
```

HMMPlotSerie

Plot univariates series in each estimated states

Description

This function plots the time series in each hidden state.

Usage

```
HMMPlotSerie(obs, states, dates=NULL, dis="NORMAL", color="green")
```

Arguments

obs	The vector or the list of vectors of observations.
states	A ViterbiClass object which gives the hidden states or a vector or a list of vectors of integer from 1 to the number of hidden states.
dates	An R object representing dates that can be plot as axis labels (e.g. Date object)
dis	Distribution name = 'NORMAL', 'DISCRETE', 'MIXTURE'. Default 'NORMAL'.
color	Color for the kernel density plot

Value

None.

Note

HMMPlotSerie is not implemented for multivariate distributions.

The time series of observations for each hidden states of the model are plotted using: `plot(obs[states=i])` and `i` in `1..max(states)`.

See Also

viterbi, plot

Examples

```
data(n1d_3s)
#Fits an 3 states gaussian model
ResFit <- HMMFit(obs_n1d_3s, nStates=3)
VitPath <- viterbi(ResFit, obs_n1d_3s)
#plot the series
HMMPlotSerie(obs_n1d_3s, VitPath)
```

HMMSet

Set the parameters for the hidden Markov models

Description

This function is used to create a HMMClass object which contains the parameters of the HMM. An HMM is described by an initial state probability vector, transition matrices and a distributionClass object.

Usage

```
HMMSet(initProb, transMat, ...)
```

Usage

```
HMMSet(initProb, transMat, distribution)
HMMSet(initProb, transMat, dis="NORMAL", mean, var)
HMMSet(initProb, transMat, dis="NORMAL", mean, cov)
HMMSet(initProb, transMat, dis="MIXTURE", mean, var, proportion)
HMMSet(initProb, transMat, dis="DISCRETE", proba, labels=NULL)
```

Arguments

initProb	The vector of probabilities of the initial state
transMat	The transition matrix of the hidden Markov chain. Since version 1.3.4 of RHmm, a list of transition matrices can be specified in order to define an inhomogeneous HMM.
distribution	The distributionClass object of the observations
dis	dis parameter. See distributionSet
mean	mean parameter. See distributionSet
var	var parameter. See distributionSet
cov	cov parameter. See distributionSet
proportion	proportion parameter. See distributionSet
proba	proba parameter. See distributionSet
labels	labels parameter. See distributionSet

Value

An HMMClass class object:

initProb	Initial state probabilities vector
transMat	Transition matrix
distribution	distributionClass object

See Also

[distributionSet](#)

Examples

```
# 3 hidden states Markov Model with univariate normal distributions
# for the observations
# obs | hidden state = 1 are N(1, 1)
# obs | hidden state = 2 are N(-2, 2)
# obs | hidden state = 3 are N(5, 4)

n_1d_3s <- distributionSet("NORMAL", c(1, -2, 5), c(1, 2, 4))
initProb3 <- rep(1,3)/3
transMat3 <- rbind(c(0.5, 0.4, 0.1), c(0.3, 0.4, 0.3),
                  c(0.2, 0.1, 0.7))
```

```

hmm1 <- HMMSet(initProb3, transMat3, n_1d_3s)
# or directly
hmm2 <- HMMSet(initProb3, transMat3, "NORMAL", mean=c(1, -2, 5),
               var=c(1, 2, 4))

```

HMMSim

Simulation of an Hidden Markov Model

Description

Simulation of an HMM for different classes of observations distributions.

Usage

```
HMMSim(nSim, HMM, lastState=NULL)
```

Arguments

nSim	Number of simulations.
HMM	An HMMClass object. See HMMSet
lastState	If not NULL, the state of the previous observation (usefull to complete a serie)

Value

a list with	
obs	simulated observations (a vector for univariate distributions, a matrix for multivariate distributions)
states	simulated hidden states

See Also

[HMMSet](#)

Examples

```

# simulate a 3 hidden states model with univariate normal distributions
n_1d_3s <- distributionSet("NORMAL", mean=c(1, -2, 5), var=c(1, 2, 4))
initProb3 <- rep(1,3)/3
transMat3 <- rbind(c(0.5, 0.4, 0.1), c(0.3, 0.4, 0.3), c(0.2, 0.1, 0.7))
hmm_1d_3s <- HMMSet(initProb3, transMat3, n_1d_3s)
simul <- HMMSim(1000, hmm_1d_3s)
#Complete the serie.
simul <- c(simul, HMMSim(1000, hmm_1d_3s, simul$states[1000]))

```

 obs_n1d_3s

A 3 states HMM with univariate gaussian distribution data set

Description

This data set contains 10 samples with 100 observations of this HMM.

Usage

```
data(n1d_3s)
```

Format

RData file

Details

File 'n1d_3s.RData' contains the list of vectors 'obs_n1d_3s'.

Note

Parameters for the simulation

Model:

3 states HMM with univariate gaussian distribution

Initial probabilities:

Pi1	Pi2	Pi3
0.2	0.4	0.4

Transition matrix:

	State 1	State 2	State 3
State 1	0.5	0.1	0.4
State 2	0.2	0.7	0.1
State 3	0.3	0.3	0.4

Conditionnal distribution parameters:

Distribution parameters:

	mean	var
State 1	10	4
State 2	-5	2
State 3	-1	1

obs_n3d_2s

*A 2 states HMM with 3D gaussian distribution data set***Description**

This data set contains 1 sample with 1000 observations of this HMM.

Usage

```
data(n3d_2s)
```

Format

RData file

Details

File 'n3d_3s.RData' contains the matrix 'obs_n3d_2s'.

Note

Parameters for the simulation

Model:

2 states HMM with 3-d gaussian distribution

Initial probabilities:

Pi1	Pi2
0.2	0.8

Transition matrix:

	State 1	State 2
State 1	0.1	0.9
State 2	0.8	0.2

Conditionnal distribution parameters:

Distribution parameters:

State 1

mean	cov matrix		
2	1.0	1.6	-0.6
2	1.6	4.0	-3.6
2	-0.6	-3.6	9.0

State 2

mean	cov matrix		
-1	4.0	1.6	1.6
-2	1.6	1.0	1.0
-3	1.6	1.0	4.0

setAsymptoticCovMat *Set the asymptotic covariance matrix of a fitted HMM*

Description

This function sets the empirical asymptotic covariance matrix of the fitted HMM

Usage

```
setAsymptoticCovMat(HMMFit, asymptCovMat)
```

Arguments

HMMFit a HMMFitClass object
 asymptCovMat The covariance matrix of the fitted model

Value

The HMMFit object

See Also

asymptoticCovMat

viterbi	<i>Viterbi algorithm</i>
---------	--------------------------

Description

This function calculates the optimal hidden states sequence using Viterbi's algorithm.

Usage

```
viterbi(HMM, obs)
```

Arguments

HMM	a HMMClass or a HMMFitClass object.
obs	The vector, matrix, data frame, list of vectors or list of matrices of observations.

Value

a viterbiClass object which is a list with:

States	Sequence of hidden states in 1...nStates
logViterbiScore	logarithm of the Viterbi's Score.
logProbSeq	logarithm of probability of having the sequence of states conditionally to having the observations.

References

Among hundreds of tutorials, you can have a look to use
Phil Blunsom (2004) *Hidden Markov Models*. <http://www.cs.mu.oz.au/460/2004/materials/hmm-tutorial.pdf>

See Also

[HMMSet](#), [HMMFit](#)

Examples

```
data(n1d_3s)
ResFit <- HMMFit(obs_n1d_3s, nStates=3)
VitPath <- viterbi(ResFit, obs_n1d_3s)
```

weather

Simulated discrete HMM

Description

This data set contains 5 samples of discrete HMM

Usage

```
data(weather)
```

Format

R script

Source

I took this example from Professor RD Boyle's tutorial, I used the same parameters and simulated the data with HMMSim.

References

<http://www.comp.leeds.ac.uk/roger/>

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