

Package ‘Bolstad’

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R topics documented:

Bolstad-package	2
as.data.frame.Bolstad	3
bayes.lin.reg	3
bayes.lm	5
bayes.t.test	8
bears	11
binobp	12
binodp	13
binogcp	15
binomixp	16
cdf	18
createPrior	19
createPrior.default	19

decomp	20
IQR	21
lines.Bolstad	21
mean.Bolstad	22
mvnmvnp	23
normdp	24
normgcp	25
normmixp	27
normnp	29
nvaricp	30
plot.Bolstad	31
poisdp	32
poisgamp	34
poisgcp	35
print.Bolstad	37
print.sscsamp	38
quantile.Bolstad	39
sd	39
sd.Bolstad	40
sintegral	41
slug	42
sscsample	43
sscsample.data	44
summary.Bolstad	45
var	45
xdesign	46
Index	48

Bolstad-package	<i>Bolstad Functions</i>
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Description

A set of R functions and data sets for the book Introduction to Bayesian Statistics, Bolstad, W.M. (2007), John Wiley & Sons ISBN 0-471-27020-2. Most of the package functions replicate the Minitab macros that are provided with the book. Some additional functions are provided to simplify inference about the posterior distribution of the parameters of interest.

Details

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Author(s)

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References

Bolstad, W.M. (2007), Introduction to Bayesian Statistics, John Wiley & Sons.

as.data.frame.Bolstad *as.data.frame.Bolstad*

Description

as.data.frame.Bolstad

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Bolstad'
as.data.frame(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x an object of class Bolstad
 ..., any extra arguments needed.

bayes.lin.reg *Bayesian inference for simple linear regression*

Description

This function is used to find the posterior distribution of the simple linear regression slope variable β when we have a random sample of ordered pairs (x_i, y_i) from the simple linear regression model:

$$y_i = \alpha_{\bar{x}} + \beta x_i + \epsilon_i$$

where the observation errors are, ϵ_i , independent $normal(0, \sigma^2)$ with known variance.

Usage

```
bayes.lin.reg(y, x, slope.prior = "flat", intcpt.prior = "flat", mb0 = 0,
  sb0 = 0, ma0 = 0, sa0 = 0, sigma = NULL, alpha = 0.05,
  plot.data = FALSE, pred.x = NULL)
```

Arguments

y	the vector of responses.
x	the value of the explanatory variable associated with each response.
slope.prior	use a “flat” prior or a “normal” prior. for β
intcpt.prior	use a “flat” prior or a “normal” prior. for $\alpha[\bar{x}]$
mb0	the prior mean of the simple linear regression slope variable β . This argument is ignored for a flat prior.
sb0	the prior std. deviation of the simple linear regression slope variable β - must be greater than zero. This argument is ignored for a flat prior.
ma0	the prior mean of the simple linear regression intercept variable $\alpha_{\bar{x}}$. This argument is ignored for a flat prior.
sa0	the prior std. deviation of the simple linear regression variable $\alpha_{\bar{x}}$ - must be greater than zero. This argument is ignored for a flat prior.
sigma	the value of the std. deviation of the residuals. By default, this is assumed to be unknown and the sample value is used instead. This affects the prediction intervals.
alpha	controls the width of the credible interval.
plot.data	if true the data are plotted, and the posterior regression line superimposed on the data.
pred.x	a vector of x values for which the predicted y values are obtained and the std. errors of prediction

Value

A list will be returned with the following components:

post.coef	the posterior mean of the intecept and the slope
post.coef	the posterior standard deviation of the intercept the slope
pred.x	the vector of values for which predictions have been requested. If pred.x is NULL then this is not returned
pred.y	the vector predicted values corresponding to pred.x. If pred.x is NULL then this is not returned
pred.se	The standard errors of the predicted values in pred.y. If pred.x is NULL then this is not returned

Examples

```
## generate some data from a known model, where the true value of the
## intercept alpha is 2, the true value of the slope beta is 3, and the
## errors come from a normal(0,1) distribution
x = rnorm(50)
y = 2+3*x+rnorm(50)

## use the function with a flat prior for the slope beta and a
## flat prior for the intercept, alpha_xbar.

bayes.lin.reg(y,x)

## use the function with a normal(0,3) prior for the slope beta and a
## normal(30,10) prior for the intercept, alpha_xbar.

bayes.lin.reg(y,x,"n","n",0,3,30,10)

## use the same data but plot it and the credible interval

bayes.lin.reg(y,x,"n","n",0,3,30,10, plot.data = TRUE)

## The heart rate vs. O2 uptake example 14.1
O2 = c(0.47,0.75,0.83,0.98,1.18,1.29,1.40,1.60,1.75,1.90,2.23)
HR = c(94,96,94,95,104,106,108,113,115,121,131)
plot(HR,O2,xlab="Heart Rate",ylab="Oxygen uptake (Percent)")

bayes.lin.reg(O2,HR,"n","f",0,1,sigma=0.13)

## Repeat the example but obtain predictions for HR = 100 and 110

bayes.lin.reg(O2,HR,"n","f",0,1,sigma=0.13,pred.x=c(100,110))
```

bayes.lm

Bayesian inference for multiple linear regression

Description

bayes.lm is used to fit linear models in the Bayesian paradigm. It can be used to carry out regression, single stratum analysis of variance and analysis of covariance (although these are not tested). This documentation is shamelessly adapted from the lm documentation

Usage

```
bayes.lm(formula, data, subset, na.action, model = TRUE, x = FALSE,
  y = FALSE, center = TRUE, prior = NULL, sigma = FALSE)
```

Arguments

formula	an object of class <code>formula</code> (or one that can be coerced to that class): a symbolic description of the model to be fitted. The details of model specification are given under ‘Details’.
data	an optional data frame, list or environment (or object coercible by <code>as.data.frame</code> to a data frame) containing the variables in the model. If not found in data, the variables are taken from <code>environment(formula)</code> , typically the environment from which <code>bayes.lm</code> is called.
subset	an optional vector specifying a subset of observations to be used in the fitting process.
na.action	a function which indicates what should happen when the data contain NAs. The default is set by the <code>na.action</code> setting of options, and is <code>link[stats]{na.fail}</code> if that is unset. The ‘factory-fresh’ default is <code>na.omit</code> . Another possible value is <code>NULL</code> , no action. Value <code>na.exclude</code> can be useful.
model, x, y	logicals. If TRUE the corresponding components of the fit (the model frame, the model matrix, the response) are returned. β . This argument is ignored for a flat prior.
center	logical or numeric. If TRUE then the covariates will be centered on their means to make them orthogonal to the intercept. This probably makes no sense for models with factors, and if the argument is numeric then it contains a vector of covariate indices to be centered (not implemented yet).
prior	A list containing <code>b0</code> (A vector of prior coefficients) and <code>V0</code> (A prior covariance matrix)
sigma	the population standard deviation of the errors. If FALSE then this is estimated from the residual sum of squares from the ML fit.

Details

Models for `bayes.lm` are specified symbolically. A typical model has the form `response ~ terms` where `response` is the (numeric) response vector and `terms` is a series of terms which specifies a linear predictor for response. A terms specification of the form `first + second` indicates all the terms in `first` together with all the terms in `second` with duplicates removed. A specification of the form `first:second` indicates the set of terms obtained by taking the interactions of all terms in `first` with all terms in `second`. The specification `first*second` indicates the cross of `first` and `second`. This is the same as `first + second + first:second`.

See `model.matrix` for some further details. The terms in the formula will be re-ordered so that main effects come first, followed by the interactions, all second-order, all third-order and so on: to avoid this pass a terms object as the formula (see `aoi` and `demo(glm.vr)` for an example).

A formula has an implied intercept term. To remove this use either `y ~ x - 1` or `y ~ 0 + x`. See `formula` for more details of allowed formulae.

`bayes.lm` calls the lower level function `lm.fit` to get the maximum likelihood estimates see below, for the actual numerical computations. For programming only, you may consider doing likewise.

`subset` is evaluated in the same way as variables in formula, that is first in data and then in the environment of formula.

Value

bayes.lm returns an object of class Bolstad. The summary function is used to obtain and print a summary of the results much like the usual summary from a linear regression using `lm`. The generic accessor functions `coef`, `fitted.values` and `residuals` extract various useful features of the value returned by bayes.lm. Note that the residuals are computed at the posterior mean values of the coefficients.

An object of class "Bolstad" from this function is a list containing at least the following components:

<code>coefficients</code>	a named vector of coefficients which contains the posterior mean
<code>post.var</code>	a matrix containing the posterior variance-covariance matrix of the coefficients
<code>post.sd</code>	sigma
<code>residuals</code>	the residuals, that is response minus fitted values (computed at the posterior mean)
<code>fitted.values</code>	the fitted mean values (computed at the posterior mean)
<code>df.residual</code>	the residual degrees of freedom
<code>call</code>	the matched call
<code>terms</code>	the <code>terms</code> object used
<code>y</code>	if requested, the response used
<code>x</code>	if requested, the model matrix used
<code>model</code>	if requested (the default), the model frame used
<code>na.action</code>	(where relevant) information returned by <code>model.frame</code> on the special handling of NAs

Examples

```
data(bears)
bears = subset(bears, Obs.No==1)
bears = bears[,-c(1,2,3,11,12)]
bears = bears[,c(7, 1:6)]
bears$Sex = bears$Sex - 1
log.bears = data.frame(log.Weight = log(bears$Weight), bears[,2:7])

b0 = rep(0, 7)
V0 = diag(rep(1e6,7))

fit = bayes.lm(log(Weight)~Sex+Head.L+Head.W+Neck.G+Length+Chest.G, data = bears,
               prior = list(b0 = b0, V0 = V0))
summary(fit)
print(fit)

## Dobson (1990) Page 9: Plant Weight Data:
ctl <- c(4.17,5.58,5.18,6.11,4.50,4.61,5.17,4.53,5.33,5.14)
trt <- c(4.81,4.17,4.41,3.59,5.87,3.83,6.03,4.89,4.32,4.69)
group <- gl(2, 10, 20, labels = c("Ctl","Trt"))
weight <- c(ctl, trt)
```

```
lm.D9 <- lm(weight ~ group)
bayes.D9 <- bayes.lm(weight ~ group)

summary(lm.D9)
summary(bayes.D9)
```

bayes.t.test

Bayesian t-test

Description

Performs one and two sample t-tests (in the Bayesian hypothesis testing framework) on vectors of data

Usage

```
bayes.t.test(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
bayes.t.test(x, y = NULL, alternative = c("two.sided",
  "less", "greater"), mu = 0, paired = FALSE, var.equal = TRUE,
  conf.level = 0.95, prior = c("jeffreys", "joint.conj"), m = NULL,
  n0 = NULL, sig.med = NULL, kappa = 1, sigmaPrior = "chisq",
  nIter = 10000, nBurn = 1000, ...)

## S3 method for class 'formula'
bayes.t.test(formula, data, subset, na.action, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a (non-empty) numeric vector of data values.
...	any additional arguments
y	an optional (non-empty) numeric vector of data values.
alternative	a character string specifying the alternative hypothesis, must be one of "two.sided" (default), "greater" or "less". You can specify just the initial letter.
mu	a number indicating the true value of the mean (or difference in means if you are performing a two sample test).
paired	a logical indicating whether you want a paired t-test.
var.equal	a logical variable indicating whether to treat the two variances as being equal. If TRUE (default) then the pooled variance is used to estimate the variance otherwise the Welch (or Satterthwaite) approximation to the degrees of freedom is used. The unequal variance case is implmented using Gibbs sampling.
conf.level	confidence level of interval.

prior	a character string indicating which prior should be used for the means, must be one of "jeffreys" (default) for independent Jeffreys' priors on the unknown mean(s) and variance(s), or "joint.conj" for a joint conjugate prior.
m	if the joint conjugate prior is used then the user must specify a prior mean in the one-sample or paired case, or two prior means in the two-sample case. Note that if the hypothesis is that there is no difference between the means in the two-sample case, then the values of the prior means should usually be equal, and if so, then their actual values are irrelevant. This parameter is not used if the user chooses a Jeffreys' prior.
n0	if the joint conjugate prior is used then the user must specify the prior precision or precisions in the two sample case that represent our level of uncertainty about the true mean(s). This parameter is not used if the user chooses a Jeffreys' prior.
sig.med	if the joint conjugate prior is used then the user must specify the prior median for the unknown standard deviation. This parameter is not used if the user chooses a Jeffreys' prior.
kappa	if the joint conjugate prior is used then the user must specify the degrees of freedom for the inverse chi-squared distribution used for the unknown standard deviation. Usually the default of 1 will be sufficient. This parameter is not used if the user chooses a Jeffreys' prior.
sigmaPrior	If a two-sample t-test with unequal variances is desired then the user must choose between using an chi-squared prior ("chisq") or a gamma prior ("gamma") for the unknown population standard deviations. This parameter is only used if var.equal is set to FALSE.
nIter	Gibbs sampling is used when a two-sample t-test with unequal variances is desired. This parameter controls the sample size from the posterior distribution.
nBurn	Gibbs sampling is used when a two-sample t-test with unequal variances is desired. This parameter controls the number of iterations used to burn in the chains before the procedure starts sampling in order to reduce correlation with the starting values.
formula	a formula of the form lhs ~ rhs where lhs is a numeric variable giving the data values and rhs a factor with two levels giving the corresponding groups.
data	an optional matrix or data frame (or similar: see model.frame) containing the variables in the formula formula. By default the variables are taken from environment(formula).
subset	currently ingored.
na.action	currently ignored.

Value

A list with class "htest" containing the following components:

statistic	the value of the t-statistic.
parameter	the degrees of freedom for the t-statistic.
p.value	the p-value for the test.
"	

<code>conf.int</code>	a confidence interval for the mean appropriate to the specified alternative hypothesis.
<code>estimate</code>	the estimated mean or difference in means depending on whether it was a one-sample test or a two-sample test.
<code>null.value</code>	the specified hypothesized value of the mean or mean difference depending on whether it was a one-sample test or a two-sample test.
<code>alternative</code>	a character string describing the alternative hypothesis.
<code>method</code>	a character string indicating what type of t-test was performed.
<code>data.name</code>	a character string giving the name(s) of the data.
<code>result</code>	an object of class <code>Bolstad</code>

Methods (by class)

- default: Bayesian t-test
- formula: Bayesian t-test

Author(s)

R Core with Bayesian internals added by James Curran

Examples

```
bayes.t.test(1:10, y = c(7:20))      # P = .3.691e-01

## Same example but with using the joint conjugate prior
## We set the prior means equal (and it doesn't matter what the value is)
## the prior precision is 0.01, which is a prior standard deviation of 10
## we're saying the true difference of the means is between [-25.7, 25.7]
## with probability equal to 0.99. The median value for the prior on sigma is 2
## and we're using a scaled inverse chi-squared prior with 1 degree of freedom
bayes.t.test(1:10, y = c(7:20), var.equal = TRUE, prior = "joint.conj",
             m = c(0,0), n0 = rep(0.01, 2), sig.med = 2)

##' Same example but with a large outlier. Note the assumption of equal variances isn't sensible
bayes.t.test(1:10, y = c(7:20, 200)) # P = .1979    -- NOT significant anymore

## Classical example: Student's sleep data
plot(extra ~ group, data = sleep)

## Traditional interface
with(sleep, bayes.t.test(extra[group == 1], extra[group == 2]))

## Formula interface
bayes.t.test(extra ~ group, data = sleep)
```

bears

bears

Description

Body measurements for 143 wild bears.

Format

A data frame with 143 observations on the following 12 variables.

- ID. Identification number
- Age. Bear's age, in months. Note, wild bears are always born in January, so an expert can estimate the bear's age without directly asking it how old it is.
- Month. Month when the measurement was made. 1 = Jan., 12 = Dec. Since bears hibernate in the winter, their body shape probably depends on the season.
- Sex. 1 = male 2 = female
- Head.L. Length of the head, in inches
- Head.W. Width of the head, in inches
- Neck.G. Girth (distance around) the neck, in inches
- Length. Body length, in inches
- Chest.G. Girth (distance around) the chest, in inches
- Weight. Weight of the bear, in pounds
- Obs.No. Observation number for this bear. For example, the bear with ID = 41 (Bertha) was measured on four occasions, in the months coded 7, 8, 11, and 5. The value of Obs.No goes from 1 to 4 for these observations.
- Name. The names of the bears given to them by the researchers

Details

Wild bears were anesthetized, and their bodies were measured and weighed. One goal of the study was to make a table (or perhaps a set of tables) for hunters, so they could estimate the weight of a bear based on other measurements. This would be used because in the forest it is easier to measure the length of a bear, for example, than it is to weigh it.

Source

This data is in the example data set Bears.MTW distributed with Minitab

References

This data set was supplied by Gary Alt. Entertaining references are in Reader's Digest April, 1979, and Sports Afield September, 1981.

Examples

```
data(bears)
boxplot(Weight~Sex, data = bears)
```

binobp

Binomial sampling with a beta prior

Description

Evaluates and plots the posterior density for π , the probability of a success in a Bernoulli trial, with binomial sampling and a continuous $\text{beta}(a, b)$ prior.

Usage

```
binobp(x, n, a = 1, b = 1, pi = seq(0.01, 0.999, by = 0.001),
      plot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	the number of observed successes in the binomial experiment.
n	the number of trials in the binomial experiment.
a	parameter for the beta prior - must be greater than zero
b	parameter for the beta prior - must be greater than zero
pi	A ranng of values for the prior to be calculated over.
plot	if TRUE then a plot showing the prior and the posterior will be produced.

Value

An object of class 'Bolstad' is returned. This is a list with the following components:

prior	the prior density of π , i.e. the $\text{beta}(a, b)$ density
likelihood	the likelihood of x given π and n , i.e. the $\text{binomial}(n, \pi)$ density
posterior	the posterior density of π given x and n - i.e. the $\text{beta}(a + x, b + n - x)$ density
pi	the values of π for which the posterior density was evaluated
mean	the posterior mean
var	the posterior variance
sd	the posterior std. deviation
quantiles	a set of quantiles from the posterior
cdf	a cumulative distribution function for the posterior
quantileFun	a quantile function for the posterior

See Also[binodp binogcp](#)**Examples**

```
## simplest call with 6 successes observed in 8 trials and a beta(1,1) uniform
## prior
binobp(6,8)

## 6 successes observed in 8 trials and a non-uniform beta(0.5,6) prior
binobp(6,8,0.5,6)

## 4 successes observed in 12 trials with a non uniform beta(3,3) prior
## plot the stored prior, likelihood and posterior
results = binobp(4, 12, 3, 3)
decomp(results)
```

binodp*Binomial sampling with a discrete prior*

Description

Evaluates and plots the posterior density for π , the probability of a success in a Bernoulli trial, with binomial sampling and a discrete prior on π

Usage

```
binodp(x, n, pi = NULL, pi.prior = NULL, n.pi = 10, plot = TRUE,
       suppressOutput = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	the number of observed successes in the binomial experiment.
n	the number of trials in the binomial experiment.
pi	a vector of possibilities for the probability of success in a single trial. if pi is NULL then a discrete uniform prior for π will be used.
pi.prior	the associated prior probability mass.
n.pi	the number of possible π values in the prior
plot	if TRUE then a plot showing the prior and the posterior will be produced
suppressOutput	if TRUE then none of the output is printed to console

Value

A list will be returned with the following components:

<code>pi</code>	the vector of possible π values used in the prior
<code>pi.prior</code>	the associated probability mass for the values in π
<code>likelihood</code>	the scaled likelihood function for π given x and n
<code>posterior</code>	the posterior probability of π given x and n
<code>f.cond</code>	the conditional distribution of x given π and n
<code>f.joint</code>	the joint distribution of x and π given n
<code>f.marg</code>	the marginal distribution of x

See Also

[binobp](#) [binogcp](#)

Examples

```
## simplest call with 6 successes observed in 8 trials and a uniform prior
binodp(6,8)

## same as previous example but with more possibilities for pi
binodp(6, 8, n.pi = 100)

## 6 successes, 8 trials and a non-uniform discrete prior
pi = seq(0, 1, by = 0.01)
pi.prior = runif(101)
pi.prior = sort(pi.prior / sum(pi.prior))
binodp(6, 8, pi, pi.prior)

## 5 successes, 6 trials, non-uniform prior
pi = c(0.3, 0.4, 0.5)
pi.prior = c(0.2, 0.3, 0.5)
results = binodp(5, 6, pi, pi.prior)

## plot the results from the previous example using a side-by-side barplot
results.matrix = rbind(results$pi.prior, results$posterior)
colnames(results.matrix) = pi
barplot(results.matrix, col = c("red", "blue"), beside = TRUE,
        xlab = expression(pi), ylab=expression(Probability(pi)))
box()
legend("topleft", bty = "n", cex = 0.7,
       legend = c("Prior", "Posterior"), fill = c("red", "blue"))
```

binogcp

*Binomial sampling with a general continuous prior***Description**

Evaluates and plots the posterior density for π , the probability of a success in a Bernoulli trial, with binomial sampling and a general continuous prior on π

Usage

```
binogcp(x, n, density = c("uniform", "beta", "exp", "normal", "user"),
  params = c(0, 1), n.pi = 1000, pi = NULL, pi.prior = NULL,
  plot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	the number of observed successes in the binomial experiment.
<code>n</code>	the number of trials in the binomial experiment.
<code>density</code>	may be one of "beta", "exp", "normal", "student", "uniform" or "user"
<code>params</code>	if density is one of the parametric forms then a vector of parameters must be supplied. beta: a, b exp: rate normal: mean, sd uniform: min, max
<code>n.pi</code>	the number of possible π values in the prior
<code>pi</code>	a vector of possibilities for the probability of success in a single trial. This must be set if density = "user".
<code>pi.prior</code>	the associated prior probability mass. This must be set if density = "user".
<code>plot</code>	if TRUE then a plot showing the prior and the posterior will be produced.

Value

A list will be returned with the following components:

<code>likelihood</code>	the scaled likelihood function for π given x and n
<code>posterior</code>	the posterior probability of π given x and n
<code>pi</code>	the vector of possible π values used in the prior
<code>pi.prior</code>	the associated probability mass for the values in π

See Also

[binobp](#) [binodp](#)

Examples

```
## simplest call with 6 successes observed in 8 trials and a continuous
## uniform prior
binogcp(6, 8)

## 6 successes, 8 trials and a Beta(2, 2) prior
binogcp(6, 8, density = "beta", params = c(2, 2))

## 5 successes, 10 trials and a N(0.5, 0.25) prior
binogcp(5, 10, density = "normal", params = c(0.5, 0.25))

## 4 successes, 12 trials with a user specified triangular continuous prior
pi = seq(0, 1, by = 0.001)
pi.prior = rep(0, length(pi))
priorFun = createPrior(x = c(0, 0.5, 1), wt = c(0, 2, 0))
pi.prior = priorFun(pi)
results = binogcp(4, 12, "user", pi = pi, pi.prior = pi.prior)

## find the posterior CDF using the previous example and Simpson's rule
myCdf = cdf(results)
plot(myCdf, type = "l", xlab = expression(pi[0]),
     ylab = expression(Pr(pi <= pi[0])))

## use the quantile function to find the 95% credible region.
qtls = quantile(results, probs = c(0.025, 0.975))
cat(paste("Approximate 95% credible interval : [",
  , round(qtls[1], 4), " ", round(qtls, 4), "]\n", sep = ""))

## find the posterior mean, variance and std. deviation
## using the output from the previous example
post.mean = mean(results)
post.var = var(results)
post.sd = sd(results)

# calculate an approximate 95% credible region using the posterior mean and
# std. deviation
lb = post.mean - qnorm(0.975) * post.sd
ub = post.mean + qnorm(0.975) * post.sd

cat(paste("Approximate 95% credible interval : [",
  , round(lb, 4), " ", round(ub, 4), "]\n", sep = ""))
```

binomixp

Binomial sampling with a beta mixture prior

Description

Evaluates and plots the posterior density for π , the probability of a success in a Bernoulli trial, with binomial sampling when the prior density for π is a mixture of two beta distributions, $\text{beta}(a_0, b_0)$

and $\text{beta}(a_1, b_1)$.

Usage

```
binomixp(x, n, alpha0 = c(1, 1), alpha1 = c(1, 1), p = 0.5, plot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	the number of observed successes in the binomial experiment.
n	the number of trials in the binomial experiment.
alpha0	a vector of length two containing the parameters, a_0 and b_0 , for the first component beta prior - must be greater than zero. By default the elements of alpha0 are set to 1.
alpha1	a vector of length two containing the parameters, a_1 and b_1 , for the second component beta prior - must be greater than zero. By default the elements of alpha1 are set to 1.
p	The prior mixing proportion for the two component beta priors. That is the prior is $p \times \text{beta}(a_0, b_0) + (1 - p) \times \text{beta}(a_1, b_1)$. p is set to 0.5 by default
plot	if TRUE then a plot showing the prior and the posterior will be produced

Value

A list will be returned with the following components:

pi	the values of π for which the posterior density was evaluated
posterior	the posterior density of π given n and x
likelihood	the likelihood function for π given x and n , i.e. the $\text{binomial}(n, \pi)$ density
prior	the prior density of π density

See Also

[binodp](#) [binogcp](#) [normmixp](#)

Examples

```
## simplest call with 6 successes observed in 8 trials and a 50:50 mix
## of two beta(1,1) uniform priors
binomixp(6,8)

## 6 successes observed in 8 trials and a 20:80 mix of a non-uniform
## beta(0.5,6) prior and a uniform beta(1,1) prior
binomixp(6,8,alpha0=c(0.5,6),alpha1=c(1,1),p=0.2)

## 4 successes observed in 12 trials with a 90:10 non uniform beta(3,3) prior
## and a non uniform beta(4,12).
## Plot the stored prior, likelihood and posterior
results = binomixp(4,12,c(3,3),c(4,12),0.9)$mix
```

```

par(mfrow=c(3,1))
y.lims = c(0,1.1*max(results$posterior,results$prior))

plot(results$pi,results$prior,ylim=y.lims,type="l"
,xlab=expression(pi),ylab="Density",main="Prior")
polygon(results$pi,results$prior,col="red")

plot(results$pi,results$likelihood,type="l"
,xlab=expression(pi),ylab="Density",main="Likelihood")
polygon(results$pi,results$likelihood,col="green")

plot(results$pi,results$posterior,ylim=y.lims,type="l"
,xlab=expression(pi),ylab="Density",main="Posterior")
polygon(results$pi,results$posterior,col="blue")

```

cdf

*Cumulative distribution function generic***Description**

This function returns the cumulative distribution function (cdf) of the posterior distribution of the parameter interest over the range of values for which the posterior is specified.

Usage

```

cdf(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Bolstad'
cdf(x, ...)

```

Arguments

x	An object for which we want to compute the cdf
...	Any other parameters. Not currently used.

Value

either the exact cdf of the posterior if a conjugate prior has been used, or a `stats::splinefun` which will compute the lower tail probability of the parameter for any valid input.

Methods (by class)

- Bolstad: Cumulative distribution function for posterior density

Author(s)

James Curran

createPrior	<i>Create prior generic</i>
-------------	-----------------------------

Description

Create prior generic

Usage

createPrior(x, ...)

Arguments

x	a vector of x values at which the prior is to be specified (the support of the prior).
...	optional extra arguments. Not currently used.

Value

a linear interpolation function where the weights have been scaled so the function (numerically) integrates to 1.

createPrior.default	<i>Create prior default method</i>
---------------------	------------------------------------

Description

Create prior default method

Usage

```
## Default S3 method:
createPrior(x, wt, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a vector of x values at which the prior is to be specified (the support of the prior).
wt	a vector of weights corresponding to the weight of the prior at the given x values.
...	optional extra arguments. Not currently used.

Value

a linear interpolation function where the weights have been scaled so the function (numerically) integrates to 1.

`decomp`*Plot the prior, likelihood, and posterior on the same plot.*

Description

This function takes any object of class `Bolstad` and plots the prior, likelihood and posterior on the same plot. The aim is to show the influence of the prior, and the likelihood on the posterior.

Usage

```
decomp(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	an object of class <code>Bolstad</code> .
<code>...</code>	any other arguments to be passed to the plot function.

Note

Note that `xlab`, `ylab`, `main`, `axes`, `xlim`, `ylim` and `type` are all used in the function so specifying them is unlikely to have any effect.

Author(s)

James Curran

Examples

```
# an example with a binomial sampling situation
results = binobp(4, 12, 3, 3, plot = FALSE)
decomp(results)

# an example with normal data
y = c(2.99, 5.56, 2.83, 3.47)
results = normnp(y, 3, 2, 1, plot = FALSE)
decomp(results)
```

IQR	<i>Interquartile Range generic</i>
-----	------------------------------------

Description

Compute the interquartile range.

Usage

```
IQR(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object.
...	any additional arguments. These are primarily used in <code>IQR.default</code> which calls <code>stats::IQR</code> .

Details

If x is an object of class `Bolstad` then the posterior IQR of the parameter of interest will be calculated.

Author(s)

James Curran

<code>lines.Bolstad</code>	<i>Lines method for Bolstad objects</i>
----------------------------	---

Description

Allows simple addition of posterior distributions from other results to an existing plot

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Bolstad'
lines(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class <code>Bolstad</code> .
...	any additional parameters to be passed to <code>graphics::lines</code> .

mean.Bolstad	<i>Calculate the posterior mean</i>
--------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Calculate the posterior mean of an object of class Bolstad. If the object has a member mean then it will return this value otherwise it will calculate $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \theta f(\theta|x).d\theta$ using linear interpolation to approximate the density function and numerical integration where θ is the variable for which we want to do Bayesian inference, and x is the data.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Bolstad'
mean(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class Bolstad
...	Any other arguments. This parameter is currently ignored but it could be useful in the future to deal with problematic data.

Value

The posterior mean of the variable of inference given the data.

Examples

```
# The useful of this method is really highlighted when we have a general
# continuous prior. In this example we are interested in the posterior mean of
# an normal mean. Our prior is triangular over [-3, 3]
set.seed(123)
x = rnorm(20, -0.5, 1)
mu = seq(-3, 3, by = 0.001)
mu.prior = rep(0, length(mu))
mu.prior[mu <= 0] = 1 / 3 + mu[mu <= 0] / 9
mu.prior[mu > 0] = 1 / 3 - mu[mu > 0] / 9
results = normgcp(x, 1, density = "user", mu = mu, mu.prior = mu.prior)
mean(results)
```

mvnmvnp	<i>Bayesian inference on a multivariate normal (MVN) mean with a multivariate normal (MVN) prior</i>
---------	--

Description

Evaluates posterior density for μ , the mean of a MVN distribution, with a MVN prior on μ

Usage

```
mvnmvnp(y, m0 = 0, V0 = 1, Sigma = NULL)
```

Arguments

y	a vector of observations from a MVN distribution with unknown mean and known variance-covariance.
m0	the mean vector of the MVN prior, or a scalar constant so that the prior vector of length k with the same element repeated k times, e.g. $m0 = 0$
V0	the variance-covariance matrix of the MVN prior, or the diagonal of the variance-covariance matrix of the MVN prior, or a scalar constant, say n_0 , so the prior is $n_0 \times \mathbf{I}_k$ where \mathbf{I}_k is the k by k identity matrix.
Sigma	the known variance covariance matrix of the data. If this value is NULL, which it is by default, then the sample covariance is used. NOTE: if this is the case then the cdf and quantile functions should really be multivariate t, but they are not - in which case the results are only (approximately) valid for large samples.

Value

A list will be returned with the following components:

mean	the posterior mean of the MVN posterior distribution
var	the posterior variance-covariance matrix of the MVN posterior distribution
cdf	a function that will evaluate the posterior cdf at a given point. This function calls <code>mvtnorm::pmvnorm</code> .
quantile	a function that will find quantiles from the posterior given input probabilities. This function calls <code>mvtnorm::qmvnorm</code> .

normdp

*Bayesian inference on a normal mean with a discrete prior***Description**

Evaluates and plots the posterior density for μ , the mean of a normal distribution, with a discrete prior on μ

Usage

```
normdp(x, sigma.x = NULL, mu = NULL, mu.prior = NULL, n.mu = 50,
       plot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	a vector of observations from a normal distribution with unknown mean and known std. deviation.
sigma.x	the population std. deviation of the normal distribution
mu	a vector of possibilities for the probability of success in a single trial. If mu is NULL then a uniform prior is used.
mu.prior	the associated prior probability mass.
n.mu	the number of possible μ values in the prior
plot	if TRUE then a plot showing the prior and the posterior will be produced.

Value

A list will be returned with the following components:

mu	the vector of possible μ values used in the prior
mu.prior	the associated probability mass for the values in μ
likelihood	the scaled likelihood function for μ given x and σ_x
posterior	the posterior probability of μ given x and σ_x

See Also

[normnp](#) [normgcp](#)

Examples

```
## generate a sample of 20 observations from a N(-0.5,1) population
x = rnorm(20,-0.5,1)

## find the posterior density with a uniform prior on mu
normdp(x,1)
```



```
## find the posterior density with a non-uniform prior on mu
mu = seq(-3,3,by=0.1)
mu.prior = runif(length(mu))
mu.prior = sort(mu.prior/sum(mu.prior))
normdp(x,1,mu,mu.prior)

## Let mu have the discrete distribution with 5 possible
## values, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5 and 4, and associated prior probability of
## 0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.2, 0.1 respectively. Find the posterior
## distribution after a drawing random sample of n = 5 observations
## from a N(mu,1) distribution y = [1.52, 0.02, 3.35, 3.49, 1.82]
mu = seq(2,4,by=0.5)
mu.prior = c(0.1,0.2,0.4,0.2,0.1)
y = c(1.52,0.02,3.35,3.49,1.82)
normdp(y,1,mu,mu.prior)
```

normgcp

*Bayesian inference on a normal mean with a general continuous prior***Description**

Evaluates and plots the posterior density for μ , the mean of a normal distribution, with a general continuous prior on μ

Usage

```
normgcp(x, sigma.x = NULL, density = c("normal", "unform", "user"),
  params = NULL, n.mu = 50, mu = NULL, mu.prior = NULL, plot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	a vector of observations from a normal distribution with unknown mean and known std. deviation.
sigma.x	the population std. deviation of the normal distribution
density	distributional form of the prior density can be one of: "normal", "unform", or "user".
params	if density = "normal" then params must contain at least a mean and possible a std. deviation. If a std. deviation is not specified then sigma.x will be used as the std. deviation of the prior. If density = "unform" then params must contain a minimum and a maximum value for the uniform prior. If a maximum and minimum are not specified then a $U[0, 1]$ prior is used
n.mu	the number of possible μ values in the prior
mu	a vector of possibilities for the probability of success in a single trial. Must be set if density="user"
mu.prior	the associated prior density. Must be set if density="user"
plot	if TRUE then a plot showing the prior and the posterior will be produced.

Value

A list will be returned with the following components:

likelihood	the scaled likelihood function for μ given x and σ_x
posterior	the posterior probability of μ given x and σ
mu	the vector of possible μ values used in the prior
mu.prior	the associated probability mass for the values in μ

See Also

[normdp](#) [normnp](#)

Examples

```
## generate a sample of 20 observations from a N(-0.5,1) population
x = rnorm(20,-0.5,1)

## find the posterior density with a uniform U[-3,3] prior on mu
normgcp(x, 1, params = c(-3, 3))

## find the posterior density with a non-uniform prior on mu
mu = seq(-3, 3, by = 0.1)
mu.prior = rep(0, length(mu))
mu.prior[mu <= 0] = 1 / 3 + mu[mu <= 0] / 9
mu.prior[mu > 0] = 1 / 3 - mu[mu > 0] / 9
normgcp(x, 1, density = "user", mu = mu, mu.prior = mu.prior)

## find the CDF for the previous example and plot it
## Note the syntax for sintegral has changed
results = normgcp(x,1,density="user",mu=mu,mu.prior=mu.prior)
cdf = sintegral(mu,results$posterior,n.pts=length(mu))$cdf
plot(cdf,type="l",xlab=expression(mu[0])
     ,ylab=expression(Pr(mu<=mu[0])))

## use the CDF for the previous example to find a 95%
## credible interval for mu. Thanks to John Wilkinson for this simplified code

lcb = cdf$x[with(cdf,which.max(x[y<=0.025]))]
ucb = cdf$x[with(cdf,which.max(x[y<=0.975]))]
cat(paste("Approximate 95% credible interval : [",
         ,round(lcb,4)," ",round(ucb,4),""]\n",sep=""))

## use the CDF from the previous example to find the posterior mean
## and std. deviation
dens = mu*results$posterior
post.mean = sintegral(mu,dens)$value

dens = (mu-post.mean)^2*results$posterior
post.var = sintegral(mu,dens)$value
post.sd = sqrt(post.var)
```

```

## use the mean and std. deviation from the previous example to find
## an approximate 95% credible interval
lb = post.mean-qnorm(0.975)*post.sd
ub = post.mean+qnorm(0.975)*post.sd

cat(paste("Approximate 95% credible interval : [",
        ,round(lb,4)," ",round(ub,4)," ]\n",sep=""))

## repeat the last example but use the new summary functions for the posterior
results = normgcp(x, 1, density = "user", mu = mu, mu.prior = mu.prior)

## use the cdf function to get the cdf and plot it
postCDF = cdf(results) ## note this is a function
plot(results$mu, postCDF(results$mu), type="l", xlab = expression(mu[0]),
      ylab = expression(Pr(mu <= mu[0])))

## use the quantile function to get a 95% credible interval
ci = quantile(results, c(0.025, 0.975))
ci

## use the mean and sd functions to get the posterior mean and standard deviation
postMean = mean(results)
postSD = sd(results)
postMean
postSD

## use the mean and std. deviation from the previous example to find
## an approximate 95% credible interval
ciApprox = postMean + c(-1,1) * qnorm(0.975) * postSD
ciApprox

```

normmixp

Bayesian inference on a normal mean with a mixture of normal priors

Description

Evaluates and plots the posterior density for μ , the mean of a normal distribution, with a mixture of normal priors on μ

Usage

```
normmixp(x, sigma.x, prior0, prior1, p = 0.5, mu = NULL, n.mu = max(100,
length(mu)), plot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	a vector of observations from a normal distribution with unknown mean and known std. deviation.
sigma.x	the population std. deviation of the observations.
prior0	the vector of length 2 which contains the means and standard deviation of your precise prior.
prior1	the vector of length 2 which contains the means and standard deviation of your vague prior.
p	the mixing proportion for the two component normal priors.
mu	a vector of prior possibilities for the mean. If it is NULL, then a vector centered on the sample mean is created.
n.mu	the number of possible μ values in the prior.
plot	if TRUE then a plot showing the prior and the posterior will be produced.

Value

A list will be returned with the following components:

mu	the vector of possible μ values used in the prior
prior	the associated probability mass for the values in μ
likelihood	the scaled likelihood function for μ given x and σ_x
posterior	the posterior probability of μ given x and σ_x

See Also

[binomixp](#) [normmdp](#) [normgcp](#)

Examples

```
## generate a sample of 20 observations from a N(-0.5, 1) population
x = rnorm(20, -0.5, 1)

## find the posterior density with a N(0, 1) prior on mu - a 50:50 mix of
## two N(0, 1) densities
normmixp(x, 1, c(0, 1), c(0, 1))

## find the posterior density with 50:50 mix of a N(0.5, 3) prior and a
## N(0, 1) prior on mu
normmixp(x, 1, c(0.5, 3), c(0, 1))

## Find the posterior density for mu, given a random sample of 4
## observations from N(mu, 1), y = [2.99, 5.56, 2.83, 3.47],
## and a 80:20 mix of a N(3, 2) prior and a N(0, 100) prior for mu
x = c(2.99, 5.56, 2.83, 3.47)
normmixp(x, 1, c(3, 2), c(0, 100), 0.8)
```

normnp

*Bayesian inference on a normal mean with a normal prior***Description**

Evaluates and plots the posterior density for μ , the mean of a normal distribution, with a normal prior on μ

Usage

```
normnp(x, m.x = 0, s.x = 1, sigma.x = NULL, mu = NULL, n.mu = max(100,
  length(mu)), plot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a vector of observations from a normal distribution with unknown mean and known std. deviation.
<code>m.x</code>	the mean of the normal prior
<code>s.x</code>	the standard deviation of the normal prior
<code>sigma.x</code>	the population std. deviation of the normal distribution. If this value is <code>NULL</code> , which it is by default, then a flat prior is used and <code>m.x</code> and <code>s.x</code> are ignored
<code>mu</code>	a vector of prior possibilities for the true mean. If this is <code>null</code> , then a set of values centered on the sample mean is used.
<code>n.mu</code>	the number of possible μ values in the prior
<code>plot</code>	if <code>TRUE</code> then a plot showing the prior and the posterior will be produced.

Value

A list will be returned with the following components:

<code>mu</code>	the vector of possible μ values used in the prior
<code>mu.prior</code>	the associated probability mass for the values in μ
<code>likelihood</code>	the scaled likelihood function for μ given x and σ_x
<code>posterior</code>	the posterior probability of μ given x and σ_x
<code>mean</code>	the posterior mean
<code>sd</code>	the posterior standard deviation
<code>qtls</code>	a selection of quantiles from the posterior density

See Also

[normdp](#) [normgcp](#)

Examples

```
## generate a sample of 20 observations from a N(-0.5,1) population
x = rnorm(20,-0.5,1)

## find the posterior density with a N(0,1) prior on mu
normnp(x,sigma=1)

## find the posterior density with N(0.5,3) prior on mu
normnp(x,0.5,3,1)

## Find the posterior density for mu, given a random sample of 4
## observations from N(mu,sigma^2=1), y = [2.99, 5.56, 2.83, 3.47],
## and a N(3,sd=2)$ prior for mu
y = c(2.99,5.56,2.83,3.47)
normnp(y,3,2,1)
```

nvaricp

Bayesian inference for a normal standard deviation with a scaled inverse chi-squared distribution

Description

Evaluates and plots the posterior density for σ , the standard deviation of a Normal distribution where the mean μ is known

Usage

```
nvaricp(y, mu, S0, kappa, plot = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

y	a random sample from a $normal(\mu, \sigma^2)$ distribution.
mu	the known population mean of the random sample.
S0	the prior scaling factor.
kappa	the degrees of freedom of the prior.
plot	if TRUE then a plot showing the prior and the posterior will be produced.
...	this allows the arguments <code>cred.int</code> (which is logical), and <code>alpha</code> (numerical between 0 and 1 exclusive) to be specified for compatibility with previous versions. A warning will be issued about these arguments being deprecated which is why there are no examples using them.

Value

A list will be returned with the following components:

sigma	the vaules of σ for which the prior, likelihood and posterior have been calculated
prior	the prior density for σ
likelihood	the likelihood function for σ given y
posterior	the posterior density of μ given y
S1	the posterior scaling constant
kappa1	the posterior degrees of freedom

Examples

```
## Suppose we have five observations from a normal(mu, sigma^2)
## distribution mu = 200 which are 206.4, 197.4, 212.7, 208.5.
y = c(206.4, 197.4, 212.7, 208.5, 203.4)

## We wish to choose a prior that has a median of 8. This happens when
## S0 = 29.11 and kappa = 1
nvaricp(y,200,29.11,1)

## Same as the previous example but a calculate a 95% credible
## interval for sigma. NOTE this method has changed
results = nvaricp(y,200,29.11,1)
quantile(results, probs = c(0.025, 0.975))
```

plot.Bolstad

Plot method for objects of type Bolstad

Description

A unified plotting method for plotting the prior, likelihood and posterior from any of the analyses in the book

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Bolstad'
plot(x, overlay = TRUE, which = c(1, 3),
     densCols = c("red", "green", "blue")[which], legendLoc = "topleft",
     scaleLike = FALSE, xlab = eval(expression(x$name)), ylab = "",
     main = "Shape of prior and posterior", ylim = c(0, max(cbind(x$prior,
x$likelihood, x$posterior)[, which]) * 1.1), cex = 0.7, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A S3 object of class <code>Bolstad</code>
<code>overlay</code>	if <code>FALSE</code> then up to three plots will be drawn side-by-side
<code>which</code>	Control which of the prior = 1, likelihood = 2, and posterior = 3, are plots. This is set to prior and posterior by default to retain compatibility with the book
<code>densCols</code>	The colors of the lines for each of the prior, likelihood and posterior
<code>legendLoc</code>	The location of the legend, usually either "topright" or "topleft"
<code>scaleLike</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> , then the likelihood will be scaled to have approximately the same maximum value as the posterior
<code>xlab</code>	Label for x axis
<code>ylab</code>	Label for y axis
<code>main</code>	Title of plot
<code>ylim</code>	Vector giving y coordinate range
<code>cex</code>	Character expansion multiplier
<code>...</code>	Any remaining arguments are fed to the <code>plot</code> command

Details

The function provides a unified way of plotting the prior, likelihood and posterior from any of the functions in the library that return these quantities. It will produce an overlay of the lines by default, or separate panels if `overlay = FALSE`.

Author(s)

James Curran

Examples

```
x = rnorm(20, -0.5, 1)
## find the posterior density with a N(0,1) prior on mu
b = normnp(x, sigma=1)
plot(b)
plot(b, which = 1:3)
plot(b, overlay = FALSE, which = 1:3)
```

poisdP

Poisson sampling with a discrete prior

Description

Evaluates and plots the posterior density for μ , the mean rate of occurrence in a Poisson process and a discrete prior on μ

Usage

```
poisdp(y.obs, mu, mu.prior, plot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

y.obs	a random sample from a Poisson distribution.
mu	a vector of possibilities for the mean rate of occurrence of an event over a finite period of space or time.
mu.prior	the associated prior probability mass.
plot	if TRUE then a plot showing the prior and the posterior will be produced.

Value

A list will be returned with the following components:

likelihood	the scaled likelihood function for μ given y_{obs}
posterior	the posterior probability of μ given y_{obs}
mu	the vector of possible μ values used in the prior
mu.prior	the associated probability mass for the values in μ

See Also

[poisgamp](#) [poisgcp](#)

Examples

```
## simplest call with an observation of 4 and a uniform prior on the
## values mu = 1,2,3
poisdp(4,1:3,c(1,1,1)/3)

## Same as the previous example but a non-uniform discrete prior
mu = 1:3
mu.prior = c(0.3,0.4,0.3)
poisdp(4,mu=mu,mu.prior=mu.prior)

## Same as the previous example but a non-uniform discrete prior
mu = seq(0.5,9.5,by=0.05)
mu.prior = runif(length(mu))
mu.prior = sort(mu.prior/sum(mu.prior))
poisdp(4,mu=mu,mu.prior=mu.prior)

## A random sample of 50 observations from a Poisson distribution with
## parameter mu = 3 and non-uniform prior
y.obs = rpois(50,3)
mu = c(1:5)
mu.prior = c(0.1,0.1,0.05,0.25,0.5)
results = poisdp(y.obs, mu, mu.prior)
```

```
## Same as the previous example but a non-uniform discrete prior
mu = seq(0.5,5.5,by=0.05)
mu.prior = runif(length(mu))
mu.prior = sort(mu.prior/sum(mu.prior))
y.obs = rpois(50,3)
poisdp(y.obs,mu=mu,mu.prior=mu.prior)
```

poisgamp

Poisson sampling with a gamma prior

Description

Evaluates and plots the posterior density for μ , the mean rate of occurrence in a Poisson process and a *gamma* prior on μ

Usage

```
poisgamp(y, shape, rate = 1, scale = 1/rate, plot = TRUE,
  suppressOutput = FALSE)
```

Arguments

y	a random sample from a Poisson distribution.
shape	the shape parameter of the <i>gamma</i> prior.
rate	the rate parameter of the <i>gamma</i> prior. Note that the scale is $1/\text{rate}$
scale	the scale parameter of the <i>gamma</i> prior
plot	if TRUE then a plot showing the prior and the posterior will be produced.
suppressOutput	if TRUE then none of the output is printed to console

Value

An object of class 'Bolstad' is returned. This is a list with the following components:

prior	the prior density assigned to μ
likelihood	the scaled likelihood function for μ given y
posterior	the posterior probability of μ given y
shape	the shape parameter for the <i>gamma</i> posterior
rate	the rate parameter for the <i>gamma</i> posterior

See Also

[poisdp](#) [poisgcp](#)

Examples

```
## simplest call with an observation of 4 and a gamma(1,1), i.e. an exponential prior on the
## mu
poisgamp(4,1,1)

## Same as the previous example but a gamma(10,1) prior
poisgamp(4,10,1)

## Same as the previous example but an improper gamma(1,0) prior
poisgamp(4,1,0)

## A random sample of 50 observations from a Poisson distribution with
## parameter mu = 3 and gamma(6,3) prior
y = rpois(50,3)
poisgamp(y,6,3)

## In this example we have a random sample from a Poisson distribution
## with an unknown mean. We will use a gamma(6,3) prior to obtain the
## posterior gamma distribution, and use the R function qgamma to get a
## 95% credible interval for mu
y = c(3,4,4,3,3,4,2,3,1,7)
results = poisgamp(y,6,3)
ci = qgamma(c(0.025,0.975),results$shape, results$rate)
cat(paste("95% credible interval for mu: [",round(ci[1],3), ", ", round(ci[2],3)),"]\n")

## In this example we have a random sample from a Poisson distribution
## with an unknown mean. We will use a gamma(6,3) prior to obtain the
## posterior gamma distribution, and use the R function qgamma to get a
## 95% credible interval for mu
y = c(3,4,4,3,3,4,2,3,1,7)
results = poisgamp(y, 6, 3)
ci = quantile(results, c(0.025, 0.975))
cat(paste("95% credible interval for mu: [",round(ci[1],3), ", ", round(ci[2],3)),"]\n")
```

poisgcp

Poisson sampling with a general continuous prior

Description

Evaluates and plots the posterior density for μ , the mean rate of occurrence of an event or objects, with Poisson sampling and a general continuous prior on μ

Usage

```
poisgcp(y, density = c("normal", "gamma", "user"), params = c(0, 1),
  n.mu = 100, mu = NULL, mu.prior = NULL, print.sum.stat = FALSE,
  alpha = 0.05, plot = TRUE, suppressOutput = FALSE)
```

Arguments

y	A random sample of one or more observations from a Poisson distribution
density	may be one of "gamma", "normal", or "user"
params	if density is one of the parameteric forms then then a vector of parameters must be supplied. gamma: a0,b0 normal: mean,sd
n.mu	the number of possible μ values in the prior. This number must be greater than or equal to 100. It is ignored when density="user".
mu	a vector of possibilities for the mean of a Poisson distribution. This must be set if density="user".
mu.prior	the associated prior density. This must be set if density="user".
print.sum.stat	if set to TRUE then the posterior mean, posterior variance, and a credible interval for the mean are printed. The width of the credible interval is controlled by the parameter alpha.
alpha	The width of the credible interval is controlled by the parameter alpha.
plot	if TRUE then a plot showing the prior and the posterior will be produced.
suppressOutput	if TRUE then none of the output is printed to console

Value

A list will be returned with the following components:

mu	the vector of possible μ values used in the prior
mu.prior	the associated probability mass for the values in μ
likelihood	the scaled likelihood function for μ given y
posterior	the posterior probability of μ given y

See Also

[poisdgp](#) [poisgamp](#)

Examples

```
## Our data is random sample is 3, 4, 3, 0, 1. We will try a normal
## prior with a mean of 2 and a standard deviation of 0.5.
y = c(3,4,3,0,1)
poisgcp(y,density="normal",params=c(2,0.5))

## The same data as above, but with a gamma(6,8) prior
y = c(3,4,3,0,1)
poisgcp(y,density="gamma",params=c(6,8))

## The same data as above, but a user specified continuous prior.
## We will use print.sum.stat to get a 99% credible interval for mu.
y = c(3,4,3,0,1)
mu = seq(0,8,by=0.001)
```

```

mu.prior = c(seq(0,2,by=0.001),rep(2,1999),seq(2,0,by=-0.0005))/10
poisgcp(y,"user",mu=mu,mu.prior=mu.prior,print.sum.stat=TRUE,alpha=0.01)

## find the posterior CDF using the results from the previous example
## and Simpson's rule. Note that the syntax of sintegral has changed.
results = poisgcp(y,"user",mu=mu,mu.prior=mu.prior)
cdf = sintegral(mu,results$posterior,n.pts=length(mu))$cdf
plot(cdf,type="l",xlab=expression(mu[0])
,ylab=expression(Pr(mu<=mu[0])))

## use the cdf to find the 95% credible region.
lcb = cdf$x[with(cdf,which.max(x[y<=0.025]))]
ucb = cdf$x[with(cdf,which.max(x[y<=0.975]))]
cat(paste("Approximate 95% credible interval : ["
,round(lcb,4)," ",round(ucb,4),"]\n",sep=""))

## find the posterior mean, variance and std. deviation
## using Simpson's rule and the output from the previous example
dens = mu*results$posterior # calculate mu*f(mu | x, n)
post.mean = sintegral(mu,dens)$value

dens = (mu-post.mean)^2*results$posterior
post.var = sintegral(mu,dens)$value
post.sd = sqrt(post.var)

# calculate an approximate 95% credible region using the posterior mean and
# std. deviation
lb = post.mean-qnorm(0.975)*post.sd
ub = post.mean+qnorm(0.975)*post.sd

cat(paste("Approximate 95% credible interval : ["
,round(lb,4)," ",round(ub,4),"]\n",sep=""))

```

print.Bolstad

Print method for objects of class Bolstad

Description

This function provides a print summary method for the output of bayes.lm.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'Bolstad'
print(x, digits = max(3L, getOption("digits") - 3L), ...)

```

Arguments

x	an object of class Bolstad
digits	number of digits to print
...	any other arguments that are to be passed to print.default

Details

if `x` has both class `Bolstad` and `lm` then a print method similar to `print.lm` is called, otherwise `print.default` is called

Author(s)

James Curran

See Also

[bayes.lm](#)

print.sscsamp

Print method for objects of class sscsample

Description

This function provides a print summary method for the output of `sscsample`. The `sscsample` produces a large number of samples from a fixed population using either simple random, stratified, or cluster sampling. This function provides the means of each sample plus the number of observations from each ethnicity stratum in the sample.

Usage

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

Arguments

<code>x</code>	an object of class <code>sscsamp</code> produced by <code>sscsample</code>
<code>...</code>	any other arguments that are to be passed to <code>cat</code>

Author(s)

James Curran

See Also

[sscsample](#)

quantile.Bolstad	<i>Posterior quantiles</i>
------------------	----------------------------

Description

Posterior quantiles

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Bolstad'
quantile(x, probs = seq(0, 1, 0.25), ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class Bolstad
probs	numeric vector of probabilities with values in $[0, 1]$.
...	any extra arguments needed.

Details

If x is of class Bolstad then this will find the quantiles of the posterior distribution using numerical integration and linear interpolation if necessary.

sd	<i>Standard deviation generic</i>
----	-----------------------------------

Description

Standard deviation generic

Usage

```
sd(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object.
...	Any additional arguments to be passed to sd.

sd.Bolstad

*Posterior standard deviation***Description**

Posterior standard deviation

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Bolstad'
sd(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x an object of class Bolstad for which we want to compute the standard deviation.

... Any additional arguments to be passed to sd.

Calculate the posterior standard deviation of an object of class Bolstad. If the object has a member sd then it will return this value otherwise it will calculate the posterior standard deviation $sd[\theta|x]$ using linear interpolation to approximate the density function and numerical integration where θ is the variable for which we want to do Bayesian inference, and x is the data.

Author(s)

James M. Curran

Examples

```
## The usefulness of this method is really highlighted when we have a general
## continuous prior. In this example we are interested in the posterior
## standard deviation of a normal mean. Our prior is triangular over [-3, 3]
set.seed(123)
x = rnorm(20, -0.5, 1)

mu = seq(-3, 3, by = 0.001)

mu.prior = rep(0, length(mu))
mu.prior[mu <= 0] = 1 / 3 + mu[mu <= 0] / 9
mu.prior[mu > 0] = 1 / 3 - mu[mu > 0] / 9

results = normgcp(x, 1, density = "user", mu = mu, mu.prior = mu.prior, plot = FALSE)
sd(results)
```


sintegral

*Numerical integration using Simpson's Rule***Description**

Takes a vector of x values and a corresponding set of positive $f(x) = y$ values, or a function, and evaluates the area under the curve:

$$\int f(x)dx$$

Usage

```
sintegral(x, fx, n.pts = max(256, length(x)))
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a sequence of x values.
<code>fx</code>	the value of the function to be integrated at x or a function
<code>n.pts</code>	the number of points to be used in the integration. If x contains more than <code>n.pts</code> then <code>n.pts</code> will be set to <code>length(x)</code>

Value

A list containing two elements, `value` - the value of the integral, and `cdf` - a list containing elements `x` and `y` which give a numeric specification of the cdf.

Examples

```
## integrate the normal density from -3 to 3
x = seq(-3, 3, length = 100)
fx = dnorm(x)
estimate = sintegral(x,fx)$value
true.val = diff(pnorm(c(-3,3)))
abs.error = abs(estimate-true.val)
rel.pct.error = 100*abs(estimate-true.val)/true.val
cat(paste("Absolute error :",round(abs.error,7),"\\n"))
cat(paste("Relative percentage error :",round(rel.pct.error,6),"percent\\n"))

## repeat the example above using dnorm as function
x = seq(-3, 3, length = 100)
estimate = sintegral(x,dnorm)$value
true.val = diff(pnorm(c(-3,3)))
abs.error = abs(estimate-true.val)
rel.pct.error = 100*abs(estimate-true.val)/true.val
cat(paste("Absolute error :",round(abs.error,7),"\\n"))
cat(paste("Relative percentage error :",round(rel.pct.error,6)," percent\\n"))
```

```
## use the cdf

cdf = sintegral(x,dnorm)$cdf
plot(cdf, type = 'l', col = "black")
lines(x, pnorm(x), col = "red", lty = 2)

## integrate the function x^2-1 over the range 1-2
x = seq(1,2,length = 100)
sintegral(x,function(x){x^2-1})$value

## compare to integrate
integrate(function(x){x^2-1},1,2)
```

slug

Slug data

Description

Lengths and weights of 100 slugs from the species *Limax maximus* collected around Hamilton, New Zealand.

Format

A data frame with 100 observations on the following 4 variables.

- length. length (mm) of the slug
- weight. weight (g) of the slug
- log.len. natural logarithm of the length
- log.wt. natural logarithm of the weight

References

Barker, G. and McGhie, R. (1984). The Biology of Introduced Slugs (Pulmonata) in New Zealand: Introduction and Notes on *Limax Maximus*, NZ Entomologist 8, 106–111.

Examples

```
data(slug)
plot(weight~length, data = slug)
plot(log.wt~log.len, data = slug)
```

sscsample*Simple, Stratified and Cluster Sampling*

Description

Samples from a fixed population using either simple random sampling, stratified sampling or cluster sampling.

Usage

```
sscsample(size, n.samples, sample.type = c("simple", "cluster", "stratified"),  
          x = NULL, strata = NULL, cluster = NULL)
```

Arguments

size	the desired size of the sample
n.samples	the number of repeat samples to take
sample.type	the sampling method. Can be one of "simple", "stratified", "cluster" or 1, 2, 3 where 1 corresponds to "simple", 2 to "stratified" and 3 to "cluster"
x	a vector of measurements for each unit in the population. By default x is not used, and the builtin data set sscsample.data is used
strata	a corresponding vector for each unit in the population indicating membership to a stratum
cluster	a corresponding vector for each unit in the population indicating membership to a cluster

Value

A list will be returned with the following components:

samples	a matrix with the number of rows equal to size and the number of columns equal to n.samples. Each column corresponds to a sample drawn from the population
s.strata	a matrix showing how many units from each stratum were included in the sample
means	a vector containing the mean of each sample drawn

Author(s)

James M. Curran, Dept. of Statistics, University of Auckland. Janko Dietzsch, Proteomics Algorithm and Simulation, Zentrum f. Bioinformatik Tuebingen Fakultät f. Informations- und Kognitionswissenschaften, Universität Tuebingen

Examples

```
## Draw 200 samples of size 20 using simple random sampling
sscsample(20,200)

## Draw 200 samples of size 20 using simple random sampling and store the
## results. Extract the means of all 200 samples, and the 50th sample
res = sscsample(20,200)
res$means
res$samples[,50]
```

sscsample.data	<i>Data for simple random sampling, stratified sampling, and clustering sampling experiments</i>
----------------	--

Description

A simulated population made up of 100 individuals. The individuals come from three ethnic groups with population proportions of 40%, 40%, and 20%, respectively. There are twenty neighborhoods, and five individuals live in each one. Now, the income distribution may be different for the three ethnic groups. Also, individuals in the same neighborhood tend to be more similar than individuals in different neighborhoods.

Format

A data frame with 100 observations on the following 3 variables.

- income. Simulated income in \$10,000
- ethnicity. A numerical vector indicating the ethnic group of the observation
- neighborhood. A numeric vector indicating the neighborhood of the observation

Examples

```
data(sscsample.data)
plot(income~ethnicity, data = sscsample.data)
```

summary.Bolstad	<i>Summarizing Bayesian Multiple Linear Regression</i>
-----------------	--

Description

summary method for output of [bayes.lm](#).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Bolstad'  
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

- object an object of "Bolstad" that is the result of a call to [bayes.lm](#)
- ... any further arguments to be passed to print

See Also

The function to fit the model [bayes.lm](#)
The function [coef](#) to extract the matrix of posterior means along with standard errors and t-statistics.

var	<i>Variance generic</i>
-----	-------------------------

Description

Variance generic

Usage

```
var(x, ...)
```

Arguments

- x an object for which we want to compute the variance
- ... Any additional arguments to be passed to var.

xdesign

Monte Carlo study of randomized and blocked designs

Description

Simulates completely randomized design and randomized block designs from a population of experimental units with underlying response values y and underlying other variable values x (possibly lurking)

Usage

```
xdesign(x = NULL, y = NULL, corr = 0.8, size = 20, n.treatments = 4,
       n.rep = 500)
```

Arguments

x	a set of lurking values which are correlated with the response
y	a set of response values
corr	the correlation between the response and lurking variable
size	the size of the treatment groups
n.treatments	the number of treatments
n.rep	the number of Monte Carlo replicates

Value

If the output of xdesign is assigned to a variable, then a list is returned with the following components:

block.means	a vector of the means of the lurking variable from each replicate of the simulation stored by treatment number within replicate number
treat.means	a vector of the means of the response variable from each replicate of the simulation stored by treatment number within replicate number
ind	a vector containing the treatment group numbers. Note that there will be twice as many group numbers as there are treatments corresponding to the simulations done using a completely randomized design and the simulations done using a randomized block design

Examples

```
# Carry out simulations using the default parameters

xdesign()

# Carry out simulations using a simulated response with 5 treatments,
# groups of size 25, and a correlation of -0.6 between the response
```

```
# and lurking variable  
xdesign(corr = -0.6, size = 25, n.treatments = 5)
```

Index

*Topic **datasets**

bears, 11
slug, 42
sscsample.data, 44

*Topic **misc**

bayes.lin.reg, 3
bayes.lm, 5
binobp, 12
binodp, 13
binogcp, 15
binomixp, 16
mvnmvnp, 23
normdp, 24
normgcp, 25
normmixp, 27
normnp, 29
nvaricp, 30
poisdp, 32
poisgamp, 34
poisgcp, 35
sintegral, 41
sscsample, 43
xdesign, 46

*Topic **package**

Bolstad-package, 2

*Topic **plots**

decomp, 20

*Topic **plot**

plot.Bolstad, 31

aov, 6

as.data.frame, 6

as.data.frame.Bolstad, 3

bayes.lin.reg, 3

bayes.lm, 5, 38, 45

bayes.t.test, 8

bears, 11

binobp, 12, 14, 15

binodp, 13, 13, 15, 17

binogcp, 13, 14, 15, 17

binomixp, 16, 28

Bolstad (Bolstad-package), 2

Bolstad-package, 2

cdf, 18

coef, 45

createPrior, 19

createPrior.default, 19

decomp, 20

formula, 6

IQR, 21

lines.Bolstad, 21

lm, 7

mean.Bolstad, 22

model.frame, 9

model.matrix, 6

mvnmvnp, 23

na.action, 6

na.exclude, 6

na.omit, 6

normdp, 24, 26, 28, 29

normgcp, 24, 25, 28, 29

normmixp, 17, 27

normnp, 24, 26, 29

nvaricp, 30

plot.Bolstad, 31

poisdp, 32, 34, 36

poisgamp, 33, 34, 36

poisgcp, 33, 34, 35

print.Bolstad, 37

print.sscsomp, 38

quantile.Bolstad, 39

sd, [39](#)
sd.Bolstad, [40](#)
sintegral, [41](#)
slug, [42](#)
sscsample, [38](#), [43](#)
sscsample.data, [44](#)
summary.Bolstad, [45](#)

terms, [7](#)

var, [45](#)

xdesign, [46](#)