Package ‘CholWishart’

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Author Geoffrey Thompson [aut, cre] (<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2436-8822>), R Core Team [ctb]
Maintainer Geoffrey Thompson <gzthompson@gmail.com>
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CholWishart

Cholesky Factor of a Wishart or Inverse Wishart

Description
The most common use for this package is likely fast sampling from the inverse Wishart or use of the multivariate gamma and digamma functions. This is a package for fast computation of various functions related to the Wishart distribution, such as sampling from the Cholesky factorization of the Wishart, sampling from the inverse Wishart, sampling from the Cholesky factorization of the inverse Wishart, sampling from the pseudo Wishart, computing densities for the Wishart and inverse Wishart, and computing a few auxiliary functions such as the multivariate gamma and digamma functions. Many of these functions are written in C to maximize efficiency.

dWishart

Density for Random Wishart Distributed Matrices

Description
Compute the density of an observation of a random Wishart distributed matrix (dWishart) or an observation from the inverse Wishart distribution (dInvWishart).

Usage
dWishart(x, df, Sigma, log = TRUE)
dInvWishart(x, df, Sigma, log = TRUE)

Arguments
x positive definite $p \times p$ observations for density estimation - either one matrix or a 3-D array.
df numeric parameter, "degrees of freedom".
Sigma positive definite $p \times p$ "scale" matrix, the matrix parameter of the distribution.
log logical, whether to return value on the log scale.
Details

Note there are different ways of parameterizing the Inverse Wishart distribution, so check which one you need. Here, if \( X \sim IW_p(\Sigma, \nu) \) then \( X^{-1} \sim W_p(\Sigma^{-1}, \nu) \). Dawid (1981) has a different definition: if \( X \sim W_p(\Sigma^{-1}, \nu) \) and \( \nu > p - 1 \), then \( X^{-1} = Y \sim IW(\Sigma, \delta) \), where \( \delta = \nu - p + 1 \).

Value

Density or log of density

Functions

- \texttt{dInvWishart}: density for the inverse Wishart distribution.

References


Examples

```r
set.seed(20180222)
A <- rWishart(1,10,diag(4))[,1]
A
dWishart(x = A, df = 10,Sigma = diag(4L), log=TRUE)
dInvWishart(x = solve(A), df = 10,Sigma = diag(4L), log=TRUE)
```

\texttt{lmvgamma} 

\textit{Multivariate Gamma Function}

Description

A special mathematical function related to the gamma function, generalized for multivariate gammas. \texttt{lmvgamma} is the log of the multivariate gamma, \texttt{mvgamma}.

The multivariate gamma function for a dimension \( p \) is defined as:

\[
\Gamma_p(a) = \pi^{p(p-1)/4} \prod_{j=1}^{p} \Gamma[a + (1 - j)/2]
\]

For \( p = 1 \), this is the same as the usual gamma function.

Usage

\[
\texttt{lmvgamma(x, p)} \\
\texttt{mvgamma(x, p)}
\]
Arguments

- **x**: non-negative numeric vector, matrix, or array
- **p**: positive integer, dimension of a square matrix

Value

For `lmvgamma` log of multivariate gamma of dimension p for each entry of x. For non-log variant, use `mvgamma`.

Functions

- `mvgamma`: Multivariate gamma function.

References


See Also

`gamma` and `lgamma`

Examples

```r
lgamma(1:12)
lmvgamma(1:12, 1L)
mvgamma(1:12, 1L)
gamma(1:12)
```

---

### mvdigamma

**Multivariate Digamma Function**

**Description**

A special mathematical function related to the gamma function, generalized for multivariate distributions. The multivariate digamma function is the derivative of the log of the multivariate gamma function; for \( p = 1 \) it is the same as the univariate digamma function.

\[
\psi_p(a) = \sum_{i=1}^{p} \psi(a + (1 - i)/2)
\]

where \( \psi \) is the univariate digamma function (the derivative of the log-gamma function).

**Usage**

`mvdigamma(x, p)`
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Arguments

- x: non-negative numeric vector, matrix, or array
- p: positive integer, dimension of a square matrix

Value

vector of values of multivariate digamma function.

References


See Also

gamma, lgamma, digamma, and mvgamma

Examples

digamma(1:10)
mvdigamma(1:10,1L)

rCholWishart

*Cholesky Factor of Random Wishart Distributed Matrices*

Description

Generate n random matrices, distributed according to the Cholesky factorization of a Wishart distribution with parameters Sigma and df, $W_p(Sigma, df)$ (known as the Bartlett decomposition in the context of Wishart random matrices).

Usage

rCholWishart(n, df, Sigma)

Arguments

- n: integer sample size.
- df: numeric parameter, "degrees of freedom".
- Sigma: positive definite $p \times p$ "scale" matrix, the matrix parameter of the distribution.

Value

a numeric array, say R, of dimension $p \times p \times n$, where each R[, , i] is a Cholesky decomposition of a sample from the Wishart distribution $W_p(Sigma, df)$. Based on a modification of the existing code for the rWishart function.
References


See Also

*rWishart*, *rInvCholWishart*

Examples

```r
# How it is parameterized:
set.seed(20180211)
A <- rCholWishart(1L, 10, 3*diag(5L))[,,1]
A
set.seed(20180211)
B <- rInvCholWishart(1L, 10, 1/3*diag(5L))[,,1]
B
crossprod(A) %*% crossprod(B)

set.seed(20180211)
C <- chol(stats::rWishart(1L, 10, 3*diag(5L))[,,1])
C
```

---

**rGenInvWishart**  
*Random Generalized Inverse Wishart Distributed Matrices*

**Description**

Generate `n` random matrices, distributed according to the generalized inverse Wishart distribution with parameters `Sigma` and `df`, $W_p(\Sigma, df)$, with sample size `df` less than the dimension `p`.

Let $X_i, i = 1, 2, ..., df$ be $df$ observations of a multivariate normal distribution with mean 0 and covariance $\Sigma$. Then $\sum X_i X_i'$ is distributed as a pseudo Wishart $W_p(\Sigma, df)$. Sometimes this is called a singular Wishart distribution, however, that can be confused with the case where $\Sigma$ itself is singular. Then the generalized inverse Wishart distribution is the natural extension of the inverse Wishart using the Moore-Penrose pseudo-inverse. This can generate samples for positive semi-definite $\Sigma$ however, a function dedicated to generating singular normal random distributions or singular pseudo Wishart distributions should be used if that is desired.

Note there are different ways of parameterizing the Inverse Wishart distribution, so check which one you need. Here, if $X \sim IW_p(\Sigma, \nu)$ then $X^{-1} \sim W_p(\Sigma^{-1}, \nu)$. Dawid (1981) has a different definition: if $X \sim W_p(\Sigma^{-1}, \nu)$ and $\nu > p - 1$, then $X^{-1} = Y \sim IW(\Sigma, \delta)$, where $\delta = \nu - p + 1$.

**Usage**

```r
rGenInvWishart(n, df, Sigma)
```
**rGenInvWishart**

**Arguments**

- `n` integer sample size.
- `df` integer parameter, "degrees of freedom", should be less than the dimension of `p` Sigma.
- `Sigma` positive semi-definite $p \times p$ "scale" matrix, the matrix parameter of the distribution.

**Value**

A numeric array, say $R$, of dimension $p \times p \times n$, where each $R[, , i]$ is a realization of the pseudo-Wishart distribution $W_p(Sigma, df)$.

**References**


**See Also**

`rWishart`, `rInvWishart`, and `rPseudoWishart`

**Examples**

```r
set.seed(20181228)
A <- rGenInvWishart(1L, 4L, 5.0*diag(5L))[,,1]
A
# A should be singular
eigen(A)$values
set.seed(20181228)
B <- rPseudoWishart(1L, 4L, 5.0*diag(5L))[,,1]
B
# A should be a Moore-Penrose pseudo-inverse of B
A %*% B %*% A
# this should be equal to A
A %*% B %*% A
```

```
**rInvCholWishart**  
*Cholesky Factor of Random Inverse Wishart Distributed Matrices*

**Description**
Generate n random matrices, distributed according to the Cholesky factor of an inverse Wishart distribution with parameters Sigma and df, \( W_p(Sigma, df) \).

Note there are different ways of parameterizing the Inverse Wishart distribution, so check which one you need. Here, if \( X \sim IW_p(\Sigma, \nu) \) then \( X^{-1} \sim W_p(\Sigma^{-1}, \nu) \). Dawid (1981) has a different definition: if \( X \sim W_p(\Sigma^{-1}, \nu) \) and \( \nu > p - 1 \), then \( X^{-1} = Y \sim IW(\Sigma, \delta) \), where \( \delta = \nu - p + 1 \).

**Usage**
rInvCholWishart(n, df, Sigma)

**Arguments**
- **n** integer sample size.
- **df** numeric parameter, "degrees of freedom".
- **Sigma** positive definite \( p \times p \) "scale" matrix, the matrix parameter of the distribution.

**Value**
a numeric array, say \( R \), of dimension \( p \times p \times n \), where each \( R[ , , i] \) is a Cholesky decomposition of a realization of the Wishart distribution \( W_p(Sigma, df) \). Based on a modification of the existing code for the \( rWishart \) function.

**References**


**See Also**
rWishart and rCholWishart
Examples

# How it is parameterized:
set.seed(20180211)
A <- rCholWishart(1L, 10, 3*diag(5L))[,1]
A
set.seed(20180211)
B <- rInvCholWishart(1L, 10, 1/3*diag(5L))[,1]
B
crossprod(A) %*% crossprod(B)

set.seed(20180211)
C <- chol(stats::rWishart(1L, 10, 3*diag(5L))[,1])
C

rInvWishart

Random Inverse Wishart Distributed Matrices

Description

Generate n random matrices, distributed according to the inverse Wishart distribution with parameters Sigma and df, \( W_p(\Sigma, df) \).

Note there are different ways of parameterizing the Inverse Wishart distribution, so check which one you need. Here, if \( X \sim IW_p(\Sigma, \nu) \) then \( X^{-1} \sim W_p(\Sigma^{-1}, \nu) \). Dawid (1981) has a different definition: if \( X \sim W_p(\Sigma^{-1}, \nu) \) and \( \nu > p - 1 \), then \( X^{-1} = Y \sim IW(\Sigma, \delta) \), where \( \delta = \nu - p + 1 \).

Usage

rInvWishart(n, df, Sigma)

Arguments

n integer sample size.
df numeric parameter, "degrees of freedom".
Sigma positive definite \( p \times p \) "scale" matrix, the matrix parameter of the distribution.

Value

a numeric array, say R, of dimension \( p \times p \times n \), where each \( R[,,i] \) is a realization of the inverse Wishart distribution \( IW_p(Sigma, df) \). Based on a modification of the existing code for the rWishart function.

References


rPseudoWishart

Random Pseudo Wishart Distributed Matrices

Description

Generate $n$ random matrices, distributed according to the pseudo Wishart distribution with parameters $\Sigma$ and $df$, $W_p(\Sigma, df)$, with sample size $df$ less than the dimension $p$.

Let $X_i$, $i = 1, 2, \ldots, df$ be $df$ observations of a multivariate normal distribution with mean 0 and covariance $\Sigma$. Then $\sum X_i X_i'$ is distributed as a pseudo Wishart $W_p(\Sigma, df)$. Sometimes this is called a singular Wishart distribution, however, that can be confused with the case where $\Sigma$ itself is singular. If cases with a singular $\Sigma$ are desired, this function cannot provide them.

Usage

rPseudoWishart(n, df, Sigma)

Arguments

n integer sample size.
df integer parameter, "degrees of freedom", should be less than the dimension of $p$
Sigma positive definite $p \times p$ "scale" matrix, the matrix parameter of the distribution.

Value

a numeric array, say $R$, of dimension $p \times p \times n$, where each $R[,,i]$ is a realization of the pseudo Wishart distribution $W_p(\Sigma, df)$.

References


See Also

rWishart, rInvWishart, and rGenInvWishart

Examples

set.seed(20181227)
A<-rPseudoWishart(1L, 4L, 5.0*diag(5L))[,,1]
# A should be singular
eigen(A)$values
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