Package ‘MASSEExtra’

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Title Some 'MASS' Enhancements
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Description Some enhancements, extensions and additions
to the facilities of the recommended 'MASS' package
that are useful mainly for teaching purposes, with
more convenient default settings and user interfaces.
Key functions from 'MASS' are imported and re-exported
to avoid masking conflicts. In addition we provide
some additional functions mainly used to illustrate
coding paradigms and techniques, such as Gramm-Schmidt
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R topics documented:

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Normalise a vector

Description
Similar to base::scale() but returning a vector with class attribute. Used for safe prediction

Usage
.normalise(x, location, scale)

Arguments
x
A numeric vector

location
A numeric vector of length 1

scale
A numeric vector of length 1, usually positive
as_complex

Value

A normalised vector inheriting from class "normalise"


Description

Utility function to create complex vectors from arguments specified as in grDevices::xy.coords() or otherwise

Usage

as_complex(x, y)

## S4 method for signature 'xy,missing'
as_complex(x)

## S4 method for signature 'numeric,numERIC'
as_complex(x, y)

## S4 method for signature 'numeric,missing'
as_complex(x, y)

## S4 method for signature 'missing,numERIC'
as_complex(x, y)

Arguments

x A numeric vector or missing, or an object inheriting from class "xy"
y If x is a numeric an optional numeric vector, or missing. If x or y are missing they are taken as 0, but only one may be missing.

Value

A complex vector specifying 2-dimensional coordinates

Examples

as_complex(cbind(1:3, 3:1))
as_complex(y = 1:3)  ## real parts all zero
Avoid overlaps

Description

Generate a vector of positions to use to minimise text overlaps in labelled scatterplots.

Usage

avoid(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'numeric'
avoid(
  x,
  y,
  ...,  # additional arguments for methods
  xlog = par("xlog"),
  ylog = par("ylog"),
  usr = par("usr"),
  pin = par("pin"),
  eps = .Machine$double.eps,
  pi = base::pi
)

## S4 method for signature 'xy'
avoid(x, ...)

Arguments

x, y        any of the forms that the coordinates of a scatterplot may be specified
...          additional arguments for methods
xlog, ylog  logicals: are the x- and/or y-scales logarithmic?
usr, pin    graphics parameters par("usr"), par("pin") (or replacements)
eps         numeric: a zero tolerance
pi           numeric: the value of the arithmetic constant of the same name

Value

a vector of integers all of which are 1, 2, 3, or 4, indicating placement positions.

Examples

set.seed(123)
z <- complex(real = runif(50), imaginary = runif(50))
mz <- mean(z)
z <- z[order(Arg(z - mz))]
**bc**

*Box-Cox transform*

**Description**

Compute the box-cox transform of a vector of values, handling the region near lambda = 0 with some care

**Usage**

```r
bc(y, lambda, eps = 1e-04)
```

**Arguments**

- `y` numeric, the original observations
- `lambda` numeric, the box-cox power
- `eps` numeric, a guard aroung lambda = 0

**Value**

A vector of transformed quantities

**Examples**

```r
plot(12:50, bc(12:50, -1), type = "l", xlab = "MPG", ylab = "bc(MPG, -1)", las = 1, col = "sky blue", panel.first = grid())
points(bc(MPG.city, -1) ~ MPG.city, data = Cars93, pch = 16, cex = 0.7)
```

---

**bc_inv**

*Box-Cox transform inverse*

**Description**

Find the original value corresponding to a box-cox transform

**Usage**

```r
bc_inv(z, lambda, eps = 1e-05)
```
Arguments

z numeric, the transformed value
lambda numeric, the power of the box-cox transform
eps numeric, a guard around lambda = 0

Value

A vector of original quantities

Examples

invy <- with(Cars93, bc(MPG.city, lambda = -1))
mpgc <- bc_inv(invy, lambda = -1)
range(mpgc - Cars93$MPG.city)

Description

Taken from the MASS data sets. See MASS::<data set> for more information

Usage

Boston

Format

A data frame with 506 rows and 14 columns:

- crim numeric: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
- zn numeric: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
- indus numeric: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
- chas integer: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
- nox numeric: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
- rm numeric: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
- age numeric: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
- dis numeric: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
- rad integer: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
- tax numeric: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
- ppratio numeric: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
- black numeric: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
- lstat numeric: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
- medv numeric: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
**box_cox**

*Box-cox constructor function*

**Description**

A front-end to `boxcox` with slicker display and better defaults.

**Usage**

```r
box_cox(object, ...)  
## S4 method for signature 'formula'
box_cox(object, data = sys.parent(), ...)

## S4 method for signature 'lm'
box_cox(object, ..., plotit, flap = 0.4)

## S3 method for class 'box_cox'
plot(
  x,  
  ...,  
  las = 1,  
  xlab = expression(lambda),  
  ylab,  
  col.lines = "steel blue"
)

## S3 method for class 'box_cox'
print(
  x,  
  ...,  
  las = 1,  
  xlab = expression(lambda),  
  ylab,  
  col.lines = "steel blue"
)
```

**Arguments**

- **object**
  - either a "box_cox" object, a formula-data pair, a linear model object or an xy-lst
- **...**
  - additional arguments passed on to methods
- **data**
  - a data frame or environment
- **plotit**
  - currently ignored. Plotting is done by plot or print methods
- **flap**
  - fraction of the central 95% notional confidence to expand the range of lambda for the display
a "box_cox" object to be displayed

as for plot
colour to use for indicator lines in the display

an object of class "box_cox"

box_cox(MPG.city ~ Weight, Cars93)

Description

Taken from the MASS data sets. See MASS::<data set> for more information

Usage

Cars93

Format

A data frame with 93 rows and 27 columns:

Manufacturer factor: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
Model factor: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
Type factor: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
Min.Price numeric: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
Price numeric: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
Max.Price numeric: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
MPG.city integer: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
MPG.highway integer: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
AirBags factor: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
DriveTrain factor: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
Cylinders factor: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
EngineSize numeric: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
Horsepower integer: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
RPM integer: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
Rev.per.mile integer: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
Man.trans.avail factor: As for MASS dataset of the same name.

Cars93

Cars93
**default_test**

- **Fuel.tank.capacity** numeric: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
- **Passengers** integer: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
- **Length** integer: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
- **Wheelbase** integer: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
- **Width** integer: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
- **Turn.circle** integer: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
- **Rear.seat.room** numeric: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
- **Luggage.room** integer: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
- **Weight** integer: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
- **Origin** factor: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
- **Make** factor: As for MASS dataset of the same name.

---

**Description**

Find an appropriate test to use in `dropterm` if not specified

**Usage**

default_test(object)

```r
## Default S3 method:
default_test(object)

## S3 method for class 'negbin'
default_test(object)

## S3 method for class 'lmerMod'
default_test(object)

## S3 method for class 'glmerMod'
default_test(object)

## S3 method for class 'multinom'
default_test(object)

## S3 method for class 'polr'
default_test(object)

## S3 method for class 'glm'
default_test(object)

## S3 method for class 'lm'
default_test(object)
```
Arguments

object  a fitted model object accommodated by dropterm

Value

A character string, one of "F", "Chisq", or "none"

Examples

fm <- glm.nb(Days ~ .^3, quine)
default_test(fm)

---

eigen2 Generalized eigenvalue problem

Description

Solves the generalized eigenvalue problem \((B - \lambda W)\alpha = 0\), where \(B\) and \(W\) are symmetric matrices of the same size, \(W\) is positive definite, \(\lambda\) is a scalar and \(\alpha\) and \(0\) are vectors.

Usage

eigen2(B, W)

Arguments

B, W  Similarly sized symmetric matrices with \(W\) positive definite.

Details

If \(W\) is not specified, \(W = I\) is assumed.

Value

A list with components \(values\) and \(vectors\) as for \(eigen\)

Examples

X <- as.matrix(subset(iris, select = -Species))
W <- crossprod(resid(aov(X ~ Species, iris)))
B <- crossprod(resid(aov(X ~ 1, iris))) - W
n <- nrow(iris)
p <- length(levels(iris$Species))
(ev <- eigen2(B/(p - 1), W/(n - p)))  ## hand-made discriminant analysis
DF <- X %*% ev$vectors[, 1:2]
with(iris, {
  plot(DF, col = Species, pch = 20, xlab = expression(DF[1]), ylab = expression(DF[2])))

Intermediate Information Criterion

Description

An AIC-variant criterion that weights complexity with a penalty mid-way between 2 (as for AIC) and log(n) (as for BIC). I.e. "not too soft" and "not too hard", just "Glodilocks".

Usage

GIC(object)

Arguments

object a fitted model object for which the criterion is desired

Value

The GIC criterion value

Examples

gm <- glm.nb(Days ~ Sex/(Age + Eth*Lrn), quine)
c(AIC = AIC(gm), GIC = GIC(gm), BIC = BIC(gm))

Givens orthogonalisation

Description

Orthogonalization using Givens’ method.

Usage

givens_orth(X, nullspace = FALSE)

Arguments

X a numeric matrix with ncol(X) <= nrow(X)
nullspace logical: do you want an orthogonal basis for the null space?
Value

A list with components Q, R, as normally defined, and if nullspace is TRUE a further component N giving the basis for the requested null space of X

Examples

```r
set.seed(1234)
X <- matrix(rnorm(7*6), 7)
givens_orth(X, nullspace = TRUE)
```

---

**gs_orth_modified**  
**Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization**

Description

Either classical or modified algorithms. The modified algorithm is the more accurate.

Usage

```r
gs_orth_modified(X)
```

```r
gs_orth(X)
```

Arguments

- `X`  
a numerical matrix with `ncol(X) <= nrow(X)`

Value

A list with two components, Q, R, as usually defined.

Examples

```r
set.seed(1234)
X <- matrix(rnorm(10*7), 10)
gs_orth_modified(X)
all.equal(gs_orth(X), gs_orth_modified(X))
all.equal(gs_orth_modified(X), givens_orth(X))
```
hr_levels

hr_levels # @rdname kde_1d # @export kernelBiweight <- function(x, mean = 0, sd = 1) h <- sqrt(7)*sd ifelse((z <- abs(x-mean)) < h, 15/16*(1 - (z/h)^2)^2/h, 0)

hr_levels # @rdname kde_1d # @export kernelCosine <- function(x, mean = 0, sd = 1) h <- sqrt(1/(1-8/pi^2))*sd ifelse((z <- abs(x-mean)) < h, pi/4*cos((pi*z)/(2*h))/h, 0)

hr_levels # Default S3 method:
hr_levels(x, p = (1:9)/10, ...)

hr_levels # S3 method for class 'kde_2d'
hr_levels(x, ...)

Arguments

x an object whose z component represents the KDE

... extra arguments (currently not used)

p a vector of probability levels

Details

hr_levels # @rdname kde_1d # @export kernelEpanechnikov <- function(x, mean = 0, sd = 1) h <- sqrt(5)*sd ifelse((z <- abs(x-mean)) < h, 3/4*(1 - (z/h)^2)/h, 0)

hr_levels # @rdname kde_1d # @export kernelGaussian <- function(x, mean = 0, sd = 1) dnorm(x, mean = mean, sd = sd)

hr_levels # @rdname kde_1d # @export kernelLogistic <- function(x, mean = 0, sd = 1) stats::dlogis(x, mean, sqrt(3)/pi*sd)

hr_levels # @rdname kde_1d # @export kernelOptCosine <- function(x, mean = 0, sd = 1) h <- sqrt(1/(1-8/pi^2))*sd ifelse((z <- abs(x-mean)) < h, pi/4*cos((pi*z)/(2*h))/h, 0)

hr_levels # @rdname kde_1d # @export kernelRectangular <- function(x, mean = 0, sd = 1) h <- sqrt(3)*sd ifelse(abs(x-mean) < h, 1/(2*h), 0)

hr_levels # @rdname kde_1d # @export kernelSquaredCosine <- function(x, mean = 0, sd = 1) h <- sqrt(3/(1-6/pi^2))*sd ifelse((z <- abs(x-mean)) < h, cos(pi*z/(2*h))^2/h, 0)

hr_levels # @rdname kde_1d # @export kernelTriangular <- function(x, mean = 0, sd = 1) h <- sqrt(24)*sd/2 ifelse((z <- abs(x-mean)) < h, (1 - z/h)/h, 0)

hr_levels # @rdname kde_1d # @export kernelTricube <- function(x, mean = 0, sd = 1) h <- sqrt(243/35)*sd ifelse((z <- abs(x - mean)) < h, 70/81*(1 - (z/h)^3)^3/h, 0)
# @rdname kde_1d # @export kernelTriweight <- function(x, mean = 0, sd = 1) h <- sqrt(9)*sd ifelse((z <- abs(x-mean)) < h, 35/32*(1 - (z/h)^2)^3/h, 0)

# @rdname kde_1d # @export kernelUniform <- function(x, mean = 0, sd = 1) h <- sqrt(3)*sd ifelse(abs(x-mean) < h, 1/(2*h), 0)

Home Range levels
For an object representing a 2-dimensional kernel density estimate find the level(s) defining a central "home range" region, that is, a region of probability content \( p \) for which all density points within the region are higher than any density point outside the region. This makes it a region of probability \( p \) with smallest area.

Value
A vector of density levels defining the home range contours

Examples
krc <- with(Boston, {
  criminality <- log(crim)
  spaciousness <- sqrt(rm)
  kde_2d(criminality, spaciousness)
})
plot(krc, xlab = expression(italic(Criminality)), ylab = expression(italic(Spaciousness)))
home <- hr_levels(krc, p = 0.5)
contour(krc, add = TRUE, levels = home, labels = "50%")

kde_1d

One-dimensional Kernel Density Estimate

Description
A pure R implementation of an approximate one-dimensional KDE, similar to density but using a different algorithm not involving fft. Two extra facilities are provided, namely (a) the kernel may be given either as a character string to select one of a number of kernel functions provided, or a user defined R function, and (b) the kde may be fitted beyond the prescribed limits for the result, and folded back to emulate the effect of having known bounds for the distribution.

Usage
kde_1d(
  x,
  bw = bw.nrd0,
  kernel = c("gaussian", "biweight", "cosine", "epanechnikov", "logistic", "optCosine",
    "rectangular", "squaredCosine", "triangular", "tricube", "triweight", "uniform"),
  n = 512,
  cut = 3,
kde_1d

na.rm = FALSE,
 adjust = 1,
 fold = FALSE,
...
)

## S3 method for class 'kde_1d'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'kde_1d'
plot(
  x,
  ...,
  col = "steel blue",
  las = 1,
  xlab = bquote(x == italic(.(x$data_name))),
  ylab = expression(kde(italic(x)))
)

Arguments

x A numeric vector for which the kde is required or (in methods) an object of class "kde_1d"

bw The bandwidth or the bandwidth function.

kernel The kernel function, specified either as a character string or as an R function. Partial matching of the character string is allowed.

n Integer, the number of equally-spaced values in the abscissa of the kde

limits numeric vector of length 2. Prescribed x-range limits for the x-range of the result. May be infinite, but infinite values will be pruned back to an appropriate value as determined by the data.

cut The number of bandwidths beyond the range of the input x-values to use

na.rm Logical value: should any missing values in x be silently removed?

adjust numeric value: a multiplier to be applied to the computed bandwidth.

fold Logical value: should the kde be estimated beyond the prescribed limits for the result and 'folded back' to emulate the effect of having known range boundaries for the underlying distribution?

... currently ignored, except in method functions

las, col, xlab, ylab
  base graphics parameters

Value

A list of results specifying the result of the kde computation, of class "kde_1d"
Examples

```r
set.seed(1234)
u <- runif(5000)
kdeu0 <- kde_1d(u, limits = c(-Inf, Inf))
kdeu1 <- kde_1d(u, limits = 0:1, kernel = "epan", fold = TRUE)
plot(kdeu0, col = 4)
lines(kdeu1, col = "dark green")
fun <- function(x) (0 < x & x < 1) + 0
curve(fun, add=TRUE, col = "grey", n = 1000)
```

---

**kde_2d**

A Two-dimensional Kernel Density Estimate

**Description**

A pure R implementation of an approximate two-dimensional kde computation, where the approximation depends on the x- and y-resolution being fine, i.e. the number of both x- and y-points should be reasonably large, at least 256. The coding follows the same idea as used in `kde2d`, but scales much better for large data sets.

**Usage**

```r
kde_2d(
x,
y = NULL,
bw = list(x = bw.nrd0, y = bw.nrd0),
kernel = c("gaussian", "biweight", "cosine", "epanechnikov", "logistic", "optCosine", "rectangular", "squaredCosine", "triangular", "tricube", "triweight", "uniform"),
n = 128,
x_limits = c(rx[1] - cut * bw["x"], rx[2] + cut * bw["x"]),
cut = 1,
na.rm = FALSE,
adjust = 53/45,
...)
```

## S3 method for class 'kde_2d'

print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'kde_2d'

plot(
x,
...
las = 1,
xlab = bquote(italic(.(x$data_name["x"]))),
ylab = bquote(italic(.(x$data_name["y"]))),
...)
```
col = hcl.colors(50, "YlOrRd", rev = TRUE)
}

Arguments

- **x, y**
  Numeric vectors of the same length specified in any way acceptable to `xy.coords`. In methods, x will be an object of class "kde_2d"

- **bw**
  Bandwidths. May be a numeric vector of length 1 or 2, or a function, or list of two bandwidth computation functions. Short entities will be repeated to length 1. The first relates to the x-coordinate and the second to the y.

- **kernel**
  As for `kde_1d` though 1 or 2 values may be specified relating to x- and y-coordinates respectively. Short entities will be repeated to length 2

- **n**
  Positive integer vector of length 1 or 2 specifying the resolution required in the x- and y-coordinates respectively. Short values will be repeated to length 2.

- **x_limits, y_limits**
  Numeric vectors specifying the limits required for the result

- **cut**
  The number of bandwidths beyond the x- and y-range limits for the result.

- **na.rm**
  Should missing values be silently removed?

- **adjust**
  A factor to adjust both bandwidths to regulate smoothness

- **...**
  Currently ignored, except in method functions

- **las, col, xlab, ylab**
  Base graphics parameters

Value

A list of results of class "kde_2d". The result may be used directly in `image` or `contour`.

Examples

```r
krc <- with(Boston, {
  criminality <- log(crim)
  spaciousness <- sqrt(rm)
  kde_2d(criminality, spaciousness, n = 128, kernel = "biweight")
})
plot(krc, xlab = expression(italic(Criminality)), ylab = expression(italic(Spaciousness)))
levs <- hr_levels(krc)
contour(krc, add = TRUE, levels = levs, labels = names(levs))

with(krc, persp(x, 10*y, 3*z, border="transparent", col = "powder blue",
theta = 30, phi = 15, r = 20, scale = FALSE, shade = TRUE,
xlab = "Criminality", ylab = "Spaciousness", zlab = "density"))
```

```
Find the box-cox transform exponent estimate

Description

Estimates the box-cox power transformation appropriate for a linear model.

Usage

lambda(bc, ...)

## S3 method for class 'formula'
lambda(bc, data = sys.parent(), ..., span = 5)

## S3 method for class 'lm'
lambda(bc, ..., span = 5)

## S3 method for class 'box_cox'
lambda(bc, ..., span = 5)

## Default S3 method:
lambda(bc, ...)

Arguments

bc     either a "box_cox" object, a formula, data pair, a linear model object or an xy-list
...
    additional parameters passed on to box_cox
data  a data frame or environment
span   integer: how many steps on either side of the maximum to use for the quadratic interpolation to find the maximum

Value

numeric: the maximum likelihood estimate of the exponent

Examples

lambda(medv ~ ., Boston, span = 10)
**makepredictcall.normalise**

*Method function for safe prediction*

---

### Description

This is an internal function not intended to be called directly by the user.

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'normalise'
makepredictcall(var, call)
```

### Arguments

- `var`: A numeric variable
- `call`: A single term from a linear model formula

### Value

A call object used in safe prediction

---

**mean_c**

*Mean and variance for a circular sample*

---

### Description

Mean and variance for a circular sample

### Usage

```r
mean_c(theta)
var_c(theta)
```

### Arguments

- `theta`: A vector of angles (in radians)

### Value

The mean (rsp. variance) of the angle sample

### Examples

```r
th <- 2*base::pi*(rbeta(2000, 1.5, 1.5) - 0.5)
c(mn = mean_c(th), va = var_c(th))
rm(th)
```
plot.drop_term

Description

drop_term plot method

Usage

## S3 method for class 'drop_term'
plot(
x,
..., horiz = TRUE,
las = ifelse(horiz, 1, 2),
col = c("#DF536B", "#2297E6"),
border = c("#DF536B", "#2297E6"),
show.model = TRUE
)

Arguments

x An object of class "drop_term" generated by either drop_term or add_term
..., horiz arguments past on to graphics::barplot
las graphics parameter
col, border barplot fill and border colour(s) for positive and negative changes to the criterion, respectively
show.model logical: should the model itself be displayed?

Value

x invisibly

Examples

boston_quad <- lm(medv ~ . + (rm + tax + lstat)^2 + poly(rm, 2) + poly(tax, 2) + poly(lstat, 2), Boston)
dboston_quad <- drop_term(boston_quad, k = "bic")
plot(dboston_quad)
plot(dboston_quad, horiz = FALSE)
print.lambda

Description

Print method for Box-Cox objects

Usage

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

Arguments

- `x`: an object of class "box_cox"
- `...`: ignored

Value

- `x`, invisibly

quine

Description

Taken from the MASS data sets. See MASS::<data set> for more information

Usage

- `quine`

Format

A data frame with 146 rows and 5 columns:

- **Eth**: factor: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
- **Sex**: factor: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
- **Age**: factor: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
- **Lrn**: factor: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
- **Days**: integer: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
Stepwise model construction and inspection

Description
Front-ends to `stepAIC` and `dropterm` with changed defaults. `step_BIC` implements a stepwise selection with BIC as the criterion and `step_GIC` uses an experimental criterion with a penalty midway between AIC and BIC: the "Goldilocks" criterion.

Usage
```
step_AIC(object, ..., trace = 0, k = 2)
step_BIC(object, ..., trace = 0, k = max(2, log(nobs(object))))
step_GIC(object, ..., trace = 0, k = (2 + log(nobs(object)))/2)
```

```
drop_term(
  object,
  ..., test = default_test(object),
  k,
  sorted = TRUE,
  decreasing = TRUE,
  delta = TRUE
)
```

```
add_term(
  object,
  ..., test = default_test(object),
  k,
  sorted = TRUE,
  decreasing = TRUE,
  delta = TRUE
)
```

Arguments
- `object` as for `stepAIC`
- `...` additional arguments passed on to main function in MASS
- `trace, k` as for `stepAIC`
- `sorted, test` as for `dropterm` and `addterm`
- `decreasing` in `drop_term` should the rows be displayed in decreasing order, that is best to worst terms, from that of `dropterm`?
- `delta` Should the criterion be displayed (FALSE) or the change in the criterion relative to the present model (TRUE)?
Value

A fitted model object after stepwise refinement, or a data frame with extra class membership for single term functions.

Examples

```r
fm <- glm.nb(Days ~ .^3, quine)
drop_term(fm_aic <- step_AIC(fm))
drop_term(fm_bic <- step_BIC(fm))
```

Description

A simple facility to refine models by backward elimination. Covers cases where `drop_term` works but `step_AIC` does not.

Usage

```r
step_down(object, ..., trace = FALSE, k)
```

Arguments

- `object` A fitted model object
- `...` additional arguments passed to `drop_term` such as `k`
- `trace` logical: do you want a trace of the process printed?
- `k` penalty (default 2, as for AIC)

Value

A refined fitted model object

Examples

```r
fm <- lm(medv ~ . + (rm + tax + lstat)^2 + 
         I((rm - 6)^2) + I((tax - 400)^2) + I((lstat - 12)^2), Boston)
sfm <- step_down(fm, trace = TRUE, k = "bic")
```
unitChange  Unit change functions

Description
Convert imperial to metric units, and vice versa.

Usage

- `cm2in(cm)`
- `mm2in(mm)`
- `in2cm(inch)`
- `in2mm(inch)`

Arguments

- `cm`, `inch`, `mm` numeric vectors in the appropriate units

Value

- a numeric vector of values in the new units

usr2in  Conversion functions for plotting

Description
Convert user coordinates to inch-based coordinates for the open display, and back again

Usage

- `usr2in(x, ...)`

  ```
  ## S4 method for signature 'numeric'
  usr2in(
    x,
    y,
    usr = par("usr"),
    pin = par("pin"),
    xlog = par("xlog"),
    ylog = par("ylog"),
    ...
  )
  ```

## S4 method for signature 'xy'
in2usr(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'numeric'
in2usr(
  x,
  y,
  usr = par("usr"),
  pin = par("pin"),
  xlog = par("xlog"),
  ylog = par("ylog"),
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'xy'
in2usr(x, ...)

Arguments

- `x, y` any of the forms that the coordinates of a scatterplot may be specified
- `...` additional arguments for methods
- `usr, pin` graphics parameters `par("usr"), par("pin")` (or replacements)
- `xlog, ylog` logicals: are the x- and/or y-scales logarithmic?

Value

a complex vector of converted coordinates

---

vcovx Extended variance matrix

Description

An extension to the `vcov` function mainly to cover the additional parameter involved in negative binomial models. (Currently the same as `vcov` apart from negative binomial models.)

Usage

vcovx(object, ...)

## Default S3 method:
vcovx(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'negbin'
vcovx(object, ...)
which_tri

Arguments

object A fitted model object
... currently ignored

Value

An extended variance matrix including parameters addition to the regression coefficients

Examples

```
fm <- glm.nb(Days ~ Sex/(Age + Eth*Lrn), quine)
Sigma <- vcovx(fm)
```

```
which_tri

Which in lower/upper triangle
```

Description

Find where the original positions of components are in a matrix given a logical vector corresponding to the lower or upper triangle stored by columns. Similar to which(..., arr.ind = TRUE)

Usage

```
which_tri(cond, diag = FALSE, lower = TRUE)
```

Arguments

cond logical vector of length that of the lower triangle
 diag logical: are the diagonal entries included?
 lower logical: is this the lower triangle? If FALSE it is the upper.

Value

a two column matrix with the row and column indices as the rows

Examples

```
set.seed(123)
X <- matrix(rnorm(20*2), 20, 2)
plot(X, asp = 1, pch = 16, las = 1, xlab = "x", ylab = "y")
dX <- dist(X)
ij <- which_tri(dX == max(dX))
points(X[as.vector(ij), ], col = "red", cex = 2, pch = 1)
segments(X[ij[1], 1], X[ij[1], 2],
        X[ij[2], 1], X[ij[2], 2], col = "red")
ij <- which_tri(dX == sort(dX, decreasing = TRUE)[2])
points(X[as.vector(ij), ], col = "blue", cex = 2, pch = 1)
segments(X[ij[1], 1], X[ij[1], 2],
```
whiteside

A data frame with 56 rows and 3 columns:

Insul factor: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
Temp numeric: As for MASS dataset of the same name.
Gas numeric: As for MASS dataset of the same name.

Description

An S4 class to represent alternative complex, matrix or list input forms.

Description

An S4 class to represent alternative complex, matrix or list input forms.
Standardisation functions for models

Description

These functions are for use in fitting linear models (or allies) with scaled predictors, in such a way that when the fitted model objects are used for prediction (or visualisation) the same scaling parameters will be used with the new data.

Usage

zs(x)
zu(x)
zr(x)
zq(x)

Arguments

x  A numeric vector

Value

A standardised vector containing the parameters needed for use in prediction with new data

Examples

fm <- lm(Gas ~ Insul/zs(Temp), whiteside)
gm <- lm(Gas ~ Insul/zu(Temp), whiteside)
hm <- lm(Gas ~ Insul/Temp, whiteside)
c(fm = unname(predict(fm, data.frame(Insul = "Before", Temp = 0.0))),
   gm = unname(predict(gm, data.frame(Insul = "Before", Temp = 0.0))),
   hm = unname(predict(hm, data.frame(Insul = "Before", Temp = 0.0))))
rm(fm, gm, hm)
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