Package ‘SMFilter’

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Title Filtering Algorithms for the State Space Models on the Stiefel Manifold

Version 1.0.3

Description Provides the filtering algorithms for the state space models on the Stiefel manifold as well as the corresponding sampling algorithms for uniform, vector Langevin-Bingham and matrix Langevin-Bingham distributions on the Stiefel manifold.

Depends R (>= 3.0.0)

License GPL-3

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 6.1.1

URL https://github.com/yukai-yang/SMFilter

BugReports https://github.com/yukai-yang/SMFilter/issues

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, ggplot2

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

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R topics documented:

FDist2 ................................................................. 2
FilterModel1 ........................................................ 3
FilterModel2 ........................................................ 4
rmLB_sm ............................................................. 6
runif_sm ............................................................. 7
rvlb_sm ............................................................... 8
SimModel1 ........................................................... 9
FDist2

Compute the squared Frobenius distance between two matrices.

Description

This function Compute the squared Frobenius distance between two matrices.

Usage

FDist2(mX, mY)

Arguments

mX a \( p \times r \) matrix where \( p \geq r \).

mY another \( p \times r \) matrix where \( p \geq r \).

Details

The Frobenius distance between two matrices is defined to be

\[
d(X, Y) = \sqrt{\text{tr}(A' A)}
\]

where \( A = X - Y \).

The Frobenius distance is a possible measure of the distance between two points on the Stiefel manifold.

Value

the Frobenius distance.

Author(s)

Yukai Yang, <yukai.yang@statistik.uu.se>

Examples

FDist2(runif_sm(1,4,2)[1,,], runif_sm(1,4,2)[1,,])
FilterModel1

Filtering algorithm for the type one model.

Description

This function implements the filtering algorithm for the type one model. See Details part below.

Usage

FilterModel1(mY, mX, mZ, beta, mB = NULL, Omega, vD, U0, method = "max_1")

Arguments

- mY: the matrix containing Y_t with dimension T \times p.
- mX: the matrix containing X_t with dimension T \times q_1.
- mZ: the matrix containing Z_t with dimension T \times q_2.
- beta: the \beta matrix.
- mB: the coefficient matrix B before mZ with dimension p \times q_2.
- Omega: covariance matrix of the errors.
- vD: vector of the diagonals of D.
- U0: initial value of the alpha sequence.
- method: a string representing the optimization method from c('max_1', 'max_2', 'max_3', 'min_1', 'min_2').

Details

The type one model on Stiefel manifold takes the form:

\[ y_t = \alpha_t \beta' x_t + B z_t + \varepsilon_t \]

\[ \alpha_{t+1} | \alpha_t \sim ML(p, r, \alpha_t D) \]

where \( y_t \) is a p-vector of the dependent variable, \( x_t \) and \( z_t \) are explanatory variables with dimension \( q_1 \) and \( q_2 \). \( x_t \) and \( z_t \) have no overlap, matrix \( B \) is the coefficients for \( z_t \), \( \varepsilon_t \) is the error vector.

The matrices \( \alpha_t \) and \( \beta \) have dimensions \( p \times r \) and \( q_1 \times r \), respectively. Note that \( r \) is strictly smaller than both \( p \) and \( q_1 \). \( \alpha_t \) and \( \beta \) are both non-singular matrices. \( \alpha_t \) is time-varying while \( \beta \) is time-invariant.

Furthermore, \( \alpha_t \) fulfills the condition \( \alpha'_t \alpha_t = I_r \), and therefore it evolves on the Stiefel manifold.

\( ML(p, r, \alpha_t D) \) denotes the Matrix Langevin distribution or matrix von Mises-Fisher distribution on the Stiefel manifold. Its density function takes the form

\[ f(\alpha_{t+1}) = \frac{\text{etr} \{ D \alpha'_t \alpha_{t+1} \}}{_0F_1\left(\frac{p}{2}; \frac{1}{4} D^2\right)} \]

where \text{etr} denotes \exp(\text{tr}())\), and \(_0F_1\left(\frac{p}{2}; \frac{1}{4} D^2\right)\) is the (0,1)-type hypergeometric function for matrix.
Value

an array alpha containing the modal orientations of alpha in the prediction step.

Author(s)

Yukai Yang, <yukai.yang@statistik.uu.se>

Examples

```r
iT = 50
ip = 2
ir = 1
iqx = 4
iqz=0
ik = 0
Omega = diag(ip)*.1

if(iqx==0) mX=NULL else mX = matrix(rnorm(iT*iqx),iT, iqx)
if(iqz==0) mZ=NULL else mZ = matrix(rnorm(iT*iqz),iT, iqz)
if(ik==0) mY=NULL else mY = matrix(0, ik, ip)

alpha_0 = matrix(c(runif_sm(num=1,ip=ip,ir=ir)), ip, ir)
beta = matrix(c(runif_sm(num=1,ip=ip*ik+iqx,ir=ir)), ip*ik+iqx, ir)
mB=NULL
vD = 100

ret = SimModel1(iT=iT, mX=mX, mZ=mZ, mY=mY, alpha_0=alpha_0, beta=beta, mB=mB, vD=vD, Omega=Omega)
mYY=as.matrix(ret$getData[,1:ip])
fil = FilterModel2(mY=mYY, mX=mX, mZ=mZ, beta=beta, mB=mB, Omega=Omega, vD=vD, U0=alpha_0)
```

FilterModel2 Filtering algorithm for the type two model.

Description

This function implements the filtering algorithm for the type two model. See Details part below.

Usage

```r
FilterModel2(mY, mX, mZ, alpha, mB = NULL, Omega, vD, U0, 
method = "max_1")
```
Arguments

- `mY` the matrix containing $Y_t$ with dimension $T \times p$.
- `mX` the matrix containing $X_t$ with dimension $T \times q_1$.
- `mZ` the matrix containing $Z_t$ with dimension $T \times q_2$.
- `alpha` the $\alpha$ matrix.
- `mb` the coefficient matrix $B$ before $mZ$ with dimension $p \times q_2$.
- `omega` covariance matrix of the errors.
- `vd` vector of the diagonals of $D$.
- `u0` initial value of the alpha sequence.
- `method` a string representing the optimization method from c('max_1','max_2','max_3','min_1','min_2').

Details

The type two model on Stiefel manifold takes the form:

$$y_t = \alpha \beta'_t x_t + B' z_t + \varepsilon_t$$

$$\beta_{t+1} | \beta_t \sim ML(q_1, r, \beta_t D)$$

where $y_t$ is a $p$-vector of the dependent variable, $x_t$ and $z_t$ are explanatory variables with dimension $q_1$ and $q_2$, $x_t$ and $z_t$ have no overlap, matrix $B$ is the coefficients for $z_t$, $\varepsilon_t$ is the error vector.

The matrices $\alpha$ and $\beta_t$ have dimensions $p \times r$ and $q_1 \times r$, respectively. Note that $r$ is strictly smaller than both $p$ and $q_1$. $\alpha$ and $\beta_t$ are both non-singular matrices. $\beta_t$ is time-varying while $\alpha$ is time-invariant.

Furthermore, $\beta_t$ fulfills the condition $\beta'_t \beta_t = I_r$, and therefore it evolves on the Stiefel manifold.

$ML(p, r, \beta_t D)$ denotes the Matrix Langevin distribution or matrix von Mises-Fisher distribution on the Stiefel manifold. Its density function takes the form

$$f(\beta_{t+1}) = \frac{\exp\{D \beta'_t \beta_{t+1}\}}{\text{etr}(\frac{p}{2}; \frac{1}{4} D^2)}$$

where $\text{etr}$ denotes $\exp(\text{tr}())$, and $_0F_1(\frac{p}{2}; \frac{1}{4} D^2)$ is the (0,1)-type hypergeometric function for matrix.

Value

an array `aAlpha` containing the modal orientations of alpha in the prediction step.

Author(s)

Yukai Yang, <yukai.yang@statistik.uu.se>
**Examples**

```
IT = 50
ip = 2
ir = 1
iqx = 4
iqz=0
ik = 0
Omega = diag(ip)*1

if(iqx==0) mX=diagonal(ip) else mX = matrix(rnorm(IT*iqx),IT, iqx)
if(iqz==0) mZ=diagonal(ir) else mZ = matrix(rnorm(IT*iqz),IT, iqz)
if(ik==0) mY=diagonal(0, ik, ip) else mY = matrix(0, ik, ip)

alpha = matrix(c(runif_sm(num=1,ip=ip,ir=ir)), ip, ir)
beta_0 = matrix(c(runif_sm(num=1,ip=ip+iqx,ir=ir)), ip+iqx, ir)
mb=NULL
vD = 100

ret = SimModel2(IT=IT, mX=mX, mZ=mZ, mY=mY, alpha=alpha, beta_0=beta_0, mb=mb, vD=vD)
myy=as.matrix(ret$eData[,1:ip])
fil = FilterModel2(mY=myy, mX=mX, mZ=mZ, alpha=alpha, mb=mb, Omega=Omega, vD=vD, U0=beta_0)
```

---

**rmLB_sm**  
*Sample from the matrix Langevin-Bingham on the Stiefel manifold.*

---

**Description**

This function draws a sample from the matrix Langevin-Bingham on the Stiefel manifold.

**Usage**

```
rmLB_sm(num, mJ, mH, mC, mX, ir)
```

**Arguments**

- `num` number of observations or sample size.
- `mJ` symmetric ip*ip matrix
- `mH` symmetric ir*ir matrix
- `mC` ip*ir matrix
- `mX` ip*ir matrix, the initial value
- `ir`
runif_sm

Details
The matrix Langevin-Bingham distribution on the Stiefel manifold has the density kernel:

\[ f(X) \propto \text{etr}\{HX'JX + C'X\} \]

where \( X \) satisfies \( X'X = I_r \), and \( H \) and \( J \) are symmetric matrices.

Value
an array containing a sample of draws from the matrix Langevin-Bingham on the Stiefel manifold.

Author(s)
Yukai Yang, <yukai.yang@statistik.uu.se>

Usage
runif_sm(num, ip, ir)

Arguments
num number of observations or sample size.
ip the first dimension \( p \) of the matrix.
ir the second dimension \( r \) of the matrix.

Details
The Stiefel manifold with dimension \( p \) and \( r \) (\( p \geq r \)) is a space whose points are \( r \)-frames in \( R^p \). A set of \( r \) orthonormal vectors in \( R^p \) is called an \( r \)-frame in \( R^p \). The Stiefel manifold is a collection of \( p \times r \) full rank matrices \( X \) such that \( X'X = I_r \).

Value
an array with dimension num, ip and ir containing a sample of draws from the uniform distribution on the Stiefel manifold.
Author(s)
Yukai Yang, <yukai.yang@statistik.uu.se>

Examples

runif_sm(10, 4, 2)

---
rvlb_sm

Sample from the vector Langevin-Bingham on the Stiefel manifold.

Description
This function draws a sample from the vector Langevin-Bingham on the Stiefel manifold.

Usage
rvlb_sm(num, mA, vc, vx)

Arguments
num number of observations or sample size.
mA the matrix A which is symmetric ip*ip matrix.
vc the vector c with dimension ip.
vx the vector x, the initial value.

Details
The vector Langevin-Bingham distribution on the Stiefel manifold has the density kernel:

\[ f(X) \propto \text{etr}\{x'Ax + c'x\} \]

where \( x \) satisfies \( x'x = 1 \), and \( A \) is a symmetric matrix.

Value
an array containing a sample of draws from the vector Langevin-Bingham on the Stiefel manifold.

References

Author(s)
Yukai Yang, <yukai.yang@statistik.uu.se>
Simulate from the type one state-space Model on Stiefel manifold.

### Description

This function simulates from the type one model on Stiefel manifold. See Details part below.

### Usage

```r
SimModel1(iT, mX = NULL, mZ = NULL, mY = NULL, alpha_0, beta,
          mB = NULL, Omega = NULL, vD, burnin = 100)
```

### Arguments

- `iT`  
  the sample size.
- `mX`  
  the matrix containing $X_t$ with dimension $T \times q_1$.
- `mZ`  
  the matrix containing $Z_t$ with dimension $T \times q_2$.
- `mY`  
  initial values of the dependent variable for $i=1$ up to 0. If `mY = NULL`, then no lagged dependent variables in regressors.
- `alpha_0`  
  the initial alpha, $p \times r$.
- `beta`  
  the $\beta$ matrix, $iqx+ip*ik$, $y_{1,t-1},y_{1,t-2},...,y_{2,t-1},y_{2,t-2},...$
- `mB`  
  the coefficient matrix $B$ before $mZ$ with dimension $p \times q_2$.
- `Omega`  
  covariance matrix of the errors.
- `vD`  
  vector of the diagonals of $D$.
- `burnin`  
  burn-in sample size (matrix Langevin).

### Details

The type one model on Stiefel manifold takes the form:

$$
y_t = \alpha_t \beta' x_t + B z_t + \varepsilon_t
$$

$$
\alpha_{t+1} | \alpha_t \sim ML(p, r, \alpha_t D)
$$

where $y_t$ is a $p$-vector of the dependent variable, $x_t$ and $z_t$ are explanatory variables with dimension $q_1$ and $q_2$, $x_t$ and $z_t$ have no overlap, matrix $B$ is the coefficients for $z_t$, $\varepsilon_t$ is the error vector.

The matrices $\alpha_t$ and $\beta$ have dimensions $p \times r$ and $q_1 \times r$, respectively. Note that $r$ is strictly smaller than both $p$ and $q_1$. $\alpha_t$ and $\beta$ are both non-singular matrices. $\alpha_t$ is time-varying while $\beta$ is time-invariant.

Furthermore, $\alpha_t$ fulfills the condition $\alpha_t' \alpha_t = I_r$, and therefore it evolves on the Stiefel manifold. $ML(p, r, \alpha_t D)$ denotes the Matrix Langevin distribution or matrix von Mises-Fisher distribution on the Stiefel manifold. Its density function takes the form

$$
f(\alpha_{t+1}) = \frac{\exp(\text{tr}(D \alpha_t') \alpha_{t+1})}{\text{F}_1(p; \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{4}D^2)}
$$

where $\text{etr}$ denotes $\exp(\text{tr}())$, and $\text{F}_1(p; \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{4}D^2)$ is the $(0,1)$-type hypergeometric function for matrix.

Note that the function does not add intercept automatically.
Value

A list containing the sampled data and the dynamics of alpha.
The object is a list containing the following components:

- `ddata` a data.frame of the sampled data
- `aAlpha` an array of the $\alpha_t$ with the dimension $T \times p \times r$

Author(s)

Yukai Yang, <yukai.yang@statistik.uu.se>

Examples

```
iT = 50  # sample size
ip = 2   # dimension of the dependent variable
ir = 1   # rank number
iqx=2   # number of variables in X
iqz=2   # number of variables in Z
ik = 1   # lag length

if(iqx==0) mX=NULL else mX = matrix(rnorm(iT*iqx),iT, iqx)
if(iqx==0) mZ=NULL else mZ = matrix(rnorm(iT*iqx),iT, iqz)
if(ik==0) mY=NULL else mY = matrix(0, ik, ip)

alpha_0 = matrix(c(runif_sm(num=1,ip=ip,ir=ir)), ip, ir)
beta = matrix(c(runif_sm(num=1,ip=ip+ik+iqx,ir=ir)), ip*ik+iqx, ir)
if(ip*ik+iqx==0) mB=NULL else mB = matrix(c(runif_sm(num=1,ip=(ip*ik+iqx)*ip,ir=1)), ip, ip*ik+iqx)
vD = 50

ret = SimModel1(iT=iT, mX=mX, mZ=mZ, mY=mY, alpha_0=alpha_0, beta=beta, mB=mB, vD=vD)
```

---

**SimModel2**

*Simulate from the type two state-space Model on Stiefel manifold.*

Description

This function simulates from the type two model on Stiefel manifold. See Details part below.

Usage

```
SimModel2(iT, mX = NULL, mZ = NULL, mY = NULL, beta_0, alpha, 
mB = NULL, Omega = NULL, vD, burnin = 100)
```
Arguments

iT     the sample size.
mX     the matrix containing X_t with dimension $T \times q_1$.
mZ     the matrix containing Z_t with dimension $T \times q_2$.
mY     initial values of the dependent variable for $i k = 1$ up to 0. If $mY = NULL$, then no
        lagged dependent variables in regressors.
beta_0 the initial beta, $iq x + ip * ik$, $y_{1, t-1}, y_{1, t-2}, ..., y_{2, t-1}, y_{2, t-2}, ...$
alpha  the $\alpha$ matrix, $p \times r$.
mB     the coefficient matrix $B$ before $mZ$ with dimension $p \times q_2$.
Omega  covariance matrix of the errors.
vD     vector of the diagonals of $D$.
burnin burn-in sample size (matrix Langevin).

Details

The type two model on Stiefel manifold takes the form:

$$y_t = \alpha \beta_t' x_t + B' z_t + \varepsilon_t$$

$$\beta_{t+1} | \beta_t \sim ML(q_1, r, \beta_t D)$$

where $y_t$ is a $p$-vector of the dependent variable, $x_t$ and $z_t$ are explanatory variables with
dimension $q_1$ and $q_2$, $x_t$ and $z_t$ have no overlap, matrix $B$ is the coefficients for $z_t$, $\varepsilon_t$ is the error vector.

The matrices $\alpha$ and $\beta_t$ have dimensions $p \times r$ and $q_1 \times r$, respectively. Note that
$r$ is strictly smaller than both $p$ and $q_1$. $\alpha$ and $\beta_t$ are both non-singular matrices. $\beta_t$ is time-varying while $\alpha$ is
time-invariant.

Furthermore, $\beta_t$ fulfills the condition $\beta_t' \beta_t = I_r$, and therefore it evolves on the Stiefel manifold.

$ML(p, r, \beta, D)$ denotes the Matrix Langevin distribution or matrix von Mises-Fisher distribution
on the Stiefel manifold. Its density function takes the form

$$f(\beta_{t+1}) = \frac{\exp\left\{D \beta_{t+1}\beta_t\right\}}{\varnothing F_1(\frac{p}{2}; \frac{1}{4} D^2)}$$

where $\exp(tr())$, and $\varnothing F_1(\frac{p}{2}; \frac{1}{4} D^2)$ is the (0,1)-type hypergeometric function for matrix.

Note that the function does not add intercept automatically.

Value

A list containing the sampled data and the dynamics of beta.

The object is a list containing the following components:

dData a data.frame of the sampled data
aBeta an array of the $\beta_t$ with the dimension $T \times q_1 \times r$
SMFilter

SMFilter: a package implementing the filtering algorithms for the state-space models on the Stiefel manifold.

Description

The package implements the filtering algorithms for the state-space models on the Stiefel manifold. It also implements sampling algorithms for uniform, vector Langevin-Bingham and matrix Langevin-Bingham distributions on the Stiefel manifold.

Details

Two types of the state-space models on the Stiefel manifold are considered. The type one model on Stiefel manifold takes the form:

\[ y_t = \alpha_t \beta' x_t + B z_t + \epsilon_t \]

where \( y_t \) is a \( p \)-vector of the dependent variable, \( x_t \) and \( z_t \) are explanatory variables with dimension \( q_1 \) and \( q_2 \), \( x_t \) and \( z_t \) have no overlap, matrix \( B \) is the coefficients for \( z_t, \epsilon_t \) is the error vector.

The matrices \( \alpha_t \) and \( \beta \) have dimensions \( p \times r \) and \( q_1 \times r \), respectively. Note that \( r \) is strictly smaller than both \( p \) and \( q_1 \). \( \alpha_t \) and \( \beta \) are both non-singular matrices. \( \alpha_t \) is time-varying while \( \beta \) is time-invariant.
Furthermore, $\alpha_t$ fulfills the condition $\alpha'_t \alpha_t = I_r$, and therefore it evolves on the Stiefel manifold. $ML(p, r, \alpha_t D)$ denotes the Matrix Langevin distribution or matrix von Mises-Fisher distribution on the Stiefel manifold. Its density function takes the form

$$f(\alpha_{t+1}) = \frac{\text{etr} \{ D \alpha'_t \alpha_{t+1} \}}{\pFq{0}{1}{\frac{p}{2} ; \frac{1}{4} D^2}}$$

where $\text{etr}$ denotes $\exp(\text{tr}())$, and $\pFq{0}{1}{\frac{p}{2} ; \frac{1}{4} D^2}$ is the $(0,1)$-type hypergeometric function for matrix.

The type two model on Stiefel manifold takes the form:

$$y_t = \alpha \beta'_t x_t + B' z_t + \varepsilon_t$$

$$\beta_{t+1} | \beta_t \sim ML(q_1, r, \beta_t D)$$

where $y_t$ is a $p$-vector of the dependent variable, $x_t$ and $z_t$ are explanatory variables with dimension $q_1$ and $q_2$, $x_t$ and $z_t$ have no overlap, matrix $B$ is the coefficients for $z_t$, $\varepsilon_t$ is the error vector. The matrices $\alpha$ and $\beta_t$ have dimensions $p \times r$ and $q_1 \times r$, respectively. Note that $r$ is strictly smaller than both $p$ and $q_1$. $\alpha$ and $\beta_t$ are both non-singular matrices. $\beta_t$ is time-varying while $\alpha$ is time-invariant.

Furthermore, $\beta_t$ fulfills the condition $\beta'_t \beta_t = I_r$, and therefore it evolves on the Stiefel manifold. $ML(p, r, \beta_t D)$ denotes the Matrix Langevin distribution or matrix von Mises-Fisher distribution on the Stiefel manifold. Its density function takes the form

$$f(\beta_{t+1}) = \frac{\text{etr} \{ D \beta'_t \beta_{t+1} \}}{\pFq{0}{1}{\frac{p}{2} ; \frac{1}{4} D^2}}$$

where $\text{etr}$ denotes $\exp(\text{tr}())$, and $\pFq{0}{1}{\frac{p}{2} ; \frac{1}{4} D^2}$ is the $(0,1)$-type hypergeometric function for matrix.

Author and Maintainer

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References


Simulation

SimModel1 simulate from the type one state-space model on the Stiefel manifold.

SimModel2 simulate from the type two state-space model on the Stiefel manifold.

Filtering

FilterModel1 filtering algorithm for the type one model.

FilterModel2 filtering algorithm for the type two model.
Sampling

- `runif_sm` sample from the uniform distribution on the Stiefel manifold.
- `rvlb_sm` sample from the vector Langevin-Bingham distribution on the Stiefel manifold.
- `rmlb_sm` sample from the matrix Langevin-Bingham distribution on the Stiefel manifold.

Other Functions

- `version` shows the version number and some information of the package.

```
version
Show the version number of some information.
```

Description

This function shows the version number and some information of the package.

Usage

```
version()
```

Author(s)

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Index

*Topic filtering
  FilterModel1, 3
  FilterModel2, 4
*Topic simulation
  SimModel1, 9
  SimModel2, 10
*Topic utils
  FDist2, 2
  rmLB_sm, 6
  runif_sm, 7
  rvlb_sm, 8
  version, 14

FDist2, 2
FilterModel1, 3, 13
FilterModel2, 4, 13

rmLB_sm, 6, 14
runif_sm, 7, 14
rvlb_sm, 8, 14

SimModel1, 9, 13
SimModel2, 10, 13
SMFilter, 12
SMFilter-package (SMFilter), 12

version, 14, 14