Package ‘SiZer’

July 9, 2022

Version 0.1-8
Date 2022-7-09
Title Significant Zero Crossings
Depends R (>= 2.4.0)
Imports stats, graphics, splines, boot, ggplot2, dplyr, tidyr, rlang

Suggests

Description Calculates and plots the SiZer map for scatterplot data. A SiZer map is a way of examining when the p-th derivative of a scatterplot-smoother is significantly negative, possibly zero or significantly positive across a range of smoothing bandwidths.

License GPL (>= 2)
URL https://github.com/dereksonderegger/SiZer
RoxygenNote 7.2.0
Encoding UTF-8
NeedsCompilation no
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Repository CRAN
Date/Publication 2022-07-09 19:40:02 UTC

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Description

A time series of 16 years (5 replicates per year) of mayfly (Ephemeroptera:Heptageniidae) abundance in the fall at the monitoring station AR1 on the Arkansas River in Colorado, USA.

Usage

data(Arkansas, package='SiZer')

Format

A data frame with 90 observations on the following 2 variables.

year  The year of observation

sqrt.mayflies  The Square root of observed abundance.

Source


Examples

require(ggplot2)

data(Arkansas)

ggplot(Arkansas, aes(x=year, y=sqrt.mayflies)) + geom_point()
as.data.frame.SiZer

Coerce SiZer object to a Data Frame

Description

Coerce SiZer object to a Data Frame

Usage

## S3 method for class 'SiZer'
as.data.frame(x, row.names = NULL, optional = FALSE, ...)

Arguments

x An object produced by 'SiZer'.
row.names Required for generic compatibility. Not used.
optional Required for generic compatibility. Not used.
... Required for generic compatibility. Not used.

Examples

data('Arkansas')
x <- Arkansas$year
y <- Arkansas$sqrt.mayflies

plot(x,y)

# Calculate the SiZer map for the first derivative
SiZer.1 <- SiZer(x, y, h=c(.5,10), degree=1, derv=1, grid.length=21)
as.data.frame(SiZer.1)

bent.cable

Fits a bent-cable model to the given data by exhaustively searching the 2-dimensional parameter space to find the maximum likelihood estimators for \( \alpha \) and \( \gamma \).

Description

Fits a bent-cable model to the given data by exhaustively searching the 2-dimensional parameter space to find the maximum likelihood estimators for \( \alpha \) and \( \gamma \).

Usage

bent.cable(x, y, grid.size = 100)
Arguments

- **x**: The independent variable
- **y**: The dependent variable
- **grid.size**: How many $\alpha$ and $\gamma$ values to examine. The total number of parameter combinations examined is $\text{grid.size}^2$.

Details

Fit the model which is essentially a piecewise linear model with a quadratic curve of length $2\gamma$ connecting the two linear pieces.

The reason for searching the space exhaustively is because the bent-cable model often has a likelihood surface with a very flat ridge instead of definite peak. While the exhaustive search is slow, at least it is possible to examine the contour plot of the likelihood surface.

@return A list of 7 elements:

- **log.likelihood**: A matrix of log-likelihood values.
- **SSE**: A matrix of sum-of-square-error values.
- **alphas**: A vector of alpha values examined.
- **gammas**: A vector of gamma values examined.
- **alpha**: The MLE estimate of alpha.
- **gamma**: The MLE estimate of gamma.
- **model**: The lm fit after alpha and gamma are known.

Author(s)

Derek Sonderegger

References


See Also

piecewise.linear

Examples

data(Arkansas)
x <- Arkansas$year
y <- Arkansas$sqrt.mayflies

# For a more accurate estimate, increase grid.size
model <- bent.cable(x, y, grid.size=20)
ggplot_SiZer

Plot a SiZer map using 'ggplot2'

Description

Plot a ‘SiZer’ object that was created using 'SiZer()'

Usage

ggplot_SiZer(x, colorlist = c("red", "purple", "blue", "grey"))

Arguments

x An object created using ‘SiZer()’

colorlist What colors should be used. This is a vector that corresponds to ‘decreasing’, ‘possibly zero’, ‘increasing’, and ‘insufficient data’.

Details

The white lines in the SiZer map give a graphical representation of the bandwidth. The horizontal distance between the lines is $2h$.

Author(s)

Derek Sonderegger

References


See Also

plot.SiZer, locally.weighted.polynomial
Examples

```r
data('Arkansas')
x <- Arkansas$year
y <- Arkansas$sqrt.mayflies

plot(x,y)

# Calculate the SiZer map for the first derivative
SiZer.1 <- SiZer(x, y, h=c(.5,10), degree=1, derv=1, grid.length=21)
plot(SiZer.1)
plot(SiZer.1, ggplot2=TRUE)
ggplot_SiZer(SiZer.1)

# Calculate the SiZer map for the second derivative
SiZer.2 <- SiZer(x, y, h=c(.5,10), degree=2, derv=2, grid.length=21);
plot(SiZer.2)
plot(SiZer.2, ggplot2=TRUE)
ggplot_SiZer(SiZer.2)

# By setting the grid.length larger, we get a more detailed SiZer
# map but it takes longer to compute.
#
# SiZer.3 <- SiZer(x, y, h=c(.5,10), grid.length=100, degree=1, derv=1)
# plot(SiZer.3)
```

---

**locally.weighted.polynomial**

Smoothes the given bivariate data using kernel regression.

**Description**

Smoothes the given bivariate data using kernel regression.

**Usage**

```r
locally.weighted.polynomial(
x,
y,
h = NA,
x.grid = NA,
degree = 1,
kernel.type = "Normal"
)
```
Arguments

- **x**: Vector of data for the independent variable
- **y**: Vector of data for the dependent variable
- **h**: The bandwidth for the kernel
- **x.grid**: What x-values should the value of the smoother be calculated at.
- **degree**: The degree of the polynomial to be fit at each x-value. The default is to fit a linear regression, i.e., degree=1.
- **kernel.type**: What kernel to use. Valid choices are 'Normal', 'Epanechnikov', 'biweight', and 'triweight'.

Details

The confidence intervals are created using the row-wise method of Hannig and Marron (2006). Notice that the derivative to be estimated must be less than or equal to the degree of the polynomial initially fit to the data. If the bandwidth is not given, the Sheather-Jones bandwidth selection method is used.

Value

Returns a `LocallyWeightedPolynomial` object that has the following elements:

- **data**: A structure of the data used to generate the smoothing curve
- **h**: The bandwidth used to generate the smoothing curve.
- **x.grid**: The grid of x-values that we have estimated function value and derivative(s) for.
- **degrees.freedom**: The effective sample size at each grid point
- **Beta**: A matrix of estimated beta values. The number of rows is degrees+1, while the number of columns is the same as the length of x.grid. Notice that
  \[ \hat{f}(x_i) = \beta[1, i] \]
  \[ \hat{f}'(x_i) = \beta[2, i] \times 1! \]
  \[ \hat{f}''(x_i) = \beta[3, i] \times 2! \]
  and so on...
- **Beta.var**: Matrix of estimated variances for Beta. Same structure as Beta.

Author(s)

Derek Sonderegger

References


logLik.bent_cable

See Also

SiZer, plot.LocallyWeightedPolynomial, spm in package 'SemiPar', loess, smooth.spline, interpSpline in the splines package.

Examples

data(Arkansas)
x <- Arkansas$year
y <- Arkansas$sqrt.mayflies
layout(cbind(1,2,3))
model <- locally.weighted.polynomial(x,y)
plot(model, main='Smoothed Function', xlab='Year', ylab='Sqrt.Mayflies')

model2 <- locally.weighted.polynomial(x,y,h=.5)
plot(model2, main='Smoothed Function', xlab='Year', ylab='Sqrt.Mayflies')

model3 <- locally.weighted.polynomial(x,y, degree=1)
plot(model3, derv=1, main='First Derivative', xlab='Year', ylab='1st Derivative')

---

logLik.bent_cable

Return the log-Likelihood value for a fitted bent-cable model.

Description

Return the log-Likelihood value for a fitted bent-cable model.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'bent_cable'
logLik(object, ...)

Arguments

object

A bent-cable model

... Unused at this time.
logLik.PiecewiseLinear

*Calculates the log-Likelihood value*

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'PiecewiseLinear'
logLik(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` A `PiecewiseLinear` object
- `...` Unused at this time.

---

**piecewise.linear**

*Creates a piecewise linear model*

**Description**

Fit a degree 1 spline with 1 knot point where the location of the knot point is unknown.

**Usage**

```r
piecewise.linear(
  x,
  y,
  middle = 1,
  CI = FALSE,
  bootstrap.samples = 1000,
  sig.level = 0.05
)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` Vector of data for the x-axis.
- `y` Vector of data for the y-axis.
- `middle` A scalar in \([0, 1]\). This represents the range that the change-point can occur in. 0 means the change-point must occur at the middle of the range of x-values. 1 means that the change-point can occur anywhere along the range of the x-values.
piecewise.linear

CI
  Whether or not a bootstrap confidence interval should be calculated. Defaults to FALSE because the interval takes a non-trivial amount of time to calculate.

bootstrap.samples
  The number of bootstrap samples to take when calculating the CI.

sig.level
  What significance level to use for the confidence intervals.

Details
  The bootstrap samples are taken by resampling the raw data points. Sometimes a more appropriate bootstrap sample would be to calculate the residuals and then add a randomly selected residual to each y-value.

Value
  A list of 5 elements is returned:

  - **change.point**  The estimate of $\alpha$.
  - **model**       The resulting `lm` object once $\alpha$ is known.
  - **x**           The x-values used.
  - **y**           The y-values used.
  - **CI**         Whether or not the confidence interval was calculated.
  - **intervals**  If the CIs where calculated, this is a matrix of the upper and lower intervals.

References

See Also
  The package `segmented` has a much more general implementation of this analysis and users should preferentially use that package.

Examples

```r
data(Arkansas)
x <- Arkansas$year
y <- Arkansas$sqrt.mayflies
model <- piecewise.linear(x, y, CI=FALSE)
plot(model)
print(model)
predict(model, 2001)
```
plot.LocallyWeightedPolynomial

Creates a plot of an object created by locally.weighted.polynomial.

Description

Creates a plot of an object created by locally.weighted.polynomial.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'LocallyWeightedPolynomial'
plot(
  x,
  deriv = 0,
  CI.method = 2,
  alpha = 0.05,
  use.ess = TRUE,
  draw.points = TRUE,
  ...
)

Arguments

x LocallyWeightedPolynomial object

derv Derivative to be plotted. Default is 0 - which plots the smoothed function.

CI.method What method should be used to calculate the confidence interval about the estimated line. The methods are from Hannig and Marron (2006), where 1 is the point-wise estimate, and 2 is the row-wise estimate.

alpha The alpha level such that the CI has a 1-alpha/2 level of significance.

use.ess ESS stands for the estimated sample size. If at any point along the x-axis, the ESS is too small, then we will not plot unless use.ess=FALSE.

draw.points Should the data points be included in the graph? Defaults to TRUE.

Additional arguments to be passed to the graphing functions.

plot.PiecewiseLinear Plots a piecewise linear model

Description

Plots a piecewise linear model
Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'PiecewiseLinear'
plot(x, xlab = "X", ylab = "Y", ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`: A `PiecewiseLinear` object
- `xlab`: The label for the x-axis
- `ylab`: The label for the y-axis
- `...`: Any further options to be passed to the `plot` function

---

plot.SiZer

Plot a SiZer map

A `SiZer` object that was created using `SiZer()`

Description

Plot a SiZer map

A `SiZer` object that was created using `SiZer()`

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'SiZer'
plot(
  x,
  ylab = expression(log[10](h)),
  colorlist = c("red", "purple", "blue", "grey"),
  ggplot2 = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- `x`: An object created using `SiZer()`
- `ylab`: What the y-axis should be labeled.
- `colorlist`: What colors should be used. This is a vector that corresponds to 'decreasing', 'possibly zero', 'increasing', and 'insufficient data'.
- `ggplot2`: Should the graphing be done using 'ggplot2'? Defaults to FALSE for backwards compatibility.
- `...`: Any other parameters to be passed to the function `image`. Ignored if ‘ggplot2’ is TRUE.

Details

The white lines in the SiZer map give a graphical representation of the bandwidth. The horizontal distance between the lines is $2h$. 
predict.bent_cable

Return model predictions for fitted bent-cable model

Author(s)
Derek Sonderegger

References


See Also
plot.SiZer, locally.weighted.polynomial

Examples
data('Arkansas')
x <- Arkansas$year
y <- Arkansas$sqrt.mayflies

plot(x,y)

# Calculate the SiZer map for the first derivative
SiZer.1 <- SiZer(x, y, h=c(.5,10), degree=1, derv=1, grid.length=21)
plot(SiZer.1)
plot(SiZer.1, ggplot2=TRUE)

# Calculate the SiZer map for the second derivative
SiZer.2 <- SiZer(x, y, h=c(.5,10), degree=2, derv=2, grid.length=21);
plot(SiZer.2)

# By setting the grid.length larger, we get a more detailed SiZer
# map but it takes longer to compute.
#
# SiZer.3 <- SiZer(x, y, h=c(.5,10), grid.length=100, degree=1, derv=1)
# plot(SiZer.3)
### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'bent_cable'
predict(object, x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object`: A bent-cable model
- `x`: The set of x-values for which predictions are desired
- `...`: A placeholder that is currently ignored.

---

### predict.PiecewiseLinear

> Calculates predicted values from a piecewise linear object

**Arguments**

```r
## S3 method for class 'PiecewiseLinear'
predict(object, x, ...)
```

- `object`: A `PiecewiseLinear` object
- `x`: A vector of x-values in which to calculate the y.
- `...`: Unused at this time.

---

### print.PiecewiseLinear

> Prints out the model form for a Piecewise linear model

**Arguments**

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

- `x`: A `PiecewiseLinear` object
- `...`: Unused at this time.
SiZer

Description

Calculates the SiZer map from a given set of X and Y variables.

Usage

```r
SiZer(
  x,
  y,
  h = NA,
  x.grid = NA,
  degree = NA,
  derv = 1,
  grid.length = 41,
  quiet = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

- `x` data vector for the independent axis
- `y` data vector for the dependent axis
- `h` An integer representing how many bandwidths should be considered, or vector of length 2 representing the upper and lower limits h should take, or a vector of length greater than two indicating which bandwidths to examine.
- `x.grid` An integer representing how many bins to use along the x-axis, or a vector of length 2 representing the upper and lower limits the x-axis should take, or a vector of length greater than two indicating which x-values the derivative should be evaluated at
- `degree` The degree of the local weighted polynomial used to smooth the data. This must be greater than or equal to `derv`.
- `derv` The order of derivative for which to make the SiZer map.
- `grid.length` The default length of the `h.grid` or `x.grid` if the length of either is not given.
- `quiet` Should diagnostic messages be suppressed? Defaults to TRUE.

Details

SiZer stands for the Significant Zero crossings of the derivative. There are two dominate approaches in smoothing bivariate data: locally weighted regression or penalized splines. Both approaches require the use of a 'bandwidth' parameter that controls how much smoothing should be done. Unfortunately there is no uniformly best bandwidth selection procedure. SiZer (Chaudhuri and Marron, 1999) is a procedure that looks across a range of bandwidths and classifies the p-th derivative of the smoother into one of three states: significantly increasing (blue), possibly zero (purple), or significantly negative (red).
Value

Returns list object of type SiZer which has the following components:

**x.grid**  Vector of x-values at which the derivative was evaluated.

**h.grid**  Vector of bandwidth values for which a smoothing function was calculated.

**slopes**  Matrix of what category a particular x-value and bandwidth falls into (Increasing=1, Possibly Zero=0, Decreasing=-1, Not Enough Data=2).

Author(s)

Derek Sonderegger

References


See Also

plot.SiZer, locally.weighted.polynomial

Examples

data('Arkansas')
x <- Arkansas$year
y <- Arkansas$sqrt.mayflies

plot(x,y)

# Calculate the SiZer map for the first derivative
SiZer.1 <- SiZer(x, y, h=c(.5,10), degree=1, derv=1, grid.length=21)
plot(SiZer.1)
plot(SiZer.1, ggplot2=TRUE)

# Calculate the SiZer map for the second derivative
SiZer.2 <- SiZer(x, y, h=c(.5,10), degree=2, derv=2, grid.length=21);
plot(SiZer.2)

# By setting the grid.length larger, we get a more detailed SiZer
# map but it takes longer to compute.
#
# SiZer.3 <- SiZer(x, y, h=c(.5,10), grid.length=100, degree=1, derv=1)
# plot(SiZer.3)
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