Package ‘fNonlinear’

February 19, 2015

Version 3010.78
Revision 5523
Date 2013-06-23
Title Nonlinear and Chaotic Time Series Modelling
Author Diethelm Wuertz and many others, see the SOURCE file
Depends R (>= 2.4.0), methods, timeDate, timeSeries, fBasics, fGarch
Suggests RUnit, tcltk
Maintainer Yohan Chalabi <yohan.chalabi@rmetrics.org>
Description Environment for teaching “Financial Engineering and Computational Finance”
Note Several parts are still preliminary and may be changed in the future. this typically includes function and argument names, as well as defaults for arguments and return values.
LazyData yes
License GPL (>= 2)
URL http://www.rmetrics.org
NeedsCompilation yes
Repository CRAN
Date/Publication 2013-06-24 01:50:51

R topics documented:

NonLinModelling .................................................. 2
NonLinStatistics .................................................. 3
NonLinTests ....................................................... 6

Index 11
NonLinModelling  
Chaotic Time Series Modelling

Description
A collection and description of functions to simulate different types of chaotic time series maps.

Chaotic Time Series Maps:

- `tentSim` simulates data from the Tent Map,
- `henonSim` simulates data from the Henon Map,
- `ikedaSim` simulates data from the Ikeda Map,
- `logisticSim` simulates data from the Logistic Map,
- `lorentzSim` simulates data from the Lorentz Map,
- `roesslerSim` simulates data from the Roessler Map.

Usage

- `tentSim(n = 1000, n.skip = 100, parms = c(a = 2), start = runif(1), doplot = FALSE)`
- `henonSim(n = 1000, n.skip = 100, parms = c(a = 1.4, b = 0.3), start = runif(2), doplot = FALSE)`
- `ikedaSim(n = 1000, n.skip = 100, parms = c(a = 0.4, b = 6.0, c = 0.9), start = runif(2), doplot = FALSE)`
- `logisticSim(n = 1000, n.skip = 100, parms = c(r = 4), start = runif(1), doplot = FALSE)`
- `lorentzSim(times = seq(0, 40, by = 0.01), parms = c(sigma = 16, r = 45.92, b = 4), start = c(-14, -13, 47), doplot = TRUE, ...)`
- `roesslerSim(times = seq(0, 100, by = 0.01), parms = c(a = 0.2, b = 0.2, c = 8.0), start = c(-1.894, -9.920, 0.0250), doplot = TRUE, ...)`

Arguments

- `doplot` a logical flag. Should a plot be displayed?
- `n, n.skip` the number of chaotic time series points to be generated and the number of initial values to be skipped from the series.
- `parms` the named parameter vector characterizing the chaotic map.
- `start` the vector of start values to initiate the chaotic map.
- `times` the sequence of time series points at which to generate the map.
- `...` arguments to be passed.
NonLinStatistics

Value

[*Sim] -
All functions return invisible a vector of time series data.

Author(s)

Diethelm Wuertz for the Rmetrics R-port.

References

Brock, W.A., Dechert W.D., Sheinkman J.A. (1987); A Test of Independence Based on the Correlation Dimension, SSRI no. 8702, Department of Economics, University of Wisconsin, Madison.


See Also

RandomInnovations.

Examples

```r
## logisticSim -
set.seed(4711)
x = logisticSim(n = 100)
plot(x, main = "Logistic Map")
```

NonLinStatistics  Chaotic Time Series Statistics

Description

A collection and description of functions to investigate the chaotic behavior of time series processes.

Functions to Analyse Chaotic Time Series:

- `mutualPlot` returns mutual information,
- `falsennPlot` returns false nearest neighbours,
- `recurrencePlot` returns a recurrence plot,
- `separationPlot` returns a space-time separation plot,
- `lyapunovPlot` computes maximum lyapunov exponent.
Usage

mutualPlot(x, partitions = 16, lag.max = 20, doplot = TRUE, ...)
falsePlot(x, m, d, t, rt = 10, eps = NULL, doplot = TRUE, ...)
recurrencePlot(x, m, d, end.time, eps, nt = 10, doplot = TRUE, ...)
separationPlot(x, m, d, mdt, idt = 1, doplot = TRUE, ...)
lyapunovPlot(x, m, d, t, ref, s, eps, k = 1, doplot = TRUE, ...)

Arguments

d
  an integer value setting the value of the time delay.

eps
  [falsePlot] -
  a numeric value setting the value of the neighbour diameter. If NULL, which is
  the default value, then the value will be automatically setted to eps=sd(x)/10.
  [lyapunovPlot] -
  the radius where to find nearest neighbours.
  [recurrencePlot] -
  the neighbourhood threshold.

doplot
  a logical flag. Should a plot be displayed?

end.time
  [recurrencePlot] -
  ending time as number of observations.

idt
  [separationPlot] -
  an integer value setting the number of observation steps in each iterations. By
  default 1.

k
  [lyapunovPlot] -
  an integer setting th enumber of considered neighbours. By default 1.

lag.max
  [mutualPlot] -
  an integer value setting the number of maximum lags, by default 20.

m
  [Plot] -
  an integer value setting the value of the maximum embedding dimension.

mdt
  [separationPlot] -
  an integer value setting the number of iterations.

nt
  [recurrencePlot] -
  observations in each step which will be plotted, by default 10. Increasing nt re-
  duces number of points plotted which is useful especially with highly sampled
  data.

rt
  [falsePlot] -
  an integer value setting the value for the escape factor. By default 10.

partitions
  [mutualPlot] -
  an integer value setting the number of bins, by default 16.

ref
  [lyapunovPlot] -
  the number of points to take into account.

s
  [lyapunovPlot] -
  the iterations along which follow the neighbours of each point.
NonLinStatistics

\[ t \quad [*Plot] \quad \text{an integer value setting the value for the Theiler window.} \]

\[ x \quad [*Plot] \quad \text{a numeric vector, or an object either of class } 'ts' \text{ or of class } 'timeSeries'. \]

\[ \ldots \quad \text{arguments to be passed.} \]

Details

Phase Space Representation:

The function \texttt{mutualPlot} estimates and plots the mutual information index of a given time series for a specified number of lags. The joint probability distribution function is estimated with a simple bi-dimensional density histogram. The function \texttt{falsennPlot} uses the Method of false nearest neighbours to help deciding the optimal embedding dimension.

Non-Stationarity:

The function \texttt{recurrencePlot} creates a recurrence plot as proposed by Eckmann et al. [1987]. The function \texttt{separationPlot} creates a space-time separation plot as introduced by Provenzale et al. [1992]. It plots the probability that two points in the reconstructed phase-space have distance smaller than epsilon in function of epsilon and of the time between the points, as iso-lines at levels 10, 20, ..., 100 percent levels. The plot can be used to decide the Theiler time window.

Lyapunov Exponents:

The function \texttt{lyapunovPlot} evaluates and plots the largest Lyapunov exponent of a dynamic system from a univariate time series. The estimate of the Lyapunov exponent uses the algorithm of Kantz. In addition, the function computes the regression coefficients of a user specified segment of the sequence given as input.

Dimensions and Entropies:

The function \texttt{C2} computes the sample correlation integral on the provided time series for the specified length scale and Theiler window. It uses a naive algorithm: simply returns the fraction of points pairs nearer than eps. It is preferable to use the function \texttt{d2}, which takes roughly the same time, but computes the correlation sum for multiple length scales and embedding dimensions at once. The function \texttt{d2} computes the sample correlation integral over given length scales neps for embedding dimensions 1:m for a given Theiler window. The slope of the linear segment in the log-log plot gives an estimate of the correlation dimension.

Author(s)

Diethelm Wuertz for the Rmetrics R-port.
References

Brock, W.A., Dechert W.D., Sheinkman J.A. (1987); A Test of Independence Based on the Correlation Dimension, SSRI no. 8702, Department of Economics, University of Wisconsin, Madison.


Rosenstein M.T., Collins J.J., De Luca C.J. (1993); A practical method for calculating largest Lyapunov exponents from small data sets, Physica D 65, 117.

See Also

RandomInnovations.

Examples

```r
## mutualPlot -
mutualPlot(logisticSim(1000))

## recurrencePlot -
lorentz = lorentzSim(
  times = seq(0, 40, by = 0.01),
  parms = c(sigma = 16, r = 45.92, b = 4),
  start = c(-14, -13, 47),
  doplot = FALSE)
recurrencePlot(lorentz[, 2], m = 3, d = 2, end.time = 800, eps = 3,
  nt = 5, pch = '.', cex = 2)
```

Description

A collection and description of functions for testing various aspects of univariate time series, including independence, and neglected nonlinearities.

The family of time series tests includes the following hypothesis tests:

- `bdsTest`  Brock–Dechert–Scheinkman test for iid series,
- `tnnTest`  Teraesvirta NN test for neglected nonlinearity,
- `wnnTest`  White NN test for neglected nonlinearity,
- `runsTest` Runs test for detecting non-randomness.
NonLinTests

Usage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Arguments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bdstest(x, m = 3, eps = NULL, title = NULL, description = NULL)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tnnTest(x, lag = 1, title = NULL, description = NULL)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wnnTest(x, lag = 1, qstar = 2, q = 10, range = 4, title = NULL, description = NULL)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>runsTest(x)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Arguments

description: optional description string, or a vector of character strings.

eps: [bdsTest] - a numeric vector of epsilon values for close points. The BDS test is computed for each element of eps. It should be set in terms of the standard deviation of x. If eps is NULL, then the four default values seq(0.5*sd(x), 2*sd(x), length = 4) are used.

lag: [tnnTest][wnnTest] - an integer which specifies the model order in terms of lags.

m: [bdsTest] - an integer indicating that the BDS test statistic is computed for embedding dimensions 2, ..., m.

q: [wnnTest] - an integer representing the number of phantom hidden units used to compute the test statistic.

qstar: [wnnTest] - the test is conducted using qstar principal components of the phantom hidden units. The first principal component is omitted since in most cases it appears to be collinear with the input vector of lagged variables. This strategy preserves power while still conserving degrees of freedom.

range: [wnnTest] - the input to hidden unit weights are initialized uniformly over [-range/2, range/2].

title: an optional title string, if not specified the inputs data name is deparsed.

x: a numeric vector or an object of class "timeseries".

Details

Brock–Dechert–Sheinkman Test:

The bdstest test examines the spatial dependence of the observed series. To do this, the series is embedded in m-space and the dependence of x is examined by counting near points. Points for which the distance is less than eps are called near. The BDS test statistic is asymptotically standard Normal. Note, that missing values are not allowed. There is a special print method for objects of class "bdsTest" which by default uses 4 digits to format real numbers.

Teraesvirta Neural Network Test:

The null is the hypotheses of linearity in mean. This test uses a Taylor series expansion of the
activation function to arrive at a suitable test statistic. If type equals "F", then the F-statistic instead of the Chi-Squared statistic is used in analogy to the classical linear regression. Missing values are not allowed.

[tsseries:teraevirta.test]

**White Neural Network Test:**

The null is the hypotheses of linearity in “mean”. This type of test is consistent against arbitrary nonlinearity in mean. If type equals "F", then the F-statistic instead of the Chi-Squared statistic is used in analogy to the classical linear regression.

[tsseries:whiteNtest]

**Runs Test:**

The runs test can be used to decide if a data set is from a random process. A run is defined as a series of increasing values or a series of decreasing values. The number of increasing, or decreasing, values is the length of the run. In a random data set, the probability that the \((i+1)\)-th value is larger or smaller than the \(i\)-th value follows a binomial distribution, which forms the basis of the runs test.

[tsseries:runs.test]

**Value**

In contrast to R’s output report from S3 objects of class "htest" a different output report is produced. The tests here return an S4 object of class "fhtest". The object contains the following slots:

- @call: the function call.
- @data: the data as specified by the input argument(s).
- @test: a list whose elements contain the results from the statistical test. The information provided is similar to a list object of "htest".
- @title: a character string with the name of the test. This can be overwritten specifying a user defined input argument.
- @description: a character string with an optional user defined description. By default just the current date when the test was applied will be returned.

The slot @test returns an object of class "list" containing the following (optionally empty) elements:

- statistic: the value(s) of the test statistic.
- p.value: the p-value(s) of the test.
- parameters: a numeric value or vector of parameters.
- estimate: a numeric value or vector of sample estimates.
- conf.int: a numeric two row vector or matrix of 95.
- method: a character string indicating what type of test was performed.
- data.name: a character string giving the name(s) of the data.
Note

There is nothing really new in this package. The benefit you will get from this help page, that we bring together a collection of time series tests from several R-packages which may be of interest for economists and financial engineers.

On the other hand the user can still use the underlying function calls from the imported R-packages. The output of the various hypothesis tests is an object of class htest. The associated print method gives an unique report about the test results.

Author(s)

Adrian Trapletti for the tests from R’s tseries package,
Blake LeBaron for the bds C program,
Diethelm Wuertz for the Rmetrics R-port.

References

Brock, W.A., Dechert W.D., Sheinkman J.A. (1987); A Test of Independence Based on the Correlation Dimension, SSRI no. 8702, Department of Economics, University of Wisconsin, Madison.


Examples

```r
## bdsTest -
# iid Time Series:
par(mfrow = c(3, 1))
x = rnorm(100)
plot(x, type = "l", main = "iid Time Series")
bdstest(x, m = 3)
# Non Identically Distributed Time Series:
x = c(rnorm(50), runif(50))
plot(x, type = "l", main = "Non-iid Time Series")
bdstest(x, m = 3)
# Non Independent Innovations from Quadratic Map:
x = rep(0.2, 100)
for (i in 2:100) x[i] = 4*(1-x[i-1])^2*x[i-1]
plot(x, type = "l", main = "Quadratic Map")
bdstest(x, m = 3)

## tnnTest -
# Time Series Non-linear in "mean" regression
par(mfrow = c(2, 1))
n = 1000
```

x = runif(1000, -1, 1)
tnnTest(x)
# Generate time series which is nonlinear in "mean"
x[1] = 0.0
for (i in 2:n) {
    x[i] = 0.4*x[i-1] + tanh(x[i-1]) + rnorm(1, sd = 0.5)
} plot(x, main = "Teraesvirta Test", type = "l")
tnnTest(x)

## wnnTest

# Time Series Non-Linear in "mean" Regression
par(mfrow = c(2, 1))
n = 1000
x = runif(1000, -1, 1)
wnnTest(x)
# Generate time series which is nonlinear in "mean"
x[1] = 0.0
for (i in 2:n) {
    x[i] = 0.4*x[i-1] + tanh(x[i-1]) + rnorm(1, sd = 0.5)
} plot(x, main = "White Test", type = "l")
wnnTest(x)
Index

+Topic htest
  NonLinTests, 6
+Topic models
  NonLinModelling, 2
  NonLinStatistics, 3

bdsTest (NonLinTests), 6
falsennPlot (NonLinStatistics), 3
henonSim (NonLinModelling), 2
ikedaSim (NonLinModelling), 2
logisticSim (NonLinModelling), 2
lorentzSim (NonLinModelling), 2
lyapunovPlot (NonLinStatistics), 3
mutualPlot (NonLinStatistics), 3
NonLinModelling, 2
NonLinStatistics, 3
NonLinTests, 6
recurrencePlot (NonLinStatistics), 3
roesslerSim (NonLinModelling), 2
runsTest (NonLinTests), 6
separationPlot (NonLinStatistics), 3
tentSim (NonLinModelling), 2
tnnTest (NonLinTests), 6
tsTest (NonLinTests), 6
wnnTest (NonLinTests), 6