Package ‘fitDRC’

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Type Package
Title Fitting Density Ratio Classes
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Author Simon L. Rinderknecht and Peter Reichert <peter.reichert@eawag.ch>
Maintainer Peter Reichert <peter.reichert@eawag.ch>
Description Fits Density Ratio Classes to elicited probability-quantile points or intervals.
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R topics documented:

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Description

Constructs the smallest Density Ratio Class for elicited probability-quantile points (or intervals) given a lower and upper distributional shape. Used optimisation algorithms are the methods Nelder-Mead and L-BFGS-B implemented in the standard R function optim. The package is easily customizable by using templates from the example section for distributions and transformations that are not implemented yet.

Details

Package: fitDRC
Type: Package
Version: 1.1.1
Date: 2018-06-08
License: GPL-2
LazyLoad: yes
The most important functions producing objects or results are:

(1) dist.distributionfamily.create(...) see for the class description distribution
(2) trans.transformationkind.create(...) see for the class description transformation
(3) dist.trans.create(...) see for the constructor description dist.trans.create
(4) process.elidat(...) see for the processing description process.elidat

(1) creates an object of the class distribution that is used to design lower and upper distribution of the Density Ratio Class whereby the implemented distributions are:

- Normal: dist.normal.create
- Student: dist.student.create
- Weibull: dist.weibull.create
- Lognormal: dist.lognormal.create
- Beta: dist.beta.create
- Gamma: dist.gamma.create
- F: dist.f.create
- Uniform: dist.uniform.create
- Logistic: dist.logistic.create

(2) creates an object of the class transformation that is used to transform the distribution(s) with (3) (see dist.trans.create) returning again an object of the class distribution. However, implemented transformations are:

- Arctan: trans.arctan.create
- Tan: trans.tan.create
- Log: trans.log.create
- Exponential: trans.exp.create
- Dilation: trans.dil.create

(4) processes the probability-quantile intervals/points in combination with the lower and upper distribution and returns an object of the class drclass that is the Density Ratio Class one wants to obtain (see process.elidat). Several methods are implemented for each class described above. Use the templates from the example sections for the implementation of distributions and transformations that are not implemented yet.

Author(s)

Simon L. Rinderknecht and Peter Reichert.

References

Examples

############################ Example 01 ############################

# Demonstration of the construction of a very narrow Density Ratio Class
# for a case where the input quantiles correspond to the quantiles of the
# parametric distribution used for the lower and upper densities (in this
# case both are Normal distributions).

# Definition of quantiles:

p <- c(0.05, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.95)
q <- qnorm(p)

# Definition of parametric shapes of lower and upper densities (Normal):

dist.lower <- dist.normal.create(par=c(1,2))
dist.upper <- dist.normal.create(par=c(3,4))

# Parameter estimation (attention: runtime several minutes):

#res <- process.elidat(p = p, 
#    q = q, 
#    dist.lower, 
#    dist.upper, 
#    start.dist.lower.par = c("Mean"=2,"StDev"=3),
#    start.dist.upper.par = c("Mean"=4,"StDev"=5))

# Extract density ratio class, print and plot results:

#drc01 <- res$drc
#print(drc01)
#plot(drc01)

############################ Example 02 ############################

# Demonstration of the construction of a Density Ratio Class using transformed beta distributions for lower and upper densities.

# Definition of quantiles:

p <- c(0.05, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.95)
q <- c(80, 145, 200, 240, 280)

# Definition of parametric shapes of lower and upper densities (transf. beta):

dist.beta <- dist.beta.create(par=c(2.5,2.5))
trans.dil <- trans.dil.create(c(80, 305, 0, 1))
dist.lower <- dist.trans.create(dist.beta,trans.dil)
dist.upper <- dist.lower

# Parameter estimation (attention: runtime several minutes):

#res <- process.elidat(p = p,
#   q = q,
#   dist.lower,
#   dist.upper,
#   start.dist.lower.par = c("Shape1"=2.5,"Shape2"=2.5),
#   start.dist.upper.par = c("Shape1"=2.5,"Shape2"=2.5))

# Extract density ratio class, print and plot results:

drc02 <- res$drc
print(drc02)
plot(drc02)

# Note, due to the transformation, mean, standard deviation, median and mode
# cannot be calculated analytically (print(drc02 returns NA). However, these
# characteristics can be calculated numerically, using a sample from the
# distribution (demonstrated for the lower density):

# Mean:
#mean(CDFinv(drc02$dist.lower,runif(100000,0,1),drc02$dist.lower$par))

# Standard Deviation:
#sd(CDFinv(drc02$dist.lower,runif(100000,0,1),drc02$dist.lower$par))

# Median:
#CDFinv(drc02$dist.lower,0.5)

# Mode:
#samp <- runif(100000,0,1)
#ind.max <- which.max(PDF(drc02$dist.lower,
#   CDFinv(drc02$dist.lower,samp,drc02$dist.lower$par),
#   drc02$dist.lower$par))
#CDFinv(drc02$dist.lower,samp[ind.max],drc02$dist.lower$par)

#Demonstration of the construction of a Density Ratio Class using different
#parametric shapes for lower (Normal) and upper (Student t) distributions.

# Definition of quantiles:

p <- c(0.05, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.95, 0.05, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.95)
q <- log(c(1, 2, 4, 6, 16, 2, 3, 5, 9, 14))

# Definition of parametric shapes of lower and upper densities (Normal and
# Student t):

dist.lower <- dist.normal.create(par=c(1,1))
dist.upper <- dist.student.create(par=c(1,1,3))
# Parameter estimation (attention: runtime several minutes):

#res <- process.elidat(p = p,
#  q = q,
#  dist.lower,
#  dist.upper,
#  start.dist.lower.par = c("Mean"=1,"StDev"=1),
#  start.dist.upper.par = c("Mean"=1,"StDev"=1))

# Extract density ratio class, print and plot results:

#drc03 <- res$drc
#print(drc03)
#plot(drc03,range=c(0.001,15))

aberr.l.bfgs.b  

Description
No description, see information about the package fitDRC or in the code of it.

aberr.nelder.mead  

Description
No description, see information about the package fitDRC or in the code of it.

calc.k  

Calculating the ratio of normalising constants of the not necessarily normalised lower and upper probability density functions of a Density Ratio Class.

Description
calc.k calculates Kappa which is the ratio of the normalising constants of the lower and upper probability density functions of a Density Ratio Class. It can be interpreted as a measure of the size of a Density Ratio Class. Hence Kappa is the target value that is minimized in the algorithm.

Usage
calc.k(p, q, dist.lower, dist.upper, par.lower, par.upper)
Arguments

\( p \)  Probabilities (in the corresponding order to the quantiles)
\( q \)  Quantiles (in the corresponding order to the probabilities)
\( \text{dist.lower} \)  Lower distribution of the \textit{Density Ratio Class} (see \texttt{distribution}).
\( \text{dist.upper} \)  Upper distribution of the \textit{Density Ratio Class} (see \texttt{distribution}).
\( \text{par.lower} \)  Distributional parameters of the lower distribution.
\( \text{par.upper} \)  Distributional parameters of the upper distribution.

Details

To calculate Kappa the density with heavier tails \textit{must} be the upper one. Otherwise the choice is \textit{not} compatible with the definition of the Density Ratio Class (see for an example below).

Value

\textbf{Kappa}  Kappa \( \geq 1 \) the minimally possible ratio of the not normalised probability density functions of a Density Ratio Class that is compatible with the chosen lower and upper distribution families and elicited probability-quantile points or intervals.

\textbf{Lambda}  Lambda \( \geq 1 \) the minimally possible ratio of the not normalised probability density functions that is compatible with the chosen lower and upper distribution families only.

Note

For a better understanding what Kappa and Lambda are see also Eq. (4), (10), (11) and (12) in the referenced paper.

Author(s)

Simon L. Rinderknecht

References


See Also

See also \texttt{fitDRC}. 
Examples

```r
p <- c(0.05, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.95)
q <- qnorm(p)

dist.lower <- dist.normal.create(par=c(1,2))
dist.upper <- dist.normal.create(par=c(3,4))

par.lower <- dist.lower$par
par.upper <- dist.upper$par

# calc.k(p, q, dist.lower, dist.upper, c(0,1), c(0,1))  # perfect matching
# of elicited data
# with chosen shapes

# calc.k(p, q, dist.lower, dist.upper, par.lower, par.upper)  # general case
# not compatible
# with the def. of
# the DRC.
```

## The function is currently defined as

```r
function (p, q, dist.lower, dist.upper, par.lower, par.upper) {
  x.min.lower <- CDFinv(dist.lower, 0.001, par.lower)
x.max.lower <- CDFinv(dist.lower, 0.999, par.lower)
x.min.upper <- CDFinv(dist.upper, 0.001, par.upper)
x.max.upper <- CDFinv(dist.upper, 0.999, par.upper)
x.min <- min(x.min.lower, x.min.upper)x.max <- max(x.max.lower, x.max.upper)x <- seq(x.min, x.max, length = 1e+06)
Lambda <- max(PDF(dist.lower, x, par.lower)/PDF(dist.upper, x, par.upper))
k1 <- (p * (1 - CDF(dist.lower, q, par.lower)))/(CDF(dist.upper, q, par.upper) * (1 - p))
k2 <- (CDF(dist.lower, q, par.lower) * (1 - p))/(p * (1 - CDF(dist.upper, q, par.upper)))
Kappa <- max(Lambda, k1, k2)
return(list(Kappa = Kappa, Lambda = Lambda))
}
```

---

**CDF**

**CDF**

---

**Description**

No description, see information about the package fitDRC or in the code of it.
CDFinv

CDFinv

Description
No description, see information about the package fitDRC or in the code of it.

dist.trans.create Transformed distributions.

Description
Function that transforms a distribution.

Usage
dist.trans.create(dist, trans)

Arguments
dist Object of the class distribution.
trans Object of the class transformation.

Details
no details

Value
distribution Transformed distribution as an object of the class distribution.

Author(s)
Simon L. Rinderknecht

References

See Also
See also fitDRC.
Examples

```r
## Example 01
trans.tan <- trans.tan.create(c(33,99))
dist.student <- dist.student.create(c(0,1,1000))
dist <- dist.trans.create(dist.student, trans.tan)
dist
#plot(dist)

## Example 02
trans.arctan <- trans.arctan.create(c(0,10))
dist.uniform <- dist.uniform.create(c(0,10))
dist <- dist.trans.create(dist.uniform, trans.arctan)
dist
#plot(dist)
```

Distributions

The class ‘distribution’ in the fitDRC-package: its constructors and methods.

Description

Lower and upper distributions of the Density Ratio Class must be in the form of an object of the class distribution such as described in this sheet. Objects of the class distribution can be used in a second step in function `process.elidat` that finally yields the smallest Density Ratio Class given the probability-quantile intervals/poins. The described functions below create distribution objects for which some methods are implemented too. The distributional parameter(s) (at least one) that finally shall be optimized for the smallest Density Ratio Class must be specified with name. For transformed distributions see `transformation` and `dist.trans.create`.

Usage

```r
dist.normal.create(par = NA)
dist.student.create(par = NA)
dist.weibull.create(par = NA)
dist.lognormal.create(par = NA)
dist.beta.create(par = NA)
dist.gamma.create(par = NA)
dist.f.create(par = NA)
dist.uniform.create(par = NA)
dist.logistic.create(par = NA)

## S3 method for class 'distribution'
print(x = dist,...)
## S3 method for class 'distribution'
summary(object = dist,...)
## S3 method for class 'distribution'
plot(x = dist, par = dist$par, range = NA, what = "PDF", plot = TRUE, length = 101, ...)
```
## S3 method for class 'distribution'
PDF(dist, x, par = dist$par, log = FALSE,...)
## S3 method for class 'distribution'
CDF(dist, x, par = dist$par,...)
## S3 method for class 'distribution'
CDFinv(dist, p, par = dist$par,...)
## S3 method for class 'distribution'
RANGE(dist, par = dist$par,...)
## S3 method for class 'distribution'
MEAN(dist, par = dist$par,...)
## S3 method for class 'distribution'
SD(dist, par = dist$par,...)
## S3 method for class 'distribution'
MEDIAN(dist, par = dist$par,...)
## S3 method for class 'distribution'
MODE(dist, par = dist$par,...)

### Arguments

- **par**: vector of the parameters of the distribution, if not named in the implemented order as shown in the list below for each implemented distribution. At least one parameter value has to be specified. Unspecified parameter values will take the default values (see list below).

  - **normal**: `par = c("Mean" = 0, "StDev" = 1)`
  - **student**: `par = c("Mean" = 0, "StDev" = 1, "DF" = 3)`
  - **weibull**: `par = c("Shape" = 2, "Scale" = 2)`
  - **lognormal**: `par = c("Mean" = 1, "StDev" = 1)`
  - **beta**: `par = c("Shape1" = 1, "Shape2" = 1)`
  - **gamma**: `par = c("shape" = 1, "rate" = 1)`
  - **f**: `par = c("df1" = 3, "df2" = 5, "ncp" = 0)`
  - **uniform**: `par = c("Min" = 0, "Max" = 1)`
  - **logistic**: `par = c("Location" = 0, "Scale" = 1)`

- **dist**: object of class distribution.
- **x**: in dependence of the function either an object of the class distribution or the location of where to evaluate the distribution.
- **p**: object of the class distribution.
- **range**: probability of where the inverse distribution has to be evaluated.
- **what**: used in the method `plot`: specifies the plot range.
- **what**: determines what to plot or calculate, can be set to: PDF, CDF or CDFinv.
- **what**: argument used in the method `plot`: creates a plot if set to TRUE, returns a matrix with x an y column if set to FALSE.
- **length**: plot resolution.
- **log**: if TRUE the logarithm of the PDF is returned, default is FALSE.
- **...**: further arguments that can be passed to a function.
Details

Implement your own distribution using the template from the example section below if the distribution you are looking for is not implemented.

Value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>the name of the distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>range</td>
<td>the range of the distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>par.names</td>
<td>the names of the parameters of the distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>par.ranges</td>
<td>the ranges of the parameters of the distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>par</td>
<td>the values of the parameters of the distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>a function to calculate the mean of the distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sd</td>
<td>a function to calculate the standard deviation of the distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>median</td>
<td>a function to calculate the median of the normal distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>a function to calculate the mode of the distribution (does not exist for e.g. the Uniform distribution)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdf</td>
<td>a function to calculate the pdf (probability density function) of the distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cdf</td>
<td>a function to calculate cdf (cumulative distribution function) of the distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cdf.inv</td>
<td>a function to calculate the inverse cdf of the distribution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Author(s)

Simon L. Rinderknecht

References


See Also

See also fitDRC for general information and transformation, dist.trans.create for transformed distributions.

Examples

```r
print(dist.normal.create(c(Mean = 0, StDev = 1)))
print(dist.student.create(c(DF=99)))
dist.weibull.create(c(Shape=2,Scale=99))
summary(dist.lognormal.create(c(StDev=2)))

plot(dist.beta.create(c(2,1)),plot=FALSE)
plot(dist.gamma.create(c(2,1)),main="myGamma",xlab="x",ylab="pdf")
plot(dist.f.create(c(ncp=99)),main="F",what="CDF",xlab="x",ylab="cdf")
```
Distributions

plot(dist.uniform.create(c(-1, 1)), main = "Uniform", what = "CDFinv", xlab = "p", ylab = "inv-cdf")
plot(dist.logistic.create(c(2, 1)), par = c(Scale = 5))

dist.normal <- dist.normal.create(c(StDev = 2))
is(dist.normal) # element of class distribution
plot(dist.normal, par = c(StDev = 3))
dist.normal$par <- c(2, 2) # "permanent" parameter change
plot(dist.normal)
plot(dist.normal, par = c(Mean = 0)) # "temporary" parameter change

# Default setting of the parameters:
dist.normal.create(par = c(Mean = 0, StDev = 1))
dist.student.create(par = c("Mean" = 0, "StDev" = 1, "DF" = 3))
dist.weibull.create(par = c("Shape" = 2, "Scale" = 2))
dist.lognormal.create(par = c("Mean" = 1, "StDev" = 1))
dist.beta.create(par = c("Shape1" = 1, "Shape2" = 1))
dist.gamma.create(par = c("shape" = 1, "rate" = 1))
dist.f.create(par = c("df1" = 3, "df2" = 5, "ncp" = 0))
dist.uniform.create(par = c("Min" = 0, "Max" = 1))
dist.logistic.create(par = c("Location" = 0, "Scale" = 1))
The class 'drclass' in the fitDRC-package: its constructors and methods.

Description
An object of the class drclass defines a Density Ratio Class and has a structure of a list containing name, range, p, q, dist.lower, dist.upper. Methods for density ratio class such as metrics calculates the relative (to a credible interval 1-\(\alpha\)) ambiguity of important attributes such as width, shape and mode. See the referenced literature for further information.

Usage

```r
drclass.create(p = c(0.05, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.95),
               q = qnorm(c(0.05, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.95)),
```

dist.lower = dist.normal.create(c(0,1)),
dist.upper = dist.normal.create(c(0,1))

## S3 method for class 'drclass'
print(x = drc, ...)
## S3 method for class 'drclass'
summary(object = drc, alpha = 0.05, ...)
## S3 method for class 'drclass'
plot(x = drc, range = NA, plot.stat.values = FALSE, makePDF = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'drclass'
Kappa(drc, ...)
## S3 method for class 'drclass'
Lambda(drc, ...)

## S3 method for class 'drclass'
metrics(drc, alpha = 0.05, ...)
## S3 method for class 'drclass'
metric.ci(drc, alpha = 0.05, ...)
## S3 method for class 'drclass'
metric.width(drc, alpha = 0.05, ...)
## S3 method for class 'drclass'
metric.shape(drc, alpha = 0.05, ...)
## S3 method for class 'drclass'
metric.mode(drc, alpha = 0.05, ...)

Arguments

p
vector of probabilities according to q.
q
vector of quantiles according to p.
dist.lower
object of the class distribution.
dist.upper
object of the class distribution.
x
object of the class drclass
object
object of the class drclass
drc
object of the class drclass
alpha
Defines the credible level 1-alpha.
range
Plotrange.
plot.stat.values
Statistical values are added to the plot if TRUE.
makePDF
Creates a pdf if TRUE else not.
...
Further arguments that can be passed to the function.

Details

No details.
Value

name the name of the Density Ratio Class
range the range of the Density Ratio Class
p probabilities
q quantiles
dist.lower object of the class distribution
dist.upper object of the class distribution

Author(s)

Simon L. Rinderknecht

References


See Also

See also fitDRC for general information and distribution, transformation, dist.trans.create for details.

Examples

drc <- drclass.create (p = c(0.05,0.25,0.666,0.75,0.95),
  q = qnorm(c(0.05,0.25,0.5,0.75,0.95)),
  dist.lower = dist.normal.create(c(0,1)),
  dist.upper = dist.normal.create(c(0,1)))

drc
print(drc)  # prints the Density Ratio Class.
#summary(drc)  # adds the metrics.
#plot(drc)  # plots the Density Ratio Class.
Kappa(drc)
Lambda(drc)

#metrics(drc)  # all metrics.
#metric.ci(drc, 0.1)  # outer credible interval for 0.9 content

# if you want to create your own Density Ratio Class use the following template#
#drclass.create <- function(p = c(yourProbabilities),  # according to q
#  q = qnorm(c(yourQuantiles)),  # according to p
#  dist.lower = dist.yourDistribution.create(par),
#  dist.upper = dist. yourDistribution.create(par) )


drclass
# (  
#  
# drc <- list()  
# drc$name <- "yourDRCname"  
# drc$range <- dist.upper$range(dist.upper$par)  
# drc$p <- p  
# drc$q <- q  
# drc$dist.lower <- dist.lower  
# drc$dist.upper <- dist.upper  
# class(drc) <- "drclass"  
# return(drc)  
# )

---

№ drc

Description

No description, see information about the package fitDRC or in the code of it.

---

№ drc$name

Description

No description, see information about the package fitDRC or in the code of it.

---

№ drc$range

Description

No description, see information about the package fitDRC or in the code of it.

---

№ drc$p

Description

No description, see information about the package fitDRC or in the code of it.

---

№ drc$q

Description

No description, see information about the package fitDRC or in the code of it.

---

№ drc$dist.lower

Description

No description, see information about the package fitDRC or in the code of it.

---

№ drc$dist.upper

Description

No description, see information about the package fitDRC or in the code of it.

---

№ class(drc)

Description

No description, see information about the package fitDRC or in the code of it.

---

№ return(drc)

Description

No description, see information about the package fitDRC or in the code of it.
### Fu

**Description**

No description, see information about the package `fitDRC` or in the code of it.

### Fu.drclass

**Description**

No description, see information about the package `fitDRC` or in the code of it.

### FuInv

**Description**

No description, see information about the package `fitDRC` or in the code of it.

### FuInv.drclass

**Description**

No description, see information about the package `fitDRC` or in the code of it.

### Kappa

**Description**

No description, see information about the package `fitDRC` or in the code of it.
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**Description**

No description, see information about the package `fitDRC` or in the code of it.

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<th>metric.shape</th>
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</thead>
</table>

**Description**

No description, see information about the package `fitDRC` or in the code of it.

<table>
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**Description**

No description, see information about the package `fitDRC` or in the code of it.

<table>
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**Description**

No description, see information about the package `fitDRC` or in the code of it.

<table>
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**Description**

No description, see information about the package `fitDRC` or in the code of it.
Description

No description, see information about the package *fitDRC* or in the code of it.

---

**process.elidat**  
*Process the elicited data to an optimised Density Ratio Class*

---

**Description**

Constructs the smallest *Density Ratio Class* for elicited probability-quantile points (or intervals) given a lower and upper distributional shape. Used optimisation algorithms are the methods Nelder-Mead and L-BFGS-B implemented in the standard R function *optim*.

**Usage**

```
process.elidat(p = p, q = q, dist.lower, dist.upper, 
                start.dist.lower.par = NA, start.dist.upper.par = NA, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `p`: Vector of probabilities in the according order to `q`.
- `q`: Vector of quantiles in the according order to `p`.
- `dist.lower`: Lower distribution as an element of the class *distribution*.
- `dist.upper`: Upper distribution as an element of the class *distribution*.
- `start.dist.lower.par`: Start values of the parameters of the lower distribution that shall be optimized.
- `start.dist.upper.par`: Start values of the parameters of the upper distribution that shall be optimized.

**Details**

Only the specified start values of the lower and upper distribution are optimised. If no optimisation shall be executed (fixed parameters of the distributions) then use *calc.k*.

**Value**

`drclass`: an object of the class *drclass*.

**Author(s)**

Simon L. Rinderknecht
References


See Also

See also fitDRC, distribution, transformation, dist.trans.create.

---

**RANGE**

**Description**

No description, see information about the package fitDRC or in the code of it.

---

**SD**

**Description**

No description, see information about the package fitDRC or in the code of it.

---

**TRANS.BACKW.transformation**

**Description**

No description, see information about the package fitDRC or in the code of it.

---

**TRANS.DERIV.transformation**

**Description**

No description, see information about the package fitDRC or in the code of it.
**TRANS.FORW.transformation**

*TRANS.FORW.transformation*

**Description**

No description, see information about the package *fitDRC* or in the code of it.

---

**trans.from.interval.to.interval**

*trans.from.interval.to.interval*

**Description**

No description, see information about the package *fitDRC* or in the code of it.

---

**trans.from.interval.to.R**

*trans.from.interval.to.R*

**Description**

No description, see information about the package *fitDRC* or in the code of it.

---

**trans.from.R.to.interval**

*trans.from.R.to.interval*

**Description**

No description, see information about the package *fitDRC* or in the code of it.

---

**trans.from.R.to.Rplus**

*trans.from.R.to.Rplus*

**Description**

No description, see information about the package *fitDRC* or in the code of it.
Transformations

trans.from.Rplus.to.R  

transformationkind

trans.from.Rplus.to.R

Description
No description, see information about the package fitDRC or in the code of it.

TRANS.RANGE.X.transformation

TRANS.RANGE.X.transformation

Description
No description, see information about the package fitDRC or in the code of it.

TRANS.RANGE.Y.transformation

TRANS.RANGE.Y.transformation

Description
No description, see information about the package fitDRC or in the code of it.

Transformations

The class ‘transformation’ in the fitDRC package: its constructors and methods.

Description
To transform a lower or upper distribution in order to find even a better fit for a Density Ratio Class, one has firstly to specify an object of the class transformation due to the constructors trans.transformationkind.create(par) that are described in this help sheet. Secondly, once an object of the class transformation is created use the function dist.trans.create to obtain an object of the class distribution that is finally used for fitting the Density Ratio Class with the help of the function process.elidat.

Implemented tranformations are the arctan, tan, dilation, log and a particular trans.exp.create transformation. They are defined as follows:

\[
\text{arctan: } 0.5 \times (\text{Min} + \text{Max}) + (\text{Max} - \text{Min}) / \pi \times \text{atan}(x) \\
\text{tan: } \tan(0.5 \times \pi \times (2 \times x - \text{Max} - \text{Min}) / (\text{Max} - \text{Min})) \\
\text{dil: } (x - \text{Min1}) \times (\text{Max2} - \text{Min2}) / (\text{Max1} - \text{Min1}) + \text{Min2} \\
\text{log: } \log(x) \\
\text{exp: } -(a / b^2) \times \exp(-b \times x) + c \times x + (a / b^2)
\]
Transformations

It is also possible to implement an own object of the class transformation. Do this by using the template below from the example section.

Usage

trans.arctan.create(par = NA)
trans.tan.create(par = NA)
trans.dil.create(par = NA)
trans.log.create(par = NA)
trans.exp.create(par = NA)

## S3 method for class 'transformation'
print(x = trans,...)
## S3 method for class 'transformation'
summary(object,...)
## S3 method for class 'transformation'
plot(x = trans, par = trans$par,
    range.x = NA, range.y = NA, what = "TRANS.FORW", plot = TRUE,
    length = 101,...)

Arguments

par vector of the parameters of the transformation, if not named in the implemented order. At least one parameter value has to be specified. Unspecified values will be default values as in the list below:

- arctan: par = c("Min" = 0, "Max" = 1)
- tan: par = c("Min" = 0,"Max" = 1)
- dil: par = c("Min1" = 0, "Max1" = 1, "Min2" = 0, "Max2" = 1)
- log: par = c("-" = NA)
- exp: par = c("a" = 0, "b" = 1, "c" = 0)

x object of the class transformation.

object object of the class transformation.

plot used in the method plot; if TRUE creates a plot, else returns values.

what used in the method plot; can be either TRANS.FORW or TRANS.BACKW or TRANS.DERIV and defines what is to be plotted.

range.x specifies the x-range of the plot in the method plot.

range.y specifies the y-range of the plot in the method plot.

length specifies the number of evaluations within the range for the plot in the method plot.

... further arguments that can be passed to the function.

Details

Implemented methods for objects of the class transformation are: print summary plot.
Value

name the name of the transformation
range.x the x-range of the transformation
range.y the y-range of the transformation
par.names the names of the transformation parameters
par.ranges the ranges of the transformation parameters
par the values of the transformation parameters
trans.forw a function to calculate the forward transformation
trans.backw a function to calculate the backward transformation
trans.deriv a function to calculate the derivation of the transformation

Author(s)

Simon L. Rinderknecht

References


See Also

fitDRC, distribution, dist.trans.create and process.elidat.

Examples

trans.arctan <- trans.arctan.create(c(0,10))
print(trans.arctan)
summary(trans.arctan)
#x11()
#plot(trans.arctan)
#plot(trans.arctan,what = "TRANS.BACKW")
#plot(trans.arctan,what = "TRANS.DERIV")

trans.tan <- trans.tan.create(c(0,10))
#x11()
#plot(trans.tan)
#plot(trans.tan,what = "TRANS.BACKW")
#plot(trans.tan,what = "TRANS.DERIV")

trans.log <- trans.log.create()
#x11()
#plot(trans.log,range.x=c(-1,1))
#plot(trans.log,what = "TRANS.BACKW",range.y=c(-1,1))
#plot(trans.log,what = "TRANS.DERIV",range.x=c(-1,1))
trans.dil <- trans.dil.create(c(0,1,4,5))
#x11()
#plot(trans.dil,range.x=c(-1,1))
#plot(trans.dil,what = "TRANS.BACKW", range.y = c(-1,1))
#plot(trans.dil,what = "TRANS.DERIV", range.x = c(-1,1))

trans.exp <- trans.exp.create(c(3, 2, 1))
#x11()
#plot(trans.exp,range.x=c(-1,1))
#plot(trans.exp,what = "TRANS.BACKW", range.y = c(-4,3))
#plot(trans.exp,what = "TRANS.DERIV", range.x = c(-1,1))

# implemented default values are:
trans.arctan.create(par = c(Min = 0, Max = 1))
trans.tan.create(par = c(Min = 0, Max = 1))
trans.dil.create(par = c("Min1" = 0, "Max1" = 1, "Min2" = 0, "Max2" = 1))
trans.log.create(par = c("-" = NA))
trans.exp.create(par = c("a" = 0, "b" = 1, "c" = 0))

# if you want to create your own transformation read this
# use the template below and replace the code in between "<< ... >>"
# accordingly. Do not forget to delete the "<<" and ">>" that are only used to
# indicate the custom fields.
# type 'trans.exp.create' to see an already implemented transformation.

# if you want to create your own transformation use the following template
# trans."<<yournameofyourtransformation>>".create <- function(par=c(NA))
# {
# # set default parameter values:
# par.default <- c("<<NA>>,...""
# names(par.default) <- c("<<a>>,....")
# p <- mergePar(par,par.default)
# # construct class:
# trans <- list()
# trans$name <- "<<yourname>>"
# trans$range.x <- function(par){<<return(c(min.x,max.x)>>}
# trans$range.y <- function(par){<<return(c(min.y,max.y)>>}
# trans$par.names <- names(p)
# # ranges of the parameters of the transformation
# trans$par.ranges <- matrix(
# c("<<-NA, +NA>>", # range of 1st parameter
# "<<-NA, +NA>>", # range of 2nd par.....
# byrow=TRUE,ncol=2)
# trans$par <- p
# trans$trans.forw <- function(x,par)
# ( y <- "<<yourforwardformula(x,par)>>"
```r
# return(as.numeric(y))
#
# trans$trans.backw <- function(y,par)
# { x <- yourBackwardFormula(y,par) 
#  return(as.numeric(x)) }
# trans$trans.deriv <- function(x,par)
# { dydx <- yourDerivationFormula(x,par) 
#  return(as.numeric(dydx)) }
# class(trans) <- "transformation"
# return(trans)
# }
```
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