Package ‘hdrcde’

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BoxCox

Description

BoxCox() returns a transformation of the input variable using a Box-Cox transformation. InvBoxCox() reverses the transformation.

Usage

BoxCox(x, lambda)

Arguments

x a numeric vector or time series
lambda transformation parameter

Details

The Box-Cox transformation is given by

\[ f_\lambda(x) = \frac{x^\lambda - 1}{\lambda} \]

if \( \lambda \neq 0 \). For \( \lambda = 0 \),

\[ f_0(x) = \log(x). \]

Value

a numeric vector of the same length as x.

Author(s)

Rob J Hyndman

References

Description

Calculates kernel conditional density estimate using local polynomial estimation.

Usage

\[ \text{cde}(x, y, \text{deg} = 0, \text{link} = "\text{identity}", a, b, \text{mean} = \text{NULL}, x.\text{margin}, y.\text{margin}, x.\text{name}, y.\text{name}, \text{use.locfit} = \text{FALSE}, \text{fw} = \text{TRUE}, \]
\[ \text{rescale} = \text{TRUE}, n\text{xmargin} = 15, n\text{ymargin} = 100, a.\text{nndefault} = 0.3, \]
\[ \ldots \]

Arguments

- **x**: Numerical vector or matrix: the conditioning variable(s).
- **y**: Numerical vector: the response variable.
- **deg**: Degree of local polynomial used in estimation.
- **link**: Link function used in estimation. Default "identity". The other possibility is "log" which is recommended if degree > 0.
- **a**: Optional bandwidth in x direction.
- **b**: Optional bandwidth in y direction.
- **mean**: Estimated mean of y|x. If present, it will adjust conditional density to have this mean.
- **x.margin**: Values in x-space on which conditional density is calculated. If not specified, an equi-spaced grid of \(n\text{xmargin}\) values over the range of \(x\) is used. If \(x\) is a matrix, \(x.\text{margin}\) should be a list of two numerical vectors.
- **y.margin**: Values in y-space on which conditional density is calculated. If not specified, an equi-spaced grid of \(n\text{ymargin}\) values over the range of \(y\) is used.
- **x.name**: Optional name of \(x\) variable used in plots.
- **y.name**: Optional name of \(y\) variable used in plots.
- **use.locfit**: If TRUE, will use \texttt{locfit} for estimation. Otherwise \texttt{ksmooth} is used. \texttt{locfit} is used if \text{degree}>0 or \text{link} not the identity or the dimension of \(x\) is greater than 1 even if \texttt{use.locfit}=FALSE.
- **fw**: If TRUE (default), will use fixed window width estimation. Otherwise nearest neighbourhood estimation is used. If the dimension of \(x\) is greater than 1, nearest neighbourhood must be used.
- **rescale**: If TRUE (default), will rescale the conditional densities to integrate to one.
- **nxmargin**: Number of values used in \(x.\text{margin}\) by default.
- **nymargin**: Number of values used in \(y.\text{margin}\) by default.
- **a.nndefault**: Default nearest neighbour bandwidth (used only if \texttt{fw}=FALSE and \(a\) is missing.).
- **...**: Additional arguments are passed to \texttt{locfit}. 


Details

If bandwidths are omitted, they are computed using normal reference rules described in Bashtannyk and Hyndman (2001) and Hyndman and Yao (2002). Bias adjustment uses the method described in Hyndman, Bashtannyk and Grunwald (1996). If deg>1 then estimation is based on the local parametric estimator of Hyndman and Yao (2002).

Value

A list with the following components:

- x: grid in x direction on which density evaluated. Equal to x.margin if specified.
- y: grid in y direction on which density is evaluated. Equal to y.margin if specified.
- z: value of conditional density estimate returned as a matrix.
- a: window width in x direction.
- b: window width in y direction.
- x.name: Name of x variable to be used in plots.
- y.name: Name of y variable to be used in plots.

Author(s)

Rob J Hyndman

References


See Also

cde.bandwidths

Examples

# Old faithful data
faithful.cde <- cde(faithful$waiting, faithful$eruptions,
x.name="Waiting time", y.name="Duration time")
plot(faithful.cde)
plot(faithful.cde, plot.fn="hdr")

# Melbourne maximum temperatures with bias adjustment
x <- maxtemp[1:3649]
y <- maxtemp[2:3650]
maxtemp.cde <- cde(x,y,
x.name="Today's max temperature", y.name="Tomorrow's max temperature")
# Assume linear mean
fit <- lm(y ~ x)
maxtemp.cde2 <- cde(x, y, mean=fit.mean,
 x.name="Today's max temperature", y.name="Tomorrow's max temperature")
plot(maxtemp.cde)

cde.bandwidths  Bandwidth calculation for conditional density estimation

Description
Calculates bandwidths for kernel conditional density estimates. Methods described in Bashtannyk and Hyndman (2001) and Hyndman and Yao (2002).

Usage
cde.bandwidths(x, y, deg = 0, link = "identity", method = 1,
            y.margin, passes = 2, ngrid = 8, min.a = NULL, ny = 25,
            use.sample = FALSE, GCV = TRUE, b = NULL, ...)

Arguments
  x    Numerical vector: the conditioning variable.
  y    Numerical vector: the response variable.
  deg  Degree of local polynomial used in estimation.
  link Link function used in estimation. Default "identity". The other possibility is "log" which is recommended if degree > 0.
  method method = 1: Hyndman-Yao algorithm if deg>0; Bashtannyk-Hyndman algorithm if deg=0;
             method = 2: Normal reference rules;
             method = 3: Bashtannyk-Hyndman regression method if deg=0;
             method = 4: Bashtannyk-Hyndman bootstrap method if deg=0.
  y.margin Values in y-space on which conditional density is calculated. If not specified, an equi-spaced grid of 50 values over the range of y is used.
  passes Number of passes through Bashtannyk-Hyndman algorithm.
  ngrid Number of values of smoothing parameter in grid.
  min.a Smallest value of a to consider if method=1.
  ny Number of values to use for y margin if y.margin is missing.
  use.sample Used when regression method (3) is chosen.
  GCV Generalized cross-validation. Used only if method=1 and deg>0. If GCV=FALSE, method=1 and deg=0, then the AIC is used instead. The argument is ignored if deg=0 or method>1.
Value of \( b \) can be specified only if \text{method}=1 and \text{deg}>0. For \text{deg}=0 or \text{method}>1, this argument is ignored.

\[
\ldots
\]

Other arguments control details for individual methods.

Details

Details of the various algorithms are in Bashtannyk and Hyndman (2001) and Hyndman and Yao (2002).

Value

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{a} Window width in \( x \) direction.
  \item \texttt{b} Window width in \( y \) direction.
\end{itemize}

Author(s)

Rob J Hyndman

References


See Also

cde

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
bands <- cde.bandwidths(faithful$waiting,faithful$eruptions,method=2)
plot(cde(faithful$waiting,faithful$eruptions,a=bands$a,b=bands$b))
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
 hdr                              Highest Density Regions

Description

Calculates and plots highest density regions in one dimension including the HDR boxplot.

\end{verbatim}
Usage

hdr(x = NULL, prob = c(50, 95, 99), den = NULL, h = hdrbw(BoxCox(x, lambda), mean(prob)), lambda = 1, nn = 5000, all.modes = FALSE)

dhdr.den(x, prob = c(50, 95, 99), den, h = hdrbw(BoxCox(x, lambda), mean(prob)), lambda = 1, xlab = NULL, ylab = "Density", ylim = NULL, plot.lines = TRUE, col = 2:8, bgcol = "gray", legend = FALSE, ...)

dhdr.boxplot(x, prob = c(99, 50), h = hdrbw(BoxCox(x, lambda), mean(prob)), lambda = 1, boxlabels = "", col = gray((9:1)/10), main = "", xlab = "", ylab = "", pch = 1, border = 1, outline = TRUE, space = 0.25, ...)

Arguments

x Numeric vector containing data. In hdr and hdr.den, if x is missing then den must be provided, and the HDR is computed from the given density. For hdr.boxplot, x can be a list containing several vectors.

prob Probability coverage required for HDRs

den Density of data as list with components x and y. If omitted, the density is estimated from x using density.

h Optional bandwidth for calculation of density.

lambda Box-Cox transformation parameter where \( \lambda \leq 1 \).

nn Number of random numbers used in computing f-alpha quantiles.

all.modes Return all local modes or just the global mode?

xlab Label for x-axis.

ylab Label for y-axis.

ylim Limits for y-axis.

plot.lines If TRUE, will show how the HDRs are determined using lines.

col Colours for regions of each box.

bgcol Colours for the background behind the boxes. Default "gray", if NULL no box is drawn.

legend If TRUE add a legend on the right of the boxes.

... Other arguments passed to plot.

boxlabels Label for each box plotted.

main Overall title for the plot.

pch Plotting character.

border Width of border of box.

outline If not <code>TRUE</code>, the outliers are not drawn.

space The space between each box, between 0 and 0.5.
Details

Either x or den must be provided. When x is provided, the density is estimated using kernel density estimation. A Box-Cox transformation is used if \( \lambda \neq 1 \), as described in Wand, Marron and Ruppert (1991). This allows the density estimate to be non-zero only on the positive real line. The default kernel bandwidth \( h \) is selected using the algorithm of Samworth and Wand (2010).

Hyndman’s (1996) density quantile algorithm is used for calculation. hdr.den plots the density with the HDRs superimposed. hdr.boxplot displays a boxplot based on HDRs.

Value

hdr.boxplot returns nothing. hdr and hdr.den return a list of three components:

hdr
The endpoints of each interval in each HDR
mode
The estimated mode of the density.
falpha
The value of the density at the boundaries of each HDR.

Author(s)

Rob J Hyndman

References


See Also

hdr.boxplot.2d

Examples

# Old faithful eruption duration times
hdr(faithful$eruptions)
hdr.boxplot(faithful$eruptions)
hdr.den(faithful$eruptions)

# Simple bimodal example
x <- c(rnorm(100,0,1), rnorm(100,5,1))
par(mfrow=c(1,2))
boxplot(x)
hdr.boxplot(x)
par(mfrow=c(1,1))
hdr.den(x)
# Highly skewed example
x <- exp(rnorm(100, 0, 1))
par(mfrow=c(1,2))
boxplot(x)
hdr.boxplot(x, lambda=0)

Bivariate Highest Density Regions

Description
Calculates and plots highest density regions in two dimensions, including the bivariate HDR boxplot.

Usage
hdr.2d(x, y, prob = c(50, 95, 99), den = NULL, kde.package = c("ash", "ks"),
h = NULL, xextend = 0.15, yextend = 0.15)

hdr.boxplot.2d(x, y, prob = c(50, 99), kde.package = c("ash", "ks"),
h = NULL, xextend = 0.15, yextend = 0.15, xlab = "", ylab = "",
shadecols = gray((length(prob):1)/(length(prob) + 1)), pointcol = 1,
...)

## S3 method for class 'hdr2d'
plot(x, shaded = TRUE, show.points = FALSE,
outside.points = FALSE, pch = 20,
shadecols = gray((length(x$alpha):1)/(length(x$alpha) + 1)),
pointcol = 1, ...)

Arguments
- **x**  
  Numeric vector
- **y**  
  Numeric vector of same length as x.
- **prob**  
  Probability coverage required for HDRs
- **den**  
  Bivariate density estimate (a list with elements x, y and z where x and y are grid values and z is a matrix of density values). If NULL, the density is estimated.
- **kde.package**  
  Package to be used in calculating the kernel density estimate when den=NULL.
- **h**  
  Pair of bandwidths passed to either ash2 or kde. If NULL, a reasonable default is used. Ignored if den is not NULL.
- **xextend**  
  Proportion of range of x. The density is estimated on a grid extended by xextend beyond the range of x.
- **yextend**  
  Proportion of range of y. The density is estimated on a grid extended by yextend beyond the range of y.
hdr.2d

xlab       Label for x-axis.
ylab       Label for y-axis.
shadecols  Colors for shaded regions
pointcol   Color for outliers and mode
...        Other arguments to be passed to plot.
shaded     If TRUE, the HDR contours are shown as shaded regions.
show.points If TRUE, the observations are plotted over the top of the HDR contours.
outside.points If TRUE, the observations lying outside the largest HDR are shown.
pch        The plotting character used for observations.

Details

The density is estimated using kernel density estimation. Either ash2 or kde is used to do the calculations. Then Hyndman’s (1996) density quantile algorithm is used to compute the HDRs. 

hdr.2d returns an object of class hdr2d containing all the information needed to compute the HDR contours. This object can be plotted using plothdr2d.

hdr.boxplot.2d produces a bivariate HDR boxplot. This is a special case of applying plothdr2d to an object computed using hdr.2d.

Value

Some information about the HDRs is returned. See code for details.

Author(s)

Rob J Hyndman

References


See Also

hdr.boxplot

Examples

```r
x <- c(rnorm(200,0,1),rnorm(200,4,1))
y <- c(rnorm(200,0,1),rnorm(200,4,1))
hdr.boxplot.2d(x,y)

hdrinfo <- hdr.2d(x,y)
plot(hdrinfo, pointcol="red", show.points=TRUE, pch=3)
```
Calculate highest density regions continuously over some conditioned variable.

Description

Calculates and plots highest density regions for a conditional density estimate. Uses output from cde.

Usage

hdr.cde(den, prob = c(50, 95, 99), plot = TRUE, plot.modes = TRUE, mden = rep(1, length(den$x)), threshold = 0.05, nn = 1000, xlim, ylim, xlab, ylab, border = TRUE, font = 1, cex = 1, ...)

Arguments

den Conditional density in the same format as the output from cde.
prob Probability coverage level for HDRs
plot Should HDRs be plotted? If FALSE, results are returned.
plot.modes Should modes be plotted as well as HDRs?
mden Marginal density in the x direction. When small, the HDRs won’t be plotted. Default is uniform so all HDRs are plotted.
threshold Threshold for margin density. HDRs are not plotted if the margin density mden is lower than this value.
nn Number of points to be sampled from each density when estimating the HDRs.
xlim Limits for x-axis.
ylim Limits for y-axis.
xlab Label for x-axis.
ylab Label for y-axis.
border Show border of polygons
font Font to be used in plot.
cex Size of characters.
... Other arguments passed to plotting functions.

Value

hdr array (a,b,c) where where a specifies conditioning value, b gives the HDR endpoints and c gives the probability coverage.

modes estimated mode of each conditional density

Author(s)

Rob J Hyndman
References

See Also
cde, hdr

Examples

```r
faithful.cde <- cde(faithful$waiting, faithful$eruptions)
plot(faithful.cde, xlab="Waiting time", ylab="Duration time", plot.fn="hdr")
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hdrbw</th>
<th>Highest Density Region Bandwidth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Description
Estimates the optimal bandwidth for 1-dimensional highest density regions

Usage

```r
hdrbw(x, HDRlevel, gridsize = 801, nMChdr = 1e+06, graphProgress = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `x`: Numerical vector containing data.
- `HDRlevel`: HDR-level as defined in Hyndman (1996). Setting ‘HDRlevel’ equal to p (0<p<1) corresponds to a probability of 1-p of inclusion in the highest density region.
- `gridsize`: the number of equally spaced points used for binned kernel density estimation.
- `nMChdr`: the size of the Monte Carlo sample used for density quantile approximation of the highest density region, as described in Hyndman (1996).
- `graphProgress`: logical flag: if ‘TRUE’ then plots showing the progress of the bandwidth selection algorithm are produced.

Details
This is a plug-in rule for bandwidth selection tailored to highest density region estimation

Value
A numerical vector of length 1.
Author(s)
Matt Wand

References

Examples

```r
HDRlevelVal <- 0.55
x <- faithful$eruptions
hHDR <- hdrbw(x, HDRlevelVal)
HDRhat <- hdr.den(x, prob=100*(1-HDRlevelVal), h=hHDR)
```

 hdrconf

**Description**
Calculates Highest Density Regions with confidence intervals.

**Usage**

```r
hdrconf(x, den, prob = 95, conf = 95)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**: Numeric vector containing data.
- **den**: Density of data as list with components `x` and `y`.
- **prob**: Probability coverage for for HDRs.
- **conf**: Confidence for limits on HDR.

**Value**

hdrconf returns list containing the following components:

- **hdr**: Highest density regions
- **hdr.lo**: Highest density regions corresponding to lower confidence limit.
- **hdr.hi**: Highest density regions corresponding to upper confidence limit.
- **falpha**: Values of $f_\alpha$ corresponding to HDRs.
- **falpha.ci**: Values of $f_\alpha$ corresponding to lower and upper limits.
**Author(s)**
Rob J Hyndman

**References**

**See Also**
hdr, plot.hdrconf

**Examples**

```r
x <- c(rnorm(100,0,1), rnorm(100,4,1))
den <- density(x, bw =hdrbw(x,50))
trueden <- den
trueden$y <- 0.5*(exp(-0.5*(den$x*den$x)) + exp(-0.5*(den$x-4)^2))/sqrt(2*pi)
sortx <- sort(x)
par(mfcol=c(2,2))
for(conf in c(50,95))
{
  m <- hdrconf(sortx, trueden, conf=conf)
  plot(m, trueden, main=paste(conf, "% HDR from true density"))
  m <- hdrconf(sortx, den, conf=conf)
  plot(m, den, main=paste(conf, "% HDR from empirical density\n(n=200)"))
}
```

---

**hdrscatterplot**

*Scatterplot showing bivariate highest density regions*

**Description**

Produces a scatterplot where the points are coloured according to the bivariate HDRs in which they fall.

**Usage**

```r
hdrscatterplot(x, y, levels = c(1, 50, 99), kde.package = c("ash", "ks"), noutliers = NULL)
```
Arguments

- **x**: Numeric vector or matrix with 2 columns.
- **y**: Numeric vector of same length as *x*.
- **levels**: Percentage coverage for HDRs.
- **kde.package**: Package to be used in calculating the kernel density estimate when den=NULL.
- **noutliers**: Number of outliers to be labelled. By default, all points outside the largest HDR are labelled.

Details

The bivariate density is estimated using kernel density estimation. Either **ash2** or **kde** is used to do the calculations. Then Hyndman’s (1996) density quantile algorithm is used to compute the HDRs. The scatterplot of (x,y) is created where the points are coloured according to which HDR they fall. A ggplot object is returned.

Author(s)

Rob J Hyndman

See Also

- **hdr.boxplot.2d**

Examples

```r
x <- c(rnorm(200, 0, 1), rnorm(200, 4, 1))
y <- c(rnorm(200, 0, 1), rnorm(200, 4, 1))
hdrscatterplot(x, y)
```

Description

These are two data sets collected in 1993 on two individual lanes (lane 2 and lane 3) of the 4-lane Californian freeway I-880. The data were collected by loop detectors, and the time units are 30 seconds per observation (see Petty et al., 1996, for details).

Usage

- **lane2; lane3**
Format

Two data frames (lane2 and lane3) each with 1318 observations on the following two variables:

flow a numeric vector giving the traffic flow in vehicles per lane per hour.
speed a numeric vector giving the speed in miles per hour.

Details

The data is examined in Einbeck and Tutz (2006), using a nonparametric approach to multi-valued regression based on conditional mean shift.

Source


The data is provided by courtesy of CALIFORNIA PATH, Institute of Transportation Studies, University of California, Berkeley.

References


Examples

```r
plot(lane2)
plot(lane3)
```

maxtemp

*Daily maximum temperatures in Melbourne, Australia*

Description

Daily maximum temperatures in Melbourne, Australia, from 1981-1990. Leap days have been omitted.

Usage

maxtemp

Format

Time series of frequency 365.
modalreg

Source


Examples

plot(maxtemp)

modalreg

Nonparametric Multimodal Regression

Description

Nonparametric multi-valued regression based on the modes of conditional density estimates.

Usage

modalreg(x, y, xfix = seq(min(x), max(x), l = 50), a, b, deg = 0, iter = 30, P = 2, start = "e", prun = TRUE, prun.const = 10, plot.type = c("p", 1), labels = c("", "x", "y"), pch = 20, ...)

Arguments

x Numerical vector: the conditioning variable.
y Numerical vector: the response variable.
xfix Numerical vector corresponding to the input values of which the fitted values shall be calculated.
a Optional bandwidth in x-direction.
b Optional bandwidth in y-direction.
deg Degree of local polynomial used in estimation (0 or 1).
iter Positive integer giving the number of mean shift iterations per point and branch.
P Maximal number of branches.
start Character determining how the starting points are selected. "q": proportional to quantiles; "e": equidistant; "r": random. All, "q", "e", and "r", give starting points which are constant over x. As an alternative, the choice "v" gives variable starting points, which are equal to "q" for the smallest x, and equal to the previously fitted values for all subsequent x.
prun Boolean. If TRUE, parts of branches are dismissed (in the plotted output) where their associated kernel density value falls below the threshold 1/(prun.const*(max(x)-min(x))*(max(y)-min(y))
prun.const Numerical value giving the constant used above (the higher, the less pruning)
modalreg

plot.type Vector with two elements. The first one is character-valued, with possible values "p", "1", and "n". If equal to "n", no plotted output is given at all. If equal to "p", fitted curves are symbolized as points in the graphical output, otherwise as lines. The second vector component is a numerical value either being 0 or 1. If 1, the position of the starting points is depicted in the plot, otherwise omitted.

labels Vector of three character strings. The first one is the "main" title of the graphical output, the second one is the label of the x axis, and the third one the label of the y axis.

pch Plotting character. The default corresponds to small bullets.

... Other other arguments passed to cde.bandwidths.

Details

Computes multi-modal nonparametric regression curves based on the maxima of conditional density estimates. The tool for the estimation is the conditional mean shift as outlined in Einbeck and Tutz (2006). Estimates of the conditional modes might fluctuate highly if deg=1. Hence, deg=0 is recommended. For bandwidth selection, the hybrid rule introduced by Bashtannyk and Hyndman (2001) is employed if deg=0. This corresponds to the setting method=1 in function cde.bandwidths. For deg=1 automatic bandwidth selection is not supported.

Value

A list with the following components:

xfix Grid of predictor values at which the fitted values are calculated.

fitted.values A \( P \times \text{length}(xfix) \) matrix with fitted j-th branch in the j-th row (1 ≤ j ≤ P)

bandwidths A vector with bandwidths a and b.

density A \( P \times \text{length}(xfix) \) matrix with estimated kernel densities. This will only be computed if prun=TRUE.

threshold The pruning threshold.

Author(s)

Jochen Einbeck (2007)

References


See Also

cde.bandwidths
Examples

```r
lane2.fit <- modalreg(lane2$flow, lane2$speed, xfix=(1:55)*40, a=100, b=4)
```

### Description

Plots conditional densities

Produces stacked density plots or highest density region plots for a univariate density conditional on one covariate.

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'cde'
plot(x, firstvar = 1,
     mfrow = n2mfrow(dim(x$z)[firstvar]),
     plot.fn = "stacked", x.name,
     margin = NULL, ...)
```

### Arguments

- `x` Output from `cde`.
- `firstvar` If there is more than one conditioning variable, `firstvar` specifies which variable to fix first.
- `mfrow` If there is more than one conditioning variable, `mfrow` is passed to `par` before plotting.
- `plot.fn` Specifies which plotting function to use: "stacked" results in stacked conditional densities and "hdr" results in highest density regions.
- `x.name` Name of `x` (conditioning) variable for use on `x`-axis.
- `margin` Marginal density of conditioning variable. If present, only conditional densities corresponding to non-negligible marginal densities will be plotted.
- `...` Additional arguments to `plot`.

### Value

If `plot.fn="stacked"` and there is only one conditioning variable, the function returns the output from `persp`. If `plot.fn="hdr"` and there is only one conditioning variable, the function returns the output from `hdr.cde`. When there is more than one conditioning variable, nothing is returned.

### Author(s)

Rob J Hyndman
References


See Also

hdr.cde, cde, hdr

Examples

```r
faithful.cde <- cde(faithful$waiting, faithful$eruptions, x.name="Waiting time", y.name="Duration time")
plot(faithful.cde)
plot(faithful.cde, plot.fn="hdr")
```

Description

Plots Highest Density Regions with confidence intervals.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'hdrconf'
plot(x, den, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`: Output from `hdrconf`.
- `den`: Density of data as list with components `x` and `y`.
- `...`: Other arguments are passed to `plot`.

Value

None

Author(s)

Rob J Hyndman

References

See Also

hdrconf

Examples

```r
x <- c(rnorm(100,0,1), rnorm(100,4,1))
den <- density(x, bw=bw.SJ(x))
trueden <- den
trueden$y <- 0.5*(exp(-0.5*(den$x*den$x)) + exp(-0.5*(den$x-4)^2))/sqrt(2*pi)
sortx <- sort(x)
par(mfcol=c(2,2))
for(conf in c(50,95)) {
  m <- hdrconf(sortx, trueden, conf=conf)
  plot(m, trueden, main=paste(conf, "% HDR from true density"))
  m <- hdrconf(sortx, den, conf=conf)
  plot(m, den, main=paste(conf, "% HDR from empirical density\n(n=200)"))
}
```
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