Package ‘nCopula’
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Description

Constructs an AMH Archimedean copula object with a given parameter and dimension.

Usage

`AMH(param, dim = 2L, density = FALSE)`

Arguments

- `param`: parameter of the copula.
- `dim`: dimension of the copula (>= 2), which is, by default, 2.
- `density`: compute the expression of the density of the copulas.

Details

Constructs an AMH Archimedean copula object with a given parameter and dimension.

Value

An archm S4 class object.

Author(s)

Simon-Pierre Gadoury
Clayton

Construction of an Archimedean Copula Class Object

Description

Constructs a Clayton Archimedean copula object with a given parameter and dimension.

Usage

Clayton(param, dim = 2L, density = FALSE)

Arguments

param the parameter of the copula.
dim the dimension of the copula (>= 2), which is, by default, 2.
density logical. Should the expression of the density of the copula be computed?

Value

An archm S4 class object.

Author(s)

Simon-Pierre Gadoury

Frank

Construction of an Archimedean Copula Class Object

Description

Constructs a Frank Archimedean copula object with a given parameter and dimension.

Usage

Frank(param, dim = 2L, density = FALSE)

Arguments

param parameter of the copula.
dim dimension of the copula (>= 2), which is, by default, 2.
density compute the expression of the density of the copulas.

Value

An archm S4 class object.
GAMMA

Construction of a GAMMA Child Class Object

Description

The function GAMMA constructs a gamma Child class object for a given parameter and arguments.

Usage

GAMMA(par, unif, structure = NULL)

Arguments

par parameter of the distribution.
unif uniform structure, a numeric vector of grouped numbers, i.e. c(1,2,3) is translated as being c(u1, u2, u3).
structure nesting structure of the form
X(par1, c(i,...), list(Y(par2, c(j,...), NULL), Z(par3, c(k,...), NULL))),
where X, Y, and Z are compatible functions (see 'details'). It is to note that
if structure is NULL, the function will automatically be of class Child. For
continuous distributions (i.e. GAMMA), structure is always NULL.

Author(s)

Simon-Pierre Gadoury

See Also

Other mother or child class objects: GEO, LOG

Examples

GEO(0.5, NULL, list(GAMMA(1/30, c(5,6), NULL),
GEO(0.1, NULL, list(GAMMA(1/30, c(1,2), NULL),
GAMMA(1/30, c(3,4), NULL))))))
GeneticCodes

Obtain the Genetic Codes of a Structure

Description

Function to obtain the list of all genetic codes of a structure.

Usage

GeneticCodes(structure)

Arguments

structure an object of class Mother (the structure)

Value

A list of the structure’s genetic codes.

Author(s)

Simon-Pierre Gadoury

Examples

```r
## Create the structure
structure <- GEO(0.5, NULL, list(GAMMA(1/30, c(5, 6), NULL),
                                  GEO(0.1, NULL, list(GAMMA(1/30, c(1, 2), NULL),
                                      GAMMA(1/30, c(3, 4), NULL))))))

## Get the genetic codes
GeneticCodes(structure)
```

GEO

Construction of a GEO Mother or Child Class Object

Description

Constructs either a GEO Mother or Child class object for a given parameter, arguments, and nesting structure.

Usage

GEO(par, unif, structure)
Arguments

par parameter of the distribution.
unif uniform structure, a numeric vector of grouped numbers, i.e. c(1,2,3) is translated as being c(u1, u2, u3).
structure nesting structure of the form X(par1, c(i,...), list(Y(par2, c(j,...), NULL), Z(par3, c(k,...), NULL))), where X, Y, and Z are compatible functions (see 'details'). It is to note that if structure is NULL, the function will automatically be of class Child. For continuous distributions (i.e. GAMMA), structure is always NULL.

Author(s)

Simon-Pierre Gadoury

See Also

Other mother or child class objects: GAMMA, LOG

Examples

GEO(0.5, NULL, list(GAMMA(1/30, c(5,6), NULL), GEO(0.1, NULL, list(GAMMA(1/30, c(1,2), NULL), GAMMA(1/30, c(3,4), NULL))))

Gumbel

Construction of an Archimedean Copula Class Object

Description

Constructs a Gumbel Archimedean copula object with a given parameter and dimension.

Usage

Gumbel(param, dim = 2L)

Arguments

param parameter of the copula
dim dimension of the copula (>= 2), which is, by default, 2

Value

An archm S4 class object.

Author(s)

Simon-Pierre Gadoury
**InvLap**

**Inverse LST of a Node**

**Description**

With a specific path and a predefined structure (S4 class of a type 'Mother'), returns the inverse Laplace-Stieltjes Transform expression of the corresponding node with a specific variable.

**Usage**

```r
InvLap(code, structure, outVar = "z", par = "value")
```

**Arguments**

- `code`: the genetic code (numeric vector) of the node (can be a leaf i.e. end by 0).
- `structure`: an object of class Mother (the structure).
- `outVar`: the output variable to be used (‘z’ by default).
- `par`: logical. Should the parameters be values (‘value’) or variables (‘variable’) ?

**Details**

For mother nodes, parameters are always called ‘gamma’ and for child nodes, parameters are always called ‘alpha’. Furthermore, to recognize the parameters, the path is inserted at the end. For example, a child node with path (0,2,1) will have the parameter ‘alpha021’.

**Value**

A character string giving the inverse LST of the specified node.

**Author(s)**

Simon-Pierre Gadoury

**See Also**

Lap

**Examples**

```r
structure <- GEO(0.1, NULL, list(GAMMA(0.1, 1:2, NULL),
                               GAMMA(0.2, 3:4, NULL)))

InvLap(c(0,2), structure, outVar = 'z', par = 'value')
```
Laplace-Stieltjes Transform

Description

With a specific path and a predefined structure (S4 class of a type 'Mother'), returns the Laplace-Stieltjes Transform expression of the corresponding node with a specific variable.

Usage

Lap(code, structure, outVar = "z", par = "value")

Arguments

code          genetic code (numeric vector) of the node (can be a leaf i.e. end by 0).
structure     object of class Mother (the structure).
outVar        output variable to be used ('z' by default).
par           Should the parameters be values ('value') or variables ('variable')?

Details

For mother nodes, parameters are always called 'gamma' and for child nodes, parameters are always called 'alpha'. Furthermore, to recognize the parameters, the path is inserted at the end. For example, a child node with path (0,2,1) will have the parameter 'alpha021'.

Value

A character string giving the LST of the specified node.

Author(s)

Simon-Pierre Gadoury

See Also

InvLap

Examples

structure <- GEO(0.1, NULL, list(GAMMA(0.1, 1:2, NULL),
                                GAMMA(0.2, 3:4, NULL)))

Lap(c(0,2), structure, outVar = 'z', par = 'value')
Construction of a LOG Mother or Child Class Object

Description

Constructs either a LOG Mother or Child class object for a given parameter, arguments, and nesting structure.

Usage

\[ \text{LOG}(\text{par}, \text{unif}, \text{structure}) \]

Arguments

- \text{par} \quad \text{parameter of the distribution.}
- \text{unif} \quad \text{uniform structure, a numeric vector of grouped numbers, i.e. } \text{c}(1,2,3) \text{ is translated as being } \text{c}(u_1, u_2, u_3).
- \text{structure} \quad \text{nesting structure of the form}
  \[ X(\text{par}_1, \text{c}(i,...), \text{list}(Y(\text{par}_2, \text{c}(j,...), \text{NULL}), Z(\text{par}_3, \text{c}(k,...), \text{NULL}))) \]
  \text{where } X, Y, \text{ and } Z \text{ are compatible functions (see 'details'). It is good to note that if structure is NULL, the function will automatically be of class Child. For continuous distributions (i.e. GAMMA), structure is always NULL.}

Author(s)

Simon-Pierre Gadoury

See Also

Other mother or child class objects: \text{GAMMA, GEO}

Examples

\[ \text{LOG}(0.5, \text{NULL}, \text{list}(\text{GAMMA}(1/30, \text{c}(5,6), \text{NULL}), \text{LOG}(0.1, \text{NULL}, \text{list}(\text{GAMMA}(1/30, \text{c}(1,2), \text{NULL}), \text{GAMMA}(1/30, \text{c}(3,4), \text{NULL}))))) \]
Node

Obtain a node in mother class object

Description

Use a path (numeric vector) to obtain a subgroup of a structure (mother class object).

Usage

Node(path, structure)

Arguments

path the path of the node (numeric vector).
structure a mother class object (S4).

Details

Every node of a mother object (structure) can be identified with a numeric vector that indicates the path used from the root to the node. The vector is the 'path' argument and is used to find specific nodes of a given structure. For a complete explanation, we refer to Cossette et al. (2017).

Value

Either a child or mother class object.

Author(s)

Simon-Pierre Gadoury

Examples

# We directly give the path of the desired node.
Node(c(0,2,2), LOG(0.5, NULL, list(GAMMA(1/30, c(5,6), NULL),
                                    LOG(0.1, NULL, list(GAMMA(1/30, c(1,2), NULL),
                                    GAMMA(1/30, c(3,4), NULL))))))

# Here we provide the path with the GeneticCodes function of this package.
structure <- LOG(0.5, NULL, list(GAMMA(1/30, c(5,6), NULL),
                                    LOG(0.1, NULL, list(GAMMA(1/30, c(1,2), NULL),
                                    GAMMA(1/30, c(3,4), NULL))))
Node(GeneticCodes(structure)[[3]], structure)
**pCompCop**  
*Distribution function of Mother class objects*

**Description**

Distribution function of a Mother class object.

**Usage**

\[
p\text{CompCop}(\text{structure, vector = FALSE, express = TRUE})
\]

**Arguments**

- **structure**: object of class Mother.
- **vector**: logical. If false, returns a function or a character string with \((u_1, u_2, \ldots)\) as arguments, else, just \((u)\).
- **express**: logical. If false, returns a function, else, a character string.

**Value**

The distribution function in the form of either a function or a character string.

**Examples**

```r
## Create the structure
structure <- LOG(0.5, NULL, list(GAMMA(1/30, c(5,6), NULL),
                                  LOG(0.1, NULL, list(GAMMA(1/30, c(1,2), NULL),
                                  GAMMA(1/30, c(3,4), NULL)))))

## Character string
pCompCop(structure, vector = TRUE, express = TRUE)
pCompCop(structure, vector = FALSE, express = TRUE)

## Function
pCompCop(structure, vector = TRUE, express = FALSE)
pCompCop(structure, vector = FALSE, express = FALSE)
```

**pCop**  
*Distribution function of archm class objects*

**Description**

Distribution function of an Archimedean copula (archm) class object.
Usage

pCop(copula, vector = FALSE, express = TRUE)

Arguments

copula an Archimedean copula (archm) class object.
vector logical. If false, returns a function or a character string with (u_1, u_2, ..., u_dim) as arguments, else, just (u).
express logical. If false, returns a function, else, a character string.

Value

The distribution function in the form of either a function or a character string.

Author(s)

Simon-Pierre Gadoury

See Also

rCop, Clayton, AMH, Gumbel, Frank

Examples

cop <- Clayton(5, 2)
pCop(cop, vector = TRUE, express = TRUE)
pCop(cop, vector = FALSE, express = TRUE)

rCompCop Random number generator for Mother class objects

Description

Samples from a Mother class object.

Usage

rCompCop(n, structure)

Arguments

n the number of realisations.
structure an object of class Mother.

Value

A numeric matrix of sampled data from the structure
**rCop**

Author(s)
Simon-Pierre Gadoury

Examples

```r
## Create the structure
structure <- GEO(0.1, 1, list(GAMMA(0.2, 2:3, NULL),
                               GEO(0.3, 4:5, NULL)))

## Sample from the structure
rcopCop(1000, structure)
```

---

**Description**

Random number generator for archm class objects.

**Usage**

```r
rcop(n, copula)
```

**Arguments**

- `n`: number of realisations.
- `copula`: an Archimedean copula (archm) class object.

**Details**

For bivariate archm copula objects, the function uses the conditional approach. As for dimensions higher than 2, the Marshall-Olkin (1988) approach is chosen instead.

**Value**

A numeric matrix containing the samples.

**Author(s)**
Simon-Pierre Gadoury

**See Also**

`pCop`, `Clayton`, `AMH`, `Frank`, `Gumbel`
Examples

```r
## Create the trivariate archm copula object
cop <- Clayton(5, 3)

## Generate the samples
res <- rCop(10000, cop)

## Plot the values
pairs(res, pch = 16, cex = 0.7)
```
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