Package ‘triangle’

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Title Provides the Standard Distribution Functions for the Triangle Distribution

Version 0.12

Description Provides the ‘r, q, p, and d’ distribution functions for the triangle distribution.

License GPL (>= 2)

URL https://bertcarnell.github.io/triangle/

BugReports https://github.com/bertcarnell/triangle/issues

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 6.1.1

Depends R (>= 2.14.1)

Collate 'dtriangle.R' 'ltriangle.r' 'ptriangle.r' 'qtriangle.R'
             'rtriangle.r'

Suggests testthat, knitr, rmarkdown, covr

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

Author Rob Carnell [aut, cre]

Maintainer Rob Carnell <bertcarnell@gmail.com>

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R topics documented:

  ltriangle ................................................................. 2
  triangle ................................................................. 3

Index 5
**ltriangle**

*The Log-Triangle Distribution*

**Description**

These functions provide information about the triangle distribution on the logarithmic interval from a to b with a maximum at c. *dltriangle* gives the density, *pltriangle* gives the distribution function, *qltriangle* gives the quantile function, and *rltriangle* generates n random deviates.

**Usage**

```r
rltriangle(n = 1, a = 1, b = 100, c = 10^((log10(a) + log10(b))/2),
          logbase = 10)
```

```r
dltriangle(x, a = 1, b = 100, c = 10^((log10(a) + log10(b))/2),
          logbase = 10)
```

```r
pltriangle(q, a = 1, b = 100, c = 10^((log10(a) + log10(b))/2),
          logbase = 10)
```

```r
qltriangle(p, a = 1, b = 100, c = 10^((log10(a) + log10(b))/2),
          logbase = 10)
```

**Arguments**

- `n` number of observations. If `length(n) > 1`, the length is taken to be the number required.
- `a` lower limit of the distribution.
- `b` upper limit of the distribution.
- `c` mode of the distribution.
- `logbase` the base of the logarithmic scale to use (default to 10)
- `x, q` vector of quantiles.
- `p` vector of probabilities.

**Details**

All probabilities are lower tailed probabilities. a, b, and c may be appropriate length vectors except in the case of *rltriangle*.

**Value**

*dltriangle* gives the density, *pltriangle* gives the distribution function, *qltriangle* gives the quantile function, and *rltriangle* generates random deviates. Invalid arguments will result in return value NaN or NA.
triangle

References

See Also

`.Random.seed` about random number generation, `runif`, etc for other distributions.

Examples

tri <- rtriangle(100000, 1, 100, 10)
hist(log10(tri), breaks=100, main="Triangle Distribution", xlab="x")
dtriangle(10, 1, 100, 10) # 2/(log10(b)-log10(a)) = 1
qtriangle(qtriangle(10)) # 10

---

The Triangle Distribution

Description
These functions provide information about the triangle distribution on the interval from $a$ to $b$ with a maximum at $c$. `dtriangle` gives the density, `ptriangle` gives the distribution function, `qtriangle` gives the quantile function, and `rtriangle` generates $n$ random deviates.

Usage

dtriangle(x, a = 0, b = 1, c = (a + b)/2)
ptriangle(q, a = 0, b = 1, c = (a + b)/2)
qtriangle(p, a = 0, b = 1, c = (a + b)/2)
rtriangle(n = 1, a = 0, b = 1, c = (a + b)/2)

Arguments

x, q vector of quantiles.
a lower limit of the distribution.
b upper limit of the distribution.
c mode of the distribution.
p vector of probabilities.
n number of observations. If length(n) > 1, the length is taken to be the number required.
Details

All probabilities are lower tailed probabilities. \(a\), \(b\), and \(c\) may be appropriate length vectors except in the case of rtriangle. rtriangle is derived from a draw from runif. The triangle distribution has density:

\[
f(x) = \frac{2(x - a)}{(b - a)(c - a)}
\]

for \(a \leq x < c\).

\[
f(x) = \frac{2(b - x)}{(b - a)(b - c)}
\]

for \(c \leq x \leq b\). \(f(x) = 0\) elsewhere. The mean and variance are:

\[
E(x) = \frac{(a + b + c)}{3}
\]

\[
V(x) = \frac{1}{18}(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - ac - bc)
\]

Value

dtriangle gives the density, ptriangle gives the distribution function, qtriangle gives the quantile function, and rtriangle generates random deviates. Invalid arguments will result in return value NaN or NA.

References


See Also

Random.seed about random number generation, runif, etc for other distributions.

Examples

```r
## view the distribution
tri <- rtriangle(100000, 1, 5, 3)
hist(tri, breaks=100, main="Triangle Distribution", xlab="x")
mean(tri) # 1/3*(1 + 5 + 3) = 3
var(tri) # 1/18*((1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2) - 1*5 - 1*3 - 5*3) = 0.666667
dtriangle(0.5, 0, 1, 0.5) # 2/(b-a) = 2
qtriangle(ptriangle(0.7)) # 0.7
```
Index

*Topic distribution
  ltriangle, 2
  triangle, 3
  .Random.seed, 3, 4

dltriangle (ltriangle), 2
dtriangle (triangle), 3

ltriangle, 2

pltriangle (ltriangle), 2
ptriangle (triangle), 3

qltriangle (ltriangle), 2
qtriangle (triangle), 3

rltriangle (ltriangle), 2
rtriangle (triangle), 3
runif, 3, 4

triangle, 3