Package: hpa (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Distributions Hermite Polynomial Approximation

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Description Multivariate conditional and marginal densities, moments,
cumulative distribution functions as well as binary choice and
sample selection models based on Hermite polynomial
approximation which was proposed and described by A. Gallant
and D. W. Nychka (1987) <doi:10.2307/1913241>.

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Contents

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bspline   *B-splines generation, estimation and combination*

Description

Function bsplineGenerate generates a list of all basis splines with appropriate knots vector and degree. Function bsplineComb allows to get linear combinations of these b-splines with particular weights. Function bsplineEstimate estimates the spline at points x. The structure of this spline should be provided via m and knots arguments.

Usage

```
bsplineGenerate(knots, degree, is_names = TRUE)

bsplineEstimate(x, m, knots)

bsplineComb(splines, weights)
```

Arguments

knots	sorted in ascending order numeric vector representing knots of the spline.
degree	positive integer representing degree of the spline.
is_names	logical; if TRUE (default) then rows and columns of the spline matrices will have a names. Set it to FALSE in order to get notable speed boost.
x	numeric vector representing the points at which the spline should be estimated.
m	numeric matrix which rows correspond to spline intervals while columns represent variables powers. Therefore the element in i-th row and j-th column represents the coefficient associated with the variable that 1) belongs to the i-th interval i.e. between i-th and (i + 1)-th knots 2) raised to the power of (j - 1).
splines	list being returned by the bsplineGenerate function or a manually constructed list with b-splines knots and matrices entries.
weights	numeric vector of the same length as splines.

Details

In contrast to bs function bsplineGenerate generates a splines basis in a form of a list containing information concerning these b-splines structure. In order to evaluate one of these b-splines at particular points bsplineEstimate function should be applied.

Value

Function bsplineGenerate returns a list. Each element of this list is a list containing the following information concerning b-spline structure:

- knots - knots vector of the b-spline.

- m - matrix representing polynomial coefficients for each interval of the spline in the same manner as for m argument (see this argument description above).
- ind - index of the b-spline.

Function bsplineComb returns a list with the following arguments:

- knots - knots vector of the splines.
- m - linear combination of the splines matrices; coefficients of this linear combination are given via weights argument.

Function bsplineGenerate returns a numeric vector of values being calculated at points x via splines with knots vector and matrix m.

Examples

```
# Let's generate all b-splines of degree 3 with knots
# vector (-2.1, 1.5, 1.5, 2.2, 3.7, 4.2, 5)
b <- bsplineGenerate(knots = c(-2.1, 1.5, 1.5, 2.2, 3.7, 4.2, 5),
                     degree = 3)

# Get the first of these b-splines
b[[1]]

# Take a linear combination of these splines with
# weights 1.6, -1.2 and 3.2.
b_comb <- bsplineComb(splines = b, weights = c(1.6, -1.2, 3.2))

# Estimate this spline value at points (-3, 0.7, 2.5, 3.8, 10)
b_values <- bsplineEstimate(x = c(-3, 0.7, 2.5, 3.8, 10),
                            knots = b_comb$knots,
                            m = b_comb$m)

# Visualize the spline
s <- seq(from = 0, to = 5, length = 1000)
b_values_s <- bsplineEstimate(x = s,
                              knots = b_comb$knots,
                              m = b_comb$m)
plot(s, b_values_s)
```

---

coef.hpaBinary   *Extract coefficients from hpaBinary object*

Description

Extract coefficients from hpaBinary object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hpaBinary'
coef(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Object of class "hpaBinary"
...	further arguments (currently ignored)

---

coef.hpaML	*Extract coefficients from hpaML object*

Description

Extract coefficients from hpaML object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hpaML'
coef(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Object of class "hpaML"
...	further arguments (currently ignored)

---

coef.hpaSelection	*Extract coefficients from hpaSelection object*

Description

Extract coefficients from hpaSelection object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hpaSelection'
coef(object, ..., type = "all")
```

Arguments

object	Object of class "hpaSelection"
...	further arguments (currently ignored)
type	character; if "all" (default) then all estimated parameters values will be returned. If "selection" then selection equation coefficients estimates will be provided. If "outcome" then outcome equation coefficients estimates will be returned.

---

dnorm_parallel	*Calculate normal pdf in parallel*

Description

Calculate in parallel for each value from vector x density function of normal distribution with mean equal to mean and standard deviation equal to sd.

Usage

```
dnorm_parallel(x, mean = 0, sd = 1, is_parallel = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	numeric vector of quantiles.
mean	double value.
sd	double positive value.
is_parallel	if TRUE then multiple cores will be used for some calculations. It usually provides speed advantage for large enough samples (about more than 1000 observations).

Examples

```
## Consider normal distribution with mean 3 and standard deviation 5.
## Calculate its density function at points 2 and 3.

# Create vector of points
my_points <- c(2, 3)

# Calculate pdf at these points
# (set is_parallel = TRUE in order
# to turn on parallel computations)
dnorm_parallel(my_points, 3, 5,
               is_parallel = FALSE)
```

---

hpaBinary	*Semi-nonparametric single index binary choice model estimation*

Description

This function performs semi-nonparametric (SNP) maximum likelihood estimation of single index binary choice model using Hermite polynomial based approximating function proposed by Gallant and Nychka in 1987. Please, see [dhpa](#) 'Details' section to get more information concerning this approximating function.

Usage

```
hpaBinary(
  formula,
  data,
  K = 1L,
  mean_fixed = NA_real_,
  sd_fixed = NA_real_,
  constant_fixed = 0,
  coef_fixed = TRUE,
  is_x0_probit = TRUE,
  is_sequence = FALSE,
  x0 = numeric(0),
  cov_type = "sandwich",
  boot_iter = 100L,
  is_parallel = FALSE,
  opt_type = "optim",
  opt_control = NULL,
  is_validation = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

formula	an object of class "formula" (or one that can be coerced to that class): a symbolic description of the model to be fitted. All variables in formula should be numeric vectors of the same length.
data	data frame containing the variables in the model.
K	non-negative integer representing polynomial degree (order).
mean_fixed	numeric value for binary choice equation random error density mean parameter. Set it to NA (default) if this parameter should be estimated rather than fixed.
sd_fixed	numeric value for binary choice equation random error density sd parameter. Set it to NA (default) if this parameter should be estimated rather than fixed.
constant_fixed	numeric value for binary choice equation constant parameter. Set it to NA (default) if this parameter should be estimated rather than fixed.
coef_fixed	logical value indicating whether binary equation first independent variable coefficient should be fixed (TRUE) or estimated (FALSE).
is_x0_probit	logical; if TRUE (default) then initial points for optimization routine will be obtained by probit model estimated via [glm](#) function.
is_sequence	if TRUE then function calculates models with polynomial degrees from 0 to K each time using initial values obtained from the previous step. In this case function will return the list of models where i-th list element correspond to model calculated under K=(i-1).
x0	numeric vector of optimization routine initial values. Note that x0 = c(pol_coefficients[-1], mean, sd, coefficients).

cov_type   character determining the type of covariance matrix to be returned and used
                for summary. If cov_type = "hessian" then negative inverse of Hessian ma-
                trix will be applied. If cov_type = "gop" then inverse of Jacobian outer prod-
                ucts will be used. If cov_type = "sandwich" (default) then sandwich covari-
                ance matrix estimator will be applied. If cov_type = "bootstrap" then boot-
                strap with boot_iter iterations will be used. If cov_type = "hessianFD" or
                cov_type = "sandwichFD" then (probably) more accurate but computationally
                demanding central difference Hessian approximation will be calculated for the
                inverse Hessian and sandwich estimators correspondingly. Central differences
                are computed via analytically provided gradient. This Hessian matrix estimation
                approach seems to be less accurate than BFGS approximation if polynomial or-
                der is high (usually greater then 5).

boot_iter   the number of bootstrap iterations for cov_type = "bootstrap" covariance ma-
                trix estimator type.

is_parallel   if TRUE then multiple cores will be used for some calculations. It usually pro-
                vides speed advantage for large enough samples (about more than 1000 obser-
                vations).

opt_type   string value determining the type of the optimization routine to be applied. The
                default is "optim" meaning that BFGS method from the optim function will be
                applied. If opt_type = "GA" then ga function will be additionally applied.

opt_control   a list containing arguments to be passed to the optimization routine depending
                on opt_type argument value. Please see details to get additional information.

is_validation   logical value indicating whether function input arguments should be validated.
                Set it to FALSE for slight performance boost (default value is TRUE).

Details

Densities Hermite polynomial approximation approach has been proposed by A. Gallant and D. W.
Nychka in 1987. The main idea is to approximate unknown distribution density with scaled Hermite
polynomial. For more information please refer to the literature listed below.

Let's use notations introduced in dhpa 'Details' section. Function hpaBinary maximizes the fol-
lowing quasi log-likelihood function:

$$\ln L(\gamma_0, \gamma, \alpha, \mu, \sigma; x) = \sum_{i:z_i=1} \ln \left(\overline{F}_\xi(-(\gamma_0 + \gamma x_i), \infty; \alpha, \mu, \sigma) \right) +$$

$$+ \sum_{i:z_i=0} \ln \left(\overline{F}_\xi(-\infty, -(\gamma_0 + x_i\gamma); \alpha, \mu, \sigma) \right),$$

where (in addition to previously defined notations):

x_i - is row vector of regressors derived from data according to formula.

γ - is column vector of regression coefficients.

γ_0 - constant.

z_i - binary (0 or 1) dependent variable defined in formula.

Note that ξ is one dimensional and K corresponds to $K = K_1$.

The first polynomial coefficient (zero powers) set to 1 for identification purposes i.e. $\alpha_0 = 1$.

If `coef_fixed` is TRUE then the coefficient for the first independent variable in `formula` will be fixed to 1 i.e. $\gamma_1 = 1$.

If `mean_fixed` is not NA then μ=mean_fixed fixed.

If `sd_fixed` is not NA then σ=mean_fixed fixed. However if `is_x0_probit` = TRUE then parameter σ will be scale adjusted in order to provide better initial point for optimization routine. Please, extract σ adjusted value from the function's output list. The same is for `mean_fixed`.

Rows in `data` corresponding to variables mentioned in `formula` which have at least one NA value will be ignored.

All variables mentioned in `formula` should be numeric vectors.

The function calculates standard errors via sandwich estimator and significance levels are reported taking into account quasi maximum likelihood estimator (QMLE) asymptotic normality. If one wants to switch from QMLE to semi-nonparametric estimator (SNPE) during hypothesis testing then covariance matrix should be estimated again using bootstrap.

This function maximizes (quasi) log-likelihood function via `optim` function setting its `method` argument to "BFGS". If `opt_type` = "GA" then genetic algorithm from `ga` function will be additionally (after `optim` putting its solution (par) into `suggestions` matrix) applied in order to perform global optimization. Note that global optimization takes much more time (usually minutes but sometimes hours or even days). The number of iterations and population size of the genetic algorithm will grow linearly along with the number of estimated parameters. If it seems that global maximum has not been found then it is possible to continue the search restarting the function setting its input argument `x0` to `x1` output value. Note that if `cov_type` = "bootstrap" then `ga` function will not be used for bootstrap iterations since it may be extremely time consuming.

If `opt_type` = "GA" then `opt_control` should be the list containing the values to be passed to `ga` function. It is possible to pass arguments `lower`, `upper`, `popSize`, `pcrossover`, `pmutation`, `elitism`, `maxiter`, `suggestions`, `optim`, `optimArgs`, `seed` and `monitor`. Note that it is possible to set `population`, `selection`, `crossover` and `mutation` arguments changing `ga` default parameters via `gaControl` function. These arguments information reported in `ga`. In order to provide manual values for `lower` and `upper` bounds please follow parameters ordering mentioned above for the `x0` argument. If these bounds are not provided manually then they (except those related to the polynomial coefficients) will depend on the estimates obtained by local optimization via `optim` function (this estimates will be in the middle between `lower` and `upper`). Specifically for each sd parameter `lower` (`upper`) bound is 5 times lower (higher) than this parameter `optim` estimate. For each mean and regression coefficient parameter its lower and upper bounds deviate from corresponding `optim` estimate by two absolute values of this estimate. Finally, lower and upper bounds for each polynomial coefficient are `-10` and `10` correspondingly (do not depend on their `optim` estimates).

The following arguments are differ from their defaults in `ga`:

- `pmutation` = 0.2,
- `optim` = TRUE,
- `optimArgs` = list("method" = "Nelder-Mead", "poptim" = 0.2, "pressel" = 0.5),
- `seed` = 8,
- `elitism` = 2 + round(popSize * 0.1).

Let's denote by `n_reg` the number of regressors included into the `formula`. The arguments `popSize` and `maxiter` of `ga` function have been set proportional to the number of estimated polynomial coefficients and independent variables:

- `popSize = 10 + 5 * (K + 1) + 2 * n_reg`
- `maxiter = 50 * (1 + K) + 10 * n_reg`

Value

This function returns an object of class "hpaBinary".

An object of class "hpaBinary" is a list containing the following components:

- `optim` - [optim](#) function output. If `opt_type = "GA"` then it is the list containing [optim](#) and [ga](#) functions outputs.
- `x1` - numeric vector of distribution parameters estimates.
- `mean` - mean (mu) parameter of density function estimate.
- `sd` - sd (sigma) parameter of density function estimate.
- `pol_coefficients` - polynomial coefficients estimates.
- `pol_degrees` - the same as `K` input parameter.
- `coefficients` - regression (single index) coefficients estimates.
- `cov_mat` - covariance matrix estimate.
- `marginal_effects` - marginal effects matrix where columns are variables and rows are observations.
- `results` - numeric matrix representing estimation results.
- `log-likelihood` - value of Log-Likelihood function.
- `AIC` - AIC value.
- `errors_exp` - random error expectation estimate.
- `errors_var` - random error variance estimate.
- `dataframe` - data frame containing variables mentioned in `formula` without NA values.
- `model_Lists` - lists containing information about fixed parameters and parameters indexes in `x1`.
- `n_obs` - number of observations.
- `z_latent` - latent variable (single index) estimates.
- `z_prob` - probabilities of positive outcome (i.e. 1) estimates.

References

A. Gallant and D. W. Nychka (1987) <doi:10.2307/1913241>

See Also

[summary.hpaBinary](#), [predict.hpaBinary](#), [plot.hpaBinary](#), [logLik.hpaBinary](#)

Examples

```
## Estimate survival probability on Titanic

library("titanic")

# Prepare data set converting
# all variables to numeric vectors
h <- data.frame("male" = as.numeric(titanic_train$Sex == "male"))
 h$class_1 <- as.numeric(titanic_train$Pclass == 1)
 h$class_2 <- as.numeric(titanic_train$Pclass == 2)
 h$class_3 <- as.numeric(titanic_train$Pclass == 3)
 h$sibl <- titanic_train$SibSp
 h$survived <- titanic_train$Survived
 h$age <- titanic_train$Age
 h$parch <- titanic_train$Parch
 h$fare <- titanic_train$Fare

# Estimate model parameters
model_hpa_1 <- hpaBinary(survived ~class_1 + class_2 +
 male + age + sibl + parch + fare,
 K = 3, data = h)
#get summary
summary(model_hpa_1)

# Get predicted probabilities
pred_hpa_1 <- predict(model_hpa_1)

# Calculate number of correct predictions
hpa_1_correct_0 <- sum((pred_hpa_1 < 0.5) &
                        (model_hpa_1$dataframe$survived == 0))
hpa_1_correct_1 <- sum((pred_hpa_1 >= 0.5) &
                        (model_hpa_1$dataframe$survived == 1))
hpa_1_correct <- hpa_1_correct_1 + hpa_1_correct_0

# Plot random errors density approximation
plot(model_hpa_1)



## Estimate parameters on data simulated from Student distribution

library("mvtnorm")
set.seed(123)

# Simulate independent variables from normal distribution
n <- 5000
X <- rmvnorm(n=n, mean = c(0,0),
sigma = matrix(c(1,0.5,0.5,1), ncol=2))

# Simulate random errors from Student distribution
epsilon <- rt(n, 5) * (3 / sqrt(5))
```

```
# Calculate latent and observable variables values
z_star <- 1 + X[, 1] + X[, 2] + epsilon
z <- as.numeric((z_star > 0))

# Store the results into data frame
h <- as.data.frame(cbind(z,X))
names(h) <- c("z", "x1", "x2")

# Estimate model parameters
model <- hpaBinary(formula = z ~ x1 + x2, data=h, K = 3)
summary(model)

# Get predicted probabilities of 1 values
predict(model)

# Plot density function approximation
plot(model)
```

---

hpaDist   *Probabilities and Moments Hermite Polynomial Approximation*

Description

Approximation of truncated, marginal and conditional densities, moments and cumulative probabilities of multivariate distributions via Hermite polynomial based approach proposed by Gallant and Nychka in 1987.

Density approximating function is scale adjusted product of two terms. The first one is squared multivariate polynomial of pol_degrees degrees with pol_coefficients coefficients vector. The second is product of independent normal random variables' densities with expected values and standard deviations given by mean and sd vectors correspondingly. Approximating function satisfies properties of density function thus generating a broad family of distributions. Characteristics of these distributions (moments, quantiles, probabilities and so on) may provide accurate approximations to characteristic of other distributions. Moreover it is usually possible to provide arbitrary close approximation by the means of polynomial degrees increase.

Usage

```
dhpa(
  x,
  pol_coefficients = numeric(0),
  pol_degrees = numeric(0),
  given_ind = numeric(0),
  omit_ind = numeric(0),
  mean = numeric(0),
  sd = numeric(0),
```

```
    is_parallel = FALSE,
    log = FALSE,
    is_validation = TRUE
  )

  phpa(
    x,
    pol_coefficients = numeric(0),
    pol_degrees = numeric(0),
    given_ind = numeric(0),
    omit_ind = numeric(0),
    mean = numeric(0),
    sd = numeric(0),
    is_parallel = FALSE,
    log = FALSE,
    is_validation = TRUE
  )

  ihpa(
    x_lower = numeric(0),
    x_upper = numeric(0),
    pol_coefficients = numeric(0),
    pol_degrees = numeric(0),
    given_ind = numeric(0),
    omit_ind = numeric(0),
    mean = numeric(0),
    sd = numeric(0),
    is_parallel = FALSE,
    log = FALSE,
    is_validation = TRUE
  )

  ehpa(
    x = numeric(0),
    pol_coefficients = numeric(0),
    pol_degrees = numeric(0),
    given_ind = numeric(0),
    omit_ind = numeric(0),
    mean = numeric(0),
    sd = numeric(0),
    expectation_powers = numeric(0),
    is_parallel = FALSE,
    is_validation = TRUE
  )

  etrhpa(
    tr_left = numeric(0),
    tr_right = numeric(0),
```

```
    pol_coefficients = numeric(0),
    pol_degrees = numeric(0),
    mean = numeric(0),
    sd = numeric(0),
    expectation_powers = numeric(0),
    is_parallel = FALSE,
    is_validation = TRUE
)

dtrhpa(
    x,
    tr_left = numeric(0),
    tr_right = numeric(0),
    pol_coefficients = numeric(0),
    pol_degrees = numeric(0),
    given_ind = numeric(0),
    omit_ind = numeric(0),
    mean = numeric(0),
    sd = numeric(0),
    is_parallel = FALSE,
    log = FALSE,
    is_validation = TRUE
)

itrhpa(
    x_lower = numeric(0),
    x_upper = numeric(0),
    tr_left = numeric(0),
    tr_right = numeric(0),
    pol_coefficients = numeric(0),
    pol_degrees = numeric(0),
    given_ind = numeric(0),
    omit_ind = numeric(0),
    mean = numeric(0),
    sd = numeric(0),
    is_parallel = FALSE,
    log = FALSE,
    is_validation = TRUE
)

dhpaDiff(
    x,
    pol_coefficients = numeric(0),
    pol_degrees = numeric(0),
    given_ind = numeric(0),
    omit_ind = numeric(0),
    mean = numeric(0),
    sd = numeric(0),
```

```
    type = "pol_coefficients",
    is_parallel = FALSE,
    log = FALSE,
    is_validation = TRUE
  )

  ehpaDiff(
    x = numeric(0),
    pol_coefficients = numeric(0),
    pol_degrees = numeric(0),
    given_ind = numeric(0),
    omit_ind = numeric(0),
    mean = numeric(0),
    sd = numeric(0),
    expectation_powers = numeric(0),
    type = "pol_coefficients",
    is_parallel = FALSE,
    log = FALSE,
    is_validation = TRUE
  )

  ihpaDiff(
    x_lower = numeric(0),
    x_upper = numeric(0),
    pol_coefficients = numeric(0),
    pol_degrees = numeric(0),
    given_ind = numeric(0),
    omit_ind = numeric(0),
    mean = numeric(0),
    sd = numeric(0),
    type = "pol_coefficients",
    is_parallel = FALSE,
    log = FALSE,
    is_validation = TRUE
  )

  qhpa(
    p,
    x = matrix(1, 1),
    pol_coefficients = numeric(0),
    pol_degrees = numeric(0),
    given_ind = numeric(0),
    omit_ind = numeric(0),
    mean = numeric(0),
    sd = numeric(0)
  )

  rhpa(
```

```
  n,
  pol_coefficients = numeric(0),
  pol_degrees = numeric(0),
  mean = numeric(0),
  sd = numeric(0)
)
```

Arguments

x	numeric matrix of function arguments and conditional values. Note that x rows are points (observations) while random vectors components (variables) are columns.
pol_coefficients	
	numeric vector of polynomial coefficients.
pol_degrees	non-negative integer vector of polynomial degrees (orders).
given_ind	logical or numeric vector indicating whether corresponding random vector component is conditioned. By default it is a logical vector of FALSE values. If give_ind[i] equals TRUE or i then i-th column of x matrix will contain conditional values.
omit_ind	logical or numeric vector indicating whether corresponding random component is omitted. By default it is a logical vector of FALSE values. If omit_ind[i] equals TRUE or i then values in i-th column of x matrix will be ignored.
mean	numeric vector of expected values.
sd	positive numeric vector of standard deviations.
is_parallel	if TRUE then multiple cores will be used for some calculations. It usually provides speed advantage for large enough samples (about more than 1000 observations).
log	logical; if TRUE then probabilities p are given as log(p) or derivatives will be given respect to log(p).
is_validation	logical value indicating whether function input arguments should be validated. Set it to FALSE for slight performance boost (default value is TRUE).
x_lower	numeric matrix of lower integration limits. Note that x_lower rows are observations while variables are columns.
x_upper	numeric matrix of upper integration limits. Note that x_upper rows are observations while variables are columns.
expectation_powers	
	integer vector of random vector components powers.
tr_left	numeric matrix of left (lower) truncation limits. Note that tr_left rows are observations while variables are columns. If tr_left and tr_right are single row matrices then the same truncation limits will be applied to all observations that are determined by the first rows of these matrices.
tr_right	numeric matrix of right (upper) truncation limits. Note that tr_right rows are observations while variables are columns. If tr_left and tr_right are single row matrices then the same truncation limits will be applied to all observations that are determined by the first rows of these matrices.

type	determines the partial derivatives to be included into the gradient. If `type="pol_coefficients"` then gradient will contain partial derivatives respect to polynomial coefficients listed in the same order as `pol_coefficients`. Other available types are `type = "mean"` and `type = "sd"`. For function `dhpaDiff` it is possible to take gradient respect to the x points setting `type="x"`. For function `ihpaDiff` it is possible to take gradient respect to the x lower and upper points setting `type = "x_lower"` or `type = "upper"` correspondingly. In order to get full gradient please set `type="all"`.
p	numeric vector of probabilities
n	positive integer representing the number of observations

Details

It is possible to approximate densities dhpa, cumulative probabilities phpa, ihpa, moments ehpa as well as their truncated dtrhpa, itrhpa, etrhpa forms and gradients dhpaDiff, ihpaDiff. Note that phpa is special of ihpa where x corresponds to x_upper while x_lower is matrix of negative infinity values. So phpa intended to approximate cumulative distribution functions while ihpa approximates probabilities that random vector components will be between values determined by rows of x_lower and x_upper matrices. Further details are given below.

Since density approximating function is non-negative and integrates to 1 it is density function for some m-variate random vector ξ. Approximating function $f_\xi(x)$ has the following form:

$$f_\xi(x) = f_\xi(x; \mu, \sigma, \alpha) = \frac{1}{\psi} \prod_{t=1}^{m} \phi(x_t; \mu_t, \sigma_t) \left(\sum_{i_1=0}^{K_1} ... \sum_{i_m=0}^{K_m} \alpha_{(i_1,...,i_m)} \prod_{r=1}^{m} x_r^{i_r} \right)^2$$

$$\psi = \sum_{i_1=0}^{K_1} ... \sum_{i_m=0}^{K_m} \sum_{j_1=0}^{K_1} ... \sum_{j_m=0}^{K_m} \alpha_{(i_1,\cdots,i_m)} \alpha_{(j_1,\cdots,j_m)} \prod_{r=1}^{m} \mathcal{M}(i_r + j_r; \mu_r, \sigma_r),$$

where:

$x = (x_1, ...x_m)$ - is vector of arguments i.e. rows of x matrix in dhpa.

$\alpha_{(i_1,\cdots,i_m)}$ - is polynomial coefficient corresponding to `pol_coefficients[k]` element. In order to investigate correspondence between k and $(i_1, \cdots, i_m)$ values please see 'Examples' section below or polynomialIndex function 'Details', 'Value' and 'Examples' sections. Note that if $m = 1$ then `pol_coefficients[k]` simply corresponds to α_{k-1}.

$(K_1, ..., K_m)$ - are polynomial degrees (orders) provided via `pol_degrees` argument so `pol_degrees[i]` determines K_i.

$\phi(.; \mu_t, \sigma_t)$ - is normal random variable density function where μ_t and σ_t are mean and standard deviation determined by `mean[t]` and `sd[t]` arguments values.

$\mathcal{M}(q; \mu_r, \sigma_r)$ - is q-th order moment of normal random variable with mean μ_r and standard deviation σ_r. Note that function normalMoment allows to calculate and differentiate normal random variable's moments.

ψ - constant term insuring that $f_\xi(x)$ is density function.

Therefore dhpa allows to calculate $f_\xi(x)$ values at points determined by rows of x matrix given polynomial degrees pol_degrees (K) as well as mean (μ), sd (σ) and pol_coefficients (α) parameters values. Note that mean, sd and pol_degrees are m-variate vectors while pol_coefficients has prod(pol_degrees + 1) elements.

Cumulative probabilities could be approximated as follows:

$$P\left(\underline{x}_1 \le \xi_1 \le \overline{x}_1, ..., \underline{x}_m \le \xi_m \le \overline{x}_m\right) =$$

$$= \bar{F}_\xi(\underline{x}, \bar{x}) = \bar{F}_\xi(\underline{x}, \bar{x}; \mu, \sigma, \alpha) = \frac{1}{\psi} \prod_{t=1}^{m} (\Phi(\bar{x}_t; \mu_t, \sigma_t) - \Phi(\underline{x}_t; \mu_t, \sigma_t))*$$

$$* \sum_{i_1=0}^{K_1} ... \sum_{i_m=0}^{K_m} \sum_{j_1=0}^{K_1} ... \sum_{j_m=0}^{K_m} \alpha_{(i_1,...,i_m)} \alpha_{(j_1,...,j_m)} \prod_{r=1}^{m} \mathcal{M}_{TR}\left(i_r + j_r; \underline{x}_r, \overline{x}_r, \mu_r, \sigma_r\right)$$

where:

$\Phi(.; \mu_t, \sigma_t)$ - is normal random variable's cumulative distribution function where μ_t and σ_t are mean and standard deviation determined by mean[t] and sd[t] arguments values.

$\mathcal{M}_{TR}(q; \underline{x}_r, \overline{x}_r, \mu_r, \sigma_r)$ - is q-th order moment of truncated (from above by $\overline{x}_r$ and from below by $\underline{x}_r$) normal random variable with mean μ_r and standard deviation σ_r. Note that function truncatedNormalMoment allows to calculate and differentiate truncated normal random variable's moments.

$\overline{x} = (\overline{x}_1, ..., \overline{x}_m)$ - vector of upper integration limits i.e. rows of x_upper matrix in ihpa.

$\underline{x} = (\underline{x}_1, ..., \underline{x}_m)$ - vector of lower integration limits i.e. rows of x_lower matrix in ihpa.

Therefore ihpa allows to calculate interval distribution function $\bar{F}_\xi(\underline{x}, \bar{x})$ values at points determined by rows of x_lower ($\underline{x}$) and x_upper ($\overline{x}$) matrices. The rest of the arguments are similar to dhpa.

Expected value powered product approximation is as follows:

$$E\left(\prod_{t=1}^{m} \xi_t^{k_t}\right) = \frac{1}{\psi} \sum_{i_1=0}^{K_1} ... \sum_{i_m=0}^{K_m} \sum_{j_1=0}^{K_1} ... \sum_{j_m=0}^{K_m} \alpha_{(i_1,...,i_m)} \alpha_{(j_1,...,j_m)} \prod_{r=1}^{m} \mathcal{M}(i_r + j_r + k_t; \mu_r, \sigma_r)$$

where $(k_1, ..., k_m)$ are integer powers determined by expectation_powers argument of ehpa so expectation_powers[t] assigns k_t. Note that argument x in ehpa allows to determined conditional values.

Expanding polynomial degrees $(K_1, ..., K_m)$ it is possible to provide arbitrary close approximation to density of some m-variate random vector $\xi^\star$. So actually $f_\xi(x)$ approximates $f_{\xi^\star}(x)$. Accurate approximation requires appropriate mean, sd and pol_coefficients values selection. In order to get sample estimates of these parameters please apply hpaML function.

In order to perform calculation for marginal distribution of some ξ components please provide omitted components via omit_ind argument. For examples if ones assume $m = 5$-variate distribution and wants to deal with 1-st, 3-rd, and 5-th components only i.e. (ξ_1, ξ_3, ξ_5) then set omit_ind = c(FALSE, TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, FALSE) indicating that ξ_2 and ξ_4 should be 'omitted' from ξ since 2-nd and 4-th values of omit_ind are TRUE. Then x still should be 5 column matrix but values in 2-nd and 4-th columns will not affect calculation results. Meanwhile note that marginal distribution of t components of ξ usually do not coincide with any marginal distribution generated by t-variate density approximating function.

In order to perform calculation for conditional distribution i.e. given fixed values for some ξ components please provide these components via given_ind argument. For example if ones assume

$m = 5$-variate distribution and wants to deal with 1-st, 3-rd, and 5-th components given fixed values (suppose 8 and 10) for the other two components i.e. $(\xi|\xi_2 = 8, \xi_4 = 10)$ then set given_ind = c(FALSE, TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, FALSE) and x[2] = 8, x[4] = 10 where for simplicity it is assumed that x is single row 5 column matrix; it is possible to provide different conditional values for the same components simply setting different values to different x rows.

Note that it is possible to combine given_ind and omit_ind arguments. However it is wrong to set both given_ind[i] and omit_ind[i] to TRUE. Also at least one value should be FALSE both for given_ind and omit_ind.

In order to consider truncated distribution of ξ i.e. $\left(\xi | \overline{a}_1 \le \xi_1 \le \overline{b}_1, \cdots, \overline{a}_m \le \xi_m \le \overline{b}_m\right)$ please set lower (left) truncation points $\overline{a}$ and upper (right) truncation points $\overline{b}$ via tr_left and tr_right arguments correspondingly. Note that if lower truncation points are negative infinite and upper truncation points are positive infinite then dtrhpa, itrhpa and etrhpa are similar to dhpa, ihpa and ehpa correspondingly.

In order to calculate Jacobian of $f_\xi(x; \mu, \sigma, \alpha)$ and $\bar{F}_\xi(\underline{x}, \bar{x}; \mu, \sigma, \alpha)$ w.r.t all ore some particular parameters please apply dhpaDiff and ihpaDiff functions correspondingly specifying parameters of interest via type argument. If x or x_lower and x_upper are single row matrices then gradients will be calculated.

For further information please see 'Examples' section. Note that examples are given separately for each function.

If given_ind and (or) omit_ind are numeric vectors then they are insensitive to the order of elements. For example given_ind = c(5, 2, 3) is similar to given_ind = c(2, 3, 5).

Densities Hermite polynomial approximation approach has been proposed by A. Gallant and D. W. Nychka in 1987. The main idea is to approximate unknown distribution density with scaled Hermite polynomial. For more information please refer to the literature listed below.

Value

Functions dhpa, phpa and dtrhpa return vector of probabilities of length nrow(x).

Functions ihpa and itrhpa return vector of probabilities of length nrow(x_upper).

If x argument has not been provided or is a single row matrix then function ehpa returns moment value. Otherwise it returns vector of length nrow(x) containing moments values.

If tr_left and tr_right arguments are single row matrices then function etrhpa returns moment value. Otherwise it returns vector of length max(nrow(tr_left), nrow(tr_right)) containing moments values.

Functions dhpaDiff and ihpaDiff return Jacobin matrix. The number of columns depends on type argument. The number of rows is nrow(x) for dhpaDiff and nrow(x_upper) for ihpaDiff

If mean or sd are not specified they assume the default values of m-dimensional vectors of 0 and 1, respectively. If x_lower is not specified then it is the matrix of the same size as x_upper containing negative infinity values only. If expectation_powers is not specified then it is m-dimensional vector of 0 values.

Please see 'Details' section for additional information.

References

A. Gallant and D. W. Nychka (1987) <doi:10.2307/1913241>

Examples

```
## Example demonstrating dhpa function application.
## Let's approximate some three random variables (i.e. X1, X2 and X3)
## joint density function at points  x = (0,1, 0.2, 0.3) and
## y = (0.5, 0.8, 0.6) with Hermite polynomial of (1, 2, 3) degrees which
## polynomial coefficients equal 1 except coefficient related  to x1*(x^3)
## polynomial element which equals 2. Also suppose that normal density
## related mean vector equals (1.1, 1.2, 1.3) while standard deviations
## vector is (2.1, 2.2, 2.3).

# Prepare initial values
x <- matrix(c(0.1, 0.2, 0.3), nrow = 1)   # x point as a single row matrix
y <- matrix(c(0.5, 0.8, 0.6), nrow = 1)   # y point as a single row matrix
x_y <- rbind(x, y)                        # matrix which rows are x and y
mean <- c(1.1, 1.2, 1.3)
sd <- c(2.1, 2.2, 2.3)
pol_degrees <- c(1, 2, 3)

# Create polynomial powers and indexes correspondence matrix
pol_ind <- polynomialIndex(pol_degrees)
# Set all polynomial coefficients to 1
pol_coefficients <- rep(1, ncol(pol_ind))
pol_degrees_n <- length(pol_degrees)

# Assign coefficient 2 to the polynomial element (x1 ^ 1)*(x2 ^ 0)*(x3 ^ 2)
pol_coefficients[apply(pol_ind, 2, function(x) all(x == c(1, 0, 2)))] <- 2

# Visualize correspondence between polynomial
# elements and their coefficients
as.data.frame(rbind(pol_ind, pol_coefficients),
   row.names = c("x1 power", "x2 power", "x3 power", "coefficients"),
   optional = TRUE)
printPolynomial(pol_degrees, pol_coefficients)

# Calculate density approximation
   # at point x (note that x should be a matrix)
dhpa(x = x,
     pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
     pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
     mean = mean, sd = sd)
   # at points x and y
dhpa(x = x_y,
     pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
     pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
     mean = mean, sd = sd)

# Condition second component to be 0.5 i.e. X2 = 0.5.
# Substitute x and y second components with conditional value 0.5
x <- matrix(c(0.1, 0.5, 0.3), nrow = 1) # or simply x[2] <- 0.5
y <- matrix(c(0.4, 0.5, 0.6), nrow = 1) # or simply y[2] <- 0.5
x_y <- rbind(x, y)
# Set TRUE to the second component indicating that it is conditioned
```

```
given_ind <- c(FALSE, TRUE, FALSE)

# Calculate conditional (on X2 = 0.5) density approximation
   # at point x
dhpa(x = x,
     pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
     pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
     mean = mean, sd = sd,
     given_ind = given_ind)
   # at points x and y
dhpa(x = x_y,
     pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
     pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
     mean = mean, sd = sd,
     given_ind = given_ind)

# Consider third component marginal distribution conditioned on the
# second component 0.5 value i.e. (X3 | X2 = 0.5).
# Set TRUE to the first component indicating that it is omitted
omit_ind <- c(TRUE, FALSE, FALSE)

# Calculate conditional (on x2 = 0.5) marginal (for x3) density approximation
   # at point x
dhpa(x = x,
     pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
     pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
     mean = mean, sd = sd,
     given_ind = given_ind,
     omit_ind = omit_ind)
   # at points x and y
dhpa(x = x_y,
     pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
     pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
     mean = mean, sd = sd,
     given_ind = given_ind,
     omit_ind = omit_ind)

## Example demonstrating phpa function application.
## Let's approximate some three random variables (X1, X2, X3)
## joint cumulative distribution function (cdf) at point (0,1, 0.2, 0.3)
## with Hermite polynomial of (1, 2, 3) degrees which polynomial
## coefficients equal 1 except coefficient related to x1*(x^3) polynomial
## element which equals 2. Also suppose that normal density related
## mean vector equals (1.1, 1.2, 1.3) while standard deviations
## vector is (2.1, 2.2, 2.3).

## Prepare initial values
x <- matrix(c(0.1, 0.2, 0.3), nrow = 1)
mean <- c(1.1, 1.2, 1.3)
sd <- c(2.1, 2.2, 2.3)
pol_degrees <- c(1, 2, 3)

# Create polynomial powers and indexes correspondence matrix
```

```
pol_ind <- polynomialIndex(pol_degrees)

# Set all polynomial coefficients to 1
pol_coefficients <- rep(1, ncol(pol_ind))
pol_degrees_n <- length(pol_degrees)

# Assign coefficient 2 to the polynomial element (x1 ^ 1)*(x2 ^ 0)*(x3 ^ 2)
pol_coefficients[apply(pol_ind, 2, function(x) all(x == c(1, 0, 2)))] <- 2

# Visualize correspondence between polynomial
# elements and their coefficients
as.data.frame(rbind(pol_ind, pol_coefficients),
              row.names = c("x1 power", "x2 power",
                            "x3 power", "coefficients"),
              optional = TRUE)
printPolynomial(pol_degrees, pol_coefficients)

# Calculate cdf approximation at point x
phpa(x = x,
     pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
     pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
     mean = mean, sd = sd)

# Condition second component to be 0.5
# Substitute x second component with conditional value 0.5
x <- matrix(c(0.1, 0.5, 0.3), nrow = 1) # or simply x[2] <- 0.5

# Set TRUE to the second component indicating that it is conditioned
given_ind <- c(FALSE, TRUE, FALSE)

# Calculate conditional (on X2 = 0.5) cdf approximation at point x
phpa(x = x,
     pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
     pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
     mean = mean, sd = sd,
     given_ind = given_ind)

# Consider third component marginal distribution
# conditioned on the second component 0.5 value

# Set TRUE to the first component indicating that it is omitted
omit_ind <- c(TRUE, FALSE, FALSE)

# Calculate conditional (on X2 = 0.5) marginal (for X3) cdf
# approximation at point x
phpa(x = x,
     pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
     pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
     mean = mean, sd = sd,
     given_ind = given_ind,
     omit_ind = omit_ind)

## Example demonstrating ihpa function application.
```

```
## Let's approximate some three random variables (X1, X2, X3) joint interval
## distribution function (intdf) at lower and upper points (0,1, 0.2, 0.3)
## and (0,4, 0.5, 0.6) correspondingly with Hermite polynomial of (1, 2, 3)
## degrees which polynomial coefficients equal 1 except coefficient related
## to x1*(x^3) polynomial element which equals 2. Also suppose that normal
## density related mean vector equals (1.1, 1.2, 1.3) while standard
## deviations vector is (2.1, 2.2, 2.3).

## Prepare initial values
x_lower <- matrix(c(0.1, 0.2, 0.3), nrow=1)
x_upper <- matrix(c(0.4, 0.5, 0.6), nrow=1)
mean <- c(1.1, 1.2, 1.3)
sd <- c(2.1, 2.2, 2.3)
pol_degrees <- c(1, 2, 3)

# Create polynomial powers and indexes correspondence matrix
pol_ind <- polynomialIndex(pol_degrees)

# Set all polynomial coefficients to 1
pol_coefficients <- rep(1, ncol(pol_ind))
pol_degrees_n <- length(pol_degrees)

# Assign coefficient 2 to the polynomial element (x1 ^ 1)*(x2 ^ 0)*(x3 ^ 2)
pol_coefficients[apply(pol_ind, 2, function(x) all(x == c(1, 0, 2)))] <- 2

# Visualize correspondence between polynomial
# elements and their coefficients
as.data.frame(rbind(pol_ind, pol_coefficients),
              row.names = c("x1 power", "x2 power",
                            "x3 power", "coefficients"),
              optional = TRUE)
printPolynomial(pol_degrees, pol_coefficients)

# Calculate intdf approximation at points x_lower and x_upper
ihpa(x_lower = x_lower, x_upper = x_upper,
     pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
     pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
     mean = mean, sd = sd)

# Condition second component to be 0.7
# Substitute x second component with conditional value 0.7
x_upper <- matrix(c(0.4, 0.7, 0.6), nrow = 1)

# Set TRUE to the second component indicating that it is conditioned
given_ind <- c(FALSE, TRUE, FALSE)

# Calculate conditional (on X2 = 0.5) intdf approximation
# at points x_lower and x_upper
ihpa(x_lower = x_lower, x_upper = x_upper,
     pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
     pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
     mean = mean, sd = sd,
     given_ind = given_ind)
```

```
# Consider third component marginal distribution
# conditioned on the second component 0.7 value
# Set TRUE to the first component indicating that it is omitted
omit_ind <- c(TRUE, FALSE, FALSE)

# Calculate conditional (on X2 = 0.5) marginal (for X3)
# intdf approximation at points x_lower and x_upper
ihpa(x_lower = x_lower, x_upper = x_upper,
     pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
     pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
     mean = mean, sd = sd,
     given_ind = given_ind, omit_ind = omit_ind)

## Example demonstrating ehpa function application.
## Let's approximate some three random variables (X1, X2, X3) powered product
## expectation for powers (3, 2, 1) with Hermite polynomial of (1, 2, 3)
## degrees which polynomial coefficients equal 1 except coefficient
## related to x1*(x^3) polynomial element which equals 2.
## Also suppose that normal density related mean vector equals
## (1.1, 1.2, 1.3) while standard deviations vector is (2.1, 2.2, 2.3).

# Prepare initial values
expectation_powers = c(3,2,1)
mean <- c(1.1, 1.2, 1.3)
sd <- c(2.1, 2.2, 2.3)
pol_degrees <- c(1, 2, 3)

# Create polynomial powers and indexes correspondence matrix
pol_ind <- polynomialIndex(pol_degrees)

# Set all polynomial coefficients to 1
pol_coefficients <- rep(1, ncol(pol_ind))
pol_degrees_n <- length(pol_degrees)

#Assign coefficient 2 to the polynomial element (x1 ^ 1)*(x2 ^ 0)*(x3 ^ 2)
pol_coefficients[apply(pol_ind, 2, function(x) all(x == c(1, 0, 2)))] <- 2

# Visualize correspondence between polynomial elements and their coefficients
as.data.frame(rbind(pol_ind, pol_coefficients),
              row.names = c("x1 power", "x2 power",
                            "x3 power", "coefficients"),
              optional = TRUE)
printPolynomial(pol_degrees, pol_coefficients)

# Calculate expected powered product approximation
ehpa(pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
     pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
     mean = mean, sd = sd,
     expectation_powers = expectation_powers)

# Condition second component to be 0.5
# Substitute x second component with conditional value 0.5
```

```
x <- matrix(c(NA, 0.5, NA), nrow = 1)
#Set TRUE to the second component indicating that it is conditioned
given_ind <- c(FALSE, TRUE, FALSE)

# Calculate conditional (on X2 = 0.5) expected powered product approximation
ehpa(x = x,
     pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
     pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
     mean = mean, sd = sd,
     expectation_powers = expectation_powers,
     given_ind = given_ind)

# Consider third component marginal distribution
# conditioned on the second component 0.5 value
# Set TRUE to the first component indicating that it is omitted
omit_ind <- c(TRUE, FALSE, FALSE)

# Calculate conditional (on X2 = 0.5) marginal (for X3) expected powered
# product approximation at points x_lower and x_upper
ehpa(x = x,
     pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
     pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
     mean = mean, sd = sd,
     expectation_powers = expectation_powers,
     given_ind = given_ind,
     omit_ind = omit_ind)

## Example demonstrating etrhpa function application.
## Let's approximate some three truncated random variables (X1, X2, X3)
## powered product expectation for powers (3, 2, 1) with Hermite polynomial
## of (1,2,3) degrees which polynomial coefficients equal 1 except
## coefficient related to x1*(x^3) polynomial element which equals 2. Also
## suppose that normal density related mean vector equals (1.1, 1.2, 1.3)
## while standard deviations vector is (2.1, 2.2, 2.3). Suppose that lower
## and upper truncation points are (-1.1,-1.2,-1.3) and (1.1,1.2,1.3)
## correspondingly.

# Prepare initial values
expectation_powers = c(3,2,1)
tr_left = matrix(c(-1.1,-1.2,-1.3), nrow = 1)
tr_right = matrix(c(1.1,1.2,1.3), nrow = 1)
mean <- c(1.1, 1.2, 1.3)
sd <- c(2.1, 2.2, 2.3)
pol_degrees <- c(1, 2, 3)

# Create polynomial powers and indexes correspondence matrix
pol_ind <- polynomialIndex(pol_degrees)
# Set all polynomial coefficients to 1
pol_coefficients <- rep(1, ncol(pol_ind))
pol_degrees_n <- length(pol_degrees)

# Assign coefficient 2 to the polynomial element (x1 ^ 1)*(x2 ^ 0)*(x3 ^ 2)
pol_coefficients[apply(pol_ind, 2, function(x) all(x == c(1, 0, 2)))] <- 2
```

```
# Visualize correspondence between polynomial elements and their coefficients
as.data.frame(rbind(pol_ind, pol_coefficients),
               row.names = c("x1 power", "x2 power",
                                "x3 power", "coefficients"),
               optional = TRUE)
printPolynomial(pol_degrees, pol_coefficients)

# Calculate expected powered product approximation for truncated distribution
etrhpa(pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
       pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
       mean = mean, sd = sd,
       expectation_powers = expectation_powers,
       tr_left = tr_left, tr_right = tr_right)

## Example demonstrating dtrhpa function application.
## Let's approximate some three random variables (X1, X2, X3) joint density
## function at point (0,1, 0.2, 0.3) with Hermite polynomial of (1,2,3)
## degrees which polynomial coefficients equal 1 except coefficient related
## to x1*(x^3) polynomial element which equals 2. Also suppose that normal
## density related mean vector equals (1.1, 1.2, 1.3) while standard
## deviations vector is (2.1, 2.2, 2.3). Suppose that lower and upper
## truncation points are (-1.1,-1.2,-1.3) and (1.1,1.2,1.3) correspondingly.

# Prepare initial values
x <- matrix(c(0.1, 0.2, 0.3), nrow=1)
tr_left = matrix(c(-1.1,-1.2,-1.3), nrow = 1)
tr_right = matrix(c(1.1,1.2,1.3), nrow = 1)
mean <- c(1.1, 1.2, 1.3)
sd <- c(2.1, 2.2, 2.3)
pol_degrees <- c(1, 2, 3)

# Create polynomial powers and indexes correspondence matrix
pol_ind <- polynomialIndex(pol_degrees)

# Set all polynomial coefficients to 1
pol_coefficients <- rep(1, ncol(pol_ind))
pol_degrees_n <- length(pol_degrees)

# Assign coefficient 2 to the polynomial element (x1 ^ 1)*(x2 ^ 0)*(x3 ^ 2)
pol_coefficients[apply(pol_ind, 2, function(x) all(x == c(1, 0, 2)))] <- 2

# Visualize correspondence between polynomial elements and their coefficients
as.data.frame(rbind(pol_ind, pol_coefficients),
               row.names = c("x1 power", "x2 power",
                                "x3 power", "coefficients"),
               optional = TRUE)
printPolynomial(pol_degrees, pol_coefficients)

# Calculate density approximation at point x
dtrhpa(x = x,
       pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
       pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
```

```
            mean = mean, sd = sd,
            tr_left = tr_left,
            tr_right = tr_right)

    # Condition second component to be 0.5
    # Substitute x second component with conditional value 0.5
    x <- matrix(c(0.1, 0.5, 0.3), nrow = 1)
    # Set TRUE to the second component indicating that it is conditioned
    given_ind <- c(FALSE, TRUE, FALSE)
    # Calculate conditional (on x2 = 0.5) density approximation at point x
    dtrhpa(x = x,
           pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
           pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
           mean = mean, sd = sd,
           given_ind = given_ind,
           tr_left = tr_left, tr_right = tr_right)

    # Consider third component marginal distribution
    # conditioned on the second component 0.5 value
    # Set TRUE to the first component indicating that it is omitted
    omit_ind <- c(TRUE, FALSE, FALSE)

    # Calculate conditional (on X2 = 0.5) marginal (for X3)
    # density approximation at point x
    dtrhpa(x = x,
           pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
           pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
           mean = mean, sd = sd,
           given_ind = given_ind, omit_ind = omit_ind,
           tr_left = tr_left, tr_right = tr_right)

    ## Example demonstrating itrhpa function application.
    ## Let's approximate some three truncated random variables (X1, X2, X3) joint
    ## interval distribution function at lower and upper points (0,1, 0.2, 0.3)
    ## and (0,4, 0.5, 0.6) correspondingly with Hermite polynomial of (1 ,2, 3)
    ## degrees which polynomial coefficients equal 1 except coefficient
    ## related to x1*(x^3) polynomial element which equals 2. Also suppose
    ## that normal density related mean vector equals (1.1, 1.2, 1.3) while
    ## standard deviations vector is (2.1, 2.2, 2.3). Suppose that lower and
    ## upper truncation are (-1.1,-1.2,-1.3) and (1.1,1.2,1.3) correspondingly.

    # Prepare initial values
    x_lower <- matrix(c(0.1, 0.2, 0.3), nrow=1)
    x_upper <- matrix(c(0.4, 0.5, 0.6), nrow=1)
    tr_left = matrix(c(-1.1,-1.2,-1.3), nrow = 1)
    tr_right = matrix(c(1.1,1.2,1.3), nrow = 1)
    mean <- c(1.1, 1.2, 1.3)
    sd <- c(2.1, 2.2, 2.3)
    pol_degrees <- c(1, 2, 3)

    # Create polynomial powers and indexes correspondence matrix
    pol_ind <- polynomialIndex(pol_degrees)
    # Set all polynomial coefficients to 1
```

```
pol_coefficients <- rep(1, ncol(pol_ind))
pol_degrees_n <- length(pol_degrees)

# Assign coefficient 2 to the polynomial element (x1 ^ 1)*(x2 ^ 0)*(x3 ^ 2)
pol_coefficients[apply(pol_ind, 2, function(x) all(x == c(1, 0, 2)))] <- 2
# Visualize correspondence between polynomial
# elements and their coefficients
as.data.frame(rbind(pol_ind, pol_coefficients),
               row.names = c("x1 power", "x2 power",
                             "x3 power", "coefficients"),
               optional = TRUE)
printPolynomial(pol_degrees, pol_coefficients)

# Calculate intdf approximation at points x_lower and x_upper
itrhpa(x_lower = x_lower, x_upper = x_upper,
       pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
       pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
       mean = mean, sd = sd,
       tr_left = tr_left, tr_right = tr_right)

# Condition second component to be 0.7
# Substitute x second component with conditional value 0.7
x_upper <- matrix(c(0.4, 0.7, 0.6), nrow = 1)
# Set TRUE to the second component indicating that it is conditioned
given_ind <- c(FALSE, TRUE, FALSE)

# Calculate conditional (on X2 = 0.5) intdf
# approximation at points x_lower and x_upper
itrhpa(x_lower = x_lower, x_upper = x_upper,
       pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
       pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
       mean = mean, sd = sd,
       given_ind = given_ind,
       tr_left = tr_left, tr_right = tr_right)

# Consider third component marginal distribution
# conditioned on the second component 0.7 value
# Set TRUE to the first component indicating that it is omitted
omit_ind <- c(TRUE, FALSE, FALSE)

# Calculate conditional (on X2 = 0.5) marginal (for X3) intdf
# approximation at points x_lower and x_upper
itrhpa(x_lower = x_lower, x_upper = x_upper,
       pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
       pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
       mean = mean, sd = sd,
       given_ind = given_ind, omit_ind = omit_ind,
       tr_left = tr_left, tr_right = tr_right)

## Example demonstrating dhpaDiff function application.
## Let's approximate some three random variables (X1, X2, X3) joint density
## function at point (0,1, 0.2, 0.3) with Hermite polynomial of (1,2,3)
## degrees which polynomial coefficients equal 1 except coefficient related
```

```
## to x1*(x^3) polynomial element which equals 2. Also suppose that normal
## density related mean vector equals (1.1, 1.2, 1.3) while standard
## deviations vector is (2.1, 2.2, 2.3). In this example let's calculate
## density approximating function's gradient respect to various parameters

# Prepare initial values
x <- matrix(c(0.1, 0.2, 0.3), nrow = 1)
mean <- c(1.1, 1.2, 1.3)
sd <- c(2.1, 2.2, 2.3)
pol_degrees <- c(1, 2, 3)

# Create polynomial powers and indexes correspondence matrix
pol_ind <- polynomialIndex(pol_degrees)
# Set all polynomial coefficients to 1
pol_coefficients <- rep(1, ncol(pol_ind))
pol_degrees_n <- length(pol_degrees)

# Assign coefficient 2 to the polynomial element (x1 ^ 1)*(x2 ^ 0)*(x3 ^ 2)
pol_coefficients[apply(pol_ind, 2, function(x) all(x == c(1, 0, 2)))] <- 2

# Visualize correspondence between polynomial
# elements and their coefficients
as.data.frame(rbind(pol_ind, pol_coefficients),
              row.names = c("x1 power", "x2 power",
                            "x3 power", "coefficients"),
              optional = TRUE)
printPolynomial(pol_degrees, pol_coefficients)

# Calculate density approximation gradient
# respect to polynomial coefficients at point x
dhpaDiff(x = x,
         pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
         pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
         mean = mean, sd = sd)

# Condition second component to be 0.5
# Substitute x second component with conditional value 0.5
x <- matrix(c(0.1, 0.5, 0.3), nrow = 1)
# Set TRUE to the second component indicating that it is conditioned
given_ind <- c(FALSE, TRUE, FALSE)

# Calculate conditional (on x2 = 0.5) density approximation's
# gradient respect to polynomial coefficients at point x
dhpaDiff(x = x,
         pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
         pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
         mean = mean, sd = sd,
         given_ind = given_ind)

# Consider third component marginal distribution
# conditioned on the second component 0.5 value
# Set TRUE to the first component indicating that it is omitted
omit_ind <- c(TRUE, FALSE, FALSE)
```

```r
# Calculate conditional (on X2 = 0.5) marginal (for X3) density
# approximation's gradient respect to:
  # polynomial coefficients
dhpaDiff(x = x,
         pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
         pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
         mean = mean, sd = sd,
         given_ind = given_ind,
         omit_ind = omit_ind)
  # mean
dhpaDiff(x = x,
         pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
         pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
         mean = mean, sd = sd,
         given_ind = given_ind,
         omit_ind = omit_ind,
         type = "mean")
  # sd
dhpaDiff(x = x,
         pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
         pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
         mean = mean, sd = sd,
         given_ind = given_ind,
         omit_ind = omit_ind,
         type = "sd")
 # x
dhpaDiff(x = x,
         pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
         pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
         mean = mean, sd = sd,
         given_ind = given_ind,
         omit_ind = omit_ind,
         type = "x")

## Example demonstrating ehpaDiff function application.
## Let's approximate some three random variables (X1, X2, X3) expectation
## of the form E((X1 ^ 3) * (x2 ^ 1) * (X3 ^ 2)) and calculate the gradient

# Distribution parameters
mean <- c(1.1, 1.2, 1.3)
sd <- c(2.1, 2.2, 2.3)
pol_degrees <- c(1, 2, 3)
pol_coefficients_n <- prod(pol_degrees + 1)
pol_coefficients <- rep(1, pol_coefficients_n)

# Set powers for expectation
expectation_powers <- c(3, 1, 2)

# Calculate expectation approximation gradient
# respect to all parameters
ehpaDiff(pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
         pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
```

```
        mean = mean, sd = sd,
        expectation_powers = expectation_powers,
        type = "all")

# Let's calculate gradient of E(X1 ^ 3 | (X2 = 1, X3 = 2))
x <- c(0, 1, 2)                    # x[1] may be arbitrary (not NA) values
expectation_powers <- c(3, 0, 0) # expectation_powers[2:3] may be
                                   # arbitrary (not NA) values
given_ind <- c(2, 3)
ehpaDiff(x = x,
        pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
        pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
        mean = mean, sd = sd,
        given_ind = given_ind,
        expectation_powers = expectation_powers,
        type = "all")
## Example demonstrating ihpaDiff function application.
## Let's approximate some three random variables (X1, X2, X3 ) joint interval
## distribution function (intdf) at lower and upper points (0,1, 0.2, 0.3)
## and (0,4, 0.5, 0.6) correspondingly with Hermite polynomial of (1, 2, 3)
## degrees which polynomial coefficients equal 1 except coefficient
## related to x1*(x^3) polynomial element which equals 2.
## Also suppose that normal density related mean vector equals
## (1.1, 1.2, 1.3) while standard deviations vector is (2.1, 2.2, 2.3).
## In this example let's calculate interval distribution approximating
## function gradient respect to polynomial coefficients.

# Prepare initial values
x_lower <- matrix(c(0.1, 0.2, 0.3), nrow=1)
x_upper <- matrix(c(0.4, 0.5, 0.6), nrow=1)
mean <- c(1.1, 1.2, 1.3)
sd <- c(2.1, 2.2, 2.3)
pol_degrees <- c(1, 2, 3)

# Create polynomial powers and indexes correspondence matrix
pol_ind <- polynomialIndex(pol_degrees)

# Set all polynomial coefficients to 1
pol_coefficients <- rep(1, ncol(pol_ind))
pol_degrees_n <- length(pol_degrees)

# Assign coefficient 2 to the polynomial element (x1 ^ 1)*(x2 ^ 0)*(x3 ^ 2)
pol_coefficients[apply(pol_ind, 2, function(x) all(x == c(1, 0, 2)))] <- 2

# Visualize correspondence between polynomial
# elements and their coefficients
as.data.frame(rbind(pol_ind, pol_coefficients),
             row.names = c("x1 power", "x2 power",
                            "x3 power", "coefficients"),
             optional = TRUE)
printPolynomial(pol_degrees, pol_coefficients)

# Calculate intdf approximation gradient respect to
```

```
# polynomial coefficients at points x_lower and x_upper
ihpaDiff(x_lower = x_lower, x_upper = x_upper,
         pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
         pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
         mean = mean, sd = sd)

# Condition second component to be 0.7
# Substitute x second component with conditional value 0.7
x_upper <- matrix(c(0.4, 0.7, 0.6), nrow = 1)

# Set TRUE to the second component indicating that it is conditioned
given_ind <- c(FALSE, TRUE, FALSE)

# Calculate conditional (on X2 = 0.5) intdf approximation
# respect to polynomial coefficients at points x_lower and x_upper
ihpaDiff(x_lower = x_lower, x_upper = x_upper,
         pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
         pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
         mean = mean, sd = sd,
         given_ind = given_ind)

# Consider third component marginal distribution
# conditioned on the second component 0.7 value
# Set TRUE to the first component indicating that it is omitted
omit_ind <- c(TRUE, FALSE, FALSE)

# Calculate conditional (on X2 = 0.5) marginal (for X3) intdf approximation
# respect to:
  # polynomial coefficients
ihpaDiff(x_lower = x_lower, x_upper = x_upper,
         pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
         pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
         mean = mean, sd = sd,
         given_ind = given_ind, omit_ind = omit_ind)
  # mean
ihpaDiff(x_lower = x_lower, x_upper = x_upper,
         pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
         pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
         mean = mean, sd = sd,
         given_ind = given_ind, omit_ind = omit_ind,
         type = "mean")
  # sd
ihpaDiff(x_lower = x_lower, x_upper = x_upper,
         pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
         pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
         mean = mean, sd = sd,
         given_ind = given_ind, omit_ind = omit_ind,
         type = "sd")
  # x_lower
ihpaDiff(x_lower = x_lower, x_upper = x_upper,
         pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
         pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
         mean = mean, sd = sd,
```

```
          given_ind = given_ind, omit_ind = omit_ind,
          type = "x_lower")
  # x_upper
ihpaDiff(x_lower = x_lower, x_upper = x_upper,
          pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
          pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
          mean = mean, sd = sd,
          given_ind = given_ind, omit_ind = omit_ind,
          type = "x_upper")

## Examples demonstrating qhpa function application.

## Sub-example 1 - univariate distribution
## Consider random variable X

# Distribution parameters
mean <- 1
sd <- 2
pol_degrees <- 2
pol_coefficients <- c(1, 0.1, -0.01)

# The level of quantile
p <- 0.7

# Calculate quantile of X
qhpa(p = p,
     pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
     pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
     mean = mean, sd = sd)

## Sub-example 2 - marginal distribution
## Consider random vector (X1, X2) and quantile of X1

# Distribution parameters
mean <- c(1, 1.2)
sd <- c(2, 3)
pol_degrees <- c(2, 2)
pol_coefficients <- c(1, 0.1, -0.01, 0.2, 0.012,
                         0.0013, 0.0042, 0.00025, 0)

# The level of quantile
p <- 0.7

# Calculate quantile of X1
qhpa(p = p,
     pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
     pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
     mean = mean, sd = sd,
     omit_ind = 2)                             # set omitted variable index

## Sub-example 3 - marginal and conditional distribution
## Consider random vector (X1, X2, X3) and
```

```
## quantiles of X1|X3 and X1|(X2,X3)
mean <- c(1, 1.2, 0.9)
sd <- c(2, 3, 2.5)
pol_degrees <- c(1, 1, 1)
pol_coefficients <- c(1, 0.1, -0.01, 0.2, 0.012,
                         0.0013, 0.0042, 0.00025)

# The level of quantile
p <- 0.7

# Calculate quantile of X1|X3 = 0.2
qhpa(p = p,
     x = matrix(c(NA, NA, 0.2), nrow = 1),  # set any values to
                                            # unconditioned and
                                            # omitted components
     pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
     pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
     mean = mean, sd = sd,
     omit_ind = 2,                          # set omitted variable index
     given_ind = 3)                         # set conditioned variable index

# Calculate quantile of X1|(X2 = 0.5, X3 = 0.2)
qhpa(p = p,
     x = matrix(c(NA, 0.5, 0.2), nrow = 1), # set any values to
                                            # unconditioned and
                                            # omitted components
     pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
     pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
     mean = mean, sd = sd,
     given_ind = c(2, 3))                   # set conditioned
                                            # variables indexes

## Examples demonstrating rhpa function application.

# Set seed for reproducibility
set.seed(123)

# Distribution parameters
mean <- 1
sd <- 2
pol_degrees <- 2
pol_coefficients <- c(1, 0.1, -0.01)

# Simulate two observations from this distribution
rhpa(n = 2,
     pol_coefficients = pol_coefficients,
     pol_degrees = pol_degrees,
     mean = mean, sd = sd)
```

---

hpaDist0   *Fast pdf and cdf for standardized univariate PGN distribution*

Description

This function uses fast algorithms to calculate densities and probabilities (along with their derivatives) related to standardized PGN distribution.

Usage

```
dhpa0(
  x,
  pc,
  mean = 0,
  sd = 1,
  is_parallel = FALSE,
  log = FALSE,
  is_validation = TRUE,
  is_grad = FALSE
)

phpa0(
  x,
  pc,
  mean = 0,
  sd = 1,
  is_parallel = FALSE,
  log = FALSE,
  is_validation = TRUE,
  is_grad = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

x	numeric vector of functions arguments.
pc	polynomial coefficients without the first term.
mean	expected value (mean) of the distribution.
sd	standard deviation of the distribution.
is_parallel	logical; if TRUE then multiple cores will be used for some calculations. Currently unavailable.
log	logical; if TRUE then probabilities p are given as log(p) or derivatives will be given respect to log(p).
is_validation	logical value indicating whether function input arguments should be validated. Set it to FALSE for slight performance boost (default value is TRUE).
is_grad	logical; if TRUE (default) then function returns gradients respect to x and pc.

Details

Functions [dhpa0](#) and [phpa0](#) are similar to [dhpa](#) and [phpa](#) correspondingly. However there are two key differences. First, [dhpa0](#) and [phpa0](#) are deal with univariate PGN distribution only. Second, this distribution is standardized to zero mean and unit variances. Moreover pc is similar to

pol_coefficients argument of [dhpa](#) but without the first component i.e. pc=pol_coefficients[-1]. Also mean and sd are not the arguments of the normal density but actual mean and standard deviation of the resulting distribution. So if these arguments are different from 0 and 1 correspondingly then standardized PGN distribution will be linearly transformed to have mean mean and standard deviation sd.

Value

Both functions return a list. Function [dhpa0](#) returns a list with element named "den" that is a numeric vector of density values. Function [phpa0](#) returns a list with element named "prob" that is a numeric vector of probabilities.

If is_grad = TRUE then elements "grad_x" and "grad_pc" will be add to the list containing gradients respect to input argument x and parameters pc correspondingly. If log = TRUE then additional elements will be add to the list containing density, probability and gradient values for logarithms of corresponding functions. These elements will be named as "grad_x_log", "grad_pc_log", "grad_prob_log" and "grad_den_log".

Examples

```
# Calculate density and probability of standartized PGN
# distribution
  # distribution parameters
pc <- c(0.5, -0.2)
  # function arguments
x <- c(-0.3, 0.8, 1.5)
  # probability density function
dhpa0(x, pc)
  # cumulative distribution function
phpa0(x, pc)

# Additionally calculate gradients respect to arguments
# and parameters of the PGN distribution
dhpa0(x, pc, is_grad = TRUE)
phpa0(x, pc, is_grad = TRUE)

# Let's denote by X standardized PGN random variable and repeat
# calculations for 2 * X + 1
dhpa0(x, pc, is_grad = TRUE, mean = 1, sd = 2)
phpa0(x, pc, is_grad = TRUE, mean = 1, sd = 2)
```

---

hpaML   *Semi-nonparametric maximum likelihood estimation*

Description

This function performs semi-nonparametric (SNP) maximum likelihood estimation of unknown (possibly truncated) multivariate density using Hermite polynomial based approximating function proposed by Gallant and Nychka in 1987. Please, see [dhpa](#) 'Details' section to get more information concerning this approximating function.

Usage

```
hpaML(
  data,
  pol_degrees = numeric(0),
  tr_left = numeric(0),
  tr_right = numeric(0),
  given_ind = numeric(0),
  omit_ind = numeric(0),
  x0 = numeric(0),
  cov_type = "sandwich",
  boot_iter = 100L,
  is_parallel = FALSE,
  opt_type = "optim",
  opt_control = NULL,
  is_validation = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

data	numeric matrix which rows are realizations of independent identically distributed random vectors while columns correspond to variables.
pol_degrees	non-negative integer vector of polynomial degrees (orders).
tr_left	numeric vector of left (lower) truncation limits.
tr_right	numeric vector of right (upper) truncation limits.
given_ind	logical or numeric vector indicating whether corresponding random vector component is conditioned. By default it is a logical vector of FALSE values. If give_ind[i] equals TRUE or i then i-th column of x matrix will contain conditional values.
omit_ind	logical or numeric vector indicating whether corresponding random component is omitted. By default it is a logical vector of FALSE values. If omit_ind[i] equals TRUE or i then values in i-th column of x matrix will be ignored.
x0	numeric vector of optimization routine initial values. Note that x0=c(pol_coefficients[-1], mean, sd). For pol_coefficients, mean and sd documentation see [dhpa](#) function.
cov_type	character determining the type of covariance matrix to be returned and used for summary. If cov_type = "hessian" then negative inverse of Hessian matrix will be applied. If cov_type = "gop" then inverse of Jacobian outer products will be used. If cov_type = "sandwich" (default) then sandwich covariance matrix estimator will be applied. If cov_type = "bootstrap" then bootstrap with boot_iter iterations will be used. If cov_type = "hessianFD" or cov_type = "sandwichFD" then (probably) more accurate but computationally demanding central difference Hessian approximation will be calculated for the inverse Hessian and sandwich estimators correspondingly. Central differences are computed via analytically provided gradient. This Hessian matrix estimation approach seems to be less accurate than BFGS approximation if polynomial order is high (usually greater then 5).

boot_iter	the number of bootstrap iterations for cov_type = "bootstrap" covariance matrix estimator type.
is_parallel	if TRUE then multiple cores will be used for some calculations. It usually provides speed advantage for large enough samples (about more than 1000 observations).
opt_type	string value determining the type of the optimization routine to be applied. The default is "optim" meaning that BFGS method from the optim function will be applied. If opt_type = "GA" then ga function will be additionally applied.
opt_control	a list containing arguments to be passed to the optimization routine depending on opt_type argument value. Please see details to get additional information.
is_validation	logical value indicating whether function input arguments should be validated. Set it to FALSE for slight performance boost (default value is TRUE).

Details

Densities Hermite polynomial approximation approach has been proposed by A. Gallant and D. W. Nychka in 1987. The main idea is to approximate unknown distribution density with scaled Hermite polynomial. For more information please refer to the literature listed below.

Let's use notations introduced in dhpa 'Details' section. Function hpaML maximizes the following quasi log-likelihood function:

$$\ln L(\alpha, \mu, \sigma; x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln \left(f_\xi(x_i; \alpha, \mu, \sigma) \right),$$

where (in addition to previously defined notations):

x_i - are observations i.e. data matrix rows.

n - is sample size i.e. the number of data matrix rows.

Arguments pol_degrees, tr_left, tr_right, given_ind and omit_ind affect the form of $f_\xi(x_i; \alpha, \mu, \sigma)$ in a way described in dhpa 'Details' section. Note that change of given_ind and omit_ind values may result in estimator which statistical properties has not been rigorously investigated yet.

The first polynomial coefficient (zero powers) set to 1 for identification purposes i.e. $\alpha_{(0,...,0)} = 1$.

All NA and NaN values will be removed from data matrix.

The function calculates standard errors via sandwich estimator and significance levels are reported taking into account quasi maximum likelihood estimator (QMLE) asymptotic normality. If one wants to switch from QMLE to semi-nonparametric estimator (SNPE) during hypothesis testing then covariance matrix should be estimated again using bootstrap.

This function maximizes (quasi) log-likelihood function via optim function setting its method argument to "BFGS". If opt_type = "GA" then genetic algorithm from ga function will be additionally (after optim putting its solution (par) into suggestions matrix) applied in order to perform global optimization. Note that global optimization takes much more time (usually minutes but sometimes hours or even days). The number of iterations and population size of the genetic algorithm will grow linearly along with the number of estimated parameters. If it seems that global maximum has not been found then it is possible to continue the search restarting the function setting its input argument x0 to x1 output value. Note that if cov_type = "bootstrap" then ga function will not be used for bootstrap iterations since it may be extremely time consuming.

If `opt_type = "GA"` then `opt_control` should be the list containing the values to be passed to `ga` function. It is possible to pass arguments `lower, upper, popSize, pcrossover, pmutation, elitism, maxiter, suggestions, optim, optimArgs, seed` and `monitor`. Note that it is possible to set `population, selection, crossover` and `mutation` arguments changing `ga` default parameters via `gaControl` function. These arguments information reported in `ga`. In order to provide manual values for `lower` and `upper` bounds please follow parameters ordering mentioned above for the `x0` argument. If these bounds are not provided manually then they (except those related to the polynomial coefficients) will depend on the estimates obtained by local optimization via `optim` function (this estimates will be in the middle between `lower` and `upper`). Specifically for each sd parameter `lower` (`upper`) bound is 5 times lower (higher) than this parameter `optim` estimate. For each mean and regression coefficient parameter its lower and upper bounds deviate from corresponding `optim` estimate by two absolute values of this estimate. Finally, lower and upper bounds for each polynomial coefficient are `-10` and `10` correspondingly (do not depend on their `optim` estimates).

The following arguments are differ from their defaults in `ga`:

- `pmutation = 0.2`,
- `optim = TRUE`,
- `optimArgs = list("method" = "Nelder-Mead", "poptim" = 0.2, "pressel" = 0.5)`,
- `seed = 8`,
- `elitism = 2 + round(popSize * 0.1)`.

The arguments `popSize` and `maxiter` of `ga` function have been set proportional to the number of estimated polynomial coefficients:

- `popSize = 10 + (prod(pol_degrees + 1) - 1) * 2`.
- `maxiter = 50 * (prod(pol_degrees + 1))`

Value

This function returns an object of class "hpaML".

An object of class "hpaML" is a list containing the following components:

- `optim` - `optim` function output. If `opt_type = "GA"` then it is the list containing `optim` and `ga` functions outputs.
- `x1` - numeric vector of distribution parameters estimates.
- `mean` - density function mean vector estimate.
- `sd` - density function sd vector estimate.
- `pol_coefficients` - polynomial coefficients estimates.
- `tr_left` - the same as `tr_left` input parameter.
- `tr_right` - the same as `tr_right` input parameter.
- `omit_ind` - the same as `omit_ind` input parameter.
- `given_ind` - the same as `given_ind` input parameter.
- `cov_mat` - covariance matrix estimate.

- results - numeric matrix representing estimation results.

- log-likelihood - value of Log-Likelihood function.

- AIC - AIC value.

- data - the same as data input parameter but without NA observations.

- n_obs - number of observations.

- bootstrap - list where bootstrap estimation results are stored.

References

A. Gallant and D. W. Nychka (1987) <doi:10.2307/1913241>

See Also

summary.hpaML, predict.hpaML, logLik.hpaML, plot.hpaML

Examples

```
## Approximate Student (t) distribution

# Set seed for reproducibility
set.seed(123)

# Simulate 5000 realizations of Student distribution
# with 5 degrees of freedom
n <- 5000
df <- 5
x <- matrix(rt(n, df), ncol = 1)
pol_degrees <- c(4)

# Apply pseudo maximum likelihood routine
ml_result <- hpa::hpaML(data = x, pol_degrees = pol_degrees)
summary(ml_result)

# Get predicted probabilites (density values) approximations
predict(ml_result)

# Plot density approximation
plot(ml_result)

## Approximate chi-squared distribution

# Set seed for reproducibility
set.seed(123)

# Simulate 5000 realizations of chi-squared distribution
# with 5 degrees of freedom

n <- 5000
df <- 5
x <- matrix(rchisq(n, df), ncol = 1)
```

```
pol_degrees <- c(5)

# Apply pseudo maximum likelihood routine
ml_result <- hpaML(data = x, pol_degrees = as.vector(pol_degrees),
    tr_left = 0)
summary(ml_result)

# Get predicted probabilites (density values) approximations
predict(ml_result)

# Plot density approximation
plot(ml_result)

## Approximate multivariate Student (t) distribution
## Note that calculations may take up to a minute

# Set seed for reproducibility
set.seed(123)

# Simulate 5000 realizations of three dimensional Student distribution
# with 5 degrees of freedom
library("mvtnorm")
cov_mat <- matrix(c(1, 0.5, -0.5, 0.5, 1, 0.5, -0.5, 0.5, 1), ncol = 3)
x <- rmvt(n = 5000, sigma = cov_mat, df = 5)

# Estimate approximating joint distribution parameters
ml_result <- hpaML(data = x, pol_degrees = c(1, 1, 1))

# Get summary
summary(ml_result)

# Get predicted values for joint density function
predict(ml_result)

# Plot density approximation for the
# second random variable
plot(ml_result, ind = 2)

# Plot density approximation for the
# second random variable conditioning
# on x1 = 1
plot(ml_result, ind = 2, given = c(1, NA, NA))

## Approximate Student (t) distribution and plot densities approximated
## under different hermite polynomial degrees against
## true density (of Student distribution)

# Simulate 5000 realizations of t-distribution with 5 degrees of freedom
n <- 5000
df <- 5
x <- matrix(rt(n, df), ncol=1)

# Apply pseudo maximum likelihood routine
```

```
# Create matrix of lists where i-th element contains hpaML results for K=i
ml_result <- matrix(list(), 4, 1)
for(i in 1:4)
{
 ml_result[[i]] <- hpa::hpaML(data = x, pol_degrees = i)
}

# Generate test values
test_values <- seq(qt(0.001, df), qt(0.999, df), 0.001)
n0 <- length(test_values)

# t-distribution density function at test values points
true_pred <- dt(test_values, df)

# Create matrix of lists where i-th element contains
# densities predictions for K=i
PGN_pred <- matrix(list(), 4, 1)
for(i in 1:4)
{
  PGN_pred[[i]] <- predict(object = ml_result[[i]],
                           newdata = matrix(test_values, ncol=1))
}
# Plot the result
library("ggplot2")

# prepare the data
h <- data.frame("values" = rep(test_values,5),
                "predictions" = c(PGN_pred[[1]],PGN_pred[[2]],
                                  PGN_pred[[3]],PGN_pred[[4]],
                                  true_pred),
                "Density" = c(
                  rep("K=1",n0), rep("K=2",n0),
                  rep("K=3",n0), rep("K=4",n0),
                  rep("t-distribution",n0))
                  )

# build the plot
ggplot(h, aes(values, predictions)) + geom_point(aes(color = Density)) +
  theme_minimal() + theme(legend.position = "top",
                          text = element_text(size=26),
                          legend.title=element_text(size=20),
                          legend.text=element_text(size=28)) +
  guides(colour = guide_legend(override.aes = list(size=10))
  )

# Get informative estimates summary for K=4
summary(ml_result[[4]])
```

---

hpaSelection   *Perform semi-nonparametric selection model estimation*

Description

This function performs semi-nonparametric (SNP) maximum likelihood estimation of sample selection model using Hermite polynomial based approximating function proposed by Gallant and Nychka in 1987. Please, see [dhpa](#) 'Details' section to get more information concerning this approximating function.

Usage

```
hpaSelection(
  selection,
  outcome,
  data,
  selection_K = 1L,
  outcome_K = 1L,
  pol_elements = 3L,
  is_Newey = FALSE,
  x0 = numeric(0),
  is_Newey_loocv = FALSE,
  cov_type = "sandwich",
  boot_iter = 100L,
  is_parallel = FALSE,
  opt_type = "optim",
  opt_control = NULL,
  is_validation = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

selection	an object of class "formula" (or one that can be coerced to that class): a symbolic description of the selection equation form. All variables in selection should be numeric vectors of the same length.
outcome	an object of class "formula" (or one that can be coerced to that class): a symbolic description of the outcome equation form. All variables in outcome should be numeric vectors of the same length.
data	data frame containing the variables in the model.
selection_K	non-negative integer representing polynomial degree related to selection equation.
outcome_K	non-negative integer representing polynomial degree related to outcome equation.
pol_elements	number of conditional expectation approximating terms for Newey's method. If is_Newey_loocv is TRUE then determines maximum number of these terms during leave-one-out cross-validation.
is_Newey	logical; if TRUE then returns only Newey's method estimation results (default value is FALSE).
x0	numeric vector of optimization routine initial values. Note that x0 = c(pol_coefficients[-1], mean, sd, z_coef, y_coef).

is_Newey_loocv   logical; if TRUE then number of conditional expectation approximating terms for Newey's method will be selected based on leave-one-out cross-validation criteria iterating through 0 to pol_elements number of these terms.

cov_type   character determining the type of covariance matrix to be returned and used for summary. If cov_type = "hessian" then negative inverse of Hessian matrix will be applied. If cov_type = "gop" then inverse of Jacobian outer products will be used. If cov_type = "sandwich" (default) then sandwich covariance matrix estimator will be applied. If cov_type = "bootstrap" then bootstrap with boot_iter iterations will be used. If cov_type = "hessianFD" or cov_type = "sandwichFD" then (probably) more accurate but computationally demanding central difference Hessian approximation will be calculated for the inverse Hessian and sandwich estimators correspondingly. Central differences are computed via analytically provided gradient. This Hessian matrix estimation approach seems to be less accurate than BFGS approximation if polynomial order is high (usually greater then 5).

boot_iter   the number of bootstrap iterations for cov_type = "bootstrap" covariance matrix estimator type.

is_parallel   if TRUE then multiple cores will be used for some calculations. It usually provides speed advantage for large enough samples (about more than 1000 observations).

opt_type   string value determining the type of the optimization routine to be applied. The default is "optim" meaning that BFGS method from the optim function will be applied. If opt_type = "GA" then [ga](ga) function will be additionally applied.

opt_control   a list containing arguments to be passed to the optimization routine depending on opt_type argument value. Please see details to get additional information.

is_validation   logical value indicating whether function input arguments should be validated. Set it to FALSE for slight performance boost (default value is TRUE).

Details

Densities Hermite polynomial approximation approach has been proposed by A. Gallant and D. W. Nychka in 1987. The main idea is to approximate unknown distribution density with scaled Hermite polynomial. For more information please refer to the literature listed below.

Let's use notations introduced in dhpa 'Details' section. Function hpaSelection maximizes the following quasi log-likelihood function:

$$\ln L(\gamma, \beta, \alpha, \mu, \sigma; x) = \sum_{i:z_i=1} \ln\left(\overline{F}_{(\xi_1|\xi_2=y_i-x_i^o\beta)}\left(-\gamma x_i^s, \infty; \alpha, \mu, \sigma\right)\right) f_{\xi_2}\left(y_i - x_i^o\beta\right) +$$

$$+ \sum_{i:z_i=0} \ln\left(\overline{F}_\xi(-\infty, -x_i^s\gamma; \alpha, \mu, \sigma)\right),$$

where (in addition to previously defined notations):

x_i^s - is row vector of selection equation regressors derived from data according to selection formula.

x_i^o - is row vector of outcome equation regressors derived from data according to outcome formula.

γ - is column vector of selection equation regression coefficients (constant will not be added by default).

β - is column vector of outcome equation regression coefficients (constant will not be added by default).

z_i - binary (0 or 1) dependent variable defined in `selection` formula.

y_i - continuous dependent variable defined in `outcome` formula.

Note that ξ is two dimensional and `selection_K` corresponds to K_1 while `outcome_K` determines K_2.

The first polynomial coefficient (zero powers) set to 1 for identification purposes i.e. $\alpha_0 = 1$.

Rows in `data` corresponding to variables mentioned in `selection` and `outcome` formulas which have at least one NA value will be ignored. The exception is continues dependent variable y which may have NA values for observation where $z_i = 0$.

Note that coefficient for the first independent variable in `selection` will be fixed to 1 i.e. $\gamma_1 = 1$.

All variables mentioned in `selection` and `outcome` should be numeric vectors.

The function calculates standard errors via sandwich estimator and significance levels are reported taking into account quasi maximum likelihood estimator (QMLE) asymptotic normality. If one wants to switch from QMLE to semi-nonparametric estimator (SNPE) during hypothesis testing then covariance matrix should be estimated again using bootstrap.

Initial values for optimization routine are obtained by Newey's method (see the reference below). In order to obtain initial values via least squares please, set `pol_elements = 0`. Initial values for the outcome equation are obtained via `hpaBinary` function setting K to `selection_K`.

Note that selection equation dependent variables should have exactly two levels (0 and 1) where "0" states for the selection results which leads to unobservable values of dependent variable in outcome equation.

This function maximizes (quasi) log-likelihood function via `optim` function setting its `method` argument to "BFGS". If `opt_type = "GA"` then genetic algorithm from `ga` function will be additionally (after `optim` putting its solution (par) into `suggestions` matrix) applied in order to perform global optimization. Note that global optimization takes much more time (usually minutes but sometimes hours or even days). The number of iterations and population size of the genetic algorithm will grow linearly along with the number of estimated parameters. If it seems that global maximum has not been found then it is possible to continue the search restarting the function setting its input argument x0 to x1 output value. Note that if `cov_type = "bootstrap"` then `ga` function will not be used for bootstrap iterations since it may be extremely time consuming.

If `opt_type = "GA"` then `opt_control` should be the list containing the values to be passed to `ga` function. It is possible to pass arguments `lower`, `upper`, `popSize`, `pcrossover`, `pmutation`, `elitism`, `maxiter`, `suggestions`, `optim`, `optimArgs`, `seed` and `monitor`. Note that it is possible to set `population`, `selection`, `crossover` and `mutation` arguments changing `ga` default parameters via `gaControl` function. These arguments information reported in `ga`. In order to provide manual values for `lower` and `upper` bounds please follow parameters ordering mentioned above for the x0 argument. If these bounds are not provided manually then they (except those related to the polynomial coefficients) will depend on the estimates obtained by local optimization via `optim` function (this estimates will be in the middle between `lower` and `upper`). Specifically for each sd parameter `lower` (`upper`) bound is 5 times lower (higher) than this parameter `optim` estimate. For each mean and regression coefficient parameter its lower and upper bounds deviate from corresponding `optim` estimate by two absolute values of this estimate. Finally, lower and upper bounds

for each polynomial coefficient are `-10` and `10` correspondingly (do not depend on their `optim` estimates).

The following arguments are differ from their defaults in `ga`:

- `pmutation = 0.2`,
- `optim = TRUE`,
- `optimArgs = list("method" = "Nelder-Mead", "poptim" = 0.2, "pressel" = 0.5)`,
- `seed = 8`,
- `elitism = 2 + round(popSize * 0.1)`.

Let's denote by `n_reg` the number of regressors included into the `selection` and `outcome` formulas. The arguments `popSize` and `maxiter` of `ga` function have been set proportional to the number of estimated polynomial coefficients and independent variables:

- `popSize = 10 + 5 * (z_K + 1) * (y_K + 1) + 2 * n_reg`
- `maxiter = 50 * (z_K + 1) * (y_K + 1) + 10 * n_reg`

Value

This function returns an object of class "hpaSelection".

An object of class "hpaSelection" is a list containing the following components:

- `optim` - `optim` function output. If `opt_type = "GA"` then it is the list containing `optim` and `ga` functions outputs.
- `x1` - numeric vector of distribution parameters estimates.
- `Newey` - list containing information concerning Newey's method estimation results.
- `selection_mean` - estimate of the hermite polynomial mean parameter related to selection equation random error marginal distribution.
- `outcome_mean` - estimate of the hermite polynomial mean parameter related to outcome equation random error marginal distribution.
- `selection_sd` - estimate of sd parameter related to selection equation random error marginal distribution.
- `outcome_sd` - estimate of the hermite polynomial sd parameter related to outcome equation random error marginal distribution.
- `pol_coefficients` - polynomial coefficients estimates.
- `pol_degrees` - numeric vector which first element is `selection_K` and the second is `outcome_K`.
- `selection_coef` - selection equation regression coefficients estimates.
- `outcome_coef` - outcome equation regression coefficients estimates.
- `cov_mat` - covariance matrix estimate.
- `results` - numeric matrix representing estimation results.
- `log-likelihood` - value of Log-Likelihood function.
- `re_moments` - list which contains information about random errors expectations, variances and correlation.

- data_List - list containing model variables and their partition according to outcome and selection equations.
- n_obs - number of observations.
- ind_List - list which contains information about parameters indexes in x1.
- selection_formula - the same as selection input parameter.
- outcome_formula - the same as outcome input parameter.

Abovementioned list Newey has class "hpaNewey" and contains the following components:

- outcome_coef - regression coefficients estimates (except constant term which is part of conditional expectation approximating polynomial).
- selection_coef - regression coefficients estimates related to selection equation.
- constant_biased - biased estimate of constant term.
- inv_mills - inverse mills ratios estimates and their powers (including constant).
- inv_mills_coef - coefficients related to inv_mills.
- pol_elements - the same as pol_elements input parameter. However if is_Newey_loocv is TRUE then it will equal to the number of conditional expectation approximating terms for Newey's method which minimize leave-one-out cross-validation criteria.
- outcome_exp_cond - dependent variable conditional expectation estimates.
- selection_exp - selection equation random error expectation estimate.
- selection_var - selection equation random error variance estimate.
- hpaBinaryModel - object of class "hpaBinary" which contains selection equation estimation results.

Abovementioned list re_moments contains the following components:

- selection_exp - selection equation random errors expectation estimate.
- selection_var - selection equation random errors variance estimate.
- outcome_exp - outcome equation random errors expectation estimate.
- outcome_var - outcome equation random errors variance estimate.
- errors_covariance - outcome and selection equation random errors covariance estimate.
- rho - outcome and selection equation random errors correlation estimate.
- rho_std - outcome and selection equation random errors correlation estimator standard error estimate.

References

A. Gallant and D. W. Nychka (1987) <doi:10.2307/1913241>

W. K. Newey (2009) <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1368-423X.2008.00263.x>

Mroz T. A. (1987) <doi:10.2307/1911029>

See Also

summary.hpaSelection, predict.hpaSelection, plot.hpaSelection, logLik.hpaSelection

Examples

```
## Let's estimate wage equation accounting for non-random selection.
## See the reference to Mroz TA (1987) to get additional details about
## the data this examples use

# Prepare data
library("sampleSelection")
data("Mroz87")
h = data.frame("kids" = as.numeric(Mroz87$kids5 + Mroz87$kids618 > 0),
 "age" = as.numeric(Mroz87$age),
 "faminc" = as.numeric(Mroz87$faminc),
 "educ" = as.numeric(Mroz87$educ),
 "exper" = as.numeric(Mroz87$exper),
 "city" = as.numeric(Mroz87$city),
 "wage" = as.numeric(Mroz87$wage),
 "lfp" = as.numeric(Mroz87$lfp))

# Estimate model parameters
model <- hpaSelection(selection = lfp ~ educ + age + I(age ^ 2) +
                                        kids + log(faminc),
                      outcome = log(wage) ~ exper + I(exper ^ 2) +
                                            educ + city,
                            selection_K = 2, outcome_K = 3,
                            data = h,
                            pol_elements = 3, is_Newey_loocv = TRUE)
summary(model)

# Plot outcome equation random errors density
plot(model, type = "outcome")
# Plot selection equation random errors density
plot(model, type = "selection")


## Estimate semi-nonparametric sample selection model
## parameters on simulated data given chi-squared random errors


set.seed(100)
library("mvtnorm")

# Sample size

n <- 1000

# Simulate independent variables
X_rho <- 0.5
X_sigma <- matrix(c(1, X_rho, X_rho,
                    X_rho, 1, X_rho,
                    X_rho,X_rho,1),
                ncol=3)
X <- rmvnorm(n=n, mean = c(0,0,0),
             sigma = X_sigma)
```

```
# Simulate random errors
epsilon <- matrix(0, n, 2)
epsilon_z_y <- rchisq(n, 5)
epsilon[, 1] <- (rchisq(n, 5) + epsilon_z_y) * (sqrt(3/20)) - 3.8736
epsilon[, 2] <- (rchisq(n, 5) + epsilon_z_y) * (sqrt(3/20)) - 3.8736
# Simulate selection equation
z_star <- 1 + 1 * X[,1] + 1 * X[,2] + epsilon[,1]
z <- as.numeric((z_star > 0))

# Simulate outcome equation
y_star <- 1 + 1 * X[,1] + 1 * X[,3] + epsilon[,2]
z <- as.numeric((z_star > 0))
y <- y_star
y[z==0] <- NA
h <- as.data.frame(cbind(z, y, X))
names(h) <- c("z", "y", "x1", "x2", "x3")

# Estimate parameters
model <- hpaSelection(selection = z ~ x1 + x2,
                      outcome = y ~ x1 + x3,
                      data = h,
                      selection_K = 1, outcome_K = 3)
summary(model)

# Get conditional predictions for outcome equation
model_pred_c <- predict(model, is_cond = TRUE)
# Conditional predictions y|z=1
model_pred_c$y_1
# Conditional predictions y|z=0
model_pred_c$y_0

# Get unconditional predictions for outcome equation
model_pred_u <- predict(model, is_cond = FALSE)
model_pred_u$y

# Get conditional predictions for selection equation
# Note that for z=0 these predictions are NA
predict(model, is_cond = TRUE, type = "selection")
# Get unconditional predictions for selection equation
predict(model, is_cond = FALSE, type = "selection")
```

---

hsaDist *Probabilities and Moments Hermite Spline Approximation*

Description

The set of functions similar to [dhpa](#)-like functions. The difference is that instead of polynomial these functions utilize spline.

Usage

```
dhsa(x, m, knots, mean = 0, sd = 1, log = FALSE)

ehsa(m, knots, mean = 0, sd = 1, power = 1)
```

Arguments

x	numeric vector of values for which the function should be estimated.
m	numeric matrix which rows correspond to spline intervals while columns represent variables powers. Therefore the element in i-th row and j-th column represents the coefficient associated with the variable that 1) belongs to the i-th interval i.e. between i-th and $(i + 1)$-th knots 2) raised to the power of $(j - 1)$.
knots	sorted in ascending order numeric vector representing knots of the spline.
mean	expected value of a normal distribution.
sd	standard deviation of a normal distribution.
log	logical; if TRUE then probabilities p are given as log(p) or derivatives will be given respect to log(p).
power	non-negative integer representing the power of the expected value i.e. $E(X$ ^ power) will be estimated.

Details

In contrast to [dhpa](#)-like functions these functions may deal with univariate distributions only. In future this functions will be generalized to work with multivariate distributions. The main idea of these functions is to use squared spline instead of squared polynomial in order to provide greater numeric stability and approximation accuracy. To provide spline parameters please use m and knots arguments (i.e. instead of pol_degrees and pol_coefficients arguments that where used to specify the polynomial for [dhpa](#)-like functions).

Value

Function [dhsa](#) returns vector of probabilities of the same length as x. Function [ehsa](#) returns moment value.

See Also

[dhpa](#), [bsplineGenerate](#)

Examples

```
## Examples demonstrating dhsa and ehsa functions application.

# Generate a b-splines
b <- bsplineGenerate(knots = c(-2.1, 1.5, 1.5, 2.2, 3.7, 4.2, 5),
                     degree = 3)

# Combine b-splines into a spline
spline <- bsplineComb(splines = b, weights = c(1.6, -1.2, 3.2))

# Assign parameters using the spline created above
knots <- spline$knots
m <- spline$m
mean <- 1
sd <- 2

# Estimate the density at particular points
x <- c(2, 3.7, 8)
dhsa(x,
     m = m, knots = knots,
     mean = mean, sd = sd)

# Calculate expected value
ehsa(m = m, knots = knots,
     mean = mean, sd = sd,
     power = 1)

# Evaluate the third moment
ehsa(m = m, knots = knots,
     mean = mean, sd = sd,
     power = 3)
```

---

logLik.hpaBinary   *Calculates log-likelihood for "hpaBinary" object*

Description

This function calculates log-likelihood for "hpaBinary" object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hpaBinary'
logLik(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Object of class "hpaBinary"
...	further arguments (currently ignored)

---

logLik.hpaML   *Calculates log-likelihood for "hpaML" object*

Description

This function calculates log-likelihood for "hpaML" object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hpaML'
logLik(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Object of class "hpaML"
...	further arguments (currently ignored)

---

logLik.hpaSelection   *Calculates log-likelihood for "hpaSelection" object*

Description

This function calculates log-likelihood for "hpaSelection" object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hpaSelection'
logLik(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Object of class "hpaSelection"
...	further arguments (currently ignored)

logLik_hpaBinary   *Calculates log-likelihood for "hpaBinary" object*

Description

This function calculates log-likelihood for "hpaBinary" object

Usage

```
logLik_hpaBinary(object)
```

Arguments

object   Object of class "hpaBinary"

logLik_hpaML   *Calculates log-likelihood for "hpaML" object*

Description

This function calculates log-likelihood for "hpaML" object

Usage

```
logLik_hpaML(object)
```

Arguments

object   Object of class "hpaML"

logLik_hpaSelection   *Calculates log-likelihood for "hpaSelection" object*

Description

This function calculates log-likelihood for "hpaSelection" object

Usage

```
logLik_hpaSelection(object)
```

Arguments

object   Object of class "hpaSelection"

---

mecdf   *Calculates multivariate empirical cumulative distribution function*

Description

This function calculates multivariate empirical cumulative distribution function at each point of the sample

Usage

```
mecdf(x)
```

Arguments

x   numeric matrix which rows are observations

---

normalMoment   *Calculate k-th order moment of normal distribution*

Description

This function recursively calculates k-th order moment of normal distribution.

Usage

```
normalMoment(
  k = 0L,
  mean = 0,
  sd = 1,
  return_all_moments = FALSE,
  is_validation = TRUE,
  is_central = FALSE,
  diff_type = "NO"
)
```

Arguments

k   non-negative integer moment order.

mean   numeric expected value.

sd   positive numeric standard deviation.

return_all_moments

        logical; if TRUE, function returns (k+1)-dimensional numeric vector of moments of normally distributed random variable with mean = mean and standard deviation = sd. Note that i-th vector's component value corresponds to the (i-1)-th moment.

is_validation	logical value indicating whether function input arguments should be validated. Set it to `FALSE` for slight performance boost (default value is `TRUE`).
is_central	logical; if `TRUE`, then central moments will be calculated.
diff_type	string value indicating the type of the argument the moment should be differentiated respect to. Default value is `"NO"` so the moments itself will be returned. Alternative values are `"mean"` and `"sd"`. Also `"x_lower"` and `"x_upper"` values are available for [truncatedNormalMoment]().

Details

This function estimates k-th order moment of normal distribution which mean equals to `mean` and standard deviation equals to `sd`.

Note that parameter k value automatically converts to integer. So passing non-integer k value will not cause any errors but the calculations will be performed for rounded k value only.

Value

This function returns k-th order moment of normal distribution which mean equals to `mean` and standard deviation is `sd`. If `return_all_moments` is `TRUE` then see this argument description above for output details.

Examples

```
## Calculate 5-th order moment of normal random variable which
## mean equals to 3 and standard deviation is 5.

# 5-th moment
normalMoment(k = 5, mean = 3, sd = 5)

# (0-5)-th moments
normalMoment(k = 5, mean = 3, sd = 5, return_all_moments = TRUE)

# 5-th moment derivative respect to mean
normalMoment(k = 5, mean = 3, sd = 5, diff_type = "mean")

# 5-th moment derivative respect to sd
normalMoment(k = 5, mean = 3, sd = 5, diff_type = "sd")
```

---

plot.hpaBinary	*Plot hpaBinary random errors approximated density*

Description

Plot hpaBinary random errors approximated density

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hpaBinary'
plot(x, y = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Object of class "hpaBinary"
y	this parameter currently ignored
...	further arguments to be passed to [plot](#) function.

---

plot.hpaML   *Plot approximated marginal density using hpaML output*

Description

Plot approximated marginal density using hpaML output

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hpaML'
plot(x, y = NULL, ..., ind = 1, given = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	Object of class "hpaML"
y	this parameter currently ignored
...	further arguments to be passed to [plot](#) function.
ind	index of random variable for which approximation to marginal density should be plotted
given	numeric vector of the same length as given_ind from x. Determines conditional values for the corresponding components. NA values in given vector indicate that corresponding random variable is not conditioned. By default all given components are NA so unconditional marginal density will be plotted for the ind-th random variable.

---

plot.hpaSelection   *Plot hpaSelection random errors approximated density*

Description

Plot hpaSelection random errors approximated density

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hpaSelection'
plot(x, y = NULL, ..., type = "outcome")
```

Arguments

x	Object of class "hpaSelection"
y	this parameter currently ignored
...	further arguments to be passed to [plot] function.
type	character; if "outcome" then function plots the graph for outcome equation random errors, if "selection" then plot for selection equation random errors will be generated.

---

pnorm_parallel   *Calculate normal cdf in parallel*

Description

Calculate in parallel for each value from vector x distribution function of normal distribution with mean equal to `mean` and standard deviation equal to `sd`.

Usage

```
pnorm_parallel(x, mean = 0, sd = 1, is_parallel = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	vector of quantiles: should be numeric vector, not just double value.
mean	double value.
sd	double positive value.
is_parallel	if TRUE then multiple cores will be used for some calculations. It usually provides speed advantage for large enough samples (about more than 1000 observations).

---

polynomialIndex   *Multivariate Polynomial Representation*

Description

Function `polynomialIndex` provides matrix which allows to iterate through the elements of multivariate polynomial being aware of these elements powers. So (i, j)-th element of the matrix is power of j-th variable in i-th multivariate polynomial element.

Function `printPolynomial` prints multivariate polynomial given its degrees (pol_degrees) and coefficients (pol_coefficients) vectors.

Usage

```
polynomialIndex(pol_degrees = numeric(0), is_validation = TRUE)

printPolynomial(pol_degrees, pol_coefficients, is_validation = TRUE)
```

Arguments

pol_degrees   non-negative integer vector of polynomial degrees (orders).

is_validation   logical value indicating whether function input arguments should be validated. Set it to FALSE for slight performance boost (default value is TRUE).

pol_coefficients

                numeric vector of polynomial coefficients.

Details

Multivariate polynomial of degrees $(K_1, ..., K_m)$ (pol_degrees) has the form:

$$a_{(0,...,0)}x_1^0 * ... * x_m^0 + ... + a_{(K_1,...,K_m)}x_1^{K_1} * ... * x_m^{K_m},$$

where $a_{(i_1,...,i_m)}$ are polynomial coefficients, while polynomial elements are:

$$a_{(i_1,...,i_m)}x_1^{i_1} * ... * x_m^{i_m},$$

where $(i_1, ..., i_m)$ are polynomial element's powers corresponding to variables $(x_1, ..., x_m)$ respectively. Note that $i_j \in \{0, ..., K_j\}$.

Function `printPolynomial` removes polynomial elements which coefficients are zero and variables which powers are zero. Output may contain long coefficients representation as they are not rounded.

Value

Function `polynomialIndex` returns matrix which rows are responsible for variables while columns are related to powers. So (i, j)-th element of this matrix corresponds to the power i_j of the x_j variable in i-th polynomial element. Therefore i-th column of this matrix contains vector of powers $(i_1, ..., i_m)$ for the i-th polynomial element. So the function transforms m-dimensional elements indexing to one-dimensional.

Function `printPolynomial` returns the string which contains polynomial symbolic representation.

Examples

```
## Get polynomial indexes matrix for the polynomial
## which degrees are (1, 3, 5)

polynomialIndex(c(1, 3, 5))

## Consider multivariate polynomial of degrees (2, 1) such that coefficients
## for elements which powers sum is even are 2 and for those which powers sum
## is odd are 5. So the polynomial is 2+5x2+5x1+2x1x2+2x1^2+5x1^2x2 where
## x1 and x2 are polynomial variables.

# Create variable to store polynomial degrees
pol_degrees <- c(2, 1)

# Let's represent its powers (not coefficients) in a matrix form
pol_matrix <- polynomialIndex(pol_degrees)

# Calculate polynomial elements' powers sums
pol_powers_sum <- pol_matrix[1, ] + pol_matrix[2, ]

# Let's create polynomial coefficients vector filling it
# with NA values
pol_coefficients <- rep(NA, (pol_degrees[1] + 1) * (pol_degrees[2] + 1))

# Now let's fill coefficients vector with correct values
pol_coefficients[pol_powers_sum %% 2 == 0] <- 2
pol_coefficients[pol_powers_sum %% 2 != 0] <- 5

# Finally, let's check that correspondence is correct
printPolynomial(pol_degrees, pol_coefficients)

## Let's represent polynomial 0.3+0.5x2-x2^2+2x1+1.5x1x2+x1x2^2

pol_degrees <- c(1, 2)
pol_coefficients <- c(0.3, 0.5, -1, 2, 1.5, 1)

printPolynomial(pol_degrees, pol_coefficients)
```

---

predict.hpaBinary   *Predict method for hpaBinary*

Description

Predict method for hpaBinary

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hpaBinary'
predict(object, ..., newdata = NULL, is_prob = TRUE)
```

Arguments

object	Object of class "hpaBinary"
...	further arguments (currently ignored)
newdata	An optional data frame (for hpaBinary and hpaSelection) or numeric matrix (for hpaML) in which to look for variables with which to predict. If omitted, the original data frame (matrix) used.
is_prob	logical; if TRUE (default) then function returns predicted probabilities. Otherwise latent variable (single index) estimates will be returned.

Value

This function returns predicted probabilities based on hpaBinary estimation results.

---

predict.hpaML   *Predict method for hpaML*

Description

Predict method for hpaML

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hpaML'
predict(object, ..., newdata = matrix(c(0)))
```

Arguments

object	Object of class "hpaML"
...	further arguments (currently ignored)
newdata	An optional data frame (for hpaBinary and hpaSelection) or numeric matrix (for hpaML) in which to look for variables with which to predict. If omitted, the original data frame (matrix) used.

Value

This function returns predictions based on hpaML estimation results.

---

predict.hpaSelection   *Predict outcome and selection equation values from hpaSelection model*

Description

This function predicts outcome and selection equation values from hpaSelection model.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hpaSelection'
predict(
  object,
  ...,
  newdata = NULL,
  method = "HPA",
  is_cond = TRUE,
  type = "outcome"
)
```

Arguments

object	Object of class "hpaSelection"
...	further arguments (currently ignored)
newdata	An optional data frame (for hpaBinary and hpaSelection) or numeric matrix (for hpaML) in which to look for variables with which to predict. If omitted, the original data frame (matrix) used.
method	string value indicating prediction method based on hermite polynomial approximation "HPA" or Newey method "Newey".
is_cond	logical; if TRUE (default) then conditional predictions will be estimated. Otherwise unconditional predictions will be returned.
type	character; if "outcome" (default) then predictions for selection equation will be estimated according to method. If "selection" then selection equation predictions (probabilities) will be returned.

Details

Note that Newey method can't predict conditional outcomes for zero selection equation value. Conditional probabilities for selection equation could be estimated only when dependent variable from outcome equation is observable.

Value

This function returns the list which structure depends on method, is_probit and is_outcome values.

---

predict_hpaBinary   *Predict method for hpaBinary*

Description

Predict method for hpaBinary

Usage

```
predict_hpaBinary(object, newdata = NULL, is_prob = TRUE)
```

Arguments

object   Object of class "hpaBinary"

newdata   An optional data frame (for hpaBinary and hpaSelection) or numeric matrix (for
                hpaML) in which to look for variables with which to predict. If omitted, the
                original data frame (matrix) used.

is_prob   logical; if TRUE (default) then function returns predicted probabilities. Other-
                wise latent variable (single index) estimates will be returned.

Value

This function returns predicted probabilities based on `hpaBinary` estimation results.

---

predict_hpaML   *Predict method for hpaML*

Description

Predict method for hpaML

Usage

```
predict_hpaML(object, newdata = matrix(1, 1))
```

Arguments

object   Object of class "hpaML"

newdata   An optional data frame (for hpaBinary and hpaSelection) or numeric matrix (for
                hpaML) in which to look for variables with which to predict. If omitted, the
                original data frame (matrix) used.

Value

This function returns predictions based on `hpaML` estimation results.

predict_hpaSelection | *Predict outcome and selection equation values from hpaSelection model*

Description

This function predicts outcome and selection equation values from hpaSelection model.

Usage

```
predict_hpaSelection(
  object,
  newdata = NULL,
  method = "HPA",
  is_cond = TRUE,
  is_outcome = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

object	Object of class "hpaSelection"
newdata	An optional data frame (for hpaBinary and hpaSelection) or numeric matrix (for hpaML) in which to look for variables with which to predict. If omitted, the original data frame (matrix) used.
method	string value indicating prediction method based on hermite polynomial approximation "HPA" or Newey method "Newey".
is_cond	logical; if TRUE (default) then conditional predictions will be estimated. Otherwise unconditional predictions will be returned.
is_outcome	logical; if TRUE (default) then predictions for selection equation will be estimated using "HPA" method. Otherwise selection equation predictions (probabilities) will be returned.

Details

Note that Newey method can't predict conditional outcomes for zero selection equation value. Conditional probabilities for selection equation could be estimated only when dependent variable from outcome equation is observable.

Value

This function returns the list which structure depends on method, is_probit and is_outcome values.

---

print.hpaBinary   *Print method for "hpaBinary" object*

Description

Print method for "hpaBinary" object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hpaBinary'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x   Object of class "hpaBinary"

...   further arguments (currently ignored)

---

print.hpaML   *Print method for "hpaML" object*

Description

Print method for "hpaML" object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hpaML'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x   Object of class "hpaML"

...   further arguments (currently ignored)

print.hpaSelection   *Print method for "hpaSelection" object*

Description

Print method for "hpaSelection" object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hpaSelection'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x   Object of class "hpaSelection"

...   further arguments (currently ignored)

print.summary.hpaBinary

Summary for "hpaBinary" object

Description

Summary for "hpaBinary" object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'summary.hpaBinary'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x   Object of class "hpaBinary"

...   further arguments (currently ignored)

---

print.summary.hpaML   *Summary for hpaML output*

Description

Summary for hpaML output

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'summary.hpaML'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x   Object of class "hpaML"

...   further arguments (currently ignored)

---

print.summary.hpaSelection

                            Summary for "hpaSelection" object

---

Description

Summary for "hpaSelection" object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'summary.hpaSelection'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x   Object of class "hpaSelection"

...   further arguments (currently ignored)

print_summary_hpaBinary

Summary for hpaBinary output

Description

Summary for hpaBinary output

Usage

```
print_summary_hpaBinary(x)
```

Arguments

x   Object of class "hpaML"

print_summary_hpaML   *Summary for hpaML output*

Description

Summary for hpaML output

Usage

```
print_summary_hpaML(x)
```

Arguments

x   Object of class "hpaML"

print_summary_hpaSelection

Summary for hpaSelection output

Description

Summary for hpaSelection output

Usage

```
print_summary_hpaSelection(x)
```

Arguments

x   Object of class "hpaSelection"

---

summary.hpaBinary   *Summarizing hpaBinary Fits*

Description

Summarizing hpaBinary Fits

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hpaBinary'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Object of class "hpaBinary"
...	further arguments (currently ignored)

Value

This function returns the same list as [hpaBinary](#) function changing its class to "summary.hpaBinary".

---

summary.hpaML   *Summarizing hpaML Fits*

Description

Summarizing hpaML Fits

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hpaML'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Object of class "hpaML"
...	further arguments (currently ignored)

Value

This function returns the same list as [hpaML](#) function changing its class to "summary.hpaML".

summary.hpaSelection   *Summarizing hpaSelection Fits*

Description

This function summarizing hpaSelection Fits

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hpaSelection'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Object of class "hpaSelection"
...	further arguments (currently ignored)

Value

This function returns the same list as [hpaSelection](#) function changing its class to "summary.hpaSelection".

summary_hpaBinary   *Summarizing hpaBinary Fits*

Description

Summarizing hpaBinary Fits

Usage

```
summary_hpaBinary(object)
```

Arguments

object	Object of class "hpaBinary"

Value

This function returns the same list as [hpaBinary](#) function changing its class to "summary.hpaBinary".

summary_hpaML　　　　　　　　*Summarizing hpaML Fits*

Description

Summarizing hpaML Fits

Usage

```
summary_hpaML(object)
```

Arguments

object　　　　　　　Object of class "hpaML"

Value

This function returns the same list as [hpaML](#) function changing its class to "summary.hpaML".

summary_hpaSelection　　　*Summarizing hpaSelection Fits*

Description

This function summarizing hpaSelection Fits.

Usage

```
summary_hpaSelection(object)
```

Arguments

object　　　　　　　Object of class "hpaSelection".

Value

This function returns the same list as [hpaSelection](#) function changing its class to "summary.hpaSelection".

truncatedNormalMoment   *Calculate k-th order moment of truncated normal distribution*

Description

This function recursively calculates k-th order moment of truncated normal distribution.

Usage

```
truncatedNormalMoment(
  k = 1L,
  x_lower = numeric(0),
  x_upper = numeric(0),
  mean = 0,
  sd = 1,
  pdf_lower = numeric(0),
  cdf_lower = numeric(0),
  pdf_upper = numeric(0),
  cdf_upper = numeric(0),
  cdf_difference = numeric(0),
  return_all_moments = FALSE,
  is_validation = TRUE,
  is_parallel = FALSE,
  diff_type = "NO"
)
```

Arguments

k	non-negative integer moment order.
x_lower	numeric vector of lower truncation points.
x_upper	numeric vector of upper truncation points.
mean	numeric expected value.
sd	positive numeric standard deviation.
pdf_lower	non-negative numeric matrix of precalculated normal density functions with mean mean and standard deviation sd at points given by x_lower.
cdf_lower	non-negative numeric matrix of precalculated normal cumulative distribution functions with mean mean and standard deviation sd at points given by x_lower.
pdf_upper	non-negative numeric matrix of precalculated normal density functions with mean mean and standard deviation sd at points given by x_upper.
cdf_upper	non-negative numeric matrix of precalculated normal cumulative distribution functions with mean mean and standard deviation sd at points given by x_upper.
cdf_difference	non-negative numeric matrix of precalculated cdf_upper-cdf_lower values.

return_all_moments

     logical; if TRUE, function returns the matrix of moments of normally distributed random variable with mean = mean and standard deviation = sd under lower and upper truncation points x_lower and x_upper correspondingly. Note that element in i-th row and j-th column of this matrix corresponds to the i-th observation (j-1)-th order moment.

is_validation logical value indicating whether function input arguments should be validated. Set it to FALSE for slight performance boost (default value is TRUE).

is_parallel   if TRUE then multiple cores will be used for some calculations. It usually provides speed advantage for large enough samples (about more than 1000 observations).

diff_type   string value indicating the type of the argument the moment should be differentiated respect to. Default value is "NO" so the moments itself will be returned. Alternative values are "mean" and "sd". Also "x_lower" and "x_upper" values are available for truncatedNormalMoment.

Details

This function estimates k-th order moment of normal distribution which mean equals to mean and standard deviation equals to sd truncated at points given by x_lower and x_upper. Note that the function is vectorized so you can provide x_lower and x_upper as vectors of equal size. If vectors values for x_lower and x_upper are not provided then their default values will be set to -(.Machine$double.xmin * 0.99) and (.Machine$double.xmax * 0.99) correspondingly.

Note that parameter k value automatically converts to integer. So passing non-integer k value will not cause any errors but the calculations will be performed for rounded k value only.

If there is precalculated density or cumulative distribution functions at standardized truncation points (subtract mean and then divide by sd) then it is possible to provide them through pdf_lower, pdf_upper, cdf_lower and cdf_upper arguments in order to decrease number of calculations.

Value

This function returns vector of k-th order moments for normally distributed random variable with mean = mean and standard deviation = sd under x_lower and x_upper truncation points x_lower and x_upper correspondingly. If return_all_moments is TRUE then see this argument description above for output details.

Examples

```
## Calculate 5-th order moment of three truncated normal random
## variables (x1, x2, x3) which mean is 5 and standard deviation is 3.
## These random variables truncation points are given
## as follows:-1<x1<1, 0<x2<2, 1<x3<3.
k <- 3
x_lower <- c(-1, 0, 1, -Inf, -Inf)
x_upper <- c(1, 2 , 3, 2, Inf)
mean <- 3
sd <- 5

# get the moments
```

```
truncatedNormalMoment(k, x_lower, x_upper, mean, sd)

# get matrix of (0-5)-th moments (columns) for each variable (rows)
truncatedNormalMoment(k, x_lower, x_upper,
                      mean, sd,
                      return_all_moments = TRUE)

# get the moments derivatives respect to mean
truncatedNormalMoment(k, x_lower, x_upper,
                      mean, sd,
                      diff_type = "mean")

# get the moments derivatives respect to standard deviation
truncatedNormalMoment(k, x_lower, x_upper,
                      mean, sd,
                      diff_type = "sd")
```

---

vcov.hpaBinary   *Extract covariance matrix from hpaBinary object*

Description

Extract covariance matrix from hpaBinary object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hpaBinary'
vcov(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object   Object of class "hpaBinary"

...   further arguments (currently ignored)

---

vcov.hpaML   *Extract covariance matrix from hpaML object*

Description

Extract covariance matrix from hpaML object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hpaML'
vcov(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Object of class "hpaML"
...	further arguments (currently ignored)

---

vcov.hpaSelection   *Extract covariance matrix from hpaSelection object*

Description

Extract covariance matrix from hpaSelection object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hpaSelection'
vcov(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Object of class "hpaSelection"
...	further arguments (currently ignored)

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