Package 'GenHMM1d'

May 7, 2026

Type Package

Title Goodness-of-Fit for Zero-Inflated Univariate Hidden Markov Models

Version 0.2.6

Description Inference, goodness-of-fit tests, and predictions for continuous and discrete univariate Hidden Markov Models (HMM), including zero-inflated distributions. The goodness-of-fit test is based on a Cramer-von Mises statistic and uses parametric bootstrap to estimate the p-value. The description of the methodology is taken from Nasri et al (2020) <doi:10.1029/2019WR025122>.

License GPL-3

Encoding UTF-8

Maintainer Bouchra R. Nasri <bouchra.nasri@umontreal.ca>

RoxygenNote 7.3.2

Depends R (>= 3.5.0), doParallel, parallel, foreach

Imports ggplot2, stats, matrixcalc, reshape2, rmutil, VaRES, VGAM, EnvStats, GLDEX, GeneralizedHyperbolic, actuar, extraDistr, gamlss.dist, sgt, skewt, sn, ssdtools, stabledist

NeedsCompilation no

Author Bouchra R. Nasri [aut, cre, cph], Mamadou Yamar Thioub [aut, cph], Bruno N. Remillard [aut, cph]

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2025-09-07 22:10:32 UTC

Contents

`CDF` *Cumulative distribution function*

Description

This function computes the cumulative distribution function (cdf) of a univariate distribution

Usage

```
CDF(family, y, param, size = 0)
```

Arguments

`family`	distribution name; run the function distributions() for help
`y`	values at which the cdf is evaluated
`param`	parameters of the distribution; (1 x p)
`size`	additional parameter for some discrete distributions; run the command distributions() for help

Value

`f`	cdf

distributions *The names and descriptions of the univariate distributions*

Description

This function allows the users to find the details on the available distributions.

Usage

```
distributions()
```

Value

No returned value, allows the users to know the different distributions and parameters

ES *Expected shortfall function*

Description

This function computes the expected shortfall of an univariate distribution, excluding zero-inflated.

Usage

```
ES(p, param, family, size = 0, Nsim = 25000)
```

Arguments

p	value (1 x 1) at which the expected shortfall needs to be computed; between 0 and 1; (e.g 0.01, 0.05)
param	parameters of the distribution; (1 x p)
family	distribution name; run the function distributions() for help
size	additional parameter for some discrete distributions; run the command distributions() for help
Nsim	number of simulations

Value

es	expected shortfall

Examples

```
family = "gaussian"

theta = c(-1.5, 1.7) ;
es = ES( 0.01, theta, family)
print('Expected shortfall : ')
print(es$es)
```

`EstHMMGen` *Estimation of univariate hidden Markov model*

Description

This function estimates the parameters from a univariate hidden Markov model

Usage

```
EstHMMGen(
  y,
  ZI = 0,
  reg,
  family,
  start = 0,
  max_iter = 10000,
  eps = 1e-04,
  size = 0,
  theta0 = NULL,
  graph = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`y`	observations; (n x 1)
`ZI`	1 if zero-inflated, 0 otherwise (default)
`reg`	number of regimes (including zero-inflated; must be > ZI)
`family`	distribution name; run the function distributions() for help
`start`	starting parameters for the estimation; (1 x p)
`max_iter`	maximum number of iterations of the EM algorithm; suggestion 10000
`eps`	precision (stopping criteria); suggestion 0.001.
`size`	additional parameter for some discrete distributions; run the command distributions() for help
`theta0`	initial parameters for each regimes; (r x p), default is NULL
`graph`	TRUE a graph, FALSE otherwise (default); only for continuous distributions

Details

##

Value

theta	estimated parameters; (r x p)
Q	estimated transition matrix for the regimes; (r x r)
eta	conditional probabilities of being in regime k at time t given observations up to time t; (n x r)
lambda	conditional probabilities of being in regime k at time t given all observations; (n x r)
U	pseudo-observations that should be uniformly distributed under the null hypothesis
cvm	cramer-von-Mises statistic for goodness-of-fit
W	matrix of Rosenblatt transforms; (n x r)
LL	log-likelihood
nu	stationary distribution
AIC	Akaike information criterion
BIC	Bayesian information criterion
CAIC	consistent Akaike information criterion
AICcorrected	Akaike information criterion corrected
HQC	Hannan-Quinn information criterion
stats	empirical means and standard deviation of each regimes using lambda
pred_l	estimated regime using lambda
pred_e	estimated regime using eta
runs_l	estimated number of runs using lambda
runs_e	estimated number of runs using eta

Examples

```
family = "gaussian"
Q = matrix(c(0.8, 0.3, 0.2, 0.7), 2, 2) ;
theta = matrix(c(-1.5, 1.7, 1, 1),2,2) ;
y = SimHMMGen(theta, Q=Q, family=family,  n=100)$SimData
est = EstHMMGen(y, ZI=0,reg=2, family=family)
```

`ForecastHMMCdf` *Forecasted cumulative distribution function of a univariate HMM at times n+k1, n+k2,....*

Description

This function computes the forecasted cumulative distribution function of a univariate HMM for multiple horizons, given observations up to time n

Usage

```
ForecastHMMCdf(
  x,
  ZI = 0,
  family,
  theta,
  Q,
  eta,
  size = 0,
  k = 1,
  graph = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`x`	points at which the cdf function is computed
`ZI`	1 if zero-inflated, 0 otherwise (default)
`family`	distribution name; run the function distributions() for help
`theta`	parameters; (r x p)
`Q`	probability transition matrix for the regimes; (r x r)
`eta`	vector of the estimated probability of each regime at time n; (1 x r)
`size`	additional parameter for some discrete distributions; run the command distributions() for help
`k`	prediction times
`graph`	TRUE to produce plots (FALSE by default).

Value

`cdf`	values of the cdf function

Examples

```
family = "gaussian"
theta = matrix(c(-1.5, 1.7, 1, 1),2,2)
Q = matrix(c(0.8, 0.3, 0.2, 0.7), 2, 2)
eta = c(0.96, 0.04)
x=seq(from=-6, to=6, by=0.1)
k=c(1,5,10,20)
cdf = ForecastHMMCdf(x, 0, family, theta, Q, eta, size=0, k, graph=TRUE)
```

ForecastHMMeta *Predicted probabilities of regimes of a univariate HMM for a new observation*

Description

This function computes the predicted probabilities of the regimes for a new observation of a univariate HMM, given observations up to time n

Usage

```
ForecastHMMeta(ynew, ZI = 0, family, theta, Q, eta)
```

Arguments

ynew	new observations
ZI	1 if zero-inflated, 0 otherwise (default)
family	distribution name; run the function distributions() for help
theta	parameters; (r x p)
Q	probability transition matrix for the regimes; (r x r)
eta	vector of the estimated probability of each regime at time n; (1 x r)

Value

etanew	predicted probabilities of the regimes

Examples

```
family = "gaussian"
theta = matrix(c(-1.5, 1.7, 1, 1),2,2)
Q = matrix(c(0.8, 0.3, 0.2, 0.7), 2, 2)
eta = c(0.96, 0.04)
ForecastHMMeta(1.5, 0, family, theta, Q, eta)
```

`ForecastHMMPdf` *Forecasted density function of a univariate HMM at time n+k1, n+k2, ...*

Description

This function computes the probability forecasted density function (with respect to Dirac(0)+Lesbesgue) of a univariate HMM for multiple horizons, given observations up to time n

Usage

```
ForecastHMMPdf(
  y,
  ZI = 0,
  family,
  theta,
  Q,
  eta,
  size = 0,
  k = 1,
  graph = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`y`	points at which the pdf function is computed
`ZI`	1 if zero-inflated, 0 otherwise (default)
`family`	distribution name; run the function distributions() for help
`theta`	parameters; (r x p)
`Q`	probability transition matrix for the regimes; (r x r)
`eta`	vector of the estimated probability of each regime at time n; (1 x r)
`size`	additional parameter for some discrete distributions; run the command distributions() for help
`k`	prediction times (may be a vector of integers)
`graph`	TRUE to produce plots (FALSE is default)

Value

`pdf`	values of the pdf function

Examples

```
family = "gaussian"
theta = matrix(c(-1.5, 1.7, 1, 1),2,2)
Q = matrix(c(0.8, 0.3, 0.2, 0.7), 2, 2)
eta = c(0.06, 0.94)
x=seq(from=-6, to=6, by=0.1)
k=c(1,5,10,20)
pdf = ForecastHMMPdf(x, 1, family, theta, Q, eta, k=k, graph=TRUE)
```

ForecastHMMVAR *Value at risk (VAR) of a univariate HMM at time n+k1, n+k2, ...*

Description

This function computes the VAR of a univariate HMM for multiple horizons, given observations up to time n

Usage

```
ForecastHMMVAR(U, ZI = 0, family, theta, Q, eta, k = 1)
```

Arguments

U	values (n x 1) between 0 and 1
ZI	1 if zero-inflated, 0 otherwise (default)
family	distribution name; run the function distributions() for help
theta	parameters; (r x p)
Q	probability transition matrix for the regimes; (r x r)
eta	vector of the estimated probability of each regime at time n; (1 x r)
k	prediction times (may be a vector of integers).

Value

var	values at risk (1 x horizon)

Examples

```
family = "gaussian"
theta = matrix(c(-1.5, 1.7, 1, 1),2,2)
Q = matrix(c(0.8, 0.3, 0.2, 0.7), 2, 2)
eta = c(0.96, 0.04)
U=c(0.01,0.05)
k=c(1,2,3,4,5)
ForecastHMMVAR(U, 0, family, theta, Q, eta=eta,k)
```

GofHMMGen *Goodness-of-fit of univariate hidden Markov model*

Description

This function performs a goodness-of-fit test for a univariate hidden Markov model

Usage

```
GofHMMGen(
  y,
  ZI = 0,
  reg,
  family,
  start = 0,
  max_iter = 10000,
  eps = 1e-04,
  size = 0,
  n_samples = 1000,
  n_cores = 1
)
```

Arguments

y	observations
ZI	1 if zero-inflated, 0 otherwise (default)
reg	number of regimes
family	distribution name; run the function distributions() for help
start	starting parameter for the estimation
max_iter	maximum number of iterations of the EM algorithm; suggestion 10000
eps	precision (stopping criteria); suggestion 0.0001.
size	additional parameter for some discrete distributions; run the command distributions() for help
n_samples	number of bootstrap samples; suggestion 1000
n_cores	number of cores to use in the parallel computing

Value

pvalue	pvalue of the Cramer-von Mises statistic in percent
theta	Estimated parameters; (r x p)
Q	estimated transition matrix; ; (r x r)
eta	(conditional probabilities of being in regime k at time t given observations up to time t; (n x r)
lambda	conditional probabilities of being in regime k at time t given all observations; (n x r)
U	pseudo-observations that should be uniformly distributed under the null hypothesis
cvm	Cramer-von-Mises statistic for goodness-of-fit
W	matrix of Rosenblatt transforms; (n x r)
LL	log-likelihood
nu	stationary distribution
AIC	Akaike information criterion
BIC	bayesian information criterion
CAIC	consistent Akaike information criterion
AICcorrected	Akaike information criterion corrected
HQC	Hannan-Quinn information criterion
stats	Empirical means and standard deviation of each regimes using lambda
pred_l	Estimated regime using lambda
pred_e	Estimated regime using eta
runs_l	Estimated number of runs using lambda
runs_e	Estimated number of runs using eta

Examples

```
family = "gaussian"
Q = matrix(c(0.8, 0.3, 0.2, 0.7), 2, 2) ; theta = matrix(c(0, 1.7, 0, 1),2,2) ;
y = SimHMMGen(theta, size=0, Q, ZI=1, family,  100)$SimData
out=GofHMMGen(y,1,2,family,n_samples=10)
```

graphEstim *Graphs*

Description

This function shows the graphs resulting from the estimation of a HMM model

Usage

```
graphEstim(y, ZI = 0, reg, theta, family, pred_l, pred_e)
```

Arguments

y	observations
ZI	1 if zero-inflated, 0 otherwise (default)
reg	number of regimes
theta	estimated parameters; (r x p)
family	distribution name; run the function distributions() for help
pred_l	estimated regime using lambda
pred_e	estimated regime using eta

Value

No returned value; produces figures of interest for the HMM model

GridSearchS0 *Gridsearch*

Description

This function performs a gridsearch to find a good starting value for the EM algorithm. A good starting value for the EM algorithm is one for which all observations have strictly positive density (the higher the better)

Usage

```
GridSearchS0(family, y, params, size = 0, lbpdf = 0)
```

Arguments

family	distribution name; run the function distributions() for help
y	observations
params	list of six vectors named (p1, p2, p3, p4, p5, p6). Each corresponding to a parameter of the distribution (additionnal parameters will be ignored). For example : params = list(p1=c(0.5, 5, 0.5), p2=c(1, 5, 1), p3=c(0.1, 0.9, 0.1), p4=c(1,1,1), p5=c(1,1,1), p6=c(1,1,1)) where p1 is the grid of value for the first parameter.
size	additional parameter for some discrete distributions; run the command distributions() for help
lbpdf	minimal acceptable value of the density; (should be >= 0)

Value

goodStart	accepted parameter set

Examples

```
family = "gaussian"

Q = matrix(c(0.8, 0.3, 0.2, 0.7), 2, 2) ;
theta = matrix(c(-1.5, 1.7, 1, 1),2,2) ;
sim = SimHMMGen(theta, size=0, Q, ZI=0,"gaussian", 50)$SimData ;
params = list(p1=c(-2, 2, 0.5), p2=c(1, 5, 1), p3=c(1, 1, 1), p4=c(1,1,1), p5=c(1,1,1), p6=c(1,1,1))
accepted_params = GridSearchS0(family, sim, params)
```

PDF *Probability density function*

Description

This function computes the probability density function (pdf) of a univariate distribution

Usage

```
PDF(family, y, param, size = 0)
```

Arguments

family	distribution name; run the function distributions() for help
y	observations
param	parameters of the distribution; (1 x p)
size	additional parameter for some discrete distributions; run the command distributions() for help

Value

f	pdf

QUANTILE *Quantile function*

Description

This function computes the quantile function of a univariate distribution, excluding zero-inflated.

Usage

```
QUANTILE(p, param, family, size = 0)
```

Arguments

p	values at which the quantile needs to be computed; between 0 and 1; (e.g 0.01, 0.05)
param	parameters of the distribution; (1 x p)
family	distribution name; run the function distributions() for help
size	additional parameter for some discrete distributions; run the command distributions() for help

Value

q	quantile/VAR

Examples

```
family = "gaussian"

theta = matrix(c(-1.5, 1.7),1,2) ;
quantile = QUANTILE(0.01, theta, family)
print('Quantile : ')
print(quantile)
```

SimHMMGen *Simulation of univariate hidden Markov model*

Description

This function simulates observation from a univariate hidden Markov model

Usage

```
SimHMMGen(theta, size = 0, Q, ZI = 0, family, n)
```

Arguments

theta	parameters; (r x p)
size	additional parameter for some discrete distributions; run the command distributions() for help
Q	transition probability matrix for regimes; (r x r)
ZI	1 if zero-inflated, 0 otherwise (default)
family	distribution name; run the function distributions() for help
n	number of simulated observations

Value

SimData	Simulated data
MC	Simulated Markov chain

Examples

```
family = "gaussian"
Q = matrix(c(0.8, 0.3, 0.2, 0.7), 2, 2) ;
theta = matrix(c(0, 1.7, 0, 10),2,2) ;
y = SimHMMGen(theta, Q=Q, ZI=1,family=family, n=50)$SimData
```

SimMarkovChain *Markov chain simulation*

Description

This function generates a Markov chain X(1), ..., X(n) with transition matrix Q, starting from a state eta0 or the uniform distribution on 1,..., r.

Usage

```
SimMarkovChain(Q, n, eta0)
```

Arguments

Q	transition probability matrix
n	number of simulated vectors
eta0	initial value in 1,...,r.

Value

x	Generated Markov chain

Snd1 *Cramer-von Mises statistic for the goodness-of-fit test of the null hypothesis of a univariate uniform distribution over [0,1]*

Description

This function computes the Cramer-von Mises statistic Sn for goodness-of-fit of the null hypothesis of a univariate uniform distrubtion over [0,1]

Usage

```
Snd1(U)
```

Arguments

U	vector of pseudos-observations (approximating uniform)

Value

sta	Cramer-von Mises statistic

Index