Package 'bivrp'

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Suggests mvtnorm (>= 1.0-3), mrfDepth (>= 1.0.10)

Description Generates bivariate residual plots with simulation polygons for any diagnostics and bivariate model from which functions to extract the desired diagnostics, simulate new data and refit the models are available.

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`bivrp-package` *Bivariate Residual Plots with Simulation Polygons*

Description

Generates bivariate residual plots with simulation polygons for any diagnostics and bivariate model from which functions to extract the desired diagnostics, simulate new data and refit the models are available.

Details

Package:	bivrp
Type:	Package
Title:	Bivariate Residual Plots with Simulation Polygons
Version:	1.2-2
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Maintainer:	Rafael de Andrade Moral <rafael.deandrademoral@mu.ie>
Depends:	R (>= 3.0.0), MASS (>= 7.3-35), methods, graphics, stats
Suggests:	mvtnorm (>= 1.0-3), mrfDepth (>= 1.0.10)
Description:	Generates bivariate residual plots with simulation polygons for any diagnostics and bivariate model from whicl
License:	GPL (>=2)

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                        Polygons
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                        simple polygon area
plot.bivrp              Plot Method for bivrp Objects
polygon_area            Polygon operations
```


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bivrp *Bivariate Residual Plots with Simulation Polygons*

Description

Produces a bivariate residual plot with simulation polygons to assess goodness-of-fit of bivariate statistical models, provided the user supplies three functions: one to obtain model diagnostics, one to simulate data from a fitted model object, and one to refit the model to simulated data.

Usage

```
bivrp(obj, sim = 99, conf = .95, diagfun, simfun, fitfun, verb = FALSE,
      sort.res = TRUE, closest.angle = TRUE, angle.ref = - pi,
      counter.clockwise = TRUE, xlab, ylab, main,
      clear.device = FALSE, point.col, point.pch, ...)

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

Arguments

obj	fitted model object
sim	number of simulations used to compute envelope. Default is 99
conf	confidence level of the simulated polygons. Default is 0.95
diagfun	user-defined function used to obtain the diagnostic measures from the fitted model object
simfun	user-defined function used to simulate a random sample from the model estimated parameters
fitfun	user-defined function used to re-fit the model to simulated data
verb	logical. If TRUE, prints each step of the simulation procedure
sort.res	logical. If TRUE, points will be sorted using angles formed with the origin (type of ordering can be fine-tuned with arguments closest.angle, angle.ref and counter.clockwise).
closest.angle	logical. If FALSE, points will be sorted starting from the angle defined in angle.ref, if TRUE, points will be sorted starting from the closest angle to the observed bivariate sample ranked as first
angle.ref	the reference angle from which points will be sorted starting from the closest angle to the input (in radians). Defaults to - pi
counter.clockwise	logical. Should the points be ordered counter-clockwise or clockwise from the reference angle?
xlab	argument passed to par
ylab	argument passed to par

main	argument passed to par
clear.device	logical. If TRUE, clears the plotting device after producing the bivariate residual plot with simulation polygons
point.col	a vector of length 2 with the colors of the points that are inside and outside of the simulated polygons
point.pch	a vector of length 2 with the point characters of the points that are inside and outside of the simulated polygons
...	further arguments passed to plot.bivrp
x	an object of class bivrp

Details

This approach relies on the same strategy used for producing half-normal plots with simulation envelopes. Given a vector of bivariate model diagnostics, the angle each point makes with the origin is calculated to order them. This can be fine-tuned using the logical arguments closest.angle, angle.ref, and counter.clockwise, see the Arguments section above.

Then, sim bivariate response variables are simulated from the fitted model, using the same model matrices, error distribution and fitted parameters, using the function defined as simfun. The model is refitted to each simulated sample, using the function defined as fitfun. Next, we obtain the same type of model diagnostics, using diagfun, again ordered the same way the original bivariate sample was. We have, for each bivariate diagnostic, sim simulated bivariate diagnostics forming the whole cloud of simulated diagnostics.

By default, we then obtain the convex hulls of each set of the s sets of points and obtain a reduced polygon whose area is (conf * 100)% of the original convex hull's area, forming the simulated polygon. This is equivalent to passing the argument reduce.polygon = "proportional" to plot.bivrp. The argument reduce.polygon = "bag" can be used to obtain a (conf * 100)% bagplot as the simulated polygon instead of a convex hull. The points are then connected to the centroids of their respective simulated polygons and, if they lie outside the polygons, they are drawn in red. For the final display, the polygons are erased so as to ease visualization.

There is no automatic implementation of a bivariate model in this function, and hence users must provide three functions for bivrp. The first function, diagfun, must extract the desired model diagnostics from a model fit object. The second function, simfun, must return the response variable, simulated using the same error distributions and estimated parameters from the fitted model. The third and final function, fitfun, must return a fitted model object. See the Examples section.

This function produces a plot by passing the computed object to plot.bivrp. The print method returns a data.frame containing all ordered simulated bivariate diagnostics.

Value

The function returns an object of class "bivrp", which is a list containing the following components:

reslist.ord	list of ordered diagnostics from model refitting to each simulated dataset
res.original.ord	original model diagnostics
res1	diagnostics from variable 1
res2	diagnostics from variable 2

res.original1	original model diagnostics for variable 1
res.original2	original model diagnostics for variable 2
conf	confidence level of the simulated polygons

Author(s)

Rafael A. Moral <rafael.deandrademoral@mu.ie> and John Hinde

See Also

plot.bivrp

Examples

```
## simulating a bivariate normal response variable

require(mvtnorm)

n <- 40
beta1 <- c(2, .4)
beta2 <- c(.2, .2)
x <- seq(1, 10, length = n)
X <- model.matrix(~ x)
mu1 <- X%*%beta1
mu2 <- X%*%beta2
sig1 <- 2
sig2 <- 3
sig12 <- -1.7
Sig1 <- diag(rep(sig1), n)
Sig2 <- diag(rep(sig2), n)
Sig12 <- diag(rep(sig12), n)
V <- rbind(cbind(Sig1, Sig12),
           cbind(Sig12, Sig2))

set.seed(2016)
Y <- as.numeric(rmvnorm(1, c(mu1, mu2), V))

## code for fitting the model estimating covariance or not
bivnormfit <- function(Y, X, covariance) {
  n <- nrow(X)
  p <- ncol(X)
  y <- cbind(Y[1:n],Y[(n+1):(2*n)])
  XtXinv <- solve(crossprod(X, X))
  beta.hat <- XtXinv %*% crossprod(X, y)
  mu.hat <- X%*%beta.hat
  sigma.hat <- 1/n * t(y - mu.hat) %*% (y - mu.hat)
  if(!covariance) sigma.hat <- diag(diag(sigma.hat))
  cov.betas <- sigma.hat %x% XtXinv
  se.s1 <- sqrt(2*sigma.hat[1]^2/(n-p+1))
  se.s2 <- sqrt(2*sigma.hat[4]^2/(n-p+1))
  if(!covariance) se.s12 <- NA else {
    rho <- sigma.hat[2]/sqrt(sigma.hat[1]*sigma.hat[4])
```

```
    se.s12 <- sqrt((1+rho^2)*sigma.hat[1]*sigma.hat[4]/(n-p+1))
  }
  se.betas <- sqrt(diag(cov.betas))
  se.sigma <- c(se.s1, se.s2, se.s12)
  coefs <- c(beta.hat, sigma.hat[1], sigma.hat[4], sigma.hat[2])
  names(coefs) <- c("beta1.0", "beta1.1", "beta2.0", "beta2.1", "sig1", "sig2", "sig12")
  fitted <- c(mu.hat)
  resid <- Y - fitted
  Sig1 <- diag(rep(sigma.hat[1]), n)
  Sig2 <- diag(rep(sigma.hat[4]), n)
  Sig12 <- diag(rep(sigma.hat[2]), n)
  V <- rbind(cbind(Sig1, Sig12),
             cbind(Sig12, Sig2))
  llik <- dmvnorm(Y, c(mu.hat), V, log = TRUE)
  ret <- list("coefs" = coefs, "covariance" = covariance, "n" = n,
              "X" = X, "fitted" = fitted, "resid" = resid, "loglik" = llik,
              "Y" = Y, "se" = c(se.betas, se.sigma))
  class(ret) <- "bivnormfit"
  return(ret)
}

## fitting bivariate models with and without estimating covariance
fit0 <- bivnormfit(Y, X, covariance=FALSE)
fit1 <- bivnormfit(Y, X, covariance=TRUE)
## likelihood-ratio test
2*(fit0$loglik - fit1$loglik)
pchisq(54.24, 1, lower=FALSE)

## function for extracting diagnostics (raw residuals)
dfun <- function(obj) {
  r <- obj$resid
  n <- obj$n
  return(list(r[1:n], r[(n+1):(2*n)]))
}

## function for simulating new response variables
sfun <- function(obj) {
  n <- obj$n
  fitted <- obj$fitted
  sig1 <- obj$coefs[5]
  sig2 <- obj$coefs[6]
  if(obj$covariance) sig12 <- obj$coefs[7] else sig12 <- 0
  Sig1 <- diag(rep(sig1), n)
  Sig2 <- diag(rep(sig2), n)
  Sig12 <- diag(rep(sig12), n)
  V <- rbind(cbind(Sig1, Sig12),
             cbind(Sig12, Sig2))
  Y <- as.numeric(rmvnorm(1, c(mu1, mu2), V))
  return(list(Y[1:n], Y[(n+1):(2*n)], "X" = obj$X,
              "covariance" = obj$covariance))
}

## function for refitting the model to simulated data
```

```
ffun <- function(new.obj) {
  Ynew <- c(new.obj[[1]], new.obj[[2]])
  bivnormfit(Ynew, new.obj$X, new.obj$covariance)
}

## Bivariate residual plot for model 1 (without estimating covariance)
plot1 <- bivrp(fit0, diagfun=dfun, simfun=sfun, fitfun=ffun, verb=TRUE)
## without polygon area reduction
plot(plot1, conf=1)
## drawing polygons
plot(plot1, add.polygon=TRUE)
## without ordering
plot(plot1, theta.sort=FALSE, kernel=TRUE, add.dplots=TRUE, superpose=TRUE)

## Bivariate residual plot for model 2 (estimating covariance)
plot2 <- bivrp(fit1, diagfun=dfun, simfun=sfun, fitfun=ffun, verb=TRUE)
## without polygon area reduction
plot(plot2, conf=1)
## drawing polygons
plot(plot2, add.polygon=TRUE, conf=1)
## without ordering
plot(plot2, theta.sort=FALSE, kernel=TRUE, add.dplots=TRUE, superpose=TRUE)
```

`is_point_inside` *Determine if point is inside or outside a simple polygon area*

Description

Returns whether a point is inside or outside the convex polygon formed with the coordinates in a data frame or matrix

Usage

```
is_point_inside(point, polyg)
```

Arguments

`point`	vector of two values for a point in the Cartesian plane
`polyg`	data frame or matrix with the coordinates forming the convex polygon

Details

The algorithm used here draws a ray from the point and counts the number of intersections made with the polygon. If the number of intersections is only one, then this means the point is inside the convex polygon.

Value

This function returns `TRUE`, if the point is inside and `FALSE`, otherwise.

Author(s)

Rafael A. Moral <rafael.deandrademoral@mu.ie> and John Hinde

Examples

```
my_polygon <- data.frame(c(1, 2, 3, 4, 3),
                         c(1, 0, .5, 3, 4))
points_to_test <- list(c(0, 0), c(2.5, 1), c(3.5, 4))

unlist(lapply(points_to_test, is_point_inside, my_polygon))
```

`plot.bivrp` *Plot Method for bivrp Objects*

Description

Plots the bivariate residual plot with simulation polygons from a `bivrp` object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'bivrp'
plot(x, kernel, superpose.points, chp, add.dplots,
     theta.sort, add.polygon, reduce.polygon, one.dim, pch = 16, cex = 0.8,
     conf, xlab, ylab, main, point.col, point.pch, transparent.colors,
     density.bw, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	object of class `bivrp`
`kernel`	logical. If TRUE, instead of using polygons for each point, computes 2d kernels and plots the contours
`superpose.points`	only used if `kernel` or `chp` is TRUE. Logical argument, if `TRUE`, plots all simulated bivariate diagnostics
`chp`	logical. If `TRUE`, instead of using polygons for each point, performs convex hull peeling over all simulated points
`add.dplots`	logical. If `TRUE`, adds the marginal density plots
`theta.sort`	logical. If `TRUE`, produces a simulated polygon for each point
`add.polygon`	logical. If `TRUE`, plots the simulated polygons as well
`reduce.polygon`	method used to reduce the polygon area. Defaults to `proportional`, see `get_newpolygon` for details. If `reduce.polygon = "peel"`, performs convex hull peeling to reduce the area; if `reduce.polygon = "bag"`, computes a `(conf * 100)`% bagplot of the points

one.dim	logical. If TRUE, plots only the marginal density plots (only works with theta.sort = FALSE)
pch	argument passed to par
cex	argument passed to par
conf	confidence level of the simulated polygons. Default is 0.95
xlab	argument passed to par
ylab	argument passed to par
main	argument passed to par
point.col	a vector of length 2 with the colors of the points that are inside and outside of the simulated polygons
point.pch	a vector of length 2 with the point characters of the points that are inside and outside of the simulated polygons
transparent.colors	logical. If TRUE, adds transparency to the marginal density plots; if FALSE, only the border lines are drawn
density.bw	the smoothing bandwidth to be used for the marginal densities. Defaults to "SJ" (see density)
...	further arguments passed to par

Author(s)

Rafael A. Moral <rafael_moral@yahoo.com.br> and John Hinde

See Also

bivrp

---

polygon-operations *Polygon operations*

Description

Convex polygon operations - determination of area, centre of mass, and area reduction

Usage

```
polygon_area(P)
get_k(P, conf)
get_newpolygon(conf, P, method)
get_reduced_bag(x, y, conf)
compute_bagplot(x, y, conf)
```

Arguments

P	2-column matrix or data.frame with the coordinates of the vertices of the convex polygon
conf	proportion of the area of polygon P
method	method used to reduce the area of the polygon. Use method = "proportional" to scale the distances between the centroid and the vertices by sqrt(conf); use method = "get_k" to subtract the same distance k from the centroid to each vertex.
x	x coordinates (of raw data) used to obtain the reduced bag
y	y coordinates (of raw data) used to obtain the reduced bag

Details

The function compute_bagplot uses an adapted version of the code written by P. Segaert to obtain the bagplot, that uses the Fortran subroutine written by P.J. Rousseeuw, I. Ruts and A. Struyf.

Author(s)

Rafael A. Moral <rafael.deandrademoral@mu.ie> and John Hinde

References

Rousseeuw P.J., Ruts I., Tukey J.W. (1999). The bagplot: A bivariate boxplot. The American Statistician, 53, 382–387.

See Also

is_point_inside polygon

Examples

```
oldPolygon <- data.frame(x=c(2,1,3,4.5,5), y=c(1,3,5,4.5,2))

# area
polygon_area(oldPolygon)$area
# centre of mass
polygon_area(oldPolygon)$centre

# get a new polygon with 50% of the area of the old one
newPolygon <- get_newpolygon(conf=.5, P=oldPolygon, method="proportional")
polygon_area(newPolygon)$area/polygon_area(oldPolygon)$area

# second method
newPolygon2 <- get_newpolygon(conf=.5, P=oldPolygon, method="get.k")
polygon_area(newPolygon2)$area/polygon_area(oldPolygon)$area

# illustration
plot(oldPolygon, xlim=c(0,6), ylim=c(0,6), main="(a)", pch=16)
polygon(oldPolygon, lwd=2, col="#00000033")
```

```
text(oldPolygon, c(expression(P[1]), expression(P[2]),
                   expression(P[3]), expression(P[4]),
                   expression(P[5])), pos=c(1,2,3,4,4), cex=2)
polygon(newPolygon, border=4, lwd=2, col="#52A3E199")
points(newPolygon, pch=16, col=4)
text(newPolygon, c(expression(paste(P[1],minute)), expression(paste(P[2],minute)),
           expression(paste(P[3],minute)), expression(paste(P[4],minute)),
           expression(paste(P[5],minute))), pos=c(1,3,2,4,4), col=4, cex=2)

C <- polygon_area(oldPolygon)$centre
text(C[1], C[2], "C", pos=4, cex=2)
for(i in 1:5) lines(c(C[1], oldPolygon[i,1]),
                    c(C[2], oldPolygon[i,2]), lty=2, lwd=2, type="b")
```

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