Package ‘SPLICE’

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Title Synthetic Paid Loss and Incurred Cost Experience (SPLICE) Simulator

Version 1.0.0

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Imports stats, methods, zoo

Description An extension to the individual claim simulator called 'SynthETIC' (on CRAN), to simulate the evolution of case estimates of incurred losses through the lifetime of an insurance claim. The transactional simulation output now comprises key dates, and both claim payments and revisions of estimated incurred losses. An initial set of test parameters, designed to mirror the experience of a real insurance portfolio, were set up and applied by default to generate a realistic test data set of incurred histories (see vignette). However, the distributional assumptions used to generate this data set can be easily modified by users to match their experiences. Reference: Avanzi B, Taylor G, Wang M (2021) "SPLICE: A Synthetic Paid Loss and Incurred Cost Experience Simulator" <arXiv:2109.04058>.

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Encoding UTF-8

URL https://github.com/agi-lab/SPLICE

BugReports https://github.com/agi-lab/SPLICE/issues

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.1.1

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, dplyr, RColorBrewer, actuar, poisson, ChainLadder

VignetteBuilder knitr

Depends R (>= 2.10), SynthETIC (>= 1.0.0)

NeedsCompilation no
Description

Consolidates payments and incurred revisions and returns a full transactional history of all the individual claims (transaction being either a payment or a case estimate revision).

Usage

```r
claim_history(
  claims,
  majRev_list,
  minRev_list,
  k1 = 0.95,
  k2 = 0.95,
  base_inflation_vector = NULL,
  keep_all = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

- **claims**: an `claims` object containing all the simulated quantities (other than those related to incurred loss), see `claims`.
- **majRev_list**: nested list of major revision histories, see `claim_majRev`.
- **minRev_list**: nested list of minor revision histories, see `claim_minRev`.
- **k1**: maximum amount of cumulative claims paid as a proportion of total incurred estimate for major revisions; between 0 and 1.
- **k2**: maximum amount of cumulative claims paid as a proportion of total incurred estimate for minor revisions; between 0 and 1.
base_inflation_vector:
A vector showing quarterly base inflation rates (quarterly effective) for all the periods under consideration (default is nil base inflation), should be consistent with the input inflation vector in claim_payment_inflation. If a single number is provided, the function will assume constant quarterly inflation.

keep_all:
TRUE to keep the paid, outstanding payments, total incurred estimates just before the revision, FALSE to keep only the estimates right after the revision (_right).

Details
This function works to generate the full history of claims paid and incurred estimates by consolidating all the simulated revision quantities. It should be noted that in this consolidation step, we make the following adjustments:

- Major and minor revisions should not occur simultaneously. In the event that they do (which is only possible at the second last partial payment), the major revision takes precedence, and the minor revision be discarded. This will be reflected in the majRev and minRev components of the output list.

- Estimates of incurred loss are specified to be computed in reverse order, and it is necessary that the total incurred estimate is always strictly greater than the cumulative claims paid (except at the final payment where equality holds). Hence we introduce k1 and k2 to make sure that the revised incurred estimates satisfy

\[ k \cdot y(t) \geq c(t) \]

where \( y(t) \) represents the total incurred estimate at delay \( t \), \( k \) is a constant between 0 and 1, and \( c(t) \) is the cumulative claims paid up to time \( t \). When the raw simulated revision multipliers violate this requirement, the case estimates of the total incurred or the outstanding claim payments will be increased to make sure this condition always holds, i.e. this adjustment takes precedence over the raw simulated revision multipliers.

- Inflation adjustment: One can choose to ignore inflation in the incurred estimates (default), or to make allowance for it.
  - If base_inflation_vector == NULL (default), then all case estimates will be computed in values corresponding to time \( t = 0 \), i.e. the commencement of the first occurrence period.
  - If base_inflation_vector is provided, then the case estimators will include full superimposed inflation and base inflation only up to the date of the revision, i.e. there is an adjustment for the time elapsed since the immediately preceding revision and no future base inflation beyond the date of valuation.
  - If inflation is involved, it should be noted that the case estimator reviews the base inflation situation only in the process of making a revision. When only a payment is made, the insurer’s system automatically writes down the outstanding liability on the assumption of no change in ultimate incurred amount.

Value
A nested list structure such that the \( j \)th component of the \( i \)th sub-list provides a full transactional history of the \( j \)th claim of occurrence period \( i \). The "unit list" (i.e. the smallest, innermost sub-list) contains the following components:
claim_majRev

\[
\begin{align*}
txn\_delay & \quad \text{Delays from notification to the transactions (payment or incurred revision).} \\
txn\_time & \quad \text{Times of the transactions (from the commencement of the first occurrence period).} \\
txn\_type & \quad \text{Types of the transactions, "Ma" for major revision, "Mi" for minor revision, "P" for payment, "PMa" for major revision coincident with a payment, "PMi" for minor revision coincident with a payment.} \\
cumpaid\_right & \quad \text{Cumulative claim payments immediately after each of the transactions (in the “right” continuous sense).} \\
OCL\_right & \quad \text{Case estimate of outstanding claim payments immediately after each of the transactions (in the “right” continuous sense).} \\
incurred\_right & \quad \text{Case estimate of incurred loss immediately after each of the transactions (in the “right” continuous sense).} \\
minRev & \quad \text{A list containing full history of minor revisions (frequency, time and revision size); see \texttt{claim_minRev}.} \\
majRev & \quad \text{A list containing full history of major revisions (frequency, time and revision size); see \texttt{claim_majRev}.} \\
\end{align*}
\]

and optionally (by setting \texttt{keep\_all = TRUE}),

\[
\begin{align*}
cumpaid\_left & \quad \text{Cumulative claim payments just before each of the transactions.} \\
OCL\_left & \quad \text{Case estimate of outstanding claim payments just before each of the transactions.} \\
incurred\_left & \quad \text{Case estimate of incurred loss just before each of the transactions.} \\
\end{align*}
\]

---

**claim_majRev**

**Major Revisions of Incurred Loss**

**Description**

A suite of functions that works together to simulate, in order, the (1) frequency, (2) time, and (3) size of major revisions of incurred loss, for each of the claims occurring in each of the periods.

**Usage**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{claim_majRev\_freq}( & \quad \text{claims}, \\
& \quad \text{rfun}, \\
& \quad \text{paramfun}, \\
& \quad \text{frequency\_vector = claims}\$\text{frequency\_vector,} \\
& \quad \text{claim\_size\_list = claims}\$\text{claim\_size\_list,} \\
& \quad \ldots)
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{claim_majRev\_time}\quad & \quad \text{claims,} \\
& \quad \text{majRev\_list,} \\
& \quad \text{rfun,} \\
& \quad \text{paramfun,} \\
& \quad \text{claim\_size\_list = claims}\$\text{claim\_size\_list,} \\
& \quad \text{settlement\_list = claims}\$\text{settlement\_list,} \\
& \quad \text{payment\_delay\_list = claims}\$\text{payment\_delay\_list,} \\
& \quad \ldots)
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{claim_majRev\_size}\quad & \quad \text{majRev\_list, rfun, paramfun,} \\
& \quad \ldots)
\end{align*}
\]
Arguments

claims: an claims object containing all the simulated quantities (other than those related to incurred loss), see claims.

rfun: optional alternative random sampling function for:
- claim_majRev_freq: the number of major revisions;
- claim_majRev_time: the epochs of major revisions measured from claim notification;
- claim_majRev_size: the sizes of the major revision multipliers.

See Details for default.

paramfun: parameters for the random sampling function, as a function of other claim characteristics such as claim_size; see Details.

frequency_vector: a vector of claim frequencies for all the periods (not required if the claims argument is provided); see claim_frequency.

claim_size_list: list of claim sizes (not required if the claims argument is provided); see claim_size.

... other arguments/parameters to be passed onto paramfun.

majRev_list: nested list of major revision histories (with non-empty revision frequencies).

settlement_list: list of settlement delays (not required if the claims argument is provided); see claim_closure.

payment_delay_list: (compound) list of inter partial delays (not required if the claims argument is provided); see claim_payment_delay.

Value

A nested list structure such that the jth component of the ith sub-list is a list of information on major revisions of the jth claim of occurrence period i. The "unit list" (i.e. the smallest, innermost sub-list) contains the following components:

- majRev_freq: Number of major revisions of incurred loss [claim_majRev_freq()].
- majRev_time: Time of major revisions (from claim notification) [claim_majRev_time()].
- majRev_factor: Major revision multiplier of incurred loss [claim_majRev_size()].
- majRev_atP: An indicator, 1 if the last major revision occurs at the time of the last major payment (i.e. second last payment).

Details - claim_majRev_freq (Frequency)

Let K represent the number of major revisions associated with a particular claim. The notification of a claim is considered as a major revision, so all claims have at least 1 major revision (K ≥ 1).

The default majRev_freq_function specifies that no additional major revisions will occur for claims of size smaller than or equal to claim_size_benchmark (0.075 * ref_claim by default). For claims above this threshold, the probability of having exactly 2 major revisions is given by:

\[ Pr(K = 2) = 0.1 + 0.3 \min(1, (\text{claim_size} - 0.075 \times \text{ref_claim})/0.925 \times \text{ref_claim}) \]
\[ \Pr(K = 3) = 0.5 \min(1, \max(0, \text{claim size} - 0.25 \times \text{ref_claim})/(0.75 \times \text{ref_claim})) \]
\[ \Pr(K = 1) = 1 - \Pr(K = 2) - \Pr(K = 3) \]

where \text{ref_claim} is a package-wise global variable that user should define by \text{set_parameters} (if moving away from the default).

The idea is that major revisions are more likely for larger claims, and do not occur at all for the smallest claims. Note also that by default a claim may experience \textbf{up to a maximum of 2 major revisions} in addition to the one at claim notification. This is taken as an assumption in the default setting of \text{claim_majRev_size()}. If user decides to modify this assumption, they will need to take care of the part on the major revision size as well.

\textbf{Details - claim_majRev_time (Time)}

Let \( \tau_k \) represent the epoch of the \( k \)th major revision (time measured from claim notification), \( k = 1, \ldots, K \). As the notification of a claim is considered a major revision itself, we have \( \tau_1 = 0 \) for all claims.

The last major revision for a claim may occur at the time of the second last partial payment (which is usually the major settlement payment) with probability

\[ 0.2 \min(1, \max(0, \text{claim size} - \text{ref_claim})/(14 \times \text{ref_claim})) \]

where \text{ref_claim} is a package-wise global variable that user should define by \text{set_parameters} (if moving away from the default).

Now, if there is a major revision at the time of the second last partial payment, then \( \tau_k, k = 2, \ldots, K - 1 \) are sampled from a triangular distribution with parameters (see also \text{ptri})

- \( \min = \text{time_to_second_last_payment} / 3 \)
- \( \max = \text{time_to_second_last_payment} \)
- maximum density at mode = \( \text{time_to_second_last_payment} / 3 \).

Otherwise (i.e. no major revision at the time of the second last partial payment), \( \tau_k, k = 2, \ldots, K \) are sampled from a triangular distribution with parameters

- \( \min = \text{settlement_delay} / 3 \)
- \( \max = \text{settlement_delay} \)
- maximum density at mode = \( \text{settlement_delay} / 3 \).

Note that when there is a major revision at the time of the second last partial payment, \text{majRev_atP} (one of the output list components) will be set to be 1.

\textbf{Details - claim_majRev_size (Revision Multiplier)}

As mentioned in the frequency section ("Details - claim_majRev_freq"), the default function for the major revision multipliers assumes that there are only up to 2 major revisions (in addition to the one at claim notification) for all claims.

By default,

- the first major revision multiplier \( g_1 \) is simply 1 (no meaning);
The revision multipliers are subject to further constraints to ensure that the revised incurred estimate never falls below what has already been paid. This is discussed in `claim_history`.

The major revision multipliers apply to the incurred loss estimates, that is, a revision multiplier of 2.54 means that at the time of the major revision the incurred loss increases by a factor of 2.54. We highlight this as in the case of minor revisions, the multipliers will instead apply to outstanding claim amounts, see `claim_minRev`.

### See Also

`claims`

### Examples

```r
set.seed(1)
test_claims <- SynthETIC::test_claims_object
major <- claim_majRev_freq(test_claims)
major[[1]][[1]] # the "unit list" for the first claim

# update the timing information
major <- claim_majRev_time(test_claims, major)
# observe how this has changed
major[[1]][[1]]

# update the revision multipliers
major <- claim_majRev_size(major)
# again observe how this has changed
major[[1]][[1]]
```

### Description

A suite of functions that works together to simulate, in order, the (1) frequency, (2) time, and (3) size of minor revisions of outstanding claim payments, for each of the claims occurring in each of the periods.

We separate the case of minor revisions that occur simultaneously with a partial payment (denoted _atP_), and the ones that do not coincide with a payment (denoted _notatP_).
Usage

```r
claim_minRev_freq(
  claims, 
  prob_atP = 0.5, 
  rfun_notatP, 
  paramfun_notatP, 
  frequency_vector = claims$frequency_vector, 
  settlement_list = claims$settlement_list, 
  no_payments_list = claims$no_payments_list, 
  ...
)
```

```r
claim_minRev_time(
  claims, 
  minRev_list, 
  rfun_notatP, 
  paramfun_notatP, 
  settlement_list = claims$settlement_list, 
  payment_delay_list = claims$payment_delay_list, 
  ...
)
```

```r
claim_minRev_size(
  claims, 
  majRev_list, 
  minRev_list, 
  rfun, 
  paramfun_atP, 
  paramfun_notatP, 
  settlement_list = claims$settlement_list, 
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- `claims` an `claims` object containing all the simulated quantities (other than those related to incurred loss), see `claims`.
- `prob_atP` (optional) probability that a minor revision will occur at the time of a partial payment; default value 0.5.
- `rfun_notatP` optional alternative random sampling function for:
  - `claim_minRev_freq`: the number of minor revisions that occur at an epoch other than those of partial payments;
  - `claim_minRev_time`: the epochs of such minor revisions measured from claim notification;
  - `claim_minRev_size`: the sizes of the minor revision multipliers (common for _atP and _notatP, hence simply termed rfun in this case).

See Details for default.
paramfun_notatP

parameters for the above random sampling function, as a function of other claim
characteristics (e.g. lambda as a function of claim_size for an rpois simula-
tion); see Examples.

frequency_vector

a vector of claim frequencies for all the periods (not required if the claims
argument is provided); see claim_frequency.

settlement_list

list of settlement delays (not required if the claims argument is provided); see
claim_closure.

no_payments_list

list of number of partial payments (not required if the claims argument is pro-
vided); see claim_no_payment.

... other arguments/parameters to be passed onto paramfun.

minRev_list

nested list of minor revision histories (with non-empty revision frequencies).

payment_delay_list

(compound) list of inter partial delays (not required if the claims argument is
provided); see claim_payment_delay.

majRev_list

nested list of major revision histories (with non-empty revision frequencies).

rfun

optional alternative random sampling function for the sizes of the minor revision
multipliers (common for _atP and _notatP, hence simply termed rfun in this
case).

paramfun_atP

parameters for rfun in claim_minRev_size() for minor revisions that occur at
the time of a partial payment.

Value

A nested list structure such that the jth component of the ith sub-list is a list of information on minor
revisions of the jth claim of occurrence period i. The "unit list" (i.e. the smallest, innermost sub-list)
contains the following components:

minRev_atP A vector of indicators showing whether there is a minor revision at each partial payment [claim_minRev_freq()].
minRev_freq_atP Number of minor revisions that occur simultaneously with a partial payment, numerically equals to
the sum of minRev_atP [claim_minRev_freq()].
minRev_freq_notatP Number of minor revisions that do not occur with a partial payment [claim_minRev_freq()].
minRev_time_atP Time of minor revisions that occur simultaneously with a partial payment (time measured from claim
notification) [claim_minRev_time()].
minRev_time_notatP Time of minor revisions that do not occur simultaneously with a partial payment (time measured from claim
notification) [claim_minRev_time()].
minRev_factor_atP Minor revision multipliers of outstanding claim payments for revisions at partial payments [claim_minRev_size()].
minRev_factor_notatP Minor revision multipliers of outstanding claim payments for revisions at any other times [claim_minRev_size()].

Details - claim_minRev_freq (Frequency)

Minor revisions may occur simultaneously with a partial payment, or at any other time.

For the former case, we sample the occurrence of minor revisions as Bernoulli random variables
with default probability parameter prob_atP = 1/2.

For the latter case, by default we sample the number of (non payment simultaneous) minor revisions
from a geometric distribution with mean = $\min(3, \text{setldel}/4)$.

One can modify the above sampling distributions by plugging in their own prob_atP parameter and rfun_notatP function, where the former dictates the probability of incurring a minor revision at the time of a payment, and the latter simulates and returns the number of minor revisions at any other points in time, with possible dependence on the settlement delay of the claim and/or other claim characteristics.

Details - claim_minRev_time (Time)

For minor revisions that occur simultaneously with a partial payment, the revision times simply coincide with the epochs of the relevant partial payments.

For minor revisions that occur at a different time, by default the revision times are sampled from a uniform distribution with parameters $\min = \text{settlement delay}/6$ and $\max = \text{settlement delay}$.

One can modify the above sampling distribution by plugging in their own rfun_notatP and paramfun_notatP in claim_minRev_time(), which together simulate the epochs of minor revisions that do not coincide with a payment, with possible dependence on the settlement delay of the claim and/or other claim characteristics (see Examples).

Details - claim_minRev_size (Revision Multiplier)

The sampling distribution for minor revision multipliers is the same for both revisions that occur with and without a partial payment. In the default setting, we incorporate sampling dependence on the delay from notification to settlement (setldel), the delay from notification to the subject minor revisions (minRev_time), and the history of major revisions (in particular, the time of the second major revision).

Let $\tau$ denote the delay from notification to the epoch of the minor revision, and $w$ the settlement delay. Then

- For $\tau \leq w/3$, the revision multiplier is sampled from a lognormal distribution with parameters $\text{mean log} = 0.15$ and $\text{sd log} = 0.05$ if preceded by a 2nd major revision, $\text{sd log} = 0.1$ otherwise;
- For $w/3 < \tau \leq 2w/3$, the revision multiplier is sampled from a lognormal distribution with parameters $\text{mean log} = 0$ and $\text{sd log} = 0.05$ if preceded by a 2nd major revision, $\text{sd log} = 0.1$ otherwise;
- For $\tau > 2w/3$, the revision multiplier is sampled from a lognormal distribution with parameters $\text{mean log} = -0.1$ and $\text{sd log} = 0.05$ if preceded by a 2nd major revision, $\text{sd log} = 0.1$ otherwise.

Note that minor revisions tend to be upward in the early part of a claim’s life, and downward in the latter part.

The revision multipliers are subject to further constraints to ensure that the revised incurred estimate never falls below what has already been paid. This is discussed in claim_history.

Important note: Unlike the major revision multipliers which apply to the incurred loss estimates, the minor revision multipliers apply to the case estimate of outstanding claim payments i.e. a revision multiplier of 2.54 means that at the time of the minor revision the outstanding claims payment increases by a factor of 2.54.
generate_incurred_dataset

See Also

claims

Examples

set.seed(1)
test_claims <- SynthETIC::test_claims_object

# generate major revisions (required for the simulation of minor revisions)
major <- claim_majRev_freq(test_claims)
major <- claim_majRev_time(test_claims, major)
major <- claim_majRev_size(major)

# generate frequency of minor revisions
minor <- claim_minRev_freq(test_claims)
minor[[1]][[1]] # the "unit list" for the first claim

# update the timing information
minor <- claim_minRev_time(test_claims, minor)
# observe how this has changed
minor[[1]][[1]]
# with an alternative sampling distribution e.g. triangular
minRev_time_notatP <- function(n, setldel) {
  sort(rtri(n, min = setldel/6, max = setldel, mode = setldel))
}
minor_2 <- claim_minRev_time(test_claims, minor, minRev_time_notatP)

# update the revision multipliers (need to generate "major" first)
minor <- claim_minRev_size(test_claims, major, minor)

generate_incurred_dataset

Generate Incurred Dataset

Description

Generates a dataset of transaction records that tracks how the case estimates of the total incurred, the outstanding claim payments, and the cumulative claims paid change over time. A sample dataset is included as part of the package, see test_incurred_dataset.

Usage

generate_incurred_dataset(claims, incurred_history)

Arguments

claims an claims object containing all the simulated quantities, (other than those related to incurred loss), see claims.
incurred_history the full history of incurred case estimates, see claim_history.
output_incurred

Value
A dataframe that takes the same structure as `test_incurred_dataset`.

See Also
`test_incurred_dataset`

---

### output_incurred

**Incurred Triangles**

**Description**
Outputs the full square of claims incurred by occurrence period and development period. The upper left triangle represents the past, and the lower right triangle the unseen future.

Users can modify the aggregate level by providing an `aggregate_level` argument to the function. For example, setting `aggregate_level = 4` when working with calendar quarters produces an incurred square by occurrence and development year.

We refer to the package vignette for examples on changing the aggregation granularity: vignette("SPLICE-demo",package = "SPLICE")

**Usage**

```r
output_incurred(
  incurred_history,
  aggregate_level = 1,
  incremental = TRUE,
  future = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

- incurred_history: the full history of incurred case estimates, see `claim_history`.
- aggregate_level: number of periods to be aggregated together; must be a divisor of the total number of periods under consideration (default 1).
- incremental: logical; if true returns the incremental incurred square, else returns the cumulative incurred square.
- future: logical; if true (default) shows the full claim triangle (i.e. including claim payments in future periods), else shows only the past triangle.
Remark on out-of-bound transaction times: This function includes adjustment for out-of-bound transaction dates, by forcing any transactions that were projected to fall out of the maximum development period to be counted as if they were made at the end of the limiting development period. For example, if we consider 40 periods of development and a claim of the 21st occurrence period was projected to have a major revision at time 62.498210, then we would treat such a revision as if it occurred at time 60 for the purpose of tabulation.

Value
An array of claims incurred to date.

Description
A dataset of 31,250 records of transactions (partial payments and incurred revisions) associated with the 3,624 claims described in SynthETIC's test_claim_dataset. The _inflated version includes inflation adjustment in the case estimates, while the _noInf version excludes any inflation effects.

Usage
test_incurred_dataset_noInf
test_incurred_dataset_inflated

Format
A data frame with 31,250 rows and 9 variables:

- claim_no: claim number, which uniquely characterises each claim.
- claim_size: size of the claim (in constant dollar values).
- txn_time: double; the "absolute" time of transaction (on a continuous time scale).
- txn_delay: delay from notification to the subject transaction.
- txn_type: character; nature of the transactions, "Ma" for major revision, "Mi" for minor revision, "P" for payment, "PMa" for major revision coincident with a payment, "PMi" for minor revision coincident with a payment.
- incurred: double; case estimate of total incurred loss immediately after the transaction.
- OCL: double; case estimate of outstanding claim payments immediately after the transaction.
- cumpaid: double; cumulative claim paid after the transaction.
- multiplier: revision multipliers (subject to further constraints documented in claim_history), NA for transactions that do not involve a revision. Note that major revision multipliers apply to the incurred losses, while minor revision multipliers apply to the outstanding claim payments.
The Triangular Distribution

Description

Density, distribution function, quantile function and random generation for the triangular distribution with parameters \( \min, \max \) and \( \text{mode} \).

Usage

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ptri}(q, \min, \max, \text{mode}) \\
dtri(x, \min, \max, \text{mode}) \\
\text{qtri}(p, \min, \max, \text{mode}) \\
rtri(n, \min, \max, \text{mode})
\end{align*}
\]

Arguments

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{min} & \quad \text{vector of minimum values.} \\
\max & \quad \text{vector of maximum values.} \\
\text{mode} & \quad \text{vector of modes.} \\
x, q & \quad \text{vector of quantiles.} \\
p & \quad \text{vector of probabilities.} \\
n & \quad \text{number of observations. If } \text{length}(n) > 1, \text{ the length is taken to be the number required.}
\end{align*}
\]

Details

The triangular distribution with parameters \( \min = a, \max = b, \text{mode} = c \) has density:

\[
f(x) = \begin{cases} 
\frac{2(x-a)}{(b-a)(c-a)} & \text{for } a < x \leq c \\
\frac{2(b-x)}{(b-a)(c-a)} & \text{for } c < x \leq b \\
0 & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]

and distribution function:

\[
F(x) = \begin{cases} 
0 & \text{for } x \leq a \\
\frac{(x-a)^2}{(b-a)(c-a)} & \text{for } a < x \leq c \\
1 - \frac{(b-x)^2}{(b-a)(c-a)} & \text{for } c < x \leq b
\end{cases}
\]
The triangular distribution is defined by the density function:

\[ f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2(x - a)}{(b - a)(c - a)} & \text{for } a \leq x \leq c, \\ \frac{2(b - x)}{(b - a)(b - c)} & \text{for } c < x \leq b, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise}. \end{cases} \]

for \( a \leq c \leq b \).

**Value**

\( dtri \) gives the density, \( ptri \) gives the distribution function, \( qtri \) gives the quantile function, and \( rtri \) generates random deviates.

**Examples**

```r
ptri(c(0, 1/2, 1), min = 0, max = 1, mode = 1/2)
dtri(c(0, 1/2, 1), min = 0, max = 1, mode = 1/2)
plot(function(x) dtri(x, min = 0, max = 1, mode = 1/2), 0, 1)
```
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