Package ‘mclustAddons’

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Title Addons for the ‘mclust’ Package
Description Extend the functionality of the ‘mclust’ package for Gaussian finite mixture modelling by including:
density estimation for data with bounded support (Scrucca, 2019 <doi:10.1002/bimj.201800174>);
Depends R (>= 4.0), mclust (>= 5.4)
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Author Luca Scrucca [aut, cre]
Maintainer Luca Scrucca <luca.scrucca@unipg.it>
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cdfDensityBounded

Description

Compute the cumulative density function (cdf) or quantiles of a one-dimensional density for bounded data estimated via transformation-based approach for Gaussian mixtures using `densityMclustBounded`.

Usage

```r
cdfDensityBounded(object, data, ngrid = 100, ...)  
quantileDensityBounded(object, p, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object`: a `densityMclustBounded` model object.
- `data`: a numeric vector of evaluation points.
- `ngrid`: the number of points in a regular grid to be used as evaluation points if no data are provided.
- `p`: a numeric vector of probabilities.
- `...`: further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

The cdf is evaluated at points given by the optional argument `data`. If not provided, a regular grid of length `ngrid` for the evaluation points is used.

The quantiles are computed using bisection linear search algorithm.
cdfDensityBounded

Value

cdfDensityBounded returns a list of x and y values providing, respectively, the evaluation points and the estimated cdf.

quantileDensityBounded returns a vector of quantiles.

Author(s)

Luca Scrucca

See Also

densityMclustBounded, plot.densityMclustBounded.

Examples

# univariate case with lower bound
x <- rchisq(200, 3)
dens <- densityMclustBounded(x, lbound = 0)

xgrid <- seq(-2, max(x), length=1000)
cdf <- cdfDensityBounded(dens, xgrid)
str(cdf)
plot(xgrid, pchisq(xgrid, df = 3), type = "l", xlab = "x", ylab = "CDF")
lines(cdf, col = 4, lwd = 2)

q <- quantileDensityBounded(dens, p = c(0.01, 0.1, 0.5, 0.9, 0.99))
cbind(quantile = q, cdf = cdfDensityBounded(dens, q)$y)
plot(cdf, type = "l", col = 4, xlab = "x", ylab = "CDF")
points(q, cdfDensityBounded(dens, q)$y, pch = 19, col = 4)

# univariate case with lower & upper bounds
x <- rbeta(200, 5, 1.5)
dens <- densityMclustBounded(x, lbound = 0, ubound = 1)

xgrid <- seq(-0.1, 1.1, length=1000)
cdf <- cdfDensityBounded(dens, xgrid)
str(cdf)
plot(xgrid, pbeta(xgrid, 5, 1.5), type = "l", xlab = "x", ylab = "CDF")
lines(cdf, col = 4, lwd = 2)

q <- quantileDensityBounded(dens, p = c(0.01, 0.1, 0.5, 0.9, 0.99))
cbind(quantile = q, cdf = cdfDensityBounded(dens, q)$y)
plot(cdf, type = "l", col = 4, xlab = "x", ylab = "CDF")
points(q, cdfDensityBounded(dens, q)$y, pch = 19, col = 4)
densityMclustBounded  

Model-based mixture density estimation for bounded data

Description
Density estimation for bounded data via transformation-based approach for Gaussian mixtures.

Usage

densityMclustBounded(data,
  G = NULL, modelNames = NULL,
  lbound = NULL,
  ubound = NULL,
  lambda = c(-3, 3),
  parallel = FALSE,
  seed = NULL,
  ...)

## S3 method for class 'densityMclustBounded'
print(x, digits = getOption("digits"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'densityMclustBounded'
summary(object, parameters = FALSE, classification = FALSE, ...)

Arguments

data  A numeric vector, matrix, or data frame of observations. If a matrix or data frame, rows correspond to observations and columns correspond to variables.
G     An integer vector specifying the numbers of mixture components. By default G=1:3.
modelNames A vector of character strings indicating the Gaussian mixture models to be fitted on the transformed-data space. See mclustModelNames for a description of available models.
lbound Numeric vector proving lower bounds for variables.
ubound Numeric vector proving upper bounds for variables.
lambda A numeric vector providing the range of searched values for the transformation parameter(s).
parallel An optional argument which allows to specify if the search over all possible models should be run sequentially (default) or in parallel.
For a single machine with multiple cores, possible values are:
  • a logical value specifying if parallel computing should be used (TRUE) or not (FALSE, default) for evaluating the fitness function;
  • a numerical value which gives the number of cores to employ. By default, this is obtained from the function detectCores;
densityMclustBounded

- a character string specifying the type of parallelisation to use. This depends on system OS: on Windows OS only "snow" type functionality is available, while on Unix/Linux/Mac OSX both "snow" and "multicore" (default) functionalities are available.

In all the cases described above, at the end of the search the cluster is automatically stopped by shutting down the workers.

If a cluster of multiple machines is available, evaluation of the fitness function can be executed in parallel using all, or a subset of, the cores available to the machines belonging to the cluster. However, this option requires more work from the user, who needs to set up and register a parallel back end. In this case the cluster must be explicitly stopped with stopCluster.

seed
An integer value containing the random number generator state. This argument can be used to replicate the result of k-means initialisation strategy. Note that if parallel computing is required, the doRNG package must be installed.

x, object
An object of class "densityMclustBounded".

digits
The number of significant digits to use for printing.

parameters
Logical; if TRUE, the parameters of mixture components are printed.

classification
Logical; if TRUE, the MAP classification/clustering of observations is printed.

... Further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value
Returns an object of class "densityMclustBounded".

Author(s)
Luca Scrucca

References

See Also
predict.densityMclustBounded, plot.densityMclustBounded.

Examples

# univariate case with lower bound
x <- rchisq(200, 3)
xgrid <- seq(-2, max(x), length=1000)
f <- dchisq(xgrid, 3)  # true density
dens <- densityMclustBounded(x, lbound = 0)
summary(dens)
summary(dens, parameters = TRUE)
plot(dens, what = "BIC")
densityMclustBounded.diagnostic

Diagnostic plots for mclustDensityBounded estimation

Description

Diagnostic plots for density estimation of bounded data via transformation-based approach of Gaussian mixtures. Only available for the one-dimensional case.

Usage

densityMclustBounded.diagnostic(object, type = c("cdf", "qq"),
    col = c("black", "black"),
    lwd = c(2,1), lty = c(1,1),
    legend = TRUE, grid = TRUE,
    ...)

Arguments

object An object of class 'mclustDensityBounded' obtained from a call to densityMclustBounded function.

type The type of graph requested:
"cdf" = a plot of the estimated CDF versus the empirical distribution function.
"qq" = a Q-Q plot of sample quantiles versus the quantiles obtained from the inverse of the estimated cdf.

**col**
A pair of values for the color to be used for plotting, respectively, the estimated CDF and the empirical cdf.

**lwd**
A pair of values for the line width to be used for plotting, respectively, the estimated CDF and the empirical cdf.

**lty**
A pair of values for the line type to be used for plotting, respectively, the estimated CDF and the empirical cdf.

**legend**
A logical indicating if a legend must be added to the plot of fitted CDF vs the empirical CDF.

**grid**
A logical indicating if a grid should be added to the plot.

... Additional arguments.

**Details**

The two diagnostic plots for density estimation in the one-dimensional case are discussed in Loader (1999, pp- 87-90).

**Author(s)**
Luca Scrucca

**References**


**See Also**

densityMclustBounded, plot.densityMclustBounded.

**Examples**

```r
# univariate case with lower bound
x <- rchisq(200, 3)
dens <- densityMclustBounded(x, lbound = 0)
plot(dens, x, what = "diagnostic")
# or
densityMclustBounded.diagnostic(dens, type = "cdf")
densityMclustBounded.diagnostic(dens, type = "qq")

# univariate case with lower & upper bounds
x <- rbeta(200, 5, 1.5)
dens <- densityMclustBounded(x, lbound = 0, ubound = 1)
plot(dens, x, what = "diagnostic")
# or
densityMclustBounded.diagnostic(dens, type = "cdf")
densityMclustBounded.diagnostic(dens, type = "qq")
```
GaussianMixtureMEM

Modal EM algorithm for Gaussian Mixtures

Description

A function implementing a fast and efficient Modal EM algorithm for Gaussian mixtures.

Usage

GaussianMixtureMEM(data, pro, mu, sigma,
control = list(eps = 1e-5,
  maxiter = 1e3,
  stepsize = function(t) 1-exp(-0.1*t),
  denoise = TRUE,
  alpha = 0.01,
  keep.path = FALSE),
...
)

Arguments

data  A numeric vector, matrix, or data frame of observations. Categorical variables are not allowed. If a matrix or data frame, rows correspond to observations \(n\) and columns correspond to variables \(d\).
pro  A \((G \times 1)\) vector of mixing probabilities for a Gaussian mixture of \(G\) components.
mu  A \((d \times G)\) matrix of component means for a \(d\)-variate Gaussian mixture of \(G\) components.
sigma  A \((d \times d \times G)\) array of component covariance matrices for a \(d\)-variate Gaussian mixture of \(G\) components.
control  A list of control parameters:
  eps, maxiter  numerical values setting the tolerance and the maximum number of iterations of the MEM algorithm;
  stepsize  a function controlling the step size of the MEM algorithm;
  denoise  a logical, if TRUE a denoising procedure is used when \(d > 1\) to discard all modes whose density is negligible;
  alpha  a numerical value used when denoise = TRUE for computing the hyper-volume of central \((1 - \alpha)100\) region of a multivariate Gaussian;
  keep.path  a logical controlling whether or not the full paths to modes must be returned.
...

Further arguments passed to or from other methods.
**Value**

Returns a list containing the following elements:

- **n** The number of input data points.
- **d** The number of variables/features.
- **parameters** The Gaussian mixture parameters.
- **iter** The number of iterations of MEM algorithm.
- **nmodes** The number of modes estimated by the MEM algorithm.
- **modes** The coordinates of modes estimated by MEM algorithm.
- **path** If requested, the coordinates of full paths to modes for each data point.
- **logdens** The log-density at the estimated modes.
- **logvol** The log-volume used for denoising (if requested).
- **classification** The modal clustering classification of input data points.

**Author(s)**

Luca Scrucca

**References**


**See Also**

MclustMEM.

---

**MclustMEM**

*Modal EM algorithm for Gaussian Mixtures fitted via mclust package*

**Description**

Modal-clustering estimation by applying the Modal EM algorithm to Gaussian mixtures fitted using the mclust package.

**Usage**

MclustMEM(mclustObject, data = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'MclustMEM'
print(x, digits =getOption("digits"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'MclustMEM'
summary(object, ...)
Arguments

mclustObject  An object of class 'Mclust' or 'densityMclust' obtained by fitting a Gaussian mixture via, respectively, Mclust and densityMclust.

data         If provided, a numeric vector, matrix, or data frame of observations. If a matrix or data frame, rows correspond to observations \( n \) and columns correspond to variables \( d \). If not provided, the data used for fitting the Gaussian mixture model, and provided with the object argument, are used.

x, object    An object of class 'MclustMEM'.

digits       The number of significant digits to use for printing.

...          Further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

Returns an object of class 'MclustMEM'. See also the output returned by GaussianMixtureMEM.

Author(s)

Luca Scrucca

References


See Also

GaussianMixtureMEM, plot.MclustMEM.

Examples

data(Baudry_etal_2010_JCGS_examples, package = "mclust")
plot(ex4.1)
GMM <- Mclust(ex4.1)
plot(GMM, what = "classification")
MEM <- MclustMEM(GMM)
MEM
summary(MEM)
plot(MEM)

plot(ex4.4.2)
GMM <- Mclust(ex4.4.2)
plot(GMM, what = "classification")
MEM <- MclustMEM(GMM)
MEM
summary(MEM)
plot(MEM, addDensity = FALSE)
plot.densityMclustBounded

Plotting method for model-based mixture density estimation for bounded data

Description

Plots for mclustDensityBounded objects.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'densityMclustBounded'
plot(x, what = c("BIC", "density", "diagnostic"),
     data = NULL, ...)

Arguments

x An object of class "densityMclustBounded" obtained from a call to densityMclustBounded.
what The type of graph requested:
"BIC" = a plot of BIC values for the estimated models versus the number of components.
"density" = a plot of estimated density; if data is also provided the density is plotted over data points.
"diagnostic" = diagnostic plots (only available for the one-dimensional case).
data Optional data points.
... Further available arguments.

• For 1-dimensional data:
  hist.col = "lightgrey", hist.border = "white", breaks = "Sturges"
• For 2-dimensional data:
  type = c("contour", "hdr", "image", "persp")
  transformation = c("none", "log", "sqrt")
  grid = 100, nlevels = 11, levels = NULL
  prob = c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75)
  col = grey(0.6), color.palette = blue2grey.colors
  points.col = 1, points.cex = 0.8, points.pch = 1
• For d > 2-dimensional data:
  type = c("contour", "hdr"), gap = 0.2
  grid = 100, nlevels = 11, levels = NULL
  prob = c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75)
  col = grey(0.6), color.palette = blue2grey.colors
  points.col = 1, points.cex = 0.8, points.pch = 1

Value

No return value, called for side effects.
Author(s)
Luca Scrucca

References

See Also
densityMclustBounded, predict.densityMclustBounded.

Examples

```r
# univariate case with lower bound
x <- rchisq(200, 3)
dens <- densityMclustBounded(x, lbound = 0)
plot(dens, what = "BIC")
plot(dens, what = "density", data = x, breaks = 15)

# univariate case with lower & upper bound
x <- rbeta(200, 5, 1.5)
dens <- densityMclustBounded(x, lbound = 0, ubound = 1)
plot(dens, what = "BIC")
plot(dens, what = "density", data = x, breaks = 9)

# bivariate case with lower bounds
x1 <- rchisq(200, 3)
x2 <- 0.5*x1 + sqrt(1-0.5^2)*rchisq(200, 5)
x <- cbind(x1, x2)
dens <- densityMclustBounded(x, lbound = c(0,0))
plot(dens, what = "density")
plot(dens, what = "density", data = x)
plot(dens, what = "density", type = "hdr")
plot(dens, what = "density", type = "persp")
```

---

**plot.MclustMEM**

Plotting method for modal-clustering based on Gaussian Mixtures

**Description**

Plots for MclustMEM objects.
Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'MclustMEM'
plot(x, dimens = NULL, addDensity = TRUE, addPoints = TRUE,
symbols = NULL, colors = NULL, cex = NULL,
labels = NULL, cex.labels = NULL, gap = 0.2,
...)```

Arguments

- **x**: An object of class "densityMclustBounded" obtained from a call to `densityMclustBounded`.
- **dimens**: A vector of integers specifying the dimensions of the coordinate projections.
- **addDensity**: A logical indicating whether or not to add density estimates to the plot.
- **addPoints**: A logical indicating whether or not to add data points to the plot.
- **symbols**: Either an integer or character vector assigning a plotting symbol to each unique class in `classification`. Elements in `symbols` correspond to classes in order of appearance in the sequence of observations (the order used by the function `unique`). The default is given by `mclust.options("classPlotSymbols")`.
- **colors**: Either an integer or character vector assigning a color to each unique class in `classification`. Elements in `colors` correspond to classes in order of appearance in the sequence of observations (the order used by the function `unique`). The default is given by `mclust.options("classPlotColors")`.
- **cex**: A vector of numerical values specifying the size of the plotting symbol for each unique class in `classification`. By default `cex = 1` for all classes is used.
- **labels**: A vector of character strings for labelling the variables. The default is to use the column dimension names of `data`.
- **cex.labels**: A numerical value specifying the size of the text labels.
- **gap**: A numerical argument specifying the distance between subplots (see `pairs`).
- **...**: Further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

No return value, called for side effects.

Author(s)

Luca Scrucca

References


See Also

`MclustMEM`. 
predict.densityMclustBounded

Model-based mixture density estimation for bounded data

Examples

# 1-d example
GMM <- Mclust(iris$Petal.Length)
MEM <- MclustMEM(GMM)
plot(MEM)

# 2-d example
data(Baudry_etal_2010_JCGS_examples)
GMM <- Mclust(ex4.1)
MEM <- MclustMEM(GMM)
plot(MEM)
plot(MEM, addPoints = FALSE)
plot(MEM, addDensity = FALSE)

# 3-d example
GMM <- Mclust(ex4.4.2)
MEM <- MclustMEM(GMM)
plot(MEM)
plot(MEM, addPoints = FALSE)
plot(MEM, addDensity = FALSE)

Description

Compute density estimation for univariate and multivariate bounded data based on Gaussian finite mixture models estimated by densityMclustBounded.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'densityMclustBounded'
predict(object, newdata,
what = c("dens", "cdens", "z"),
logarithm = FALSE, ...)

Arguments

object An object of class "densityMclustBounded" resulting from a call to densityMclustBounded.
newdata A numeric vector, matrix, or data frame of observations. If missing the density is computed for the input data obtained from the call to densityMclustBounded.
what A character string specifying what to retrieve: "dens" returns a vector of values for the mixture density; "cdens" returns a matrix of component densities for each mixture component (along the columns); "z" returns a matrix of component posterior probabilities.
logarithm  A logical value indicating whether or not the logarithm of the densities/probabilities should be returned.
...
... Further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value
 Returns a vector or a matrix of values evaluated at newdata depending on the argument what (see above).

Author(s)
 Luca Scrucca

References

See Also
 densityMclustBounded, plot.densityMclustBounded.

Examples

```r
y <- sample(0:1, size = 200, replace = TRUE, prob = c(0.6, 0.4))
x <- y*rchisq(200, 3) + (1-y)*rchisq(200, 10)
dens <- densityMclustBounded(x, lbound = 0)
summary(dens)
plot(dens, what = "density", data = x, breaks = 11)

xgrid <- seq(0, max(x), length = 201)
densx <- predict(dens, newdata = xgrid, what = "dens")
cdensx <- predict(dens, newdata = xgrid, what = "cdens")
cdensx <- sweep(cdensx, MARGIN = 2, FUN = "*", dens$parameters$pro)
plot(xgrid, densx, type = "1", lwd = 2)
matplot(xgrid, cdensx, type = "1", col = 3:4, lty = 2:3, lwd = 2, add = TRUE)

z <- predict(dens, newdata = xgrid, what = "z")
matplot(xgrid, z, col = 3:4, lty = 2:3, lwd = 2, ylab = "Posterior probabilities")
```

description

Proportion of white student enrollment in 56 school districts in Nassau County (Long Island, New York), for the 1992-1993 school year.
Usage
data(racial)

Format
A data frame with the following variables:

**District**  School district.
**PropWhite**  Proportion of white student enrolled.

Source

---

suicide  *Suicide data*

Description
Lengths of treatment spells (in days) of control patients in suicide study.

Usage
data(suicide)

Format
A vector of containing the lengths (days) of 86 spells of psychiatric treatment undergone by patients used as controls in a study of suicide risks.

Source
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