

Package ‘localgauss’

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Type Package

Title Estimating Local Gaussian Parameters

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Author Tore Selland Kleppe <tore.kleppe@uis.no>

Maintainer Tore Selland Kleppe <tore.kleppe@uis.no>

Depends MASS, foreach, matrixStats, ggplot2

Description Computational routines for estimating local Gaussian parameters. Local Gaussian parameters are useful for characterizing and testing for non-linear dependence within bivariate data. See e.g. Tjostheim and Hufthammer, Local Gaussian correlation: A new measure of dependence, Journal of Econometrics, 2013, Volume 172 (1), pages 33-48 <[DOI:10.1016/j.jeconom.2012.08.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jeconom.2012.08.001)>.

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localgauss *local Gaussian parameters*

Description

Routine for estimating local Gaussian parameters based on a sample from the bivariate distribution under consideration. The routine can either estimate local parameters on a grid covering the data controlled by the `gsize` and `hthresh` parameters. Otherwise, local Gaussian parameters can be estimated at coordinates specified by the user in `xy.mat`.

Usage

```
localgauss(x,y,b1=1,b2=1,gsize=15,hthresh=0.001,xy.mat=NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>x,y</code>	The two data vectors
<code>b1,b2</code>	The bandwidth in the x-direction and y-direction, respectively
<code>gsize</code>	The gridsize (only used if <code>xy.mat</code> is not specified).
<code>hthresh</code>	Gridpoints where a non-parametric density estimate is lower than <code>hthresh</code> are omitted (only used if <code>xy.mat</code> is not specified).
<code>xy.mat</code>	A M times 2 matrix of points where the local parameters are to be estimated.

Details

The objective function is maximized using a modified Newton method. The user should check whether the field `eflag` in the returned object is zero for all estimates. If not, the optimizer has not converged and the estimates should not be trusted. For more details, see [Reference to article].

Value

S3 object of type `localgauss` containing the fields:

<code>par.est</code>	M times 5 matrix of parameter estimates, with columns <code>mu1</code> , <code>mu2</code> , <code>sigma1</code> , <code>sigma2</code> , <code>rho</code> .
<code>eflag</code>	M -vector of exitflags from the optimizer. Estimations with exit flags other than 0 should not be trusted.
<code>hessian</code>	The negative Hessian of the objective function.

References

Geir Drage Berentsen, Tore Selland Kleppe, Dag Tjøstheim, Introducing `localgauss`, an R Package for Estimating and Visualizing Local Gaussian Correlation, *Journal of Statistical Software*, 56(12), 1-18, 2014, doi: [10.18637/jss.v056.i12](https://doi.org/10.18637/jss.v056.i12) See also Tjøstheim, D. and Hufthammer K. O., Local Gaussian correlation: A new measure of dependence, *Journal of Econometrics*, 172(1), pages 33-48, 2013, for a detailed description of local Gaussian correlation.

See Also

[localgauss.indtest](#).

Examples

```
x=rnorm(n=1000)
y=x^2 + rnorm(n=1000)
lgobj = localgauss(x,y)
```

localgauss.indtest *Pointwise Independence test based on local Gaussian correlation*

Description

Routine for testing for local independence based on local Gaussian parameters. It accepts an S3 object produced by `localgauss()`, and performs a bootstrap-based test with null-hypothesis being that x and y are independent.

Usage

```
localgauss.indtest(locobj,R=10,alpha=0.10,seed=1)
```

Arguments

locobj	localgauss-object
R	Number of bootstrap replica
alpha	significance level (note: two sided test)
seed	Random seed in used for bootstrap

Details

The test is based on producing a null-distribution of local Gaussian correlations were the original data are resampled from their empirical marginal distributions. The bootstrap-based null-distribution is produced for each point specified in `xy.mat` in `locobj`. An estimated local correlation for the original data significantly larger than the null-distribution is indicated with +1 (returned in the vector `test.results`). An estimated local correlation for the original data insignificant with respect to the null-distribution is indicated with 0. An estimated local correlation for the original data significantly smaller than the null-distribution is indicated with -1.

Value

S3 object of type `localgauss.indtest` containing the fields:

localgauss	simply returns <code>locobj</code> .
upper	Vector containing the $1-\alpha/2$ quantiles of the null-distributions.
lower	Vector containing the $\alpha/2$ quantiles of the null-distributions.
test.results	Vector containing the test results.

References

Geir Drage Berentsen, Tore Selland Kleppe, Dag Tjøstheim, Introducing localgauss, an R Package for Estimating and Visualizing Local Gaussian Correlation, Journal of Statistical Software, 56(12), 1-18, 2014, (<http://www.jstatsoft.org/v56/i12/>). Note that for compability reasons, the graphics routines described in the paper have been taken out from release 0.40. See also Tjøstheim, D. and Hufthammer K. O., Local Gaussian correlation: A new measure of dependence, Journal of Econometrics, 172(1),pages 33-48,2013, for a detailed description of local Gaussian correlation and Berentsen, G.D. and Tjøstheim D., Recognizing and visualizing departures from independence in bivariate data using local Gaussian correlation, <http://people.uib.no/gbe062/local-gaussian-correlation/> for a description of the local independence test.

See Also

[localgauss](#).

Examples

```
x=rnorm(n=100)
y=x^2 + rnorm(n=100)
lgobj = localgauss(x,y,gsize=8)
lgind = localgauss.indtest(lgobj)
```

plot.localgauss	<i>Local Gaussian correlation plot</i>
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Description

Plots estimates of local Gaussian correlation.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'localgauss'
plot(x, ..., plot.text=TRUE, plot.points=FALSE, tsize=3,
      lowcol="cyan", highcol="magenta", point.col="black",
      point.size=NULL, xlab="", ylab="", divergent.col.grad=T)
```

Arguments

x	S3 object of class "localgauss" produced by the localgauss-function
...	Not used.
plot.text	If TRUE, the numerical values of the estimated local correlation are added to each tile.
plot.points	If TRUE, the original observations are overlain.
tsize	The font size used if plot.text is TRUE

<code>lowcol</code>	The color used to indicate negative correlation of -1
<code>highcol</code>	The color used to indicate positive correlation of 1
<code>point.col</code>	The colour used for observations points if <code>plot.points</code> is TRUE.
<code>point.size</code>	The size of observations points if <code>plot.points</code> is TRUE.
<code>xlab,ylab</code>	The label of x-axis and y-axis, respectively.
<code>divergent.col.grad</code>	If TRUE, a divergent color gradient between <code>lowcol</code> and <code>highcol</code> with 0 as mid-point is used. If FALSE a ordinary color gradient between <code>lowcol</code> and <code>highcol</code> is used.

References

Geir Drage Berentsen, Tore Selland Kleppe, Dag Tjostheim, Introducing `localgauss`, an R Package for Estimating and Visualizing Local Gaussian Correlation, *Journal of Statistical Software*, 56(12), 1-18, 2014, (<http://www.jstatsoft.org/v56/i12/>). See also Tjoestheim, D. and Hufthammer K. O., Local Gaussian correlation: A new measure of dependence, *Journal of Econometrics*, 172(1), pages 33-48, 2013, for a detailed description of local Gaussian correlation.

See Also

[localgauss](#).

Examples

```
x=rnorm(n=1000)
y=x^2 + rnorm(n=1000)
lgobj = localgauss(x,y)
plot(lgobj)
```

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