Package 'lpcde'

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Type Package

Title Boundary Adaptive Local Polynomial Conditional Density Estimator

Version 0.1.0

Maintainer Rajita Chandak <rchandak@princeton.edu>

Description Tools for estimation and inference of conditional densities, derivatives and functions. This is the companion software for Cattaneo, Chandak, Jansson and Ma (2022).

Depends R (>= 3.3.0)

License GPL-2

Encoding UTF-8

SystemRequirements GNU make

RoxygenNote 7.1.2

Imports Rcpp (>= 0.12.8), ggplot2, purrr, MASS, mvtnorm, combinat, Matrix, stats

LinkingTo Rcpp, RcppArmadillo

Suggests testthat (>= 3.0.0), covr

Config/testthat/edition 3

NeedsCompilation yes

Author Rajita Chandak [aut, cre]

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R topics documented:

`basis_vec` *Unit basis vector*

Description

Function to generate unit basis vector according to polynomial order and derivative order. This function returns unit vector that is the same size as the vector returned by `poly_base(x, p)`.

Usage

```
basis_vec(x, p, mu)
```

Arguments

`x`	sample input scalar or vector.
`p`	polynomial order.
`mu`	derivative order.

Value

Vector of appropriate length with ones corresponding to entries of order `mu`.

Examples

```
basis_vec(x = 2, p = 5, mu = 1)
```

coef.lpbwcde *Coef Method for Local Polynomial Density Bandwidth Selection*

Description

The coef method for local polynomial density bandwidth selection objects.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lpbwcde'
coef(object, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	Class "lpbwcde" object, obtained by calling `lpbwcde`.
`...`	Other arguments.

Value

`Matrix`	A matrix containing y_grid points and selected bandwidths.

Author(s)

Matias D. Cattaneo, Princeton University. <cattaneo@princeton.edu>.

Rajita Chandak (maintainer), Princeton University. <rchandak@princeton.edu>.

Michael Jansson, University of California Berkeley. <mjansson@econ.berkeley.edu>.

Xinwei Ma, University of California San Diego. <x1ma@ucsd.edu>.

See Also

`lpbwcde` for data-driven bandwidth selection.

Supported methods: `coef.lpbwcde`, `print.lpbwcde`, `summary.lpbwcde`.

n=100 x_data = as.matrix(rnorm(n, mean=0, sd=1)) y_data = as.matrix(rnorm(n, mean=0, sd=1)) y_grid = stats::quantile(y_data, seq(from=0.1, to=0.9, by=0.1))bandwidth selection

y_grid = stats::quantile(y_data, seq(from=0.1, to=0.9, by=0.1)) model2 = lpcde::lpbwcde(y_data=y_data, x_data=x_data, x=0, y_grid = y_grid, bw_type = "mse-rot") coef(model2) coef.lpcde *Coef Method*

Description

The coef method for local polynomial conditional density objects.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lpcde'
coef(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Class "lpcde" object, obtained by calling lpcde.
...	Additional options.

Details

Coef Method for Local Polynomial Density Conditional Estimation and Inference

Value

outputs	A matrix containing the estimates

Author(s)

Matias D. Cattaneo, Princeton University. <cattaneo@princeton.edu>.

Rajita Chandak (maintainer), Princeton University. <rchandak@princeton.edu>

Michael Jansson, University of California Berkeley. <mjansson@econ.berkeley.edu>.

Xinwei Ma, University of California San Diego. <x1ma@ucsd.edu>.

See Also

lpcde for local polynomial conditional density estimation.

Supported methods: coef.lpcde, confint.lpcde, plot.lpcde, print.lpcde, summary.lpcde, vcov.lpcde

Examples

```
n=100
x_data = as.matrix(rnorm(n, mean=0, sd=1))
y_data = as.matrix(rnorm(n, mean=0, sd=1))
y_grid = stats::quantile(y_data, seq(from=0.1, to=0.9, by=0.1))
# density estimation
model1 = lpcde::lpcde(x_data=x_data, y_data=y_data, y_grid=y_grid, x=0, bw=0.5)
coef(model1)
```

confint.lpcde	*Confint Method for Local Polynomial Density Conditional Estimation and Inference*

Description

The confint method for local polynomial conditional density objects.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lpcde'
confint(
  object,
  parm = NULL,
  level = NULL,
  CIuniform = FALSE,
  CIsimul = 2000,
  alpha = 0.05,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`object`	Class "lpdensity" object, obtained by calling `lpcde`.
`parm`	Integer, indicating which parameters are to be given confidence intervals.
`level`	Numeric scalar between 0 and 1, the significance level for computing confidence intervals
`CIuniform`	`TRUE` or `FALSE` (default), plotting either pointwise confidence intervals (`FALSE`) or uniform confidence bands (`TRUE`).
`CIsimul`	Positive integer, specifies the number of simulations used to construct critical values (default is `2000`). This option is ignored if `CIuniform=FALSE`.
`alpha`	Numeric scalar between 0 and 1, specifies the significance level for plotting confidence intervals/bands.
`...`	Additional options, including (i) `grid` specifies a subset of grid points to display the bandwidth; (ii) `gridIndex` specifies the indices of grid points to display the bandwidth (this is the same as `parm`);(iii) `CIuniform` specifies whether displaying pointwise confidence intervals (`FALSE`, default) or the uniform confidence band (`TRUE`); (iv) `CIsimul` specifies the number of simulations used to construct critical values (default is 2000).

Value

`Estimate`	A matrix containing grid points, estimates and confidence interval end points using p- and q-th order local polynomials as well as bias-corrected estimates and corresponding confidence intervals.
`crit_val`	the critical value used in computing the confidence interval end points.

Author(s)

Matias D. Cattaneo, Princeton University. <cattaneo@princeton.edu>.

Rajita Chandak (maintainer), Princeton University. <rchandak@princeton.edu>.

Michael Jansson, University of California Berkeley. <mjansson@econ.berkeley.edu>.

Xinwei Ma, University of California San Diego. <x1ma@ucsd.edu>.

See Also

lpcde for local polynomial conditional density estimation.

Supported methods: coef.lpcde, confint.lpcde, plot.lpcde, print.lpcde, summary.lpcde, vcov.lpcde

Examples

```
n=100
x_data = as.matrix(rnorm(n, mean=0, sd=1))
y_data = as.matrix(rnorm(n, mean=0, sd=1))
y_grid = stats::quantile(y_data, seq(from=0.1, to=0.9, by=0.1))
# density estimation
model1 = lpcde::lpcde(x_data=x_data, y_data=y_data, y_grid=y_grid, x=0, bw=0.5)
confint(model1)
```

---

lpbwcde *Data-driven Bandwidth Selection for Local Polynomial Conditional Density Estimators*

Description

lpbwcde implements the bandwidth selection methods for local polynomial based conditionalden-sity (and derivatives) estimation proposed and studied in Cattaneo, Chandak, Jansson and Ma (2021).

Companion command: lpcde for estimation and robust bias-corrected inference.

Related Stata and R packages useful for nonparametric estimation and inference are available at https://nppackages.github.io/.

Usage

```
lpbwcde(
  y_data,
  x_data,
  x,
  y_grid = NULL,
  p = NULL,
  q = NULL,
  mu = NULL,
```

```
    nu = NULL,
    kernel_type = c("epanechnikov", "triangular", "uniform"),
    bw_type = c("mse-rot", "imse-rot")
  )
```

Arguments

y_data	Numeric matrix/data frame, the raw data of independent.
x_data	Numeric matrix/data frame, the raw data of covariates.
x	Numeric, specifies the evaluation point in the x-direction. Default is median of the dataset.
y_grid	Numeric, specifies the grid of evaluation points. When set to default, grid points will be chosen as 0.05-0.95 percentiles of the data, with a step size of 0.05.
p	Nonnegative integer, specifies the order of the local polynomial for Y used to construct point estimates. (Default is 2.)
q	Nonnegative integer, specifies the order of the local polynomial for X used to construct point estimates. (Default is 1.)
mu	Nonnegative integer, specifies the derivative with respect to Y of the distribution function to be estimated. 0 for the distribution function, 1 (default) for the density funtion, etc.
nu	Nonnegative integer, specifies the derivative with respect to X of the distribution function to be estimated.
kernel_type	String, specifies the kernel function, should be one of "triangular", "uniform" or "epanechnikov".
bw_type	String, specifies the method for data-driven bandwidth selection. This option will be ignored if bw is provided. Implementable with "mse-rot" (default, mean squared error-optimal bandwidth selected for each grid point)

Value

BW	A matrix containing (1) y_grid (grid point), (2) bw (bandwidth)
opt	A list containing options passed to the function.

Author(s)

Matias D. Cattaneo, Princeton University. <cattaneo@princeton.edu>.

Rajita Chandak (maintainer), Princeton University. <rchandak@princeton.edu>.

Michael Jansson, University of California Berkeley. <mjansson@econ.berkeley.edu>.

Xinwei Ma, University of California San Diego. <x1ma@ucsd.edu>.

Examples

```
# Generate a random sample
set.seed(42);
x_data = rnorm(2000)
y_data = rnorm(2000, mean=x_data)
```

```
x = 0

# Construct bandwidth
bw1 <- lpbwcde(y_data = y_data, x_data = x_data, x=x, bw_type = "mse-rot")
summary(bw1)

# Display bandwidths for a subset of y_grid points
summary(bw1, y_grid=bw1$BW[2:5, "y_grid"])
```

---

lpcde *Local Polynomial Conditional Density Estimation*

Description

lpcde implements the local polynomial regression based conditional density (and derivatives). The estimator proposed in Chandak, Cattaneo, Jansson and Ma. Robust bias-corrected inference methods, both pointwise (confidence intervals) and uniform (confidence bands), are also implemented.

Usage

```
lpcde(
  x_data,
  y_data,
  y_grid = NULL,
  x = NULL,
  bw = NULL,
  p = NULL,
  q = NULL,
  p_RBC = NULL,
  q_RBC = NULL,
  mu = NULL,
  nu = NULL,
  rbc = TRUE,
  ng = NULL,
  kernel_type = c("epanechnikov", "triangular", "uniform"),
  bw_type = "mse-rot"
)
```

Arguments

x_data	Numeric matrix/data frame, the raw data of covariates.
y_data	Numeric matrix/data frame, the raw data of independent.
y_grid	Numeric, specifies the grid of evaluation points in the y-direction. When set to default, grid points will be chosen as 0.05-0.95 percentiles of the data, with a step size of 0.05 in y-direction.

x	Numeric, specifies the grid of evaluation points in the x-direction. When set to default, the evaluation point will be chosen as the median of the x data.
bw	Numeric, specifies the bandwidth used for estimation. Can be (1) a positive scalar (common bandwidth for all grid points); or (2) a positive numeric vector/matrix specifying bandwidths for each grid point (should be the same dimension as grid).
p	Nonnegative integer, specifies the order of the local polynomial for Y used to construct point estimates. (Default is 2.)
q	Nonnegative integer, specifies the order of the local polynomial for X used to construct point estimates. (Default is 1.)
p_RBC	Nonnegative integer, specifies the order of the local polynomial for Y used to construct bias-corrected point estimates. (Default is p+1.)
q_RBC	Nonnegative integer, specifies the order of the local polynomial for X used to construct bias-corrected point estimates. (Default is q+1.)
mu	Nonnegative integer, specifies the derivative with respect to Y of the distribution function to be estimated. 0 for the distribution function, 1 (default) for the density funtion, etc.
nu	Nonnegative integer, specifies the derivative with respect to X of the distribution function to be estimated. Default value is 0.
rbc	Boolean. TRUE (default) for rbc calcuations, required for valid uniform inference.
ng	int. number of grid points to be used. generates evenly space points over the support of the data.
kernel_type	String, specifies the kernel function, should be one of "triangular", "uniform", and "epanechnikov"(default).
bw_type	String, specifies the method for data-driven bandwidth selection. This option will be ignored if bw is provided. Implementable with "mse-dpi" (default, mean squared error-optimal bandwidth selected for each grid point)

Details

Bias correction is only used for the construction of confidence intervals/bands, but not for point estimation. The point estimates, denoted by est, are constructed using local polynomial estimates of order p and q, while the centering of the confidence intervals/bands, denoted by est_RBC, are constructed using local polynomial estimates of order p_RBC and q_RBC. The confidence intervals/bands take the form: [est_RBC - cv * SE(est_RBC) , est_RBC + cv * SE(est_RBC)], where cv denotes the appropriate critical value and SE(est_RBC) denotes an standard error estimate for the centering of the confidence interval/band. As a result, the confidence intervals/bands may not be centered at the point estimates because they have been bias-corrected. Setting p_RBC equal to p and q_RBC to q, results on centered at the point estimate confidence intervals/bands, but requires undersmoothing for valid inference (i.e., (I)MSE-optimal bandwdith for the density point estimator cannot be used). Hence the bandwidth would need to be specified manually when q=p, and the point estimates will not be (I)MSE optimal. See Cattaneo, Jansson and Ma (2020a, 2020b) for details, and also Calonico, Cattaneo, and Farrell (2018, 2020) for robust bias correction methods.

Sometimes the density point estimates may lie outside of the confidence intervals/bands, which can happen if the underlying distribution exhibits high curvature at some evaluation point(s). One possible solution in this case is to increase the polynomial order p or to employ a smaller bandwidth.

Value

Estimate	A matrix containing (1) grid (grid points), (2) bw (bandwidths), (3) est (point estimates with p-th and q-th order local polynomial), (4) est_RBC (point estimates with p_RBC-th and q_RBC-th order local polynomial), (5) se (standard error corresponding to est). (6) se_RBC (standard error corresponding to est_RBC).
CovMat	The variance-covariance matrix corresponding to est.
opt	A list containing options passed to the function.

Author(s)

Matias D. Cattaneo, Princeton University. <cattaneo@princeton.edu>.

Rajita Chandak (maintainer), Princeton University. <rchandak@princeton.edu>.

Michael Jansson, University of California Berkeley. <mjansson@econ.berkeley.edu>.

Xinwei Ma, University of California San Diego. <x1ma@ucsd.edu>.

Supported methods: coef.lpcde, confint.lpcde, plot.lpcde, print.lpcde, summary.lpcde, vcov.lpcde

---

mvec — *polynomial order vector*

Description

generates list of all combinations of length less than or equal to d of numbers that add up to n.

Usage

```
mvec(n, d)
```

Arguments

n	total value of each combination
d	maximum length of combinations

plot.lpcde — *Plot Method for Local Polynomial Density Conditional Estimation and Inference*

Description

The plot method for local polynomial density objects. A standard ggplot2 object is returned, hence can be used for further customization.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lpcde'
plot(
  ...,
  alpha = NULL,
  type = NULL,
  lty = NULL,
  lwd = NULL,
  lcol = NULL,
  pty = NULL,
  pwd = NULL,
  pcol = NULL,
  y_grid = NULL,
  CItype = NULL,
  CIuniform = FALSE,
  CIsimul = 2000,
  CIshade = NULL,
  CIcol = NULL,
  title = NULL,
  xlabel = NULL,
  ylabel = NULL,
  legendTitle = NULL,
  legendGroups = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`...`	Class "lpcde" object, obtained from calling `lpcde`.
`alpha`	Numeric scalar between 0 and 1, specifies the significance level for plotting confidence intervals/bands.
`type`	String, one of `"line"` (default), `"points"` and `"both"`, specifies how the point estimates are plotted. If more than one is provided, they will be applied to each data series accordingly.
`lty`	Line type for point estimates, only effective if `type` is `"line"` or `"both"`. `1` for solid line, `2` for dashed line, `3` for dotted line. For other options, see the instructions for `ggplot2` . If more than one is provided, they will be applied to each data series accordingly.

lwd	Line width for point estimates, only effective if type is "line" or "both". Should be strictly positive. For other options, see the instructions for ggplot2 . If more than one is provided, they will be applied to each data series accordingly.
lcol	Line color for point estimates, only effective if type is "line" or "both". 1 for black, 2 for red, 3 for green, 4 for blue. For other options, see the instructions for ggplot2 . If more than one is provided, they will be applied to each data series accordingly.
pty	Scatter plot type for point estimates, only effective if type is "points" or "both". For options, see the instructions for ggplot2 . If more than one is provided, they will be applied to each data series accordingly.
pwd	Scatter plot size for point estimates, only effective if type is "points" or "both". Should be strictly positive. If more than one is provided, they will be applied to each data series accordingly.
pcol	Scatter plot color for point estimates, only effective if type is "points" or "both". 1 for black, 2 for red, 3 for green, 4 for blue. For other options, see the instructions for ggplot2 . If more than one is provided, they will be applied to each data series accordingly.
y_grid	Numeric vector, specifies a subset of grid points to plot point estimates. This option is effective only if type is "points" or "both"; or if CItype is "ebar" or "all".
CItype	String, one of "region" (shaded region, default), "line" (dashed lines), "ebar" (error bars), "all" (all of the previous) or "none" (no confidence region), how the confidence region should be plotted. If more than one is provided, they will be applied to each data series accordingly.
CIuniform	TRUE or FALSE (default), plotting either pointwise confidence intervals (FALSE) or uniform confidence bands (TRUE).
CIsimul	Positive integer, specifies the number of simulations used to construct critical values (default is 2000). This option is ignored if CIuniform=FALSE.
CIshade	Numeric, specifies the opaqueness of the confidence region, should be between 0 (transparent) and 1. Default is 0.2. If more than one is provided, they will be applied to each data series accordingly.
CIcol	Color of the confidence region. 1 for black, 2 for red, 3 for green, 4 for blue. For other options, see the instructions for ggplot2 . If more than one is provided, they will be applied to each data series accordingly.
title, xlabel, ylabel	Strings, specifies the title of the plot and labels for the x- and y-axis.
legendTitle	String, specifies the legend title.
legendGroups	String vector, specifies the group names used in legend.

Value

Figure	A standard ggplot2 object is returned, hence can be used for further customization.

Author(s)

Matias D. Cattaneo, Princeton University. <cattaneo@princeton.edu>.

Rajita Chandak (maintainer), Princeton University. <rchandak@princeton.edu>

Michael Jansson, University of California Berkeley. <mjansson@econ.berkeley.edu>.

Xinwei Ma, University of California San Diego. <x1ma@ucsd.edu>.

See Also

lpcde for local polynomial density estimation. Supported methods: coef.lpcde, confint.lpcde, plot.lpcde, print.lpcde, summary.lpcde, vcov.lpcde

---

poly_base — *Polynomial basis vector expansion*

Description

Generate polynomial basis vector up to order p. has multivariate functionality as described in the main paper normalized by factorials in denominator. NOTE: currently works only up to 4th degree polynomial expansion for multivariate x.

Usage

```
poly_base(x, p)
```

Arguments

x	a number or vector.
p	a number (integer).

Value

polynomial basis of x up to degree p.

Examples

```
poly_base(x = 2, p = 5)
```

print.lpbwcde — *Print Method for Local Polynomial Conditional Density Bandwidth Selection*

Description

The print method for local polynomial conditional density bandwidth selection objects.

Usage

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

Arguments

`x`	Class "lpbwcde" object, obtained by calling `lpbwcde`.
`...`	Other arguments.

Value

`Display output`	A list of specified options provided to the function.

Author(s)

Matias D. Cattaneo, Princeton University. <cattaneo@princeton.edu>.

Rajita Chandak (maintainer), Princeton University. <rchandak@princeton.edu>.

Michael Jansson, University of California Berkeley. <mjansson@econ.berkeley.edu>.

Xinwei Ma, University of California San Diego. <x1ma@ucsd.edu>.

See Also

`lpbwcde` for data-driven bandwidth selection.

Supported methods: `coef.lpbwcde`, `print.lpbwcde`, `summary.lpbwcde`.

Examples

```
n=100
x_data = as.matrix(rnorm(n, mean=0, sd=1))
y_data = as.matrix(rnorm(n, mean=0, sd=1))
y_grid = stats::quantile(y_data, seq(from=0.1, to=0.9, by=0.1))
# bandwidth selection
y_grid = stats::quantile(y_data, seq(from=0.1, to=0.9, by=0.1))
model2 = lpcde::lpbwcde(y_data=y_data, x_data=x_data, x=0, y_grid = y_grid, bw_type = "mse-rot")
print(model2)
```

print.lpcde — *Print Method for Local Polynomial Conditional Density Estimation and Inference*

Description

The print method for local polynomial conditional density objects.

Usage

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

Arguments

`x`	Class "lpcde" object, obtained from calling `lpcde`.
`...`	Additional options.

Value

`Display output`	summary of inputs to `lpcde`

Author(s)

Matias D. Cattaneo, Princeton University. <cattaneo@princeton.edu>.

Rajita Chandak (maintainer), Princeton University. <rchandak@princeton.edu>.

Michael Jansson, University of California Berkeley. <mjansson@econ.berkeley.edu>.

Xinwei Ma, University of California San Diego. <x1ma@ucsd.edu>.

See Also

`lpcde` for local polynomial conditional density estimation. Supported methods: `coef.lpcde`, `confint.lpcde`, `plot.lpcde`, `print.lpcde`, `summary.lpcde`, `vcov.lpcde`

Examples

```
n=100
x_data = as.matrix(rnorm(n, mean=0, sd=1))
y_data = as.matrix(rnorm(n, mean=0, sd=1))
y_grid = stats::quantile(y_data, seq(from=0.1, to=0.9, by=0.1))
# density estimation
model1 = lpcde::lpcde(x_data=x_data, y_data=y_data, y_grid=y_grid, x=0, bw=0.5)
print(model1)
```

summary.lpbwcde — *Summary Method for Local Polynomial Conditional Density Bandwidth Selection*

Description

The summary method for local polynomial conditional density bandwidth selection objects.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lpbwcde'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	Class "lpbwcde" object, obtained by calling `lpbwcde`.
`...`	Additional options, including (i) `y_grid` specifies a subset of y_grid points to display the bandwidth; (ii) `gridIndex` specifies the indices of y_grid points to display the bandwidth.

Value

`Display output`	A list of specified options and a matrix of grid points, bandwidth, and effective sample size.

Author(s)

Matias D. Cattaneo, Princeton University. <cattaneo@princeton.edu>.

Rajita Chandak (maintainer), Princeton University. <rchandak@princeton.edu>.

Michael Jansson, University of California Berkeley. <mjansson@econ.berkeley.edu>.

Xinwei Ma, University of California San Diego. <x1ma@ucsd.edu>.

See Also

`lpbwcde` for data-driven bandwidth selection.

Supported methods: `coef.lpbwcde`, `print.lpbwcde`, `summary.lpbwcde`.

Examples

```
n=100
x_data = as.matrix(rnorm(n, mean=0, sd=1))
y_data = as.matrix(rnorm(n, mean=0, sd=1))
y_grid = stats::quantile(y_data, seq(from=0.1, to=0.9, by=0.1))
# bandwidth selection
y_grid = stats::quantile(y_data, seq(from=0.1, to=0.9, by=0.1))
model2 = lpcde::lpbwcde(y_data=y_data, x_data=x_data, x=0, y_grid = y_grid, bw_type = "mse-rot")
summary(model2)
```

summary.lpcde *Summary Method for Local Polynomial Density ConditionalEstimation and Inference*

Description

The summary method for local polynomial conditional density objects.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lpcde'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Class "lpcde" object, obtained from calling lpcde.
...	Additional options, including (i)y_grid specifies a subset of grid points in y-directions to display results; (ii) gridIndex specifies the indices of grid points to display results; (iii) alpha specifies the significance level; (iv) CIuniform specifies whether displaying pointwise confidence intervals (FALSE, default) or the uniform confidence band (TRUE); (v) CIsimul specifies the number of simulations used to construct critical values (default is 2000).

Value

Display output	A list of specified options and a matrix of grid points and estimates.

Author(s)

Matias D. Cattaneo, Princeton University. <cattaneo@princeton.edu>.

Rajita Chandak (maintainer), Princeton University. <rchandak@princeton.edu>

Michael Jansson, University of California Berkeley. <mjansson@econ.berkeley.edu>.

Xinwei Ma, University of California San Diego. <x1ma@ucsd.edu>.

See Also

lpcde for local polynomial conditional density estimation. Supported methods: coef.lpcde, confint.lpcde, plot.lpcde, print.lpcde, summary.lpcde, vcov.lpcde

Examples

```
n=100
x_data = as.matrix(rnorm(n, mean=0, sd=1))
y_data = as.matrix(rnorm(n, mean=0, sd=1))
y_grid = stats::quantile(y_data, seq(from=0.1, to=0.9, by=0.1))
# density estimation
model1 = lpcde::lpcde(x_data=x_data, y_data=y_data, y_grid=y_grid, x=0, bw=0.5)
```

```
summary(model1)
```

---

vcov.lpcde *Variance-Covariance*

Description

The vcov method for local polynomial conditionaldensity objects.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lpcde'
vcov(object, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	Class "lpdensity" object, obtained by calling `lpcde`.
`...`	Additional options.

Details

Vcov Method for Local Polynomial Density Conditional Estimation and Inference

Value

`stdErr`	A matrix containing grid points and standard errors using p- and q-th order local polynomials.
`CovMat`	The variance-covariance matrix corresponding to `est`.
`CovMat_RBC`	The variance-covariance matrix corresponding to `est_RBC`.

Author(s)

Matias D. Cattaneo, Princeton University. <cattaneo@princeton.edu>.

Rajita Chandak (maintainer), Princeton University. <rchandak@princeton.edu>.

Michael Jansson, University of California Berkeley. <mjansson@econ.berkeley.edu>.

Xinwei Ma, University of California San Diego. <x1ma@ucsd.edu>.

See Also

`lpcde` for local polynomial conditional density estimation.

Supported methods: `plot.lpcde`, `print.lpcde`, `summary.lpcde`,

Examples

```
n=100
x_data = as.matrix(rnorm(n, mean=0, sd=1))
y_data = as.matrix(rnorm(n, mean=0, sd=1))
y_grid = stats::quantile(y_data, seq(from=0.1, to=0.9, by=0.1))
# density estimation
model1 = lpcde::lpcde(x_data=x_data, y_data=y_data, y_grid=y_grid, x=0, bw=0.5)
vcov(model1)
```

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