

# Package: mvpd (via r-universe)

October 24, 2024

**Title** Multivariate Product Distributions for Elliptically Contoured Distributions

**Version** 0.0.5

**Description** Estimates multivariate subgaussian stable densities and probabilities as well as generates random variates using product distribution theory. A function for estimating the parameters from data to fit a distribution to data is also provided, using the method from Nolan (2013) <doi:10.1007/s00180-013-0396-7>.

**Imports** matrixStats, stabledist, libstable4u, mvtnorm, stats, cubature, Matrix

**Depends** R (>= 3.4.0)

**License** MIT + file LICENSE

**Encoding** UTF-8

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**Suggests** rmarkdown, knitr, testthat (>= 3.0.0)

**Config/testthat/edition** 3

**URL** <https://github.com/swihart/mvpd>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/swihart/mvpd/issues>

**Repository** <https://swihart.r-universe.dev>

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**RemoteRef** HEAD

**RemoteSha** a3069c651cf07fc85869b352613f88e6d5af7bba

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adaptIntegrate\_inf\_limPD

*Adaptive multivariate integration over hypercubes (admitting infinite limits)*

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### Description

The function performs adaptive multidimensional integration (cubature) of (possibly) vector-valued integrands over hypercubes. It is a wrapper for cubature::adaptIntegrate, transforming (-)Inf appropriately as described in cubature's help page ([http://ab-initio.mit.edu/wiki/index.php/Cubature#Infinite\\_intervals](http://ab-initio.mit.edu/wiki/index.php/Cubature#Infinite_intervals)).

### Usage

```
adaptIntegrate_inf_limPD(
  f,
  lowerLimit,
  upperLimit,
  ...,
  tol.ai = 1e-05,
  fDim.ai = 1,
  maxEval.ai = 0,
  absError.ai = 0,
  doChecking.ai = FALSE
)
```

### Arguments

f	The function (integrand) to be integrated
lowerLimit	The lower limit of integration, a vector for hypercubes
upperLimit	The upper limit of integration, a vector for hypercubes
...	All other arguments passed to the function f
tol.ai	The maximum tolerance, default 1e-5.
fDim.ai	The dimension of the integrand, default 1, bears no relation to the dimension of the hypercube
maxEval.ai	The maximum number of function evaluations needed, default 0 implying no limit
absError.ai	The maximum absolute error tolerated

doChecking.ai A flag to be thorough checking inputs to C routines. A FALSE value results in approximately 9 percent speed gain in our experiments. Your mileage will of course vary. Default value is FALSE.

## Examples

```
## integrate Cauchy Density from -Inf to Inf
adaptIntegrate_inf_limPD(function(x) 1/pi * 1/(1+x^2), -Inf, Inf)
adaptIntegrate_inf_limPD(function(x, scale) 1/(pi*scale) * 1/(1+(x/scale)^2), -Inf, Inf, scale=4)
## integrate Cauchy Density from -Inf to -3
adaptIntegrate_inf_limPD(function(x) 1/pi * 1/(1+x^2), -Inf, -3)$int
stats::pcauchy(-3)
adaptIntegrate_inf_limPD(function(x, scale) 1/(pi*scale) * 1/(1+(x/scale)^2), -Inf, -3, scale=4)$int
stats::pcauchy(-3, scale=4)
```

---

dmvss

*Multivariate Subgaussian Stable Density*


---

## Description

Computes the the density function of the multivariate subgaussian stable distribution for arbitrary alpha, shape matrices, and location vectors. See Nolan (2013).

## Usage

```
dmvss(
  x,
  alpha = 1,
  Q = NULL,
  delta = rep(0, d),
  outermost.int = c("stats::integrate", "cubature::adaptIntegrate")[1],
  spherical = FALSE,
  subdivisions.si = 100L,
  rel.tol.si = .Machine$double.eps^0.25,
  abs.tol.si = rel.tol.si,
  stop.on.error.si = TRUE,
  tol.ai = 1e-05,
  fDim.ai = 1,
  maxEval.ai = 0,
  absError.ai = 0,
  doChecking.ai = FALSE,
  which.stable = c("libstable4u", "stabledist")[1]
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	vector of quantiles.
<code>alpha</code>	default to 1 (Cauchy). Must be $0 < \alpha < 2$
<code>Q</code>	Shape matrix. See Nolan (2013).
<code>delta</code>	location vector
<code>outermost.int</code>	select which integration function to use for outermost integral. Default is "stats::integrate" and one can specify the following options with the <code>.si</code> suffix. For diagonal <code>Q</code> , one can also specify "cubature::adaptIntegrate" and use the <code>.ai</code> suffix options below (currently there is a bug for non-diagonal <code>Q</code> ).
<code>spherical</code>	default is FALSE. If true, use the spherical transformation. Results will be identical to <code>spherical = FALSE</code> but may be faster.
<code>subdivisions.si</code>	the maximum number of subintervals. The suffix <code>.si</code> indicates a <code>stats::integrate()</code> option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.
<code>rel.tol.si</code>	relative accuracy requested. The suffix <code>.si</code> indicates a <code>stats::integrate()</code> option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.
<code>abs.tol.si</code>	absolute accuracy requested. The suffix <code>.si</code> indicates a <code>stats::integrate()</code> option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.
<code>stop.on.error.si</code>	logical. If true (the default) an error stops the function. If false some errors will give a result with a warning in the message component. The suffix <code>.si</code> indicates a <code>stats::integrate()</code> option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.
<code>tol.ai</code>	The maximum tolerance, default $1e-5$ . The suffix <code>.ai</code> indicates a <code>cubature::adaptIntegrate</code> type option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.
<code>fDim.ai</code>	The dimension of the integrand, default 1, bears no relation to the dimension of the hypercube. The suffix <code>.ai</code> indicates a <code>cubature::adaptIntegrate</code> type option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.
<code>maxEval.ai</code>	The maximum number of function evaluations needed, default 0 implying no limit. The suffix <code>.ai</code> indicates a <code>cubature::adaptIntegrate</code> type option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.
<code>absError.ai</code>	The maximum absolute error tolerated. The suffix <code>.ai</code> indicates a <code>cubature::adaptIntegrate</code> type option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.
<code>doChecking.ai</code>	A flag to be thorough checking inputs to C routines. A FALSE value results in approximately 9 percent speed gain in our experiments. Your mileage will of course vary. Default value is FALSE. The suffix <code>.ai</code> indicates a <code>cubature::adaptIntegrate</code> type option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.

`which.stable` defaults to "libstable4u", other option is "stabledist". Indicates which package should provide the univariate stable distribution in this production distribution form of a univariate stable and multivariate normal.

## Value

The object returned depends on what is selected for `outermost.int`. In the case of the default, `stats::integrate`, the value is a list of class "integrate" with components:

- `value` the final estimate of the integral.
- `abs.error` estimate of the modulus of the absolute error.
- `subdivisions` the number of subintervals produced in the subdivision process.
- `message` "OK" or a character string giving the error message.
- `call` the matched call.

Note: The reported `abs.error` is likely an under-estimate as `integrate` assumes the integrand was without error, which is not the case in this application.

## References

Nolan, John P. "Multivariate elliptically contoured stable distributions: theory and estimation." *Computational Statistics* 28.5 (2013): 2067-2089.

## Examples

```
## print("mvsubgaussPD (d=2, alpha=1.71):")
Q <- matrix(c(10,7.5,7.5,10),2)
mvpd::dmvss(x=c(0,1), alpha=1.71, Q=Q)

## more accuracy = longer runtime
mvpd::dmvss(x=c(0,1),alpha=1.71, Q=Q, abs.tol=1e-8)

Q <- matrix(c(10,7.5,7.5,7.5,10,7.5,7.5,7.5,10),3)
## print("mvsubgausPD (d=3, alpha=1.71):")
mvpd::dmvss(x=c(0,1,2), alpha=1.71, Q=Q)
mvpd::dmvss(x=c(0,1,2), alpha=1.71, Q=Q, spherical=TRUE)

## How `delta` works: same as centering
X <- c(1,1,1)
Q <- matrix(c(10,7.5,7.5,7.5,10,7.5,7.5,7.5,10),3)
D <- c(0.75, 0.65, -0.35)
mvpd::dmvss(X=D, alpha=1.71, Q=Q)
mvpd::dmvss(X , alpha=1.71, Q=Q, delta=D)
```

dmvss\_mat

*Multivariate Subgaussian Stable Density for matrix inputs***Description**

Computes the the density function of the multivariate subgaussian stable distribution for arbitrary alpha, shape matrices, and location vectors. See Nolan (2013).

**Usage**

```
dmvss_mat(
  x,
  alpha = 1,
  Q = NULL,
  delta = rep(0, d),
  outermost.int = c("stats::integrate", "cubature::adaptIntegrate",
    "cubature::hcubature")[2],
  spherical = FALSE,
  subdivisions.si = 100L,
  rel.tol.si = .Machine$double.eps^0.25,
  abs.tol.si = rel.tol.si,
  stop.on.error.si = TRUE,
  tol.ai = 1e-05,
  fDim.ai = NULL,
  maxEval.ai = 0,
  absError.ai = 0,
  doChecking.ai = FALSE,
  which.stable = c("libstable4u", "stabledist")[1]
)
```

**Arguments**

x	nxd matrix of n variates of d-dimension
alpha	default to 1 (Cauchy). Must be $0 < \alpha < 2$
Q	Shape matrix. See Nolan (2013).
delta	location vector
outermost.int	select which integration function to use for outermost integral. Default is "stats::integrate" and one can specify the following options with the .si suffix. For diagonal Q, one can also specify "cubature::adaptIntegrate" and use the .ai suffix options below (currently there is a bug for non-diagonal Q).
spherical	default is FALSE. If true, use the spherical transformation. Results will be identical to spherical = FALSE but may be faster.
subdivisions.si	the maximum number of subintervals. The suffix .si indicates a stats::integrate() option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.

<code>rel.tol.si</code>	relative accuracy requested. The suffix <code>.si</code> indicates a <code>stats::integrate()</code> option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.
<code>abs.tol.si</code>	absolute accuracy requested. The suffix <code>.si</code> indicates a <code>stats::integrate()</code> option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.
<code>stop.on.error.si</code>	logical. If true (the default) an error stops the function. If false some errors will give a result with a warning in the message component. The suffix <code>.si</code> indicates a <code>stats::integrate()</code> option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.
<code>tol.ai</code>	The maximum tolerance, default <code>1e-5</code> . The suffix <code>.ai</code> indicates a <code>cubature::adaptIntegrate</code> type option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.
<code>fDim.ai</code>	The dimension of the integrand, default <code>1</code> , bears no relation to the dimension of the hypercube. The suffix <code>.ai</code> indicates a <code>cubature::adaptIntegrate</code> type option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.
<code>maxEval.ai</code>	The maximum number of function evaluations needed, default <code>0</code> implying no limit. The suffix <code>.ai</code> indicates a <code>cubature::adaptIntegrate</code> type option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.
<code>absError.ai</code>	The maximum absolute error tolerated. The suffix <code>.ai</code> indicates a <code>cubature::adaptIntegrate</code> type option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.
<code>doChecking.ai</code>	A flag to be thorough checking inputs to C routines. A <code>FALSE</code> value results in approximately 9 percent speed gain in our experiments. Your mileage will of course vary. Default value is <code>FALSE</code> . The suffix <code>.ai</code> indicates a <code>cubature::adaptIntegrate</code> type option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.
<code>which.stable</code>	defaults to <code>"libstable4u"</code> , other option is <code>"stabledist"</code> . Indicates which package should provide the univariate stable distribution in this production distribution form of a univariate stable and multivariate normal.

## Value

The object returned depends on what is selected for `outermost.int`. In the case of the default, `stats::integrate`, the value is a list of class `"integrate"` with components:

- `value` the final estimate of the integral.
- `abs.error` estimate of the modulus of the absolute error.
- `subdivisions` the number of subintervals produced in the subdivision process.
- `message` `"OK"` or a character string giving the error message.
- `call` the matched call.

Note: The reported `abs.error` is likely an under-estimate as `integrate` assumes the integrand was without error, which is not the case in this application.

## References

Nolan, John P. "Multivariate elliptically contoured stable distributions: theory and estimation." Computational Statistics 28.5 (2013): 2067-2089.

## Examples

```
## print("mvsubgaussPD (d=2, alpha=1.71):")
Q <- matrix(c(10,7.5,7.5,10),2)
mvpd::dmvss(x=c(0,1), alpha=1.71, Q=Q)

## more accuracy = longer runtime
mvpd::dmvss(x=c(0,1),alpha=1.71, Q=Q, abs.tol=1e-8)

Q <- matrix(c(10,7.5,7.5,7.5,10,7.5,7.5,7.5,10),3)
## print("mvsubgausPD (d=3, alpha=1.71):")
mvpd::dmvss(x=c(0,1,2), alpha=1.71, Q=Q)
mvpd::dmvss(x=c(0,1,2), alpha=1.71, Q=Q, spherical=TRUE)

## How `delta` works: same as centering
X <- c(1,1,1)
Q <- matrix(c(10,7.5,7.5,7.5,10,7.5,7.5,7.5,10),3)
D <- c(0.75, 0.65, -0.35)
mvpd::dmvss(X-D, alpha=1.71, Q=Q)
mvpd::dmvss(X , alpha=1.71, Q=Q, delta=D)
```

---

dmvt\_mat

*Multivariate t-Distribution Density for matrix inputs*

---

## Description

Computes the the density function of the multivariate subgaussian stable distribution for arbitrary degrees of freedom, shape matrices, and location vectors. See Swihart and Nolan (2022).

## Usage

```
dmvt_mat(
  x,
  df = 1,
  Q = NULL,
  delta = rep(0, d),
  outermost.int = c("stats::integrate", "cubature::adaptIntegrate",
    "cubature::hcubature")[2],
  spherical = FALSE,
  subdivisions.si = 100L,
  rel.tol.si = .Machine$double.eps^0.25,
  abs.tol.si = rel.tol.si,
```



```

    stop.on.error.si = TRUE,
    tol.ai = 1e-05,
    fDim.ai = NULL,
    maxEval.ai = 0,
    absError.ai = 0,
    doChecking.ai = FALSE,
    which.stable = c("libstable4u", "stabledist")[1]
)

```

## Arguments

<code>x</code>	nxd matrix of n variates of d-dimension
<code>df</code>	default to 1 (Cauchy). This is df for t-dist, real number $df > 0$ . Can be non-integer.
<code>Q</code>	Shape matrix. See Nolan (2013).
<code>delta</code>	location vector
<code>outermost.int</code>	select which integration function to use for outermost integral. Default is "stats::integrate" and one can specify the following options with the <code>.si</code> suffix. For diagonal <code>Q</code> , one can also specify "cubature::adaptIntegrate" and use the <code>.ai</code> suffix options below (currently there is a bug for non-diagonal <code>Q</code> ).
<code>spherical</code>	default is FALSE. If true, use the spherical transformation. Results will be identical to <code>spherical = FALSE</code> but may be faster.
<code>subdivisions.si</code>	the maximum number of subintervals. The suffix <code>.si</code> indicates a <code>stats::integrate()</code> option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.
<code>rel.tol.si</code>	relative accuracy requested. The suffix <code>.si</code> indicates a <code>stats::integrate()</code> option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.
<code>abs.tol.si</code>	absolute accuracy requested. The suffix <code>.si</code> indicates a <code>stats::integrate()</code> option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.
<code>stop.on.error.si</code>	logical. If true (the default) an error stops the function. If false some errors will give a result with a warning in the message component. The suffix <code>.si</code> indicates a <code>stats::integrate()</code> option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.
<code>tol.ai</code>	The maximum tolerance, default 1e-5. The suffix <code>.ai</code> indicates a <code>cubature::adaptIntegrate</code> type option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.
<code>fDim.ai</code>	The dimension of the integrand, default 1, bears no relation to the dimension of the hypercube. The suffix <code>.ai</code> indicates a <code>cubature::adaptIntegrate</code> type option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.
<code>maxEval.ai</code>	The maximum number of function evaluations needed, default 0 implying no limit. The suffix <code>.ai</code> indicates a <code>cubature::adaptIntegrate</code> type option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.

<code>absError.ai</code>	The maximum absolute error tolerated. The suffix <code>.ai</code> indicates a cubature: <code>:adaptIntegrate</code> type option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.
<code>doChecking.ai</code>	A flag to be thorough checking inputs to C routines. A <code>FALSE</code> value results in approximately 9 percent speed gain in our experiments. Your mileage will of course vary. Default value is <code>FALSE</code> . The suffix <code>.ai</code> indicates a cubature: <code>:adaptIntegrate</code> type option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.
<code>which.stable</code>	defaults to <code>"libstable4u"</code> , other option is <code>"stabledist"</code> . Indicates which package should provide the univariate stable distribution in this production distribution form of a univariate stable and multivariate normal.

### Value

The object returned depends on what is selected for `outermost.int`. In the case of the default, `stats::integrate`, the value is a list of class `"integrate"` with components:

- `value` the final estimate of the integral.
- `abs.error` estimate of the modulus of the absolute error.
- `subdivisions` the number of subintervals produced in the subdivision process.
- `message` "OK" or a character string giving the error message.
- `call` the matched call.

Note: The reported `abs.error` is likely an under-estimate as `integrate` assumes the integrand was without error, which is not the case in this application.

### References

Swihart & Nolan, "The R Journal: Multivariate Subgaussian Stable Distributions in R", The R Journal, 2022

### Examples

```
x <- c(1.23, 4.56)
mu <- 1:2
Sigma <- matrix(c(4, 2, 2, 3), ncol=2)
df01 <- mvtnorm::dmvt(x, delta = mu, sigma = Sigma, df = 1, log=FALSE) # default log = TRUE!
df10 <- mvtnorm::dmvt(x, delta = mu, sigma = Sigma, df = 10, log=FALSE) # default log = TRUE!
df30 <- mvtnorm::dmvt(x, delta = mu, sigma = Sigma, df = 30, log=FALSE) # default log = TRUE!
df01
df10
df30

dmvt_mat(
  matrix(x,ncol=2),
  df = 1,
  Q = Sigma,
  delta=mu)$int
```

```
dmvt_mat(  
  matrix(x,ncol=2),  
  df = 10,  
  Q = Sigma,  
  delta=mu)$int  
  
dmvt_mat(  
  matrix(x,ncol=2),  
  df = 30,  
  Q = Sigma,  
  delta=mu)$int  
  
## Q: can we do non-integer degrees of freedom?  
## A: yes for both mvpd::dmvt_mat and mvtnorm::dmvt  
  
df1.5 <- mvtnorm::dmvt(x, delta = mu, sigma = Sigma, df = 1.5, log=FALSE) # default log = TRUE!  
df1.5  
  
dmvt_mat(  
  matrix(x,ncol=2),  
  df = 1.5,  
  Q = Sigma,  
  delta=mu)$int  
  
## Q: can we do <1 degrees of freedom but >0?  
## A: yes for both mvpd::dmvt_mat and mvtnorm::dmvt  
  
df0.5 <- mvtnorm::dmvt(x, delta = mu, sigma = Sigma, df = 0.5, log=FALSE) # default log = TRUE!  
df0.5  
  
dmvt_mat(  
  matrix(x,ncol=2),  
  df = 0.5,  
  Q = Sigma,  
  delta=mu)$int  
  
df0.0001 <- mvtnorm::dmvt(x, delta = mu, sigma = Sigma, df = 0.0001, log=FALSE) # default log = TRUE!  
df0.0001  
  
dmvt_mat(  
  matrix(x,ncol=2),  
  df = 0.0001,  
  Q = Sigma,  
  delta=mu)$int  
  
## Q: can we do ==0 degrees of freedom?  
## A: No for both mvpd::dmvt_mat and mvtnorm::dmvt
```

```
## this just becomes normal, as per the manual for mvtnorm::dmvt
df0.0 <- mvtnorm::dmvt(x, delta = mu, sigma = Sigma, df = 0, log=FALSE) # default log = TRUE!
df0.0

dmvt_mat(
  matrix(x, ncol=2),
  df = 0,
  Q = Sigma,
  delta=mu)$int
```

---

 fit\_mvss

*Fit a Multivariate Subgaussian Distribution*


---

### Description

Estimates the parameters (namely, alpha, shape matrix Q, and location vector) of the multivariate subgaussian distribution for an input matrix X.

### Usage

```
fit_mvss(x)
```

### Arguments

x a matrix for which the parameters for a d-dimensional multivariate subgaussian distribution will be estimated. The number of columns will be d.

### Details

Using the protocols outlined in Nolan (2013), this function uses libstable4u's univariate fit functions for each component.

### Value

A list with parameters from the column-wise univariate fits and the multivariate alpha and shape matrix estimates (the univ\_deltas are the mult\_deltas):

- univ\_alphas - the alphas from the column-wise univariate fits
- univ\_betas - the betas from the column-wise univariate fits
- univ\_gammas - the gammas from the column-wise univariate fits
- univ\_deltas - the deltas from the column-wise univariate fits
- mult\_alpha - the mean(univ\_alphas); equivalently the multivariate alpha estimate
- mult\_Q\_raw - the multivariate shape matrix estimate (before applying nearPD())
- mult\_Q\_posdef - the nearest positive definite multivariate shape matrix estimate, nearPD(mult\_Q\_raw)

## References

Nolan JP (2013), *Multivariate elliptically contoured stable distributions: theory and estimation*. Comput Stat (2013) 28:2067–2089 DOI 10.1007/s00180-013-0396-7

## See Also

Rfast::mvnorm.mle, alphastable::mfitstab.elliptical

## Examples

```
## create a 4x4 shape matrix symMat
S <- matrix(rnorm(4*4, mean=2, sd=4),4);
symMat <- as.matrix(Matrix::nearPD(0.5 * (S + t(S))))$mat)
symMat
## generate 10,000 r.v.'s from 4-dimensional mvss
X <- mvpd::rmvss(1e4, alpha=1.5, Q=symMat, delta=c(1,2,3,4))
## use fit_mvss to recover the parameters, compare to symMat
fmv <- mvpd::fit_mvss(X)
fmv
symMat
## then use the fitted parameters to calculate a probability:
mvpd::pmvss(lower=rep(0,4),
             upper=rep(5,4),
             alpha=fmv$mult_alpha,
             Q=fmv$mult_Q_posdef,
             delta=fmv$univ_deltas,
             maxpts.pmvnorm = 25000*10)
```

---

 mvpd

---

*Multivariate Product Distributions*


---

## Description

The purpose of this package is to offer density, probability, and random variate generating (abbreviated as [d/p/r], respectively) functions for multivariate distributions that can be represented as a product distribution. Specifically, the package will primarily focus on the product of a multivariate normal distribution and a univariate random variable. These product distributions are called Scale Mixtures of Multivariate Normal Distributions, and for particular choices of the univariate random variable distribution the resultant product distribution may be a family of interest. For instance, the square-root of a positive stable random variable multiplied by a multivariate normal distribution is the multivariate subgaussian stable distribution. Product distribution theory is applied for implementing their computation.

### Multivariate subgaussian stable distributions

- [dmvss](#) – multivariate subgaussian stable distribution density
- [pmvss](#) – multivariate subgaussian stable distribution probabilities
- [rmvss](#) – multivariate subgaussian stable distribution random variates
- [pmvss\\_mc](#) – Monte Carlo version of probabilities, using [rmvss](#)
- [fit\\_mvss](#) – Fit a multivariate subgaussian stable distribution (e.g. estimate parameters given data)

### Author(s)

**Maintainer:** Bruce Swihart <[bruce.swihart@gmail.com](mailto:bruce.swihart@gmail.com)> ([ORCID](#))

### See Also

Useful links:

- <https://github.com/swihart/mvpd>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/swihart/mvpd/issues>

---

pmvss

*Multivariate Subgaussian Stable Distribution*

---

### Description

Computes the probabilities for the multivariate subgaussian stable distribution for arbitrary limits, alpha, shape matrices, and location vectors. See Nolan (2013).

### Usage

```
pmvss(
  lower = rep(-Inf, d),
  upper = rep(Inf, d),
  alpha = 1,
  Q = NULL,
  delta = rep(0, d),
  maxpts.pmvnorm = 25000,
  abseps.pmvnorm = 0.001,
  outermost.int = c("stats::integrate", "cubature::adaptIntegrate")[1],
  subdivisions.si = 100L,
  rel.tol.si = .Machine$double.eps^0.25,
  abs.tol.si = rel.tol.si,
  stop.on.error.si = TRUE,
  tol.ai = 1e-05,
  fDim.ai = 1,
  maxEval.ai = 0,
  absError.ai = 0,
  doChecking.ai = FALSE,
  which.stable = c("libstable4u", "stabledist")[1]
)
```

**Arguments**

lower	the vector of lower limits of length n.
upper	the vector of upper limits of length n.
alpha	default to 1 (Cauchy). Must be $0 < \alpha < 2$
Q	Shape matrix. See Nolan (2013).
delta	location vector.
maxpts.pmvnorm	Defaults to 25000. Passed to the $F_G = \text{pmvnorm}()$ in the integrand of the outermost integral.
abseps.pmvnorm	Defaults to $1e-3$ . Passed to the $F_G = \text{pmvnorm}()$ in the integrand of the outermost integral.
outermost.int	select which integration function to use for outermost integral. Default is "stats::integrate" and one can specify the following options with the .si suffix. For diagonal Q, one can also specify "cubature::adaptIntegrate" and use the .ai suffix options below (currently there is a bug for non-diagonal Q).
subdivisions.si	the maximum number of subintervals. The suffix .si indicates a stats::integrate() option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.
rel.tol.si	relative accuracy requested. The suffix .si indicates a stats::integrate() option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.
abs.tol.si	absolute accuracy requested. The suffix .si indicates a stats::integrate() option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.
stop.on.error.si	logical. If true (the default) an error stops the function. If false some errors will give a result with a warning in the message component. The suffix .si indicates a stats::integrate() option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.
tol.ai	The maximum tolerance, default $1e-5$ . The suffix .ai indicates a cubature::adaptIntegrate type option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.
fDim.ai	The dimension of the integrand, default 1, bears no relation to the dimension of the hypercube The suffix .ai indicates a cubature::adaptIntegrate type option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.
maxEval.ai	The maximum number of function evaluations needed, default 0 implying no limit The suffix .ai indicates a cubature::adaptIntegrate type option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.
absError.ai	The maximum absolute error tolerated The suffix .ai indicates a cubature::adaptIntegrate type option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.

- `doChecking.ai` A flag to be thorough checking inputs to C routines. A FALSE value results in approximately 9 percent speed gain in our experiments. Your mileage will of course vary. Default value is FALSE. The suffix `.ai` indicates a cubature: `adaptIntegrate` type option for the outermost semi-infinite integral in the product distribution formulation.
- `which.stable` defaults to "libstable4u", other option is "stabledist". Indicates which package should provide the univariate stable distribution in this production distribution form of a univariate stable and multivariate normal.

### Value

The object returned depends on what is selected for `outermost.int`. In the case of the default, `stats::integrate`, the value is a list of class "integrate" with components:

- `value` the final estimate of the integral.
- `abs.error` estimate of the modulus of the absolute error.
- `subdivisions` the number of subintervals produced in the subdivision process.
- `message` "OK" or a character string giving the error message.
- `call` the matched call.

Note: The reported `abs.error` is likely an under-estimate as `integrate` assumes the integrand was without error, which is not the case in this application.

### References

Nolan JP (2013), *Multivariate elliptically contoured stable distributions: theory and estimation*. Comput Stat (2013) 28:2067–2089 DOI 10.1007/s00180-013-0396-7

### Examples

```
## bivariate
U <- c(1,1)
L <- -U
Q <- matrix(c(10,7.5,7.5,10),2)
mvpd::pmvss(L, U, alpha=1.71, Q=Q)

## trivariate
U <- c(1,1,1)
L <- -U
Q <- matrix(c(10,7.5,7.5,7.5,10,7.5,7.5,7.5,10),3)
mvpd::pmvss(L, U, alpha=1.71, Q=Q)

## How `delta` works: same as centering
U <- c(1,1,1)
L <- -U
Q <- matrix(c(10,7.5,7.5,7.5,10,7.5,7.5,7.5,10),3)
D <- c(0.75, 0.65, -0.35)
mvpd::pmvss(L-D, U-D, alpha=1.71, Q=Q)
mvpd::pmvss(L, U, alpha=1.71, Q=Q, delta=D)
```



---

pmvss\_mc

*Monte Carlo Multivariate Subgaussian Stable Distribution*


---

### Description

Computes probabilities of the multivariate subgaussian stable distribution for arbitrary limits, alpha, shape matrices, and location vectors via Monte Carlo (thus the suffix `_mc`).

### Usage

```
pmvss_mc(
  lower = rep(-Inf, d),
  upper = rep(Inf, d),
  alpha = 1,
  Q = NULL,
  delta = rep(0, d),
  which.stable = c("libstable4u", "stabledist")[1],
  n = NULL
)
```

### Arguments

<code>lower</code>	the vector of lower limits of length <code>n</code> .
<code>upper</code>	the vector of upper limits of length <code>n</code> .
<code>alpha</code>	default to 1 (Cauchy). Must be $0 < \alpha < 2$
<code>Q</code>	Shape matrix. See Nolan (2013).
<code>delta</code>	location vector.
<code>which.stable</code>	defaults to "libstable4u", other option is "stabledist". Indicates which package should provide the univariate stable distribution in this production distribution form of a univariate stable and multivariate normal.
<code>n</code>	number of random vectors to be drawn for Monte Carlo calculation.

### Value

a number between 0 and 1, the estimated probability via Monte Carlo

### References

Nolan JP (2013), *Multivariate elliptically contoured stable distributions: theory and estimation*. Comput Stat (2013) 28:2067–2089 DOI 10.1007/s00180-013-0396-7

**Examples**

```
## print("mvpd (d=2, alpha=1.71):")
U <- c(1,1)
L <- -U
Q <- matrix(c(10,7.5,7.5,10),2)
mvpd::pmvss_mc(L, U, alpha=1.71, Q=Q, n=1e3)
mvpd::pmvss (L, U, alpha=1.71, Q=Q)

## more accuracy = longer runtime
mvpd::pmvss_mc(L, U, alpha=1.71, Q=Q, n=1e4)

U <- c(1,1,1)
L <- -U
Q <- matrix(c(10,7.5,7.5,7.5,10,7.5,7.5,7.5,10),3)
## print("mvpd: (d=3, alpha=1.71):")
mvpd::pmvss_mc(L, U, alpha=1.71, Q=Q, n=1e3)
```

---

 rmvss

*Multivariate Subgaussian Stable Random Variates*


---

**Description**

Computes random vectors of the multivariate subgaussian stable distribution for arbitrary alpha, shape matrices, and location vectors. See Nolan (2013).

**Usage**

```
rmvss(
  n,
  alpha = 1,
  Q = NULL,
  delta = rep(0, d),
  which.stable = c("libstable4u", "stabledist")[1]
)
```

**Arguments**

n	number of observations
alpha	default to 1 (Cauchy). Must be $0 < \alpha < 2$
Q	Shape matrix. See Nolan (2013).
delta	location vector.
which.stable	defaults to "libstable4u", other option is "stabledist". Indicates which package should provide the univariate stable distribution in this production distribution form of a univariate stable and multivariate normal.

**Value**

Returns the n by d matrix containing multivariate subgaussian stable random variates where  $d = \text{nrow}(Q)$ .

**References**

Nolan JP (2013), *Multivariate elliptically contoured stable distributions: theory and estimation*. Comput Stat (2013) 28:2067–2089 DOI 10.1007/s00180-013-0396-7

**Examples**

```
## generate 10 random variates of a bivariate mvss
rmvss(n=10, alpha=1.71, Q=matrix(c(10,7.5,7.5,10),2))

## generate 10 random variates of a trivariate mvss
Q <- matrix(c(10,7.5,7.5,7.5,10,7.5,7.5,7.5,10),3)
rmvss(n=10, alpha=1.71, Q=Q)
```

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