

Package ‘mpath’

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Title Regularized Linear Models

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Description Algorithms compute robust estimators for loss functions in the concave convex (CC) family by the iteratively reweighted convex optimization (IRCO), an extension of the iteratively reweighted least squares (IRLS). The IRCO reduces the weight of the observation that leads to a large loss; it also provides weights to help identify outliers. Applications include robust (penalized) generalized linear models and robust support vector machines. The package also contains penalized Poisson, negative binomial, zero-inflated Poisson, zero-inflated negative binomial regression models and robust models with non-convex loss functions. Wang et al. (2014) <doi:10.1002/sim.6314>, Wang et al. (2015) <doi:10.1002/bimj.201400143>, Wang et al. (2016) <doi:10.1177/0962280214530608>, Wang (2021) <doi:10.1007/s11749-021-00770-2>, Wang (2024) <doi:10.1111/anzs.12409>.

Depends R (>= 3.5.0), methods, glmnet, pamr

Imports MASS, pscl, numDeriv, foreach, doParallel, bst, WeightSVM

Suggests zic, R.rsp, knitr, rmarkdown, openxlsx, e1071, SparseM, slam

VignetteBuilder R.rsp, knitr

License GPL-2

URL <https://github.com/zhuwang46/mpath>

BugReports <https://github.com/zhuwang46/mpath>

NeedsCompilation yes

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| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>be.zeroinfl</code> | <i>conduct backward stepwise variable elimination for zero inflated count regression</i> |
|--------------------------|--|

Description

conduct backward stepwise variable elimination for zero inflated count regression from `zeroinfl` function

Usage

```
be.zeroinfl(object, data, dist=c("poisson", "negbin", "geometric"), alpha=0.05, trace=FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `object` an object from function `zeroinfl`
- `data` argument controlling formula processing via [model.frame](#).
- `dist` one of the distributions in `zeroinfl` function
- `alpha` significance level of variable elimination
- `trace` logical value, if TRUE, print detailed calculation results

Details

conduct backward stepwise variable elimination for zero inflated count regression from `zeroinfl` function

Value

an object of `zeroinfl` with all variables having p-values less than the significance level `alpha`

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma, Ching-Yun Wang, Michael Zappitelli, Prasad Devarajan and Chirag R. Parikh (2014) *EM for Regularized Zero Inflated Regression Models with Applications to Postoperative Morbidity after Cardiac Surgery in Children*, *Statistics in Medicine*. 33(29):5192-208.

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma and Ching-Yun Wang (2015) *Variable selection for zero-inflated and overdispersed data with application to health care demand in Germany*, *Biometrical Journal*. 57(5):867-84.

breadReg

Bread for Sandwiches in Regularized Estimators

Description

Generic function for extracting an estimator for the bread of sandwiches.

Usage

```
breadReg(x, which, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------|------------------------------|
| x | a fitted model object. |
| which | which penalty parameter(s)? |
| ... | arguments passed to methods. |

Value

A matrix containing an estimator for the penalized second derivative of log-likelihood function. Typically, this should be an $k \times k$ matrix corresponding to k parameters. The rows and columns should be named as in `coef` or `terms`, respectively.

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma and Ching-Yun Wang (2015) *Variable selection for zero-inflated and overdispersed data with application to health care demand in Germany*, *Biometrical Journal*. 57(5):867-84.

See Also

[meatReg](#), [sandwichReg](#)

Examples

```
data("bioChemists", package = "pscl")
fm_zinb <- zipath(art ~ . | ., data = bioChemists, family = "negbin", nlambda=10, maxit.em=1)
breadReg(fm_zinb, which=which.min(fm_zinb$bic))
```

breastfeed

*Breast feeding decision***Description**

In a UK hospital, 135 expectant mothers were surveyed on the decision of breastfeeding their babies or not, along with two-level predictive factors

Usage

```
data(breastfeed)
```

Source

Stephane Heritier, Eva Cantoni, Samuel Copt and Maria-Pia Victoria-Fese (2009). *Robust Methods in Biostatistics*, John Wiley & Sons

Examples

```
data(breastfeed)
str(breastfeed)
```

compute_g

*Compute concave function values***Description**

Compute concave function values

Usage

```
compute_g(z, cfun, s, delta=0.0001)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------|--|
| z | vector nonnegative values from dfun, e.g., $u^2/2$ |
| cfun | integer from 1-8, concave function as in <code>irglm_fit</code> |
| s | a numeric value, see details in <code>irglmreg_fit</code> |
| delta | a positive small value, see details in <code>irglmreg_fit</code> |

Value

Concave function values

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang (2024) *Unified Robust Estimation*, *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Statistics*. 66(1):77-102.

See Also

[irglmreg](#)

Examples

```
u <- seq(0, 4, by=0.01)
z <- u^2/2 ### this is dfun
res <- compute_g(z, cfun=1, s=1)
plot(z, res, ylab="Weight", type="l", lwd=2,
      main=expression(paste("hcave", " (" , sigma, "=1)", )))
```

compute_wt

Weight value from concave function

Description

Weight value from concave function

Usage

```
compute_wt(z, weights, cfun, s, delta=0.0001)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------|---|
| z | vector nonnegative values from dfun, e.g., $u^2/2$ |
| weights | optional numeric vector of weights. |
| cfun | integer from 1-8, concave function as in <code>irglm_fit</code> |
| s | a numeric value, see details in <code>irglm_fit</code> |
| delta | a positive small value, see details in <code>irglm_fit</code> |

Value

Weight value from concave function

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang (2024) *Unified Robust Estimation*, *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Statistics*. 66(1):77-102.

See Also

[irglmreg](#)

Examples

```
u <- seq(0, 4, by=0.01)
z <- u^2/2 ### this is dfun
res <- compute_wt(z, cfun=1, s=1)
plot(z, res, ylab="Weight", type="l", lwd=2,
      main=expression(paste("hcave", " (" , sigma, "=1)", )))
```

conv2glmreg

convert glm object to class glmreg

Description

convert glm object to class glmreg, which then can be used for other purposes

Usage

```
conv2glmreg(object, family=c("poisson", "negbin"))
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|------------------------------|
| object | an object of class glm |
| family | one of families in glm class |

Value

an object of class glmreg

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

| | |
|-------------|--|
| conv2zipath | <i>convert zeroinfl object to class zipath</i> |
|-------------|--|

Description

convert zeroinfl object to class zipath, which then can be used to predict new data

Usage

```
conv2zipath(object, family=c("poisson", "negbin", "geometric"))
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|-----------------------------------|
| object | an object of class zeroinfl |
| family | one of families in zeroinfl class |

Value

an object of class zipath

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

| | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| cv.glmreg | <i>Cross-validation for glmreg</i> |
|-----------|------------------------------------|

Description

Does k-fold cross-validation for glmreg, produces a plot, and returns cross-validated log-likelihood values for lambda

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'formula'
cv.glmreg(formula, data, weights, offset=NULL, contrasts=NULL, ...)
## S3 method for class 'matrix'
cv.glmreg(x, y, weights, offset=NULL, ...)
## Default S3 method:
cv.glmreg(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'cv.glmreg'
plot(x,se=TRUE,ylab=NULL, main=NULL, width=0.02, col="darkgrey", ...)
## S3 method for class 'cv.glmreg'
predict(object, newx, ...)
## S3 method for class 'cv.glmreg'
coef(object,which=object$lambda.which, ...)
```


Arguments

| | |
|-----------|---|
| formula | symbolic description of the model, see details. |
| data | argument controlling formula processing via <code>model.frame</code> . |
| x | x matrix as in <code>glmreg</code> . It could be object of <code>cv.glmreg</code> . |
| y | response y as in <code>glmreg</code> . |
| weights | Observation weights; defaults to 1 per observation |
| offset | this can be used to specify an a priori known component to be included in the linear predictor during fitting. This should be NULL or a numeric vector of length equal to the number of cases. Currently only one offset term can be included in the formula. |
| contrasts | the contrasts corresponding to levels from the respective models |
| object | object of <code>cv.glmreg</code> |
| newx | Matrix of values at which predictions are to be made. Not used for <code>type="coefficients"</code> |
| which | Indices of the penalty parameter lambda at which estimates are extracted. By default, the one which generates the optimal cross-validation value. |
| se | logical value, if TRUE, standard error curve is also plotted |
| ylab | ylab on y-axis |
| main | title of plot |
| width | width of lines |
| col | color of standard error curve |
| ... | Other arguments that can be passed to <code>glmreg</code> . |

Details

The function runs `glmreg` `nfolds+1` times; the first to compute the lambda sequence, and then to compute the fit with each of the folds omitted. The error or the log-likelihood value is accumulated, and the average value and standard deviation over the folds is computed. Note that `cv.glmreg` can be used to search for values for alpha: it is required to call `cv.glmreg` with a fixed vector `foldid` for different values of alpha.

Value

an object of class "`cv.glmreg`" is returned, which is a list with the ingredients of the cross-validation fit.

| | |
|----------|---|
| fit | a fitted <code>glmreg</code> object for the full data. |
| residmat | matrix of log-likelihood values with row values for lambda and column values for kth cross-validation |
| bic | matrix of BIC values with row values for lambda and column values for kth cross-validation |
| cv | The mean cross-validated log-likelihood values - a vector of length <code>length(lambda)</code> . |
| cv.error | estimate of standard error of cv. |

| | |
|--------------|--|
| foldid | an optional vector of values between 1 and nfold identifying what fold each observation is in. |
| lambda | a vector of lambda values |
| lambda.which | index of lambda that gives maximum cv value. |
| lambda.optim | value of lambda that gives maximum cv value. |

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma, Michael Zappitelli, Chirag Parikh, Ching-Yun Wang and Prasad Devarajan (2014) *Penalized Count Data Regression with Application to Hospital Stay after Pediatric Cardiac Surgery*, *Statistical Methods in Medical Research*. 2014 Apr 17. [Epub ahead of print]

See Also

[glmreg](#) and [plot](#), [predict](#), and [coef](#) methods for "cv.glmreg" object.

Examples

```
data("bioChemists", package = "pscl")
fm_pois <- cv.glmreg(art ~ ., data = bioChemists, family = "poisson")
title("Poisson Family", line=2.5)
predict(fm_pois, newx=bioChemists[,-1])[1:4]
coef(fm_pois)
```

cv.glmregNB

Cross-validation for glmregNB

Description

Does k-fold cross-validation for glmregNB, produces a plot, and returns cross-validated log-likelihood values for lambda

Usage

```
cv.glmregNB(formula, data, weights, offset=NULL, lambda=NULL, nfolds=10,
             foldid, plot.it=TRUE, se=TRUE, n.cores=2, trace=FALSE,
             parallel=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------|--|
| formula | symbolic description of the model |
| data | arguments controlling formula processing via <code>model.frame</code> . |
| weights | Observation weights; defaults to 1 per observation |
| offset | this can be used to specify an a priori known component to be included in the linear predictor during fitting. This should be <code>NULL</code> or a numeric vector of length equal to the number of cases. Currently only one offset term can be included in the formula. |
| lambda | Optional user-supplied lambda sequence; default is <code>NULL</code> , and <code>glmregNB</code> chooses its own sequence |
| nfolds | number of folds - default is 10. Although <code>nfolds</code> can be as large as the sample size (leave-one-out CV), it is not recommended for large datasets. Smallest value allowable is <code>nfolds=3</code> |
| foldid | an optional vector of values between 1 and <code>nfold</code> identifying what fold each observation is in. If supplied, <code>nfold</code> can be missing. |
| plot.it | a logical value, to plot the estimated log-likelihood values if <code>TRUE</code> . |
| se | a logical value, to plot with standard errors. |
| n.cores | The number of CPU cores to use. The cross-validation loop will attempt to send different CV folds off to different cores. |
| trace | a logical value, print progress of cross-validation or not |
| parallel | a logical value, parallel computing or not |
| ... | Other arguments that can be passed to <code>glmregNB</code> . |

Details

The function runs `glmregNB` `nfolds+1` times; the first to get the lambda sequence, and then the remainder to compute the fit with each of the folds omitted. The error is accumulated, and the average error and standard deviation over the folds is computed. Note that `cv.glmregNB` does NOT search for values for alpha. A specific value should be supplied, else `alpha=1` is assumed by default. If users would like to cross-validate alpha as well, they should call `cv.glmregNB` with a pre-computed vector `foldid`, and then use this same fold vector in separate calls to `cv.glmregNB` with different values of alpha.

Value

| | |
|----------|--|
| | an object of class " <code>cv.glmregNB</code> " is returned, which is a list with the ingredients of the cross-validation fit. |
| fit | a fitted <code>glmregNB</code> object for the full data. |
| residmat | matrix of log-likelihood values with row values for lambda and column values for kth cross-validation |
| cv | The mean cross-validated log-likelihood values - a vector of length <code>length(lambda)</code> . |
| cv.error | The standard error of cross-validated log-likelihood values - a vector of length <code>length(lambda)</code> . |

| | |
|--------------|---|
| lambda | a vector of lambda values |
| foldid | indicators of data used in each cross-validation, for reproductive purposes |
| lambda.which | index of lambda that gives maximum cv value. |
| lambda.optim | value of lambda that gives maximum cv value. |

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma, Michael Zappitelli, Chirag Parikh, Ching-Yun Wang and Prasad Devarajan (2014) *Penalized Count Data Regression with Application to Hospital Stay after Pediatric Cardiac Surgery*, *Statistical Methods in Medical Research*. 2014 Apr 17. [Epub ahead of print]

See Also

[glmregNB](#) and [plot](#), [predict](#), and [coef](#) methods for "cv.glmregNB" object.

Examples

```
## Not run:
data("bioChemists", package = "pscl")
fm_nb <- cv.glmregNB(art ~ ., data = bioChemists)
plot(fm_nb)

## End(Not run)
```

cv.glmreg_fit

Internal function of cross-validation for glmreg

Description

Internal function to conduct k-fold cross-validation for glmreg, produces a plot, and returns cross-validated log-likelihood values for lambda

Usage

```
cv.glmreg_fit(x, y, weights, offset, lambda=NULL, balance=TRUE,
             family=c("gaussian", "binomial", "poisson", "negbin"),
             type=c("loss", "error"), nfolds=10, foldid, plot.it=TRUE,
             se=TRUE, n.cores=2, trace=FALSE, parallel=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| x | x matrix as in glmreg. |
| y | response y as in glmreg. |
| weights | Observation weights; defaults to 1 per observation |
| offset | this can be used to specify an a priori known component to be included in the linear predictor during fitting. This should be NULL or a numeric vector of length equal to the number of cases. Currently only one offset term can be included in the formula. |
| lambda | Optional user-supplied lambda sequence; default is NULL, and glmreg chooses its own sequence |
| balance | for family="binomial" only |
| family | response variable distribution |
| type | cross-validation criteria. For type="loss", loss function (log-negative-likelihood) values and type="error" is misclassification error if family="binomial". |
| nfolds | number of folds >=3, default is 10 |
| foldid | an optional vector of values between 1 and nfold identifying what fold each observation is in. If supplied, nfold can be missing and will be ignored. |
| plot.it | a logical value, to plot the estimated log-likelihood values if TRUE. |
| se | a logical value, to plot with standard errors. |
| parallel, n.cores | a logical value, parallel computing or not with the number of CPU cores to use. The cross-validation loop will attempt to send different CV folds off to different cores. |
| trace | a logical value, print progress of cross validation or not |
| ... | Other arguments that can be passed to glmreg. |

Details

The function runs glmreg nfolds+1 times; the first to compute the lambda sequence, and then to compute the fit with each of the folds omitted. The error or the log-likelihood value is accumulated, and the average value and standard deviation over the folds is computed. Note that cv.glmreg can be used to search for values for alpha: it is required to call cv.glmreg with a fixed vector foldid for different values of alpha.

Value

| | |
|----------|---|
| | an object of class "cv.glmreg" is returned, which is a list with the ingredients of the cross-validation fit. |
| fit | a fitted glmreg object for the full data. |
| residmat | matrix of log-likelihood values with row values for lambda and column values for kth cross-validation |
| cv | The mean cross-validated log-likelihood values - a vector of length(lambda). |
| cv.error | estimate of standard error of cv. |

| | |
|--------------|--|
| foldid | an optional vector of values between 1 and nfold identifying what fold each observation is in. |
| lambda | a vector of lambda values |
| lambda.which | index of lambda that gives maximum cv value. |
| lambda.optim | value of lambda that gives maximum cv value. |

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma, Michael Zappitelli, Chirag Parikh, Ching-Yun Wang and Prasad Devarajan (2014) *Penalized Count Data Regression with Application to Hospital Stay after Pediatric Cardiac Surgery*, *Statistical Methods in Medical Research*. 2014 Apr 17. [Epub ahead of print]

See Also

[glmreg](#) and [plot](#), [predict](#), and [coef](#) methods for "cv.glmreg" object.

 cv.irglmreg

Cross-validation for irglmreg

Description

Does k-fold cross-validation for irglmreg, produces a plot, and returns cross-validated log-likelihood values for lambda

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'formula'
cv.irglmreg(formula, data, weights, offset=NULL, ...)
## S3 method for class 'matrix'
cv.irglmreg(x, y, weights, offset=NULL, ...)
## Default S3 method:
cv.irglmreg(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'cv.irglmreg'
plot(x, se=TRUE, ylab=NULL, main=NULL, width=0.02, col="darkgrey", ...)
## S3 method for class 'cv.irglmreg'
coef(object, which=object$lambda.which, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------|---|
| formula | symbolic description of the model, see details. |
| data | argument controlling formula processing via <code>model.frame</code> . |
| x | x matrix as in <code>irlmreg</code> . It could be object of <code>cv.irlmreg</code> . |
| y | response y as in <code>irlmreg</code> . |
| weights | Observation weights; defaults to 1 per observation |
| offset | Not implemented yet |
| object | object of <code>cv.irlmreg</code> |
| which | Indices of the penalty parameter lambda at which estimates are extracted. By default, the one which generates the optimal cross-validation value. |
| se | logical value, if TRUE, standard error curve is also plotted |
| ylab | ylab on y-axis |
| main | title of plot |
| width | width of lines |
| col | color of standard error curve |
| ... | Other arguments that can be passed to <code>irlmreg</code> . |

Details

The function runs `irlmreg` `nfolds+1` times; the first to compute the lambda sequence, and then to compute the fit with each of the folds omitted. The error or the loss value is accumulated, and the average value and standard deviation over the folds is computed. Note that `cv.irlmreg` can be used to search for values for alpha: it is required to call `cv.irlmreg` with a fixed vector `foldid` for different values of alpha.

Value

an object of class "`cv.irlmreg`" is returned, which is a list with the ingredients of the cross-validation fit.

| | |
|--------------|---|
| fit | a fitted <code>irlmreg</code> object for the full data. |
| residmat | matrix of log-likelihood values with row values for lambda and column values for kth cross-validation |
| bic | matrix of BIC values with row values for lambda and column values for kth cross-validation |
| cv | The mean cross-validated log-likelihood values - a vector of length <code>length(lambda)</code> . |
| cv.error | estimate of standard error of <code>cv</code> . |
| foldid | an optional vector of values between 1 and <code>nfold</code> identifying what fold each observation is in. |
| lambda | a vector of lambda values |
| lambda.which | index of lambda that gives minimum cv value. |
| lambda.optim | value of lambda that gives minimum cv value. |

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang (2024) *Unified Robust Estimation*, *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Statistics*. 66(1):77-102.

See Also

[irglmreg](#) and [plot](#), [predict](#), and [coef](#) methods for "cv.irglmreg" object.

cv.irglmreg_fit *Internal function of cross-validation for irglmreg*

Description

Internal function to conduct k-fold cross-validation for irglmreg, produces a plot, and returns cross-validated loss values for lambda

Usage

```
cv.irglmreg_fit(x, y, weights, offset, lambda=NULL, balance=TRUE, cfun=4, dfun=1,
               s=1.5, nfolds=10, foldid, type = c("loss", "error"), plot.it=TRUE,
               se=TRUE, n.cores=2, trace=FALSE, parallel=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------|---|
| x | x matrix as in irglmreg. |
| y | response y as in irglmreg. |
| weights | Observation weights; defaults to 1 per observation |
| offset | this can be used to specify an a priori known component to be included in the linear predictor during fitting. This should be NULL or a numeric vector of length equal to the number of cases. Currently only one offset term can be included in the formula. |
| lambda | Optional user-supplied lambda sequence; default is NULL, and irglmreg chooses its own sequence |
| balance | for dfun=4, 5, 6 only |
| cfun | a number from 1 to 7, type of convex cap (concave) function |
| dfun | a number from 1, 4-7, type of convex downward function |
| s | nonconvex loss tuning parameter for robust regression and classification. |
| nfolds | number of folds ≥ 3 , default is 10 |
| foldid | an optional vector of values between 1 and nfold identifying what fold each observation is in. If supplied, nfold can be missing and will be ignored. |

| | |
|----------|---|
| type | cross-validation criteria. For type="loss", loss function values and type="error" is misclassification error. |
| plot.it | a logical value, to plot the estimated log-likelihood values if TRUE. |
| se | a logical value, to plot with standard errors. |
| n.cores | The number of CPU cores to use. The cross-validation loop will attempt to send different CV folds off to different cores. |
| trace | a logical value, print progress of cross validation or not |
| parallel | a logical value, parallel computing or not |
| ... | Other arguments that can be passed to irglmreg. |

Details

The function runs `irglmreg` `nfolds+1` times; the first to compute the lambda sequence, and then to compute the fit with each of the folds omitted. The error or the log-likelihood value is accumulated, and the average value and standard deviation over the folds is computed. Note that `cv.irglmreg` can be used to search for values for alpha: it is required to call `cv.irglmreg` with a fixed vector `foldid` for different values of alpha.

Value

an object of class "cv.irglmreg" is returned, which is a list with the ingredients of the cross-validation fit.

| | |
|--------------|---|
| fit | a fitted irglmreg object for the full data. |
| residmat | matrix of loss values or errors with row values for lambda and column values for kth cross-validation |
| cv | The mean cross-validated loss values or errors - a vector of length <code>length(lambda)</code> . |
| cv.error | estimate of standard error of cv. |
| foldid | an optional vector of values between 1 and <code>nfold</code> identifying what fold each observation is in. |
| lambda | a vector of lambda values |
| lambda.which | index of lambda that gives minimum cv value. |
| lambda.optim | value of lambda that gives minimum cv value. |

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang (2024) *Unified Robust Estimation*, *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Statistics*. 66(1):77-102.

See Also

[irglmreg](#) and [plot](#), [predict](#), and [coef](#) methods for "cv.irglmreg" object.

 cv.irsvm

Cross-validation for irsvm

Description

Does k-fold cross-validation for irsvm

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'formula'
cv.irsvm(formula, data, weights, contrasts=NULL, ...)
## S3 method for class 'matrix'
cv.irsvm(x, y, weights, ...)
## Default S3 method:
cv.irsvm(x, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|---|
| formula | symbolic description of the model, see details. |
| data | argument controlling formula processing via model.frame . |
| x | x matrix as in irsvm. |
| y | response y as in irsvm. |
| weights | Observation weights; defaults to 1 per observation |
| contrasts | the contrasts corresponding to levels from the respective models. |
| ... | Other arguments that can be passed to irsvm. |

Details

Does a K-fold cross-validation to determine optimal tuning parameters in SVM: cost and gamma if kernel is nonlinear. It can also choose s used in cfun.

Value

An object contains a list of ingredients of cross-validation including optimal tuning parameters.

| | |
|----------|---|
| residmat | matrix with row values for kernel="linear" are s, cost, error, k, where k is the number of cross-validation fold. For nonlinear kernels, row values are s, gamma, cost, error, k. |
| cost | a value of cost that gives minimum cross-validated value in irsvm. |
| gamma | a value of gamma that gives minimum cross-validated value in irsvm |
| s | value of s for cfun that gives minimum cross-validated value in irsvm. |

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang (2024) *Unified Robust Estimation*, *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Statistics*. 66(1):77-102.

See Also

[irsvm](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
x <- matrix(rnorm(40*2), ncol=2)
y <- c(rep(-1, 20), rep(1, 20))
x[y==1,] <- x[y==1, ] + 1
irsvm.opt <- cv.irsvm(x, y, type="C-classification", s=1, kernel="linear", cfun="acave")
irsvm.opt$cost
irsvm.opt$gamma
irsvm.opt$s

## End(Not run)
```

cv.irsvm_fit

Internal function of cross-validation for irsvm

Description

Internal function to conduct k-fold cross-validation for irsvm

Usage

```
cv.irsvm_fit(x, y, weights, cfun="ccave", s=c(1, 5), type=NULL,
            kernel="radial", gamma=2^(-4:10), cost=2^(-4:4),
            epsilon=0.1, balance=TRUE, nfold=10, foldid,
            trim_ratio=0.9, n.cores=2, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------|---|
| x | a data matrix, a vector, or a sparse 'design matrix' (object of class <code>Matrix</code> provided by the Matrix package, or of class <code>matrix.csr</code> provided by the SparseM package, or of class <code>simple_triplet_matrix</code> provided by the slam package). |
| y | a response vector with one label for each row/component of x. Can be either a factor (for classification tasks) or a numeric vector (for regression). |
| weights | the weight of each subject. It should be in the same length of y. |
| cfun | character, type of convex cap (concave) function. Valid options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "hcave" |

| | |
|---------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "acave" • "bcave" • "ccave" • "dcave" • "ecave" • "gcave" • "tcave" |
| s | tuning parameter of cfun. $s > 0$ and can be equal to 0 for cfun="tcave". If s is too close to 0 for cfun="acave", "bcave", "ccave", the calculated weights can become 0 for all observations, thus crash the program. |
| type | irsvm can be used as a classification machine, or as a regression machine. Depending of whether y is a factor or not, the default setting for type is C-classification or eps-regression, respectively, but may be overwritten by setting an explicit value. Valid options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C-classification • nu-classification • eps-regression • nu-regression |
| kernel, gamma | the kernel used in training and predicting. You might consider changing some of the following parameters, depending on the kernel type. linear: $u'v$ polynomial: $(\gamma u'v + coef0)^{degree}$ radial basis: $e^{-\gamma u-v ^2}$ sigmoid: $\tanh(\gamma u'v + coef0)$ |
| cost | cost of constraints violation (default: 1)—it is the 'C'-constant of the regularization term in the Lagrange formulation. This is proportional to the inverse of lambda in irglmreg. |
| epsilon | epsilon in the insensitive-loss function (default: 0.1) |
| balance | for type="C-classification", "nu-classification" only |
| nfolds | number of folds ≥ 3 , default is 10 |
| foldid | an optional vector of values between 1 and nfold identifying what fold each observation is in. If supplied, nfold can be missing and will be ignored. |
| trim_ratio | a number between 0 and 1 for trimmed least squares, useful if type="eps-regression" or "nu-regression". |
| n.cores | The number of CPU cores to use. The cross-validation loop will attempt to send different CV folds off to different cores. |
| ... | Other arguments that can be passed to irsvm. |

Details

This function is the driving force behind cv.irsvm. Does a K-fold cross-validation to determine optimal tuning parameters in SVM: cost and gamma if kernel is nonlinear. It can also choose s used in cfun.

Value

an object of class "cv.irsvm" is returned, which is a list with the ingredients of the cross-validation fit.

| | |
|----------|---|
| residmat | matrix with row values for kernel="linear" are s, cost, error, k, where k is the number of cross-validation fold. For nonlinear kernels, row values are s, gamma, cost, error, k. |
| cost | a value of cost that gives minimum cross-validated value in irsvm. |
| gamma | a value of gamma that gives minimum cross-validated value in irsvm |
| s | value of s for cfun that gives minimum cross-validated value in irsvm. |

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang (2024) *Unified Robust Estimation*, *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Statistics*. 66(1):77-102.

See Also

[cv.irsvm](#) and [irsvm](#)

cv.nclreg

Cross-validation for nclreg

Description

Does k-fold cross-validation for nclreg, produces a plot, and returns cross-validated loss values for lambda

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'formula'
cv.nclreg(formula, data, weights, offset=NULL, ...)
## S3 method for class 'matrix'
cv.nclreg(x, y, weights, offset=NULL, ...)
## Default S3 method:
cv.nclreg(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'cv.nclreg'
plot(x, se=TRUE, ylab=NULL, main=NULL, width=0.02, col="darkgrey", ...)
## S3 method for class 'cv.nclreg'
coef(object, which=object$lambda.which, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------|---|
| formula | symbolic description of the model, see details. |
| data | argument controlling formula processing via <code>model.frame</code> . |
| x | x matrix as in <code>nclreg</code> . It could be object of <code>cv.nclreg</code> . |
| y | response y as in <code>nclreg</code> . |
| weights | Observation weights; defaults to 1 per observation |
| offset | Not implemented yet |
| object | object of <code>cv.nclreg</code> |
| which | Indices of the penalty parameter lambda at which estimates are extracted. By default, the one which generates the optimal cross-validation value. |
| se | logical value, if TRUE, standard error curve is also plotted |
| ylab | ylab on y-axis |
| main | title of plot |
| width | width of lines |
| col | color of standard error curve |
| ... | Other arguments that can be passed to <code>nclreg</code> . |

Details

The function runs `nclreg` `nfolds+1` times; the first to compute the lambda sequence, and then to compute the fit with each of the folds omitted. The error or the loss value is accumulated, and the average value and standard deviation over the folds is computed. Note that `cv.nclreg` can be used to search for values for alpha: it is required to call `cv.nclreg` with a fixed vector `foldid` for different values of alpha.

Value

an object of class "`cv.nclreg`" is returned, which is a list with the ingredients of the cross-validation fit.

| | |
|--------------|---|
| fit | a fitted <code>nclreg</code> object for the full data. |
| residmat | matrix of loss values with row values for lambda and column values for kth cross-validation |
| bic | matrix of BIC values with row values for lambda and column values for kth cross-validation |
| cv | The mean cross-validated loss values - a vector of length <code>length(lambda)</code> . |
| cv.error | estimate of standard error of <code>cv</code> . |
| foldid | an optional vector of values between 1 and <code>nfold</code> identifying what fold each observation is in. |
| lambda | a vector of lambda values |
| lambda.which | index of lambda that gives minimum <code>cv</code> value. |
| lambda.optim | value of lambda that gives minimum <code>cv</code> value. |

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang (2021), *MM for Penalized Estimation*, *TEST*, doi: [10.1007/s11749021007702](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11749021007702)

See Also

[nclreg](#) and [plot](#), [predict](#), and [coef](#) methods for "cv.nclreg" object.

 cv.nclreg_fit

Internal function of cross-validation for nclreg

Description

Internal function to conduct k-fold cross-validation for nclreg, produces a plot, and returns cross-validated loss values for lambda

Usage

```
cv.nclreg_fit(x, y, weights, offset, lambda=NULL, balance=TRUE,
             rfamily=c("clossR", "closs", "gloss", "qloss"), s=1.5,
             nfolds=10, foldid, type = c("loss", "error"),
             plot.it=TRUE, se=TRUE, n.cores=2, trace=FALSE,
             parallel=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------|---|
| x | x matrix as in nclreg. |
| y | response y as in nclreg. |
| weights | Observation weights; defaults to 1 per observation |
| offset | this can be used to specify an a priori known component to be included in the linear predictor during fitting. This should be NULL or a numeric vector of length equal to the number of cases. Currently only one offset term can be included in the formula. |
| lambda | Optional user-supplied lambda sequence; default is NULL, and nclreg chooses its own sequence |
| balance | for rfamily="closs", "gloss", "qloss" only |
| rfamily | response variable distribution and nonconvex loss function |
| s | nonconvex loss tuning parameter for robust regression and classification. |
| nfolds | number of folds >=3, default is 10 |
| foldid | an optional vector of values between 1 and nfold identifying what fold each observation is in. If supplied, nfold can be missing and will be ignored. |

| | |
|----------|---|
| type | cross-validation criteria. For type="loss", loss function values and type="error" is misclassification error. |
| plot.it | a logical value, to plot the estimated loss values if TRUE. |
| se | a logical value, to plot with standard errors. |
| n.cores | The number of CPU cores to use. The cross-validation loop will attempt to send different CV folds off to different cores. |
| trace | a logical value, print progress of cross validation or not |
| parallel | a logical value, parallel computing or not |
| ... | Other arguments that can be passed to nclreg. |

Details

The function runs `nclreg` `nfolds+1` times; the first to compute the lambda sequence, and then to compute the fit with each of the folds omitted. The error or the loss value is accumulated, and the average value and standard deviation over the folds is computed. Note that `cv.nclreg` can be used to search for values for alpha: it is required to call `cv.nclreg` with a fixed vector `foldid` for different values of alpha.

Value

an object of class "cv.nclreg" is returned, which is a list with the ingredients of the cross-validation fit.

| | |
|--------------|---|
| fit | a fitted nclreg object for the full data. |
| residmat | matrix of loss values or errors with row values for lambda and column values for kth cross-validation |
| cv | The mean cross-validated loss values or errors - a vector of length <code>length(lambda)</code> . |
| cv.error | estimate of standard error of cv. |
| foldid | an optional vector of values between 1 and <code>nfold</code> identifying what fold each observation is in. |
| lambda | a vector of lambda values |
| lambda.which | index of lambda that gives minimum cv value. |
| lambda.optim | value of lambda that gives minimum cv value. |

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang (2021), *MM for Penalized Estimation*, *TEST*, doi: [10.1007/s11749021007702](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11749021007702)

See Also

`nclreg` and `plot`, `predict`, and `coef` methods for "cv.nclreg" object.

cv.zipath

Cross-validation for zipath

Description

Does k-fold cross-validation for zipath, produces a plot, and returns cross-validated log-likelihood values for lambda

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'formula'
cv.zipath(formula, data, weights, offset=NULL, contrasts=NULL, ...)
## S3 method for class 'matrix'
cv.zipath(X, Z, Y, weights, offsetx=NULL, offsetz=NULL, ...)
## Default S3 method:
cv.zipath(X, ...)
## S3 method for class 'cv.zipath'
predict(object, newdata, ...)
## S3 method for class 'cv.zipath'
coef(object, which=object$lambda.which, model = c("full", "count", "zero"), ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------------|---|
| formula | symbolic description of the model with an optional numeric vector offset with an a priori known component to be included in the linear predictor of the count model or zero model. Offset must be a variable in data if used, while this is optional in zipath. See an example below. |
| data | arguments controlling formula processing via model.frame . |
| weights | Observation weights; defaults to 1 per observation |
| offset | optional numeric vector with an a priori known component to be included in the linear predictor of the count model or zero model. See below for an example. |
| X | predictor matrix of the count model |
| Z | predictor matrix of the zero model |
| Y | response variable |
| offsetx, offsetz | optional numeric vector with an a priori known component to be included in the linear predictor of the count model (offsetx) or zero model (offsetz). |
| contrasts | a list with elements "count" and "zero" containing the contrasts corresponding to levels from the respective models |
| object | object of class cv.zipath. |
| newdata | optionally, a data frame in which to look for variables with which to predict. If omitted, the original observations are used. |

| | |
|-------|--|
| which | Indices of the pair of penalty parameters <code>lambda.count</code> and <code>lambda.zero</code> at which estimates are extracted. By default, the one which generates the optimal cross-validation value. |
| model | character specifying for which component of the model the estimated coefficients should be extracted. |
| ... | Other arguments that can be passed to <code>zipath</code> . |

Details

The function runs `zipath` `nfolds+1` times; the first to compute the `(lambda.count, lambda.zero)` sequence, and then to compute the fit with each of the folds omitted. The model is fitted to the training data and then given the fitted model the log-likelihood is evaluated at the observations left out, i.e., the test data. The average value of log-likelihood and standard deviation over the folds is computed. Note that `cv.zipath` can be used to search for values for `count.alpha` or `zero.alpha`: it is required to call `cv.zipath` with a fixed vector `foldid` for different values of `count.alpha` or `zero.alpha`.

The methods for `coef` and `predict` were deprecated since version 0.3-25. In fact, the `fit` object was removed in the output of `cv.zipath` so that `predict` an object of `cv.zipath` is not feasible, and should be via `zipath`. See examples below. The reason for such a change is that `cv.zipath` can take both formula and matrix, hence `predict` on `cv.zipath` object can easily lead to problems in codes.

When `family="negbin"`, it can be slow because there is a repeated search for the `theta` values by default. One may change the default values from `init.theta=NULL`, `theta.fixed=FALSE` to `init.theta=MLE`, `theta.fixed=TRUE`, where `MLE` is a number from `glm.nb` in the R package `MASS` or something desired.

Value

an object of class `"cv.zipath"` is returned, which is a list with the components of the cross-validation fit.

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>fit</code> | a fitted <code>zipath</code> object for the full data. |
| <code>residmat</code> | matrix for cross-validated log-likelihood at each <code>(count.lambda, zero.lambda)</code> sequence |
| <code>bic</code> | matrix of BIC values with row values for <code>lambda</code> and column values for <code>kth</code> cross-validation |
| <code>cv</code> | The mean cross-validated log-likelihood - a vector of length <code>length(count.lambda)</code> . |
| <code>cv.error</code> | estimate of standard error of <code>cv</code> . |
| <code>foldid</code> | an optional vector of values between 1 and <code>nfold</code> identifying what fold each observation is in. |
| <code>lambda.which</code> | index of <code>(count.lambda, zero.lambda)</code> that gives maximum <code>cv</code> . |
| <code>lambda.optim</code> | value of <code>(count.lambda, zero.lambda)</code> that gives maximum <code>cv</code> . |

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma, Michael Zappitelli, Chirag Parikh, Ching-Yun Wang and Prasad Devarajan (2014) *Penalized Count Data Regression with Application to Hospital Stay after Pediatric Cardiac Surgery*, *Statistical Methods in Medical Research*. 2014 Apr 17. [Epub ahead of print]

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma, Ching-Yun Wang, Michael Zappitelli, Prasad Devarajan and Chirag R. Parikh (2014) *EM for Regularized Zero Inflated Regression Models with Applications to Postoperative Morbidity after Cardiac Surgery in Children*, *Statistics in Medicine*. 33(29):5192-208.

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma and Ching-Yun Wang (2015) *Variable selection for zero-inflated and overdispersed data with application to health care demand in Germany*, *Biometrical Journal*. 57(5):867-84.

See Also

[zipath](#) and [plot](#), [predict](#), methods for "cv.zipath" object.

Examples

```
## Not run:
data("bioChemists", package = "pscl")
fm_zip <- zipath(art ~ . | ., data = bioChemists, family = "poisson", nlambda=10)
fm_cvzip <- cv.zipath(art ~ . | ., data = bioChemists, family = "poisson", nlambda=10)
### prediction from the best model
pred <- predict(fm_zip, newdata=bioChemists, which=fm_cvzip$lambda.which)
coef(fm_zip, which=fm_cvzip$lambda.which)
fm_znb <- zipath(art ~ . | ., data = bioChemists, family = "negbin", nlambda=10)
fm_cvznb <- cv.zipath(art ~ . | ., data = bioChemists, family = "negbin", nlambda=10)
pred <- predict(fm_znb, which=fm_cvznb$lambda.which)
coef(fm_znb, which=fm_cvznb$lambda.which)
fm_zinb2 <- zipath(art ~ . +offset(log(phd))| ., data = bioChemists,
  family = "poisson", nlambda=10)
fm_cvzinb2 <- cv.zipath(art ~ . +offset(log(phd))| ., data = bioChemists,
  family = "poisson", nlambda=10)
pred <- predict(fm_zinb2, which=fm_cvzinb2$lambda.which)
coef(fm_zinb2, which=fm_cvzinb2$lambda.which)

## End(Not run)
```

cv.zipath_fit

Cross-validation for zipath

Description

Internal function k-fold cross-validation for zipath, produces a plot, and returns cross-validated log-likelihood values for lambda

Usage

```
cv.zipath_fit(X, Z, Y, weights, offsetx, offsetz, nlambda=100, lambda.count=NULL,
             lambda.zero=NULL, nfolds=10, foldid, plot.it=TRUE, se=TRUE,
             n.cores=2, trace=FALSE, parallel=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------------|---|
| X | predictor matrix of the count model |
| Z | predictor matrix of the zero model |
| Y | response variable |
| weights | optional numeric vector of weights. |
| offsetx | optional numeric vector with an a priori known component to be included in the linear predictor of the count model. |
| offsetz | optional numeric vector with an a priori known component to be included in the linear predictor of the zero model. |
| nlambda | number of lambda value, default value is 10. |
| lambda.count | Optional user-supplied lambda.count sequence; default is NULL |
| lambda.zero | Optional user-supplied lambda.zero sequence; default is NULL |
| nfolds | number of folds ≥ 3 , default is 10 |
| foldid | an optional vector of values between 1 and nfold identifying what fold each observation is in. If supplied, nfold can be missing and will be ignored. |
| plot.it | a logical value, to plot the estimated log-likelihood values if TRUE. |
| se | a logical value, to plot with standard errors. |
| n.cores | The number of CPU cores to use. The cross-validation loop will attempt to send different CV folds off to different cores. |
| trace | a logical value, print progress of cross-validation or not |
| parallel | a logical value, parallel computing or not |
| ... | Other arguments that can be passed to zipath. |

Details

The function runs zipath $nfolds+1$ times; the first to compute the (lambda.count, lambda.zero) sequence, and then to compute the fit with each of the folds omitted. The log-likelihood value is accumulated, and the average value and standard deviation over the folds is computed. Note that cv.zipath can be used to search for values for count.alpha or zero.alpha: it is required to call cv.zipath with a fixed vector foldid for different values of count.alpha or zero.alpha.

The method for coef by default return a single vector of coefficients, i.e., all coefficients are concatenated. By setting the model argument, the estimates for the corresponding model components can be extracted.

Value

an object of class "cv.zipath" is returned, which is a list with the components of the cross-validation fit.

| | |
|--------------|--|
| fit | a fitted zipath object for the full data. |
| residmat | matrix for cross-validated log-likelihood at each (count.lambda, zero.lambda) sequence |
| bic | matrix of BIC values with row values for lambda and column values for kth cross-validation |
| cv | The mean cross-validated log-likelihood - a vector of length length(count.lambda). |
| cv.error | estimate of standard error of cv. |
| foldid | an optional vector of values between 1 and nfold identifying what fold each observation is in. |
| lambda.which | index of (count.lambda, zero.lambda) that gives maximum cv. |
| lambda.optim | value of (count.lambda, zero.lambda) that gives maximum cv. |

Author(s)

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References

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma, Michael Zappitelli, Chirag Parikh, Ching-Yun Wang and Prasad Devarajan (2014) *Penalized Count Data Regression with Application to Hospital Stay after Pediatric Cardiac Surgery*, *Statistical Methods in Medical Research*. 2014 Apr 17. [Epub ahead of print]

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma, Ching-Yun Wang, Michael Zappitelli, Prasad Devarajan and Chirag R. Parikh (2014) *EM for Regularized Zero Inflated Regression Models with Applications to Postoperative Morbidity after Cardiac Surgery in Children*, *Statistics in Medicine*. 33(29):5192-208.

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma and Ching-Yun Wang (2015) *Variable selection for zero-inflated and overdispersed data with application to health care demand in Germany*, *Biometrical Journal*. 57(5):867-84.

See Also

[zipath](#) and [plot](#), [predict](#), and [coef](#) methods for "cv.zipath" object.

docvisits

Doctor visits

Description

A cohort of 3066 Americans over the age of 50 were studied on health care utilization, doctor office visits.

Usage

```
data(docvisits)
```

Source

Stephane Heritier, Eva Cantoni, Samuel Copt and Maria-Pia Victoria-Fese (2009). *Robust Methods in Biostatistics*, John Wiley & Sons

Examples

```
data(docvisits)
str(docvisits)
```

estfunReg

Extract Empirical First Derivative of Log-likelihood Function

Description

Generic function for extracting the empirical first derivative of log-likelihood function of a fitted regularized model.

Usage

```
estfunReg(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` a fitted model object.
`...` arguments passed to methods.

Value

A matrix containing the empirical first derivative of log-likelihood functions. Typically, this should be an $n \times k$ matrix corresponding to n observations and k parameters. The columns should be named as in `coef` or `terms`, respectively.

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma and Ching-Yun Wang (2015) *Variable selection for zero-inflated and overdispersed data with application to health care demand in Germany*, *Biometrical Journal*. 57(5):867-84.

See Also[zipath](#)**Examples**

```
data("bioChemists", package = "pscl")
fm_zinb <- zipath(art ~ . | ., data = bioChemists, family = "negbin", nlambda=10, maxit.em=1)
res <- estfunReg(fm_zinb, which=which.min(fm_zinb$bic))
```

gfunc

*Convert response value to raw prediction in GLM***Description**

Compute response value to raw prediction such as linear predictor in GLM

Usage

```
gfunc(mu, family, epsbino)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------|--|
| mu | vector of numbers as response value in GLM, for instance, probability estimation if family=2 |
| family | integer from 1-4, corresponding to "gaussian", "binomial", "poisson", "negbin", respectively |
| epsbino | a small positive value for family=2 to avoid numeric instability |

Value

linear predictor $f=x'b$ for predictor x and coefficient b if the model is linear

glmreg

*fit a GLM with lasso (or elastic net), snet or mnet regularization***Description**

Fit a generalized linear model via penalized maximum likelihood. The regularization path is computed for the lasso (or elastic net penalty), scad (or snet) and mcp (or mnet penalty), at a grid of values for the regularization parameter lambda. Fits linear, logistic, Poisson and negative binomial (fixed scale parameter) regression models.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'formula'
glmreg(formula, data, weights, offset=NULL, contrasts=NULL,
x.keep=FALSE, y.keep=TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'matrix'
glmreg(x, y, weights, offset=NULL, ...)
## Default S3 method:
glmreg(x, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------------|--|
| formula | symbolic description of the model, see details. |
| data | argument controlling formula processing via <code>model.frame</code> . |
| weights | optional numeric vector of weights. If <code>standardize=TRUE</code> , weights are renormalized to <code>weights/sum(weights)</code> . If <code>standardize=FALSE</code> , weights are kept as original input |
| offset | this can be used to specify an a priori known component to be included in the linear predictor during fitting. This should be <code>NULL</code> or a numeric vector of length equal to the number of cases. Currently only one offset term can be included in the formula. |
| x | input matrix, of dimension <code>nobs x nvars</code> ; each row is an observation vector |
| y | response variable. Quantitative for <code>family="gaussian"</code> . Non-negative counts for <code>family="poisson"</code> or <code>family="negbin"</code> . For <code>family="binomial"</code> should be either a factor with two levels or a vector of proportions. |
| x.keep, y.keep | logical values: keep response variables or keep response variable? |
| contrasts | the contrasts corresponding to levels from the respective models |
| ... | Other arguments passing to <code>glmreg_fit</code> |

Details

The sequence of models implied by `lambda` is fit by coordinate descent. For `family="gaussian"` this is the lasso, mcp or scad sequence if `alpha=1`, else it is the enet, mnet or snet sequence. For the other families, this is a lasso (mcp, scad) or elastic net (mnet, snet) regularization path for fitting the generalized linear regression paths, by maximizing the appropriate penalized log-likelihood. Note that the objective function for "gaussian" is

$$1/2 * weights * RSS + \lambda * penalty,$$

if `standardize=FALSE` and

$$1/2 * \frac{weights}{\sum(weights)} * RSS + \lambda * penalty,$$

if `standardize=TRUE`. For the other models it is

$$- \sum(weights * loglik) + \lambda * penalty$$

if standardize=FALSE and

$$-\frac{\text{weights}}{\sum(\text{weights})} * \text{loglik} + \lambda * \text{penalty}$$

if standardize=TRUE.

Value

An object with S3 class "glmreg" for the various types of models.

| | |
|---------------|--|
| call | the call that produced this object |
| b0 | Intercept sequence of length length(lambda) |
| beta | A nvars x length(lambda) matrix of coefficients. |
| lambda | The actual sequence of lambda values used |
| offset | the offset vector used. |
| resdev | The computed deviance (for "gaussian", this is the R-square). The deviance calculations incorporate weights if present in the model. The deviance is defined to be 2*(loglike_sat - loglike), where loglike_sat is the log-likelihood for the saturated model (a model with a free parameter per observation). |
| nulldev | Null deviance (per observation). This is defined to be 2*(loglike_sat - loglike(NULL)); The NULL model refers to the intercept model. |
| nobs | number of observations |
| pll | penalized log-likelihood values for standardized coefficients in the IRLS iterations. For family="gaussian", not implemented yet. |
| pllres | penalized log-likelihood value for the estimated model on the original scale of coefficients |
| fitted.values | the fitted mean values, obtained by transforming the linear predictors by the inverse of the link function. |

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Brehehy, P. and Huang, J. (2011) *Coordinate descent algorithms for nonconvex penalized regression, with applications to biological feature selection*. *Ann. Appl. Statist.*, **5**: 232-253.

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma, Michael Zappitelli, Chirag Parikh, Ching-Yun Wang and Prasad Devarajan (2014) *Penalized Count Data Regression with Application to Hospital Stay after Pediatric Cardiac Surgery*, *Statistical Methods in Medical Research*. 2014 Apr 17. [Epub ahead of print]

See Also

[print](#), [predict](#), [coef](#) and [plot](#) methods, and the [cv.glmreg](#) function.

Examples

```

#binomial
x=matrix(rnorm(100*20),100,20)
g2=sample(0:1,100,replace=TRUE)
fit2=glmreg(x,g2,family="binomial")
#poisson and negative binomial
data("bioChemists", package = "pscl")
fm_pois <- glmreg(art ~ ., data = bioChemists, family = "poisson")
coef(fm_pois)
fm_nb1 <- glmreg(art ~ ., data = bioChemists, family = "negbin", theta=1)
coef(fm_nb1)
#offset
x <- matrix(rnorm(100*20),100,20)
y <- rpois(100, lambda=1)
exposure <- rep(0.5, length(y))
fit2 <- glmreg(x,y, lambda=NULL, nlambda=10, lambda.min.ratio=1e-4,
              offset=log(exposure), family="poisson")
predict(fit2, newx=x, newoffset=log(exposure))
## Not run:
fm_nb2 <- glmregNB(art ~ ., data = bioChemists)
coef(fm_nb2)

## End(Not run)

```

glmregNB

fit a negative binomial model with lasso (or elastic net), snet and mnet regularization

Description

Fit a negative binomial linear model via penalized maximum likelihood. The regularization path is computed for the lasso (or elastic net penalty), snet and mnet penalty, at a grid of values for the regularization parameter lambda.

Usage

```

glmregNB(formula, data, weights, offset=NULL, nlambda = 100, lambda=NULL,
          lambda.min.ratio = ifelse(nobs<nvars,0.05,0.001), alpha=1, gamma=3,
          rescale=TRUE, standardize = TRUE, penalty.factor = rep(1, nvars),
          thresh = 0.001, maxit.theta = 10, maxit=1000, eps=.Machine$double.eps,
          trace=FALSE, start = NULL, etastart = NULL, mustart = NULL,
          theta.fixed=FALSE, theta0=NULL, init.theta=NULL, link=log,
          penalty=c("enet", "mnet", "snet"), method="glmreg_fit", model=TRUE,
          x.keep=FALSE, y.keep=TRUE, contrasts=NULL, convex=FALSE,
          parallel=TRUE, n.cores=2, ...)

```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| formula | formula used to describe a model. |
| data | argument controlling formula processing via <code>model.frame</code> . |
| weights | an optional vector of ‘prior weights’ to be used in the fitting process. Should be NULL or a numeric vector. Default is a vector of 1s with equal weight for each observation. |
| offset | optional numeric vector with an a priori known component to be included in the linear predictor of the model. |
| nlambda | The number of lambda values - default is 100. |
| lambda | A user supplied lambda sequence |
| lambda.min.ratio | Smallest value for lambda, as a fraction of lambda.max, the (data derived) entry value (i.e. the smallest value for which all coefficients are zero). The default depends on the sample size nobs relative to the number of variables nvars. If nobs > nvars, the default is 0.001, close to zero. If nobs < nvars, the default is 0.05. |
| alpha | The L2 penalty mixing parameter, with $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$. alpha=1 is lasso (mcp, scad) penalty; and alpha=0 the ridge penalty. |
| gamma | The tuning parameter of the snet or mnet penalty. |
| rescale | logical value, if TRUE, adaptive rescaling of the penalty parameter for penalty="mnet" or penalty="snet" with family other than "gaussian". See reference |
| standardize | Logical flag for x variable standardization, prior to fitting the model sequence. The coefficients are always returned on the original scale. Default is standardize=TRUE. If variables are in the same units already, you might not wish to standardize. |
| penalty.factor | This is a number that multiplies lambda to allow differential shrinkage of coefficients. Can be 0 for some variables, which implies no shrinkage, and that variable is always included in the model. Default is same shrinkage for all variables. |
| thresh | Convergence threshold for coordinate descent. Defaults value is 1e-6. |
| maxit.theta | Maximum number of iterations for estimating theta scaling parameter |
| maxit | Maximum number of coordinate descent iterations for each lambda value; default is 1000. |
| eps | If a number is less than eps in magnitude, then this number is considered as 0 |
| trace | If TRUE, fitting progress is reported |
| start, etastart, mustart, ... | arguments for the link{glmreg} function |
| init.theta | initial scaling parameter theta |
| theta.fixed | Estimate scale parameter theta? Default is FALSE. Note, the algorithm may become slow. In this case, one may use glmreg function with family="negbin", and a fixed theta |

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <code>theta0</code> | initial scale parameter vector <code>theta</code> , with length <code>nlambda</code> if <code>theta.fixed=TRUE</code> . Default is <code>NULL</code> |
| <code>convex</code> | Calculate index for which objective function ceases to be locally convex? Default is <code>FALSE</code> and only useful if <code>penalty="mnet"</code> or <code>"snet"</code> . |
| <code>link</code> | link function, default is <code>log</code> |
| <code>penalty</code> | Type of regularization |
| <code>method</code> | estimation method |
| <code>model, x.keep, y.keep</code> | logicals. If <code>TRUE</code> the corresponding components of the fit (model frame, response, model matrix) are returned. |
| <code>contrasts</code> | the contrasts corresponding to levels from the respective models |
| <code>parallel, n.cores</code> | a logical value, parallel computing or not for sequence of <code>lambda</code> with the number of CPU cores to use. The <code>lambda</code> loop will attempt to send different <code>lambda</code> off to different cores. |

Details

The sequence of models implied by `lambda` is fit by coordinate descent. This is a lasso (`mcp`, `scad`) or elastic net (`mnet`, `snet`) regularization path for fitting the negative binomial linear regression paths, by maximizing the penalized log-likelihood. Note that the objective function is

$$-\sum(weights * loglik) + \lambda * penalty$$

if `standardize=FALSE` and

$$-\frac{weights}{\sum(weights)} * loglik + \lambda * penalty$$

if `standardize=TRUE`.

Value

An object with S3 class `"glmreg"`, `"glmregNB"` for the various types of models.

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| <code>call</code> | the call that produced the model fit |
| <code>b0</code> | Intercept sequence of length <code>length(lambda)</code> |
| <code>beta</code> | A <code>nvars x length(lambda)</code> matrix of coefficients. |
| <code>lambda</code> | The actual sequence of <code>lambda</code> values used |
| <code>resdev</code> | The computed deviance. The deviance calculations incorporate weights if present in the model. The deviance is defined to be $2*(\text{loglike_sat} - \text{loglike})$, where <code>loglike_sat</code> is the log-likelihood for the saturated model (a model with a free parameter per observation). |
| <code>nulldev</code> | Null deviance (per observation). This is defined to be $2*(\text{loglike_sat} - \text{loglike(Null)})$; The <code>NULL</code> model refers to the intercept model. |
| <code>nobs</code> | number of observations |

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma, Michael Zappitelli, Chirag Parikh, Ching-Yun Wang and Prasad Devarajan (2014) *Penalized Count Data Regression with Application to Hospital Stay after Pediatric Cardiac Surgery*, *Statistical Methods in Medical Research*. 2014 Apr 17. [Epub ahead of print]

See Also

[print](#), [predict](#), [coef](#) and [plot](#) methods, and the [cv.glmregNB](#) function.

Examples

```
## Not run:
data("bioChemists", package = "pscl")
system.time(fm_nb1 <- glmregNB(art ~ ., data = bioChemists, parallel=FALSE))
system.time(fm_nb2 <- glmregNB(art ~ ., data = bioChemists, parallel=TRUE, n.cores=2))
coef(fm_nb1)
### ridge regression
fm <- glmregNB(art ~ ., alpha=0, data = bioChemists, lambda=seq(0.001, 1, by=0.01))
fm <- cv.glmregNB(art ~ ., alpha=0, data = bioChemists, lambda=seq(0.001, 1, by=0.01))

## End(Not run)
```

glmreg_fit

Internal function to fit a GLM with lasso (or elastic net), snet and mnet regularization

Description

Fit a generalized linear model via penalized maximum likelihood. The regularization path is computed for the lasso (or elastic net penalty), snet and mnet penalty, at a grid of values for the regularization parameter lambda. Fits linear, logistic, Poisson and negative binomial (fixed scale parameter) regression models.

Usage

```
glmreg_fit(x, y, weights, start=NULL, etastart=NULL, mustart=NULL, offset = NULL,
  nlambda=100, lambda=NULL, lambda.min.ratio=ifelse(nobs<nvars,.05,.001),
  alpha=1, gamma=3, rescale=TRUE, standardize=TRUE, intercept=TRUE,
  penalty.factor = rep(1, nvars), thresh=1e-6, eps.bino=1e-5, maxit=1000,
  eps=.Machine$double.eps, theta,
  family=c("gaussian", "binomial", "poisson", "negbin"),
  penalty=c("enet", "mnet", "snet"), convex=FALSE, x.keep=FALSE, y.keep=TRUE,
  trace=FALSE)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------------|---|
| x | input matrix, of dimension nobs x nvars; each row is an observation vector. |
| y | response variable. Quantitative for family="gaussian". Non-negative counts for family="poisson" or family="negbin". For family="binomial" should be either a factor with two levels or a vector of proportions. |
| weights | observation weights. Can be total counts if responses are proportion matrices. Default is 1 for each observation |
| start | starting values for the parameters in the linear predictor. |
| etastart | starting values for the linear predictor. |
| mustart | starting values for the vector of means. |
| offset | this can be used to specify an a priori known component to be included in the linear predictor during fitting. This should be NULL or a numeric vector of length equal to the number of cases. Currently only one offset term can be included in the formula. |
| nlambda | The number of lambda values - default is 100. The sequence may be truncated before nlambda is reached if a close to saturated model is fitted. See also satu. |
| lambda | by default, the algorithm provides a sequence of regularization values, or a user supplied lambda sequence. When alpha=0, the largest lambda value is not defined (infinity). Thus, the largest lambda for alpha=0.001 is computed, and the sequence of lambda values is calculated afterwards. |
| lambda.min.ratio | Smallest value for lambda, as a fraction of lambda.max, the (data derived) entry value (i.e. the smallest value for which all coefficients are zero except the intercept). Note, there is no closed formula for lambda.max in general. If rescale=TRUE, lambda.max is the same for penalty="mnet" or "snet". Otherwise, some modifications are required. For instance, for small gamma value, half of the square root (if lambda.max is too small) of the computed lambda.max can be used when penalty="mnet" or "snet". The default of lambda.min.ratio depends on the sample size nobs relative to the number of variables nvars. If nobs > nvars, the default is 0.001, close to zero. If nobs < nvars, the default is 0.05. |
| alpha | The L_2 penalty mixing parameter, with $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$. alpha=1 is lasso (mcp, scad) penalty; and alpha=0 the ridge penalty. However, if alpha=0, one must provide lambda values. |
| gamma | The tuning parameter of the snet or mnet penalty. |
| rescale | logical value, if TRUE, adaptive rescaling of the penalty parameter for penalty="mnet" or penalty="snet" with family other than "gaussian". See reference |
| standardize | logical value for x variable standardization, prior to fitting the model sequence. The coefficients are always returned on the original scale. Default is standardize=TRUE. |
| intercept | logical value: if TRUE (default), intercept(s) are fitted; otherwise, intercept(s) are set to zero |
| penalty.factor | This is a number that multiplies lambda to allow differential shrinkage of coefficients. Can be 0 for some variables, which implies no shrinkage, and that variable is always included in the model. Default is same shrinkage for all variables. |

| | |
|----------------|--|
| thresh | Convergence threshold for coordinate descent. Defaults value is 1e-6. |
| eps.bino | a lower bound of probabilities to be truncated, for computing weights and related values when family="binomial". It is also used when family="negbin". |
| maxit | Maximum number of coordinate descent iterations for each lambda value; default is 1000. |
| eps | If a coefficient is less than eps in magnitude, then it is reported to be 0 |
| convex | Calculate index for which objective function ceases to be locally convex? Default is FALSE and only useful if penalty="mnet" or "snet". |
| theta | an overdispersion scaling parameter for family="negbin" |
| family | Response type (see above) |
| penalty | Type of regularization |
| x.keep, y.keep | For glmreg: logical values indicating whether the response vector and model matrix used in the fitting process should be returned as components of the returned value. For glmreg_fit: x is a design matrix of dimension n * p, and x is a vector of observations of length n. |
| trace | If TRUE, fitting progress is reported |

Details

The sequence of models implied by lambda is fit by coordinate descent. For family="gaussian" this is the lasso, mcp or scad sequence if alpha=1, else it is the enet, mnet or snet sequence. For the other families, this is a lasso (mcp, scad) or elastic net (mnet, snet) regularization path for fitting the generalized linear regression paths, by maximizing the appropriate penalized log-likelihood. Note that the objective function for "gaussian" is

$$1/2 * weights * RSS + \lambda * penalty,$$

if standardize=FALSE and

$$1/2 * \frac{weights}{\sum(weights)} * RSS + \lambda * penalty,$$

if standardize=TRUE. For the other models it is

$$- \sum(weights * loglik) + \lambda * penalty$$

if standardize=FALSE and

$$- \frac{weights}{\sum(weights)} * loglik + \lambda * penalty$$

if standardize=TRUE.

Value

An object with S3 class "glmreg" for the various types of models.

| | |
|------|---|
| call | the call that produced the model fit |
| b0 | Intercept sequence of length length(lambda) |

| | |
|---------|--|
| beta | A $nvars \times length(\lambda)$ matrix of coefficients. |
| lambda | The actual sequence of λ values used |
| satu | satu=1 if a saturated model (deviance/null deviance < 0.05) is fit. Otherwise satu=0. The number of $n\lambda$ sequence may be truncated before $n\lambda$ is reached if satu=1. |
| dev | The computed deviance (for "gaussian", this is the R-square). The deviance calculations incorporate weights if present in the model. The deviance is defined to be $2*(\loglike_sat - \loglike)$, where \loglike_sat is the log-likelihood for the saturated model (a model with a free parameter per observation). |
| nulldev | Null deviance (per observation). This is defined to be $2*(\loglike_sat - \loglike(Null))$; The NULL model refers to the intercept model. |
| nobs | number of observations |

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Breheeny, P. and Huang, J. (2011) *Coordinate descent algorithms for nonconvex penalized regression, with applications to biological feature selection*. *Ann. Appl. Statist.*, **5**: 232-253.

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma, Michael Zappitelli, Chirag Parikh, Ching-Yun Wang and Prasad Devarajan (2014) *Penalized Count Data Regression with Application to Hospital Stay after Pediatric Cardiac Surgery*, *Statistical Methods in Medical Research*. 2014 Apr 17. [Epub ahead of print]

See Also

[glmreg](#)

hessianReg

Hessian Matrix of Regularized Estimators

Description

Constructing Hessian matrix for regularized regression parameters.

Usage

```
hessianReg(x, which, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------|---|
| x | a fitted model object. |
| which | which penalty parameter(s)? |
| ... | arguments passed to the meatReg function. |

Details

`hessianReg` is a function to compute the Hessian matrix estimate of non-zero regularized estimators. Implemented only for `zipath` object with `family="negbin"` in the current version.

Value

A matrix containing the Hessian matrix estimate for the non-zero parameters.

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma and Ching-Yun Wang (2015) *Variable selection for zero-inflated and overdispersed data with application to health care demand in Germany*, *Biometrical Journal*. 57(5):867-84.

See Also

[breadReg](#), [meatReg](#)

Examples

```
data("bioChemists", package = "pscl")
fm_zinb <- zipath(art ~ . | ., data = bioChemists, family = "negbin", nlambda=10, maxit.em=1)
hessianReg(fm_zinb, which=which.min(fm_zinb$bic))
```

irglm

fit a robust generalized linear models

Description

Fit a robust GLM where the loss function is a composite function `cfunodfun`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'formula'
irglm(formula, data, weights, offset=NULL, contrasts=NULL,
       cfun="ccave", dfun=gaussian(), s=NULL, delta=0.1, fk=NULL, init.family=NULL,
       iter=10, reltol=1e-5, theta, x.keep=FALSE, y.keep=TRUE, trace=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------------|--|
| formula | symbolic description of the model, see details. |
| data | argument controlling formula processing via <code>model.frame</code> . |
| weights | optional numeric vector of weights. |
| x | input matrix, of dimension <code>nobs</code> x <code>nvars</code> ; each row is an observation vector |
| y | response variable. Quantitative for <code>dfun=1</code> and <code>-1/1</code> for classification. |
| contrasts | the contrasts corresponding to <code>levels</code> from the respective models |
| offset | this can be used to specify an a priori known component to be included in the linear predictor during fitting. This should be <code>NULL</code> or a numeric vector of length equal to the number of cases. Currently only one offset term can be included in the formula. |
| cfun | character, type of convex cap (concave) function. Valid options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "hcave" • "acave" • "bcave" • "ccave" • "dcave" • "ecave" • "gcave" • "tcave" |
| dfun | character, type of convex component. Valid options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>gaussian()</code> • <code>binomial()</code> • <code>poisson()</code> |
| init.family | character value for initial family, one of "clossR", "closs", "gloss", "qloss", which can be used to derive an initial estimator, if the selection is different from the default value |
| s | tuning parameter of <code>cfun</code> . $s > 0$ and can be equal to 0 for <code>cfun="tcave"</code> . If s is too close to 0 for <code>cfun="acave"</code> , "bcave", "ccave", the calculated weights can become 0 for all observations, thus crash the program. |
| delta | a small positive number provided by user only if <code>cfun="gcave"</code> and $0 < s < 1$ |
| fk | predicted values at an iteration in the IRGLM algorithm |
| iter | number of iteration in the IRGLM algorithm |
| reltol | convergency criteria in the IRGLM algorithm |
| theta | an overdispersion scaling parameter for <code>family=negbin()</code> |
| x.keep, y.keep | logical values indicating whether the response vector and model matrix used in the fitting process should be returned as components of the returned value, <code>x</code> is a design matrix of dimension $n * p$, and <code>x</code> is a vector of observations of length n . |
| trace | if <code>TRUE</code> , fitting progress is reported |
| ... | other arguments passing to <code>irglm</code> |

Details

A robust linear, logistic or Poisson regression model is fit by the iteratively reweighted GLM (IR-GLM). The output `weights_update` is a useful diagnostic to the outlier status of the observations.

Value

An object with S3 class "irglm", "glm" for various types of models.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>call</code> | the call that produced the model fit |
| <code>weights</code> | original weights used in the model |
| <code>weights_update</code> | weights in the final iteration of the IRGLM algorithm |
| <code>cfun, s, dfun</code> | original input arguments |
| <code>is.offset</code> | is offset used? |

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang (2024) *Unified Robust Estimation, Australian & New Zealand Journal of Statistics*. 66(1):77-102.

See Also

[print](#), [predict](#), [coef](#).

Examples

```
x=matrix(rnorm(100*20),100,20)
g2=sample(c(-1,1),100,replace=TRUE)
fit=irglm(g2~x,data=data.frame(cbind(x, g2)), s=1, cfun="ccave", dfun=gaussian())
fit$weights_update
```

irglmreg

Fit a robust penalized generalized linear models

Description

Fit a robust penalized GLM where the loss function is a composite function $cfunodfun + \text{penalty}$. This is the wrapper function of `irglmreg_fit`

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'formula'
irglmreg(formula, data, weights, offset=NULL, contrasts=NULL, ...)
## S3 method for class 'matrix'
irglmreg(x, y, weights, offset=NULL, ...)
## Default S3 method:
irglmreg(x, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|---|
| formula | symbolic description of the model, see details. |
| data | argument controlling formula processing via model.frame . |
| weights | optional numeric vector of weights. If standardize=TRUE, weights are renormalized to weights/sum(weights). If standardize=FALSE, weights are kept as original input |
| x | input matrix, of dimension nobs x nvars; each row is an observation vector |
| y | response variable. Quantitative for rfamily="clossR" and -1/1 for classification. |
| offset | Not implemented yet |
| contrasts | the contrasts corresponding to levels from the respective models |
| ... | Other arguments passing to irglmreg_fit |

Details

The computing is done by the iteratively reweighted penalized GLM, an application of the iteratively reweighted convex optimization (IRCO). Here convex is the loss function induced by `dFUN`, not the penalty function. The output `weights_update` is a useful diagnostic to the outlier status of the observations. The regularization path is computed for the lasso (or elastic net penalty), `scad` (or `snet`) and `mcp` (or `mnet` penalty), at a grid of values for the regularization parameter `lambda`. The sequence of robust models implied by `lambda` is fit by the IRCO along with coordinate descent. Note that the objective function is

$$weights * loss + \lambda * penalty,$$

if `standardize=FALSE` and

$$\frac{weights}{\sum(weights)} * loss + \lambda * penalty,$$

if `standardize=TRUE`.

Value

An object with S3 class "irglmreg" for the various types of models.

| | |
|------|--|
| call | the call that produced this object |
| b0 | Intercept sequence of length <code>length(lambda)</code> |

| | |
|---------------|---|
| beta | A $nvars \times \text{length}(\lambda)$ matrix of coefficients. |
| lambda | The actual sequence of lambda values used |
| nobs | number of observations |
| risk | if <code>type.path="nonactive"</code> , a matrix with number of rows <code>iter</code> and number of columns <code>nlambda</code> , loss values along the regularization path. If <code>type.path="fast"</code> , a vector of length <code>nlambda</code> , loss values along the regularization path |
| pll | if <code>type.path="nonactive"</code> , a matrix with number of rows <code>iter</code> and number of columns <code>nlambda</code> , penalized loss values along the regularization path. If <code>type.path="fast"</code> , a vector of length <code>nlambda</code> , penalized loss values along the regularization path |
| fitted.values | predicted values depending on <code>standardize</code> , internal use only |

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang (2024) *Unified Robust Estimation*, *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Statistics*. 66(1):77-102.

See Also

[print](#), [predict](#), [coef](#) and [plot](#) methods, and the `cv.irglmreg` function.

Examples

```
#binomial
x=matrix(rnorm(100*20),100,20)
g2=sample(c(-1,1),100,replace=TRUE)
fit1=irglmreg(x,g2,s=1,cfun="ccave",dfun="gaussian",type.path="active",
             decreasing=TRUE,type.init="bst")
#fit1$risk
## Not run:
### different solution paths via a combination of type.path, decreasing and type.init
fit1=irglmreg(x,g2,s=1,cfun="ccave",dfun="gaussian",type.path="active",
             decreasing=TRUE,type.init="bst")
fit2=irglmreg(x,g2,s=1,cfun="ccave",dfun="gaussian",type.path="active",
             decreasing=FALSE,type.init="bst")
fit3=irglmreg(x,g2,s=1,cfun="ccave",dfun="gaussian",type.path="nonactive",
             decreasing=TRUE,type.init="bst")
fit4=irglmreg(x,g2,s=1,cfun="ccave",dfun="gaussian",type.path="nonactive",
             decreasing=FALSE,type.init="bst")
fit5=irglmreg(x,g2,s=1,cfun="ccave",dfun="gaussian",type.path="active",
             decreasing=TRUE,type.init="co")
fit6=irglmreg(x,g2,s=1,cfun="ccave",dfun="gaussian",type.path="active",
             decreasing=FALSE,type.init="co")
fit7=irglmreg(x,g2,s=1,cfun="ccave",dfun="gaussian",type.path="nonactive",
             decreasing=TRUE,type.init="co")
fit8=irglmreg(x,g2,s=1,cfun="ccave",dfun="gaussian",type.path="nonactive",
```

```

decreasing=FALSE,type.init="co")

## End(Not run)

```

irglmreg_fit

Internal function for robust penalized generalized linear models

Description

Fit a robust penalized GLM where the loss function is a composite function $c\text{fun}d\text{fun} + \text{penalty}$. This does computing for irglmreg.

Usage

```

irglmreg_fit(x, y, weights, offset, cfun="ccave", dfun="gaussian", s=NULL,
delta=0.1, fk=NULL, iter=10, reltol=1e-5,
penalty=c("enet","mnet","snet"), nlambda=100, lambda=NULL,
type.path=c("active", "nonactive"), decreasing=TRUE,
lambda.min.ratio=ifelse(nobs<nvars,.05, .001), alpha=1, gamma=3,
rescale=TRUE, standardize=TRUE, intercept=TRUE,
penalty.factor= NULL, maxit=1000, type.init=c("bst", "co", "heu"),
init.family=NULL, mstop.init=10, nu.init=0.1,
eps=.Machine$double.eps, epscycle=10, thresh=1e-6, parallel=FALSE,
n.cores=2, theta, trace=FALSE, tracelevel=1)

```

Arguments

| | |
|---------|--|
| x | input matrix, of dimension nobs x nvars; each row is an observation vector. |
| y | response variable. Quantitative for dfun=1 and -1/1 otherwise for classifications. |
| weights | observation weights. Can be total counts if responses are proportion matrices. Default is 1 for each observation |
| offset | this can be used to specify an a priori known component to be included in the linear predictor during fitting. This should be NULL or a numeric vector of length equal to the number of cases. Currently only one offset term can be included in the formula. |
| cfun | character, type of convex cap (concave) function. Valid options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "hcave" • "acave" • "bcave" • "ccave" • "dcave" • "ecave" • "gcave" • "tcave" |

| | |
|------------------|--|
| dfun | character, type of convex downward function. Valid options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "gaussian" • "gaussianC" • "binomial" |
| s | tuning parameter of cfun. $s > 0$ and can be equal to 0 for cfun="tcave". If s is too close to 0 for cfun="acave", "bcave", "ccave", the calculated weights can become 0 for all observations, thus crash the program. |
| delta | a small positive number provided by user only if cfun="gcave" and $0 < s < 1$ |
| fk | predicted values at an iteration in the IRCO algorithm |
| nlambda | The number of lambda values - default is 100. The sequence may be truncated before nlambda is reached if a close to saturated model is fitted. See also satu. |
| lambda | by default, the algorithm provides a sequence of regularization values, or a user supplied lambda sequence |
| type.path | solution path for parallel=FALSE. If type.path="active", then cycle through only the active set in the next increasing lambda sequence. If type.path="nonactive", no active set for each element of the lambda sequence and cycle through all the predictor variables. |
| lambda.min.ratio | Smallest value for lambda, as a fraction of lambda.max, the (data derived) entry value (i.e. the smallest value for which all coefficients are zero except the intercept). Note, there is no closed formula for lambda.max. The default of lambda.min.ratio depends on the sample size nobs relative to the number of variables nvars. If nobs > nvars, the default is 0.001, close to zero. If nobs < nvars, the default is 0.05. |
| alpha | The L_2 penalty mixing parameter, with $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$. alpha=1 is lasso (mcp, scad) penalty; and alpha=0 the ridge penalty. However, if alpha=0, one must provide lambda values. |
| gamma | The tuning parameter of the snet or mnet penalty. |
| rescale | logical value, if TRUE, adaptive rescaling of the penalty parameter for penalty="mnet" or penalty="snet" with dfun="binomial". See glmreg_fit |
| standardize | logical value for x variable standardization, prior to fitting the model sequence. The coefficients are always returned on the original scale. Default is standardize=TRUE. |
| intercept | logical value: if TRUE (default), intercept(s) are fitted; otherwise, intercept(s) are set to zero |
| penalty.factor | This is a number that multiplies lambda to allow differential shrinkage of coefficients. Can be 0 for some variables, which implies no shrinkage, and that variable is always included in the model. Default is same shrinkage for all variables. |
| type.init | a method to determine the initial values. If type.init="ncl", an intercept-only model as initial parameter and run irglmreg regularization path forward from lambda_max to lambda_min. If type.init="heu", heuristic initial parameters and run irglmreg path backward or forward depending on decreasing, between lambda_min and lambda_max. If type.init="bst", run a boosting |

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| | model with <code>bst</code> in package <code>bst</code> , depending on <code>mstop.init</code> , <code>nu.init</code> and run <code>irglmreg</code> backward or forward depending on decreasing. |
| <code>init.family</code> | character value for initial family, one of "clossR", "closs", "gloss", "qloss", which can be used to derive an initial estimator, if the selection is different from the default value |
| <code>mstop.init</code> | an integer giving the number of boosting iterations when <code>type.init="bst"</code> |
| <code>nu.init</code> | a small number (between 0 and 1) defining the step size or shrinkage parameter when <code>type.init="bst"</code> . |
| <code>decreasing</code> | only used if <code>lambda=NULL</code> , a logical value used to determine regularization path direction either from <code>lambda_max</code> to a potentially modified <code>lambda_min</code> or vice versa if <code>type.init="bst"</code> , "heu". Since this is a nonconvex optimization, it is possible to generate different estimates for the same <code>lambda</code> depending on decreasing. The choice of decreasing picks different starting values. |
| <code>iter</code> | number of iteration in the IRCO algorithm |
| <code>maxit</code> | Within each IRCO algorithm iteration, maximum number of coordinate descent iterations for each <code>lambda</code> value; default is 1000. |
| <code>reltol</code> | convergency criteria in the IRCO algorithm |
| <code>eps</code> | If a coefficient is less than <code>eps</code> in magnitude, then it is reported to be 0 |
| <code>epscycle</code> | If <code>nlambda > 1</code> and the relative loss values from two consecutive <code>lambda</code> values change <code>> epscycle</code> , then re-estimate parameters in an effort to avoid trap of local optimization. |
| <code>thresh</code> | Convergence threshold for coordinate descent. Defaults value is <code>1e-6</code> . |
| <code>penalty</code> | Type of regularization |
| <code>theta</code> | an overdispersion scaling parameter for <code>family="negbin"</code> |
| <code>parallel, n.cores</code> | If <code>TRUE</code> , to compute solution of <code>lambda</code> with parallel computing in number of <code>n.cores</code> . If <code>FALSE</code> , sequential computing. If <code>NULL</code> , still sequential computing with a different convergence criteria based on penalized loss values |
| <code>trace, tracelevel</code> | If <code>TRUE</code> , fitting progress is reported. If <code>tracelevel=2</code> , deeper level of fitting progress is reported. |

Details

A case weighted penalized least squares or GLM is fit by the iteratively reweighted convex optimization (IRCO), where the loss function is a composite function `cfunodfun + penalty`. Here convex is the loss function induced by `dfun`, not the penalty function. The sequence of robust models implied by `lambda` is fit by IRCO along with coordinate descent. Note that the objective function is

$$weights * loss + \lambda * penalty,$$

if `standardize=FALSE` and

$$\frac{weights}{\sum(weights)} * loss + \lambda * penalty,$$

if `standardize=TRUE`.

Value

An object with S3 class "irglmreg" for the various types of models.

| | |
|----------------|--|
| call | the call that produced the model fit |
| b0 | Intercept sequence of length length(lambda) |
| beta | A nvars x length(lambda) matrix of coefficients. |
| lambda | The actual sequence of lambda values used |
| weights_update | A nobs x length(lambda) matrix of weights computed by the IRCO algorithm. The entry of i-th row and j-th column is the weight for the i-th observation and j-th lambda value. |
| decreasing | if lambda is an increasing sequence or not, used to determine regularization path direction either from lambda_max to a potentially modified lambda_min or vice versa if type.init="bst", "heu". |

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang (2024) *Unified Robust Estimation, Australian & New Zealand Journal of Statistics*. 66(1):77-102.

See Also

[irglmreg](#)

| | |
|-------|---|
| irsvm | <i>fit case weighted support vector machines with robust loss functions</i> |
|-------|---|

Description

Fit case weighted support vector machines with robust loss functions. This is the wrapper function of `irsvm_fit`, which does the computing.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'formula'
irsvm(formula, data, weights, contrasts=NULL, ...)
## S3 method for class 'matrix'
irsvm(x, y, weights, ...)
## Default S3 method:
irsvm(x, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|---|
| formula | symbolic description of the model, see details. |
| data | argument controlling formula processing via <code>model.frame</code> . |
| weights | optional numeric vector of weights |
| x | input matrix, of dimension <code>nobs x nvars</code> ; each row is an observation vector |
| y | response variable. Quantitative for <code>type="eps-regression"</code> , <code>"nu-regression"</code> and <code>-1/1</code> for <code>type="C-classification"</code> , <code>"nu-Classification"</code> . |
| contrasts | the contrasts corresponding to levels from the respective models |
| ... | Other arguments passing to <code>irsvm_fit</code> |

Details

Fit a robust SVM where the loss function is a composite function `cfunotype + penalty`. The model is fit by the iteratively reweighted SVM, an application of the iteratively reweighted convex optimization (IRCO). Here convex is the loss function induced by type.

For linear kernel, the coefficients of the regression/decision hyperplane can be extracted using the `coef` method.

Value

An object with S3 class `"wsvm"` for various types of models.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>call</code> | the call that produced this object |
| <code>weights_update</code> | weights in the final iteration of the IRCO algorithm |
| <code>cfun, s</code> | original input arguments |
| <code>delta</code> | delta value used for <code>cfun="gcave"</code> |

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang (2024) *Unified Robust Estimation*, *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Statistics*. 66(1):77-102.

See Also

[irsvm_fit](#), [print](#), [predict](#), [coef](#).

Examples

```
#binomial
x=matrix(rnorm(100*20),100,20)
g2=sample(c(-1,1),100,replace=TRUE)
fit=irsvm(x,g2,s=1,cfun="ccave",type="C-classification")
```

| | |
|-----------|---|
| irsvm_fit | <i>Fit iteratively reweighted support vector machines for robust loss functions</i> |
|-----------|---|

Description

irsvm_fit is used to train a subject weighted support vector machine where the weights are provided iteratively from robust loss function with the iteratively reweighted convex optimization (IRCO). It can be used to carry out robust regression and binary classification. This does computing for the wrapper function irsvm.

Usage

```
irsvm_fit(x, y, weights, cfun="ccave", s=NULL, delta=0.0001, type = NULL,
          kernel="radial", cost=1, epsilon = 0.1, iter=10, reltol=1e-5,
          trace=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------|---|
| x | a data matrix, a vector, or a sparse 'design matrix' (object of class <code>Matrix</code> provided by the <code>Matrix</code> package, or of class <code>matrix.csr</code> provided by the <code>SparseM</code> package, or of class <code>simple_triplet_matrix</code> provided by the <code>slam</code> package). |
| y | a response vector with one label for each row/component of x. Can be either a factor (for classification tasks) or a numeric vector (for regression). |
| weights | the weight of each subject. It should be in the same length of y. |
| cfun | character, type of convex cap (concave) function. Valid options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "hcave" • "acave" • "bcave" • "ccave" • "dcave" • "ecave" • "gcave" • "tcave" |
| s | tuning parameter of cfun. $s > 0$ and can be equal to 0 for cfun="tcave". If s is too close to 0 for cfun="acave", "bcave", "ccave", the calculated weights can become 0 for all observations, thus crash the program. |
| delta | a small positive number provided by user only if cfun="gcave" and $0 < s < 1$ |
| type | irsvm_fit can be used as a classification machine, or as a regression machine. Depending of whether y is a factor or not, the default setting for type is C-classification or eps-regression, respectively, but may be overwritten by setting an explicit value. Valid options are: |

| | |
|---------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C-classification • nu-classification • eps-regression • nu-regression |
| kernel | the kernel used in training and predicting. You might consider changing some of the following parameters, depending on the kernel type. <p>linear: $u'v$ polynomial: $(\gamma u'v + coef0)^{degree}$ radial basis: $e^{-\gamma u-v ^2}$ sigmoid: $tanh(\gamma u'v + coef0)$</p> |
| cost | cost of constraints violation (default: 1)—it is the ‘C’-constant of the regularization term in the Lagrange formulation. This is proportional to the inverse of lambda in <code>irglmreg</code> . |
| epsilon | epsilon in the insensitive-loss function (default: 0.1) |
| iter | number of iteration in the IRCO algorithm |
| reltol | convergency criteria in the IRCO algorithm |
| trace | If TRUE, fitting progress is reported |
| ... | additional parameters for function <code>wsvm</code> in package WeightSVM |

Details

A case weighted SVM is fit by the IRCO algorithm, where the loss function is a composite function of `cfunotype`, plus a L_2 penalty. Additional arguments include `degree`, `gamma`, `coef0`, `class.weights`, `cache size`, `tolerance`, `shrinking`, `probability`, `fitted`, the same as “`wsvm`” in package **WeightSVM**.

Value

An object of class “`wsvm`” (see package **WeightSVM**) containing the fitted model, including:

| | |
|--------------|--|
| SV | The resulting support vectors (possibly scaled). |
| index | The index of the resulting support vectors in the data matrix. Note that this index refers to the preprocessed data (after the possible effect of <code>na.omit</code> and <code>subset</code>) |
| coefs | The corresponding coefficients times the training labels. |
| rho | The negative intercept. |
| sigma | In case of a probabilistic regression model, the scale parameter of the hypothesized (zero-mean) laplace distribution estimated by maximum likelihood. |
| probA, probB | numeric vectors of length 2, number of classes, containing the parameters of the logistic distributions fitted to the decision values of the binary classifiers ($1 / (1 + \exp(a x + b))$). |

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang (2024) *Unified Robust Estimation, Australian & New Zealand Journal of Statistics*. 66(1):77-102.

See Also

[irsvm](#), [print](#), [predict](#), [coef](#) and [plot](#).

Examples

```
data(iris)
iris <- subset(iris, Species %in% c("setosa", "versicolor"))
# default with factor response:
model <- irsvm(Species ~ ., data = iris, kernel="linear", trace=TRUE)
model <- irsvm(Species ~ ., data = iris)
# alternatively the traditional interface:
x <- subset(iris, select = -Species)
y <- iris$Species
model <- irsvm(x, y)
# test with train data
pred <- predict(model, x)
# (same as:)
pred <- fitted(model)

# Check accuracy:
table(pred, y)
# compute decision values and probabilities:
pred <- predict(model, x, decision.values = TRUE)
attr(pred, "decision.values")

# visualize (classes by color, SV by crosses):
plot(cmdscale(dist(iris[,-5])),
     col = as.integer(iris[,5]),
     pch = c("o","+") [1:100 %in% model$index + 1])

## try regression mode on two dimensions

# create data
x <- seq(0.1, 5, by = 0.05)
y <- log(x) + rnorm(x, sd = 0.2)

# estimate model and predict input values
m <- irsvm(x, y)
new <- predict(m, x)

# visualize
plot(x, y)
points(x, log(x), col = 2)
points(x, new, col = 4)
```

| | |
|-------|-----------------------------|
| loss2 | <i>Composite Loss Value</i> |
|-------|-----------------------------|

Description

Compute composite loss value

Usage

```
loss2(y, f, weights, cfun, dfun, s, delta=0.0001)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------|---|
| y | response variable values |
| f | linear predictor values of y. If f is predicted response of model, use function loss3 instead |
| weights | observation weights, same length as y |
| cfun | integer from 1-8, concave function as in <code>irglm_fit</code> |
| dfun | integer from 1-7, convex function as in <code>irglm_fit</code> |
| s | tuning parameter of cfun. $s > 0$ and can be equal to 0 for <code>cfun="tcave"</code> . |
| delta | a small positive number provided by user only if <code>cfun="gcave"</code> and $0 < s < 1$ |

Details

An internal function. For large s values, the loss can be 0 with `cfun=2, 3, 4`, or "acave", "bcave", "ccave".

Value

Weighted loss values

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang (2024) *Unified Robust Estimation*, *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Statistics*. 66(1):77-102.

See Also

[loss3](#) [irglm](#) [irglmreg](#) [loss2_irsvm](#)

`loss2_irsvm`*Composite Loss Value for epsilon-insensitive Type*

Description

Compute composite loss value for epsilon-insensitive type function

Usage

```
loss2_irsvm(y, f, weights, cfun, dfun, s, eps, delta=0.0001)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| <code>y</code> | response variable values |
| <code>f</code> | fitted values of <code>y</code> |
| <code>weights</code> | observation weights, same length as <code>y</code> |
| <code>cfun</code> | integer from 1-8, concave function as in <code>irsvm_fit</code> |
| <code>dfun</code> | integer value, only <code>dfun=2</code> is implemented for now. Convex function as in <code>irsvm_fit</code> |
| <code>s</code> | tuning parameter of <code>cfun</code> . $s > 0$ and can be equal to 0 for <code>cfun="tcave"</code> . |
| <code>delta</code> | a small positive number provided by user only if <code>cfun="gcave"</code> and $0 < s < 1$ |
| <code>eps</code> | non-negative parameter for epsilon-insensitive loss |

Details

For large `s` values, the loss can be 0 with `cfun=2, 3, 4`, or `"acave"`, `"bcave"`, `"ccave"`.

Value

Weighted loss values

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang (2024) *Unified Robust Estimation*, *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Statistics*. 66(1):77-102.

See Also

[irglmreg](#), [loss2](#)

loss3 *Composite Loss Value for GLM*

Description

Compute composite loss value

Usage

```
loss3(y, mu, theta, weights, cfun, family, s, delta)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------|---|
| y | response variable values, 0/1 if family=2, or binomial |
| mu | response prediction of y. If mu is linear predictor, use function loss2 instead |
| theta | scale parameter for family=4, negative binomial |
| weights | observation weights, same length as y |
| cfun | integer from 1-8, concave function as in <code>irglm_fit</code> |
| family | integer 2, 3 or 4, convex function binomial, Poisson or negative binomial, respectively |
| s | tuning parameter of cfun. $s > 0$ and can be equal to 0 for cfun="tcave". |
| delta | a small positive number provided by user only if cfun="gcave" and $0 < s < 1$ |

Details

For large s values, the loss can be 0 with cfun=2, 3, 4, or "acave", "bcave", "ccave".

Value

Weighted loss values

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang (2024) *Unified Robust Estimation*, *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Statistics*. 66(1):77-102.

See Also

[loss2](#) [irglm](#) [irglmreg](#) [loss2_irsvm](#)

| | |
|---------|------------------------------|
| meatReg | <i>Meat Matrix Estimator</i> |
|---------|------------------------------|

Description

Estimating the variance of the first derivative of log-likelihood function

Usage

```
meatReg(x, which, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` a fitted model object. Currently only implemented for zipath object with family="negbin"
`which` which penalty parameter(s)?
`...` arguments passed to the [estfunReg](#) function.

Details

See reference below

Value

A $k \times k$
covariance matrix of first derivative of log-likelihood function

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma and Ching-Yun Wang (2015) *Variable selection for zero-inflated and overdispersed data with application to health care demand in Germany*, *Biometrical Journal*. 57(5):867-84.

See Also

[sandwichReg](#), [breadReg](#), [estfunReg](#)

Examples

```
data("bioChemists", package = "pscl")
fm_zinb <- zipath(art ~ . | ., data = bioChemists, family = "negbin", nlambda=10, maxit.em=1)
meatReg(fm_zinb, which=which.min(fm_zinb$bic))
```

methods

Methods for mpath Objects

Description

Methods for models fitted by coordinate descent algorithms.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'glmreg'  
AIC(object, ..., k)  
## S3 method for class 'zipath'  
AIC(object, ..., k)  
## S3 method for class 'glmreg'  
BIC(object, ...)  
## S3 method for class 'zipath'  
BIC(object, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| object | objects of class glmreg or zipath. |
| ... | additional arguments passed to calls. |
| k | numeric, the <i>penalty</i> per parameter to be used; the default $k = 2$ is the classical AIC. k has been hard coded in the function and there is no impact to the value of AIC if k is changed |

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

- Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma, Michael Zappitelli, Chirag Parikh, Ching-Yun Wang and Prasad Devarajan (2014) *Penalized Count Data Regression with Application to Hospital Stay after Pediatric Cardiac Surgery*, *Statistical Methods in Medical Research*. 2014 Apr 17. [Epub ahead of print]
- Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma, Ching-Yun Wang, Michael Zappitelli, Prasad Devarajan and Chirag R. Parikh (2014) *EM for Regularized Zero Inflated Regression Models with Applications to Postoperative Morbidity after Cardiac Surgery in Children*, *Statistics in Medicine*. 33(29):5192-208.
- Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma and Ching-Yun Wang (2015) *Variable selection for zero-inflated and overdispersed data with application to health care demand in Germany*, *Biometrical Journal*. 57(5):867-84.

| | |
|-----|---|
| ncl | <i>fit a nonconvex loss based robust linear model</i> |
|-----|---|

Description

Fit a linear model via penalized nonconvex loss function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'formula'
ncl(formula, data, weights, offset=NULL, contrasts=NULL,
x.keep=FALSE, y.keep=TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'matrix'
ncl(x, y, weights, offset=NULL, ...)
## Default S3 method:
ncl(x, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------------|---|
| formula | symbolic description of the model, see details. |
| data | argument controlling formula processing via model.frame . |
| weights | optional numeric vector of weights. If standardize=TRUE, weights are renormalized to weights/sum(weights). If standardize=FALSE, weights are kept as original input |
| x | input matrix, of dimension nobs x nvars; each row is an observation vector |
| y | response variable. Quantitative for rfamily="clossR" and -1/1 for classification. |
| offset | Not implemented yet |
| contrasts | the contrasts corresponding to levels from the respective models |
| x.keep, y.keep | For glmreg: logical values indicating whether the response vector and model matrix used in the fitting process should be returned as components of the returned value. For ncl_fit: x is a design matrix of dimension n * p, and x is a vector of observations of length n. |
| ... | Other arguments passing to ncl_fit |

Details

The robust linear model is fit by majorization-minimization along with linear regression. Note that the objective function is

$$weights * loss$$

Value

An object with S3 class "ncl" for the various types of models.

call the call that produced this object
 fitted.values predicted values
 h pseudo response values in the MM algorithm

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang (2021), *MM for Penalized Estimation*, *TEST*, doi: [10.1007/s11749021007702](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11749021007702)

See Also

[print](#), [predict](#), [coef](#).

Examples

```
#binomial
x=matrix(rnorm(100*20),100,20)
g2=sample(c(-1,1),100,replace=TRUE)
fit=ncl(x,g2,s=1,rfamily="closs")
```

nclreg

Optimize a nonconvex loss with regularization

Description

Fit a linear model via penalized nonconvex loss function. The regularization path is computed for the lasso (or elastic net penalty), scad (or snet) and mcp (or mnet penalty), at a grid of values for the regularization parameter lambda. The name refers to **NonConvex Loss** with **REGularization**.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'formula'
nclreg(formula, data, weights, offset=NULL, contrasts=NULL, ...)
## S3 method for class 'matrix'
nclreg(x, y, weights, offset=NULL, ...)
## Default S3 method:
nclreg(x, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|---|
| formula | symbolic description of the model, see details. |
| data | argument controlling formula processing via <code>model.frame</code> . |
| weights | optional numeric vector of weights. If <code>standardize=TRUE</code> , weights are renormalized to <code>weights/sum(weights)</code> . If <code>standardize=FALSE</code> , weights are kept as original input |
| x | input matrix, of dimension <code>nobs x nvars</code> ; each row is an observation vector |
| y | response variable. Quantitative for <code>rfamily="clossR"</code> and <code>-1/1</code> for classification. |
| offset | Not implemented yet |
| contrasts | the contrasts corresponding to levels from the respective models |
| ... | Other arguments passing to <code>nclreg_fit</code> |

Details

The sequence of robust models implied by `lambda` is fit by majorization-minimization along with coordinate descent. Note that the objective function is

$$weights * loss + \lambda * penalty,$$

if `standardize=FALSE` and

$$\frac{weights}{\sum(weights)} * loss + \lambda * penalty,$$

if `standardize=TRUE`.

Value

An object with S3 class "nclreg" for the various types of models.

| | |
|---------------|---|
| call | the call that produced this object |
| b0 | Intercept sequence of length <code>length(lambda)</code> |
| beta | A <code>nvars x length(lambda)</code> matrix of coefficients. |
| lambda | The actual sequence of <code>lambda</code> values used |
| nobs | number of observations |
| risk | if <code>type.path="nonactive"</code> , a matrix with number of rows <code>iter</code> and number of columns <code>nlambda</code> , loss values along the regularization path. If <code>type.path="fast"</code> , a vector of length <code>nlambda</code> , loss values along the regularization path |
| pll | if <code>type.path="nonactive"</code> , a matrix with number of rows <code>iter</code> and number of columns <code>nlambda</code> , penalized loss values along the regularization path. If <code>type.path="fast"</code> , a vector of length <code>nlambda</code> , penalized loss values along the regularization path |
| fitted.values | predicted values depending on <code>standardize</code> , internal use only |

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang (2021), *MM for Penalized Estimation*, *TEST*, doi: [10.1007/s11749021007702](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11749021007702)

See Also

[print](#), [predict](#), [coef](#) and [plot](#) methods, and the [cv.nclreg](#) function.

Examples

```
#binomial
x=matrix(rnorm(100*20),100,20)
g2=sample(c(-1,1),100,replace=TRUE)
### different solution paths via a combination of type.path, decreasing and type.init
fit1=nclreg(x,g2,s=1,rfamily="closs",type.path="active",decreasing=TRUE,type.init="bst")
fit2=nclreg(x,g2,s=1,rfamily="closs",type.path="active",decreasing=FALSE,type.init="bst")
fit3=nclreg(x,g2,s=1,rfamily="closs",type.path="nonactive",decreasing=TRUE,type.init="bst")
fit4=nclreg(x,g2,s=1,rfamily="closs",type.path="nonactive",decreasing=FALSE,type.init="bst")
fit5=nclreg(x,g2,s=1,rfamily="closs",type.path="active",decreasing=TRUE,type.init="ncl")
fit6=nclreg(x,g2,s=1,rfamily="closs",type.path="active",decreasing=FALSE,type.init="ncl")
fit7=nclreg(x,g2,s=1,rfamily="closs",type.path="nonactive",decreasing=TRUE,type.init="ncl")
fit8=nclreg(x,g2,s=1,rfamily="closs",type.path="nonactive",decreasing=FALSE,type.init="ncl")
```

nclreg_fit

Internal function to fitting a nonconvex loss based robust linear model with regularization

Description

Fit a linear model via penalized nonconvex loss function. The regularization path is computed for the lasso (or elastic net penalty), scad (or snet) and mcp (or mnet penalty), at a grid of values for the regularization parameter lambda.

Usage

```
nclreg_fit(x, y, weights, offset, rfamily=c("clossR", "closs", "gloss", "qloss"),
           s=NULL, fk=NULL, iter=10, reltol=1e-5,
           penalty=c("enet", "mnet", "snet"), nlambdas=100, lambda=NULL,
           type.path=c("active", "nonactive", "onestep"), decreasing=FALSE,
           lambda.min.ratio=ifelse(nobs<nvars,.05, .001), alpha=1, gamma=3,
           standardize=TRUE, intercept=TRUE, penalty.factor=NULL, maxit=1000,
           type.init=c("bst", "ncl", "heu"), mstop.init=10, nu.init=0.1,
           eps=.Machine$double.eps, epscycle=10, thresh=1e-6, trace=FALSE)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------------|--|
| x | input matrix, of dimension nobs x nvars; each row is an observation vector. |
| y | response variable. Quantitative for rfamily="clossR" and -1/1 for classifications. |
| weights | observation weights. Can be total counts if responses are proportion matrices. Default is 1 for each observation |
| offset | this can be used to specify an a priori known component to be included in the linear predictor during fitting. This should be NULL or a numeric vector of length equal to the number of cases. Currently only one offset term can be included in the formula. |
| rfamily | Response type and relevant loss functions (see above) |
| s | nonconvex loss tuning parameter for robust regression and classification. The s value is for robust nonconvex loss where smaller s value is more robust to outliers with rfamily="closs", and larger s value more robust with rfamily="clossR", "gloss", "qloss". |
| fk | predicted values at an iteration in the MM algorithm |
| nlambda | The number of lambda values - default is 100. The sequence may be truncated before nlambda is reached if a close to saturated model is fitted. See also satu. |
| lambda | by default, the algorithm provides a sequence of regularization values, or a user supplied lambda sequence |
| type.path | solution path. If type.path="active", then cycle through only the active set in the next increasing lambda sequence. If type.path="nonactive", no active set for each element of the lambda sequence and cycle through all the predictor variables. If type.path="onestep", update for one element of lambda depending on decreasing=FALSE (last element of lambda) or decreasing=TRUE (then first element of lambda) in each MM iteration, and iterate until convergency of prediction. Then fit a solution path based on the sequence of lambda. |
| lambda.min.ratio | Smallest value for lambda, as a fraction of lambda.max, the (data derived) entry value (i.e. the smallest value for which all coefficients are zero except the intercept). Note, there is no closed formula for lambda.max. The default of lambda.min.ratio depends on the sample size nobs relative to the number of variables nvars. If nobs > nvars, the default is 0.001, close to zero. If nobs < nvars, the default is 0.05. |
| alpha | The L_2 penalty mixing parameter, with $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$. alpha=1 is lasso (mcp, scad) penalty; and alpha=0 the ridge penalty. However, if alpha=0, one must provide lambda values. |
| gamma | The tuning parameter of the snet or mnet penalty. |
| standardize | logical value for x variable standardization, prior to fitting the model sequence. The coefficients are always returned on the original scale. Default is TRUE. |
| intercept | logical value: if TRUE (default), intercept(s) are fitted; otherwise, intercept(s) are set to zero |

| | |
|----------------|--|
| penalty.factor | This is a number that multiplies lambda to allow differential shrinkage of coefficients. Can be 0 for some variables, which implies no shrinkage, and that variable is always included in the model. Default is same shrinkage for all variables. |
| type.init | a method to determine the initial values. If type.init="ncl", an intercept-only model as initial parameter and run nclreg regularization path forward from lambda_max to lambda_min. If type.init="heu", heuristic initial parameters and run nclreg path backward or forward depending on decreasing, between lambda_min and lambda_max. If type.init="bst", run a boosting model with bst in package bst, depending on mstop.init, nu.init and run nclreg backward or forward depending on decreasing. |
| mstop.init | an integer giving the number of boosting iterations when type.init="bst" |
| nu.init | a small number (between 0 and 1) defining the step size or shrinkage parameter when type.init="bst". |
| decreasing | only used if lambda=NULL, a logical value used to determine regularization path direction either from lambda_max to a potentially modified lambda_min or vice versa if type.init="bst", "heu". Since this is a nonconvex optimization, it is possible to generate different estimates for the same lambda depending on decreasing. The choice of decreasing picks different starting values. |
| iter | number of iteration in the MM algorithm |
| maxit | Within each MM algorithm iteration, maximum number of coordinate descent iterations for each lambda value; default is 1000. |
| reltol | convergency criteria |
| eps | If a coefficient is less than eps in magnitude, then it is reported to be 0 |
| epscycle | If nlambda > 1 and the relative loss values from two consecutive lambda values change > epscycle, then re-estimate parameters in an effort to avoid trap of local optimization. |
| thresh | Convergence threshold for coordinate descent. Defaults value is 1e-6. |
| penalty | Type of regularization |
| trace | If TRUE, fitting progress is reported |

Details

The sequence of robust models implied by lambda is fit by majorization-minimization along with coordinate descent. Note that the objective function is

$$weights * loss + \lambda * penalty,$$

if standardize=FALSE and

$$\frac{weights}{\sum(weights)} * loss + \lambda * penalty,$$

if standardize=TRUE.

Value

An object with S3 class "nclreg" for the various types of models.

| | |
|------------|--|
| call | the call that produced the model fit |
| b0 | Intercept sequence of length length(lambda) |
| beta | A nvars x length(lambda) matrix of coefficients. |
| lambda | The actual sequence of lambda values used |
| decreasing | if lambda is an increasing sequence or not, used to determine regularization path direction either from lambda_max to a potentially modified lambda_min or vice versa if type.init="bst", "heu". |

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang (2021), *MM for Penalized Estimation*, *TEST*, doi: [10.1007/s11749021007702](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11749021007702)

See Also

[nclreg](#)

ncl_fit

Internal function to fit a nonconvex loss based robust linear model

Description

Fit a linear model via penalized nonconvex loss function.

Usage

```
ncl_fit(x,y, weights, offset=NULL,
        rfamily=c("clossR", "closs", "gloss", "qloss"),
        s=NULL, fk=NULL, iter=10, reltol=1e-5, trace=FALSE)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------|--|
| x | input matrix, of dimension nobs x nvars; each row is an observation vector. |
| y | response variable. Quantitative for rfamily="clossR" and -1/1 for classifications. |
| weights | observation weights. Can be total counts if responses are proportion matrices. Default is 1 for each observation |

| | |
|---------|---|
| offset | this can be used to specify an a priori known component to be included in the linear predictor during fitting. This should be NULL or a numeric vector of length equal to the number of cases. Currently only one offset term can be included in the formula. |
| rfamily | Response type and relevant loss functions (see above) |
| s | nonconvex loss tuning parameter for robust regression and classification. |
| fk | predicted values at an iteration in the MM algorithm |
| iter | number of iteration in the MM algorithm |
| reltol | convergency criteria |
| trace | If TRUE, fitting progress is reported |

Details

The robust linear model is fit by majorization-minimization along with least squares. Note that the objective function is

$$weights * loss$$

Value

An object with S3 class "ncl" for the various types of models.

| | |
|---------------|--|
| call | the call that produced the model fit |
| fitted.values | predicted values |
| h | pseudo response values in the MM algorithm |

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang (2021), *MM for Penalized Estimation*, *TEST*, doi: [10.1007/s11749021007702](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11749021007702)

See Also

[ncl](#)

plot.glmreg *plot coefficients from a "glmreg" object*

Description

Produces a coefficient profile plot of the coefficient paths for a fitted "glmreg" object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'glmreg'  
plot(x, xvar = c("norm", "lambda", "dev"), label = FALSE, shade=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------|--|
| x | fitted "glmreg" model |
| xvar | What is on the X-axis. "norm" plots against the L1-norm of the coefficients, "lambda" against the log-lambda sequence, and "dev" against the percent deviance explained. |
| label | If TRUE, label the curves with variable sequence numbers. |
| shade | Should nonconvex region be shaded? Default is TRUE. Code developed for all weights=1 only |
| ... | Other graphical parameters to plot |

Details

A coefficient profile plot is produced.

Author(s)

Zhu Wang zwang145@uthsc.edu

See Also

glmreg, and print, predict and coef methods.

Examples

```
x=matrix(rnorm(100*20),100,20)  
y=rnorm(100)  
fit1=glmreg(x,y)  
plot(fit1)  
plot(fit1,xvar="lambda",label=TRUE)
```

predict.glmreg *Model predictions based on a fitted "glmreg" object.*

Description

This function returns predictions from a fitted "glmreg" object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'glmreg'
predict(object,newx,newoffset,which=1:length(object$lambda),
  type=c("link","response","class","coefficients","nonzero"), na.action=na.pass, ...)
## S3 method for class 'glmreg'
coef(object,which=1:length(object$lambda),...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|---|
| object | Fitted "glmreg" model object. |
| newx | Matrix of values at which predictions are to be made. Not used for type="coefficients" |
| which | Indices of the penalty parameter lambda at which predictions are required. By default, all indices are returned. |
| type | Type of prediction: "link" returns the linear predictors; "response" gives the fitted values; "class" returns the binomial outcome with the highest probability; "coefficients" returns the coefficients. |
| newoffset | an offset term used in prediction |
| na.action | action for missing data value |
| ... | arguments for predict |

Value

The returned object depends on type.

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma, Michael Zappitelli, Chirag Parikh, Ching-Yun Wang and Prasad Devarajan (2014) *Penalized Count Data Regression with Application to Hospital Stay after Pediatric Cardiac Surgery*, *Statistical Methods in Medical Research*. 2014 Apr 17. [Epub ahead of print]

See Also

[glmreg](#)

Examples

```
## Dobson (1990) Page 93: Randomized Controlled Trial :
counts <- c(18,17,15,20,10,20,25,13,12)
outcome <- gl(3,1,9)
treatment <- gl(3,3)
print(d.AD <- data.frame(treatment, outcome, counts))
fit <- glmreg(counts ~ outcome + treatment, data=d.AD, family="poisson")
predict(fit, newx=d.AD[,1:2])
summary(fit)
coef(fit)
```

predict.zipath

Methods for zipath Objects

Description

Methods for extracting information from fitted penalized zero-inflated regression model objects of class "zipath".

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'zipath'
predict(object, newdata, which = 1:object$nlambda,
  type = c("response", "prob", "count", "zero", "nonzero"), na.action = na.pass,
  at = NULL, ...)
## S3 method for class 'zipath'
residuals(object, type = c("pearson", "response"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'zipath'
coef(object, which=1:object$nlambda, model = c("full", "count", "zero"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'zipath'
terms(x, model = c("count", "zero"), ...)
## S3 method for class 'zipath'
model.matrix(object, model = c("count", "zero"), ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|--|
| object, x | an object of class "zipath" as returned by zipath . |
| newdata | optionally, a data frame in which to look for variables with which to predict. If omitted, the original observations are used. |
| which | Indices of the penalty parameters lambda at which predictions are required. By default, all indices are returned. |
| type | character specifying the type of predictions or residuals, respectively. For details see below. |

| | |
|-----------|---|
| na.action | function determining what should be done with missing values in newdata. The default is to predict NA. |
| at | optionally, if type = "prob", a numeric vector at which the probabilities are evaluated. By default 0:max(y) is used where y is the original observed response. |
| model | character specifying for which component of the model the terms or model matrix should be extracted. |
| ... | currently not used. |

Details

Re-uses the design of function `zeroinfl` in package `pscl` (see reference). A set of standard extractor functions for fitted model objects is available for objects of class "zipath", including methods to the generic functions `print` and `summary` which print the estimated coefficients along with some further information. As usual, the `summary` method returns an object of class "summary.zipath" containing the relevant summary statistics which can subsequently be printed using the associated `print` method.

The methods for `coef` by default return a single vector of coefficients and their associated covariance matrix, respectively, i.e., all coefficients are concatenated. By setting the `model` argument, the estimates for the corresponding model components can be extracted.

Both the `fitted` and `predict` methods can compute fitted responses. The latter additionally provides the predicted density (i.e., probabilities for the observed counts), the predicted mean from the count component (without zero inflation) and the predicted probability for the zero component. The `residuals` method can compute raw residuals (observed - fitted) and Pearson residuals (raw residuals scaled by square root of variance function).

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma, Michael Zappitelli, Chirag Parikh, Ching-Yun Wang and Prasad Devarajan (2014) *Penalized Count Data Regression with Application to Hospital Stay after Pediatric Cardiac Surgery*, *Statistical Methods in Medical Research*. 2014 Apr 17. [Epub ahead of print]

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma, Ching-Yun Wang, Michael Zappitelli, Prasad Devarajan and Chirag R. Parikh (2014) *EM for Regularized Zero Inflated Regression Models with Applications to Postoperative Morbidity after Cardiac Surgery in Children*, *Statistics in Medicine*. 33(29):5192-208.

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma and Ching-Yun Wang (2015) *Variable selection for zero-inflated and overdispersed data with application to health care demand in Germany*, *Biometrical Journal*. 57(5):867-84.

See Also

[zipath](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data("bioChemists", package = "pscl")
fm_zip <- zipath(art ~ . | ., data = bioChemists, nlambda=10)
plot(residuals(fm_zip) ~ fitted(fm_zip))
coef(fm_zip, model = "count")
coef(fm_zip, model = "zero")
summary(fm_zip)
logLik(fm_zip)

## End(Not run)
```

| | |
|-------------|--|
| pval.zipath | <i>compute p-values from penalized zero-inflated model with multi-split data</i> |
|-------------|--|

Description

compute p-values from penalized zero-inflated Poisson, negative binomial and geometric model with multi-split data

Usage

```
pval.zipath(formula, data, weights, subset, na.action, offset, standardize=TRUE,
            family = c("poisson", "negbin", "geometric"),
            penalty = c("enet", "mnet", "snet"), gamma.count = 3,
            gamma.zero = 3, prop=0.5, trace=TRUE, B=10, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| formula | symbolic description of the model, see details. |
| data | argument controlling formula processing via model.frame . |
| weights | optional numeric vector of weights. If standardize=TRUE, weights are renormalized to weights/sum(weights). If standardize=FALSE, weights are kept as original input |
| subset | subset of data |
| na.action | how to deal with missing data |
| offset | Not implemented yet |
| standardize | logical value, should variables be standardized? |
| family | family to fit zipath |
| penalty | penalty considered as one of enet, mnet, snet. |
| gamma.count | The tuning parameter of the snet or mnet penalty for the count part of model. |
| gamma.zero | The tuning parameter of the snet or mnet penalty for the zero part of model. |
| prop | proportion of data split, default is 50/50 split |
| trace | logical value, if TRUE, print detailed calculation results |
| B | number of repeated multi-split replications |
| ... | Other arguments passing to glmreg_fit |

Details

compute p-values from penalized zero-inflated Poisson, negative binomial and geometric model with multi-split data

Value

| | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| count.pval | raw p-values in the count component |
| zero.pval | raw p-values in the zero component |
| count.pval.q | Q value for the count component |
| zero.pval.q | Q value for the zero component |

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Nicolai Meinshausen, Lukas Meier and Peter Buehlmann (2013) *p-Values for High-Dimensional Regression*, *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 104(488), 1671–1681.

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma, Ching-Yun Wang, Michael Zappitelli, Prasad Devarajan and Chirag R. Parikh (2014) *EM for Regularized Zero Inflated Regression Models with Applications to Postoperative Morbidity after Cardiac Surgery in Children*, *Statistics in Medicine*. 33(29):5192-208.

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma and Ching-Yun Wang (2015) *Variable selection for zero-inflated and overdispersed data with application to health care demand in Germany*, *Biometrical Journal*. 57(5):867-84.

rzi

random number generation of zero-inflated count response

Description

random number generation of zero-inflated count response

Usage

```
rzi(n, x, z, a, b, theta=1, family=c("poisson", "negbin", "geometric"), infl=TRUE)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| n | sample size of random number generation |
| x | design matrix of count model |
| z | design matrix of zero model |
| a | coefficient vector for x, length must be the same as column size of x |
| b | coefficient vector for z, length must be the same as column size of z |
| theta | dispersion parameter for family="negbin" |
| family | distribution of count model |
| infl | logical value, if TRUE, zero-inflated count response |

Details

random number generation of zero-inflated count response

Value

numeric vector of zero-inflated count response

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma, Ching-Yun Wang, Michael Zappitelli, Prasad Devarajan and Chirag R. Parikh (2014) *EM for Regularized Zero Inflated Regression Models with Applications to Postoperative Morbidity after Cardiac Surgery in Children*, *Statistics in Medicine*. 33(29):5192-208.

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma and Ching-Yun Wang (2015) *Variable selection for zero-inflated and overdispersed data with application to health care demand in Germany*, *Biometrical Journal*. 57(5):867-84.

sandwichReg

Making Sandwiches with Bread and Meat for Regularized Estimators

Description

Constructing sandwich covariance matrix estimators by multiplying bread and meat matrices for regularized regression parameters.

Usage

```
sandwichReg(x, breadreg.=breadReg, meatreg.=meatReg, which, log=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|--|
| x | a fitted model object. |
| breadreg. | either a breadReg matrix or a function for computing this via breadreg.(x). |
| meatreg. | either a breadReg matrix or a function for computing this via meatreg.(x, ...). |
| which | which penalty parameters(s) to compute? |
| log | if TRUE, the corresponding element is with respect to log(theta) in negative binomial regression. Otherwise, for theta |
| ... | arguments passed to the meatReg function. |

Details

`sandwichReg` is a function to compute an estimator for the covariance of the non-zero parameters. It takes a `breadReg` matrix (i.e., estimator of the expectation of the negative derivative of the penalized estimating functions) and a `meatReg` matrix (i.e., estimator of the variance of the log-likelihood function) and multiplies them to a sandwich with meat between two slices of bread. By default `breadReg` and `meatReg` are called. Implemented only for `zipath` object with `family="negbin"` in the current version.

Value

A matrix containing the sandwich covariance matrix estimate for the non-zero parameters.

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma and Ching-Yun Wang (2015) *Variable selection for zero-inflated and overdispersed data with application to health care demand in Germany*, *Biometrical Journal*. 57(5):867-84.

See Also

[breadReg](#), [meatReg](#)

Examples

```
data("bioChemists", package = "pscl")
fm_zinb <- zipath(art ~ . | ., data = bioChemists, family = "negbin", nlambda=10, maxit.em=1)
sandwichReg(fm_zinb, which=which.min(fm_zinb$bic))
```

se

Standard Error of Regularized Estimators

Description

Generic function for computing standard errors of non-zero regularized estimators

Usage

```
se(x, which, log=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------|--|
| x | a fitted model object. |
| which | which penalty parameter(s)? |
| log | if TRUE, the computed standard error is for log(theta) for negative binomial regression, otherwise, for theta. |
| ... | arguments passed to methods. |

Value

A vector containing standard errors of non-zero regularized estimators.

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma and Ching-Yun Wang (2015) *Variable selection for zero-inflated and overdispersed data with application to health care demand in Germany*, *Biometrical Journal*. 57(5):867-84.

See Also

[zipath](#)

Examples

```
data("bioChemists", package = "pscl")
fm_zinb <- zipath(art ~ . | ., data = bioChemists, family = "negbin", nlambda=10, maxit.em=1)
res <- se(fm_zinb, which=which.min(fm_zinb$bic))
```

stan

standardize variables

Description

Standardize variables. For each column, return mean 0 and mean value of sum of squares = 1.

Usage

```
stan(x, weights)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------|--|
| x | numeric variables, can be a matrix or vector |
| weights | numeric positive vector of weights |

Value

A list with the following items.

| | |
|-------|---|
| x | standardized variables with each column: mean value 0 and mean value of sum of squares = 1. |
| meanx | a vector of means for each column in the original x |
| normx | a vector of scales for each column in the original x |

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

summary.glmregNB *Summary Method Function for Objects of Class 'glmregNB'*

Description

Summary results of fitted penalized negative binomial regression model

Usage

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

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| object | fitted model object of class glmregNB. |
| ... | arguments passed to or from other methods. |

Details

This function is a method for the generic function `summary()` for class "glmregNB". It can be invoked by calling `summary(x)` for an object `x` of the appropriate class, or directly by calling `summary.glmregNB(x)` regardless of the class of the object.

Value

Summary of fitted penalized negative binomial model

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma, Michael Zappitelli, Chirag Parikh, Ching-Yun Wang and Prasad Devarajan (2014) *Penalized Count Data Regression with Application to Hospital Stay after Pediatric Cardiac Surgery*, *Statistical Methods in Medical Research*. 2014 Apr 17. [Epub ahead of print]

See Also

[summary, glm.nb](#)

| | |
|---------------|--|
| tuning.zipath | <i>find optimal path for penalized zero-inflated model</i> |
|---------------|--|

Description

Fit penalized zero-inflated models, generate multiple paths with varying penalty parameters, therefore determine optimal path with respect to a particular penalty parameter

Usage

```
tuning.zipath(formula, data, weights, subset, na.action, offset, standardize=TRUE,
              family = c("poisson", "negbin", "geometric"),
              penalty = c("enet", "mnet", "snet"), lambdaCountRatio = .0001,
              lambdaZeroRatio = c(.1, .01, .001), maxit.theta=1, gamma.count=3,
              gamma.zero=3, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| formula | symbolic description of the model, see details. |
| data | argument controlling formula processing via model.frame . |
| weights | optional numeric vector of weights. If standardize=TRUE, weights are renormalized to weights/sum(weights). If standardize=FALSE, weights are kept as original input |
| subset | subset of data |
| na.action | how to deal with missing data |
| offset | Not implemented yet |
| standardize | logical value, should variables be standardized? |
| family | family to fit |
| penalty | penalty considered as one of enet, mnet, snet. |
| lambdaCountRatio, lambdaZeroRatio | Smallest value for lambda.count and lambda.zero, respectively, as a fraction of lambda.max, the (data derived) entry value (i.e. the smallest value for which all coefficients are zero except the intercepts). This lambda.max can be a surrogate value for penalty="mnet" or "snet" |
| maxit.theta | For family="negbin", the maximum iteration allowed for estimating scale parameter theta. Note, the default value 1 is for computing speed purposes, and is typically too small and less desirable in real data analysis |
| gamma.count | The tuning parameter of the snet or mnet penalty for the count part of model. |
| gamma.zero | The tuning parameter of the snet or mnet penalty for the zero part of model. |
| ... | Other arguments passing to zipath |

Details

From the default `lambdaZeroRatio = c(.1, .01, .001)` values, find optimal `lambdaZeroRatio` for penalized zero-inflated Poisson, negative binomial and geometric model

Value

An object of class `zipath` with the optimal `lambdaZeroRatio`

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma, Michael Zappitelli, Chirag Parikh, Ching-Yun Wang and Prasad Devarajan (2014) *Penalized Count Data Regression with Application to Hospital Stay after Pediatric Cardiac Surgery*, *Statistical Methods in Medical Research*. 2014 Apr 17. [Epub ahead of print]

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma, Ching-Yun Wang, Michael Zappitelli, Prasad Devarajan and Chirag R. Parikh (2014) *EM for Regularized Zero Inflated Regression Models with Applications to Postoperative Morbidity after Cardiac Surgery in Children*, *Statistics in Medicine*. 33(29):5192-208.

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma and Ching-Yun Wang (2015) *Variable selection for zero-inflated and overdispersed data with application to health care demand in Germany*, *Biometrical Journal*. 57(5):867-84.

See Also

[zipath](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
## data
data("bioChemists", package = "pscl")

## inflation with regressors
## ("art ~ . | ." is "art ~ fem + mar + kid5 + phd + ment | fem + mar + kid5 + phd + ment")
fm_zip2 <- tuning.zipath(art ~ . | ., data = bioChemists, nlambdas=10)
summary(fm_zip2)
fm_zinb2 <- tuning.zipath(art ~ . | ., data = bioChemists, family = "negbin", nlambdas=10)
summary(fm_zinb2)

## End(Not run)
```

| | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| update_wt | <i>Compute weight value</i> |
|-----------|-----------------------------|

Description

Compute weight value

Usage

```
update_wt(y, ypre, weights, cfun, s, dfun, delta=0.0001)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------|---|
| y | input value of response variable |
| ypre | predicted value of response variable |
| weights | optional numeric vector of weights. |
| cfun | integer from 1-8, concave function as in <code>irglm_fit</code> |
| dfun | integer value, convex function as in <code>irglm_fit</code> |
| s | a numeric value, see details in <code>irglm_fit</code> |
| delta | a positive small value, see details in <code>irglm_fit</code> |

Value

Weight value

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang (2024) *Unified Robust Estimation*, *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Statistics*. 66(1):77-102.

See Also

[compute_wt](#)

| | |
|--------|---|
| zipath | <i>Fit zero-inflated count data linear model with lasso (or elastic net), snet or mnet regularization</i> |
|--------|---|

Description

Fit zero-inflated regression models for count data via penalized maximum likelihood.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'formula'
zipath(formula, data, weights, offset=NULL, contrasts=NULL, ... )
## S3 method for class 'matrix'
zipath(X, Z, Y, weights, offsetx=NULL, offsetz=NULL, ...)
## Default S3 method:
zipath(X, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------------|---|
| formula | symbolic description of the model, see details. |
| data | argument controlling formula processing via model.frame . |
| weights | optional numeric vector of weights. |
| offset | optional numeric vector with an a priori known component to be included in the linear predictor of the count model or zero model. See below for an example. |
| contrasts | a list with elements "count" and "zero" containing the contrasts corresponding to levels from the respective models |
| X | predictor matrix of the count model |
| Z | predictor matrix of the zero model |
| Y | response variable |
| offsetx, offsetz | optional numeric vector with an a priori known component to be included in the linear predictor of the count model (offsetx) or zero model (offsetz). |
| ... | Other arguments which can be passed to <code>glmreg</code> or <code>glmregNB</code> |

Value

An object of class "zipath", i.e., a list with components including

| | |
|---------------|---|
| coefficients | a list with elements "count" and "zero" containing the coefficients from the respective models, |
| residuals | a vector of raw residuals (observed - fitted), |
| fitted.values | a vector of fitted means, |
| weights | the case weights used, |

| | |
|-----------|---|
| terms | a list with elements "count", "zero" and "full" containing the terms objects for the respective models, |
| theta | estimate of the additional θ parameter of the negative binomial model (if a negative binomial regression is used), |
| loglik | log-likelihood of the fitted model, |
| family | character string describing the count distribution used, |
| link | character string describing the link of the zero-inflation model, |
| linkinv | the inverse link function corresponding to link, |
| converged | logical value, TRUE indicating successful convergence of zipath, FALSE indicating otherwise |
| call | the original function call |
| formula | the original formula |
| levels | levels of the categorical regressors |
| contrasts | a list with elements "count" and "zero" containing the contrasts corresponding to levels from the respective models, |
| model | the full model frame (if model = TRUE), |
| y | the response count vector (if y = TRUE), |
| x | a list with elements "count" and "zero" containing the model matrices from the respective models (if x = TRUE), |

Author(s)

Zhu Wang <zwang145@uthsc.edu>

References

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma, Michael Zappitelli, Chirag Parikh, Ching-Yun Wang and Prasad Devarajan (2014) *Penalized Count Data Regression with Application to Hospital Stay after Pediatric Cardiac Surgery*, *Statistical Methods in Medical Research*. 2014 Apr 17. [Epub ahead of print]

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma, Ching-Yun Wang, Michael Zappitelli, Prasad Devarajan and Chirag R. Parikh (2014) *EM for Regularized Zero Inflated Regression Models with Applications to Postoperative Morbidity after Cardiac Surgery in Children*, *Statistics in Medicine*. 33(29):5192-208.

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma and Ching-Yun Wang (2015) *Variable selection for zero-inflated and overdispersed data with application to health care demand in Germany*, *Biometrical Journal*. 57(5):867-84.

See Also

[zipath_fit](#), [glmreg](#), [glmregNB](#)

Examples

```

## data
data("bioChemists", package = "pscl")
## with simple inflation (no regressors for zero component)
fm_zip <- zipath(art ~ 1 | ., data = bioChemists, nlambda=10)
summary(fm_zip)
fm_zip <- zipath(art ~ . | 1, data = bioChemists, nlambda=10)
summary(fm_zip)
## Not run:
fm_zip <- zipath(art ~ . | 1, data = bioChemists, nlambda=10)
summary(fm_zip)
fm_zinb <- zipath(art ~ . | 1, data = bioChemists, family = "negbin", nlambda=10)
summary(fm_zinb)
## inflation with regressors
## ("art ~ . | ." is "art ~ fem + mar + kid5 + phd + ment | fem + mar + kid5 + phd + ment")
fm_zip2 <- zipath(art ~ . | ., data = bioChemists, nlambda=10)
summary(fm_zip2)
fm_zinb2 <- zipath(art ~ . | ., data = bioChemists, family = "negbin", nlambda=10)
summary(fm_zinb2)
### non-penalized regression, compare with zeroinfl
fm_zinb3 <- zipath(art ~ . | ., data = bioChemists, family = "negbin",
lambda.count=0, lambda.zero=0, reltol=1e-12)
summary(fm_zinb3)
library("pscl")
fm_zinb4 <- zeroinfl(art ~ . | ., data = bioChemists, dist = "negbin")
summary(fm_zinb4)
### offset
exposure <- rep(0.5, dim(bioChemists)[1])
fm_zinb <- zipath(art ~ . +offset(log(exposure)) | ., data = bioChemists,
family = "poisson", nlambda=10)
coef <- coef(fm_zinb)
### offset can't be specified in predict function as it has been contained
pred <- predict(fm_zinb)
## without inflation
## ("art ~ ." is "art ~ fem + mar + kid5 + phd + ment")
fm_pois <- glmreg(art ~ ., data = bioChemists, family = "poisson")
coef <- coef(fm_pois)
fm_nb <- glmregNB(art ~ ., data = bioChemists)
coef <- coef(fm_nb)
### high-dimensional
#R CMD check --use-valgrind can be too time extensive for the following model
#bioChemists <- cbind(matrix(rnorm(915*100), nrow=915), bioChemists)
#fm_zinb <- zipath(art ~ . | ., data = bioChemists, family = "negbin", nlambda=10)

## End(Not run)

```

zipath_fit

*Internal function to fit zero-inflated count data linear model with lasso
(or elastic net), snet or mnet regularization*

Description

Fit zero-inflated regression models for count data via penalized maximum likelihood.

Usage

```
zipath_fit(X, Z, Y, weights, offsetx, offsetz, standardize=TRUE,
           intercept = TRUE, family = c("poisson", "negbin", "geometric"),
           link = c("logit", "probit", "cloglog", "cauchit", "log"),
           penalty = c("enet", "mnet", "snet"), start = NULL, y = TRUE,
           x = FALSE, nlambda=100, lambda.count=NULL, lambda.zero=NULL,
           type.path=c("active", "nonactive"), penalty.factor.count=NULL,
           penalty.factor.zero=NULL, lambda.count.min.ratio=.0001,
           lambda.zero.min.ratio=.1, alpha.count=1, alpha.zero=alpha.count,
           gamma.count=3, gamma.zero=gamma.count, rescale=FALSE,
           init.theta=NULL, theta.fixed=FALSE, EM=TRUE, maxit.em=200,
           convtype=c("count", "both"), maxit= 1000, maxit.theta =10,
           reltol = 1e-5, thresh=1e-6, eps.bino=1e-5, shortlist=FALSE,
           trace=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------------|--|
| X | predictor matrix of the count model |
| Z | predictor matrix of the zero model |
| Y | response variable |
| weights | optional numeric vector of weights. |
| offsetx | optional numeric vector with an a priori known component to be included in the linear predictor of the count model. |
| offsetz | optional numeric vector with an a priori known component to be included in the linear predictor of the zero model. |
| intercept | Should intercept(s) be fitted (default=TRUE) or set to zero (FALSE) |
| standardize | Logical flag for x variable standardization, prior to fitting the model sequence. The coefficients are always returned on the original scale. Default is standardize=TRUE. |
| family | character specification of count model family (a log link is always used). |
| link | character specification of link function in the binary zero-inflation model (a binomial family is always used). |
| y, x | logicals. If TRUE the corresponding response and model matrix are returned. |
| penalty | penalty considered as one of enet, mnet, snet. |
| start | starting values for the parameters in the linear predictor. |
| nlambda | number of lambda value, default value is 100. The sequence may be truncated before nlambda is reached if a close to saturated model for the zero component is fitted. |
| lambda.count | A user supplied lambda.count sequence. Typical usage is to have the program compute its own lambda.count and lambda.zero sequence based on nlambda and lambda.min.ratio. |

| | |
|--|---|
| <code>lambda.zero</code> | A user supplied <code>lambda.zero</code> sequence. |
| <code>type.path</code> | solution path with default value "active", which is less time computing than "nonactive". If <code>type.path="nonactive"</code> , no active set for each element of the lambda sequence and cycle through all the predictor variables. If <code>type.path="active"</code> , then cycle through only the active set, then cycle through all the variables for the same penalty parameter. See details below. |
| <code>penalty.factor.count</code> , <code>penalty.factor.zero</code> | These are numeric vectors with the same length as predictor variables. that multiply <code>lambda.count</code> , <code>lambda.zero</code> , respectively, to allow differential shrinkage of coefficients. Can be 0 for some variables, which implies no shrinkage, and that variable is always included in the model. Default is same shrinkage for all variables. |
| <code>lambda.count.min.ratio</code> , <code>lambda.zero.min.ratio</code> | Smallest value for <code>lambda.count</code> and <code>lambda.zero</code> , respectively, as a fraction of <code>lambda.max</code> , the (data derived) entry value (i.e. the smallest value for which all coefficients are zero except the intercepts). Note, there is a closed formula for <code>lambda.max</code> for <code>penalty="enet"</code> . If <code>rescale=TRUE</code> , <code>lambda.max</code> is the same for <code>penalty="mnet"</code> or <code>"snet"</code> . Otherwise, some modifications are required. In the current implementation, for small <code>gamma</code> value, the square root of the computed <code>lambda.zero[1]</code> is used when <code>penalty="mnet"</code> or <code>"snet"</code> . |
| <code>alpha.count</code> | The elastic net mixing parameter for the count part of model. The default value 1 implies no <code>L_2</code> penalty, as in LASSO. |
| <code>alpha.zero</code> | The elastic net mixing parameter for the zero part of model. The default value 1 implies no <code>L_2</code> penalty, as in LASSO. |
| <code>gamma.count</code> | The tuning parameter of the <code>snet</code> or <code>mnet</code> penalty for the count part of model. |
| <code>gamma.zero</code> | The tuning parameter of the <code>snet</code> or <code>mnet</code> penalty for the zero part of model. |
| <code>rescale</code> | logical value, if TRUE, adaptive rescaling |
| <code>init.theta</code> | The initial value of <code>theta</code> for <code>family="negbin"</code> . This is set to NULL since version 0.3-24. |
| <code>theta.fixed</code> | Logical value only used for <code>family="negbin"</code> . If TRUE and <code>init.theta</code> is provided with a numeric value > 0 , then <code>init.theta</code> is not updated. If <code>theta.fixed=FALSE</code> , then <code>init.theta</code> will be updated. In this case, if <code>init.theta=NULL</code> , its initial value is computed with intercept-only zero-inflated <code>negbin</code> model. |
| EM | Using EM algorithm. Not implemented otherwise |
| <code>convtype</code> | convergency type, default is for count component only for speedy computation |
| <code>maxit.em</code> | Maximum number of EM algorithm |
| <code>maxit</code> | Maximum number of coordinate descent algorithm |
| <code>maxit.theta</code> | Maximum number of iterations for estimating <code>theta</code> scaling parameter if <code>family="negbin"</code> . Default value <code>maxit.theta</code> may be increased, yet may slow the algorithm |
| <code>eps.bino</code> | a lower bound of probabilities to be claimed as zero, for computing weights and related values when <code>family="binomial"</code> . |
| <code>reltol</code> | Convergence criteria, default value $1e-5$ may be reduced to make more accurate yet slow |

| | |
|-----------|---|
| thresh | Convergence threshold for coordinate descent. Defaults value is 1e-6. |
| shortlist | logical value, if TRUE, limited results return |
| trace | If TRUE, progress of algorithm is reported |
| ... | Other arguments which can be passed to glmreg or glmregNB |

Details

The algorithm fits penalized zero-inflated count data regression models using the coordinate descent algorithm within the EM algorithm. The returned fitted model object is of class "zipath" and is similar to fitted "glm" and "zeroinfl" objects. For elements such as "coefficients" a list is returned with elements for the zero and count component, respectively.

If `type.path="active"`, the algorithm iterates for a pair (`lambda_count`, `lambda_zero`) in a loop:
 Step 1: For initial coefficients `start_count` of the count model and `start_zero` of the zero model, the EM algorithm is iterated until convergence for the active set with non-zero coefficients determined from `start_count` and `start_zero`, respectively.

Step 2: EM is iterated for all the predict variables once.

Step 3: If active set obtained from Step 2 is the same as in Step 1, stop; otherwise, repeat Step 1 and Step 2.

If `type.path="nonactive"`, the EM algorithm iterates for a pair (`lambda_count`, `lambda_zero`) with all the predict variables until convergence.

A set of standard extractor functions for fitted model objects is available for objects of class "zipath", including methods to the generic functions `print`, `coef`, `logLik`, `residuals`, `predict`. See `predict.zipath` for more details on all methods.

The program may terminate with the following message:

```
Error in: while (j <= maxit.em && !converged) { :
Missing value, where TRUE/FALSE is necessary
Calls: zipath
Additionally: Warning:
In glmreg_fit(Znew, probi, weights = weights, standardize = standardize, :
saturated model, exiting ...
Execution halted
```

One possible reason is that the fitted model is too complex for the data. There are two suggestions to overcome the error. One is to reduce the number of variables. Second, find out what lambda values caused the problem and omit them. Try with other lambda values instead.

Value

An object of class "zipath", i.e., a list with components including

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| <code>coefficients</code> | a list with elements "count" and "zero" containing the coefficients from the respective models, |
| <code>residuals</code> | a vector of raw residuals (observed - fitted), |
| <code>fitted.values</code> | a vector of fitted means, |
| <code>weights</code> | the case weights used, |

| | |
|-----------|---|
| terms | a list with elements "count", "zero" and "full" containing the terms objects for the respective models, |
| theta | estimate of the additional θ parameter of the negative binomial model (if a negative binomial regression is used), |
| loglik | log-likelihood of the fitted model, |
| family | character string describing the count distribution used, |
| link | character string describing the link of the zero-inflation model, |
| linkinv | the inverse link function corresponding to link, |
| converged | logical value, TRUE indicating successful convergence of zipath, FALSE indicating otherwise |
| call | the original function call |
| formula | the original formula |
| levels | levels of the categorical regressors |
| model | the full model frame (if model = TRUE), |
| y | the response count vector (if y = TRUE), |
| x | a list with elements "count" and "zero" containing the model matrices from the respective models (if x = TRUE), |

Author(s)

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References

Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma, Michael Zappitelli, Chirag Parikh, Ching-Yun Wang and Prasad Devarajan (2014) *Penalized Count Data Regression with Application to Hospital Stay after Pediatric Cardiac Surgery*, *Statistical Methods in Medical Research*. 2014 Apr 17. [Epub ahead of print]

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Zhu Wang, Shuangge Ma and Ching-Yun Wang (2015) *Variable selection for zero-inflated and overdispersed data with application to health care demand in Germany*, *Biometrical Journal*. 57(5):867-84.

See Also

[zipath](#), [glmreg](#), [glmregNB](#)

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