

Package: IOLS (via r-universe)

August 30, 2024

Title Iterated Ordinary Least Squares Regression

Version 0.1.4

Description Addresses the 'log of zero' by developing a new family of estimators called iterated Ordinary Least Squares. This family nests standard approaches such as log-linear and Poisson regressions, offers several computational advantages, and corresponds to the correct way to perform the popular $\log(Y + 1)$ transformation. For more details about how to use it, see the notebook at: [<https://www.davidbenatia.com/>](https://www.davidbenatia.com/).

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Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 7.2.2

Imports stats, utils, sandwich, matlib, boot, randomcoloR, stringr

Depends R (>= 2.10)

LazyData true

NeedsCompilation no

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Date/Publication 2023-04-07 20:50:02 UTC

Repository <https://nassimzbalah.r-universe.dev>

RemoteUrl <https://github.com/cran/IOLS>

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha e6b5bab263bc155cfbc276865ad282d695c39286

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DATASET	<i>Sample Data for Analysis</i>
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Description

A simple `data_frame` obtained by a Data Generating Process that is for testing and running of examples

y outcome variable

x two bivariate normal variables `x1` and `x2`

Usage

DATASET

Format

An object of class `data.frame` with 1000 rows and 3 columns.

iOLS	<i>iOLS</i>
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Description

iOLS regression is used to fit log-linear model/log-log model, addressing the "log of zero" problem, based on the theoretical results developed in the following paper : https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3444996.

Usage

`iOLS(y, X, VX, tX, d, epsi = 10^-5, b_init, error_type = "HC0")`

Arguments

y	the dependent variable, a vector.
X	the regressors matrix x with a column of ones added.
VX	a matrix that MUST be equal to $(X'X)^{-1}$.
tX	a matrix that MUST be equal to X^t (the transpose of X).
d	the value of the hyper-parameter delta, numeric.
epsi	since the estimated parameters are obtained by converging, we need a convergence criterion epsi (supposed to be small, usually around 10^{-5}), to make the program stop once the estimations are near their limits. A numeric.
b_init	the point from which the solution starts its converging trajectory. A vector that has the same number of elements as there are parameters estimated in the model.
error_type	a character string specifying the estimation type of the covariance matrix. Argument of the vcovHC function, then click this link for details. "HCO" is the default value, this the White's estimator.

Value

an iOLS fitted model object.

Examples

```
data(DATASET)
y = DATASET$y
x = as.matrix(DATASET[,c("X1", "X2")])
lm = lm(log(y+1) ~ x)
lm_coef = c(coef(lm))
X = cbind(rep(1, nrow(x)), x)
tX = t(X)
library(matlib) ; VX = inv(tX %*% X)
f = iOLS(y, X, VX, tX, 20, b_init = lm_coef)
```

iOLS_path

iOLS_path

Description

iOLS regression repeated for several values of the hyper-parameter delta.

Usage

```
iOLS_path(
  y,
  X,
  deltainf = 10^-5,
```

```

deltasup = 10^4,
nbre_delta = 20,
epsi = 10^-3,
b_init,
error_type = "HC0"
)

```

Arguments

<code>y</code>	the dependent variable, a vector.
<code>X</code>	the regressors matrix <code>x</code> with a column of ones added.
<code>deltainf</code>	numeric, the lowest hyper-parameter <code>delta</code> we want to apply iOLS with. The default value is 10^{-5} .
<code>deltasup</code>	numeric, the highest hyper-parameter <code>delta</code> we want to apply iOLS with. The default value is 10000.
<code>nbre_delta</code>	integer, the number of hyper-parameters <code>delta</code> we want between <code>deltainf</code> and <code>deltasup</code> .
<code>epsi</code>	since the estimated parameters are obtained by converging, we need a convergence criterion <code>epsi</code> (supposed to be small, usually around 10^{-5}), to make the program stop once the estimations are near their limits. A numeric.
<code>b_init</code>	the point from which the solution starts its converging trajectory. A vector that has the same number of elements as there are parameters estimated in the model.
<code>error_type</code>	a character string specifying the estimation type of the covariance matrix. Argument of the <code>vcovHC</code> function, then click this link for details. "HC0" is the default value, this the White's estimator.

Value

an `iOLS_path` fitted model object.

Examples

```

data(DATASET)
y = DATASET$y
x = as.matrix(DATASET[,c("X1", "X2")])
lm = lm(log(y+1) ~ x)
lm_coef = c(coef(lm))
X = cbind(rep(1, nrow(x)), x)
k = iOLS_path(y, X, b_init = lm_coef,
deltainf = 10^-5, deltasup = 10^4, nbre_delta = 20,
epsi = 10^-3, error_type = "HC0")

```

iOLS_path_plot	<i>iOLS_path_plot</i>
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Description

Function that plots an iOLS_path fitted model object.

Usage

```
iOLS_path_plot(m, delta_rank = NULL, plot_beta = "", ...)
```

Arguments

m	An iOLS_path fitted model object.
delta_rank	Among all the hyper-parameters delta, we can choose to plot the "iOLS_path" fitted model object corresponding to the chosen delta_rank. If a value is not precised, the default value is NULL and the function will only display the estimated parameter(s) in function of log(delta).
plot_beta	If you want to see the trajectory of one estimated parameter beta only, just precise plot_beta = k (k=0 if you want to see the intercept's trajectory for example). Otherwise, write plot_beta = "" (the default value), and you will see all parameters' trajectory. In this case, the colors of each curve is assigned randomly, but by precising which parameters' trajectory you want to see, it will be drawn in black.
...	other parameters.

Value

a plot of an iOLS_path fitted model object.

Examples

```
data(DATASET)
y = DATASET$y
x = as.matrix(DATASET[,c("X1", "X2")])
lm = lm(log(y+1) ~ x)
lm_coef = c(coef(lm))
X = cbind(rep(1, nrow(x)), x)
k = iOLS_path(y, X, b_init = lm_coef, deltainf = 10^-5,
deltasup = 10^4, nbre_delta = 20,
epsi = 10^-3, error_type = "HC0")

#All the parameters, as a function of log(delta) (ie. each triplet from an iOLS regression) :
iOLS_path_plot(k)

#All the parameters from the 6th iOLS regression :
iOLS_path_plot(k, delta_rank = 6)
```

```
#Intercept from the 6th iOLS regression :
iOLS_path_plot(k, delta_rank = 6, plot_beta = 0)
```

iOLS_plot

iOLS_plot

Description

Function that plots an iOLS fitted model object.

Usage

```
iOLS_plot(m, ..., plot_beta = "")
```

Arguments

<code>m</code>	An iOLS fitted model object.
<code>...</code>	other parameters.
<code>plot_beta</code>	If you want to see the trajectory of one estimated parameter beta only, just precise <code>plot_beta = k</code> (<code>k=0</code> if you want to see the intercept's trajectory for example). Otherwise, write <code>plot_beta = ""</code> (the default value), and you will see all parameters' trajectory. In this case, the colors of each curve is assigned randomly, but by precisising which parameters' trajectory you want to see, it will be drawn in black.

Value

a plot of an iOLS fitted model object.

Examples

```
data(DATASET)
y = DATASET$y
x = as.matrix(DATASET[,c("X1", "X2")])
lm = lm(log(y+1) ~ x)
lm_coef = c(coef(lm))
X = cbind(rep(1, nrow(x)), x)
tX = t(X)
library(matlib) ; VX = inv(tX %*% X)
f = iOLS(y, X, VX, tX, 20, b_init = lm_coef)
```

```
iOLS_plot(f)
```

```
#Only one of the estimated parameters, for example k=0 (the intercept):
iOLS_plot(f, plot_beta = 0)
```

lambda_test	<i>lambda_test</i>
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Description

Printing and plotting of the lambda-test.

Usage

```
lambda_test(f, nB)
```

Arguments

f	An iOLS_path fitted model object that you want to apply this test on.
nB	The number of iteration that you want to be done in the bootstrap process used in the function.

Value

a lambda_test object.

Examples

```
data(DATASET)
y = DATASET$y
x = as.matrix(DATASET[,c("X1", "X2")])
lm = lm(log(y+1) ~ x)
lm_coef = c(coef(lm))
X = cbind(rep(1, nrow(x)), x)
k = iOLS_path(y, X, b_init = lm_coef, deltainf = 10^-5,
deltasup = 10^4, nbre_delta = 20,
epsi = 10^-3, error_type = "HC0")

L = lambda_test(k, nB = 5)
```

print	<i>print.iOLS</i>
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Description

Function that prints an iOLS fitted model object.

Usage

```
print(m, ...)
```

Arguments

`m` An iOLS fitted model object.
`...` other parameters.

Value

a display of an iOLS fitted model object.

Examples

```
data(DATASET)
y = DATASET$y
x = as.matrix(DATASET[,c("X1", "X2")])
lm = lm(log(y+1) ~ x)
lm_coef = c(coef(lm))
X = cbind(rep(1, nrow(x)), x)
tX = t(X)
library(matlib) ; VX = inv(tX %*% X)
f = iOLS(y, X, VX, tX, 20, b_init = lm_coef)
print(f)
```

`print.iOLS_path` *print.iOLS_path*

Description

Function that prints an `iOLS_path` fitted model object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'iOLS_path'
print(m, delta_rank = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`m` An `iOLS_path` fitted model object.
`delta_rank` Among all the hyper-parameters `delta`, we can choose to plot the "`iOLS_path`" fitted model object corresponding to the chosen `delta_rank`. If a value is not precised, the default value is `NULL` and the function will only display the estimated parameter(s) in function of `log(delta)`.
`...` other parameters.

Value

a display of a `iOLS_path` fitted model object.

Examples

```
data(DATASET)
y = DATASET$y
x = as.matrix(DATASET[,c("X1", "X2")])
lm = lm(log(y+1) ~ x)
lm_coef = c(coef(lm))
X = cbind(rep(1, nrow(x)), x)
k = iOLS_path(y, X, b_init = lm_coef, deltainf = 10^-5,
deltasup = 10^4, nbre_delta = 20,
epsi = 10^-3, error_type = "HC0")

#Printing of all the iOLS regression:
print(k)

#Printing of the 6th iOLS regression :
print(k, delta_rank = 6)
```

`print.lambda_test` *print.lambda_test*

Description

Function that prints a `lambda_test` object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lambda_test'
print(m, ...)
```

Arguments

`m` A `lambda_test` object.
`...` other parameters.

Value

a display and a plot of a `lambda_test` object.

Examples

```
data(DATASET)
y = DATASET$y
x = as.matrix(DATASET[,c("X1", "X2")])
lm = lm(log(y+1) ~ x)
lm_coef = c(coef(lm))
X = cbind(rep(1, nrow(x)), x)
k = iOLS_path(y, X, b_init = lm_coef, deltainf = 10^-5,
deltasup = 10^4, nbre_delta = 20,
```

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print.lambda_test

```
epsi = 10^-3, error_type = "HC0")
```

```
L = lambda_test(k, nB = 5)
```

```
print(L)
```

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