USING COMPILED CODE IN POMP

AARON A. KING

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1. A two-dimensional Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process.

1. A TWO-DIMENSIONAL ORNSTEIN-UHLENBECK PROCESS.

Let's look again at our example of the discrete-time 2-D Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process with normal measurement error. Recall that the unobserved Ornstein-Uhlenbeck (OU) process $X_t \in \mathbb{R}^2$ satisfies

$$X_t = A X_{t-1} + \xi_t.$$

The observation process is

$$Y_t = B X_t + \varepsilon_t.$$

In these equations, A and and B are 2×2 constant matrices; ξ_t and ε_t are mutually-independent families of i.i.d. bivariate normal random variables. We let $\sigma\sigma^T$ be the variance-covariance matrix of ξ_t , where σ is lower-triangular; likewise, we let $\tau\tau^T$ be that of ε_t .

Since many of the methods we will use require us to simulate the process and/or measurement models many times, it is a good idea to use native (compiled) codes for the computational heavy lifting. The package includes some C codes that were written to implement the OU example. Read the source (file 'ou2.c') for details.

```
> ou2.rprocess <- function(xstart, times, params,</pre>
      paramnames, ...) {
      nvar <- nrow(xstart)</pre>
      npar <- nrow(params)</pre>
      nrep <- ncol(xstart)</pre>
      ntimes <- length(times)</pre>
      parindex <- match(paramnames, rownames(params)) -</pre>
      array(.C("ou2_adv", X = double(nvar * nrep *
          ntimes), xstart = as.double(xstart), par = as.double(params),
           times = as.double(times), n = as.integer(c(nvar,
               npar, nrep, ntimes)), parindex = as.integer(parindex),
          DUP = FALSE, NAOK = TRUE, PACKAGE = "pomp") $X,
          dim = c(nvar, nrep, ntimes), dimnames = list(rownames(xstart),
               NULL, NULL))
+ }
> ou2.dprocess <- function(x, times, params, log,
      ...) {
      nvar <- nrow(x)
      npar <- nrow(params)</pre>
```

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```
nrep <- ncol(x)</pre>
      ntimes <- length(times)</pre>
      parindex <- match(paramnames, rownames(params)) -</pre>
          1
      array(.C("ou2_pdf", d = double(nrep * (ntimes -
          1)), X = as.double(x), par = as.double(params),
          times = as.double(times), n = as.integer(c(nvar,
              npar, nrep, ntimes)), parindex = as.integer(parindex),
          give_log = as.integer(log), DUP = FALSE,
          NAOK = TRUE, PACKAGE = "pomp")$d, dim = c(nrep,
          ntimes - 1))
+ }
> ou2 <- pomp(times = seq(1, 100), data = rbind(y1 = rep(0,
      100), y2 = rep(0, 100)), t0 = 0, rprocess = ou2.rprocess,
      dprocess = ou2.dprocess, dmeasure = "normal_dmeasure",
      rmeasure = "normal_rmeasure", obsnames = c("y1",
          "y2"), paramnames = c("alpha.1", "alpha.2",
          "alpha.3", "alpha.4", "sigma.1", "sigma.2",
          "sigma.3", "tau"), statenames = c("x1",
          "x2"))
We'll specify some parameters:
> p \leftarrow c(alpha.1 = 0.9, alpha.2 = 0, alpha.3 = 0,
      alpha.4 = 0.99, sigma.1 = 1, sigma.2 = 0,
      sigma.3 = 2, tau = 1, x1.0 = 50, x2.0 = -50)
> tic <- Sys.time()</pre>
> ou2 <- simulate(ou2, params = p, nsim = 1000,</pre>
     seed = 800733088)[[1]]
> toc <- Sys.time()</pre>
> print(toc - tic)
```

Time difference of 3.412042 secs

Fig. 1 plots the data.

The pomp object we just created is included in the package: use data(ou2) to retrieve it.

A. A. King, Departments of Ecology & Evolutionary Biology and Mathematics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109-1048 USA

E-mail address: kingaa at umich dot edu

 URL : http://www.umich.edu/~kingaa



 ${\tt Figure~1.}$ One realization of the two-dimensional OU process.