Package 'CommonSplines'

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Title Regression Spline and Smoothing Spline

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Description This is an R package that covers commonly seem regression spline and smoothing spline. For regression spline, commonly seen basis functions are provided such as truncated power basis, natural spline basis and B-spline basis. For smoothing spline, penalties on second order derivative are provided, i.e., cubic smoothing spline.

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Suggests knitr, rmarkdown

VignetteBuilder knitr

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`bs_basis` *Generate an evaluated basis matrix for B-splines*

Description

#' This function generates B-spline basis. The B-splines are defined following the recursive formulas due to de Boor. Only univariate input can be used.

Usage

```
bs_basis(x, order, knots)
```

Arguments

`x`	Predictor variable vector.
`knots`	The knots used to construct the B-splines, including innerknots, boundary knots and phantom knots.

Value

Basis matrix evaluated at each x value.

Examples

```
x<-seq(0, 1, 0.001)
knots <- seq(0, 1, 0.1)

basis<-ncs_basis(x,knots)
plot(x,rep(0,length(x)),type="l",ylim=c(0,1))
for (i in 1: (length(knots))){
  lines(x,basis[,i])
}
```

`bs_knots` *Add phantom knots for B-splines*

Description

Add phantom knots for B-splines

Usage

```
bs_knots(x, real_knots)
```

Arguments

`x`	Predictor variable vector.
`knots`	The innerknots and boundary knots that define the spline. The knots can all be innerknots.

Value

The knots used to construct the B-splines, including innerknots, boundary knots and phantom knots

---

`bs_predict` *Prediction using regression spline with B-spline basis*

Description

This function provides prediction at value of interest using regression spline with B-spline basis. The B-splines are generated by the function `bs_train`. The return value of `bs_train` is required as an argument of `bs_predict`

Usage

```
bs_predict(x_test, order = NULL, knots = NULL, beta = NULL,
  basis = NULL)
```

Arguments

`x_test`	The input values at which evaluations are required.
`basis`	The return value of function `bs_train`.

Value

The evaluated output at x_test.

Examples

```
x<-seq(0, 1, 0.001)
y <- x^3 * 3 - x^2 * 2 + x + exp(1)+rnorm(length(x),0,0.1)
plot(x,y)
knots <- seq(0.1, 0.9, 0.01)
order<-4
basis<-bs_train(x,y,order,knots)

x_test<-seq(0, 1, 0.01)
fit<-bs_predict(x_test,basis)
plot(x_test,fit)
lines(x_test,x_test^3 * 3 - x_test^2 * 2 + x_test + exp(1),col="red")
```

bs_train *Train regression coefficients for B-splines.*

Description

Train regression coefficients for B-splines.

Usage

```
bs_train(x, y, order, real_knots = NULL, df = NULL, q = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	The input vector of training dataset.
y	The output vector of training dataset.
order	The order of B-spline functions. The default is order=4 for cubic B-splines.
df	Degrees of freedom. One can supply df rather than knots.
q	A boolean variable define whether knots provided are quantiles or real values. When q=TRUE, knots provided are quantiles of x. When q=FALSE, knots provided are real values of x. Default is FALSE.
knots	The innerknots and boundary knots that define the spline. The knots provided can be quantiles of x or real values. More explanation of knots, df, q can be seen in generate_knots.

Value

A list with the following components:

beta	The coefficients of nonparametric regression.
basis	The B-spline basis matrix of dimension c(length(x), df). df = length(innerknots) + order.
knots	The knots used to construct the B-splines, including innerknots, boundary knots and phantom knots
order	The order of basis functions. order=degree+1

See Also

generate_knots.

Examples

```
x<-seq(0, 1, 0.001)
y <- x^3 * 3 - x^2 * 2 + x + exp(1)+rnorm(length(x),0,0.1)
plot(x,y)
knots <- seq(0, 1, 0.1)
order<-4

basis<-bs_train(x,y,order,knots)
plot(x,rep(0,length(x)),type="l",ylim=c(0,1))
for (i in 1: (length(knots)+order)){
  lines(x,basis$basismatrix[,i])
}
```

cal_loo_cv_error *Calculte leave-one-out CV error*

Description

Calculte leave-one-out CV error

Usage

```
cal_loo_cv_error(y, f_hat, S)
```

Arguments

y	response variable values
f_hat	fitted response variable values
S	smoother matrix

Value

leave-one-out cross-validation error

css_predict *Prediction using smoothing spline with squared 2nd derivative penalty*

Description

This function takes the coefficients trained by `CubicSmoothingSpline.Train` and evaluate the output at x_test

Usage

```
css_predict(basis, x_test)
```

Arguments

basis	The return value of function `CubicSmoothingSpline.Train`.
x_test	The input values at which evaluations are required.

Value

The evaluated output at x_test.

Examples

```
x<-seq(0, 1, 0.0015)
y <- x^3 * 3 - x^2 * 2 + x + exp(1)+rnorm(length(x),0,0.1)
plot(x,y)
lambda<-0.001
basis<-css_train(x,y,lambda)

x_test<-seq(0, 1, 0.1)
fit<-css_predict(basis,x_test)

plot(x_test,fit)
lines(x_test,x_test^3 * 3 - x_test^2 * 2 + x_test + exp(1),col="red")
```

`css_train` *Train a smoothing spline with squared 2nd derivative penalty using natural cubic spline*

Description

This function trains a smoothing spline with squared 2nd derivative penalty. It has an explicit,finite-dimensional, unique minimizer which is a natural cubic spline. This function can be used for small or moderate number of knots. When the number of data N<=50, all knots are included. When N>50, 50 knots are uniformly chosen from the training dataset.

Usage

```
css_train(x, y, lambda)
```

Arguments

`x`	The input vector of training dataset.
`y`	The output vector of training dataset.
`lambda`	A fixed smoothing parameter.

Value

A list with the following components:

`beta`	The coefficients of natural splines.
`S`	The smoother matrix.
`knots`	The knots used to construct the B-splines, including innerknots, boundary knots and phantom knots

Examples

```
x<-seq(0, 1, 0.001)
y <- x^3 * 3 - x^2 * 2 + x + exp(1)+rnorm(length(x),0,0.1)
plot(x,y)
lambda<-0.001

basis<-css_train(x,y,lambda)
cat("the knots chosen are: ",basis$knots)
```

generate_knots *Generate knots when real value is not specified.*

Description

Generate knots when real value is not specified.

Usage

```
generate_knots(x_train, df, knots, q)
```

Arguments

x_train	The input vector of training dataset.
df	Degrees of freedom. One can supply df rather than knots; generate_knots then chooses (df + 1) knots at uniform quantiles of x. The default, df = 4, sets 5 knots with 3 inner knots at uniform quantiles of x.
knots	Breakpoints that define the spline, in terms of quantiles or real valus of x. The default is five knots at uniform quantiles c(0, .25, .5, .75, 1). Typical values are the mean or median for one knot, quantiles for more knots.
q	A boolean variable define whether knots provided are quantiles or real values. When q=TRUE, knots provided are quantiles of x. When q=FALSE, knots provided are real values of x.

Value

A vector of knots in terms of real values of x.

ncs_basis *Generate an evaluated basis matrix for natural cubic splines*

Description

Generate an evaluated basis matrix for natural cubic splines

Usage

```
ncs_basis(x, knots)
```

Arguments

x	Predictor variable vector.
knots	Knots location in terms of real values of x.

Value

Basis matrix evaluated at each x value.

Examples

```
x<-seq(0, 1, 0.001)
knots <- seq(0, 1, 0.1)

basis<-ncs_basis(x,knots)
plot(x,rep(0,length(x)),type="l",ylim=c(0,1))
for (i in 1: (length(knots))){
  lines(x,basis[,i])
}
```

`ncs_predict` *Prediction using regression spline with natural cubic spline.*

Description

Prediction using regression spline with natural cubic spline.

Usage

```
ncs_predict(x_test, beta, knots)
```

Arguments

`x_test`	The input values at which evaluations are required.
`knots`	Knots location in terms of quantiles of x_train, optional, default will be evenly spaced quantiles based on number of knots.
`betas`	Least square fit parameters obtained from training.

Value

`y_pred`	A vector of dimension length(x), the prediction vector evaluated at x_test values.

`ncs_train` *Train regression coefficients for natural cubic splines.*

Description

Train regression coefficients for natural cubic splines.

Usage

```
ncs_train(x_train, y_train, df = NULL, knots = NULL, q = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x_train	The input vector of training dataset.
y_train	The output vector of training dataset.
df	Degrees of freedom. One can supply df rather than knots; ncs() then chooses (df + 1) knots at uniform quantiles of x. The default, df = 4, sets 5 knots with 3 inner knots at uniform quantiles of x.
knots	Breakpoints that define the spline, in terms of quantiles of x or real values of x. The default is five knots at uniform quantiles c(0, .25, .5, .75, 1). Typical values are the mean or median for one knot, quantiles for more knots.
q	A boolean variable define whether knots provided are quantiles or real values. When q=TRUE, knots provided are quantiles of x. When q=FALSE, knots provided are real values of x. Default is FALSE.

Value

A list of following components:

nknots	Number of knots.
knots	A vector of knot locations.
N	Basis matrix evaluated at each x value.
betas	Least sqaure fit parameters.

Examples

```
x_train <- seq(1, 10, 0.1)
y_train <- cos(x_train)^3 * 3 - sin(x_train)^2 * 2 + x_train + exp(1)+rnorm(length(x_train),0,1)
plot(x_train,y_train)
x_test <- seq(1, 10, 0.1)
df <- 10
train_result <- ncs_train(x_train, y_train, df)
print(train_result$betas)
print(train_result$N[1:5,1:5])
```

---

np_reg *Nonparametric Regression using spline based methods*

Description

This function provides regression using natural cubic splines with truncated power basis functions. Only univariate input can be used.

Usage

```
np_reg(x_train, y_train, x_test, func = "bs", order = 3, df = NULL,
  knots = NULL, lambda = 0.001, q = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x_train	The input vector of training dataset.
y_train	The output vector of training dataset.
x_test	The input values at which evaluations are required.
df	Degrees of freedom. One can supply df rather than knots; (df + 1) knots are chosen at uniform quantiles of x. The default, df = 4, sets 5 knots with 3 inner knots at uniform quantiles of x.
knots	Breakpoints that define the spline. The default is five knots at uniform quantiles c(0, .25, .5, .75, 1). Typical values are the mean or median for one knot, quantiles for more knots.

Value

y_pred	A vector of dimension length(x), the prediction vector evaluated at x_test values.

Examples

```
x_train <- seq(1, 10, 0.1)
y_train <- cos(x_train)^3 * 3 - sin(x_train)^2 * 2 + x_train + exp(1)+rnorm(length(x_train),0,1)
plot(x_train,y_train)
title('Comparison of Different Degrees of Freedom')
x_test <- seq(1, 10, 0.1)
lines(x_test,cos(x_train)^3 * 3 - sin(x_train)^2 * 2 + x_train + exp(1),col="red")

df <- 2
y_pred <- np_reg(x_train, y_train, x_test,func="ncs", df=df)
lines(x_test,y_pred, col='blue')
df <- 4
y_pred <- np_reg(x_train, y_train, x_test,func="ncs", df=df)
lines(x_test,y_pred, col='green')
df <- 10
y_pred <- np_reg(x_train, y_train, x_test,func="ncs", df=df)
lines(x_test,y_pred, col='black')
legends <- c("Actual", "Prediction: 2 df", "Prediction: 4 df", "Prediction: 10 df")
legend('topleft', legend=legends, col=c('red', 'blue', 'green', 'black'), lty=1, cex=0.8)
```

---

pbs_basis *Evaluate basis functions as each x and return the evaluated basis matrix N*

Description

Evaluate basis functions as each x and return the evaluated basis matrix N

Usage

```
pbs_basis(x, order, knots)
```

Arguments

x	Predictor variable vector.
order	The order that defines the power basis spline.
knots	The innerknots and boundary knots that define the spline. The knots should be real values of x. The knots can be generated by generate_knots.

Value

Basis matrix evaluated at each x value.

See Also

generate_knots.

---

pbs_train *Regression using Power Basis spline*

Description

This function provides regressions using Power Basis splines. The basis are defined as 1,x,x^2,...,x^m,(x-k1)^(m-1)+,(x-k2)^(m-1)+,...,(x-kn)^(m-1)+ where m is the order, k1, k2 and kn are n knots, '+' denotes the positive part.

Usage

```
pbs_train(x, y, order, df = NULL, knots = NULL, q = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	The input vector of training dataset.
y	The output vector of training dataset.
order	The order that defines the spline.
df	Degrees of freedom. One can supply df rather than knots.
knots	The innerknots and boundary knots that define the spline. The knots provided can be quantiles of x or real values. More explanation of knots, df, q can be seen in generate_knots.
q	A boolean variable define whether knots provided are quantiles or real values. When q=TRUE, knots provided are quantiles of x. When q=FALSE, knots provided are real values of x. Default is FALSE.
x_test	The input values at which evaluations are required.

Details

Only univariate input can be used.

Value

A list with the following components:

beta	The coefficients of nonparametric regression.
basis	The spline basis matrix of dimension c(length(x), length(knots)+order)
f	The evaluated output at x_test.

See Also

generate_knots.

Examples

```
n <- 100
t <- seq(0,2*pi,length.out = 100)
a <- 3
b <- 2
c.unif <- runif(n)
amp <- 2
set.seed(1)
y1 <- a*sin(b*t)+c.unif*amp # uniform error
knots <- c(min(t),2*pi*c(1/4,2/4,3/4),max(t))
order <- 4
basis <- pbs_train(t,y1,order,knots)
fit<-pbs_predict(t,basis=basis)
y.hat <- fit
plot(t, y1, t="l")
lines(t, y.hat, col=2)
```

---

place_knots *Find evenly spaced knots by quantile*

Description

Knots found include boundary knots at 0th and 100th quantile.

Usage

```
place_knots(nknots, x)
```

Arguments

nknots	Number of knots to be located.
x	Data vector on which knots are placed.

Value

A named vector with knot quantiles and values.

`sel_smoothing_para` *Select smoothing parameter based on leave-one-out CV error*

Description

Select smoothing parameter based on leave-one-out CV error

Usage

```
sel_smoothing_para(x, y, cv_lambda)
```

Arguments

`x`	predictor variable
`y`	response variable
`cv_lambda`	vector of candidate lambda values

Value

lamdba value that minimizes leave-one-out CV error

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