

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 seen 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	<i>Generate an evaluated basis matrix for B-splines</i>
----------	---

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.
order	The order of basis functions. order=degree+1
knots	The knots used to construct the B-splines, including innerknots, boundary knots and phantom knots. It can be generated by bs_knots.

Value

Basis matrix evaluated at each x value.

Examples

```
x<-seq(0, 1, 0.001)
knots <- seq(0, 1, 0.1)
order<-4
knots<-bs_knots(x,real_knots=knots,order=order)

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

bs_knots	<i>Add phantom knots for B-splines</i>
----------	--

Description

Add phantom knots for B-splines

Usage

```
bs_knots(x, df = NULL, real_knots = NULL, q = NULL, order)
```

Arguments

x	Predictor variable vector.
df	Degrees of freedom. One can supply df rather than knots.
real_knots	The innerknots and boundary knots that define the spline. The knots can all be innerknots. 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, real_knots are quantiles of x. When q=FALSE, real_knots are real values of x. Default is FALSE.
order	The order of basis functions. order=degree+1

Value

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

bs_predict	<i>Prediction using regression spline with B-spline basis</i>
------------	---

Description

This function provides prediction at value of interest using regression spline with B-spline basis. The B-splines are generated by bs_basis and trained by the bs_train. The return value of bs_train can be used 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.
order	The order of basis functions. order=degree+1
knots	Breakpoints that define the spline. knots should be in terms of real-values of x and contain inner, boundary and phantom knots. It can be the return value of bs_knots.
beta	The coefficients of nonparametric regression.
basis	The return value of function bs_train. Instead of specify knots, order and beta, One can supply basis directly.

Value

The evaluated output at `x_test`.

See Also

`bs_basis`, `bs_train`, `bs_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, 0.9, 0.01)
order<-4
basis<-bs_train(x,y,order,knots)

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

<code>bs_train</code>	<i>Train regression coefficients for B-splines.</i>
-----------------------	---

Description

Train regression coefficients for B-splines.

Usage

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

Arguments

<code>x</code>	The input vector of training dataset.
<code>y</code>	The output vector of training dataset.
<code>order</code>	The order of B-spline functions. The default is <code>order=4</code> for cubic B-splines.
<code>real_knots</code>	The innerknots and boundary knots that define the spline. Phantom knots should not be included. Phantom knots will be generated by <code>bs_knots</code> . The knots provided can be quantiles of <code>x</code> or real values. More explanation of knots, <code>df</code> , <code>q</code> can be seen in <code>generate_knots</code> .
<code>df</code>	Degrees of freedom. One can supply <code>df</code> rather than knots.
<code>q</code>	A boolean variable define whether knots provided are quantiles or real values. When <code>q=TRUE</code> , <code>real_knots</code> are quantiles of <code>x</code> . When <code>q=FALSE</code> , <code>real_knots</code> are real values of <code>x</code> . Default is <code>FALSE</code> .

Value

A list with the following components:

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

See Also

generate_knots, bs_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

Calculate leave-one-out CV error

Description

Calculate 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	<i>Prediction using smoothing spline with squared 2nd derivative penalty</i>
-------------	--

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

<code>basis</code>	The return value of function <code>CubicSmoothingSpline.Train</code> .
<code>x_test</code>	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	<i>Train a smoothing spline with squared 2nd derivative penalty using natural cubic spline</i>
-----------	--

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 $N \leq 50$, 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	<i>Generate knots when real value is not specified.</i>
----------------	---

Description

Generate knots when real value is not specified.

Usage

```
generate_knots(x_train, df = NULL, knots = NULL, q = FALSE)
```

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 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.

Value

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

ncs_basis	<i>Generate an evaluated basis matrix for natural cubic splines</i>
-----------	---

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	<i>Prediction using regression spline with natural cubic spline.</i>
-------------	--

Description

Prediction using regression spline with natural cubic spline.

Usage

```
ncs_predict(x_test, knots = NULL, beta = NULL, basis = NULL)
```

Arguments

x_test	The input values at which evaluations are required.
knots	Breakpoints that define the spline. knots should be in terms of real-values of x It can be the return value of generate_knots.
beta	The coefficients of nonparametric regression.
basis	The return value of function bs_train. Instead of specify knots and beta,One can supply basis directly.

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 square 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 = 4, 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	<i>Evaluate basis functions as each x and return the evaluated basis matrix N</i>
-----------	---

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.

Examples

```
x<-seq(0, 1, 0.001)
knots <- seq(0, 1, 0.1)
order<-4

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

pbs_predict	<i>Prediction using regression spline with truncated power basis</i>
-------------	--

Description

This function provides prediction at value of interest using regression spline with truncated power basis. The B-splines are generated by pbs_basis and trained by the pbs_train. The return value of pbs_train can be used as an argument of pbs_predict

Usage

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

Arguments

x_test	The input values at which evaluations are required.
order	The order of basis functions. order=degree+1
knots	Breakpoints that define the spline, in terms of real values of input. It can be the return value of generate_knots.
beta	The coefficients of nonparametric regression.
basis	The return value of function pbs_train. Instead of specify knots, order and beta, One can supply basis directly.

Value

The evaluated output at x_test.

See Also

pbs_basis, pbs_train, 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=knots)
fit <- pbs_predict(t, basis=basis)
y.hat <- fit
plot(t, y1, t="l")
lines(t, y.hat, col=2)
```

pbs_train

Regression using Power Basis spline

Description

This function provides regressions using Power Basis splines. The basis are defined as $1, x, x^2, \dots, x^m, (x-k_1)^{+(m-1)}, (x-k_2)^{+(m-1)}, \dots, (x-k_n)^{+(m-1)}$ where m is the order, k_1, k_2 and k_n 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 $c(\text{length}(x), \text{length}(\text{knots}) + \text{order})$
knots	The knots used to construct the power basis splines
order	The order of basis functions. $\text{order} = \text{degree} + 1$

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=knots)
cat("trained coefficients for every spline are", basis$beta)
```

place_knots	<i>Find evenly spaced knots by quantile</i>
-------------	---

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	<i>Select smoothing parameter based on leave-one-out CV error</i>
--------------------	---

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

lambda value that minimizes leave-one-out CV error

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