CRAN packages comparison

1 DiffusionRgqd

Uses the cumulant truncation procedure developed by Varughese (2013), whereby the transition density can be approximated over arbitrarily large transition horizons for a suitably general class of non-linear diffusion models.

Generalized quadratic diffusions (GQD) are the specific class of SDEs with quadratic drift and diffusion terms:

$$
\begin{aligned}
dX_t &= \mu(X_t,t)dt + \sigma(X_t,t)dW_t, \text{ where} \\
\mu(X_t,t) &= G_0(t) + G_1(t)X_t + G_2(t)X_t^2, \text{ and} \\
\sigma(X_t,t) &= Q_0(t) + Q_1(t)X_t + Q_2(t)X_t^2
\end{aligned}
$$

For purposes of inference the drift and diffusion terms - and consequently the transitional density - are assumed to be dependent on a vector of parameters, θ. For example, an Ornstein-Uhlenbeck model with SDE:

$$dX_t = \theta_1(\theta_2 - X_t) + \sqrt{\theta_3^2}dW_t \tag{1}$$

```
G0=function(t){theta[1]*theta[2]}
G1=function(t){-theta[1]}
Q0=function(t){theta[3]*theta[3]}
```

For a constant drift, diffusion SDE, with given initial condition X_s:

$$dX_t = \mu dt + \sigma dW_t \tag{2}$$

The distribution at time t of the process X_t is $\mathcal{N}(X_t, X_s + \mu(t-s), \sigma^2(t-s))$

```
Xs <- 0                    # Initial state
Xt <- seq(-3/2,3/2,1/50)# Possible future states
s  <- 0                    # Starting time
t  <- 1                    # Final time
mu     <- 0.5              # Drift parameter
sigma <- 0.25              # Diffusion coefficient

library(DiffusionRgqd)
# Remove any existing coefficients:
GQD.remove()

# Define the model coefficients:
G0 <- function(t){mu}
Q0 <- function(t){sigma^2}

# Calculate the transitional density:
BM <- GQD.density(Xs,Xt,s,t)
```

2 pomp: statistical inference for partially-observed Markov processes

3 Robfilter

4 Sim.DiffProc Package - FitSDE

5 HPloglik

6 abctools