

Package ‘RobustBetaReg’

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Title Robust of Beta Regression Model

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Description

Robust estimators for beta regression model, including robust test and graphical diagnostic tools.

Depends R (>= 3.0.0), betareg, nleqslv

Imports Rmpfr, rstudioapi, crayon, pracma, numDeriv, Formula, robustbase, Matrix, parallel

Repository GitHub

URL <https://github.com/yurimaluf/RobustBetaReg.git>

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NeedsCompilation yes

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degbeta	<i>The EGB of the second type</i>
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Description

Density and random generation for the exponential generalized beta (EGB) of the second type,

Usage

```
degbeta(y_star, mu, phi, log = FALSE)
```

```
regbeta(n, mu, phi)
```

Arguments

mu	mu parameter.
phi	phi parameter.
log	a logical value. If TRUE return the log of density function.
n	number of observations.
y_star	logit transformation of original data ($y \in (0, 1)$ and $y^* \in (-\infty, \infty)$).

Details

For more details see

Value

Return the value of density function or a random sample.

plot.LSMLE	<i>Interactive plots for diagnostic of robust betareg models</i>
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Description

Several types of standard diagnostic plots can be produced interactively, involving various kinds of residuals, influence measures, weights etc.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'LSMLE'
plot(object, ask = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'LMDPDE'
plot(object, ask = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	fitted model object of class "LSMLE" or "LMDPDE".
ask	logical. If TRUE the user is asked before each plot.
...	other parameters to be passed through to plotting functions.

Examples

```
fit=robustbetareg(I(food/income)~income+persons|1,data=FoodExpenditure,alpha=0.08)
plot(fit)
```

plotenvelope	<i>Simulated Envelope of Residuals</i>
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Description

Plot a simulated envelope of beta residuals, from LSMLE and LMDPDE objects.

Usage

```
plotenvelope(object, n.sim, conf, control = robustbetareg.control(...), ...)
```

Arguments

object	Fitted model object of class "LSMLE" or "LMDPDE" (see robustbetareg).
n.sim	the number of simulation sample. Deafault n.sim=50.
conf	the confidence level of the envelopes required. The default is to find 95 confidence envelopes.
control	a list of control arguments specified via robustbetareg.control .
...	other parameters to be passed through to plotting functions.

Value

Return a simulated envelope graphic.

Examples

```
fit=robustbetareg(I(food/income)~income+persons|1,data=FoodExpenditure,alpha=0.08)
plotenvelope(fit,n.sim=100)
```

residuals.LSMLE

*Residuals Method for robustbetareg Objects***Description**

Extract various types of residuals from robust beta regression models: Pearson residuals (raw residuals scaled by square root of variance function) and different kinds of weighted residuals suggested by Espinheira et al. (2008) and Espinheira et al. (2017).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'LSMLE'
residuals(object, type = c("sweighted2", "pearson", "weighted",
"swighted", "swighted.gamma", "swighted2.gamma", "combined",
"combined.projection"))

## S3 method for class 'LMDPDE'
residuals(object, type = c("sweighted2", "pearson", "weighted",
"swighted", "swighted.gamma", "swighted2.gamma", "combined",
"combined.projection"))
```

Arguments

object	fitted model object of class "LSMLE" or "LMDPDE".
type	character indicating type of residuals.

Details

The definitions of the first four residuals are provided in Espinheira et al. (2008): Equation 2 for "pearson", Equation 6 for "weighted", Equation 7 for "swighted", and Equation 8 for "swighted2". For the last four residuals the definitions are described in Espinheira et al. (2017): Last equation of Equation 7 and Equation 10 for "swighted.gamma" and "swighted2.gamma" respectively, Equation 9 for "combined", and Equation 11 for "combined.projection".

References

Espinheira, P.L., Ferrari, S.L.P., and Cribari-Neto, F. (2008). On Beta Regression Residuals. *Journal of Applied Statistics*, 35(4), 407–419.

Espinheira, P.L., Santos, E.G. and Cribari-Neto, F. (2017). On nonlinear beta regression residuals. *Biometrical Journal*, 59(3), 445-461.

Examples

```
fit=robustbetareg(I(food/income)~income+persons|1,data=FoodExpenditure,alpha=0.08)
residuals(fit,type="swighted")
```

robustbetareg	<i>Robust Beta Regression</i>
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Description

Fit robust beta regression models for rates and proportions via LSMLE and LMDPDE using a parametrization with mean (depending through a link function on the covariates) and precision parameter (called phi).

Usage

```
robustbetareg(formula, data, alpha, type = c("LSMLE", "LMDPDE"),
  link = c("logit", "probit", "cloglog", "cauchit", "loglog"),
  link.phi = NULL, control = robustbetareg.control(...),
  model = TRUE, y = TRUE, ...)
```

```
LSMLE.fit(y, x, z, alpha = NULL, link = "logit", link.phi = "log",
  control = robustbetareg.control(...), ...)
```

```
LMDPDE.fit(y, x, z, alpha = NULL, link = "logit", link.phi = "log",
  control = robustbetareg.control(...), ...)
```

Arguments

formula	symbolic description of the model (of type $y \sim x$ or $y \sim x z$).
data	arguments controlling formula.
alpha	the tuning value within (0,1), for robust estimation. When alpha is equal to zero is equivalent of MLE.
type	character specification of the type of estimator. Currently, LSMLE (default) and LMDPDE.
link	character specification of the link function in the mean model (mu). Currently, "logit", "probit", "cloglog", "cauchit", "log", "loglog" are supported
link.phi	character specification of the link function in the precision model (phi). Currently, "identity", "log", "sqrt" are supported. The default is "log" unless formula is of type $y \sim x$ where the default is "identity"
control	a list of control arguments specified via robustbetareg.control .
model, y	logicals for robustbetareg. If TRUE the corresponding components of the fit (model frame, response, model matrix) are returned. For LSMLE.fit and LMDPDE.fit y must be a numeric response vector within (0,1).
x, z	numeric regressor matrix for mean and precision model respectively, defaulting to an intercept only.

Details

For more details see:...

Value

robustbetareg returns an object of class "LSMLE" or "LMDPDE" with a list of the following components:

coefficients	A numeric vector of parameter estimates
vcov	the covariance matrix of all parameters in the model
converged	logical indicating successful convergence of nleqslv call
fitted.values	the vector of predicted values
start	the starting values for the parameters estimator
weights	the weights generated by robust estimator for each obs.
Tuning	the selected tuning parameter
residuals	a vector of standardized weighted residual 2
n	number of observations
link	mean link function applied
link.phi	precision link function applied
Optimal.Tuning	logical indicating whether the auto selecting tuning algorithm was selected
pseudo.r.squared	pseudo R-squared value (squared correlation of linear predictor and link-transformed response)
control	the control arguments passed to auto selecting tuning algorithm and nleqslv call
std.error	the standard error of all parameters
call	the original function call
formula	the original formula
model	the full model frame
y	the response proportion vector

robustbetareg.control *Control Parameter for Robust Beta Regression*

Description

Various parameters that control fitting of robust beta regression models using [robustbetareg](#).

Usage

```
robustbetareg.control(object, start = NULL, alpha.optimal = TRUE,
  tolerance = 1e-3, maxit = 250, L = 0.02, M = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

object	fitted model object of class "LSMLE" or "LMDPDE".
start	a numeric vector with an initial guess of the root of estimation equation.
alpha.optimal	a logical value. If TRUE the tuning parameter should be selected automatic.
tolerance	numeric tolerance for convergence.
maxit	integer specifying the maxit argument of iterations used by the Newton-Raphson algorithm.
L	a parameter of auto selecting algorithm of tuning parameter (default L=0.02).
M	a integer parameter value of auto selecting algorithm of tuning parameter (default M=3).
...	currently not used.

Details

For more details see:...

Value

A list with the arguments specified.

SaddlepointTest *Robust Saddlepoint Test*

Description

Saddlepoint tests for both simple and composite hypothesis for independent but non-homogeneous observations, based on LSMLE and LMDPDE.

Usage

```
SaddlepointTest(object, FUN, ..., thrd)
```

Arguments

object	fitted model object of class "LSMLE" or "LMDPDE"
FUN	the function representing the null hypothesis to be tested
...	further arguments to be passed
thrd	number (integer) of threads to speed up the process. If missing, the value is autodetected by the available number of multi-core processor

References

Lo, S. N., Ronchetti, E. Robust and accurate inference for generalized linear models. *Journal of Multivariate Analysis*, 100, 2126–2136 (2009)

Examples

```
fit=robustbetareg(I(food/income)~income+persons|1,data=FoodExpenditure,alpha=0.08)
h0=function(theta,B){c(theta[1],B)}#Hypothesis to be tested
SaddlepointTest(fit,h0,B=c(0,0))#H0: income=persons=0
```

WaldTypeTest

Robust Wald-type Tests

Description

Wald-type tests for both simple and composite hypothesis for independent but non-homogeneous observations, based on LSMLE and LMDPDE.

Usage

```
WaldTypeTest(object, FUN, ...)
```

Arguments

object	fitted model object of class "LSMLE" or "LMDPDE"
FUN	the function representing the null hypothesis to be tested
...	Further arguments to be passed

References

Basu, A., Ghosh, A., Martin, N. et al. Robust Wald-type tests for non-homogeneous observations based on the minimum density power divergence estimator. *Metrika* 81, 493–522 (2018)

Examples

```
fit=robustbetareg(I(food/income)~income+persons|1,data=FoodExpenditure,alpha=0.08)
h0=function(theta,B){theta[2:3]-B}#Hypothesis to be tested
WaldTypeTest(fit,h0,B=c(0,0))#Testing income=persons=0
```


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