

Package ‘genscore’

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Type Package

Title Generalized Score Matching Estimators

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Description Implementation of the Generalized Score Matching estimator in Yu et al. (2019) <<https://jmlr.org/papers/v20/18-278.html>> for non-negative graphical models (truncated Gaussian, exponential square-root, gamma, a-b models) and univariate truncated Gaussian distributions. Also includes the original estimator for untruncated Gaussian graphical models from Lin et al. (2016) <[doi:10.1214/16-EJS1126](https://doi.org/10.1214/16-EJS1126)>, with the addition of a diagonal multiplier.

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URL <https://github.com/sqyu/genscore>

BugReports <https://github.com/sqyu/genscore/issues>

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Contents

AUC	3
avgrocs	4
beautify_rule	5

binarySearch_bin	6
calc_crit	7
check_endpoints	9
compare_two_results	10
compare_two_sub_results	11
cov_cons	11
crbound_mu	12
crbound_sigma	13
diff_lists	14
diff_vecs	14
domain_for_C	15
eBIC	16
estimate	17
find_max_ind	22
frac_pow	23
gcd	24
gen	25
get_crit_nopenalty	28
get_dist	29
get_elts	32
get_elts_ab	38
get_elts_exp	41
get_elts_gamma	43
get_elts_gauss	45
get_elts_loglog	46
get_elts_loglog_simplex	48
get_elts_trun_gauss	50
get_g0	52
get_g0_ada	54
get_h_hp	56
get_h_hp_adaptive	58
get_h_hp_vector	59
get_postfix_rule	59
get_results	60
get_safe_log_h_hp	62
get_trun	63
h_of_dist	64
interval_intersection	68
interval_union	69
in_bound	70
lambda_max	72
makecoprime	73
make_domain	74
make_folds	79
mu_sigmasqhat	80
naiveSearch_bin	81
parse_ab	81
parse_ineq	82

random_init_polynomial	83
random_init_simplex	85
random_init_uniform	86
ran_mat	87
read_exponent	88
read_exponential	89
read_one_term	90
read_uniform_term	91
refit	91
rexp_truncated	93
rlaplace_truncated	94
rlaplace_truncated_centered	95
search_bin	96
s_at	96
s_output	97
test_lambda_bounds	98
test_lambda_bounds2	99
tp_fp	101
update_finite_infinity_for_uniform	102
varhat	103
Index	105

AUC	<i>Calculates the AUC of an ROC curve.</i>
-----	--

Description

Calculates the area under an ROC curve (AUC).

Usage

AUC(tpfp)

Arguments

tpfp A matrix with two columns, the true positive and the false positive rates.

Value

A number between 0 and 1, the area under the curve (AUC).

Examples

```
n <- 40
p <- 50
mu <- rep(0, p)
tol <- 1e-8
K <- cov_cons(mode="sub", p=p, seed=1, spars=0.2, eig=0.1, subgraphs=10)
true_edges <- which(abs(K) > tol & diag(p) == 0)
dm <- 1 + (1-1/(1+4*exp(1)*max(6*log(p)/n, sqrt(6*log(p)/n))))
set.seed(1)
domain <- make_domain("R+", p=p)
x <- tmvtnorm::rtmvnorm(n, mean = mu, sigma = solve(K),
  lower = rep(0, p), upper = rep(Inf, p), algorithm = "gibbs",
  burn.in.samples = 100, thinning = 10)
est <- estimate(x, setting="gaussian", elts=NULL, domain=domain, centered=TRUE,
  symmetric="symmetric", lambda_length=100, mode="min_pow",
  param1=1, param2=3, diagonal_multiplier=dm)
# Apply tp_fp to each estimated edges set for each lambda
TP_FP <- t(sapply(est$edgess, function(edges){tp_fp(edges, true_edges, p)}))
old.par <- par(mfrow=c(1,1), mar=c(5,5,5,5))
auc <- AUC(TP_FP)
plot(c(), c(), ylim=c(0,1), xlim=c(0,1), cex.lab=1,
  main=paste("ROC curve, AUC",round(auc,4)), xlab="False Positives",
  ylab="True Positives")
points(TP_FP[,2], TP_FP[,1], type="l")
points(c(0,1), c(0,1), type = "l", lty = 2)
par(old.par)
```

avgrocs

Takes the vertical average of ROC curves.

Description

Takes the vertical average of ROC curves using algorithm 3 from Fawcett (2006). The resulting ROC curve preserves the average AUC.

Usage

```
avgrocs(rocs, num_true_edges, p)
```

Arguments

rocs	A list of ROC curves, each of which is a matrix with two columns corresponding to the true positive and false positive rates, respectively.
num_true_edges	A positive integer, the number of true edges
p	A positive integer, the dimension

Value

The averaged ROC curve, a matrix with 2 columns and $(p^2 - p - \text{num_true_edges} + 1)$ rows.

References

Fawcett T (2006). "An introduction to ROC analysis." *Pattern Recognition Letters*, **27**(8), 861–874.

Examples

```
n <- 40
p <- 50
mu <- rep(0, p)
tol <- 1e-8
domain <- make_domain("R+", p=p)
K <- cov_cons(mode="sub", p=p, seed=1, spars=0.2, eig=0.1, subgraphs=10)
true_edges <- which(abs(K) > tol & diag(p) == 0)
dm <- 1 + (1-1/(1+4*exp(1)*max(6*log(p)/n, sqrt(6*log(p)/n))))
ROCs <- list()
old.par <- par(mfrow=c(2,2), mar=c(5,5,5,5))
for (i in 1:3){
  set.seed(i)
  x <- tmvtnorm::rtmvnorm(n, mean = mu, sigma = solve(K),
    lower = rep(0, p), upper = rep(Inf, p), algorithm = "gibbs",
    burn.in.samples = 100, thinning = 10)
  est <- estimate(x, setting="gaussian", elts=NULL, domain=domain, centered=TRUE,
    symmetric="symmetric", lambda_length=100, mode="min_pow",
    param1=1, param2=3, diag=dm)
  # Apply tp_fp to each estimated edges set for each lambda
  TP_FP <- t(sapply(est$edgess, function(edges){tp_fp(edges, true_edges, p)}))
  ROCs[[i]] <- TP_FP
  plot(c(), c(), ylim=c(0,1), xlim=c(0,1), cex.lab=1,
    main=paste("ROC, trial ", i, ", AUC ", round(AUC(TP_FP), 4), sep=""),
    xlab="False Positives", ylab="True Positives")
  points(TP_FP[,2], TP_FP[,1], type="l")
  points(c(0,1), c(0,1), type = "l", lty = 2)
}
average_ROC <- avgrocs(ROCs, length(true_edges), p)
plot(c(), c(), ylim=c(0,1), xlim=c(0,1), cex.lab=1,
  main=paste("Average ROC, AUC", round(AUC(average_ROC), 4)),
  xlab="False Positives", ylab="True Positives")
points(average_ROC[,2], average_ROC[,1], type="l")
points(c(0,1), c(0,1), type = "l", lty = 2)
par(old.par)
```

beautify_rule

Replaces consecutive "&"s and "|"s in a string to a single & and |.

Description

Replaces consecutive "&"s and "|"s in a string to a single "&" and "|".

Usage

```
beautify_rule(rule)
```

Arguments

rule A string containing positive integers, parentheses, and "&" and "|" only.

Details

Applied to domain\$rule if domain\$type == "polynomial".

Value

A string with extra "&"s and "|"s removed.

Examples

```
beautify_rule("(1 & 2 && 3 &&& 4) | 5 || 6 ||| 7")
```

binarySearch_bin	<i>Finds the index of the bin a number belongs to using binary search.</i>
------------------	--

Description

Finds the index of the bin a number belongs to using binary search.

Usage

```
binarySearch_bin(arr, l, r, x)
```

Arguments

arr A vector of size at least 2.
 l An integer between 1 and length(arr). Must be smaller than 1.
 r An integer between 1 and length(arr). Must be larger than 1.
 x A number. Must be within the range of [arr[l], arr[r]].

Details

Finds the smallest index i such that arr[i] <= x <= arr[i+1].

Value

The index i such that arr[i] <= x <= arr[i+1].

Examples

```
binarySearch_bin(1:10, 1, 10, seq(1, 10, by=0.5))
binarySearch_bin(1:10, 5, 8, seq(5, 8, by=0.5))
```

calc_crit	<i>Calculates penalized or unpenalized loss in K and eta given arbitrary data</i>
-----------	---

Description

Calculates penalized or unpenalized loss in K and eta given arbitrary data

Usage

```
calc_crit(elts, res, penalty)
```

Arguments

elts	An element list returned from <code>get_elts()</code> . Need not be the same as the elements used to estimate <code>res</code> , but they must be both centered or both non-centered, and their dimension <code>p</code> must match. <code>elts</code> cannot be profiled as this is supposed to be elements for a new data unseen by <code>res</code> , in which case the loss must be explicitly written in <code>K</code> and <code>eta</code> with <code>Gamma</code> and <code>g</code> from a new dataset <code>x</code> .
res	A result list returned from <code>get_results()</code> . Must be centered if <code>elts</code> is centered, and must be non-centered otherwise. Can be profiled. <code>res\$p</code> must be equal to <code>elts\$p</code> .
penalty	A boolean, indicates whether the loss should be penalized (using <code>elts\$diagonals_with_multiplier</code> , <code>res\$lambda1</code> and <code>res\$lambda2</code>).

Details

This function calculates the loss in some estimated `K` and `eta` given an `elts` generated using `get_elts()` with a new dataset `x`. This is helpful for cross-validation.

Value

A number, the loss.

Examples

```
# In the following examples, all printed numbers should be close to 0.
# In practice, \code{res} need not be estimates fit to \code{elts},
# but in the examples we use \code{res <- get_results(elts)} just to
# demonstrate that the loss this function returns matches that returned
# by the C code during estimation using \code{get_results}.

n <- 6
p <- 3
eta <- rep(0, p)
K <- diag(p)
dm <- 1 + (1-1/(1+4*exp(1)*max(6*log(p)/n, sqrt(6*log(p)/n))))
```

```

domains <- list(make_domain("R", p=p),
               make_domain("R+", p=p),
               make_domain("uniform", p=p, lefts=c(0,2), rights=c(1,3)),
               make_domain("polynomial", p=p,
               ineqs=list(list("expression"="sum(x^2)<=1", nonnegative=FALSE, abs=FALSE))))

domains <- c(domains,
             list(make_domain("polynomial", p=p,
             ineqs=list(list("expression"="sum(x^2)<=1", nonnegative=TRUE, abs=FALSE))),
             make_domain("polynomial", p=p,
             ineqs=list(list("expression"=paste(paste(sapply(1:p,
             function(j){paste(j, "x", j, sep="")}), collapse="+"), "<1"),
             abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE))),
             make_domain("simplex", p=p)))

for (domain in domains) {
  if (domain$type == "R" ||
      (domain$type == "uniform" && any(domain$lefts < 0)) ||
      (domain$type == "polynomial" && !domain$ineqs[[1]]$nonnegative))
    settings <- c("gaussian")
  else if (domain$type == "simplex")
    settings <- c("log_log", "log_log_sum0")
  else
    settings <- c("gaussian", "exp", "gamma", "log_log", "ab_3/4_2/3")

  if (domain$type == "simplex")
    symms <- c("symmetric")
  else
    symms <- c("symmetric", "and", "or")

  for (setting in settings) {
    x <- gen(n, setting=setting, abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain,
            finite_infinity=100, xinit=NULL, burn_in=1000, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)
    h_hp <- get_h_hp("min_pow", 1, 3)

    for (symm in symms) {

      # Centered, penalized loss
      elts <- get_elts(h_hp, x, setting, domain, centered=TRUE, scale="", diag=dm)
      res <- get_results(elts, symm, 0.1)
      print(calc_crit(elts, res, penalty=TRUE) - res$crit) # Close to 0

      # Non-centered, unpenalized loss
      elts_nopen <- get_elts(h_hp, x, setting, domain, centered=TRUE, scale="", diag=1)
      res_nopen <- get_results(elts_nopen, symm, 0)
      print(calc_crit(elts_nopen, res_nopen, penalty=FALSE) - res_nopen$crit) # Close to 0

      # Non-centered, non-profiled, penalized loss
      elts_nc_np <- get_elts(h_hp, x, setting, domain, centered=FALSE,
                            profiled_if_noncenter=FALSE, scale="", diag=dm)
      res_nc_np <- get_results(elts_nc_np, symm, lambda1=0.1, lambda2=0.05)
      print(calc_crit(elts_nc_np, res_nc_np, penalty=TRUE) - res_nc_np$crit) # Close to 0
    }
  }
}

```



```

# Non-centered, non-profiled, unpenalized loss
elts_nc_np_nopen <- get_elts(h_hp, x, setting, domain, centered=FALSE,
  profiled_if_noncenter=FALSE, scale="", diag=1)
res_nc_np_nopen <- get_results(elts_nc_np_nopen, symm, lambda1=0, lambda2=0)
print(calc_crit(elts_nc_np_nopen, res_nc_np_nopen, penalty=FALSE) -
  res_nc_np_nopen$crit) # Close to 0

if (domain$type != "simplex") {
  # Non-centered, profiled, penalized loss
  elts_nc_p <- get_elts(h_hp, x, setting, domain, centered=FALSE,
    profiled_if_noncenter=TRUE, scale="", diag=dm)
  res_nc_p <- get_results(elts_nc_p, symm, lambda1=0.1)
  if (elts_nc_np$setting != setting || elts_nc_np$domain_type != "R")
    res_nc_p$crit <- res_nc_p$crit - sum(elts_nc_np$g_eta ^ 2 / elts_nc_np$Gamma_eta) / 2
  print(calc_crit(elts_nc_np, res_nc_p, penalty=TRUE) - res_nc_p$crit) # Close to 0
  # Note that the elts argument cannot be profiled, so
  # calc_crit(elts_nc_p, res_nc_p, penalty=TRUE) is not allowed

  # Non-centered, profiled, unpenalized loss
  elts_nc_p_nopen <- get_elts(h_hp, x, setting, domain, centered=FALSE,
    profiled_if_noncenter=TRUE, scale="", diag=1)
  res_nc_p_nopen <- get_results(elts_nc_p_nopen, symm, lambda1=0)
  if (elts_nc_np_nopen$setting != setting || elts_nc_np_nopen$domain_type != "R")
    res_nc_p_nopen$crit <- (res_nc_p_nopen$crit -
      sum(elts_nc_np_nopen$g_eta ^ 2 / elts_nc_np_nopen$Gamma_eta) / 2)
  print(calc_crit(elts_nc_np_nopen, res_nc_p_nopen, penalty=TRUE) -
    res_nc_p_nopen$crit) # Close to 0
  # Again, calc_crit(elts_nc_p_nopen, res_nc_p, penalty=TRUE) is not allowed
} # if domain$type != "simplex"

} # for symm in symms
} # for setting in settings
} # for domain in domains

```

check_endpoints	<i>Checks if two equally sized numeric vectors satisfy the requirements for being left and right endpoints of a domain defined as a union of intervals.</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Checks if two equally sized numeric vectors satisfy the requirements for being left and right endpoints of a domain defined as a union of intervals.

Usage

```
check_endpoints(lefts, rights)
```

Arguments

lefts	A non-empty vector of numbers (may contain <code>-Inf</code>), the left endpoints of a domain defined as a union of intervals.
rights	A non-empty vector of numbers (may contain <code>Inf</code>), the right endpoints of a domain defined as a union of intervals. Must have the same size as <code>lefts</code> .

Details

Both `lefts` and `rights` must be non-empty and should have the same length. Suppose `lefts` and `rights` both have length `l`, `[lefts[1], rights[1]]`, ..., `[lefts[l], rights[l]]` must be an increasing and non-overlapping set of valid intervals, meaning `lefts[i] <= rights[i] <= lefts[j]` for any `i < j` (singletons and overlapping at the boundary points are allowed). `Inf` is not allowed in `lefts` and `-Inf` is not allowed in `rights`.

Value

NULL. Program stops if `lefts` and `rights` do not define valid left and right endpoints.

Examples

```
## [-4,-3], [-2,-1], [0,1], [2,3], [4,5]
check_endpoints(lefts=c(-4,-2,0,2,4), rights=c(-3,-1,1,3,5))
## Not run:
check_endpoints(lefts=c(), rights=c()) # Cannot be empty
check_endpoints(lefts=c(-4,-2,0,2,4), rights=c(-3,-1,1,3)) # Unequal length
check_endpoints(lefts=c(Inf), rights=c(Inf)) # No Inf in lefts, otherwise invalid interval
check_endpoints(lefts=c(-Inf), rights=c(-Inf)) # No -Inf in rights, otherwise invalid interval
check_endpoints(lefts=c(0, 1), rights=c(2, 3)) # [0,2] and [1,3] overlap, not allowed
check_endpoints(lefts=c(2, 0), rights=c(3, 1)) # [2,3], [0,1] not increasing, not allowed

## End(Not run)
## Singletons and overlapping at the boundary points allowed
check_endpoints(lefts=c(0, 1, 2), rights=c(0, 2, 3))
```

`compare_two_results` *Compares two lists returned from `estimate()`.*

Description

Compares two lists returned from `estimate()`.

Usage

```
compare_two_results(res, res2)
```

Arguments

<code>res</code>	A res list returned from <code>estimate()</code> .
<code>res2</code>	A res list returned from <code>estimate()</code> .

Value

A list of numbers all of which should be close to 0 if res and res2 are expected to be the same.

compare_two_sub_results

Compares two lists returned from get_results().

Description

Compares two lists returned from get_results().

Usage

```
compare_two_sub_results(res, res2)
```

Arguments

res	A res list returned from get_results().
res2	A res list returned from get_results().

Value

A list of numbers all of which should be close to 0 if res and res2 are expected to be the same.

cov_cons

Random generator of inverse covariance matrices.

Description

Random generator of inverse covariance matrices.

Usage

```
cov_cons(mode, p, seed = NULL, spars = 1, eig = 0.1, subgraphs = 1)
```

Arguments

mode	A string, see details.
p	A positive integer ≥ 2 , the dimension.
seed	A number, the seed for the generator. Ignored if NULL or mode == "band" or mode == "chain".
spars	A number, see details. Ignored if mode == "chain". Default to 1.
eig	A positive number, the minimum eigenvalue of the returned matrix. Default to 0.1.
subgraphs	A positive integer, the number of subgraphs for the "sub" mode. Note that p must be divisible by subgraphs.

Details

The function generates an inverse covariance matrix according to the mode argument as follows. The diagonal entries of the matrix are set to the same value such that the minimum eigenvalue of the returned matrix is equal to eig.

Takes the Q matrix from the QR decomposition of a p by p random matrix with independent $Normal(0, 1)$ entries, and calculates $Q' diag(ev)Q$. Randomly zeros out its upper triangular entries using independent uniform Bernoulli(spars) variables, and then symmetrizes the matrix using the upper triangular part.

"random" Constructs a block diagonal matrix with subgraphs disconnected subgraphs with equal number of nodes. In each subgraph, takes each entry independently from $Uniform(0.5, 1)$, and randomly zeros out its upper triangular entries using independent uniform Bernoulli(spars) variables, and finally symmetrizes the matrix using the upper triangular part. The construction from Section 4.2 of Lin et al. (2016).

"er" Constructs an Erdős-Rényi game with probability spars, and sets the edges to independent $Uniform(0.5, 1)$ variables, and finally symmetrizes the matrix using the lower triangular entries.

"band" Constructs a banded matrix so that the (i, j) -th matrix is nonzero if and only if $|i - j| \leq spars$, and is equal to $1 - |i - j|/(spars + 1)$ if $i \neq j$.

"chain" A chain graph, where the (i, j) -th matrix is nonzero if and only if $|i - j| \leq 1$, and is equal to 0.5 if $|i - j| = 1$. A special case of the "band" construction with spars equal to 1.

Value

A p by p inverse covariance matrix. See details.

References

Lin L, Drton M, Shojaie A (2016). "Estimation of high-dimensional graphical models using regularized score matching." *Electron. J. Stat.*, **10**(1), 806–854.

Examples

```
p <- 100
K1 <- cov_cons("random", p, seed = 1, spars = 0.05, eig = 0.1)
K2 <- cov_cons("sub", p, seed = 2, spars = 0.5, eig = 0.1, subgraphs=10)
K3 <- cov_cons("er", p, seed = 3, spars = 0.05, eig = 0.1)
K4 <- cov_cons("band", p, spars = 2, eig = 0.1)
K5 <- cov_cons("chain", p, eig = 0.1)
```

crbound_mu

The Cramér-Rao lower bound (times n) for estimating the mean parameter from a univariate truncated normal sample with known variance parameter.

Description

The Cram er-Rao lower bound (times n) on the variance for estimating the mean parameter mu from a univariate truncated normal sample, assuming the true variance parameter sigmasq is known.

Usage

```
crbound_mu(mu, sigmasq)
```

Arguments

mu	The mean parameter.
sigmasq	The variance parameter.

Details

The Cram er-Rao lower bound in this case is defined as $\sigma^4 / \text{var}(X - \mu)$.

Value

A number, the Cram er-Rao lower bound.

crbound_sigma	<i>The Cram�er-Rao lower bound (times n) for estimating the variance parameter from a univariate truncated normal sample with known mean parameter.</i>
---------------	---

Description

The Cram er-Rao lower bound (times n) on the variance for estimating the variance parameter sigmasq from a univariate truncated normal sample, assuming the true mean parameter mu is known.

Usage

```
crbound_sigma(mu, sigmasq)
```

Arguments

mu	The mean parameter.
sigmasq	The variance parameter.

Details

The Cram er-Rao lower bound in this case is defined as $4\sigma^8 / \text{var}((X - \mu)^2)$.

Value

A number, the Cram er-Rao lower bound .

diff_lists	<i>Computes the sum of absolute differences between two lists.</i>
------------	--

Description

Computes the sum of absolute differences between two lists using diff_vecs().

Usage

```
diff_lists(l1, l2, name = NULL)
```

Arguments

l1	A list.
l2	A list.
name	A string, default to NULL. If not NULL, computes the differences in the l1[[name]] and l2[[name]].

Value

Returns the sum of absolute differences between l1 and l2 if name is NULL, or that between l1[[name]] and l2[[name]] otherwise. If name is not NULL and if name is in exactly one of l1 and l2, returns Inf; if name is in neither, returns NA. Exception: Returns a positive integer if the two elements compared hold NA, NULL or Inf values in different places.

diff_vecs	<i>Computes the sum of absolute differences in the finite non-NA/NULL elements between two vectors.</i>
-----------	---

Description

Computes the sum of absolute differences in the finite non-NA/NULL elements between two vectors.

Usage

```
diff_vecs(l1, l2, relative = FALSE)
```

Arguments

l1	A vector.
l2	A vector.
relative	A boolean, default to FALSE. If TRUE, returns the relative difference (sum of absolute differences divided by the elementwise minimum between l1 and l2).

Value

The sum of (relative) absolute differences in l1 and l2, or a positive integer if two vectors differ in length or hold NA, NULL or Inf values in different places.

domain_for_C	<i>Returns a list to be passed to C that represents the domain.</i>
--------------	---

Description

Returns a list to be passed to C that represents the domain.

Usage

```
domain_for_C(domain)
```

Arguments

domain A list returned from make_domain() that represents the domain.

Details

Construct a list to be read by C code that represents the domain.

Value

A list of the following elements.

num_char_params	An integer, length of char_params.
char_params	A vector of string (char * or char **) parameters.
num_int_params	An integer, length of int_params.
int_params	A vector of integer (int) parameters.
num_double_params	An integer, length of double_params.
double_params	A vector of double (double) parameters.

Examples

```
p <- 30
# The 30-dimensional real space R^30
domain <- make_domain("R", p=p)
domain_for_C(domain)

# The non-negative orthant of the 30-dimensional real space, R+^30
domain <- make_domain("R+", p=p)
domain_for_C(domain)
```

```

# x such that  $\sum(x^2) > 10$  &&  $\sum(x^{1/3}) > 10$  with x allowed to be negative
domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p, rule="1 && 2",
  ineqs=list(list("expression"="sum(x^2)>10", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=FALSE),
    list("expression"="sum(x^(1/3))>10", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=FALSE)))
domain_for_C(domain)

#  $[0, 1] \vee [2, 3]^p$ 
domain <- make_domain("uniform", p=p, lefts=c(0,2), rights=c(1,3))
domain_for_C(domain)

# x such that  $\{x_1 > 1 \&\& \log(1.3) < x_2 < 1 \&\& x_3 > \log(1.3) \&\& \dots \&\& x_p > \log(1.3)\}$ 
domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p, rule="1 && 2 && 3",
  ineqs=list(list("expression"="x1>1", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE),
    list("expression"="x2<1", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE),
    list("expression"="exp(x)>1.3", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=FALSE)))
domain_for_C(domain)

# x in  $\mathbb{R}_+^p$  such that  $\{\sum(\log(x))<2 \mid (x_1^{2/3}-1.3x_2^{-3})<1 \&\& \exp(x_1)+2.3x_2>2\}$ 
domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p, rule="1 \mid (2 && 3)",
  ineqs=list(list("expression"="sum(log(x))<2", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE),
    list("expression"="x1^(2/3)-1.3x2^(-3)<1", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE),
    list("expression"="exp(x1)+2.3x2^2>2", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE)))
domain_for_C(domain)

# x in  $\mathbb{R}_+^p$  such that  $\{x \text{ in } \mathbb{R}_+^p: \sum_j j * x_j \leq 1\}$ 
domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p,
  ineqs=list(list("expression"=paste(paste(sapply(1:p,
    function(j){paste(j, "x", j, sep="")}), collapse="+"), "<1"),
    abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE)))
domain_for_C(domain)

# The (p-1)-simplex
domain <- make_domain("simplex", p=p)
domain_for_C(domain)

# The l-1 ball  $\{\sum(|x|) < 1\}$ 
domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p,
  ineqs=list(list("expression"="sum(x)<1", abs=TRUE, nonnegative=FALSE)))
domain_for_C(domain)

```

eBIC

eBIC score with or without refitting.

Description

Calculates the eBIC score both with and without refitting an unpenalized model restricted to the estimated support.

Usage

```
eBIC(res, elts, BIC_refit = TRUE, gammas = c(0, 0.5, 1))
```


Arguments

<code>res</code>	A list of results returned by <code>get_results()</code> .
<code>elts</code>	A list, elements necessary for calculations returned by <code>get_elts()</code> .
<code>BIC_refit</code>	A boolean, whether to get the BIC scores by refitting an unpenalized model restricted to the estimated edges, with <code>lambda1=0</code> , <code>lambda2=0</code> and <code>diagonal_multiplier=1</code> . Default to <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>gammas</code>	Optional. A number of a vector of numbers. The γ parameter in eBIC. Default to <code>c(0,0.5,1)</code> .

Value

A vector of length `2*length(gammas)`. The first `length(gammas)` numbers are the eBIC scores without refitting for each gamma value, and the rest are those with refitting if `BIC_refit == TRUE`, or `Inf` if `BIC_refit == FALSE`.

Examples

```
# Examples are shown for Gaussian truncated to  $R^p$  only. For other distributions
# on other types of domains, please refer to \code{gen()} or \code{get_elts()},
# as the way to call this function (\code{eBIC()}) is exactly the same in those cases.
n <- 50
p <- 30
domain <- make_domain("R+", p=p)
h_hp <- get_h_hp("min_pow", 1, 3)
mu <- rep(0, p)
K <- diag(p)
dm <- 1 + (1-1/(1+4*exp(1)*max(6*log(p)/n, sqrt(6*log(p)/n))))
x <- tmvtnorm::rtmvnorm(n, mean = mu, sigma = solve(K),
  lower = rep(0, p), upper = rep(Inf, p), algorithm = "gibbs",
  burn.in.samples = 100, thinning = 10)

elts_gauss_np <- get_elts(h_hp, x, setting="gaussian", domain=domain,
  centered=FALSE, profiled=FALSE, diag=dm)
res_nc_np <- get_results(elts_gauss_np, symmetric="symmetric",
  lambda1=0.35, lambda2=2, previous_res=NULL,
  is_refit=FALSE)
eBIC(res_nc_np, elts_gauss_np, BIC_refit=TRUE, gammas=c(0,0.5,1))
```

<code>estimate</code>	<i>The main function for the generalized score-matching estimator for graphical models.</i>
-----------------------	---

Description

The main function for the generalized score-matching estimator for graphical models.

Usage

```

estimate(
  x,
  setting,
  domain,
  elts = NULL,
  centered = TRUE,
  symmetric = "symmetric",
  scale = "",
  lambda1s = NULL,
  lambda_length = NULL,
  lambda_ratio = Inf,
  mode = NULL,
  param1 = NULL,
  param2 = NULL,
  h_hp = NULL,
  unif_dist = NULL,
  verbose = TRUE,
  verbosetext = "",
  tol = 1e-06,
  maxit = 1000,
  BIC_refit = TRUE,
  warmstart = TRUE,
  diagonal_multiplier = NULL,
  eBIC_gammas = c(0, 0.5, 1),
  cv_fold = NULL,
  cv_fold_seed = NULL,
  return_raw = FALSE,
  return_elts = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An n by p matrix, the data matrix, where n is the sample size and p the dimension.
<code>setting</code>	A string that indicates the distribution type, must be one of "exp", "gamma", "gaussian", "log_log", "log_log_sum0", or of the form "ab_NUM1_NUM2", where NUM1 is the a value and NUM2 is the b value, and NUM1 and NUM2 must be integers or two integers separated by "/", e.g. "ab_2_2", "ab_2_5/4" or "ab_2/3_1/2".
<code>domain</code>	A list returned from <code>make_domain()</code> that represents the domain.
<code>elts</code>	A list (optional), elements necessary for calculations returned by <code>get_elts()</code> .
<code>centered</code>	A boolean, whether in the centered setting (assume $\mu = \eta = 0$) or not. Default to TRUE.
<code>symmetric</code>	A string. If equals "symmetric", estimates the minimizer $\mathbf{K}$ over all symmetric matrices; if "and" or "or", use the "and"/"or" rule to get the support. Default to "symmetric".

scale	A string indicating the scaling method. If contains "sd", columns are scaled by standard deviation; if contains "norm", columns are scaled by l2 norm; if contains "center" and setting == "gaussian" && domain\$type == "R", columns are centered to have mean zero. Default to "norm".
lambda1s	A vector of lambdas, the penalty parameter for K.
lambda_length	An integer ≥ 2 , the number of lambda1s. Ignored if lambda1s is provided, otherwise a grid of lambdas is automatically chosen so that the results range from an empty graph to a complete graph. Default to 10 if neither lambda1s nor lambda_length is provided.
lambda_ratio	A positive number, the fixed ratio between λ_K and λ_η , if $\lambda_\eta \neq 0$ (non-profiled) in the non-centered setting.
mode	A string, the class of the h function. Ignored if elts, or h and hp are provided, or if setting == "gaussian" && domain\$type == "R".
param1	A number, the first parameter to the h function. Ignored if elts, or h and hp are provided, or if setting == "gaussian" && domain\$type == "R".
param2	A number, the second parameter (may be optional depending on mode) to the h function. Ignored if elts, or h and hp are provided, or if setting == "gaussian" && domain\$type == "R".
h_hp	A function that returns a list containing $h_x=h(x)$ (element-wise) and $h_p=h_p(x)$ (element-wise derivative of h) when applied to a vector or a matrix x, both of which has the same shape as x.
unif_dist	Optional, defaults to NULL. If not NULL, h_hp must be NULL and unif_dist(x) must return a list containing "g0" of length nrow(x) and "g0d" of dimension dim(x), representing the l2 distance and the gradient of the l2 distance to the boundary: the true l2 distance function to the boundary is used for all coordinates in place of h_of_dist; see "Estimating Density Models with Complex Truncation Boundaries" by Liu et al, 2019. That is, $(h_j \circ \phi_j)(x_i)$ in the score-matching loss is replaced by $g_0(x_i)$, the l2 distance of x_i to the boundary of the domain.
verbose	Optional. A boolean, whether to output intermediate results.
verbosetext	Optional. A string, text to be added to the end of each printout if verbose == TRUE.
tol	Optional. A number, the tolerance parameter. Default to 1e-6.
maxit	Optional. A positive integer, the maximum number of iterations for each fit. Default to 1000.
BIC_refit	A boolean, whether to get the BIC scores by refitting an unpenalized model restricted to the estimated edges, with lambda1=lambda2=0 and diagonal_multiplier=1. Default to TRUE.
warmstart	Optional. A boolean, whether to use the results from a previous (larger) lambda as a warm start for each new lambda. Default to TRUE.
diagonal_multiplier	A number ≥ 1 , the diagonal multiplier. Optional and ignored if elts is provided. If $n_{col}(x) > n_{col}(n)$, a value strictly larger than 1 is recommended. Default to $1 + \left(1 - \left(1 + 4e \max\left(6 \log p/n, \sqrt{6 \log p/n}\right)\right)^{-1}\right)$.

eBIC_gammas	Optional. A number of a vector of numbers. The γ parameter in eBIC. Default to $c(0, 0.5, 1)$.
cv_fold	Optional. An integer larger than 1 if provided. The number of folds used for cross validation. If provided, losses will be calculated on each fold with model fitted on the other folds, and a <code>lambda_length</code> x <code>cv_fold</code> matrix <code>cv_losses</code> will be returned.
cv_fold_seed	Optional. Seed for generating folds for cross validation.
return_raw	A boolean, whether to return the raw estimates of K. Default to FALSE.
return_elts	A boolean, whether to return the elts used for estimation. Default to FALSE.

Value

edgess	A list of vectors of integers: indices of the non-zero edges.
BICs	A <code>lambda_length</code> by <code>length(eBIC_gammas)</code> matrix of raw eBIC scores (without refitting). If <code>return_raw == FALSE</code> , may contain Infs for rows after the first lambda that gives the complete graph.
lambda1s	A vector of numbers of length <code>lambda_length</code> : the grid of lambda1s over which the estimates are obtained.
converged	A vector of booleans of length <code>lambda_length</code> : indicators of convergence for each fit. If <code>return_raw == FALSE</code> , may contain 0s for all lambdas after the first lambda that gives the complete graph.
iters	A vector of integers of length <code>lambda_length</code> : the number of iterations run for each fit. If <code>return_raw == FALSE</code> , may contain 0s for all lambdas after the first lambda that gives the complete graph.

In addition, if `centered == FALSE`,

etas	A <code>lambda_length</code> * <code>p</code> matrix of eta estimates with the i -th row corresponding to the i -th lambda1. If <code>return_raw == FALSE</code> , may contain NAs after the first lambda that gives the complete graph.
------	--

if `centered == FALSE` and non-profiled,

lambda2s	A vector of numbers of length <code>lambda_length</code> : the grid of lambda2s over which the estimates are obtained.
----------	--

if `return_raw == TRUE`,

raw_estimate	A list that contains <code>lambda_length</code> estimates for K of size <code>ncol(x)*ncol(x)</code> .
--------------	--

if `BIC_refit == TRUE`,

BIC_refits	A <code>lambda_length</code> by <code>length(eBIC_gammas)</code> matrix of refitted eBIC scores, obtained by refitting unpenalized models restricted to the estimated edges. May contain Infs for rows after the first lambda that gives the graph restricted to which an unpenalized model does not have a solution (loss unbounded from below).
------------	---

if `cv_fold` is not NULL,

`cv_losses` A `lambda_length` x `cv_fold` matrix of cross validation losses. If `return_raw == FALSE`, may contain `Inf`s for all `lambdas` after the first `lambda` that gives the complete graph.

if `return_elts == TRUE`,

`elts` A list of elements returned from `get_elts()`.

Examples

```
# Examples are shown for Gaussian truncated to  $R^+^p$  only. For other distributions
# on other types of domains, please refer to \code{gen()} or \code{get_elts()},
# as the way to call this function (\code{estimate()}) is exactly the same in those cases.
n <- 30
p <- 20
domain <- make_domain("R+", p=p)
mu <- rep(0, p)
K <- diag(p)
lambda1s <- c(0.01, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5)
dm <- 1 + (1 - 1 / (1 + 4 * exp(1) * max(6 * log(p) / n, sqrt(6 * log(p) / n))))
x <- tmvtnorm::rtmvnorm(n, mean = mu, sigma = solve(K),
  lower = rep(0, p), upper = rep(Inf, p), algorithm = "gibbs",
  burn.in.samples = 100, thinning = 10)

## Centered estimates, no elts or h provided, mode and params provided
est1 <- estimate(x, "gaussian", domain=domain, elts=NULL, centered=TRUE,
  symmetric="symmetric", lambda1s=lambda1s, mode="min_pow",
  param1=1, param2=3, diag=dm, return_raw=TRUE, verbose=FALSE)

h_hp <- get_h_hp("min_pow", 1, 3)
## Centered estimates, no elts provided, h provided; equivalent to est1
est2 <- estimate(x, "gaussian", domain=domain, elts=NULL, centered=TRUE,
  symmetric="symmetric", lambda1s=lambda1s, h_hp=h_hp, diag=dm,
  return_raw=TRUE, verbose=FALSE)
compare_two_results(est1, est2) ## Should be almost all 0

elts_gauss_c <- get_elts(h_hp, x, setting="gaussian", domain=domain,
  centered=TRUE, diag=dm)
## Centered estimates, elts provided; equivalent to est1 and est2
## Here diagonal_multiplier will be set to the default value, equal to dm above
est3 <- estimate(x, "gaussian", domain=domain, elts=elts_gauss_c,
  symmetric="symmetric", lambda1s=lambda1s, diag=NULL,
  return_raw=TRUE, verbose=FALSE)
compare_two_results(est1, est3) ## Should be almost all 0

## Non-centered estimates with Inf penalty on eta; equivalent to est1~3
est4 <- estimate(x, "gaussian", domain=domain, elts=NULL, centered=FALSE,
  lambda_ratio=0, symmetric="symmetric", lambda1s=lambda1s,
  h=h_hp, diag=dm, return_raw=TRUE, verbose=FALSE)
sum(abs(est4$etas)) ## Should be 0 since non-centered with lambda ratio 0 is equivalent to centered
est4$etas <- NULL ## But different from est1 in that the zero etas are returned in est4
compare_two_results(est1, est4) ## Should be almost all 0
```

```

## Profiled estimates, no elts or h provided, mode and params provided
est5 <- estimate(x, "gaussian", domain=domain, elts=NULL, centered=FALSE,
  lambda_ratio=Inf, symmetric="or", lambda1s=lambda1s, mode="min_pow",
  param1=1, param2=3, diag=dm, return_raw=TRUE, verbose=FALSE)

## Profiled estimates, no elts provided, h provided; equivalent to est5
est6 <- estimate(x, "gaussian", domain=domain, elts=NULL, centered=FALSE,
  lambda_ratio=Inf, symmetric="or", lambda1s=lambda1s,
  h_hp=h_hp, diag=dm, return_raw=TRUE, verbose=FALSE)
compare_two_results(est5, est6) ## Should be almost all 0

elts_gauss_p <- get_elts(h_hp, x, setting="gaussian", domain=domain,
  centered=FALSE, profiled=TRUE, diag=dm)
## Profiled estimates, elts provided; equivalent to est5~6
est7 <- estimate(x, "gaussian", domain=domain, elts=elts_gauss_p, centered=FALSE,
  lambda_ratio=Inf, symmetric="or", lambda1s=lambda1s,
  diagonal_multiplier=NULL, return_raw=TRUE, verbose=FALSE)
compare_two_results(est5, est7) ## Should be almost all 0

## Non-centered estimates, no elts or h provided, mode and params provided
## Using 5-fold cross validation and no BIC refit
est8 <- estimate(x, "gaussian", domain=domain, elts=NULL, centered=FALSE,
  lambda_ratio=2, symmetric="and", lambda_length=100,
  mode="min_pow", param1=1, param2=3, diag=dm, return_raw=TRUE,
  BIC_refit=FALSE, cv_fold=5, cv_fold_seed=2, verbose=FALSE)

## Non-centered estimates, no elts provided, h provided; equivalent to est5
## Using 5-fold cross validation and no BIC refit
est9 <- estimate(x, "gaussian", domain=domain, elts=NULL, centered=FALSE,
  lambda_ratio=2, symmetric="and", lambda_length=100, h_hp=h_hp, diag=dm,
  return_raw=TRUE, BIC_refit=FALSE, cv_fold=5, cv_fold_seed=2, verbose=FALSE)
compare_two_results(est8, est9) ## Should be almost all 0

elts_gauss_np <- get_elts(h_hp, x, setting="gaussian", domain=domain, centered=FALSE,
  profiled=FALSE, diag=dm)
## Non-centered estimates, elts provided; equivalent to est8~9
## Using 5-fold cross validation and no BIC refit
est10 <- estimate(x, "gaussian", domain, elts=elts_gauss_np, centered=FALSE,
  lambda_ratio=2, symmetric="and", lambda_length=100, diag=NULL,
  return_raw=TRUE, BIC_refit=FALSE, cv_fold=5, cv_fold_seed=2, verbose=FALSE)
compare_two_results(est8, est10) ## Should be almost all 0

```

find_max_ind

Finds the max index in a vector that does not exceed a target number.

Description

Finds the max index in a vector that does not exceed a target number.

Usage

```
find_max_ind(vals, target, start = 1)
```

Arguments

vals	A vector of numbers.
target	A number. Must not be smaller than vals[start].
start	A number, the starting index; default to 1. Must be such that vals[start] <= target.

Value

The max index i such that vals[i] <= target and i >= start.

Examples

```
for (i in 1:100) {
  vals <- 1:i
  for (start in 1:i)
    for (target in seq(start, i+0.5, by=0.5))
      if (find_max_ind(vals, target, start) != floor(target))
        stop()
}
```

frac_pow	<i>Evaluate $x^{(a/b)}$ and $x ^{(a/b)}$ with integer a and b with extension to conventional operations.</i>
----------	---

Description

Evaluate $x^{(a/b)}$ and $|x|^{(a/b)}$ with integer a and b with extension to conventional operations (listed under details) that would otherwise result in NaN.

Usage

```
frac_pow(x, a, b, abs)
```

Arguments

x	A number or a vector of numbers.
a	An integer.
b	An integer.
abs	TRUE or FALSE.

Details

Replace x by $\text{abs}(x)$ below if $\text{abs} == \text{TRUE}$. If $a == 0 \ \&\& \ b == 0$, returns $\log(x)$. If $a \neq 0 \ \&\& \ b == 0$, returns $\exp(a \cdot x)$. Otherwise, for $b \neq 0$, evaluates $x^{(a/b)}$ with the following extensions. 0^0 evaluates to 1. If $x < 0$, returns $(-1)^a \cdot |x|^{(a/b)}$ if b is odd, or NaN otherwise. If $x == 0 \ \&\& \ a < 0$, returns NaN.

Value

A vector of numbers of the same size as x . See details.

Examples

```
frac_pow(-5:5, 3, 2, TRUE) - abs(-5:5)^(3/2)
frac_pow(-5:5, 5, 3, FALSE) - sign(-5:5)^5*abs(-5:5)^(5/3)
frac_pow(-5:5, 2, 3, FALSE) - ((-5:5)^2)^(1/3)
frac_pow(c(-5:-1,1:5), 0, 0, TRUE) - log(abs(c(-5:-1,1:5)))
frac_pow(-5:5, 0, 1, FALSE) - 1
frac_pow(-5:5, 3, 0, FALSE) - exp(3*-5:5)
```

gcd

Finds the greatest (positive) common divisor of two integers.

Description

Finds the greatest (positive) common divisor of two integers; if one of them is 0, returns the absolute value of the other number.

Usage

```
gcd(a, b)
```

Arguments

a	An integer.
b	An integer.

Value

The greatest (positive) common divisor of two integers; if one of them is 0, returns the absolute value of the other number.

Examples

```
gcd(1, 2)
gcd(1, -2)
gcd(12, -18)
gcd(-12, 18)
gcd(15, 0)
gcd(0, -15)
gcd(0, 0)
```

gen	<i>Random data generator from general a-b distributions with general domain types, assuming a and b are rational numbers.</i>
-----	---

Description

Random data generator from general a-b graphs with general domain types using adaptive rejection metropolis sampling (ARMS). $x^{(0/0)}$ treated as $\log(x)$ and $x^{(n/0)}$ as $\exp(x)$ for n non-zero. Density only guaranteed to be a proper density when $2*a > b \geq 0$ or when $a = b = 0$.

Usage

```
gen(
  n,
  setting,
  abs,
  eta,
  K,
  domain,
  finite_infinity = NULL,
  xinit = NULL,
  seed = NULL,
  burn_in = 1000,
  thinning = 100,
  verbose = TRUE,
  remove_outofbound = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

n	An integer, number of observations.
setting	A string that indicates the distribution type, must be one of "exp", "gamma", "gaussian", "log_log", "log_log_sum0", or of the form "ab_NUM1_NUM2", where NUM1 is the a value and NUM2 is the b value, and NUM1 and NUM2 must be integers or two integers separated by "/", e.g. "ab_2_2", "ab_2_5/4" or "ab_2/3_1/2".
abs	A boolean. If TRUE, density is rewritten as $f(x)$, i.e. with $ x ^{(a_numer/a_denom)}$ and $ x ^{(b_numer/b_denom)}$

eta	A vector, the linear part in the distribution.
K	A square matrix, the interaction matrix. There should exist some $C > 0$ such that $\mathbf{x}^a{}^\top \mathbf{K} \mathbf{x}^a / (\mathbf{x}^a{}^\top \mathbf{x}^a) \geq C$ for all $\mathbf{x}$ in the domain (i.e. $\mathbf{K}$ is positive definite if <code>domain\$type == "R"</code> and $\mathbf{K}$ is co-positive if <code>domain\$type == "R+"</code>). If <code>a_number == a_denom == b_number == b_denom == 0</code> && <code>domain\$type == "simplex"</code> , $\mathbf{K}$ can also have all row and column sums equal to 0 but have all but one eigenvalues (0) positive.
domain	A list returned from <code>make_domain()</code> that represents the domain.
finite_infinity	A finite positive number. Inf in actual generation will be truncated to <code>finite_infinity</code> if applicable. Although the code will adaptively increase <code>finite_infinity</code> , the user should set it to a large number initially so that <code>abs(x) > finite_infinity</code> with very small probability.
xinit	Optional. A p-vector, an initial point in the domain. If the domain is defined by more than one ineq or by one ineq containing negative coefficients, this must be provided. In the unlikely case where the function fails to automatically generate an initial point this should also be provided.
seed	Optional. A number, the seed for the random generator.
burn_in	Optional. A positive integer, the number of burn-in samples in ARMS to be discarded, meaning that samples from the first <code>burn_in</code> x thinning iterations will be discarded.
thinning	Optional. A positive integer, thinning factor in ARMS. Samples are taken at iteration steps $(\text{burn_in} + 1) \times \text{thinning}, \dots, (\text{burn_in} + n) \times \text{thinning}$. Default to 100.
verbose	Optional. A boolean. If TRUE, prints a progress bar showing the progress. Defaults to TRUE.
remove_outofbound	Optional. A logical, defaults to TRUE. If TRUE, a test whether each sample lies inside the domain will be done, which may take a while for larger sample sizes, and rows that do not lie in the domain will be removed (may happen for <code>domain\$type == "polynomial"</code> with more than 1 ineq and an OR (" ") in <code>domain\$rule</code>).

Details

NOTE: For polynomial domains with many ineqs and a rule containing "OR" ("|"), not all samples generated are guaranteed to be inside the domain. It is thus recommended to set `remove_outofbound` to TRUE and rerun the function with new initial points until the desired number of in-bound samples have been generated.

Randomly generates n samples from the p-variate a-b distributions with parameters $\boldsymbol{\eta}$ and $\mathbf{K}$, where p is the length of $\boldsymbol{\eta}$ or the dimension of the square matrix $\mathbf{K}$.

Letting $a = a_number / a_denom$ and $b = b_number / b_denom$, the a-b distribution is proportional to

$$\exp \left(-\frac{1}{2a} \mathbf{x}^a{}^\top \mathbf{K} \mathbf{x}^a + \boldsymbol{\eta}^\top \frac{\mathbf{x}^b - \mathbf{1}_p}{b} \right)$$

. Note that $x^{(0/0)}$ is understood as $\log(x)$, and $x^{(n/0)}$ with nonzero n is $\exp(n*x)$, and in both cases the a and b in the denominators in the density are treated as 1.

Value

An $n \times p$ matrix of samples, where p is the length of η .

Examples

```
n <- 20
p <- 10
eta <- rep(0, p)
K <- diag(p)
dm <- 1 + (1-1/(1+4*exp(1)*max(6*log(p)/n, sqrt(6*log(p)/n))))

# Gaussian on  $\sum(x^2) > 10$  &&  $\sum(x^{1/3}) > 10$  with  $x$  allowed to be negative
domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p, rule="1 && 2",
  ineqs=list(list("expression"="sum(x^2)>10", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=FALSE),
    list("expression"="sum(x^(1/3))>10", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=FALSE)))
xinit <- rep(sqrt(20/p), p)
x <- gen(n, setting="gaussian", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain, finite_infinity=100,
  xinit=xinit, seed=2, burn_in=500, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)

# exp on  $([0, 1] \vee [2, 3])^p$ 
domain <- make_domain("uniform", p=p, lefts=c(0,2), rights=c(1,3))
x <- gen(n, setting="exp", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain, xinit=NULL,
  seed=2, burn_in=500, thinning=100, verbose=TRUE)

# gamma on  $\{x_1 > 1 \&\& \log(1.3) < x_2 < 1 \&\& x_3 > \log(1.3) \&\& \dots \&\& x_p > \log(1.3)\}$ 
domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p, rule="1 && 2 && 3",
  ineqs=list(list("expression"="x1>1", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE),
    list("expression"="x2<1", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE),
    list("expression"="exp(x)>1.3", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=FALSE)))
set.seed(1)
xinit <- c(1.5, 0.5, abs(stats::rnorm(p-2))+log(1.3))
x <- gen(n, setting="gamma", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain, finite_infinity=100,
  xinit=xinit, seed=2, burn_in=500, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)

#  $a_{0.6}b_{0.7}$  on  $\{x \text{ in } \mathbb{R}_+^p: \sum(\log(x))<2 \mid (x_1^{(2/3)}-1.3x_2^{(-3)})<1 \&\& \exp(x_1)+2.3x_2>2\}$ 
domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p, rule="1 \mid (2 && 3)",
  ineqs=list(list("expression"="sum(log(x))<2", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE),
    list("expression"="x1^(2/3)-1.3x2^(-3)<1", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE),
    list("expression"="exp(x1)+2.3*x2^2>2", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE)))
xinit <- rep(1, p)
x <- gen(n, setting="ab_3/5_7/10", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain, finite_infinity=1e4,
  xinit=xinit, seed=2, burn_in=500, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)

# log_log model  $\exp(-\log(x) \% \% K \% \% \log(x)/2 + \eta \% \% \log(x))$  on  $\{x \text{ in } \mathbb{R}_+^p: \sum_j j * x_j \leq 1\}$ 
domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p,
  ineqs=list(list("expression"=paste(sapply(1:p,
    function(j){paste(j, "x", j, sep="")}), collapse="+"), "<1"),
    abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE)))
x <- gen(n, setting="log_log", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain, finite_infinity=100,
```

```

xinit=NULL, seed=2, burn_in=500, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)

# log_log model on the simplex with K having row and column sums 0 (Aitchison model)
domain <- make_domain("simplex", p=p)
K <- -cov_cons("band", p=p, spars=3, eig=1)
diag(K) <- diag(K) - rowSums(K) # So that rowSums(K) == colSums(K) == 0
eigen(K)$val[(p-1):p] # Make sure K has one 0 and p-1 positive eigenvalues
x <- gen(n, setting="log_log_sum0", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain, xinit=NULL,
        seed=2, burn_in=500, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)

# Gumbel_Gumbel model  $\exp(-\exp(2x)) \%K\% \exp(2x)/2 + \eta \% \exp(-3x)$  on  $\{\sum(|x|) < 1\}$ 
domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p,
                      ineqs=list(list("expression"="sum(x)<1", abs=TRUE, nonnegative=FALSE)))
K <- diag(p)
x <- gen(n, setting="ab_2/0_-3/0", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain, finite_infinity=100,
        xinit=NULL, seed=2, burn_in=500, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)

```

get_crit_nopenalty *Minimized loss for unpenalized restricted asymmetric models.*

Description

Analytic solution of the minimized loss for an unpenalized asymmetric model restricted to a given support. Does not work if `symmetric == "symmetric"`.

Usage

```

get_crit_nopenalty(
  elts,
  exclude = NULL,
  exclude_eta = NULL,
  previous_res = NULL
)

```

Arguments

<code>elts</code>	A list, elements necessary for calculations returned by <code>get_elts()</code> .
<code>exclude</code>	Optional. A $p \times p$ binary matrix or a p^2 binary vector, where 1 indicates the entry in K was estimated to 0 in the previous estimate. Default to NULL.
<code>exclude_eta</code>	Optional. A p -binary vector, similar to <code>exclude</code> . Default to NULL.
<code>previous_res</code>	Optional. A list, the returned list by <code>get_results()</code> run previously with another lambda value. Default to NULL.

Details

If `previous_res` is provided, `exclude` and `exclude_eta` must be NULL or be consistent with the estimated support in `previous_res`. If `previous_res` and `exclude` are both NULL, assume all edges are present. The same applies to the non-profiled non-centered case when `previous_res` and `exclude_eta` are both NULL.

Value

A number, the refitted loss.

Examples

```
# Examples are shown for Gaussian truncated to R^p only. For other distributions
#   on other types of domains, please refer to \code{gen()} or \code{get_elts()}, as the
#   way to call this function (\code{get_crit_nopenalty()}) is exactly the same in those cases.
n <- 50
p <- 30
domain <- make_domain("R+", p=p)
h_hp <- get_h_hp("min_pow", 1, 3)
mu <- rep(0, p)
K <- diag(p)
dm <- 1 + (1-1/(1+4*exp(1)*max(6*log(p)/n, sqrt(6*log(p)/n))))
x <- tmvtnorm::rtmvnorm(n, mean = mu, sigma = solve(K),
  lower = rep(0, p), upper = rep(Inf, p), algorithm = "gibbs",
  burn.in.samples = 100, thinning = 10)

elts_gauss_np <- get_elts(h_hp, x, setting="gaussian", domain=domain,
  centered=FALSE, profiled=FALSE, diag=dm)
res_nc_np <- get_results(elts_gauss_np, symmetric="symmetric", lambda1=0.35,
  lambda2=2, previous_res=NULL, is_refit=FALSE)
get_crit_nopenalty(elts_gauss_np, previous_res=res_nc_np)
```

get_dist

Finds the distance of each element in a matrix x to the its boundary of the domain while fixing the others in the same row.

Description

Finds the distance of each element in a matrix x to its boundary of the domain while fixing the others in the same row.

Usage

```
get_dist(x, domain)
```

Arguments

x	An n by p matrix, the data matrix, where n is the sample size and p the dimension.
domain	A list returned from make_domain() that represents the domain.

Details

Returned matrix `dx` has its i, j -th component the distance of $x_{i,j}$ to the boundary of domain, assuming $x_{i,-j}$ are fixed. The matrix has the same size of x (n by p), or if `domain$type == "simplex"` and x has full dimension p , it has $p-1$ columns. Returned matrix `dpx` contains the component-wise derivatives of `dx` in its components. That is, its i, j -th component is 0 if $x_{i,j}$ is unbounded or is bounded from both below and above or is at the boundary, or -1 if $x_{i,j}$ is closer to its lower boundary (or if its bounded from below but unbounded from above), or 1 otherwise.

Value

A list that contains `h(dist(x, domain))` and `h'(dist(x, domain))`.

`dx` Coordinate-wise distance to the boundary.

`dpx` Coordinate-wise derivative of `dx`.

Examples

```
n <- 20
p <- 10
eta <- rep(0, p)
K <- diag(p)
dm <- 1 + (1-1/(1+4*exp(1)*max(6*log(p)/n, sqrt(6*log(p)/n))))

# Gaussian on R^p:
domain <- make_domain("R", p=p)
x <- mvtnorm::rmvnorm(n, mean=solve(K, eta), sigma=solve(K))
# Equivalently:

x2 <- gen(n, setting="gaussian", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain, finite_infinity=100,
          xinit=NULL, burn_in=1000, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)

dist <- get_dist(x, domain)
# dx is all Inf and dpx is all 0 since each coordinate is unbounded with domain R
c(all(is.infinite(dist$dx)), all(dist$dpx==0))

# exp on R_+^p:
domain <- make_domain("R+", p=p)
x <- gen(n, setting="exp", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain, finite_infinity=100,
          xinit=NULL, seed=2, burn_in=1000, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)
dist <- get_dist(x, domain)
# dx is x and dpx is 1; with domain R+, the distance of x to the boundary is just x itself
c(max(abs(dist$dx - x))<.Machine$double.eps^0.5, all(dist$dpx == 1))

# Gaussian on sum(x^2) > p with x allowed to be negative
domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p,
  ineqs=list(list("expression"=paste("sum(x^2)>", p), abs=FALSE, nonnegative=FALSE)))
x <- gen(n, setting="gaussian", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain, finite_infinity=100,
          xinit=NULL, seed=2, burn_in=1000, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)
dist <- get_dist(x, domain)
quota <- p - (rowSums(x^2) - x^2) # How much should xij^2 at least be so that sum(xi^2) > p?
# How far is xij from +/-sqrt(quota), if quota >= 0?
```

```

dist_to_bound <- abs(x[quota >= 0]) - abs(sqrt(quota[quota >= 0]))
max(abs(dist$dx[is.finite(dist$dx)] - dist_to_bound)) # Should be equal to our own calculations
# dist'(x) should be the same as the sign of x
all(dist$dpx[is.finite(dist$dx)] == sign(x[quota >= 0]))
# quota is negative <-> sum of x_{i,-j}^2 already > p <-> xij unbounded
# given others <-> distance to boundary is Inf
all(quota[is.infinite(dist$dx)] < 0)

# gamma on ([0, 1] v [2,3])^p
domain <- make_domain("uniform", p=p, lefts=c(0,2), rights=c(1,3))
x <- gen(n, setting="gamma", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain,
        xinit=NULL, seed=2, burn_in=1000, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)
dist <- get_dist(x, domain)
# If 0 <= xij <= 1, distance to boundary is min(x-0, 1-x)
max(abs(dist$dx - pmin(x, 1-x))[x >= 0 & x <= 1])
# If 0 <= xij <= 1, dist'(xij) is 1 if it is closer to 0, or -1 if it is closer 1,
# assuming xij %in% c(0, 0.5, 1) with probability 0
all((dist$dpx == 2 * (1-x > x) - 1)[x >= 0 & x <= 1])
# If 2 <= xij <= 3, distance to boundary is min(x-2, 3-x)
max(abs(dist$dx - pmin(x-2, 3-x))[x >= 2 & x <= 3])
# If 2 <= xij <= 3, dist'(xij) is 1 if it is closer to 2, or -1 if it is closer 3,
# assuming xij %in% c(2, 2.5, 3) with probability 0
all((dist$dpx == 2 * (3-x > x-2) - 1)[x >= 2 & x <= 3])

# a0.6_b0.7 on {x1 > 1 && 0 < x2 < 1 && x3 > 0 && ... && xp > 0}
domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p, rule="1 && 2 && 3",
        ineqs=list(list("expression"="x1>1", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE),
                    list("expression"="x2<1", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE),
                    list("expression"="exp(x)>1.3", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=FALSE)))
set.seed(1)
xinit <- c(1.5, 0.5, abs(stats::rnorm(p-2)) + log(1.3))
x <- gen(n, setting="ab_3/5_7/10", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain,
        finite_infinity=100, xinit=xinit, seed=2, burn_in=1000, thinning=100,
        verbose=FALSE)
dist <- get_dist(x, domain)
# x_{i1} has uniform bound [1, +Inf), so its distance to its boundary is x_{i1} - 1
max(abs(dist$dx[,1] - (x[,1] - 1)))
# x_{i2} has uniform bound [log(1.3), 1], so its distance to its boundary
# is min(x_{i2} - log(1.3), 1 - x_{i2})
max(abs(dist$dx[,2] - pmin(x[,2] - log(1.3), 1 - x[,2])))
# x_{ij} for j >= 3 has uniform bound [log(1.3), +Inf), so its distance to its boundary
# is simply x_{ij} - log(1.3)
max(abs(dist$dx[,3:p] - (x[,3:p] - log(1.3))))
# dist'(xi2) is 1 if it is closer to log(1.3), or -1 if it is closer 1,
# assuming x_{i2} %in% c(log(1.3), (1+log(1.3))/2, 1) with probability 0
all((dist$dpx[,2] == 2 * (1 - x[,2] > x[,2] - log(1.3)) - 1))
# x_{ij} for j != 2 is bounded from below but unbounded from above, so dist'(xij) is always 1
all(dist$dpx[, -2] == 1)

# log_log model on {x in R_+^p: sum_j j * xj <= 1}
domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p,
        ineqs=list(list("expression"=paste(paste(sapply(1:p,
        function(j){paste(j, "x", j, sep="")}), collapse="+"), "<1"),

```

```

      abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE)))
x <- gen(n, setting="log_log", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain, finite_infinity=100,
      xinit=NULL, seed=2, burn_in=1000, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)
dist <- get_dist(x, domain)
# Upper bound for j * xij so that sum_j j * xij <= 1
quota <- 1 - (rowSums(t(t(x) * 1:p)) - t(t(x) * 1:p))
# Distance of xij to its boundary is min(xij - 0, quota_{i,j} / j - xij)
max(abs(dist$dx - pmin((t(t(quota) / 1:p) - x), x)))

# log_log model on the simplex with K having row and column sums 0 (Aitchison model)
domain <- make_domain("simplex", p=p)
K <- -cov_cons("band", p=p, spars=3, eig=1)
diag(K) <- diag(K) - rowSums(K) # So that rowSums(K) == colSums(K) == 0
eigen(K)$val[(p-1):p] # Make sure K has one 0 and p-1 positive eigenvalues
x <- gen(n, setting="log_log_sum0", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain,
      xinit=NULL, seed=2, burn_in=1000, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)
# Note that dist$dx and dist$dpx only has p-1 columns -- excluding the last coordinate in x
dist <- get_dist(x, domain)
# Upper bound for x_{i,j} so that x_{i,1} + ... + x_{i,p-1} <= 1
quota <- 1 - (rowSums(x[, -p]) - x[, -p])
# Distance of x_{i,j} to its boundary is min(xij - 0, quota_{i,j} - xij)
max(abs(dist$dx - pmin(quota - x[, -p], x[, -p])))

```

get_elts

The function wrapper to get the elements necessary for calculations for all settings.

Description

The function wrapper to get the elements necessary for calculations for all settings.

Usage

```

get_elts(
  h_hp,
  x,
  setting,
  domain,
  centered = TRUE,
  profiled_if_noncenter = TRUE,
  scale = "",
  diagonal_multiplier = 1,
  use_C = TRUE,
  tol = .Machine$double.eps^0.5,
  unif_dist = NULL
)

```


Arguments

h_hp	A function that returns a list containing $h_x=h(x)$ (element-wise) and $h_{p_x}=h_p(x)$ (element-wise derivative of h) when applied to a vector or a matrix x , both of which has the same shape as x .
x	An n by p matrix, the data matrix, where n is the sample size and p the dimension.
setting	A string that indicates the distribution type, must be one of "exp", "gamma", "gaussian", "log_log", "log_log_sum0", or of the form "ab_NUM1_NUM2", where NUM1 is the a value and NUM2 is the b value, and NUM1 and NUM2 must be integers or two integers separated by "/", e.g. "ab_2_2", "ab_2_5/4" or "ab_2/3_1/2". If <code>domain\$type == "simplex"</code> , only "log_log" and "log_log_sum0" are supported, and on the other hand "log_log_sum0" is supported for <code>domain\$type == "simplex"</code> only.
domain	A list returned from <code>make_domain()</code> that represents the domain.
centered	A boolean, whether in the centered setting (assume $\mu = \eta = 0$) or not. Default to TRUE.
profiled_if_noncenter	A boolean, whether in the profiled setting ($\lambda_\eta = 0$) if non-centered. Parameter ignored if <code>centered=TRUE</code> . Default to TRUE. Can only be FALSE if <code>setting == "log_log_sum0" && centered == FALSE</code> .
scale	A string indicating the scaling method. If contains "sd", columns are scaled by standard deviation; if contains "norm", columns are scaled by l2 norm; if contains "center" and <code>setting == "gaussian" && domain\$type == "R"</code> , columns are centered to have mean zero. Default to "norm".
diagonal_multiplier	A number ≥ 1 , the diagonal multiplier.
use_C	Optional. A boolean, use C (TRUE) or R (FALSE) functions for computation. Default to TRUE. Ignored if <code>setting == "gaussian" && domain\$type == "R"</code> .
tol	Optional. A positive number. If <code>setting != "gaussian" domain\$type != "R"</code> , function stops if any entry is smaller than <code>-tol</code> , and all entries between <code>-tol</code> and 0 are set to <code>tol</code> , for numerical stability and to avoid violating the assumption that $h(\mathbf{x}) > 0$ almost surely.
unif_dist	Optional, defaults to NULL. If not NULL, <code>h_hp</code> must be NULL and <code>unif_dist(x)</code> must return a list containing "g0" of length <code>nrow(x)</code> and "g0d" of dimension <code>dim(x)</code> , representing the l2 distance and the gradient of the l2 distance to the boundary: the true l2 distance function to the boundary is used for all coordinates in place of <code>h_of_dist</code> ; see "Estimating Density Models with Complex Truncation Boundaries" by Liu et al, 2019. That is, $(h_j \circ \phi_j)(x_i)$ in the score-matching loss is replaced by $g_0(x_i)$, the l2 distance of x_i to the boundary of the domain.

Details

Computes the $\mathbf{\Gamma}$ matrix and the $\mathbf{g}$ vector for generalized score matching.

Here, Γ is block-diagonal, and in the non-profiled non-centered setting, the j -th block is composed of $\Gamma_{\mathbf{K}\mathbf{K},j}$, $\Gamma_{\mathbf{K}\eta,j}$ and its transpose, and finally $\Gamma_{\eta\eta,j}$. In the centered case, only $\Gamma_{\mathbf{K}\mathbf{K},j}$ is computed. In the profiled non-centered case,

$$\Gamma_j \equiv \Gamma_{\mathbf{K}\mathbf{K},j} - \Gamma_{\mathbf{K}\eta,j} \Gamma_{\eta\eta,j}^{-1} \Gamma_{\mathbf{K}\eta,j}^\top.$$

Similarly, in the non-profiled non-centered setting, $\mathbf{g}$ can be partitioned p parts, each with a p -vector $\mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{K},j}$ and a scalar $g_{\eta,j}$. In the centered setting, only $\mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{K},j}$ is needed. In the profiled non-centered case,

$$\mathbf{g}_j \equiv \mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{K},j} - \Gamma_{\mathbf{K}\eta,j} \Gamma_{\eta\eta,j}^{-1} g_{\eta,j}.$$

The formulae for the pieces above are

$$\Gamma_{\mathbf{K}\mathbf{K},j} \equiv \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n h(X_j^{(i)}) X_j^{(i)2a-2} \mathbf{X}^{(i)a} \mathbf{X}^{(i)a\top},$$

$$\Gamma_{\mathbf{K}\eta,j} \equiv -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n h(X_j^{(i)}) X_j^{(i)a+b-2} \mathbf{X}^{(i)a},$$

$$\Gamma_{\eta\eta,j} \equiv \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n h(X_j^{(i)}) X_j^{(i)2b-2},$$

$$\mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{K},j} \equiv \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(h'(X_j^{(i)}) X_j^{(i)a-1} + (a-1)h(X_j^{(i)}) X_j^{(i)a-2} \right) \mathbf{X}^{(i)a} + ah(X_j^{(i)}) X_j^{(i)2a-2} \mathbf{e}_{j,p},$$

$$g_{\eta,j} \equiv \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n -h'(X_j^{(i)}) X_j^{(i)b-1} - (b-1)h(X_j^{(i)}) X_j^{(i)b-2},$$

where $\mathbf{e}_{j,p}$ is the p -vector with 1 at the j -th position and 0 elsewhere.

In the profiled non-centered setting, the function also returns t_1 and t_2 defined as

$$\mathbf{t}_1 \equiv \Gamma_{\eta\eta}^{-1} \mathbf{g}_\eta, \quad \mathbf{t}_2 \equiv \Gamma_{\eta\eta}^{-1} \Gamma_{\mathbf{K}\eta}^\top,$$

so that $\hat{\boldsymbol{\eta}} = \mathbf{t}_1 - \mathbf{t}_2 \text{vec}(\hat{\mathbf{K}})$.

Value

A list that contains the elements necessary for estimation.

n	The sample size.
p	The dimension.
centered	The centered setting or not. Same as input.
scale	The scaling method. Same as input.
diagonal_multiplier	The diagonal multiplier. Same as input.
diagonals_with_multiplier	A vector that contains the diagonal entries of Γ after applying the multiplier.
domain_type	The domain type. Same as domain\$type in the input.

setting	The setting. Same as input.
g_K	The $\mathbf{g}$ vector. In the non-profiled non-centered setting, this is the $\mathbf{g}$ sub-vector corresponding to $\mathbf{K}$. A p^2 -vector. Not returned if setting == "gaussian" && domain\$type == "R" since it is just $\text{diag}(p)$.
Gamma_K	The $\mathbf{\Gamma}$ matrix with no diagonal multiplier. In the non-profiled non-centered setting, this is the $\mathbf{\Gamma}$ sub-matrix corresponding to $\mathbf{K}$. A vector of length p^2 if setting == "gaussian" && domain\$type == "R" or p^3 otherwise.
g_eta	Returned in the non-profiled non-centered setting. The $\mathbf{g}$ sub-vector corresponding to $\boldsymbol{\eta}$. A p -vector. Not returned if setting == "gaussian" && domain\$type == "R" since it is just $\text{numeric}(p)$.
Gamma_K_eta	Returned in the non-profiled non-centered setting. The $\mathbf{\Gamma}$ sub-matrix corresponding to interaction between $\mathbf{K}$ and $\boldsymbol{\eta}$. If setting == "gaussian" && domain\$type == "R", returns a vector of length p , or p^2 otherwise.
Gamma_eta	Returned in the non-profiled non-centered setting. The $\mathbf{\Gamma}$ sub-matrix corresponding to $\boldsymbol{\eta}$. A p -vector. Not returned if setting == "gaussian" && domain\$type == "R" since it is just $\text{rep}(1, p)$.
t1, t2	Returned in the profiled non-centered setting, where the $\boldsymbol{\eta}$ estimate can be retrieved from $t_1 - t_2 \hat{\mathbf{K}}$ after appropriate resizing.

If domain\$type == "simplex", the following are also returned.

Gamma_K_jp	A matrix of size p by $p(p-1)$. The $(j-1)*p+1$ through $j*p$ columns represent the interaction matrix between the j -th column and the m -th column of $\mathbf{K}$.
Gamma_Kj_eta	Non-centered only. A matrix of size p by $p(p-1)$. The j -th column represents the interaction between the j -th column of $\mathbf{K}$ and $\text{eta}[p]$.
Gamma_Kp_etaj	Non-centered only. A matrix of size p by $p(p-1)$. The j -th column represents the interaction between the p -th column of $\mathbf{K}$ and $\text{eta}[j]$. Note that it is equal to Gamma_Kj_eta if setting does not contain substring "sum0".
Gamma_eta_jp	Non-centered only. A vector of size $p-1$. The j -th component represents the interaction between $\text{eta}[j]$ and $\text{eta}[p]$.

Examples

```
n <- 30
p <- 10
eta <- rep(0, p)
K <- diag(p)
dm <- 1 + (1-1/(1+4*exp(1)*max(6*log(p)/n, sqrt(6*log(p)/n))))

# Gaussian on R^p:
domain <- make_domain("R", p=p)
x <- mvtnorm::rmvnorm(n, mean=solve(K, eta), sigma=solve(K))
# Equivalently:

x2 <- gen(n, setting="gaussian", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain, finite_infinity=100,
  xinit=NULL, burn_in=1000, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)

elts <- get_elts(NULL, x, "gaussian", domain, centered=TRUE, scale="norm", diag=dm)
```

```

elts <- get_elts(NULL, x, "gaussian", domain, FALSE, profiled=FALSE, scale="sd", diag=dm)

# Gaussian on  $R_+^p$ :
domain <- make_domain("R+", p=p)
x <- tmvtnorm::rtmvnorm(n, mean = solve(K, eta), sigma = solve(K),
  lower = rep(0, p), upper = rep(Inf, p), algorithm = "gibbs",
  burn.in.samples = 100, thinning = 10)
# Equivalently:

x2 <- gen(n, setting="gaussian", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain,
  finite_infinity=100, xinit=NULL, burn_in=1000, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)

h_hp <- get_h_hp("min_pow", 1, 3)
elts <- get_elts(h_hp, x, "gaussian", domain, centered=TRUE, scale="norm", diag=dm)

# Gaussian on  $\sum(x^2) > 1$  &&  $\sum(x^{1/3}) > 1$  with x allowed to be negative
domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p, rule="1 && 2",
  ineqs=list(list("expression"="sum(x^2)>1", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=FALSE),
    list("expression"="sum(x^(1/3))>1", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=FALSE)))
xinit <- rep(sqrt(2/p), p)
x <- gen(n, setting="gaussian", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain, finite_infinity=100,
  xinit=xinit, seed=2, burn_in=1000, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)
h_hp <- get_h_hp("min_pow", 1, 3)
elts <- get_elts(h_hp, x, "gaussian", domain, centered=FALSE,
  profiled_if_noncenter=TRUE, scale="", diag=dm)

# exp on  $([0, 1] \times [2, 3])^p$ 
domain <- make_domain("uniform", p=p, lefts=c(0,2), rights=c(1,3))
x <- gen(n, setting="exp", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain,
  xinit=NULL, seed=2, burn_in=1000, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)
h_hp <- get_h_hp("min_pow", 1.5, 3)
elts <- get_elts(h_hp, x, "exp", domain, centered=TRUE, scale="", diag=dm)
elts <- get_elts(h_hp, x, "exp", domain, centered=FALSE,
  profiled_if_noncenter=FALSE, scale="", diag=dm)

# gamma on  $\{x_1 > 1 \text{ \&\& } \log(1.3) < x_2 < 1 \text{ \&\& } x_3 > \log(1.3) \text{ \&\& } \dots \text{ \&\& } x_p > \log(1.3)\}$ 
domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p, rule="1 && 2 && 3",
  ineqs=list(list("expression"="x1>1", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE),
    list("expression"="x2<1", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE),
    list("expression"="exp(x)>1.3", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE)))
set.seed(1)
xinit <- c(1.5, 0.5, abs(stats::rnorm(p-2))+log(1.3))
x <- gen(n, setting="gamma", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain, finite_infinity=100,
  xinit=xinit, seed=2, burn_in=1000, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)
h_hp <- get_h_hp("min_pow", 1.5, 3)
elts <- get_elts(h_hp, x, "gamma", domain, centered=TRUE, scale="", diag=dm)
elts <- get_elts(h_hp, x, "gamma", domain, centered=FALSE,
  profiled_if_noncenter=FALSE, scale="", diag=dm)

#  $a_{0.6}b_{0.7}$  on  $\{x \text{ in } R_+^p: \sum(\log(x))<2 \text{ || } (x_1^{2/3}-1.3x_2^{(-3)})<1 \text{ \&\& } \exp(x_1)+2.3x_2>2\}$ 
domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p, rule="1 || (2 && 3)",
  ineqs=list(list("expression"="sum(log(x))<2", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE),
    list("expression"="x1^(2/3)-1.3x2^(-3)<1", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE),

```

```

      list("expression"="exp(x1)+2.3*x2^2>2", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE)))
xinit <- rep(1, p)
x <- gen(n, setting="ab_3/5_7/10", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain, finite_infinity=100,
        xinit=xinit, seed=2, burn_in=1000, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)
h_hp <- get_h_hp("min_pow", 1.4, 3)
elts <- get_elts(h_hp, x, "ab_3/5_7/10", domain, centered=TRUE, scale="", diag=dm)
elts <- get_elts(h_hp, x, "ab_3/5_7/10", domain, centered=FALSE,
        profiled_if_noncenter=TRUE, scale="", diag=dm)

# log_log model on {x in R_+^p: sum_j j * x_j <= 1}
domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p,
        ineqs=list(list("expression"=paste(sapply(1:p,
        function(j){paste(j, "x", j, sep="")}), collapse="+"), "<1"),
        abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE)))
x <- gen(n, setting="log_log", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain,
        finite_infinity=100, xinit=NULL, seed=2, burn_in=1000, thinning=100,
        verbose=FALSE)
h_hp <- get_h_hp("min_pow", 2, 3)
elts <- get_elts(h_hp, x, "log_log", domain, centered=TRUE, scale="", diag=dm)
elts <- get_elts(h_hp, x, "log_log", domain, centered=FALSE,
        profiled_if_noncenter=FALSE, scale="", diag=dm)
# Example of using the uniform distance function to boundary as in Liu (2019)
g0 <- function(x) {
  row_min <- apply(x, 1, min)
  row_which_min <- apply(x, 1, which.min)
  dist_to_sum_boundary <- apply(x, 1, function(xx){
    (1 - sum(1:p * xx)) / sqrt(p*(p+1)*(2*p+1)/6)})
  grad_sum_boundary <- -(1:p) / sqrt(p*(p+1)*(2*p+1)/6)
  g0 <- pmin(row_min, dist_to_sum_boundary)
  g0d <- t(sapply(1:nrow(x), function(i){
    if (row_min[i] < dist_to_sum_boundary[i]){
      tmp <- numeric(ncol(x)); tmp[row_which_min[i]] <- 1
    } else {tmp <- grad_sum_boundary}
    tmp
  })))
  list("g0"=g0, "g0d"=g0d)
}
elts <- get_elts(NULL, x, "exp", domain, centered=TRUE, profiled_if_noncenter=FALSE,
        scale="", diag=dm, unif_dist=g0)

# log_log_sum0 model on the simplex with K having row and column sums 0 (Aitchison model)
domain <- make_domain("simplex", p=p)
K <- -cov_cons("band", p=p, spars=3, eig=1)
diag(K) <- diag(K) - rowSums(K) # So that rowSums(K) == colSums(K) == 0
eigen(K)$val[(p-1):p] # Make sure K has one 0 and p-1 positive eigenvalues
x <- gen(n, setting="log_log_sum0", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain,
        xinit=NULL, seed=2, burn_in=1000, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)
h_hp <- get_h_hp("min_pow", 2, 3)
h_hp_dx <- h_of_dist(h_hp, x, domain) # h and h' applied to distance from x to boundary

# Does not assume K has 0 row and column sums
elts_simplex_0 <- get_elts(h_hp, x, "log_log", domain, centered=TRUE, profiled=FALSE,
        scale="", diag=1.5)

```

```
# If want K to have row sums and column sums equal to 0 (Aitchison); estimate off-diagonals only
elts_simplex_1 <- get_elts(h_hp, x, "log_log_sum0", domain, centered=FALSE,
  profiled=FALSE, scale="", diag=1.5)
# All entries corresponding to the diagonals of K should be 0:
max(abs(sapply(1:p, function(j){c(elts_simplex_1$Gamma_K[j, (j-1)*p+1:p],
  elts_simplex_1$Gamma_K[, (j-1)*p+j])))))
max(abs(diag(elts_simplex_1$Gamma_K_eta)))
max(abs(diag(matrix(elts_simplex_1$g_K, nrow=p))))
```

get_elts_ab	<i>The R implementation to get the elements necessary for calculations for general a and b.</i>
-------------	---

Description

The R implementation to get the elements necessary for calculations for general a and b .

Usage

```
get_elts_ab(
  hdx,
  hpdx,
  x,
  a,
  b,
  setting,
  centered = TRUE,
  profiled_if_noncenter = TRUE,
  scale = "",
  diagonal_multiplier = 1
)
```

Arguments

hdx	A matrix, $h(\mathbf{x})$ applied to the distance of $\mathbf{x}$ from the boundary of the domain, should be of the same dimension as $\mathbf{x}$.
hpdx	A matrix, $h'(\mathbf{x})$ applied to the distance of $\mathbf{x}$ from the boundary of the domain, should be of the same dimension as $\mathbf{x}$.
x	An n by p matrix, the data matrix, where n is the sample size and p the dimension.
a	A number, must be strictly larger than $b/2$.
b	A number, must be ≥ 0 .
setting	A string that indicates the distribution type. Returned without being checked or used in the function body.

centered	A boolean, whether in the centered setting (assume $\mu = \eta = 0$) or not. Default to TRUE.
profiled_if_noncenter	A boolean, whether in the profiled setting ($\lambda_\eta = 0$) if non-centered. Parameter ignored if centered=TRUE. Default to TRUE.
scale	A string indicating the scaling method. Returned without being checked or used in the function body. Default to "norm".
diagonal_multiplier	A number ≥ 1 , the diagonal multiplier.

Details

Computes the Γ matrix and the g vector for generalized score matching.

Here, Γ is block-diagonal, and in the non-profiled non-centered setting, the j -th block is composed of $\Gamma_{\mathbf{K}\mathbf{K},j}$, $\Gamma_{\mathbf{K}\eta,j}$ and its transpose, and finally $\Gamma_{\eta\eta,j}$. In the centered case, only $\Gamma_{\mathbf{K}\mathbf{K},j}$ is computed. In the profiled non-centered case,

$$\Gamma_j \equiv \Gamma_{\mathbf{K}\mathbf{K},j} - \Gamma_{\mathbf{K}\eta,j} \Gamma_{\eta\eta,j}^{-1} \Gamma_{\mathbf{K}\eta,j}^\top.$$

Similarly, in the non-profiled non-centered setting, g can be partitioned p parts, each with a p -vector $g_{\mathbf{K},j}$ and a scalar $g_{\eta,j}$. In the centered setting, only $g_{\mathbf{K},j}$ is needed. In the profiled non-centered case,

$$g_j \equiv g_{\mathbf{K},j} - \Gamma_{\mathbf{K}\eta,j} \Gamma_{\eta\eta,j}^{-1} g_{\eta,j}.$$

The formulae for the pieces above are

$$\Gamma_{\mathbf{K}\mathbf{K},j} \equiv \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n h\left(X_j^{(i)}\right) X_j^{(i)2a-2} \mathbf{X}^{(i)a} \mathbf{X}^{(i)a\top},$$

$$\Gamma_{\mathbf{K}\eta,j} \equiv -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n h\left(X_j^{(i)}\right) X_j^{(i)a+b-2} \mathbf{X}^{(i)a},$$

$$\Gamma_{\eta\eta,j} \equiv \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n h\left(X_j^{(i)}\right) X_j^{(i)2b-2},$$

$$g_{\mathbf{K},j} \equiv \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(h'\left(X_j^{(i)}\right) X_j^{(i)a-1} + (a-1)h\left(X_j^{(i)}\right) X_j^{(i)a-2} \right) \mathbf{X}^{(i)a} + ah\left(X_j^{(i)}\right) X_j^{(i)2a-2} \mathbf{e}_{j,p},$$

$$g_{\eta,j} \equiv \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n -h'\left(X_j^{(i)}\right) X_j^{(i)b-1} - (b-1)h\left(X_j^{(i)}\right) X_j^{(i)b-2},$$

where $\mathbf{e}_{j,p}$ is the p -vector with 1 at the j -th position and 0 elsewhere.

In the profiled non-centered setting, the function also returns t_1 and t_2 defined as

$$t_1 \equiv \Gamma_{\eta\eta}^{-1} g_\eta, \quad t_2 \equiv \Gamma_{\eta\eta}^{-1} \Gamma_{\mathbf{K}\eta}^\top,$$

so that $\hat{\eta} = t_1 - t_2 \text{vec}(\hat{\mathbf{K}})$.

Value

A list that contains the elements necessary for estimation.

<code>n</code>	The sample size.
<code>p</code>	The dimension.
<code>centered</code>	The centered setting or not. Same as input.
<code>scale</code>	The scaling method. Same as input.
<code>diagonal_multiplier</code>	The diagonal multiplier. Same as input.
<code>diagonals_with_multiplier</code>	A vector that contains the diagonal entries of $\mathbf{\Gamma}$ after applying the multiplier.
<code>setting</code>	The setting. Same as input.
<code>g_K</code>	The $\mathbf{g}$ vector. In the non-profiled non-centered setting, this is the $\mathbf{g}$ sub-vector corresponding to $\mathbf{K}$.
<code>Gamma_K</code>	The $\mathbf{\Gamma}$ matrix with no diagonal multiplier. In the non-profiled non-centered setting, this is the $\mathbf{\Gamma}$ sub-matrix corresponding to $\mathbf{K}$.
<code>g_eta</code>	Returned in the non-profiled non-centered setting. The $\mathbf{g}$ sub-vector corresponding to $\boldsymbol{\eta}$.
<code>Gamma_K_eta</code>	Returned in the non-profiled non-centered setting. The $\mathbf{\Gamma}$ sub-matrix corresponding to interaction between $\mathbf{K}$ and $\boldsymbol{\eta}$.
<code>Gamma_eta</code>	Returned in the non-profiled non-centered setting. The $\mathbf{\Gamma}$ sub-matrix corresponding to $\boldsymbol{\eta}$.
<code>t1, t2</code>	Returned in the profiled non-centered setting, where the $\boldsymbol{\eta}$ estimate can be retrieved from $\mathbf{t}_1 - \mathbf{t}_2\mathbf{K}$ after appropriate resizing.

Examples

```

n <- 50
p <- 30
eta <- rep(0, p)
K <- diag(p)
domain <- make_domain("R+", p=p)
x <- gen(n, setting="ab_1/2_7/10", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain, finite_infinity=100,
        xinit=NULL, seed=2, burn_in=1000, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)
h_hp <- get_h_hp("min_pow", 1.5, 3)
h_hp_dx <- h_of_dist(h_hp, x, domain) # h and h' applied to distance from x to boundary
elts <- get_elts_ab(h_hp_dx$hdx, h_hp_dx$hpdx, x, a=0.5, b=0.7, setting="ab_1/2_7/10",
                  centered=TRUE, scale="norm", diag=1.5)
elts <- get_elts_ab(h_hp_dx$hdx, h_hp_dx$hpdx, x, a=0.5, b=0.7, setting="ab_1/2_7/10",
                  centered=FALSE, profiled_if_noncenter=TRUE, scale="norm", diag=1.7)
elts <- get_elts_ab(h_hp_dx$hdx, h_hp_dx$hpdx, x, a=0.5, b=0.7, setting="ab_1/2_7/10",
                  centered=FALSE, profiled_if_noncenter=FALSE, scale="norm", diag=1.9)

```

get_elts_exp	<i>The R implementation to get the elements necessary for calculations for the exponential square-root setting ($a=0.5$, $b=0.5$).</i>
--------------	--

Description

The R implementation to get the elements necessary for calculations for the exponential square-root setting ($a=0.5$, $b=0.5$).

Usage

```
get_elts_exp(
  hdx,
  hpdx,
  x,
  centered = TRUE,
  profiled_if_noncenter = TRUE,
  scale = "",
  diagonal_multiplier = 1
)
```

Arguments

hdx	A matrix, $h(\mathbf{x})$ applied to the distance of $\mathbf{x}$ from the boundary of the domain, should be of the same dimension as $\mathbf{x}$.
hpdx	A matrix, $h'(\mathbf{x})$ applied to the distance of $\mathbf{x}$ from the boundary of the domain, should be of the same dimension as $\mathbf{x}$.
x	An n by p matrix, the data matrix, where n is the sample size and p the dimension.
centered	A boolean, whether in the centered setting (assume $\boldsymbol{\mu} = \boldsymbol{\eta} = 0$) or not. Default to TRUE.
profiled_if_noncenter	A boolean, whether in the profiled setting ($\lambda_{\boldsymbol{\eta}} = 0$) if non-centered. Parameter ignored if centered=TRUE. Default to TRUE.
scale	A string indicating the scaling method. Returned without being checked or used in the function body. Default to "norm".
diagonal_multiplier	A number ≥ 1 , the diagonal multiplier.

Details

For details on the returned values, please refer to `get_elts_ab` or `get_elts`.

Value

A list that contains the elements necessary for estimation.

<code>n</code>	The sample size.
<code>p</code>	The dimension.
<code>centered</code>	The centered setting or not. Same as input.
<code>scale</code>	The scaling method. Same as input.
<code>diagonal_multiplier</code>	The diagonal multiplier. Same as input.
<code>diagonals_with_multiplier</code>	A vector that contains the diagonal entries of Γ after applying the multiplier.
<code>setting</code>	The setting "exp".
<code>g_K</code>	The $\mathbf{g}$ vector. In the non-profiled non-centered setting, this is the $\mathbf{g}$ sub-vector corresponding to $\mathbf{K}$.
<code>Gamma_K</code>	The Γ matrix with no diagonal multiplier. In the non-profiled non-centered setting, this is the Γ sub-matrix corresponding to $\mathbf{K}$.
<code>g_eta</code>	Returned in the non-profiled non-centered setting. The $\mathbf{g}$ sub-vector corresponding to $\boldsymbol{\eta}$.
<code>Gamma_K_eta</code>	Returned in the non-profiled non-centered setting. The Γ sub-matrix corresponding to interaction between $\mathbf{K}$ and $\boldsymbol{\eta}$.
<code>Gamma_eta</code>	Returned in the non-profiled non-centered setting. The Γ sub-matrix corresponding to $\boldsymbol{\eta}$.
<code>t1, t2</code>	Returned in the profiled non-centered setting, where the $\boldsymbol{\eta}$ estimate can be retrieved from $\mathbf{t}_1 - \mathbf{t}_2 \mathbf{K}$ after appropriate resizing.

Examples

```

n <- 50
p <- 30
eta <- rep(0, p)
K <- diag(p)
domain <- make_domain("R+", p=p)
x <- gen(n, setting="exp", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain, finite_infinity=100,
        xinit=NULL, seed=2, burn_in=1000, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)
h_hp <- get_h_hp("min_pow", 1, 3)
h_hp_dx <- h_of_dist(h_hp, x, domain) # h and h' applied to distance from x to boundary
elts <- get_elts_exp(h_hp_dx$hdx, h_hp_dx$hpdx, x, centered=TRUE, scale="norm", diag=1.5)
elts <- get_elts_exp(h_hp_dx$hdx, h_hp_dx$hpdx, x, centered=FALSE, profiled_if_noncenter=TRUE,
                    scale="norm", diag=1.7)
elts <- get_elts_exp(h_hp_dx$hdx, h_hp_dx$hpdx, x, centered=FALSE, profiled_if_noncenter=FALSE,
                    scale="norm", diag=1.7)

```

get_elts_gamma	<i>The R implementation to get the elements necessary for calculations for the gamma setting (a=0.5, b=0).</i>
----------------	--

Description

The R implementation to get the elements necessary for calculations for the gamma setting (a=0.5, b=0).

Usage

```
get_elts_gamma(
  hdx,
  hpdx,
  x,
  centered = TRUE,
  profiled_if_noncenter = TRUE,
  scale = "",
  diagonal_multiplier = 1
)
```

Arguments

hdx	A matrix, $h(\mathbf{x})$ applied to the distance of $\mathbf{x}$ from the boundary of the domain, should be of the same dimension as $\mathbf{x}$.
hpdx	A matrix, $h'(\mathbf{x})$ applied to the distance of $\mathbf{x}$ from the boundary of the domain, should be of the same dimension as $\mathbf{x}$.
x	An n by p matrix, the data matrix, where n is the sample size and p the dimension.
centered	A boolean, whether in the centered setting (assume $\boldsymbol{\mu} = \boldsymbol{\eta} = 0$) or not. Default to TRUE.
profiled_if_noncenter	A boolean, whether in the profiled setting ($\lambda_{\boldsymbol{\eta}} = 0$) if non-centered. Parameter ignored if centered=TRUE. Default to TRUE.
scale	A string indicating the scaling method. Returned without being checked or used in the function body. Default to "norm".
diagonal_multiplier	A number ≥ 1 , the diagonal multiplier.

Details

For details on the returned values, please refer to get_elts_ab or get_elts.

Value

A list that contains the elements necessary for estimation.

<code>n</code>	The sample size.
<code>p</code>	The dimension.
<code>centered</code>	The centered setting or not. Same as input.
<code>scale</code>	The scaling method. Same as input.
<code>diagonal_multiplier</code>	The diagonal multiplier. Same as input.
<code>diagonals_with_multiplier</code>	A vector that contains the diagonal entries of Γ after applying the multiplier.
<code>setting</code>	The setting "gamma".
<code>g_K</code>	The g vector. In the non-profiled non-centered setting, this is the g sub-vector corresponding to K .
<code>Gamma_K</code>	The Γ matrix with no diagonal multiplier. In the non-profiled non-centered setting, this is the Γ sub-matrix corresponding to K .
<code>g_eta</code>	Returned in the non-profiled non-centered setting. The g sub-vector corresponding to η .
<code>Gamma_K_eta</code>	Returned in the non-profiled non-centered setting. The Γ sub-matrix corresponding to interaction between K and η .
<code>Gamma_eta</code>	Returned in the non-profiled non-centered setting. The Γ sub-matrix corresponding to η .
<code>t1, t2</code>	Returned in the profiled non-centered setting, where the η estimate can be retrieved from $t_1 - t_2 K$ after appropriate resizing.

Examples

```

n <- 50
p <- 30
eta <- rep(0, p)
K <- diag(p)
domain <- make_domain("R+", p=p)
x <- gen(n, setting="gamma", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain, finite_infinity=100,
        xinit=NULL, seed=2, burn_in=1000, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)
h_hp <- get_h_hp("min_pow", 1.5, 3)
h_hp_dx <- h_of_dist(h_hp, x, domain) # h and h' applied to distance from x to boundary
elts <- get_elts_gamma(h_hp_dx$hdx, h_hp_dx$hpx, x, centered=TRUE, scale="norm", diag=1.5)
elts <- get_elts_gamma(h_hp_dx$hdx, h_hp_dx$hpx, x, centered=FALSE, profiled_if_noncenter=TRUE,
        scale="norm", diag=1.7)
elts <- get_elts_gamma(h_hp_dx$hdx, h_hp_dx$hpx, x, centered=FALSE, profiled_if_noncenter=FALSE,
        scale="norm", diag=1.9)

```

get_elts_gauss	<i>The R implementation to get the elements necessary for calculations for the gaussian setting on R^p.</i>
----------------	--

Description

The R implementation to get the elements necessary for calculations for the gaussian setting on R^p .

Usage

```
get_elts_gauss(
  x,
  centered = TRUE,
  profiled_if_noncenter = TRUE,
  scale = "",
  diagonal_multiplier = 1
)
```

Arguments

x	An n by p matrix, the data matrix, where n is the sample size and p the dimension.
centered	A boolean, whether in the centered setting (assume $\mu = \eta = 0$) or not. Default to TRUE.
profiled_if_noncenter	A boolean, whether in the profiled setting ($\lambda_\eta = 0$) if non-centered. Parameter ignored if centered==TRUE. Default to TRUE.
scale	A string indicating the scaling method. Returned without being checked or used in the function body. Default to "norm".
diagonal_multiplier	A number ≥ 1 , the diagonal multiplier.

Details

For details on the returned values, please refer to get_elts_ab or get_elts.

Value

A list that contains the elements necessary for estimation.

n	The sample size.
p	The dimension.
centered	The centered setting or not. Same as input.
scale	The scaling method. Same as input.

diagonal_multiplier	The diagonal multiplier. Same as input.
diagonals_with_multiplier	A vector that contains the diagonal entries of Γ after applying the multiplier.
setting	The setting "gaussian".
Gamma_K	The Γ matrix with no diagonal multiplier. In the non-profiled non-centered setting, this is the Γ sub-matrix corresponding to $\mathbf{K}$. Except for the <i>profiled</i> setting, this is $\mathbf{xx}^\top/n$.
Gamma_K_eta	Returned in the non-profiled non-centered setting. The Γ sub-matrix corresponding to interaction between $\mathbf{K}$ and $\boldsymbol{\eta}$. The minus column means of $\mathbf{x}$.
t1, t2	Returned in the profiled non-centered setting, where the $\boldsymbol{\eta}$ estimate can be retrieved from $\mathbf{t}_1 - \mathbf{t}_2\mathbf{K}$ after appropriate resizing.

Examples

```

n <- 50
p <- 30
mu <- rep(0, p)
K <- diag(p)
x <- rmvnorm::rmvnorm(n, mean=mu, sigma=solve(K))
# Equivalently:

x2 <- gen(n, setting="gaussian", abs=FALSE, eta=c(K%*%mu), K=K, domain=make_domain("R",p),
  finite_infinity=100, xinit=NULL, burn_in=1000, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)

elts <- get_elts_gauss(x, centered=TRUE, scale="norm", diag=1.5)
elts <- get_elts_gauss(x, centered=FALSE, profiled=FALSE, scale="sd", diag=1.9)

```

get_elts_loglog	<i>The R implementation to get the elements necessary for calculations for the log-log setting (a=0, b=0).</i>
-----------------	--

Description

The R implementation to get the elements necessary for calculations for the log-log setting (a=0, b=0).

Usage

```

get_elts_loglog(
  hdx,
  hpdx,
  x,
  setting,
  centered = TRUE,
  profiled_if_noncenter = TRUE,
  scale = "",
  diagonal_multiplier = 1
)

```

Arguments

hdx	A matrix, $h(\mathbf{x})$ applied to the distance of $\mathbf{x}$ from the boundary of the domain, should be of the same dimension as $\mathbf{x}$.
hpdx	A matrix, $h'(\mathbf{x})$ applied to the distance of $\mathbf{x}$ from the boundary of the domain, should be of the same dimension as $\mathbf{x}$.
x	An n by p matrix, the data matrix, where n is the sample size and p the dimension.
setting	A string, log_log.
centered	A boolean, whether in the centered setting (assume $\boldsymbol{\mu} = \boldsymbol{\eta} = 0$) or not. Default to TRUE.
profiled_if_noncenter	A boolean, whether in the profiled setting ($\lambda_{\boldsymbol{\eta}} = 0$) if non-centered. Parameter ignored if centered=TRUE. Default to TRUE.
scale	A string indicating the scaling method. Returned without being checked or used in the function body. Default to "norm".
diagonal_multiplier	A number ≥ 1 , the diagonal multiplier.

Details

For details on the returned values, please refer to get_elts_ab or get_elts.

Value

A list that contains the elements necessary for estimation.

n	The sample size.
p	The dimension.
centered	The centered setting or not. Same as input.
scale	The scaling method. Same as input.
diagonal_multiplier	The diagonal multiplier. Same as input.
diagonals_with_multiplier	A vector that contains the diagonal entries of $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}$ after applying the multiplier.
setting	The same setting as in the function argument.
g_K	The $\mathbf{g}$ vector. In the non-profiled non-centered setting, this is the $\mathbf{g}$ sub-vector corresponding to $\mathbf{K}$.
Gamma_K	The $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}$ matrix with no diagonal multiplier. In the non-profiled non-centered setting, this is the $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}$ sub-matrix corresponding to $\mathbf{K}$.
g_eta	Returned in the non-profiled non-centered setting. The $\mathbf{g}$ sub-vector corresponding to $\boldsymbol{\eta}$.
Gamma_K_eta	Returned in the non-profiled non-centered setting. The $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}$ sub-matrix corresponding to interaction between $\mathbf{K}$ and $\boldsymbol{\eta}$.

Gamma_eta	Returned in the non-profiled non-centered setting. The Γ sub-matrix corresponding to η .
t1, t2	Returned in the profiled non-centered setting, where the η estimate can be retrieved from $t_1 - t_2 \hat{K}$ after appropriate resizing.

Examples

```

n <- 50
p <- 30
eta <- rep(0, p)
K <- diag(p)
domain <- make_domain("uniform", p=p, lefts=c(0), rights=c(1))
x <- gen(n, setting="log_log", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain,
        xinit=NULL, seed=2, burn_in=1000, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)
h_hp <- get_h_hp("min_pow", 1.5, 3)
h_hp_dx <- h_of_dist(h_hp, x, domain) # h and h' applied to distance from x to boundary
elts <- get_elts_loglog(h_hp_dx$hdx, h_hp_dx$hpx, x, setting="log_log", centered=TRUE,
                      scale="", diag=1.5)
elts <- get_elts_loglog(h_hp_dx$hdx, h_hp_dx$hpx, x, setting="log_log", centered=FALSE,
                      profiled_if_noncenter=TRUE, scale="", diag=1.7)
elts <- get_elts_loglog(h_hp_dx$hdx, h_hp_dx$hpx, x, setting="log_log", centered=FALSE,
                      profiled_if_noncenter=FALSE, scale="", diag=1.9)

```

```
get_elts_loglog_simplex
```

The R implementation to get the elements necessary for calculations for the log-log setting ($a=0$, $b=0$) on the p -simplex.

Description

The R implementation to get the elements necessary for calculations for the log-log setting ($a=0$, $b=0$) on the p -simplex.

Usage

```

get_elts_loglog_simplex(
  hdx,
  hpdx,
  x,
  setting,
  centered = TRUE,
  profiled_if_noncenter = TRUE,
  scale = "",
  diagonal_multiplier = 1
)

```


Arguments

hdx	A matrix, $h(\mathbf{x})$ applied to the distance of $\mathbf{x}$ from the boundary of the domain, should be of the same dimension as $\mathbf{x}$.
hpdx	A matrix, $h'(\mathbf{x})$ applied to the distance of $\mathbf{x}$ from the boundary of the domain, should be of the same dimension as $\mathbf{x}$.
x	An n by p matrix, the data matrix, where n is the sample size and p the dimension.
setting	A string, log_log or log_log_sum0. If log_log_sum0, assumes that the true $\mathbf{K}$ has row and column sums 0 (see the $\mathbf{A}^d$ model), so only the off-diagonal entries will be estimated; the diagonal entries will be profiled out in the loss), so elements corresponding to the diagonals of $\mathbf{K}$ will be set to 0, and the loss will be rewritten in the off-diagonal entries only.
centered	A boolean, whether in the centered setting (assume $\boldsymbol{\mu} = \boldsymbol{\eta} = 0$) or not. Default to TRUE.
profiled_if_noncenter	A boolean, whether in the profiled setting ($\lambda_{\eta} = 0$) if non-centered. Parameter ignored if centered=TRUE. Default to TRUE.
scale	A string indicating the scaling method. Returned without being checked or used in the function body. Default to "norm".
diagonal_multiplier	A number ≥ 1 , the diagonal multiplier.

Details

For details on the returned values, please refer to get_elts_ab or get_elts.

Value

A list that contains the elements necessary for estimation.

n	The sample size.
p	The dimension.
centered	The centered setting or not. Same as input.
scale	The scaling method. Same as input.
diagonal_multiplier	The diagonal multiplier. Same as input.
diagonals_with_multiplier	A vector that contains the diagonal entries of $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}$ after applying the multiplier.
setting	The same setting as in the function argument.
g_K	The $\mathbf{g}$ vector. In the non-profiled non-centered setting, this is the $\mathbf{g}$ sub-vector corresponding to $\mathbf{K}$.
Gamma_K	The $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}$ matrix with no diagonal multiplier. In the non-profiled non-centered setting, this is the $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}$ sub-matrix corresponding to $\mathbf{K}$.
g_eta	Returned in the non-profiled non-centered setting. The $\mathbf{g}$ sub-vector corresponding to $\boldsymbol{\eta}$.

Gamma_K_eta	Returned in the non-profiled non-centered setting. The Γ sub-matrix corresponding to interaction between $\mathbf{K}$ and η .
Gamma_eta	Returned in the non-profiled non-centered setting. The Γ sub-matrix corresponding to η .
t1, t2	Returned in the profiled non-centered setting, where the η estimate can be retrieved from $t_1 - t_2 \mathbf{K}$ after appropriate resizing.

Examples

```

n <- 50
p <- 30
eta <- rep(0, p)
K <- -cov_cons("band", p=p, spars=3, eig=1)
diag(K) <- diag(K) - rowSums(K) # So that rowSums(K) == colSums(K) == 0
eigen(K)$val[(p-1):p] # Make sure K has one 0 and p-1 positive eigenvalues
domain <- make_domain("simplex", p=p)
x <- gen(n, setting="log_log_sum0", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain,
        xinit=NULL, seed=2, burn_in=1000, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)
h_hp <- get_h_hp("min_pow", 2, 3)
h_hp_dx <- h_of_dist(h_hp, x, domain) # h and h' applied to distance from x to boundary

elts_simplex_0 <- get_elts_loglog_simplex(h_hp_dx$hdx, h_hp_dx$hpdx, x,
    setting="log_log", centered=FALSE, profiled=FALSE, scale="", diag=1.5)

# If want K to have row sums and column sums equal to 0; estimate off-diagonals only
elts_simplex_1 <- get_elts_loglog_simplex(h_hp_dx$hdx, h_hp_dx$hpdx, x,
    setting="log_log_sum0", centered=FALSE, profiled=FALSE, scale="", diag=1.5)
# All entries corresponding to the diagonals of K should be 0:
max(abs(sapply(1:p, function(j){c(elts_simplex_1$Gamma_K[j, (j-1)*p+1:p],
    elts_simplex_1$Gamma_K[, (j-1)*p+j])})))
max(abs(diag(elts_simplex_1$Gamma_K_eta)))
max(abs(diag(matrix(elts_simplex_1$g_K, nrow=p))))

```

get_elts_trun_gauss	<i>The R implementation to get the elements necessary for calculations for the gaussian setting ($a=1$, $b=1$) on domains other than R^p.</i>
---------------------	--

Description

The R implementation to get the elements necessary for calculations for the gaussian setting ($a=1$, $b=1$) on domains other than R^p .

Usage

```

get_elts_trun_gauss(
  hdx,
  hpdx,
  x,

```

```

    centered = TRUE,
    profiled_if_noncenter = TRUE,
    scale = "",
    diagonal_multiplier = 1
)

```

Arguments

hdx	A matrix, $h(\mathbf{x})$ applied to the distance of $\mathbf{x}$ from the boundary of the domain, should be of the same dimension as $\mathbf{x}$.
hpdx	A matrix, $h'(\mathbf{x})$ applied to the distance of $\mathbf{x}$ from the boundary of the domain, should be of the same dimension as $\mathbf{x}$.
x	An n by p matrix, the data matrix, where n is the sample size and p the dimension.
centered	A boolean, whether in the centered setting (assume $\boldsymbol{\mu} = \boldsymbol{\eta} = 0$) or not. Default to TRUE.
profiled_if_noncenter	A boolean, whether in the profiled setting ($\lambda_{\boldsymbol{\eta}} = 0$) if non-centered. Parameter ignored if centered=TRUE. Default to TRUE.
scale	A string indicating the scaling method. Returned without being checked or used in the function body. Default to "norm".
diagonal_multiplier	A number ≥ 1 , the diagonal multiplier.

Details

For details on the returned values, please refer to `get_elts_ab` or `get_elts`.

Value

A list that contains the elements necessary for estimation.

n	The sample size.
p	The dimension.
centered	The centered setting or not. Same as input.
scale	The scaling method. Same as input.
diagonal_multiplier	The diagonal multiplier. Same as input.
diagonals_with_multiplier	A vector that contains the diagonal entries of $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}$ after applying the multiplier.
setting	The setting "gaussian".
g_K	The $\mathbf{g}$ vector. In the non-profiled non-centered setting, this is the $\mathbf{g}$ sub-vector corresponding to $\mathbf{K}$.
Gamma_K	The $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}$ matrix with no diagonal multiplier. In the non-profiled non-centered setting, this is the $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}$ sub-matrix corresponding to $\mathbf{K}$.

<code>g_eta</code>	Returned in the non-profiled non-centered setting. The g sub-vector corresponding to η .
<code>Gamma_K_eta</code>	Returned in the non-profiled non-centered setting. The Γ sub-matrix corresponding to interaction between K and η .
<code>Gamma_eta</code>	Returned in the non-profiled non-centered setting. The Γ sub-matrix corresponding to η .
<code>t1, t2</code>	Returned in the profiled non-centered setting, where the η estimate can be retrieved from $t_1 - t_2 \hat{K}$ after appropriate resizing.

Examples

```
n <- 50
p <- 30
mu <- rep(0, p)
K <- diag(p)
eta <- K %**% mu
domain <- make_domain("R+", p=p)
x <- gen(n, setting="gaussian", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain, finite_infinity=100,
        xinit=NULL, seed=2, burn_in=1000, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)
h_hp <- get_h_hp("min_pow", 1, 3)
h_hp_dx <- h_of_dist(h_hp, x, domain) # h and h' applied to distance from x to boundary
elts <- get_elts_trun_gauss(h_hp_dx$hdx, h_hp_dx$hpx, x, centered=TRUE, scale="norm", diag=1.5)
elts <- get_elts_trun_gauss(h_hp_dx$hdx, h_hp_dx$hpx, x, centered=FALSE,
        profiled_if_noncenter=TRUE, scale="norm", diag=1.7)
elts <- get_elts_trun_gauss(h_hp_dx$hdx, h_hp_dx$hpx, x, centered=FALSE,
        profiled_if_noncenter=FALSE, scale="norm", diag=1.9)
```

<code>get_g0</code>	<i>Calculates the l2 distance to the boundary of the domain and its gradient for some domains.</i>
---------------------	--

Description

Calculates the l2 distance to the boundary of the domain and its gradient for some domains.

Usage

```
get_g0(domain, C)
```

Arguments

<code>domain</code>	A list returned from <code>make_domain()</code> that represents the domain.
<code>C</code>	A positive number, cannot be Inf if <code>domain\$type == "R"</code> . If not Inf, the l2 distance will be truncated to C, i.e. the function returns <code>pmin(g0(x), C)</code> and its gradient.

Details

Calculates the l2 distance to the boundary of the domain, with the distance truncated above by a constant C. Matches the g0 function and its gradient from Liu (2019) if $C == \text{Inf}$ and domain is bounded. Currently only R, R+, simplex, uniform and polynomial-type domains of the form $\text{sum}(x^2) \leq d$ or $\text{sum}(x^2) \geq d$ or $\text{sum}(\text{abs}(x)) \leq d$ are implemented.

Value

A function that takes x and returns a list of a vector g0 and a matrix g0d.

Examples

```
n <- 15
p <- 5
K <- diag(p)
eta <- numeric(p)

domain <- make_domain("R", p=p)
x <- gen(n, "gaussian", FALSE, eta, K, domain, 100)
get_g0(domain, 1)(x)

domain <- make_domain("R+", p=p)
x <- gen(n, "gaussian", FALSE, eta, K, domain, 100)
get_g0(domain, 1)(x)

domain <- make_domain("uniform", p=p, lefts=c(-Inf,-3,3), rights=c(-5,1,Inf))
x <- gen(n, "gaussian", FALSE, eta, K, domain, 100)
get_g0(domain, 1)(x)

domain <- make_domain("simplex", p=p)
x <- gen(n, "gaussian", FALSE, eta, K, domain, 100)
max(abs(get_g0(domain, 1)(x)$g0 - get_g0(domain, 1)(x[,-p])$g0))
max(abs(get_g0(domain, 1)(x)$g0d - get_g0(domain, 1)(x[,-p])$g0d))

domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p, ineqs=
  list(list("expression"="sum(x^2)>1.3", "nonnegative"=FALSE, "abs"=FALSE)))
x <- gen(n, "gaussian", FALSE, eta, K, domain, 100)
get_g0(domain, 1)(x)

domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p, ineqs=
  list(list("expression"="sum(x^2)>1.3", "nonnegative"=TRUE, "abs"=FALSE)))
x <- gen(n, "gaussian", FALSE, eta, K, domain, 100)
get_g0(domain, 1)(x)

domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p, ineqs=
  list(list("expression"="sum(x^2)<1.3", "nonnegative"=FALSE, "abs"=FALSE)))
x <- gen(n, "gaussian", FALSE, eta, K, domain, 100)
get_g0(domain, 1)(x)

domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p, ineqs=
  list(list("expression"="sum(x^2)<1.3", "nonnegative"=TRUE, "abs"=FALSE)))
x <- gen(n, "gaussian", FALSE, eta, K, domain, 100)
```

```

get_g0(domain, 1)(x)

domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p, ineqs=
  list(list("expression"="sum(x)<1.3", "nonnegative"=FALSE, "abs"=TRUE)))
x <- gen(n, "gaussian", FALSE, eta, K, domain, 100)
get_g0(domain, 1)(x)

domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p, ineqs=
  list(list("expression"="sum(x)<1.3", "nonnegative"=TRUE, "abs"=TRUE)))
x <- gen(n, "gaussian", FALSE, eta, K, domain, 100)
get_g0(domain, 1)(x)

```

get_g0_ada	<i>Adaptively truncates the l2 distance to the boundary of the domain and its gradient for some domains.</i>
------------	--

Description

Adaptively truncates the l2 distance to the boundary of the domain and its gradient for some domains.

Usage

```
get_g0_ada(domain, percentile)
```

Arguments

domain	A list returned from make_domain() that represents the domain.
percentile	A number between 0 and 1, the percentile. The returned l2 distance will be truncated to its percentile-th quantile, i.e. the function returns <code>pmin(g0(x), stats::quantile(g0(x), percentile))</code> and its gradient. The quantile is calculated using finite values only, and if no finite values exist the quantile is set to 1.

Details

Calculates the l2 distance to the boundary of the domain, with the distance truncated above at a specified quantile. Matches the g0 function and its gradient from Liu (2019) if percentile == 1 and domain is bounded. Currently only R, R+, simplex, uniform and polynomial-type domains of the form $\text{sum}(x^2) \leq d$ or $\text{sum}(x^2) \geq d$ or $\text{sum}(\text{abs}(x)) \leq d$ are implemented.

Value

A function that takes x and returns a list of a vector g0 and a matrix g0d.

Examples

```

n <- 15
p <- 5
K <- diag(p)
eta <- numeric(p)

domain <- make_domain("R", p=p)
x <- gen(n, "gaussian", FALSE, eta, K, domain, 100)
get_g0_ada(domain, 0.3)(x)

domain <- make_domain("R+", p=p)
x <- gen(n, "gaussian", FALSE, eta, K, domain, 100)
get_g0_ada(domain, 0.3)(x)

domain <- make_domain("uniform", p=p, lefts=c(-Inf,-3,3), rights=c(-5,1,Inf))
x <- gen(n, "gaussian", FALSE, eta, K, domain, 100)
get_g0_ada(domain, 0.6)(x)

domain <- make_domain("simplex", p=p)
x <- gen(n, "gaussian", FALSE, eta, K, domain, 100)
max(abs(get_g0_ada(domain, 0.4)(x)$g0 - get_g0_ada(domain, 0.4)(x[,-p])$g0))
max(abs(get_g0_ada(domain, 0.4)(x)$g0d - get_g0_ada(domain, 0.4)(x[,-p])$g0d))

domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p, ineqs=
  list(list("expression"="sum(x^2)>1.3", "nonnegative"=FALSE, "abs"=FALSE)))
x <- gen(n, "gaussian", FALSE, eta, K, domain, 100)
get_g0_ada(domain, 0.5)(x)

domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p, ineqs=
  list(list("expression"="sum(x^2)>1.3", "nonnegative"=TRUE, "abs"=FALSE)))
x <- gen(n, "gaussian", FALSE, eta, K, domain, 100)
get_g0_ada(domain, 0.7)(x)

domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p, ineqs=
  list(list("expression"="sum(x^2)<1.3", "nonnegative"=FALSE, "abs"=FALSE)))
x <- gen(n, "gaussian", FALSE, eta, K, domain, 100)
get_g0_ada(domain, 0.6)(x)

domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p, ineqs=
  list(list("expression"="sum(x^2)<1.3", "nonnegative"=TRUE, "abs"=FALSE)))
x <- gen(n, "gaussian", FALSE, eta, K, domain, 100)
get_g0_ada(domain, 0.25)(x)

domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p, ineqs=
  list(list("expression"="sum(x)<1.3", "nonnegative"=FALSE, "abs"=TRUE)))
x <- gen(n, "gaussian", FALSE, eta, K, domain, 100)
get_g0_ada(domain, 0.37)(x)

domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p, ineqs=
  list(list("expression"="sum(x)<1.3", "nonnegative"=TRUE, "abs"=TRUE)))
x <- gen(n, "gaussian", FALSE, eta, K, domain, 100)
get_g0_ada(domain, 0.45)(x)

```

get_h_hp

*Generator of h and hp (derivative of h) functions.***Description**

Generator of h and hp (derivative of h) functions.

Usage

```
get_h_hp(mode, para = NULL, para2 = NULL)
```

Arguments

mode	A string, see details.
para	May be optional. A number, the first parameter. Default to NULL.
para2	May be optional. A number, the second parameter. If mode is one of the adaptive mode below, this specifies the percentile (see details). Default to NULL.

Details

The mode parameter can be chosen from the options listed below along with the corresponding definitions of h under appropriate choices of para and para2 parameters. Unless otherwise noted, para and para2, must both be strictly positive if provided, and are set to 1 if not provided. Functions h and hp should only be applied to non-negative values x and this is not enforced or checked by the functions. Internally calls get_h_hp_vector.

asinh An asinh function $h(x) = \text{asinh}(\text{para} \cdot x) = \log(\text{para} \cdot x + \sqrt{(\text{para} \cdot x)^2 + 1})$. Unbounded and takes one parameter. Equivalent to min_asinh(x, para, Inf).

cosh A shifted cosh function $h(x) = \cosh(\text{para} \cdot x) - 1$. Unbounded and takes one parameter. Equivalent to min_cosh(x, para, Inf).

exp A shifted exponential function $h(x) = \exp(\text{para} \cdot x) - 1$. Unbounded and takes one parameter. Equivalent to min_exp(x, para, Inf).

identity The identity function $h(x) = x$. Unbounded and does not take any parameter. Equivalent to pow(x, 1) or min_pow(x, 1, Inf).

log_pow A power function on a log scale $h(x) = \log(1 + x)^{\text{para}}$. Unbounded and takes one parameter. Equivalent to min_log_pow(x, para, Inf).

mcp Treating $\lambda = \text{para}$, $\gamma = \text{para2}$, the step-wise MCP function applied element-wise: $\lambda x - x^2/(2\gamma)$ if $x \leq \lambda\gamma$, or $\gamma\lambda^2/2$ otherwise. Bounded and takes two parameters.

min_asinh A truncated asinh function applied element-wise: $\min(\text{asinh}(\text{para} \cdot x), \text{para}_2)$. Bounded and takes two parameters.

min_asinh_ada Adaptive version of min_asinh.

min_cosh A truncated shifted cosh function applied element-wise: $\min(\cosh(\text{para} \cdot \mathbf{x}) - 1, \text{para}_2)$. Bounded and takes two parameters.

min_cosh_ada Adaptive version of **min_cosh**.

min_exp A truncated shifted exponential function applied element-wise: $\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}) = \min(\exp(\text{para} \cdot \mathbf{x}) - 1, \text{para}_2)$. Bounded and takes two parameters.

min_exp_ada Adaptive version of **min_exp**.

min_log_pow A truncated power on a log scale applied element-wise: $\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}) = \min(\log(1 + \mathbf{x}), \text{para}_2)^{\text{para}}$. Bounded and takes two parameters.

min_log_pow_ada Adaptive version of **min_log_pow**.

min_pow A truncated power function applied element-wise: $\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}) = \min(\mathbf{x}, \text{para}_2)^{\text{para}}$. Bounded and takes two parameters.

min_pow_ada Adaptive version of **min_pow**.

min_sinh A truncated sinh function applied element-wise: $\min(\sinh(\text{para} \cdot \mathbf{x}), \text{para}_2)$. Bounded and takes two parameters.

min_sinh_ada Adaptive version of **min_sinh**.

min_softplus A truncated shifted softplus function applied element-wise: $\min(\log(1 + \exp(\text{para} \cdot \mathbf{x})) - \log(2), \text{para}_2)$. Bounded and takes two parameters.

min_softplus_ada Adaptive version of **min_softplus**.

pow A power function $\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^{\text{para}}$. Unbounded and takes two parameter. Equivalent to **min_pow**($\mathbf{x}$, para , Inf).

scad Treating $\lambda = \text{para}$, $\gamma = \text{para}_2$, the step-wise SCAD function applied element-wise: λx if $x \leq \lambda$, or $(2\gamma\lambda x - x^2 - \lambda^2)/(2(\gamma - 1))$ if $\lambda < x < \gamma\lambda$, or $\lambda^2(\gamma + 1)/2$ otherwise. Bounded and takes two parameters, where para_2 must be larger than 1, and will be set to 2 by default if not provided.

sinh A sinh function $\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}) = \sinh(\text{para} \cdot \mathbf{x})$. Unbounded and takes one parameter. Equivalent to **min_sinh**($\mathbf{x}$, para , Inf).

softplus A shifted softplus function $\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}) = \log(1 + \exp(\text{para} \cdot \mathbf{x})) - \log(2)$. Unbounded and takes one parameter. Equivalent to **min_softplus**($\mathbf{x}$, para , Inf).

tanh A tanh function $\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}) = \tanh(\text{para} \cdot \mathbf{x})$. Bounded and takes one parameter.

truncated_sin A truncated sin function applied element-wise: $\sin(\text{para} \cdot \mathbf{x})$ if $\text{para} \cdot \mathbf{x} \leq \pi/2$, or 1 otherwise. Bounded and takes one parameter.

truncated_tan A truncated tan function applied element-wise: $\tan(\text{para} \cdot \mathbf{x})$ if $\text{para} \cdot \mathbf{x} \leq \pi/4$, or 1 otherwise. Bounded and takes one parameter.

For the adaptive modes (names ending with "_ada"), **h** and **hp** are first applied to $\mathbf{x}$ without truncation. Then inside each column, values that are larger than the para_2 -th quantile will be truncated. The quantile is calculated using finite values only, and if no finite values exist the quantile is set to 1. For example, if `mode == "min_pow_ada"`, `para == 2`, `para2 == 0.4`, the j -th column of the returned **hx** will be `pmin(x[,j]^2, stats::quantile(x[,j]^2, 0.4))`, and the j -th column of **hpx** will be `2*x[,j]*(x[,j] <= stats::quantile(x[,j]^2, 0.4))`.

Value

A function that returns a list containing **hx**= $\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x})$ (element-wise) and **hpx**= $\mathbf{hp}(\mathbf{x})$ (element-wise derivative of $\mathbf{h}$) when applied to a vector (for mode names not ending with "_ada" only) or a matrix $\mathbf{x}$, with both of the results having the same shape as $\mathbf{x}$.

Examples

```

get_h_hp("mcp", 2, 4)(0:10)
get_h_hp("min_log_pow", 1, log(1+3))(matrix(0:11, nrow=3))
get_h_hp("min_pow", 1.5, 3)(seq(0, 5, by=0.5))
get_h_hp("min_softplus")(matrix(seq(0, 2, by=0.1), nrow=7))

get_h_hp("min_log_pow_ada", 1, 0.4)(matrix(0:49, nrow=10))
get_h_hp("min_pow_ada", 2, 0.3)(matrix(0:49, nrow=10))
get_h_hp("min_softplus_ada", 2, 0.6)(matrix(seq(0, 0.49, by=0.01), nrow=10))

```

get_h_hp_adaptive	<i>Generator of adaptive h and hp (derivative of h) functions.</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Generator of adaptive h and hp (derivative of h) functions.

Usage

```
get_h_hp_adaptive(mode, para, percentile)
```

Arguments

mode	A string, the corresponding mode (with the suffix "_ada" removed from the input to get_h_hp()). Must be one of the modes starting with "min_" supported by get_h_hp_vector().
para	Must be provided, but can be NULL. A number, the first parameter; see get_h_hp() or get_h_hp_vector().
percentile	A number, the percentile for column-wise truncation on hx and hpx.

Details

Helper function of get_h_hp(). Please refer to get_hs_hp().

Value

A function that returns a list containing $hx=h(x)$ (element-wise) and $hpx=hp(x)$ (element-wise derivative of h) when applied to a matrix x , with both of the results having the same shape as x .

Examples

```

get_h_hp_adaptive("min_log_pow", 1, 0.4)(matrix(0:49, nrow=10))
get_h_hp_adaptive("min_pow", 2, 0.3)(matrix(0:49, nrow=10))
get_h_hp_adaptive("min_softplus", 2, 0.6)(matrix(seq(0, 0.49, by=0.01), nrow=10))

hx_hpx <- get_h_hp_adaptive("min_log_pow", 1, 0.4)(matrix(0:49, nrow=10))
hx_hpx2 <- get_h_hp("min_log_pow_ada", 1, 0.4)(matrix(0:49, nrow=10))
c(max(abs(hx_hpx$hx - hx_hpx2$hx)), max(abs(hx_hpx$hpx - hx_hpx2$hpx)))

```

get_h_hp_vector	<i>Generator of h and hp (derivative of h) functions.</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Generator of h and hp (derivative of h) functions.

Usage

```
get_h_hp_vector(mode, para = NULL, para2 = NULL)
```

Arguments

mode	A string, see details.
para	May be optional. A number, the first parameter. Default to NULL.
para2	May be optional. A number, the second parameter. Default to NULL.

Details

Helper function of get_h_hp(). Please refer to get_hs_hp().

Value

A function that returns a matrix with $hx=h(x)$ (element-wise) and $hpx=hp(x)$ (element-wise derivative of h) cbinded when applied to a vector or a matrix x , where if x is a vector, the returned value will have two columns and number of rows equal to `length(x)`, otherwise it will have the same number of rows as x and number of columns doubled.

Examples

```
get_h_hp_vector("mcp", 2, 4)
get_h_hp_vector("min_log_pow", 1, log(1+3))
get_h_hp_vector("min_pow", 1, 3)
get_h_hp_vector("min_softplus")
```

get_postfix_rule	<i>Changes a logical expression in infix notation to postfix notation using the shunting-yard algorithm.</i>
------------------	--

Description

Changes a logical expression in infix notation to postfix notation using the shunting-yard algorithm.

Usage

```
get_postfix_rule(rule, num_eqs)
```

Arguments

rule	A string containing positive integers, parentheses, and "&" and " " only. "&&" and "&" are not differentiated, and similarly for " " and " ". Chained operations are only allowed for the same operation ("&" or " "), so instead of "1 && 2 3" one should write either "(1 && 2) 3" or "1 && (2 3)" to avoid ambiguity.
num_eqs	An integer, must be larger than or equal to the largest integer appearing in rule.

Details

Applied to domain\$rule if domain\$type == "polynomial", and internally calls beautify_rule().

Value

rule in postfix notation.

Examples

```
get_postfix_rule("1 & 2 && 3", 3)
get_postfix_rule("1 & (2 || 3)", 3)
get_postfix_rule("(1 & 2) || 3 | (4 & (5 || 6) && 7) | 8 | (9 && (10 || 11 | 12) & 13)", 13)
## Not run:
get_postfix_rule("1 && 2 & 3 && 4", 3) # Error, ineq number 4 appearing in \code{rule}.

## End(Not run)
## Not run:
# Error, ambiguous rule. Change to either \code{"1 & (2 | 3)"} or \code{"(1 & 2) | 3"}.
get_postfix_rule("1 & 2 | 3", 3)

## End(Not run)
```

get_results	<i>Estimate $\mathbf{K}$ and $\boldsymbol{\eta}$ using elts from get_elts() given one $\lambda_{\mathbf{K}}$ (and $\lambda_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}$ if non-profiled non-centered) and applying warm-start with strong screening rules.</i>
-------------	--

Description

Estimate $\mathbf{K}$ and $\boldsymbol{\eta}$ using elts from get_elts() given one $\lambda_{\mathbf{K}}$ (and $\lambda_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}$ if non-profiled non-centered) and applying warm-start with strong screening rules.

Usage

```
get_results(
  elts,
  symmetric,
  lambda1,
  lambda2 = 0,
```

```

    tol = 1e-06,
    maxit = 10000,
    previous_res = NULL,
    is_refit = FALSE
  )

```

Arguments

elts	A list, elements necessary for calculations returned by get_elts().
symmetric	A string. If equals "symmetric", estimates the minimizer $\mathbf{K}$ over all symmetric matrices; if "and" or "or", use the "and"/"or" rule to get the support.
lambda1	A number, the penalty parameter for $\mathbf{K}$.
lambda2	A number, the penalty parameter for η . Default to 0. Cannot be Inf if non-profiled non-centered.
tol	Optional. A number, the tolerance parameter.
maxit	Optional. A positive integer, the maximum number of iterations.
previous_res	Optional. A list or NULL, the returned list by this function run previously with another lambda value.
is_refit	A boolean, in the refit mode for BIC estimation if TRUE. If TRUE, lambda1, previous_lambda1 and lambda2 are all set to 0, and estimation is restricted to entries in exclude that are 0.

Details

If `elts$domain_type == "simplex"`, `symmetric != "symmetric"` or `elts$centered == FALSE` && `elts$profiled_if_noncenter` are currently not supported. If `elts$domain_type == "simplex"` and `elts$setting` contains substring "sum0", it is assumed that the column and row sums of $\mathbf{K}$ are all 0 and estimation will be done by profiling out the diagonal entries.

Value

converged	A boolean indicating convergence.
crit	A number, the final penalized loss.
edges	A vector of the indices of entries in the $\mathbf{K}$ estimate that are non-zero.
eta	A p-vector, the eta estimate. Returned only if <code>elts\$centered == FALSE</code> .
eta_support	A vector of the indices of entries in the eta estimate that are non-zero. Returned only if <code>elts\$centered == FALSE</code> && <code>elts\$profiled_if_noncenter == TRUE</code> .
iters	An integer, number of iterations run.
K	A $p \times p$ matrix, the $\mathbf{K}$ estimate.
n	An integer, the number of samples.
p	An integer, the dimension.
is_refit, lambda1, maxit, previous_lambda1, symmetric, tol	Same as in the input.
lambda2	Same as in the input, and returned only if <code>elts\$centered == FALSE</code> and <code>elts\$profiled_if_noncenter == FALSE</code> .

Examples

```
# Examples are shown for Gaussian truncated to  $R^p$  only. For other distributions
# on other types of domains, please refer to \code{gen()} or \code{get_elts()}, as the
# way to call this function (\code{get_results()}) is exactly the same in those cases.
n <- 50
p <- 30
domain <- make_domain("R+", p=p)
mu <- rep(0, p)
K <- diag(p)
x <- tmvtnorm::rtmvnorm(n, mean = mu, sigma = solve(K),
  lower = rep(0, p), upper = rep(Inf, p), algorithm = "gibbs",
  burn.in.samples = 100, thinning = 10)

h_hp <- get_h_hp("min_pow", 1, 3)
dm <- 1 + (1-1/(1+4*exp(1)*max(6*log(p)/n, sqrt(6*log(p)/n))))
elts_gauss_np <- get_elts(h_hp, x, setting="gaussian", domain=domain,
  centered=FALSE, profiled=FALSE, scale="norm", diag=dm)
test_nc_np <- get_results(elts_gauss_np, symmetric="symmetric", lambda1=0.35,
  lambda2=2, previous_res=NULL, is_refit=FALSE)
test_nc_np2 <- get_results(elts_gauss_np, symmetric="and", lambda1=0.25,
  lambda2=2, previous_res=test_nc_np, is_refit=FALSE)

elts_gauss_p <- get_elts(h_hp, x, setting="gaussian", domain=domain,
  centered=FALSE, profiled=TRUE, scale="norm", diag=dm)
test_nc_p <- get_results(elts_gauss_p, symmetric="symmetric",
  lambda1=0.35, lambda2=NULL, previous_res=NULL, is_refit=FALSE)

elts_gauss_c <- get_elts(h_hp, x, setting="gaussian", domain=domain,
  centered=TRUE, scale="norm", diag=dm)
test_c <- get_results(elts_gauss_c, symmetric="or", lambda1=0.35,
  lambda2=NULL, previous_res=NULL, is_refit=FALSE)
```

get_safe_log_h_hp	<i>Asymptotic log of h and hp functions for large x for modes with an unbounded h.</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Asymptotic log of h and hp functions for large x for modes with an unbounded h.

Usage

```
get_safe_log_h_hp(mode, para)
```

Arguments

mode	A string, the class of the h function. Must be one of "asinh", "cosh", "exp", "identity", "log_pow", "pow", "sinh", "softplus", and "tanh".
para	A number, the first parameter to the h function.

Value

A list of two vectorized functions, logh and loghp.

Examples

```
para <- 2.3
x <- seq(from=0.1, to=150, by=0.1)
for (mode in c("asinh", "cosh", "exp", "identity", "log_pow", "pow", "sinh", "softplus", "tanh")) {
  print(mode)
  hx_hpx <- get_h_hp(mode, para)(x)
  print(c(max(abs(get_safe_log_h_hp(mode, para)$logh(x) - log(hx_hpx$hx))),
          max(abs(get_safe_log_h_hp(mode, para)$loghp(x) - log(hx_hpx$hpx)))))
}
```

get_trun	<i>The truncation point for h for h that is truncated (bounded but not naturally bounded).</i>
----------	--

Description

The truncation point for h for h that is truncated (bounded but not naturally bounded).

Usage

```
get_trun(mode, param1, param2)
```

Arguments

mode	A string, the class of the h function. Must be one of "mcp", "scad", "min_asinh", "min_cosh", "min_exp", "min_log_pow", "min_pow", "min_sinh", "min_softplus", "truncated_sin", and "truncated_tan".
param1	A number, the first parameter to the h function.
param2	A number, the second parameter (may be optional depending on mode) to the h function.

Value

Returns the truncation point (the point x_0 such that h becomes constant and hp becomes 0 for $x \geq x_0$) for some selected modes.

Examples

```
param1 <- 1.3; param2 <- 2.3
for (mode in c("mcp", "scad", "min_asinh", "min_cosh", "min_exp", "min_log_pow",
  "min_pow", "min_sinh", "min_softplus", "truncated_tan")) {
  # Valgrind complains about "truncated_sin" for unknown reason; omitted
  print(mode)
  trun <- get_trun(mode, param1, param2)
```

```

x <- trun + -3:3 / 1e5
hx_hpx <- get_h_hp(mode, param1, param2)(x)
print(round(x, 6))
print(paste("hx:", paste(hx_hpx$hx, collapse=" ")))
print(paste("hpx:", paste(hx_hpx$hpx, collapse=" ")))
}

```

h_of_dist	<i>Finds the distance of each element in a matrix x to the its boundary of the domain while fixing the others in the same row ($\text{dist}(x, \text{domain})$), and calculates element-wise $h(\text{dist}(x, \text{domain}))$ and $h'(\text{dist}(x, \text{domain}))$ (w.r.t. each element in x).</i>
-----------	--

Description

Finds the distance of each element in a matrix x to its boundary of the domain while fixing the others in the same row ($\text{dist}(x, \text{domain})$), and calculates element-wise $h(\text{dist}(x, \text{domain}))$ and $h'(\text{dist}(x, \text{domain}))$ (w.r.t. each element in x).

Usage

```
h_of_dist(h_hp, x, domain, log = FALSE)
```

Arguments

h_hp	A function, the h and hp (the derivative of h) functions. $\text{h_hp}(x)$ should return a list of elements hx ($h(x)$) and hpx ($hp(x)$), both of which have the same size as x .
x	An n by p matrix, the data matrix, where n is the sample size and p the dimension.
domain	A list returned from <code>make_domain()</code> that represents the domain.
log	A logical, defaults to FALSE. If TRUE, assumes that h_hp contains in fact the log of h and hp , and this function will return the log of $h(\text{dist}(x, \text{domain}))$ and $\text{abs}(h'(\text{dist}(x, \text{domain})))$ along with the sign of $h'(\text{dist}(x, \text{domain}))$.

Details

Define $\text{dist}(x, \text{domain})$ as the matrix whose i, j -th component is the distance of $x_{i,j}$ to the boundary of domain, assuming $x_{i,-j}$ are fixed. The matrix has the same size of x (n by p), or if `domain$type == "simplex"` and x has full dimension p , it has $p-1$ columns.

Define $\text{dist}'(x, \text{domain})$ as the component-wise derivative of $\text{dist}(x, \text{domain})$ in its components. That is, its i, j -th component is 0 if $x_{i,j}$ is unbounded or is bounded from both below and above or is at the boundary, or -1 if $x_{i,j}$ is closer to its lower boundary (or if its bounded from below but unbounded from above), or 1 otherwise.

$\text{h_of_dist}(\text{h_hp}, x, \text{domain})$ simply returns $\text{h_hp}(\text{dist}(x, \text{domain}))\hx and $\text{h_hp}(\text{dist}(x, \text{domain}))\$hpx * \text{dist}'(x, \text{domain})$ (element-wise derivative of $\text{h_hp}(\text{dist}(x, \text{domain}))\hx w.r.t. x).

Value

If `log == FALSE`, a list that contains `h(dist(x, domain))` and `h\'(dist(x, domain))`.

`hdx` `h(dist(x, domain))`.

`hpx` `hp(dist(x, domain))`.

If `log == TRUE`, a list that contains the log of `h(dist(x, domain))` and `abs(h\'(dist(x, domain)))` as well as the sign of `h\'(dist(x, domain))`.

`log_hdx` `log(h(dist(x, domain)))`.

`log_hpx` `log(abs(hp(dist(x, domain))))`.

`sign_hpx` `sign(hp(dist(x, domain)))`.

Examples

```
n <- 20
p <- 10
eta <- rep(0, p)
K <- diag(p)
dm <- 1 + (1-1/(1+4*exp(1)*max(6*log(p)/n, sqrt(6*log(p)/n))))

# Gaussian on R^p:
domain <- make_domain("R", p=p)
x <- mvtnorm::rmvnorm(n, mean=solve(K, eta), sigma=solve(K))
# Equivalently:

x2 <- gen(n, setting="gaussian", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain,
         finite_infinity=100, xinit=NULL, burn_in=1000, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)

h_hp <- get_h_hp("pow", 2) # For demonstration only
hd <- h_of_dist(h_hp, x, domain)
# hdx is all Inf and hpx is all 0 since each coordinate is unbounded with domain R
c(all(is.infinite(hd$hdx)), all(hd$hpx==0))

# exp on R_+^p:
domain <- make_domain("R+", p=p)
x <- gen(n, setting="exp", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain, finite_infinity=100,
         xinit=NULL, seed=2, burn_in=1000, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)
h_hp <- get_h_hp("pow", 2) # For demonstration only
hd <- h_of_dist(h_hp, x, domain)
# hdx is x^2 and hpx is 2*x; with domain R+, the distance of x to the boundary is just x itself
c(max(abs(hd$hdx - x^2)), max(abs(hd$hpx - 2*x)))

# Gaussian on sum(x^2) > p with x allowed to be negative
domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p,
                     ineqs=list(list("expression"=paste("sum(x^2)>", p), abs=FALSE, nonnegative=FALSE)))
x <- gen(n, setting="gaussian", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain, finite_infinity=100,
         xinit=NULL, seed=2, burn_in=1000, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)
dist <- get_dist(x, domain)
```

```

quota <- p - (rowSums(x^2) - x^2) # How much should xij^2 at least be so that sum(xi^2) > p?
# How far is xij from +/-sqrt(quota), if quota >= 0?
dist_to_bound <- abs(x[quota >= 0]) - abs(sqrt(quota[quota >= 0]))
# Should be equal to our own calculations
max(abs(dist$dx[is.finite(dist$dx)] - dist_to_bound))
# dist'(x) should be the same as the sign of x
all(dist$dpx[is.finite(dist$dx)] == sign(x[quota >= 0]))
# quota is negative <-> sum of x_{i,-j}^2 already > p <-> xij unbounded given others
# <-> distance to boundary is Inf
all(quota[is.infinite(dist$dx)] < 0)

h_hp <- get_h_hp("pow", 2) # For demonstration only
# Now confirm that h_of_dist indeed applies h and hp to dists
hd <- h_of_dist(h_hp, x, domain)
# hdx = dist ^ 2
print(max(abs(hd$hdx[is.finite(dist$dx)] - dist$dx[is.finite(dist$dx)]^2)))
# hdx = Inf if dist = Inf
print(all(is.infinite(hd$hdx[is.infinite(dist$dx)])))
# hpdx = 2 * dist' * dist
print(max(abs(hd$hpdx[is.finite(dist$dx)] - 2*(dist$dpx*dist$dx)[is.finite(dist$dx)])))
print(all(hd$hpdx[is.infinite(dist$dx)] == 0)) # hpdx = 0 if dist = Inf

# gamma on ([0, 1] v [2,3])^p
domain <- make_domain("uniform", p=p, lefts=c(0,2), rights=c(1,3))
x <- gen(n, setting="gamma", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain,
        xinit=NULL, seed=2, burn_in=1000, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)
dist <- get_dist(x, domain)
# If 0 <= xij <= 1, distance to boundary is min(x-0, 1-x)
max(abs(dist$dx - pmin(x, 1-x))[x >= 0 & x <= 1])
# If 0 <= xij <= 1, dist'(xij) is 1 if it is closer to 0, or -1 if it is closer 1,
# assuming xij %in% c(0, 0.5, 1) with probability 0
all((dist$dpx == 2 * (1-x > x) - 1)[x >= 0 & x <= 1])
# If 2 <= xij <= 3, distance to boundary is min(x-2, 3-x)
max(abs(dist$dx - pmin(x-2, 3-x))[x >= 2 & x <= 3])
# If 2 <= xij <= 3, dist'(xij) is 1 if it is closer to 2, or -1 if it is closer 3,
# assuming xij %in% c(2, 2.5, 3) with probability 0
all((dist$dpx == 2 * (3-x > x-2) - 1)[x >= 2 & x <= 3])
h_hp <- get_h_hp("pow", 2) # For demonstration only
# Now confirm that h_of_dist indeed applies h and hp to dists
hd <- h_of_dist(h_hp, x, domain)
# hdx = dist ^ 2
print(max(abs(hd$hdx - dist$dx^2)))
# hpdx = 2 * dist' * dist
print(max(abs(hd$hpdx - 2*dist$dpx*dist$dx)))

# a0.6_b0.7 on {x1 > 1 && log(1.3) < x2 < 1 && x3 > log(1.3) && ... && xp > log(1.3)}
domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p, rule="1 && 2 && 3",
        ineqs=list(list("expression"="x1>1", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE),
                    list("expression"="x2<1", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE),
                    list("expression"="exp(x)>1.3", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=FALSE)))
set.seed(1)

```

```

xinit <- c(1.5, 0.5, abs(stats::rnorm(p-2)) + log(1.3))
x <- gen(n, setting="ab_3/5_7/10", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain, finite_infinity=100,
        xinit=xinit, seed=2, burn_in=1000, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)
dist <- get_dist(x, domain)
# x_{i1} has uniform bound [1, +Inf), so its distance to its boundary is x_{i1} - 1
max(abs(dist$dx[,1] - (x[,1] - 1)))
# x_{i2} has uniform bound [log(1.3), 1], so its distance to its boundary
# is min(x_{i2} - log(1.3), 1 - x_{i2})
max(abs(dist$dx[,2] - pmin(x[,2] - log(1.3), 1 - x[,2])))
# x_{ij} for j >= 3 has uniform bound [log(1.3), +Inf), so its distance to its boundary is
# simply x_{ij} - log(1.3)
max(abs(dist$dx[,3:p] - (x[,3:p] - log(1.3))))
# dist'(xi2) is 1 if it is closer to log(1.3), or -1 if it is closer 1,
# assuming x_{i2} %in% c(log(1.3), (1+log(1.3))/2, 1) with probability 0
all((dist$dpx[,2] == 2 * (1 - x[,2] > x[,2] - log(1.3)) - 1))
all(dist$dpx[,2] == 1) # x_{ij} for j != 2 is bounded from below but unbounded from above,
# so dist'(xij) is always 1
h_hp <- get_h_hp("pow", 2) # For demonstration only
# Now confirm that h_of_dist indeed applies h and hp to dists
hd <- h_of_dist(h_hp, x, domain)
# hdx = dist ^ 2
print(max(abs(hd$hdx - dist$dx^2)))
# hpdx = 2 * dist' * dist
print(max(abs(hd$hpdx - 2*dist$dpx*dist$dx)))

# log_log model on {x in R_+^p: sum_j j * x_j <= 1}
domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p,
                      ineqs=list(list("expression"=paste(paste(sapply(1:p,
                      function(j){paste(j, "x", j, sep="")}), collapse="+"), "<1"),
                      abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE)))
x <- gen(n, setting="log_log", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain, finite_infinity=100,
        xinit=NULL, seed=2, burn_in=1000, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)
dist <- get_dist(x, domain)
# Upper bound for j * xij so that sum_j j * xij <= 1
quota <- 1 - (rowSums(t(t(x) * 1:p)) - t(t(x) * 1:p))
# Distance of xij to its boundary is min(xij - 0, quota_{i,j} / j - xij)
max(abs(dist$dx - pmin((t(t(quota) / 1:p) - x), x)))
h_hp <- get_h_hp("pow", 2) # For demonstration only
# Now confirm that h_of_dist indeed applies h and hp to dists
hd <- h_of_dist(h_hp, x, domain)
# hdx = dist ^ 2
print(max(abs(hd$hdx - dist$dx^2)))
# hpdx = 2 * dist' * dist
print(max(abs(hd$hpdx - 2*dist$dpx*dist$dx)))

# log_log_sum0 model on the simplex with K having row and column sums 0 (Aitchison model)
domain <- make_domain("simplex", p=p)
K <- -cov_cons("band", p=p, spars=3, eig=1)
diag(K) <- diag(K) - rowSums(K) # So that rowSums(K) == colSums(K) == 0
eigen(K)$val[(p-1):p] # Make sure K has one 0 and p-1 positive eigenvalues
x <- gen(n, setting="log_log_sum0", abs=FALSE, eta=eta, K=K, domain=domain,

```

```

      xinit=NULL, seed=2, burn_in=1000, thinning=100, verbose=FALSE)
# Note that dist$dx and dist$dpx only has p-1 columns -- excluding the last coordinate in x
dist <- get_dist(x, domain)
# Upper bound for x_{i,j} so that x_{i,1} + ... + x_{i,p-1} <= 1
quota <- 1 - (rowSums(x[, -p]) - x[, -p])
# Distance of x_{i,j} to its boundary is min(xij - 0, quota_{i,j} - xij)
max(abs(dist$dx - pmin(quota - x[, -p], x[, -p])))
h_hp <- get_h_hp("pow", 2) # For demonstration only
# Now confirm that h_of_dist indeed applies h and hp to dists
hd <- h_of_dist(h_hp, x, domain)
# hdx = dist ^ 2
print(max(abs(hd$hdx - dist$dx^2)))
# hpdx = 2 * dist' * dist
print(max(abs(hd$hpdx - 2*dist$dpx*dist$dx)))

```

interval_intersection *Finds the intersection between two unions of intervals.*

Description

Finds the intersection between two unions of intervals.

Usage

```
interval_intersection(A, B)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | A list of vectors of size 2, each representing an interval. It is required that $A[[i]][1] \leq A[[i]][2] \leq A[[j]][1]$ for any $i < j$. |
| B | A list of vectors of size 2, each representing an interval. It is required that $A[[i]][1] \leq A[[i]][2] \leq A[[j]][1]$ for any $i < j$. |

Details

Finds the intersection between the union of all intervals in A and the union of all intervals in B.

Value

A list of vectors of size 2, whose union represents the intersection between A and B.

Examples

```

interval_intersection(list(c(1.2,1.5), c(2.3,2.7)),
  list(c(0.6,1.4), c(2.5,3.6), c(6.3,6.9)))
interval_intersection(list(c(-0.3,0.55), c(2.35,2.8)),
  list(c(0.54,0.62), c(2.5,2.9)))
interval_intersection(list(c(0,1)), list(c(1,2)))
interval_intersection(list(c(0,1+1e-8)), list(c(1,2)))

```

```

interval_intersection(list(c(0,1), c(2,3)),
  list(c(1,2)))
interval_intersection(list(c(0,1+1e-8), c(2-1e-8,3)),
  list(c(1,2)))
interval_intersection(list(c(0,1)), list())

```

interval_union	<i>Finds the union between two unions of intervals.</i>
----------------	---

Description

Finds the union between two unions of intervals.

Usage

```
interval_union(A, B)
```

Arguments

A	A list of vectors of size 2, each representing an interval. It is required that $A[[i]][1] \leq A[[i]][2] \leq A[[j]][1]$ for any $i < j$.
B	A list of vectors of size 2, each representing an interval. It is required that $A[[i]][1] \leq A[[i]][2] \leq A[[j]][1]$ for any $i < j$.

Details

Finds the union between the union of all intervals in A and the union of all intervals in B.

Value

A list of vectors of size 2, whose union represents the union between A and B.

Examples

```

interval_union(list(c(1.2,1.5), c(2.3,2.7)),
  list(c(0.6,1.4), c(2.5,3.6), c(6.3,6.9)))
interval_union(list(c(-0.3,0.55), c(2.35,2.8)),
  list(c(0.54,0.62), c(2.5,2.9)))
interval_union(list(c(0,1)), list(c(1,2)))
interval_union(list(c(0,1-1e-8)), list(c(1,2)))
interval_union(list(c(0,1), c(2,3)),
  list(c(1,2)))
interval_union(list(c(0,1-1e-8), c(2+1e-8,3)),
  list(c(1,2)))
interval_union(list(c(0,1)), list())

```

in_bound	Returns whether a vector or each row of a matrix falls inside a domain.
----------	---

Description

Returns whether a vector or each row of a matrix falls inside a domain.

Usage

```
in_bound(x, domain)
```

Arguments

x	A vector of length or a matrix of number of columns equal to domain\$p if domain\$type != "simplex", or either domain\$p or domain\$p-1 otherwise.
domain	A list returned from make_domain() that represents the domain.

Details

Returns whether a vector or each row of a matrix falls inside a domain. If domain\$type == "simplex", if the length/number of columns is domain\$p, returns all(x > 0) && abs(sum(x) - 1) < domain\$simplex_tol; if the dimension is domain\$p-1, returns all(x > 0) && sum(x) < 1.

Value

A logical vector of length equal to the number of rows in x (1 if x is a vector).

Examples

```
p <- 30
n <- 10

# The 30-dimensional real space R^30, assuming probability of
domain <- make_domain("R", p=p)
in_bound(1:p, domain)
in_bound(matrix(1:(p*n), ncol=p), domain)

# The non-negative orthant of the 30-dimensional real space, R+^30
domain <- make_domain("R+", p=p)
in_bound(matrix(1:(p*n), ncol=p), domain)
in_bound(matrix(1:(p*n) * (2*rbinom(p*n, 1, 0.98)-1), ncol=p), domain)

# x such that sum(x^2) > 10 && sum(x^(1/3)) > 10 with x allowed to be negative
domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p, rule="1 && 2",
  ineqs=list(list("expression"="sum(x^2)>10", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=FALSE),
    list("expression"="sum(x^(1/3))>10", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=FALSE)))
in_bound(rep((5/p)^3, p), domain)
in_bound(rep((10/p)^3, p), domain)
in_bound(rep((15/p)^3, p), domain)
```

```

in_bound(rep((5/p)^(1/2), p), domain)
in_bound(rep((10/p)^(1/2), p), domain)
in_bound(rep((15/p)^(1/2), p), domain)

# ([0, 1] v [2,3]) ^ p
domain <- make_domain("uniform", p=p, lefts=c(0,2), rights=c(1,3))
in_bound(c(0.5, 2.5)[rbinom(p, 1, 0.5)+1], domain)
in_bound(c(rep(0.5, p/2), rep(2.5, p/2)), domain)
in_bound(c(rep(0.5, p/2), rep(2.5, p/2-1), 4), domain)

# x such that {x1 > 1 && log(1.3) < x2 < 1 && x3 > log(1.3) && ... && xp > log(1.3)}
domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p, rule="1 && 2 && 3",
  ineqs=list(list("expression"="x1>1", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE),
    list("expression"="x2<1", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE),
    list("expression"="exp(x)>1.3", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=FALSE)))
in_bound(c(1.5, (log(1.3)+1)/2, rep(log(1.3)*2, p-2)), domain)
in_bound(c(0.5, (log(1.3)+1)/2, rep(log(1.3)*2, p-2)), domain)
in_bound(c(1.5, log(1.3)/2, rep(log(1.3)*2, p-2)), domain)
in_bound(c(1.5, (log(1.3)+1)/2, rep(log(1.3)/2, p-2)), domain)

# x in R_+^p such that {sum(log(x))<2 || (x1^(2/3)-1.3x2^(-3)<1 && exp(x1)+2.3*x2>2)}
domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p, rule="1 || (2 && 3)",
  ineqs=list(list("expression"="sum(log(x))<2", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE),
    list("expression"="x1^(2/3)-1.3x2^(-3)<1", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE),
    list("expression"="exp(x1)+2.3*x2^2>2", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE)))
in_bound(rep(exp(1/p), p), domain)
in_bound(c(1, 1, rep(1e5, p-2)), domain)

# x in R_+^p such that {x in R_+^p: sum_j j * xj <= 1}
domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p,
  ineqs=list(list("expression"=paste(paste(sapply(1:p,
    function(j){paste(j, "x", j, sep="")}), collapse="+"), "<1"),
    abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE)))
in_bound(0.5/p/1:p, domain)
in_bound(2/p/1:p, domain)
in_bound(rep(1/p, p), domain)
in_bound(rep(1/p^2, p), domain)

# The (p-1)-simplex
domain <- make_domain("simplex", p=p)
x <- abs(matrix(rnorm(p*n), ncol=p))
x <- x / rowSums(x)
in_bound(x, domain) # TRUE
in_bound(x[,1:(p-1)], domain) # TRUE
x2 <- x
x2[,1] <- -x2[,1]
in_bound(x2, domain) # FALSE since the first component is now negative
in_bound(x2[,1:(p-1)], domain) # FALSE since the first component is now negative
x3 <- x
x3[,1] <- x3[,1] + domain$simplex_tol * 10
in_bound(x3, domain) # FALSE since the rows do not sum to 1
in_bound(x3[,1:(p-1)], domain) # TRUE since the first (p-1) elts in each row still sum to < 1
x3[,1] <- x3[,1] + x3[,p]

```

```

in_bound(x3[,1:(p-1)], domain) # FALSE since the first (p-1) elts in each row now sum to > 1

# The 1-1 ball {sum(|x|) < 1}
domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p,
  ineqs=list(list("expression"="sum(x)<1", abs=TRUE, nonnegative=FALSE)))
in_bound(rep(0.5/p, p)*(2*rbinom(p, 1, 0.5)-1), domain)
in_bound(rep(1.5/p, p)*(2*rbinom(p, 1, 0.5)-1), domain)

```

lambda_max

*Analytic solution for the minimum $\lambda_{\mathbf{K}}$ that gives the empty graph.***Description**

Analytic solution for the minimum $\lambda_{\mathbf{K}}$ that gives the empty graph. In the non-centered setting the bound is not tight, as it is such that both $\mathbf{K}$ and $\boldsymbol{\eta}$ are empty. The bound is also not tight if `symmetric == "and"`.

Usage

```
lambda_max(elts, symmetric, lambda_ratio = Inf)
```

Arguments

<code>elts</code>	A list, elements necessary for calculations returned by <code>get_elts()</code> .
<code>symmetric</code>	A string. If equals "symmetric", estimates the minimizer $\mathbf{K}$ over all symmetric matrices; if "and" or "or", use the "and"/"or" rule to get the support.
<code>lambda_ratio</code>	A positive number (or Inf), the fixed ratio $\lambda_{\mathbf{K}}$ and $\lambda_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}$, if $\lambda_{\boldsymbol{\eta}} \neq 0$ (non-profiled) in the non-centered setting.

Value

A number, the smallest lambda that produces the empty graph in the centered case, or that gives zero solutions for $\mathbf{K}$ and $\boldsymbol{\eta}$ in the non-centered case. If `symmetric == "and"`, it is not a tight bound for the empty graph.

Examples

```

# Examples are shown for Gaussian truncated to  $\mathbb{R}^p$  only. For other distributions
#   on other types of domains, please refer to \code{gen()} or \code{get_elts()},
#   as the way to call this function (\code{lambda_max()}) is exactly the same in those cases.
n <- 50
p <- 30
domain <- make_domain("R+", p=p)
mu <- rep(0, p)
K <- diag(p)
x <- tmvtnorm::rtmvnorm(n, mean = mu, sigma = solve(K),
  lower = rep(0, p), upper = rep(Inf, p), algorithm = "gibbs",
  burn.in.samples = 100, thinning = 10)

```



```

dm <- 1 + (1-1/(1+4*exp(1)*max(6*log(p)/n, sqrt(6*log(p)/n))))
h_hp <- get_h_hp("min_pow", 1, 3)
elts_gauss_np <- get_elts(h_hp, x, setting="gaussian", domain=domain,
                          centered=FALSE, profiled=FALSE, diag=dm)

# Exact analytic solution for the smallest lambda such that K and eta are both zero,
# but not a tight bound for K ONLY
lambda_max(elts_gauss_np, "symmetric", 2)
# Use the upper bound as a starting point for numerical search
test_lambda_bounds2(elts_gauss_np, "symmetric", lambda_ratio=2, lower = FALSE,
                    lambda_start = lambda_max(elts_gauss_np, "symmetric", 2))

# Exact analytic solution for the smallest lambda such that K and eta are both zero,
# but not a tight bound for K ONLY
lambda_max(elts_gauss_np, "or", 2)
# Use the upper bound as a starting point for numerical search
test_lambda_bounds2(elts_gauss_np, "or", lambda_ratio=2, lower = FALSE,
                    lambda_start = lambda_max(elts_gauss_np, "or", 2))

# An upper bound, not tight.
lambda_max(elts_gauss_np, "and", 2)
# Use the upper bound as a starting point for numerical search
test_lambda_bounds2(elts_gauss_np, "and", lambda_ratio=2, lower = FALSE,
                    lambda_start = lambda_max(elts_gauss_np, "and", 2))

elts_gauss_p <- get_elts(h_hp, x, setting="gaussian", domain=domain,
                        centered=FALSE, profiled=TRUE, diag=dm)
# Exact analytic solution
lambda_max(elts_gauss_p, "symmetric")
# Numerical solution, should be close to the analytic solution
test_lambda_bounds2(elts_gauss_p, "symmetric", lambda_ratio=Inf, lower = FALSE,
                    lambda_start = NULL)

# Exact analytic solution
lambda_max(elts_gauss_p, "or")
# Numerical solution, should be close to the analytic solution
test_lambda_bounds2(elts_gauss_p, "or", lambda_ratio=Inf, lower = FALSE,
                    lambda_start = NULL)

# An upper bound, not tight
lambda_max(elts_gauss_p, "and")
# Use the upper bound as a starting point for numerical search
test_lambda_bounds2(elts_gauss_p, "and", lambda_ratio=Inf, lower = FALSE,
                    lambda_start = lambda_max(elts_gauss_p, "and"))

```

Description

Divides both integers by their greatest common divisor, switching their signs if the second integer is negative. If either integer is 0, returns without modification.

Usage

```
makecoprime(a, b)
```

Arguments

a	An integer.
b	An integer.

Value

The greatest (positive) common divisor of two integers; if one of them is 0, returns the absolute value of the other number.

Examples

```
makecoprime(1, 2)
makecoprime(1, -2)
makecoprime(12, -18)
makecoprime(-12, 18)
makecoprime(15, 0)
makecoprime(0, -15)
makecoprime(0, 0)
```

make_domain	<i>Creates a list of elements that defines the domain for a multivariate distribution.</i>
-------------	--

Description

Creates a list of elements that define the domain for a multivariate distribution.

Usage

```
make_domain(type, p, lefts = NULL, rights = NULL, ineqs = NULL, rule = NULL)
```

Arguments

type	A string, the domain type. Currently support "R", "R+", "uniform", "polynomial", "simplex". See details.
p	An integer, the dimension of the domain.

lefts	Optional, required if type == "uniform" and must have the same length as rights. A non-empty vector of numbers (may contain -Inf), the left endpoints of a domain defined as a union of intervals. It is required that $\text{lefts}[i] \leq \text{rights}[i] \leq \text{lefts}[j]$ for any $i < j$.
rights	Optional, required if type == "uniform" and must have the same length as lefts. A non-empty vector of numbers (may contain Inf), the right endpoints of a domain defined as a union of intervals. It is required that $\text{lefts}[i] \leq \text{rights}[i] \leq \text{lefts}[j]$ for any $i < j$.
ineqs	Optional, required if type == "polynomial". A list of lists, each sublist representing an inequality that defines the domain. Each sublist must contain fields abs (logical) and nonnegative (logical), and in addition either a single expression (string), or all of the following: uniform (logical), larger (logical), power_numbers (1 or p integers), power_denoms (1 or p integers), const (a number), coeffs (1 or p numbers).
rule	Optional, required if type == "polynomial" && length(ineqs) > 1. A string containing inequality numbers, spaces, parentheses, '&' and ' ' only. Used to indicate the logic operation on how to combine the domains defined by each inequality, i.e. "(1 & 2 && 3) 4 5". Chained operations not separated by parentheses are only allowed for the same type of operation ('&'/' '), i.e. "1 & 2 3" is not allowed; it should be either "(1 & 2) 3" or "1 & (2 3)".

Details

The following types of domains are supported:

"R" The entire p-dimensional real space. Equivalent to "uniform" type with lefts=-Inf and rights=Inf.

"R+" The non-negative orthant of the p-dimensional real space. Equivalent to "uniform" type with lefts=0 and rights=Inf.

"uniform" A union of finitely many disjoint intervals as a uniform domain for all components. The left endpoints should be specified through lefts and the right endpoints through rights. The intervals must be disjoint and strictly increasing, i.e. $\text{lefts}[i] \leq \text{rights}[i] \leq \text{lefts}[j]$ for any $i < j$. E.g. lefts=c(0, 10) and rights=c(5, Inf) represents the domain $([0,5] \cup [10,+\text{Inf}])^p$.

"simplex" The standard p-1-simplex with all components positive and sum to 1, i.e. $\text{sum}(x) == 1$ and $x > 0$.

"polynomial" A finite intersection/union of domains defined by comparing a constant to a polynomial with at most one term in each component and no interaction terms (e.g. $x_1^3 + x_1^2 > 1$ or $x_1 x_2 > 1$ not supported). The following is supported: $\{x_1^2 + 2x_2^{3/2} > 1\} \&\& (\{3.14x_1 - 0.7x_3^3 < 1\} \mid \{-\exp(3x_2) + 3.7\log(x_3) + 2.4x_4^{(-3/2)}\})$. To specify a polynomial-type domain, one should define the ineqs, and in case of more than one inequality, the logical rule to combine the domains defined by each inequality.

rule A logical rule in infix notation, e.g. "(1 && 2 && 3) || (4 && 5) || 6", where the numbers represent the inequality numbers starting from 1. "&&" and "&" are not differentiated, and similarly for "||" and "|". Chained operations are only allowed for the same operation ("&" or "||"), so instead of "1 && 2 || 3" one should write either "(1 && 2) || 3" or "1 && (2 || 3)" to avoid ambiguity.

ineqs A list of lists, each sublist represents one inequality, and must contain the following fields:

abs A logical, indicates whether one should evaluate the polynomial in $\text{abs}(x)$ instead of x (e.g. " $\text{sum}(x) > 1$ " with $\text{abs} == \text{TRUE}$ is interpreted as $\text{sum}(\text{abs}(x)) > 1$).

nonnegative A logical, indicates whether the domain of this inequality should be restricted to the non-negative orthant.

In addition, one must in addition specify either a single string "expression" (highly recommended, detailed below), or all of the following fields (discouraged usage):

uniform A logical, indicates whether the inequality should be uniformly applied to all components (e.g. " $x > 1$ " $\rightarrow$ " $x_1 > 1 \ \&\& \dots \ \&\& x_p > 1$ ").

larger A logical, indicates whether the polynomial should be larger or smaller than the constant (e.g. TRUE for $x_1 + \dots + x_p > C$, and FALSE for $x_1 + \dots + x_p < C$).

const A number, the constant the polynomial should be compared to (e.g. 2.3 for $x_1 + \dots + x_p > 2.3$).

power_numers A single integer or a vector of p integers. $x[i]$ will be raised to the power of $\text{power_numers}[i] / \text{power_denoms}[i]$ (or without subscript if a single integer). Note that $x^{(0/0)}$ is interpreted as $\log(x)$, and $x^{(n/0)}$ as $\exp(n \cdot x)$ for n non-zero. For a negative x , $x^{(a/b)}$ is defined as $(-1)^{a \cdot |x|^{(a/b)}}$ if b is odd, or NaN otherwise. (Example: $c(2, 3, 5, 0, -2)$ for $x_1^2 + 2 \cdot x_2^{(3/2)} + 3 \cdot x_3^{(5/3)} + 4 \cdot \log(x_4) + 5 \cdot \exp(-2 \cdot x) > 1$).

power_denoms A single integer or a vector of p integers. (Example: $c(1, 2, 3, 0, 0)$ for $x_1^2 + 2 \cdot x_2^{(3/2)} + 3 \cdot x_3^{(5/3)} + 4 \cdot \log(x_4) + 5 \cdot \exp(-2 \cdot x) > 1$).

coeffs Required if $\text{uniform} == \text{FALSE}$. A vector of p doubles, where $\text{coeffs}[i]$ is the coefficient on $x[i]$ in the inequality.

The user is recommended to use a single expression for ease and to avoid potential errors. The user may safely skip the explanations and directly look at the examples to get a better understanding.

The expression should have the form "POLYNOMIAL SIGN CONST", where "SIGN" is one of "<", "<=", ">", ">=", and "CONST" is a single number (scientific notation allowed).

"POLYNOMIAL" must be (1) a single term (see below) in " x " with no coefficient (e.g. " $x^{(2/3)}$ ", " $\exp(3x)$ "), or (2) such a term surrounded by " $\text{sum}()$ " (e.g. " $\text{sum}(x^{(2/3)})$ ", " $\text{sum}(\exp(3x))$ "), or (3) a sum of such terms in " x_1 " through " x_p " (one term max for each component) with or without coefficients, separated by the plus or the minus sign (e.g. " $2.3x_1^{(2/3)} - 3.4\exp(x_2) + x_3^{(-3/5)}$ ").

For (1) and (2), the term must be in one of the following forms: " x ", " x^2 ", " $x^{(-2)}$ ", " $x^{(2/3)}$ ", " $x^{(-2/3)}$ ", " $\log(x)$ ", " $\exp(x)$ ", " $\exp(2x)$ ", " $\exp(2 \cdot x)$ ", " $\exp(-3x)$ ", where the 2 and 3 can be changed to any other non-zero integers.

For (3), each term should be as above but in " x_1 ", ..., " x_p " instead of " x ", following an optional double number and optionally a "*" sign.

Examples: For $p=10$,

(1) " $x^2 > 2$ " defines the domain $\text{abs}(x_1) > \sqrt{2} \ \&\& \dots \ \&\& \text{abs}(x_{10}) > \sqrt{2}$.

(2) " $\text{sum}(x^2) > 2$ " defines the domain $x_1^2 + \dots + x_{10}^2 > 2$.

(3) " $2.3x_3^{(2/3)} - 3.4x_4 + x_5^{(-3/5)} + 3.7x_6^{(-4)} - 1.9 \cdot \log(x_7) + 1.3e5 \cdot \exp(-3x_8) \setminus \text{code}\{-2 \cdot \exp(x_9) + 0.5 \cdot \exp(2 \cdot x_{10}) \leq 2$ " defines a domain using a polynomial in x_3 through

$x10$, and $x1$ and $x2$ are thus allowed to vary freely.

Note that ">" and ">=" are not differentiated, and so are "<" and "<=".

Value

A list containing the elements that define the domain. For all types of domains, the following are returned.

type	A string, same as the input.
p	An integer, same as the input.
p_deemed	An integer, equal to $p-1$ if type == "simplex" or p otherwise.
checked	A logical, TRUE. Used in other functions to test whether a list is returned by this function.

In addition,

- For type == "simplex", returns in addition
`simplex_tol` Tolerance used for simplex domains. Defaults to $1e-10$.
- For type == "uniform", returns in addition
`lefts` A non-empty vector of numbers, same as the input.
`rights` A non-empty vector of numbers, same as the input.
`left_inf` A logical, indicates whether `lefts[1]` is $-\infty$.
`right_inf` A logical, indicates whether `rights[length(rights)]` is ∞ .
- For type == "polynomial", returns in addition
`rule` A string, same as the input if provided and valid; if not provided and `length(ineqs) == 1`, set to "1" by default.
`postfix_rule` A string, rule in postfix notation (reverse Polish notation) containing numbers, " ", "&" and "|" only.
`ineqs` A list of lists, each sublist representing one inequality containing the following fields:
`uniform` A logical, indicates whether the inequality should be uniformly applied to all components (e.g. " $x > 1$ " -> " $x_1 > 1 \ \&\& \dots \ \&\& x_p > 1$ ").
`larger` A logical, indicates whether the polynomial should be larger or smaller than the constant (e.g. TRUE for $x_1 + \dots + x_p > C$, and FALSE for $x_1 + \dots + x_p < C$).
`const` A number, the constant the polynomial should be compared to (e.g. 2.3 for $x_1 + \dots + x_p > 2.3$).
`abs` A logical, indicates whether one should evaluate the polynomial in `abs(x)` instead of `x`.
`nonnegative` A logical, indicates whether the domain of this inequality should be restricted to the non-negative orthant.
`power_numers` A single integer or a vector of p integers. `x[i]` will be raised to the power of `power_numers[i] / power_denoms[i]` (or without subscript if a single integer). Note that $x^{(0/0)}$ is interpreted as $\log(x)$, and $x^{(n/0)}$ as $\exp(n \cdot x)$ for n non-zero. For a negative x , $x^{(a/b)}$ is defined as $(-1)^{a \cdot |x|^{(a/b)}}$ if b is odd, or NaN otherwise.

power_denoms A single integer or a vector of p integers.
coeffs NULL if `uniform == TRUE`. A vector of p doubles, where `coeffs[i]` is the coefficient on $x[i]$ in the inequality

Examples

```
p <- 30
# The 30-dimensional real space  $R^{30}$ 
domain <- make_domain("R", p=p)

# The non-negative orthant of the 30-dimensional real space,  $R^{+30}$ 
domain <- make_domain("R+", p=p)

# x such that  $\sum(x^2) > 10$  &&  $\sum(x^{1/3}) > 10$  with x allowed to be negative
domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p, rule="1 && 2",
  ineqs=list(list("expression"="sum(x^2)>10", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=FALSE),
    list("expression"="sum(x^(1/3))>10", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=FALSE)))
# Alternatively
domain2 <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p, rule="1 && 2",
  ineqs=list(list(uniform=FALSE, power_numbers=2, power_denoms=1, const=10, coeffs=1,
    larger=1, abs=FALSE, nonnegative=FALSE),
    list(uniform=FALSE, power_numbers=1, power_denoms=3, const=10, coeffs=1,
    larger=1, abs=FALSE, nonnegative=FALSE)))

#  $([0, 1] \vee [2, 3])^p$ 
domain <- make_domain("uniform", p=p, lefts=c(0,2), rights=c(1,3))

# x such that  $\{x_1 > 1 \text{ \&\& } \log(1.3) < x_2 < 1 \text{ \&\& } x_3 > \log(1.3) \text{ \&\& } \dots \text{ \&\& } x_p > \log(1.3)\}$ 
domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p, rule="1 && 2 && 3",
  ineqs=list(list("expression"="x1>1", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE),
    list("expression"="x2<1", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE),
    list("expression"="exp(x)>1.3", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=FALSE)))
# Alternatively
domain2 <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p, rule="1 && 2",
  ineqs=list(list(uniform=FALSE, power_numbers=1, power_denoms=1, const=1,
    coeffs=c(1,rep(0,p-1)), larger=1, abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE),
    list(uniform=FALSE, power_numbers=1, power_denoms=1, const=1,
    coeffs=c(0,1,rep(0,p-2)), larger=0, abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE),
    list(uniform=TRUE, power_numbers=1, power_denoms=0, const=1.3,
    larger=1, abs=FALSE, nonnegative=FALSE)))

# x in  $R_+^p$  such that  $\{\sum(\log(x))<2 \mid (x_1^{2/3}-1.3x_2^{-3})<1 \text{ \&\& } \exp(x_1)+2.3x_2>2\}$ 
domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p, rule="1 \mid (2 && 3)",
  ineqs=list(list("expression"="sum(log(x))<2", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE),
    list("expression"="x1^(2/3)-1.3x2^(-3)<1", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE),
    list("expression"="exp(x1)+2.3x2>2", abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE)))
# Alternatively
domain2 <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p, rule="1 && 2",
  ineqs=list(list(uniform=FALSE, power_numbers=0, power_denoms=0, const=2,
    coeffs=1, larger=0, abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE),
    list(uniform=FALSE, power_numbers=c(2,-3,rep(1,p-2)), power_denoms=c(3,rep(1,p-1)),
```

```

const=1, coeffs=c(1.0,-1.3,rep(0,p-2)), larger=0, abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE),
list(uniform=FALSE, power_numers=c(1,2,rep(1,p-2)), power_denoms=c(0,rep(1,p-1)),
const=2, coeffs=c(1,2.3,rep(0,p-2)), larger=1, abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE)))

# x in R_+^p such that {x in R_+^p: sum_j j * x_j <= 1}
domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p,
  ineqs=list(list("expression"=paste(paste(sapply(1:p,
    function(j){paste(j, "x", j, sep="")}), collapse="+"), "<1"),
    abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE)))
# Alternatively
domain2 <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p,
  ineqs=list(list(uniform=FALSE, power_numers=1, power_denoms=1, const=1,
    coeffs=1:p, larger=0, abs=FALSE, nonnegative=TRUE)))

# The (p-1)-simplex
domain <- make_domain("simplex", p=p)

# The l-1 ball {sum(|x|) < 1}
domain <- make_domain("polynomial", p=p,
  ineqs=list(list("expression"="sum(x)<1", abs=TRUE, nonnegative=FALSE)))

```

make_folds

*Helper function for making fold IDs for cross validation.***Description**

Helper function for making fold IDs for cross validation.

Usage

```
make_folds(nsamp, nfold, cv_fold_seed)
```

Arguments

nsamp	Number of samples.
nfold	Number of cross validation folds.
cv_fold_seed	Seed for random shuffling.

Value

A list of nsamp vectors, numbers 1 to nsamp shuffled and grouped into vectors of length floor(nsamp/nfold) followed by vectors of length floor(nsamp/nfold)+1.

Examples

```

make_folds(37, 5, NULL)
make_folds(100, 5, 2)
make_folds(100, 10, 3)

```

mu_sigmasqhat	<i>Estimates the mu and sigma squared parameters from a univariate truncated normal sample.</i>
---------------	---

Description

Estimates the mu and sigma squared parameters from a univariate truncated normal sample.

Usage

```
mu_sigmasqhat(x, mode, param1, param2, mu = NULL, sigmasq = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	A vector, the data.
mode	A string, the class of the h function.
param1	A number, the first parameter to the h function.
param2	A number, the second parameter (may be optional depending on mode) to the h function.
mu	A number, may be NULL. If NULL, an estimate will be given; otherwise, the value will be treated as the known true mu parameter and is used to calculate an estimate for sigmasq, if sigmasq is NULL.
sigmasq	A number, may be NULL. If NULL, an estimate will be given; otherwise, the value will be treated as the known true sigmasq parameter and is used to calculate an estimate for mu, if mu is NULL.

Details

If both mu and sigmasq are provided, they are returned immediately. If neither is provided, the estimates are given as

$$[1/\sigma^2, \mu/\sigma^2] = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n h(X_i) [X_i, -1] [X_i, -1]^\top \right\}^{-1} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n [h(X_i) + h'(X_i)X_i, -h'(X_i)] \right\}.$$

If only sigmasq is provided, the estimate for mu is given as

$$\sum_{i=1}^n [h(X_i)X_i - \sigma^2 h'(X_i)] / \sum_{i=1}^n h(X_i).$$

If only mu is given, the estimate for sigmasq is given as

$$\sum_{i=1}^n h(X_i)(X_i - \mu)^2 / \sum_{i=1}^n [h(X_i) + h'(X_i)(X_i - \mu)].$$

Value

A vector that contains the mu and the sigmasq estimates.

naiveSearch_bin	<i>Finds the index of the bin a number belongs to using naive search.</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Finds the index of the bin a number belongs to using naive search.

Usage

```
naiveSearch_bin(arr, x)
```

Arguments

arr	A vector of size at least 2.
x	A number. Must be within the range of [arr[1], arr[length(arr)]].

Details

Finds the smallest index i such that $\text{arr}[i] \leq x \leq \text{arr}[i+1]$.

Value

The index i such that $\text{arr}[i] \leq x \leq \text{arr}[i+1]$.

Examples

```
naiveSearch_bin(1:10, seq(1, 10, by=0.5))
```

parse_ab	<i>Parses an ab setting into rational numbers a and b.</i>
----------	--

Description

Parses an ab setting into rational numbers a and b.

Usage

```
parse_ab(s)
```

Arguments

s	A string starting with "ab_", followed by rational numbers a and b separated by "_". a and b must be integers or rational numbers of the form "int/int". See examples.
---	--

Value

A list of the following elements:

a_numer	The numerator of a.
a_denom	The denominator of a.
b_numer	The numerator of b.
b_denom	The denominator of b.

Examples

```

parse_ab("ab_1_1") # gaussian: a = 1, b = 1
parse_ab("ab_2_5/4") # a = 2, b = 5/4
parse_ab("ab_5/4_3/2") # a = 5/4, b = 3/2
parse_ab("ab_3/2_0/0") # a = 3/2, b = 0/0 (log)
parse_ab("ab_1/2_0/0") # exp: a = 1/2, b = 0/0 (log)

```

parse_ineq	<i>Parses an ineq expression into a list of elements that represents the ineq.</i>
------------	--

Description

Parses an ineq expression into a list of elements that represents the ineq.

Usage

```
parse_ineq(s, p)
```

Arguments

s	A string, an ineq expression. Please refer make_domain().
p	An integer, the dimension.

Details

Please refer make_domain() for the syntax of the expression.

Value

A list containing the following elements:

uniform	A logical, indicates whether the ineq is a uniform expression that applies to each component independently (e.g. $x^2 > 1$, $\exp(3* x) < 3.4$).
const	A number, the constant side of the ineq that the variable side should compare to (e.g. 1.3 in $x^1 + 2x^2 + 3 > 1.3$).
larger	A logical, indicates whether the variable side of the expression should be larger or smaller than const.

power_numers	A single number or a vector of length p. The numerators of the powers in the ineq for each component (e.g. <code>c(2,3,5,0,-2)</code> for $x_1^2 + 2x_2^{3/2} + 3x_3^{5/3} + 4\log(x_4) + 5\exp(-2x_5) > 1$).
power_denoms	A single number or a vector of length p. The denominators of the powers in the ineq for each component (e.g. <code>c(1,2,3,0,0)</code> for $x_1^2 + 2x_2^{3/2} + 3x_3^{5/3} + 4\log(x_4) + 5\exp(-2x_5) > 1$).
coeffs	A vector of length p that represents the coefficients in the ineq associated with each component. Returned only if <code>uniform == FALSE</code> .

Examples

```
p <- 30
parse_ineq("sum(x^2)>10", p)
parse_ineq("sum(x^(1/3))>10", p)
parse_ineq("x1>1", p)
parse_ineq("x2<1", p)
parse_ineq("exp(x)>1.3", p)
parse_ineq("sum(log(x)) < 2", p)
parse_ineq("x1^(2/3)-1.3x2^(-3)<1", p)
parse_ineq("exp(x1)+2.3*x2^2 > 2", p)
parse_ineq(paste(sapply(1:p,
                        function(j){paste(j, "x", j, sep="")}}, collapse="+"), "<1"), p)

parse_ineq("0.5*x1^(-2/3)-x3^3 + 2log(x2)- 1.3e4exp(-25*x6)+x8-.3x5^(-3/-4) >= 2", 8)
parse_ineq("0.5*x1^(-2/3)-x2^(4/-6)+2e3x3^(-6/9) < 3.5e5", 3)
parse_ineq("x^(-2/3)<=3e3", 5)
parse_ineq("sum(x^(-2/3))<=3e3", 5)
parse_ineq("x<=3e3", 5)
parse_ineq("sum(x)<=3e3", 5)
parse_ineq("exp(-23x)<=3e3", 5)
parse_ineq("sum(exp(-23x))<=3e3", 5)
```

random_init_polynomial

Randomly generate an initial point in the domain defined by a single polynomial with no negative coefficient.

Description

Randomly generate an initial point in the domain defined by a single polynomial with no negative coefficient.

Usage

```
random_init_polynomial(domain)
```

Arguments

domain A list returned from `make_domain()` that represents the domain. Currently only supports `domain$type == "polynomial" && length(domain$ineqs) == 1`. If `domain$ineqs[[1]]$uniform == FALSE`, `domain$ineqs[[1]]$coeffs` must not contain negative numbers.

Details

If inequality is uniform, find the uniform bound for each component and generate each coordinate using `random_init_uniform()`. Otherwise, first randomly generate centered laplace variables for components with coefficient 0 (free variables). Then assign a quota of `eq$const / length(nonzero_coefficient)` to each coordinate (so that each `frac_pow(x[i], eq$power_numerators[i], eq$power_denoms[i], eq$abs) * eq$coeffs[i]` is compared to quota). Deal with components with `exp()` term first, and generate each coordinate while fulfilling quota if possible; if not, randomly generate from `[-0.01, 0.01] / abs(eq$power_numerators[i])`. Then recalculate the new quota which subtracts the `exp()` terms from `eq$const`, and this time divided by the number of remaining components. If quota becomes negative and `eq$larger == FALSE`, each component, after `frac_pow()` is assumed to give a negative number. This is not possible if the term has the form `x^{even_number/even_number}`, or if the term is not `log()` in the case where `eq$nonnegative == TRUE || eq$abs == TRUE`. Change quota to a positive smaller in absolute value for these bad terms and generate. Finally, recalculate quota as before and generate the rest of the "good" components.

In some extreme domains the function may fail to generate a point within the domain. Also, it is not guaranteed that the function returns a point in an area with a high probability density.

Value

A p vector inside the domain defined by domain.

Examples

```
p <- 30
poly_d <- function(ex, abs, nng){
  return (make_domain("polynomial", p=p,
    ineqs=list(list(expression=ex, abs=abs, nonnegative=nng))))
}

random_init_polynomial(poly_d(paste("sum(exp(x))<=", p*1.01), abs=TRUE, nng=TRUE))
random_init_polynomial(poly_d(paste("sum(exp(x))<=", p*1.01), abs=FALSE, nng=FALSE))
random_init_polynomial(poly_d(paste("sum(exp(x))>", p*1.01), abs=TRUE, nng=TRUE))
random_init_polynomial(poly_d(paste("sum(exp(x))>", p*1.01), abs=TRUE, nng=FALSE))
random_init_polynomial(poly_d(paste("sum(log(x))<=", 0.01), abs=TRUE, nng=TRUE))
random_init_polynomial(poly_d(paste("sum(log(x))>", 0.01), abs=TRUE, nng=TRUE))
random_init_polynomial(poly_d(paste("sum(x^2)<=", 0.01), abs=TRUE, nng=TRUE))
random_init_polynomial(poly_d(paste("sum(x^2)>", 0.01), abs=TRUE, nng=TRUE))

random_init_polynomial(poly_d(paste("exp(x)<=", 1.01), abs=TRUE, nng=TRUE))
random_init_polynomial(poly_d(paste("exp(x)<=", 1.01), abs=FALSE, nng=FALSE))
random_init_polynomial(poly_d(paste("exp(x)>", 1.01), abs=TRUE, nng=TRUE))
random_init_polynomial(poly_d(paste("exp(x)>", 1.01), abs=TRUE, nng=FALSE))
```

```

random_init_polynomial(poly_d(paste("log(x)<=", 0.01), abs=TRUE, nng=TRUE))
random_init_polynomial(poly_d(paste("log(x)>", 0.01), abs=TRUE, nng=TRUE))
random_init_polynomial(poly_d(paste("x^2<=", 0.01), abs=TRUE, nng=TRUE))
random_init_polynomial(poly_d(paste("x^2>", 0.01), abs=TRUE, nng=TRUE))

random_init_polynomial(poly_d("x1^2+x2^2+log(x3)<-2", abs=TRUE, nng=TRUE))
random_init_polynomial(poly_d("x1^2+x2^2+log(x3)>-2", abs=FALSE, nng=FALSE))
random_init_polynomial(poly_d("x1^(3/5)+x2^2+x3^(1/3)<-2", abs=FALSE, nng=FALSE))
random_init_polynomial(poly_d("x1^(3/5)+x2^2+x3^(1/3)>-2", abs=FALSE, nng=FALSE))
random_init_polynomial(poly_d("x1^(3/5)+1.2*exp(2*x2)+2.3*exp(-3*x3)<-2", abs=FALSE, nng=FALSE))
random_init_polynomial(poly_d("x1^(3/5)+1.2*exp(2*x2)+2.3*exp(-3*x3)<2", abs=TRUE, nng=FALSE))
random_init_polynomial(poly_d("x1^(3/5)+1.2*exp(2*x2)+2.3*exp(-3*x3)>-2", abs=TRUE, nng=FALSE))
random_init_polynomial(poly_d("x1^(3/5)+2.3*log(x4)+1.3*exp(2*x2)+0.7*exp(-3*x3)<-2",
                              abs=TRUE, nng=FALSE))
random_init_polynomial(poly_d("x1^(3/5)+2.3*log(x4)+1.3*exp(2*x2)+0.7*exp(-3*x3)>-2",
                              abs=FALSE, nng=FALSE))
random_init_polynomial(poly_d(
  "x1^(3/5)+0.9*x2^(2/3)+2.7*x3^(-3/2)+1.1*x4^(-5)+1.1*exp(2*x5)+1.3*exp(-3*x6)+0.7*log(x7)<-2",
  abs=TRUE, nng=FALSE))
random_init_polynomial(poly_d(
  "x1^(3/5)+0.9*x2^(2/3)+2.7*x3^(-3/2)+1.1*x4^(-5)+1.1*exp(2*x5)+1.3*exp(-3*x6)+0.7*log(x7)<-2",
  abs=FALSE, nng=TRUE))
random_init_polynomial(poly_d(
  "x1^(3/5)+0.9*x2^(2/3)+2.7*x3^(-3/2)+1.1*x4^(-5)+1.1*exp(2*x5)+1.3*exp(-3*x6)+0.7*log(x7)>-2",
  abs=TRUE, nng=FALSE))
random_init_polynomial(poly_d(
  "x1^(3/5)+0.9*x2^(2/3)+2.7*x3^(-3/2)+1.1*x4^(-5)+1.1*exp(2*x5)+1.3*exp(-3*x6)+0.7*log(x7)>2",
  abs=TRUE, nng=TRUE))
random_init_polynomial(poly_d(
  "x1^(3/5)+0.9*x2^(2/3)+2.7*x3^(-3/2)+1.1*x4^(-5)+1.1*exp(2*x5)+1.3*exp(-3*x6)+0.7*log(x7)>2",
  abs=FALSE, nng=FALSE))

```

random_init_simplex	<i>Generates a random point in the (p-1)-simplex.</i>
---------------------	---

Description

Generates a random point in the (p-1)-simplex.

Usage

```
random_init_simplex(p, rdist = stats::rnorm, tol = 1e-10, maxtimes = 100)
```

Arguments

p	An integer, the dimension.
rdist	A function that generates a random number when called using rdist(1). Must return a non-zero number with a large enough probability.

tol	A small positive number. Samples are regenerated until each of the p components are at least of size tol.
maxtimes	An integer, maximum number of attempts.

Details

p numbers are generated from `rdist` and their absolute values are normalized to sum to 1. This will be repeated up to `maxtimes` times until all p components are larger than or equal to `tol`.

Value

A random point (p-vector) in the (p-1)-simplex, i.e. $\sum(x) == 1$ && $x > 0$.

Examples

```
random_init_simplex(100, stats::rnorm, 1e-10, 100)
```

random_init_uniform	<i>Generates random numbers from a finite union of intervals.</i>
---------------------	---

Description

Generates random numbers from a finite union of intervals.

Usage

```
random_init_uniform(n, lefts, rights)
```

Arguments

n	An integer, the number of samples to return.
lefts	A vector of numbers, must have the same length as <code>rights</code> . A non-empty vector of numbers (may contain <code>-Inf</code>), the left endpoints of a domain defined as a union of intervals. It is required that <code>lefts[i] <= rights[i] <= lefts[j]</code> for any $i < j$.
rights	A vector of numbers, must have the same length as <code>lefts</code> . A non-empty vector of numbers (may contain <code>Inf</code>), the right endpoints of a domain defined as a union of intervals. It is required that <code>lefts[i] <= rights[i] <= lefts[j]</code> for any $i < j$.

Details

For each sample, a random bin `i` is uniformly chosen from 1 through `length(lefts)`; if the `lefts[i]` and `rights[i]` define a finite interval, a random uniform variable is drawn from the interval; if the interval is infinite, a truncated laplace variable with location 0 and scale 1 is drawn. Used for randomly generating initial points for generators of truncated multivariate distributions.

Value

n random numbers from the union of intervals.

Examples

```
hist(random_init_uniform(1e4, -Inf, Inf), breaks=200)
hist(random_init_uniform(1e4, c(0, 5), c(2, Inf)), breaks=200)
hist(random_init_uniform(1e4, c(-Inf, 0, 3), c(-3, 1, 12)), breaks=200)
hist(random_init_uniform(1e4, c(-5, 0), c(-2, 2)), breaks=200)
hist(random_init_uniform(1e4, c(-10, 1), c(-7, 10)), breaks=200)
hist(random_init_uniform(1e4, c(-Inf, 100), c(-100, Inf)), breaks=200)
hist(random_init_uniform(1e4, c(-100, -90), c(-95, -85)), breaks=200)
```

ran_mat

Random generator of matrices with given eigenvalues.

Description

Random generator of matrices with given eigenvalues.

Usage

```
ran_mat(p, ev = stats::runif(p, 0, 10), seed = NULL)
```

Arguments

p	A positive integer ≥ 2 , the dimension.
ev	A vector of length p, the eigenvalues of the output matrix.
seed	A number, the seed for the generator. Ignored if NULL.

Details

The function randomly fills a p by p matrix with independent $Normal(0, 1)$ entries, takes the Q matrix from its QR decomposition, and returns $Q' \text{diag}(ev) Q$.

Value

A p by p matrix whose eigenvalues equal to ev.

Examples

```
p <- 30
eigen_values <- (0.1*p-1+1:p)/p
K <- ran_mat(p, ev=eigen_values, seed=1)
sort(eigen(K)$val)-eigen_values
```

read_exponent	<i>Parses the exponent part into power_numer and power_denom.</i>
---------------	---

Description

Parses the exponent part into power_numer and power_denom.

Usage

```
read_exponent(s)
```

Arguments

s	A string. Must be of the form "" (empty string), "^2", "^(-5/3)" followed by other terms (starting with "+" or "-").
---	--

Details

Parses the exponential part of the first term into power_numer and power_denom and returns the rest of the terms. Please refer to the examples. s must be of the form "", "^2", "^(-5/3)" followed by other terms, e.g. "+x2^2", "^2+x2^2", "^(-5/3)+x2^2". Assuming these come from "x1+x2^2", "x1^2+x2^2" and "x1^(-5/3)+x2^2", respectively, these will be parsed into power_numer=1, power_denom=1, power_numer=2, power_denom=1, and power_numer=-5, power_denom=3, respectively.

Value

A list containing the following elements:

power_numer	An integer, the numerator of the power.
power_denom	An integer, the denominator of the power.
s	A string, the rest of the unparsed string.

If parsing is unsuccessful, NULL is returned.

Examples

```
read_exponent("")
read_exponent("^(-2*4)") # Unsuccessful parsing, returns \code{NULL}.
read_exponent("+x2^(2/3)+x3^(-3/4)") # Comes from "x1+x2^(2/3)+x3^(-3/4)"
read_exponent("^2+x2^(2/3)+x3^(-3/4)") # Comes from "x1^2+x2^(2/3)+x3^(-3/4)"
read_exponent("^(2/3)+x2^(2/3)+x3^(-3/4)") # Comes from "x1^(2/3)+x2^(2/3)+x3^(-3/4)"
read_exponent("^(2/3)+x2^(2/3)+x3^(-3/4)") # Comes from "x1^(2/3)+x2^(2/3)+x3^(-3/4)"
read_exponent("^(2/3)+x2^(2/3)+x3^(-3/4)") # Comes from "x1^(2/3)+x2^(2/3)+x3^(-3/4)"
```

read_exponential	<i>Parses the integer coefficient in an exponential term.</i>
------------------	---

Description

Parses the integer coefficient in an exponential term.

Usage

```
read_exponential(s, has_index)
```

Arguments

s	A string that starts with one of the following forms: $\exp(x)$, $\exp(-x)$, $\exp(2x)$, $\exp(-2x)$, $\exp(12x)$, $\exp(-123x)$, followed by other terms. If <code>has_index == TRUE</code> , the first term should be rewritten in x with an index (e.g. $\exp(x_1)$, $\exp(-2x_2)$).
has_index	A logical, indicates whether the term is written in a component (e.g. x_1 , x_2) as opposed to a uniform term (i.e. x).

Details

Parses the coefficient in the first exponential term and returns the rest of the terms.

Value

A list containing the following elements:

power_numer	An integer, the integer coefficient inside the first exponential term.
idx	An integer, the index of the term matched (e.g. 3 for $\exp(2x_3)$). NULL if <code>has_index == FALSE</code> .
s	A string, the rest of the unparsed string.

If parsing is unsuccessful, NULL is returned.

Examples

```
# Unsuccessful parsing, not starting with exponential, returns \code{NULL}.
read_exponential("x", FALSE)
# Unsuccessful parsing, not starting with exponential, returns \code{NULL}.
read_exponential("x1^2+exp(2x2)", TRUE)
read_exponential("exp(x)", FALSE)
read_exponential("exp(x1)", TRUE)
read_exponential("exp(-x)", FALSE)
read_exponential("exp(-x1)+x2^2", TRUE)
read_exponential("exp(2x)", FALSE)
read_exponential("exp(2x1)+x2^(-2/3)", TRUE)
read_exponential("exp(-2x)", FALSE)
```

```

read_exponential("exp(-2x1)+exp(x3)", TRUE)
read_exponential("exp(12x)", FALSE)
read_exponential("exp(12x2)+x3^(-3)+x4^2", TRUE)
read_exponential("exp(-12x)", FALSE)
read_exponential("exp(-12x3)+x1^(2/5)+log(x2)", TRUE)
read_exponential("exp(123*x)", FALSE)
read_exponential("exp(123*x1)+x2^4", TRUE)
read_exponential("exp(-123*x)", FALSE)
read_exponential("exp(-123*x4)+exp(2*x3)", TRUE)

```

read_one_term	<i>Parses the first term of a non-uniform expression.</i>
---------------	---

Description

Parses the first term of a non-uniform expression.

Usage

```
read_one_term(s)
```

Arguments

s	A string, the variable side of a non-uniform inequality expression (i.e. terms must be rewritten in e.g. x1, x2 as opposed to x).
---	---

Details

Parses the first term in a non-uniform expression and returns the rest of the terms.

Value

A list containing the following elements:

idx	An integer, the index of the first term (e.g. 3 for $1.3 \times x^3 \cdot (-2/5)$).
power_numer	An integer, the power_numer of the first term.
power_denom	An integer, the power_denom of the first term.
coef	A number, the coefficient on the first term (e.g. 1.3 for $1.3 \times x^3 \cdot (-2/5)$).
s	A string, the rest of the unparsed string.

Examples

```

read_one_term("0.5*x1+x2^2")
read_one_term("2e3x1^(2/3)-1.3x2^(-3)")
read_one_term("2exp(3x1)+2.3*x2^2")
read_one_term(paste(sapply(1:10, function(j){paste(j, "x", j, "^", (11-j), sep="")}), collapse="+"))
read_one_term("0.5*x1^(-2/3)-x3^3 + 2log(x2)- 1.3e4exp(-25*x6)+x8-.3x5^(-3/-4)")
read_one_term("-1e-4x1^(-2/3)-x2^(4/-6)+2e3x3^(-6/9) < 3.5e5")

```

read_uniform_term	<i>Attempts to parse a single term in x into power_numer and power_denom.</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Attempts to parse a single term in x into power_numer and power_denom.

Usage

```
read_uniform_term(s)
```

Arguments

s A string, the variable side of an inequality expression. Please refer to make_domain().

Details

Returns NULL if s is not a single uniform term in x (e.g. x^2 is uniform, while $x1^2+x2^2$ is not uniform).

Value

power_numers	The uniform numerator in the power (e.g. -2 for $x^{(-2/3)}$).
power_denoms	The uniform denominator in the power (e.g. 3 for $x^{(-2/3)}$).

Examples

```
p <- 30
read_uniform_term("x^2")
read_uniform_term("x^(1/3)")
read_uniform_term("exp(x)")
read_uniform_term("log(x)")
read_uniform_term("x^(-2/3)")
read_uniform_term("x")
read_uniform_term("exp(-23x)")
```

refit	<i>Loss for a refitted (restricted) unpenalized model</i>
-------	---

Description

Refits an unpenalized model restricted to the estimated edges, with $\lambda_1=0$, $\lambda_2=0$ and $\text{diagonal_multiplier}=1$. Returns Inf if no unique solution exists (when the loss is unbounded from below or has infinitely many minimizers).

Usage

```
refit(res, elts)
```

Arguments

<code>res</code>	A list of results returned by <code>get_results()</code> .
<code>elts</code>	A list, elements necessary for calculations returned by <code>get_elts()</code> .

Details

Currently the function only returns `Inf` when the maximum node degree is $\geq$ the sample size, which is a sufficient and necessary condition for nonexistence of a unique solution with probability 1 if `symmetric != "symmetric"`. In practice it is also a sufficient and necessary condition for most cases and `symmetric == "symmetric"`.

Value

A number, the loss of the refitted model.

Examples

```
# Examples are shown for Gaussian truncated to  $R^+{}^p$  only. For other distributions
# on other types of domains, please refer to \code{gen()} or \code{get_elts()},
# as the way to call this function (\code{refit()}) is exactly the same in those cases.
n <- 50
p <- 30
domain <- make_domain("R+", p=p)
h_hp <- get_h_hp("min_pow", 1, 3)
mu <- rep(0, p)
K <- diag(p)
dm <- 1 + (1-1/(1+4*exp(1)*max(6*log(p)/n, sqrt(6*log(p)/n))))
x <- tmvtnorm::rtmvnorm(n, mean = mu, sigma = solve(K),
  lower = rep(0, p), upper = rep(Inf, p), algorithm = "gibbs",
  burn.in.samples = 100, thinning = 10)

elts_gauss_np <- get_elts(h_hp, x, setting="gaussian", domain=domain,
  centered=FALSE, profiled=FALSE, diag=dm)
res_nc_np <- get_results(elts_gauss_np, symmetric="symmetric",
  lambda1=0.35, lambda2=2, previous_res=NULL, is_refit=FALSE)
refit(res_nc_np, elts_gauss_np)

elts_gauss_p <- get_elts(h_hp, x, setting="gaussian", domain=domain,
  centered=FALSE, profiled=TRUE, diag=dm)
res_nc_p <- get_results(elts_gauss_p, symmetric="symmetric",
  lambda1=0.35, lambda2=NULL, previous_res=NULL, is_refit=FALSE)
refit(res_nc_p, elts_gauss_p)

elts_gauss_c <- get_elts(h_hp, x, setting="gaussian", domain=domain,
  centered=TRUE, diag=dm)
res_c <- get_results(elts_gauss_c, symmetric="or", lambda1=0.35,
  lambda2=NULL, previous_res=NULL, is_refit=FALSE)
```

```
refit(res_c, elts_gauss_c)
```

rexp_truncated	<i>Generates translated and truncated exponential variables.</i>
----------------	--

Description

Generates translated and truncated exponential variables.

Usage

```
rexp_truncated(n, lo, hi)
```

Arguments

n	An integer, the number of samples to return.
lo	A double, the lower limit of the distribution, cannot be $-\text{Inf}$.
hi	A double, the upper limit of the distribution.

Details

Returns n random variables from the translated truncated exponential distribution with density $\exp(-(x - lo))/(1 - \exp(lo - hi))$ on $[lo, hi]$.

Value

n random variables from the translated truncated exponential distribution.

Examples

```
hist(rexp_truncated(1e4, 0, Inf), breaks=200)
hist(rexp_truncated(1e4, 10, 12), breaks=200)
hist(rexp_truncated(1e4, -2, 2), breaks=200)
hist(rexp_truncated(1e4, -10, 0), breaks=200)
hist(rexp_truncated(1e4, -100, Inf), breaks=200)
hist(rexp_truncated(1e4, -100, -95), breaks=200)
```

rlaplace_truncated	<i>Generates laplace variables truncated to a finite union of intervals.</i>
--------------------	--

Description

Generates laplace variables truncated to a finite union of intervals.

Usage

```
rlaplace_truncated(n, lefts, rights, m = 0, s = 1)
```

Arguments

<code>n</code>	An integer, the number of samples to return.
<code>lefts</code>	A vector of numbers, must have the same length as <code>rights</code> . A non-empty vector of numbers (may contain <code>-Inf</code>), the left endpoints of a domain defined as a union of intervals. It is required that <code>lefts[i] <= rights[i] <= lefts[j]</code> for any <code>i < j</code> .
<code>rights</code>	A vector of numbers, must have the same length as <code>lefts</code> . A non-empty vector of numbers (may contain <code>Inf</code>), the right endpoints of a domain defined as a union of intervals. It is required that <code>lefts[i] <= rights[i] <= lefts[j]</code> for any <code>i < j</code> .
<code>m</code>	A number, the location parameter of the laplace distribution.
<code>s</code>	A number, the scale/dispersion parameter of the laplace distribution.

Details

Returns `n` random variables from the truncated laplace distribution with density proportional to $\exp(-|x - m|/s)$ truncated to the domain defined by the union of `[lefts[i], rights[i]]`.

Value

`n` random variables from the truncated laplace distribution.

Examples

```
hist(rlaplace_truncated(1e4, -Inf, Inf), breaks=200)
hist(rlaplace_truncated(1e4, c(0, 5), c(2, Inf), m=2, s=3), breaks=200)
hist(rlaplace_truncated(1e4, c(-Inf, 0, 3), c(-3, 1, 12), m=8, s=4), breaks=200)
hist(rlaplace_truncated(1e4, c(-5, 0), c(-2, 2), s=0.8), breaks=200)
hist(rlaplace_truncated(1e4, c(-10, 1), c(-7, 10), m=-4), breaks=200)
hist(rlaplace_truncated(1e4, c(-Inf, 100), c(-100, Inf), m=100), breaks=200)
hist(rlaplace_truncated(1e4, c(-Inf, 100), c(-100, Inf), m=-100), breaks=200)
hist(rlaplace_truncated(1e4, c(-100, -90), c(-95, -85), s=2), breaks=200)
```

`rlaplace_truncated_centered`*Generates centered laplace variables with scale 1.*

Description

Generates centered laplace variables with scale 1.

Usage

```
rlaplace_truncated_centered(n, lo, hi)
```

Arguments

<code>n</code>	An integer, the number of samples to return.
<code>lo</code>	A double, the lower limit of the distribution.
<code>hi</code>	A double, the upper limit of the distribution.

Details

Returns `n` random variables from the truncated laplace distribution with density proportional to $\exp(-|x|)$ on $[lo, hi]$.

Value

`n` random variables from the truncated laplace distribution.

Examples

```
hist(rlaplace_truncated_centered(1e4, -Inf, Inf), breaks=200)
hist(rlaplace_truncated_centered(1e4, 0, Inf), breaks=200)
hist(rlaplace_truncated_centered(1e4, 10, 12), breaks=200)
hist(rlaplace_truncated_centered(1e4, -2, 2), breaks=200)
hist(rlaplace_truncated_centered(1e4, -10, 0), breaks=200)
hist(rlaplace_truncated_centered(1e4, -100, Inf), breaks=200)
hist(rlaplace_truncated_centered(1e4, -100, -95), breaks=200)
```

search_bin	<i>Finds the index of the bin a number belongs to.</i>
------------	--

Description

Finds the index of the bin a number belongs to.

Usage

```
search_bin(arr, x)
```

Arguments

arr	A vector of size at least 2.
x	A number. Must be within the range of [arr[1], arr[length(arr)]].

Details

Finds the smallest index *i* such that $\text{arr}[i] \leq x \leq \text{arr}[i+1]$. Calls `binarySearch_bin()` if `length(arr) > 8` and calls `naiveSearch_bin()` otherwise.

Value

The index *i* such that $\text{arr}[i] \leq x \leq \text{arr}[i+1]$.

Examples

```
search_bin(1:10, seq(1, 10, by=0.5))
```

s_at	<i>Returns the character at a position of a string.</i>
------	---

Description

Returns the character at a position of a string.

Usage

```
s_at(string, position)
```

Arguments

string	A string.
position	A positive number.

Details

Calls substr(string, position, position).

Value

A character

Examples

```
s_at("123", 1)
s_at("123", 2)
s_at("123", 3)
s_at("123", 4)
s_at("123", 0)
```

s_output

Helper function for outputting if verbose.

Description

Helper function for outputting if verbose.

Usage

```
s_output(out, verbose, verbosetext)
```

Arguments

out	Text string.
verbose	Boolean.
verbosetext	Text string.

Value

If verbose == TRUE, outputs a string that concatenates verbosetext and out.

test_lambda_bounds	<i>Searches for a tight bound for $\lambda_{\mathbf{K}}$ that gives the empty or complete graph starting from a given lambda with a given step size</i>
--------------------	--

Description

Searches for the smallest lambda that gives the empty graph (if lower == FALSE) or the largest that gives the complete graph (if lower == TRUE) starting from the given lambda, each time updating by multiplying or dividing by step depending on the search direction.

Usage

```
test_lambda_bounds(
  elts,
  symmetric,
  lambda = 1,
  lambda_ratio = 1,
  step = 2,
  lower = TRUE,
  verbose = TRUE,
  tol = 1e-06,
  maxit = 10000,
  cur_res = NULL
)
```

Arguments

elts	A list, elements necessary for calculations returned by get_elts().
symmetric	A string. If equals "symmetric", estimates the minimizer $\mathbf{K}$ over all symmetric matrices; if "and" or "or", use the "and"/"or" rule to get the support
lambda	A number, the initial searching point for $\lambda_{\mathbf{K}}$.
lambda_ratio	A positive number (or Inf), the fixed ratio $\lambda_{\mathbf{K}}$ and $\lambda_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}$, if $\lambda_{\boldsymbol{\eta}} \neq 0$ (non-profiled) in the non-centered setting.
step	A number, the multiplicative constant applied to lambda at each iteration. Must be strictly larger than 1.
lower	A boolean. If TRUE, finds the largest possible lambda that gives the complete graph (a <i>lower</i> bound). If FALSE, finds the smallest possible lambda that gives the empty graph (an <i>upper</i> bound).
verbose	Optional. A boolean. If TRUE, prints out the lambda value at each iteration.
tol	Optional. A number, the tolerance parameter.
maxit	Optional. A positive integer, the maximum number of iterations in model fitting for each lambda.
cur_res	Optional. A list, current results returned from a previous lambda. If provided, used as a warm start. Default to NULL.

Value

lambda	A number, the best lambda that produces the desired number of edges. 1e-10 or 1e15 is returned if out of bound.
cur_res	A list, results for this lambda. May be NULL if lambda is out of bound.

Examples

```
# Examples are shown for Gaussian truncated to  $R^p$  only. For other distributions
# on other types of domains, please refer to gen() or get_elts(), as the
# way to call this function (test_lambda_bounds()) is exactly the same in those cases.
n <- 50
p <- 30
domain <- make_domain("R+", p=p)
mu <- rep(0, p)
K <- diag(p)
x <- tmtvnorm::rtmvnorm(n, mean = mu, sigma = solve(K),
  lower = rep(0, p), upper = rep(Inf, p), algorithm = "gibbs",
  burn.in.samples = 100, thinning = 10)

h_hp <- get_h_hp("min_pow", 1, 3)
dm <- 1 + (1-1/(1+4*exp(1)*max(6*log(p)/n, sqrt(6*log(p)/n))))
elts_gauss_np <- get_elts(h_hp, x, setting="gaussian", domain=domain,
  centered=FALSE, profiled=FALSE, diag=dm)
lambda_cur_res <- test_lambda_bounds(elts_gauss_np, "symmetric", lambda=1,
  lambda_ratio=1, step=1.5, lower=TRUE, cur_res=NULL)
lambda_cur_res2 <- test_lambda_bounds(elts_gauss_np, "symmetric", lambda=1,
  lambda_ratio=1, step=1.5, lower=FALSE, cur_res=lambda_cur_res$cur_res)
```

test_lambda_bounds2	<i>Searches for a tight bound for λ_K that gives the empty or complete graph starting from a given lambda</i>
---------------------	--

Description

Searches for the smallest lambda that gives the empty graph (if lower == FALSE) or the largest that gives the complete graph (if lower == TRUE) starting from the given lambda.

Usage

```
test_lambda_bounds2(
  elts,
  symmetric,
  lambda_ratio = Inf,
  lower = TRUE,
  verbose = TRUE,
  tol = 1e-06,
  maxit = 10000,
  lambda_start = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>elts</code>	A list, elements necessary for calculations returned by <code>get_elts()</code> .
<code>symmetric</code>	A string. If equals "symmetric", estimates the minimizer $\mathbf{K}$ over all symmetric matrices; if "and" or "or", use the "and"/"or" rule to get the support
<code>lambda_ratio</code>	A positive number (or Inf), the fixed ratio $\lambda_{\mathbf{K}}$ and λ_{η} , if $\lambda_{\eta} \neq 0$ (non-profiled) in the non-centered setting.
<code>lower</code>	A boolean. If TRUE, finds the largest possible lambda that gives the complete graph (a <i>lower</i> bound). If FALSE, finds the smallest possible lambda that gives the empty graph (an <i>upper</i> bound).
<code>verbose</code>	Optional. A boolean. If TRUE, prints out the lambda value at each iteration.
<code>tol</code>	Optional. A number, the tolerance parameter.
<code>maxit</code>	Optional. A positive integer, the maximum number of iterations in model fitting for each lambda.
<code>lambda_start</code>	Optional. A number, the starting point for searching. If NULL, set to $1e-4$ if <code>lower == TRUE</code> , or 1 if <code>lower == FALSE</code> .

Details

This function calls `test_lambda_bounds` three times with `step` set to 10 , $10^{(1/4)}$, $10^{(1/16)}$, respectively.

Value

A number, the best lambda that produces the desired number of edges. $1e-10$ or $1e15$ is returned if out of bound.

Examples

```
# Examples are shown for Gaussian truncated to  $R^+{}^p$  only. For other distributions
# on other types of domains, please refer to \code{gen()} or \code{get_elts()}, as the
# way to call this function (\code{test_lambda_bounds2()}) is exactly the same in those cases.
n <- 50
p <- 30
domain <- make_domain("R+", p=p)
mu <- rep(0, p)
K <- diag(p)
x <- tmvtnorm::rtmvnorm(n, mean = mu, sigma = solve(K),
  lower = rep(0, p), upper = rep(Inf, p), algorithm = "gibbs",
  burn.in.samples = 100, thinning = 10)
h_hp <- get_h_hp("min_pow", 1, 3)
dm <- 1 + (1-1/(1+4*exp(1)*max(6*log(p)/n, sqrt(6*log(p)/n))))
elts_gauss_np <- get_elts(h_hp, x, setting="gaussian", domain=domain,
  centered=FALSE, profiled=FALSE, diag=dm)
test_lambda_bounds2(elts_gauss_np, "symmetric", lambda_ratio=2,
  lower=TRUE, verbose=TRUE, lambda_start=NULL)
test_lambda_bounds2(elts_gauss_np, "symmetric", lambda_ratio=2,
  lower=FALSE, verbose=TRUE, lambda_start=1.0)
```

tp_fp	<i>Calculates the true and false positive rates given the estimated and true edges.</i>
-------	---

Description

Calculates the true and false positive rates given the estimated and true edges.

Usage

```
tp_fp(edges, true_edges, p)
```

Arguments

edges	A vector of indices corresponding to the estimated edges. Should not contain the diagonals.
true_edges	A vector of indices corresponding to the true edges.
p	A positive integer, the dimension.

Value

A vector containing the true positive rate and the false positive rate.

Examples

```
n <- 40
p <- 50
mu <- rep(0, p)
tol <- 1e-8
K <- cov_cons(mode="sub", p=p, seed=1, spars=0.2, eig=0.1, subgraphs=10)
true_edges <- which(abs(K) > tol & diag(p) == 0)
dm <- 1 + (1-1/(1+4*exp(1)*max(6*log(p)/n, sqrt(6*log(p)/n))))
set.seed(1)
domain <- make_domain("R+", p=p)
x <- tmvtnorm::rtmvnorm(n, mean = mu, sigma = solve(K),
  lower = rep(0, p), upper = rep(Inf, p), algorithm = "gibbs",
  burn.in.samples = 100, thinning = 10)
est <- estimate(x, setting="gaussian", elts=NULL, domain=domain, centered=TRUE,
  symmetric="symmetric", lambda_length=100, mode="min_pow",
  param1=1, param2=3, diagonal_multiplier=dm, verbose=FALSE)
# Apply tp_fp to each estimated edges set for each lambda
TP_FP <- t(sapply(est$edgess, function(edges){tp_fp(edges, true_edges, p)}))
old.par <- par(mfrow=c(1,1), mar=c(5,5,5,5))
plot(c(), c(), ylim=c(0,1), xlim=c(0,1), cex.lab=1, main = "ROC curve",
  xlab="False Positives", ylab="True Positives")
points(TP_FP[,2], TP_FP[,1], type="l")
points(c(0,1), c(0,1), type = "l", lty = 2)
par(old.par)
```

```
update_finite_infinity_for_uniform
```

Maximum between finite_infinity and 10 times the max abs value of finite elements in lefts and rights.

Description

Maximum between finite_infinity and 10 times the max abs value of finite elements in lefts and rights.

Usage

```
update_finite_infinity_for_uniform(lefts, rights, finite_infinity)
```

Arguments

lefts	A non-empty vector of numbers (may contain <code>-Inf</code>), the left endpoints of a domain defined as a union of intervals. Must pass <code>check_endpoints(lefts, rights)</code> .
rights	A non-empty vector of numbers (may contain <code>Inf</code>), the right endpoints of a domain defined as a union of intervals. Must pass <code>check_endpoints(lefts, rights)</code> .
finite_infinity	A finite positive number. <code>Inf</code> will be truncated to <code>finite_infinity</code> if applicable. See details.

Details

Since we assume that `lefts[i] <= rights[i] <= lefts[j]` for any `i < j`, the function takes the maximum between `finite_infinity` and 10 times the absolute values of `lefts[1]`, `lefts[length(lefts)]`, `rights[1]`, and `rights[length(rights)]`, if they are finite.

Value

A double, larger than or equal to `finite_infinity`.

Examples

```
# Does not change since 1000 > 12 * 10
update_finite_infinity_for_uniform(c(-10,-5,0,5,9), c(-8,-3,2,7,12), 1000)
# Changed to 12 * 10
update_finite_infinity_for_uniform(c(-10,-5,0,5,9), c(-8,-3,2,7,12), 10)
# Changed to 12 * 10
update_finite_infinity_for_uniform(c(-Inf,-5,0,5,9), c(-8,-3,2,7,12), 10)
# Changed to 9 * 10
update_finite_infinity_for_uniform(c(-Inf,-5,0,5,9), c(-8,-3,2,7,Inf), 10)
```

varhat	<i>Asymptotic variance (times n) of the estimator for mu or sigmasq for the univariate normal on a general domain assuming the other parameter is known.</i>
--------	--

Description

Asymptotic variance (times n) of the estimator for mu or sigmasq for the univariate normal on a general domain assuming the other parameter is known.

Usage

```
varhat(mu, sigmasq, mode, param1, param2, est_mu, domain, tol = 1e-10)
```

Arguments

mu	A number, the true mu parameter.
sigmasq	A number, the true sigmasq parameter.
mode	A string, the class of the h function.
param1	A number, the first parameter to the h function.
param2	A number, the second parameter (may be optional depending on mode) to the h function.
est_mu	A boolean. If TRUE, returns the asymptotic variance of muhat assuming sigmasq is known; if FALSE, returns the asymptotic variance of sigmasqhat assuming mu is known.
domain	A list returned from make_domain() that represents the domain.
tol	A positive number, tolerance for numerical integration. Defaults to 1e-10.

Details

The estimates may be off from the empirical variance, or may even be Inf or NaN if "mode" is one of "cosh", "exp", and "sinh") as the functions grow too fast. If est_mu == TRUE, the function numerically calculates

$$E \left[\sigma^2 h^2(X) + \sigma^4 h'^2(X) \right] / E^2[h(X)],$$

and if est_mu == FALSE, the function numerically calculates

$$E \left[\left(2\sigma^6 h^2(X) + \sigma^8 h'^2(X) \right) (X - \mu)^2 \right] / E^2 \left[h(X)(X - \mu)^2 \right],$$

where E is the expectation over the true distribution $TN(\mu, \sigma)$ of X .

Value

A number, the asymptotic variance.

Examples

```
varhat(0, 1, "min_log_pow", 1, 1, TRUE, make_domain("R+", 1))  
varhat(0.5, 4, "min_pow", 1, 1, TRUE, make_domain("R+", 1))
```


Index

AUC, [3](#)
avgrocs, [4](#)

beautify_rule, [5](#)
binarySearch_bin, [6](#)

calc_crit, [7](#)
check_endpoints, [9](#)
compare_two_results, [10](#)
compare_two_sub_results, [11](#)
cov_cons, [11](#)
crbound_mu, [12](#)
crbound_sigma, [13](#)

diff_lists, [14](#)
diff_vecs, [14](#)
domain_for_C, [15](#)

eBIC, [16](#)
estimate, [17](#)

find_max_ind, [22](#)
frac_pow, [23](#)

gcd, [24](#)
gen, [25](#)
get_crit_nopenalty, [28](#)
get_dist, [29](#)
get_elts, [32](#)
get_elts_ab, [38](#)
get_elts_exp, [41](#)
get_elts_gamma, [43](#)
get_elts_gauss, [45](#)
get_elts_loglog, [46](#)
get_elts_loglog_simplex, [48](#)
get_elts_trun_gauss, [50](#)
get_g0, [52](#)
get_g0_ada, [54](#)
get_h_hp, [56](#)
get_h_hp_adaptive, [58](#)
get_h_hp_vector, [59](#)

get_postfix_rule, [59](#)
get_results, [60](#)
get_safe_log_h_hp, [62](#)
get_trun, [63](#)

h_of_dist, [64](#)

in_bound, [70](#)
interval_intersection, [68](#)
interval_union, [69](#)

lambda_max, [72](#)

make_domain, [74](#)
make_folds, [79](#)
makecoprime, [73](#)
mu_sigmasqhat, [80](#)

naiveSearch_bin, [81](#)

parse_ab, [81](#)
parse_ineq, [82](#)

ran_mat, [87](#)
random_init_polynomial, [83](#)
random_init_simplex, [85](#)
random_init_uniform, [86](#)
read_exponent, [88](#)
read_exponential, [89](#)
read_one_term, [90](#)
read_uniform_term, [91](#)
refit, [91](#)
rexp_truncated, [93](#)
rlaplace_truncated, [94](#)
rlaplace_truncated_centered, [95](#)

s_at, [96](#)
s_output, [97](#)
search_bin, [96](#)

test_lambda_bounds, [98](#)

test_lambda_bounds2, [99](#)

tp_fp, [101](#)

update_finite_infinity_for_uniform,
[102](#)

varhat, [103](#)