

Package: gamlss.tr (via r-universe)

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Title Generating and Fitting Truncated 'gamlss.family' Distributions

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Description This is an add-on package to 'gamlss' which supports truncated distributions in Generalized Additive Models for Location Scale and Shape. The main function `gen.trun()` generates truncated version of an existing gamlss family distribution.

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URL <http://www.gamlss.org/>

BugReports <https://github.com/gamlss-dev/gamlss.tr/issues>

Depends R (>= 2.2.1), gamlss.dist, gamlss (>= 5.0-0), methods

LazyLoad yes

Repository <https://gamlss-dev.r-universe.dev>

RemoteUrl <https://github.com/gamlss-dev/gamlss.tr>

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Description

This is an add-on package to 'gamlss' which supports truncated distributions in Generalized Additive Models for Location Scale and Shape. The main function `gen.trun()` generates truncated version of an existing `gamlss` family distribution.

Details

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Author(s)

Mikis Stasinopoulos [aut, cre] (<<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2407-5704>>), Robert Rigby [aut] (<<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3853-1707>>)

Maintainer: Mikis Stasinopoulos <d.stasinopoulos@gre.ac.uk>

References

Rigby, R. A., Stasinopoulos, D. M., Heller, G. Z., and De Bastiani, F. (2019) *Distributions for modeling location, scale, and shape: Using GAMLSS in R*, Chapman and Hall/CRC. doi:[10.1201/9780429298547](https://doi.org/10.1201/9780429298547) An older version can be found in <https://www.gamlss.com/>.

Stasinopoulos D. M. Rigby R.A. (2007) Generalized additive models for location scale and shape (GAMLSS) in R. *Journal of Statistical Software*, Vol. **23**, Issue 7, Dec 2007, doi:[10.18637/jss.v023.i07](https://doi.org/10.18637/jss.v023.i07).

Stasinopoulos D. M., Rigby R.A., Heller G., Voudouris V., and De Bastiani F., (2017) *Flexible Regression and Smoothing: Using GAMLSS in R*, Chapman and Hall/CRC. doi:[10.1201/b21973](https://doi.org/10.1201/b21973)

Stasinopoulos, M. D., Rigby, R. A., and De Bastiani F., (2018) GAMLSS: a distributional regression approach, *Statistical Modelling*, Vol. **18**, pp, 248-273, SAGE Publications Sage India: New Delhi, India.

Stasinopoulos, M.D., Kneib, T., Klein, N., Mayr, A. and Heller, G.Z., (2024). *Generalized Additive Models for Location, Scale and Shape: A Distributional Regression Approach, with Applications* (Vol. **56**). Cambridge University Press.

(see also <https://www.gamlss.com/>).

Examples

```
# generating a t-distribution from 0 to 100
gen.trun(par=c(0,100),family="TF", extra.name="0to100", type="both")
op<-par(mfrow=c(2,2))
plot(function(x) dTF0to100(x, mu=80 ,sigma=20, nu=5), 0, 100, ylab="pdf")
```

```
plot(function(x) pTF0to100(x, mu=80 ,sigma=20, nu=5), 0, 100, ylab="cdf")
plot(function(x) qTF0to100(x, mu=80 ,sigma=20, nu=5), 0.01, .999, ylab="invcdf")
hist(s1<-rTF0to100(1000, mu=80 ,sigma=20, nu=5), ylab="hist", xlab="x", main="generated data")
par(op)
```

fitTail

For fitting truncated distribution to the tails of data

Description

There are two functions here. The function `fitTail()` which fits a truncated distribution to certain percentage of the tail of a response variable and the function `fitTailAll()` which does a sequence of truncated fits. Plotting the results from those fits is analogous to the Hill plot, Hill (1975).

Usage

```
fitTail(y, family = "WEI3", percentage = 10, howmany = NULL,
        type = c("right", "left"), ...)
```

```
fitTailAll(y, family = "WEI3", percentage = 10, howmany = NULL,
           type = c("right", "left"), plot = TRUE,
           print = TRUE, save = FALSE, start = 5, trace = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>y</code>	The variable of interest
<code>family</code>	a <code>gamlsss.family</code> distribution
<code>percentage</code>	what percentage of the tail need to be modelled, default is 10%
<code>howmany</code>	how many observations in the tail needed. This is an alternative to <code>percentage</code> . If it specified it take over from the <code>percentage</code> argument otherwise <code>percentage</code> is used.
<code>type</code>	which tall needs checking the right (default) of the left
<code>plot</code>	whether to plot with default equal <code>TRUE</code>
<code>print</code>	whether to print the coefficients with default equal <code>TRUE</code>
<code>save</code>	whether to save the fitted linear model with default equal <code>FALSE</code>
<code>start</code>	where to start fitting from the tail of the data
<code>trace</code>	0: no output 1: minimal 2: print estimates
<code>...</code>	for further argument to the fitting function

Details

The idea here is to fit a truncated distribution to the tail of the data. Truncated log-normal and Weibull distributions could be appropriate distributions. More details can be found in Chapter 6 of "The Distribution Toolbox of GAMLSS" book which can be found in <https://www.gamlss.com/>.

Value

A fitted gamlss model

Author(s)

Bob Rigby, Mikis Stasinopoulos and Vlassios Voudouris

References

- Hill B. M. (1975) A Simple General Approach to Inference About the Tail of a Distribution *Ann. Statist.* Volume **3**, Number 5, pp 1163-1174.
- Rigby, R. A., Stasinopoulos, D. M., Heller, G. Z., and De Bastiani, F. (2019) *Distributions for modeling location, scale, and shape: Using GAMLSS in R*, Chapman and Hall/CRC. doi:10.1201/9780429298547 An older version can be found in <https://www.gamlss.com/>.
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- Stasinopoulos, M.D., Kneib, T., Klein, N., Mayr, A. and Heller, G.Z., (2024). *Generalized Additive Models for Location, Scale and Shape: A Distributional Regression Approach, with Applications* (Vol. **56**). Cambridge University Press.
- (see also <https://www.gamlss.com/>).

See Also

[loglogSurv](#), [logSurv](#)

Examples

```
data(film90)
F90 <- exp(film90$lboev1)# original scale
# truncated plots
# 10%
w403<- fitTail(F90, family=WEl3)
qqnorm(resid(w403))
abline(0,1, col="red")

## Not run:
# hill -sequential plot 10
w1<-fitTailAll(F90)
# plot sigma
plot(w1[,2])
#-----
#LOGNO
l403<- fitTail(F90, family=LOGNO)
```

```

plot(l403)
qqnorm(resid(l403))
abline(0,1)
# hill -sequential plot 10
l1<-fitTailAll(F90, family=LOGNO)
plot(l1[,2])
#-----

## End(Not run)

```

gen.trun

Generates a truncated distribution from a gamlss.family

Description

The `gen.trun()` function allows the user to generate d, p, q, and r distribution functions plus an extra `gamlss.family` function for fitting a truncated distribution with `gamlss`.

For continuous distributions left truncation at 3 means that the random variable can take the value 3. For discrete distributions left truncation at 3 means that the random variable can take values from 4 onwards. This is the same for right truncation. Truncation at 15 for a discrete variable means that 15 and greater values are not allowed but for continuous variable it mean values greater that 15 are not allowed (so 15 is a possible value).

If the user want a different link (rather the default) for any of the parameters she/he has to declare at the generation of the functions, see example.

Usage

```

gen.trun(par = c(0), family = "NO", extra.name = "tr",
         type = c("left", "right", "both"),
         varying = FALSE, print=TRUE, ...)

```

Arguments

<code>par</code>	a vector with one (for "left" or "right" truncation) or two elements for "both". When the argument <code>varying = TRUE</code> then <code>par</code> can be a vector or a matrix with two columns respectively.
<code>family</code>	a <code>gamlss.family</code> object, which is used to define the distribution and the link functions of the various parameters. The distribution families supported by <code>gamlss()</code> can be found in <code>gamlss.family</code> .
<code>extra.name</code>	the extra characters to be added to the name of new truncated distribution, by default it adds <code>tr</code>
<code>type</code>	whether "left", "right" or in "both" sides truncation is required
<code>varying</code>	whether the truncation varies for different observations. This can be useful in regression analysis. If <code>varying = TRUE</code> then <code>par</code> should be an n-length vector for type equal "left" and "right" and an n by 2 matrix for type="both"
<code>print</code>	whether to print the names of the created distribution
<code>...</code>	for extra arguments

Value

Returns the d, the p, the q, the r and the fitting functions of a truncated `gamlss` family distribution.

Author(s)

Mikis Stasinopoulos <d.stasinopoulos@gre.ac.uk> and Bob Rigby

References

Rigby, R. A., Stasinopoulos, D. M., Heller, G. Z., and De Bastiani, F. (2019) *Distributions for modeling location, scale, and shape: Using GAMLSS in R*, Chapman and Hall/CRC. doi:10.1201/9780429298547 An older version can be found in <https://www.gamlss.com/>.

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(see also <https://www.gamlss.com/>).

See Also

[trun.d](#), [trun.p](#), [trun.q](#), [trun.r](#)

Examples

```
# generating a t-distribution from 0 to 100
gen.trun(par=c(0,100),family="TF", extra.name="0to100", type="both")
op<-par(mfrow=c(2,2))
plot(function(x) dTF0to100(x, mu=80 ,sigma=20, nu=5), 0, 100, ylab="pdf")
plot(function(x) pTF0to100(x, mu=80 ,sigma=20, nu=5), 0, 100, ylab="cdf")
plot(function(x) qTF0to100(x, mu=80 ,sigma=20, nu=5), 0.01, .999, ylab="invcdf")
hist(s1<-rTF0to100(1000, mu=80 ,sigma=20, nu=5), ylab="hist", xlab="x",
      main="generated data")

par(op)
m1<-histDist(s1, family=TF0to100, xlim=c(0,100))# fitting the data
# using the argumnt varying
# left part varies right part equal 100
leftPAR <- rPO(100)
gen.trun(par=cbind(leftPAR,rep(100, 100)),family="TF",
          extra.name="0to100Varying",
          type="both", varying=TRUE)
YY<- rTF0to100Varying(100, mu=80, sigma=20, nu=5)
m1<-gamlss(YY~1, family=TF0to100Varying)
m1
```

trun	<i>Fits a Truncate Distribution from a gamlss.family</i>
------	--

Description

This function can be used to fit truncated distributions. It takes as an argument an existing GAMLSS family distribution and a parameter vector, of the type `c(left.value, right.value)`, and generates a `gamlss.family` object which then can be used to fit a truncated distribution.

Usage

```
trun(par = c(0), family = "NO", type = c("left", "right", "both"),
     extra.name = "tr", local = TRUE, delta=NULL, varying = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

par	a vector with one (for "left" or "right" truncation) or two elements for "both". When the argument <code>varying = TRUE</code> then par can be a vector or a matrix with two columns respectively.
family	an existing <code>gamlss.family</code> distribution
type	what type of truncation is required, left, right or both. If both the par should be a vector of length two. (the default is left truncation)
extra.name	a character string to be added to name of the created object i.e. with <code>family=TF</code> and <code>ext.name=trZero</code> the <code>gamlss.family</code> object will be called <code>TFtrZero</code>
local	if TRUE the function will try to find the environment of <code>gamlss</code> to generate the d and p functions required for the fitting, if FALSE the functions will be generated in the global environment
delta	the default delta increment used in the numerical derivatives see notes below
varying	whether the truncation varies for diferent observations. This can be usefull in regression analysis. If <code>varying = TRUE</code> then par should be an n-length vector for type equal "left" and "right" and an n by 2 matrix for type="both"
...	for extra arguments

Details

This function is created to help the user to fit a truncated form of an existing `gamlss` distribution. It does this by taking an existing `gamlss.family` and changing some of the components of the distribution to help the fitting process. It particular it i) creates a pdf (d) and a cdf (p) function within `gamlss`, ii) changes the global deviance function `G.dev.incr`, the first derivative functions (see note below) and the quantile residual function.

Value

It returns a `gamlss.family` object which has all the components needed for fitting a distribution in `gamlss`.

Note

This function is experimental and could be changed. The function `trun` changes the first derivatives of the original `gamlss` family `d` function to numerical derivatives for the new truncated `d` function. The default increment `delta`, for this numerical derivatives function, is `eps * pmax(abs(x), 1)` where `eps<-sqrt(.Machine$double.eps)`. The default `delta` could be inappropriate for specific applications and can be overwritten by using the argument `delta`.

Author(s)

Mikis Stasinopoulos <d.stasinopoulos@gre.ac.uk> and Bob Rigby

References

- Rigby, R. A., Stasinopoulos, D. M., Heller, G. Z., and De Bastiani, F. (2019) *Distributions for modeling location, scale, and shape: Using GAMLSS in R*, Chapman and Hall/CRC. doi:10.1201/9780429298547 An older version can be found in <https://www.gamlss.com/>.
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- Stasinopoulos D. M., Rigby R.A., Heller G., Voudouris V., and De Bastiani F., (2017) *Flexible Regression and Smoothing: Using GAMLSS in R*, Chapman and Hall/CRC. doi:10.1201/b21973
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- Stasinopoulos, M.D., Kneib, T., Klein, N., Mayr, A. and Heller, G.Z., (2024). *Generalized Additive Models for Location, Scale and Shape: A Distributional Regression Approach, with Applications* (Vol. **56**). Cambridge University Press.
- (see also <https://www.gamlss.com/>).

See Also

[trun.d](#), [trun.p](#), [trun.q](#), [trun.r](#), [gen.trun](#)

Examples

```
# generate a left truncated zero t family
gen.trun(0,family="TF")
# take a random sample of 1000 observations
sam<-rTFtr(1000,mu=10,sigma=5, nu=5 )
hist(sam)
# fit the distribution to the data
mod1<-gamlss(sam~1, family=trun(0,TF))
mod1
# now create a gamlss.family object before the fitting
Ttruc.Zero<- trun(par=0,family=TF, local=FALSE)
mod2<-gamlss(sam~1, family=Ttruc.Zero)
# now check the sensitivity of delta
Ttruc.Zero<- trun(par=0,family=TF, local=FALSE, delta=c(0.01,0.01, 0.01))
mod3<-gamlss(sam~1, family=Ttruc.Zero)
```

trun.d	<i>Truncated Probability Density Function of a gamlss.family Distribution</i>
--------	---

Description

Creates a truncated probability density function version from a current GAMLSS family distribution

For continuous distributions left truncation at 3 means that the random variable can take the value 3. For discrete distributions left truncation at 3 means that the random variable can take values from 4 onwards. This is the same for right truncation. Truncation at 15 for a discrete variable means that 15 and greater values are not allowed but for continuous variable it mean values greater that 15 are not allowed (so 15 is a possible value).

Usage

```
trun.d(par, family = "NO", type = c("left", "right", "both"),
       varying = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

par	a vector with one (for "left" or "right" truncation) or two elements for "both". When the argument varying = TRUE then par can be a vector or a matrix with two columns respectively.
family	a gamlss.family object, which is used to define the distribution and the link functions of the various parameters. The distribution families supported by gamlss() can be found in gamlss.family. Functions such as BI() (binomial) produce a family object.
type	whether left, right or in both sides truncation is required, (left is the default).
varying	whether the truncation varies for diferent observations. This can be usefull in regression analysis. If varying = TRUE then par should be an n-length vector for type equal "left" and "right" and an n by 2 matrix for type="both"
...	for extra arguments

Value

Returns a d family function

Author(s)

Mikis Stasinopoulos <d.stasinopoulos@gre.ac.uk> and Bob Rigby

References

Rigby, R. A., Stasinopoulos, D. M., Heller, G. Z., and De Bastiani, F. (2019) *Distributions for modeling location, scale, and shape: Using GAMLSS in R*, Chapman and Hall/CRC. doi:10.1201/9780429298547 An older version can be found in <https://www.gamlss.com/>.

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(see also <https://www.gamlss.com/>).

See Also

[trun.p](#), [trun.q](#), [trun.r](#), [gen.trun](#)

Examples

```
#-----
# continuous distribution
# left truncation
test1<-trun.d(par=c(0), family="TF", type="left")
test1(1)
dTF(1)/(1-pTF(0))
if(abs(test1(1)-(dTF(1)/pTF(0)))>0.00001) stop("error in left truncation")
test1(1, log=TRUE)
log(dTF(1)/(1-pTF(0)))
if(abs(test1(1, log=TRUE)-log(dTF(1)/pTF(0)))>0.00001)
  stop("error in left truncation")
integrate(function(x) test1(x, mu=-2, sigma=1, nu=1),0,Inf)
# the pdf is defined even with negative mu
integrate(function(x) test1(x, mu=0, sigma=10, nu=1),0,Inf)
integrate(function(x) test1(x, mu=5, sigma=5, nu=10),0,Inf)
plot(function(x) test1(x, mu=-3, sigma=1, nu=1),0,10)
plot(function(x) test1(x, mu=3, sigma=5, nu=10),0,10)
#-----
# right truncation
test2<-trun.d(par=c(10), family="BCT", type="right")
test2(1)
dBCT(1)/(pBCT(10))
#if(abs(test2(1)-(dBCT(1)/pBCT(10)))>0.00001) stop("error in right truncation")
test2(1, log=TRUE)
log(dBCT(1)/(pBCT(10)))
if(abs(test2(1, log=TRUE)-log(dBCT(1)/(pBCT(10))))>0.00001)
  stop("error in right truncation")
```

```

integrate(function(x) test2(x, mu=2, sigma=1, nu=1),0,10)
integrate(function(x) test2(x, mu=2, sigma=.1, nu=1),0,10)
integrate(function(x) test2(x, mu=2, sigma=.1, nu=10),0,10)
plot(function(x) test2(x, mu=2, sigma=.1, nu=1),0,10)
plot(function(x) test2(x, mu=2, sigma=1, nu=1),0,10)
#-----
# both left and right truncation
test3<-trun.d(par=c(-3,3), family="TF", type="both")
test3(0)
dTF(0)/(pTF(3)-pTF(-3))
if(abs(test3(0)-dTF(0)/(pTF(3)-pTF(-3)))>0.00001)
  stop("error in right truncation")
test3(0, log=TRUE)
log(dTF(0)/(pTF(3)-pTF(-3)))
if(abs(test3(0, log=TRUE)-log(dTF(0)/(pTF(3)-pTF(-3))))>0.00001)
  stop("error in both truncation")
plot(function(x) test3(x, mu=0, sigma=1, nu=1),-3,3)
integrate(function(x) test3(x, mu=2, sigma=1, nu=1),-3,3)
#-----
# discrete distribution
# left
# Poisson truncated at zero means zero is excluded
test4<-trun.d(par=c(0), family="P0", type="left")
test4(1)
dP0(1)/(1-pP0(0))
if(abs(test4(1)-dP0(1)/(1-pP0(0)))>0.00001) stop("error in left truncation")
test4(1, log=TRUE)
log(dP0(1)/(1-pP0(0)))
if(abs(test4(1, log=TRUE)-log(dP0(1)/(1-pP0(0))))>0.00001)
  stop("error in left truncation")
sum(test4(x=1:20, mu=2)) #
sum(test4(x=1:200, mu=80)) #
plot(function(x) test4(x, mu=20), from=1, to=51, n=50+1, type="h") # pdf
# right
# right truncated at 10 means 10 is excluded
test5<-trun.d(par=c(10), family="NBI", type="right")
test5(2)
dNBI(2)/(pNBI(9))
if(abs(test5(1)-dNBI(1)/(pNBI(9)))>0.00001) stop("error in right truncation")
test5(1, log=TRUE)
log(dNBI(1)/(pNBI(9)))
if(abs(test5(1, log=TRUE)-log(dNBI(1)/(pNBI(9))))>0.00001) stop("error in right truncation")
sum(test5(x=0:9, mu=2, sigma=2)) #
sum(test5(x=0:9, mu=300, sigma=5)) # can have mu > parameter
plot(function(x) test5(x, mu=20, sigma=3), from=0, to=9, n=10, type="h") # pdf
plot(function(x) test5(x, mu=300, sigma=5), from=0, to=9, n=10, type="h") # pdf
#-----
# both
test6<-trun.d(par=c(0,10), family="NBI", type="both")
test6(2)
dNBI(2)/(pNBI(9)-pNBI(0))
if(abs(test6(2)-dNBI(2)/(pNBI(9)-pNBI(0)))>0.00001)
  stop("error in right truncation")

```

```

test6(1, log=TRUE)
log(dNBI(1)/(pNBI(9)-pNBI(0)))
if(abs(test6(1, log=TRUE)-log(dNBI(1)/(pNBI(9)-pNBI(0))))>0.00001)
  stop("error in right truncation")
sum(test6(x=1:9, mu=2, sigma=2)) #
sum(test6(x=1:9, mu=100, sigma=5)) # can have mu > parameter
plot(function(x) test6(x, mu=20, sigma=3), from=1, to=9, n=9, type="h") # pdf
plot(function(x) test6(x, mu=300, sigma=.4), from=1, to=9, n=9, type="h") # pdf
#-----
# now try when the truncated points varies for each observation
# this will be appropriate for regression models only
# continuous
#-----
# left truncation
test7<-trun.d(par=c(0,1,2), family="TF", type="left", varying=TRUE)
test7(c(1,2,3))
dTF(c(1,2,3))/(1-pTF(c(0,1,2)))
test7(c(1,2,3), log=TRUE)
#-----
# right truncation
test8<-trun.d(par=c(10,11,12), family="BCT", type="right", varying=TRUE)
test8(c(1,2,3))
dBCT(c(1,2,3))/(pBCT(c(10,11,12)))
test8(c(1,2,3), log=TRUE)
#-----
# both left and right truncation
test9<-trun.d(par=cbind(c(0,1,2),c(10,11,12) ), family="TF", type="both",
  varying=TRUE)
test9(c(1,2,3))
dTF(c(1,2,3))/ (pTF(c(10,11,12))-pTF(c(0,1,2)))
test3(c(1,2,3), log=TRUE)
#-----
# discrete
# left
test10<-trun.d(par=c(0,1,2), family="PO", type="left", varying=TRUE)
test10(c(1,2,3))
dPO(c(1,2,3))/(1-pPO(c(0,1,2)))
# right
test11<-trun.d(par=c(10,11,12), family="NBI", type="right", varying=TRUE)
test11(c(1,2,3))
dNBI(c(1,2,3))/pNBI(c(9,10,11))
# both
test12<-trun.d(par=rbind(c(0,10), c(1,11), c(2,12)), family="NBI", type="both", varying=TRUE)
test12(c(2,3,4))
dNBI(c(2,3,4))/(pNBI(c(9,10,11))-pNBI(c(0,1,2)))

```

Description

Creates a truncated cumulative density function version from a current GAMLSS family distribution.

For continuous distributions left truncation at 3 means that the random variable can take the value 3. For discrete distributions left truncation at 3 means that the random variable can take values from 4 onwards. This is the same for right truncation. Truncation at 15 for a discrete variable means that 15 and greater values are not allowed but for continuous variable it mean values greater than 15 are not allowed (so 15 is a possible value).

Usage

```
trun.p(par, family = "NO", type = c("left", "right", "both"),
       varying = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

par	a vector with one (for "left" or "right" truncation) or two elements for "both". When the argument varying = TRUE then par can be a vector or a matrix with two columns respectively.
family	a gamlss.family object, which is used to define the distribution and the link functions of the various parameters. The distribution families supported by gamlss() can be found in gamlss.family. Functions such as BI() (binomial) produce a family object.
type	whether left, right or in both sides truncation is required, (left is the default)
varying	whether the truncation varies for different observations. This can be useful in regression analysis. If varying = TRUE then par should be an n-length vector for type equal "left" and "right" and an n by 2 matrix for type="both"
...	for extra arguments

Value

Return a p family function

Author(s)

Mikis Stasinopoulos <d.stasinopoulos@gre.ac.uk> and Bob Rigby

References

- Rigby, R. A., Stasinopoulos, D. M., Heller, G. Z., and De Bastiani, F. (2019) *Distributions for modeling location, scale, and shape: Using GAMLSS in R*, Chapman and Hall/CRC. doi:10.1201/9780429298547 An older version can be found in <https://www.gamlss.com/>.
- Stasinopoulos D. M. Rigby R.A. (2007) Generalized additive models for location scale and shape (GAMLSS) in R. *Journal of Statistical Software*, Vol. **23**, Issue 7, Dec 2007, doi:10.18637/jss.v023.i07.
- Stasinopoulos D. M., Rigby R.A., Heller G., Voudouris V., and De Bastiani F., (2017) *Flexible Regression and Smoothing: Using GAMLSS in R*, Chapman and Hall/CRC. doi:10.1201/b21973

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Stasinopoulos, M.D., Kneib, T., Klein, N., Mayr, A. and Heller, G.Z., (2024). *Generalized Additive Models for Location, Scale and Shape: A Distributional Regression Approach, with Applications* (Vol. **56**). Cambridge University Press.

(see also <https://www.gamlss.com/>).

See Also

[trun.d](#), [trun.q](#), [trun.r](#), [gen.trun](#)

Examples

```
# truncated p continuous function
# continuous
#-----
# left
test1<-trun.p(par=c(0), family="TF", type="left")
test1(1)
(pTF(1)-pTF(0))/(1-pTF(0))
if(abs(test1(1)-(pTF(1)-pTF(0))/(1-pTF(0)))>0.00001)
  stop("error in left truncation of p")
plot(function(x) test1(x, mu=2, sigma=1, nu=2),0,10)
#-----
# right
test2 <- trun.p(par=c(10), family="BCT", type="right")
test2(1)
pBCT(1)/pBCT(10)
if(abs(test2(1)-pBCT(1)/pBCT(10))>0.00001) stop("error in right truncation")
test2(1, lower.tail=FALSE)
1-pBCT(1)/pBCT(10)
if(abs(test2(1, lower.tail=FALSE)-(1-pBCT(1)/pBCT(10)))>0.00001)
  stop("error in right truncation")
test2(1, log.p=TRUE)
log(pBCT(1)/pBCT(10))
if(abs(test2(1, log.p=TRUE)-log(pBCT(1)/pBCT(10)))>0.00001)
  stop("error in right truncation")
plot(function(x) test2(x, mu=2, sigma=1, nu=2, tau=2),0,10)
plot(function(x) test2(x, mu=2, sigma=1, nu=2, tau=2,
  lower.tail=FALSE),0,10)
#-----
# both
test3<-trun.p(par=c(-3,3), family="TF", type="both")
test3(1)
(pTF(1)-pTF(-3))/(pTF(3)-pTF(-3))
if(abs(test3(1)-(pTF(1)-pTF(-3))/(pTF(3)-pTF(-3)))>0.00001)
  stop("error in right truncation")
test3(1, lower.tail=FALSE)
1-(pTF(1)-pTF(-3))/(pTF(3)-pTF(-3))
if(abs(test3(0,lower.tail=FALSE)-
```

```

      (1-(pTF(0)-pTF(-3))/(pTF(3)-pTF(-3)))>0.00001)
    stop("error in right trucation")
  plot(function(x) test3(x, mu=2, sigma=1, nu=2, ),-3,3)
  plot(function(x) test3(x, mu=2, sigma=1, nu=2, lower.tail=FALSE),-3,3)
  #-----
  # Discrete
  #-----
  # truncated p function
  # left
  test4<-trun.p(par=c(0), family="P0", type="left")
  test4(1)
  (pP0(1)-pP0(0))/(1-pP0(0))
  if(abs(test4(1)-(pP0(1)-pP0(0))/(1-pP0(0)))>0.00001)
    stop("error in left trucation of p")
  plot(function(x) test4(x, mu=2), from=1, to=10, n=10, type="h")
  cdf <- stepfun(1:40, test4(1:41, mu=5), f = 0)
  plot(cdf, main="cdf", ylab="cdf(x)", do.points=FALSE )
  #-----
  # right
  test5<-trun.p(par=c(10), family="NBI", type="right")
  test5(2)
  pNBI(2)/(pNBI(9))
  if(abs(test5(2)-(pNBI(2)/(pNBI(9))))>0.00001)
    stop("error in right trucation of p")
  plot(function(x) test5(x, mu=2), from=0, to=9, n=10, type="h")
  cdf <- stepfun(0:8, test5(0:9, mu=5), f = 0)
  plot(cdf, main="cdf", ylab="cdf(x)", do.points=FALSE )
  #-----
  # both
  test6<-trun.p(par=c(0,10), family="NBI", type="both")
  test6(2)
  (pNBI(2)-pNBI(0))/(pNBI(9)-pNBI(0))
  if(abs(test6(2)-(pNBI(2)-pNBI(0))/(pNBI(9)-pNBI(0)))>0.00001)
    stop("error in the both trucation")
  test6(1, log=TRUE)
  log((pNBI(1)-pNBI(0))/(pNBI(9)-pNBI(0)))
  if(abs(test6(1, log=TRUE)-log((pNBI(1)-pNBI(0))/(pNBI(9)-pNBI(0))))>0.00001)
    stop("error in both trucation")
  plot(function(y) test6(y, mu=20, sigma=3), from=1, to=9, n=9, type="h")
  plot(function(y) test6(y, mu=300, sigma=.4), from=1, to=9, n=9, type="h")
  cdf <- stepfun(1:8, test6(1:9, mu=5), f = 0)
  plot(cdf, main="cdf", ylab="cdf(x)", do.points=FALSE )
  #-----
  # varying truncation
  #-----
  # coninuous
  # left
  test6<-trun.p(par=c(0,1,2), family="TF", type="left", varying=TRUE)
  test6(c(2,3,4))
  (pTF(c(2,3,4))-pTF(c(0,1,2)))/(1-pTF(c(0,1,2)))
  test6(c(2,3,4), log.p=TRUE)
  #-----
  # right

```

```

test7 <- trun.p(par=c(10,11,12), family="BCT", type="right", varying=TRUE)
test7(c(1,2,3))
pBCT(c(1,2,3))/pBCT(c(10,11,12))
test7(c(1,2,3), lower.tail=FALSE)
1-pBCT(c(1,2,3))/pBCT(c(10,11,12))
test7(c(1,2,3), log.p=TRUE)
#-----
# both
test8<-trun.p(par=cbind(c(0,1,2), c(10,11,12)), family="TF",
              type="both", varying=TRUE)
test8(c(1,2,3))
(pTF(c(1,2,3))-pTF(c(0,1,2)))/(pTF(c(10,11,12))-pTF(c(0,1,2)))
test8(c(1,2,3), lower.tail=FALSE)
1-(pTF(c(1,2,3))-pTF(c(0,1,2)))/(pTF(c(10,11,12))-pTF(c(0,1,2)))
#-----
# discrete
#-----
# left
test9<-trun.p(par=c(0,1,2), family="PO", type="left", varying=TRUE)
test9(c(1,2,3))
(pPO(c(1,2,3))-pPO(c(0,1,2)))/(1-pPO(c(0,1,2)))
#-----
# right
test10<-trun.p(par=c(10,11,12), family="NBI", type="right", varying=TRUE)
test10(c(2,3,4))
pNBI(c(2,3,4))/(pNBI(c(9,10,11)))
#-----
# both
test11<-trun.p(par=rbind(c(0,10), c(1,11), c(2, 12)), family="NBI",
               type="both", varying=TRUE)
test11(c(2,3,4))
(pNBI(c(2,3,4))-pNBI(c(0,1,2)))/(pNBI(c(9,10,11))-pNBI(c(0,1,2)))
#-----

```

trun.q

Truncated Inverse Cumulative Density Function of a gamlss.family Distribution

Description

Creates a function to produce the inverse of a truncated cumulative density function generated from a current GAMLSS family distribution.

For continuous distributions left truncation at 3 means that the random variable can take the value 3. For discrete distributions left truncation at 3 means that the random variable can take values from 4 onwards. This is the same for right truncation. Truncation at 15 for a discrete variable means that 15 and greater values are not allowed but for continuous variable it mean values greater that 15 are not allowed (so 15 is a possible value).

Usage

```
trun.q(par, family = "NO", type = c("left", "right", "both"),
       varying = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

par	a vector with one (for "left" or "right" truncation) or two elements for "both". When the argument varying = TRUE then par can be a vector or a matrix with two columns respectively.
family	a gamlss.family object, which is used to define the distribution and the link functions of the various parameters. The distribution families supported by gamlss() can be found in gamlss.family. Functions such as BI() (binomial) produce a family object.
type	whether left, right or in both sides truncation is required, (left is the default)
varying	whether the truncation varies for different observations. This can be useful in regression analysis. If varying = TRUE then par should be an n-length vector for type equal "left" and "right" and an n by 2 matrix for type="both"
...	for extra arguments

Value

Returns a q family function

Author(s)

Mikis Stasinopoulos <d.stasinopoulos@gre.ac.uk> and Bob Rigby

References

- Rigby, R. A., Stasinopoulos, D. M., Heller, G. Z., and De Bastiani, F. (2019) *Distributions for modeling location, scale, and shape: Using GAMLSS in R*, Chapman and Hall/CRC. doi:10.1201/9780429298547 An older version can be found in <https://www.gamlss.com/>.
- Stasinopoulos D. M. Rigby R.A. (2007) Generalized additive models for location scale and shape (GAMLSS) in R. *Journal of Statistical Software*, Vol. **23**, Issue 7, Dec 2007, doi:10.18637/jss.v023.i07.
- Stasinopoulos D. M., Rigby R.A., Heller G., Voudouris V., and De Bastiani F., (2017) *Flexible Regression and Smoothing: Using GAMLSS in R*, Chapman and Hall/CRC. doi:10.1201/b21973
- Stasinopoulos, M. D., Rigby, R. A., and De Bastiani F., (2018) GAMLSS: a distributional regression approach, *Statistical Modelling*, Vol. **18**, pp, 248-273, SAGE Publications Sage India: New Delhi, India.
- Stasinopoulos, M.D., Kneib, T., Klein, N., Mayr, A. and Heller, G.Z., (2024). *Generalized Additive Models for Location, Scale and Shape: A Distributional Regression Approach, with Applications* (Vol. **56**). Cambridge University Press.
- (see also <https://www.gamlss.com/>).

See Also

[trun.d](#), [trun.q](#), [trun.r](#), [gen.trun](#)

Examples

```

# truncated q continuous function
# continuous
#-----
# left
test1<-trun.q(par=c(0), family="TF", type="left")
test1(.6)
qTF(pTF(0)+0.6*(1-pTF(0)))
#-----
# right
test2 <- trun.q(par=c(10), family="BCT", type="right")
test2(.6)
qBCT(0.6*pBCT(10))
#-----
# both
test3<-trun.q(par=c(-3,3), family="TF", type="both")
test3(.6)
qTF(0.6*(pTF(3)-pTF(-3))+pTF(-3))
#-----
# varying par
#-----
# left
test7<-trun.q(par=c(0,1,2), family="TF", type="left", varying=TRUE)
test7(c(.5, .5, .6))
qTF(pTF(c(0,1,2))+c(.5, .5, .6)*(1-pTF(c(0,1,2))))
#-----
# right
test9 <- trun.q(par=c(10,11,12), family="BCT", type="right", varying=TRUE)
test9(c(.5, .5, .6))
qBCT(c(.5, .5, .6)*pBCT(c(10,11,12)))
#-----
# both
test10<-trun.q(par=cbind(c(0,1,2), c(10,11,12)), family="TF", type="both", varying=TRUE)
test10(c(.5, .5, .7))
qTF(c(.5, .5, .7)*(pTF(c(10,11,12))-pTF(c(0,1,2)))+pTF(c(0,1,2)))
#-----
# FOR DISCRETE DISTRIBUTIONS
# truncated q function
# left
test4<-trun.q(par=c(0), family="PO", type="left")
test4(.6)
qPO(pPO(0)+0.6*(1-pPO(0)))
# varying
test41<-trun.q(par=c(0,1,2), family="PO", type="left", varying=TRUE)
test41(c(.6, .4, .5))
qPO(pPO(c(0,1,2))+c(.6, .4, .5)*(1-pPO(c(0,1,2))))
#-----
# right
test5 <- trun.q(par=c(10), family="NBI", type="right")
test5(.6)
qNBI(0.6*pNBI(10))
test5(.6, mu=10, sigma=2)

```

```

qNBI(0.6*pNBI(10, mu=10, sigma=2), mu=10, sigma=2)
# varying
test51 <- trun.q(par=c(10, 11, 12), family="NBI", type="right", varying=TRUE)
test51(c(.6, .4, .5))
qNBI(c(.6, .4, .5)*pNBI(c(10, 11, 12)))
test51(c(.6, .4, .5), mu=10, sigma=2)
qNBI(c(.6, .4, .5)*pNBI(c(10, 11, 12), mu=10, sigma=2), mu=10, sigma=2)
#-----
# both
test6<-trun.q(par=c(0,10), family="NBI", type="both")
test6(.6)
qNBI(0.6*(pNBI(10)-pNBI(0))+pNBI(0))
# varying
test61<-trun.q(par=cbind(c(0,1,2), c(10,11,12)), family="NBI", type="both", varying=TRUE)
test61(c(.6, .4, .5))
qNBI(c(.6, .4, .5)*(pNBI(c(10, 11, 12))-pNBI(c(0, 1, 2)))+pNBI(c(0, 1, 2)))
#-----

```

trun.r	<i>Generates Random Values from a Truncated Density Function of a gamlss.family Distribution</i>
--------	--

Description

Creates a function to generate random values from a truncated probability density function created from a current GAMLSS family distribution

For continuous distributions left truncation at 3 means that the random variable can take the value 3. For discrete distributions left truncation at 3 means that the random variable can take values from 4 onwards. This is the same for right truncation. Truncation at 15 for a discrete variable means that 15 and greater values are not allowed but for continuous variable it means values greater than 15 are not allowed (so 15 is a possible value).

Usage

```
trun.r(par, family = "NO", type = c("left", "right", "both"),
       varying = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

par	a vector with one (for "left" or "right" truncation) or two elements for "both". When the argument varying = TRUE then par can be a vector or a matrix with two columns respectively.
family	a <code>gamlss.family</code> object, which is used to define the distribution and the link functions of the various parameters. The distribution families supported by <code>gamlss()</code> can be found in <code>gamlss.family</code> . Functions such as <code>BI()</code> (binomial) produce a family object.
type	whether left, right or in both sides truncation is required, (left is the default)

varying whether the truncation varies for different observations. This can be useful in regression analysis. If varying = TRUE then par should be an n-length vector for type equal "left" and "right" and an n by 2 matrix for type="both"

... for extra arguments

Value

Returns a r family function

Author(s)

Mikis Stasinopoulos <d.stasinopoulos@gre.ac.uk> and Bob Rigby

References

Rigby, R. A., Stasinopoulos, D. M., Heller, G. Z., and De Bastiani, F. (2019) *Distributions for modeling location, scale, and shape: Using GAMLSS in R*, Chapman and Hall/CRC. doi:10.1201/9780429298547 An older version can be found in <https://www.gamlss.com/>.

Stasinopoulos D. M. Rigby R.A. (2007) Generalized additive models for location scale and shape (GAMLSS) in R. *Journal of Statistical Software*, Vol. **23**, Issue 7, Dec 2007, doi:10.18637/jss.v023.i07.

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Stasinopoulos, M. D., Rigby, R. A., and De Bastiani F., (2018) GAMLSS: a distributional regression approach, *Statistical Modelling*, Vol. **18**, pp, 248-273, SAGE Publications Sage India: New Delhi, India.

Stasinopoulos, M.D., Kneib, T., Klein, N., Mayr, A. and Heller, G.Z., (2024). *Generalized Additive Models for Location, Scale and Shape: A Distributional Regression Approach, with Applications* (Vol. **56**). Cambridge University Press.

(see also <https://www.gamlss.com/>).

See Also

[trun.p](#), [trun.q](#), [trun.d](#), [gen.trun](#)

Examples

```
# truncated r function
# continuous
#-----
# left
test1<-trun.r(par=c(0), family="TF", type="left")
rr<-test1(1000)
hist(rr)
#-----
# right
test2 <- trun.r(par=c(10), family="BCT", type="right")
rr<-test2(1000)
hist(rr)
#-----
```

```

# both
test3<-trun.r(par=c(-3,3), family="TF", type="both")
rr<-test3(1000)
hist(rr)
#-----
# discrete
# truncated r function
# left
test4<-trun.r(par=c(0), family="P0", type="left")
tN <- table(Ni <- test4(1000))
r <- barplot(tN, col='lightblue')
#-----
# right
test5 <- trun.r(par=c(10), family="NBI", type="right")
tN <- table(Ni <- test5(1000))
r <- barplot(tN, col='lightblue')
tN <- table(Ni <- test5(1000,mu=5))
r <- barplot(tN, col='lightblue')
tN <- table(Ni <- test5(1000,mu=10, sigma=.1))
r <- barplot(tN, col='lightblue')
#-----
# both
test6<-trun.r(par=c(0,10), family="NBI", type="both")
tN <- table(Ni <- test6(1000,mu=5))
r <- barplot(tN, col='lightblue')
#-----
# varying = TRUE
#-----
# continuous
#-----
# left
test7<-trun.r(par=c(0,1,2), family="TF", type="left", varying=TRUE)
test7(3)
#-----
# right
test8 <- trun.r(par=c(10,11,12), family="BCT", type="right", varying=TRUE)
test8(3)
#-----
# both
test9<-trun.r(par=rbind(c(-3,3), c(-1,5), c(0,6)), , family="TF", type="both", varying=TRUE)
test9(3)
#-----
# discrete
# truncated r function
# left
test10<-trun.r(par=c(0,1,2), family="P0", type="left", varying=TRUE)
test10(3)
#-----
# right
test11 <- trun.r(par=c(10,11,12), family="NBI", type="right", varying=TRUE)
test11(3)
test11(3, mu=10, sigma=.1)

```

```
#-----  
# both  
test12<-trun.r(par=rbind(c(0,10), c(1,11), c(2,12)), family="NBI", type="both", varying=TRUE)  
test12(3,mu=5)
```

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