Package 'ROptEstOld'

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Title Optimally Robust Estimation - Old Version

Description Optimally robust estimation using S4 classes and methods. Old version still needed for current versions of ROptRegTS and RobRex.

Depends R(>= 3.4), methods, distr(>= 2.8.0), distrEx(>= 2.8.0), RandVar(>= 1.2.0), evd

ByteCompile yes

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R topics documented:

asBias *Generating function for asBias-class*

Description

Generates an object of class "asBias".

Usage

```
asBias()
```

Value

Object of class "asBias"

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

asBias-class

Examples

```
asBias()

## The function is currently defined as
function(){ new("asBias") }
```

asBias-class *Standardized Asymptotic Bias*

Description

Class of standardized asymptotic bias; i.e., the neighborhood radius is omitted respectively, set to 1.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("asBias", ...)`. More frequently they are created via the generating function `asBias`.

Slots

`type`: Object of class `"character"`: "asymptotic bias".

Extends

Class `"asRisk"`, directly.
Class `"RiskType"`, by class `"asRisk"`.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl `<Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>`

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

`asRisk-class`, `asBias`

Examples

```
new("asBias")
```

asCov *Generating function for asCov-class*

Description

Generates an object of class "asCov".

Usage

```
asCov()
```

Value

Object of class "asCov"

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

asCov-class

Examples

```
asCov()

## The function is currently defined as
function(){ new("asCov") }
```

asCov-class *Asymptotic covariance*

Description

Class of asymptotic covariance.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form new("asCov", ...). More frequently they are created via the generating function asCov.

Slots

`type`: Object of class `"character"`: "asymptotic covariance".

Extends

Class `"asRisk"`, directly.
Class `"RiskType"`, by class `"asRisk"`.

Methods

No methods defined with class "asCov" in the signature.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl `<Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>`

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

`asRisk-class`, `asCov`

Examples

```
new("asCov")
```

---

asGRisk-class *Convex asymptotic risk*

Description

Class of special convex asymptotic risks.

Objects from the Class

A virtual Class: No objects may be created from it.

Slots

`type`: Object of class `"character"`.

Extends

Class `"asRisk"`, directly.
Class `"RiskType"`, by class `"asRisk"`.

Methods

No methods defined with class "asGRisk" in the signature.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Ruckdeschel, P. and Rieder, H. (2004) Optimal Influence Curves for General Loss Functions. Statistics & Decisions (submitted).

See Also

asRisk-class

---

asHampel *Generating function for asHampel-class*

Description

Generates an object of class "asHampel".

Usage

```
asHampel(bound = Inf)
```

Arguments

bound	positive real: bias bound

Value

Object of class asHampel

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Hampel et al. (1986) *Robust Statistics*. The Approach Based on Influence Functions. New York: Wiley.

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

asHampel-class

Examples

```
asHampel()

## The function is currently defined as
function(bound = Inf){ new("asHampel", bound = bound) }
```

---

asHampel-class *Asymptotic Hampel risk*

Description

Class of asymptotic Hampel risk which is the trace of the asymptotic covariance subject to a given bias bound (bound on gross error sensitivity).

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("asHampel", ...)`. More frequently they are created via the generating function `asHampel`.

Slots

type: Object of class `"character"`: "trace of asymptotic covariance for given bias bound".

bound: Object of class `"numeric"`: given positive bias bound.

Extends

Class `"asRisk"`, directly.
Class `"RiskType"`, by class `"asRisk"`.

Methods

bound `signature(object = "asHampel")`: accessor function for slot bound.

show `signature(object = "asHampel")`

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Hampel et al. (1986) *Robust Statistics*. The Approach Based on Influence Functions. New York: Wiley.

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

asRisk-class, asHampel

Examples

```
new("asHampel")
```

---

asMSE *Generating function for asMSE-class*

Description

Generates an object of class "asMSE".

Usage

```
asMSE()
```

Value

Object of class "asMSE"

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

asMSE-class

Examples

```
asMSE()

## The function is currently defined as
function(){ new("asMSE") }
```

asMSE-class *Asymptotic mean square error*

Description

Class of asymptotic mean square error.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("asMSE", ...)`. More frequently they are created via the generating function `asMSE`.

Slots

`type`: Object of class `"character"`: "asymptotic mean square error".

Extends

Class `"asGRisk"`, directly.
Class `"asRisk"`, by class `"asGRisk"`.
Class `"RiskType"`, by class `"asGRisk"`.

Methods

No methods defined with class "asMSE" in the signature.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl `<Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>`

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

`asGRisk-class`, `asMSE`

Examples

```
new("asMSE")
```

asRisk-class *Aymptotic risk*

Description

Class of asymptotic risks.

Objects from the Class

A virtual Class: No objects may be created from it.

Slots

`type`: Object of class `"character"`.

Extends

Class `"RiskType"`, directly.

Methods

No methods defined with class "asRisk" in the signature.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Ruckdeschel, P. and Rieder, H. (2004) Optimal Influence Curves for General Loss Functions. Statistics & Decisions (submitted).

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

RiskType-class

asUnOvShoot *Generating function for asUnOvShoot-class*

Description

Generates an object of class "asUnOvShoot".

Usage

```
asUnOvShoot(width = 1.960)
```

Arguments

width	positive real: half the width of given confidence interval.

Value

Object of class "asUnOvShoot"

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Rieder, H. (1980) Estimates derived from robust tests. Ann. Stats. **8**: 106–115.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

asUnOvShoot-class

Examples

```
asUnOvShoot()

## The function is currently defined as
function(width = 1.960){ new("asUnOvShoot", width = width) }
```

asUnOvShoot-class *Asymptotic under-/overshoot probability*

Description

Class of asymptotic under-/overshoot probability.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("asUnOvShoot", ...)`. More frequently they are created via the generating function `asUnOvShoot`.

Slots

`type`**:** Object of class `"character"`: "asymptotic under-/overshoot probability".

`width`**:** Object of class `"numeric"`: half the width of given confidence interval.

Extends

Class `"asGRisk"`, directly.
Class `"asRisk"`, by class `"asGRisk"`.
Class `"RiskType"`, by class `"asGRisk"`.

Methods

width `signature(object = "asUnOvShoot")`: accessor function for slot `width`.

show `signature(object = "asUnOvShoot")`

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl `<Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>`

References

Rieder, H. (1980) Estimates derived from robust tests. Ann. Stats. **8**: 106–115.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

asGRisk-class

Examples

```
new("asUnOvShoot")
```

BinomFamily *Generating function for Binomial families*

Description

Generates an object of class "L2ParamFamily" which represents a Binomial family where the probability of success is the parameter of interest.

Usage

```
BinomFamily(size = 1, prob = 0.5, trafo)
```

Arguments

size	number of trials
prob	probability of success
trafo	matrix: transformation of the parameter

Details

The slots of the corresponding L2 differentiable parameteric family are filled.

Value

Object of class "L2ParamFamily"

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

L2ParamFamily-class, Binom-class

Examples

```
(B1 <- BinomFamily(size = 25, prob = 0.25))
plot(B1)
FisherInfo(B1)
checkL2deriv(B1)
```

checkIC *Generic Function for Checking ICs*

Description

Generic function for checking centering and Fisher consistency of ICs.

Usage

```
checkIC(IC, L2Fam, ...)
```

Arguments

IC	object of class "IC"
L2Fam	L2-differentiable family of probability measures.
...	additional parameters

Details

The precisions of the centering and the Fisher consistency are computed.

Value

The maximum deviation from the IC properties is returned.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

L2ParamFamily-class, IC-class

Examples

```
IC1 <- new("IC")
checkIC(IC1)
```

checkL2deriv *Generic function for checking L2-derivatives*

Description

Generic function for checking the L2-derivative of an L2-differentiable family of probability measures.

Usage

```
checkL2deriv(L2Fam, ...)
```

Arguments

L2Fam	L2-differentiable family of probability measures
...	additional parameters

Details

The precisions of the centering and the Fisher information are computed.

Value

The maximum deviation is returned.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

L2ParamFamily-class

Examples

```
F1 <- new("L2ParamFamily")
checkL2deriv(F1)
```

ContIC *Generating function for ContIC-class*

Description

Generates an object of class "ContIC"; i.e., an influence curves η of the form

$$\eta = (A\Lambda - a)\min(1, b/|A\Lambda - a|)$$

with clipping bound b, centering constant a and standardizing matrix A. Λ stands for the L2 derivative of the corresponding L2 differentiable parametric family which can be created via CallL2Fam.

Usage

```
ContIC(name, CallL2Fam = call("L2ParamFamily"),
       Curve = EuclRandVarList(RealRandVariable(Map = c(function(x){x}),
                                                Domain = Reals())),
       Risks, Infos, clip = Inf, cent = 0, stand = as.matrix(1),
       lowerCase = NULL, neighborRadius = 0)
```

Arguments

name	object of class "character".
CallL2Fam	object of class "call": creates an object of the underlying L2-differentiable parametric family.
Curve	object of class "EuclRandVarList"
Risks	object of class "list": list of risks; cf. RiskType-class.
Infos	matrix of characters with two columns named method and message: additional informations.
clip	positive real: clipping bound.
cent	real: centering constant
stand	matrix: standardizing matrix
lowerCase	optional constant for lower case solution.
neighborRadius	radius of the corresponding (unconditional) contamination neighborhood.

Value

Object of class "ContIC"

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

IC-class, ContIC

Examples

```
IC1 <- ContIC()
plot(IC1)
```

ContIC-class *Influence curve of contamination type*

Description

Class of (partial) influence curves of contamination type; i.e., influence curves η of the form

$$\eta = (A\Lambda - a)\min(1, b/|A\Lambda - a|)$$

with clipping bound b, centering constant a and standardizing matrix A. Λ stands for the L2 derivative of the corresponding L2 differentiable parametric family created via the call in the slot CallL2Fam.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form new("ContIC", ...). More frequently they are created via the generating function ContIC, respectively via the method generateIC.

Slots

CallL2Fam: object of class "call": creates an object of the underlying L2-differentiable parametric family.

name: object of class "character"

Curve: object of class "EuclRandVarList"

Risks: object of class "list": list of risks; cf. RiskType-class.

Infos: object of class "matrix" with two columns named method and message: additional informations.

clip: object of class "numeric": clipping bound.

cent: object of class "numeric": centering constant.

stand: object of class "matrix": standardizing matrix.

lowerCase: object of class "OptionalNumeric": optional constant for lower case solution.

neighborRadius: object of class "numeric": radius of the corresponding (unconditional) contamination neighborhood.

Extends

Class "IC", directly.
Class "InfluenceCurve", by class "IC".

Methods

CallL2Fam<- signature(object = "ContIC"): replacement function for slot CallL2Fam.

cent signature(object = "ContIC"): accessor function for slot cent.

cent<- signature(object = "ContIC"): replacement function for slot cent.

clip signature(object = "ContIC"): accessor function for slot clip.

clip<- signature(object = "ContIC"): replacement function for slot clip.

stand signature(object = "ContIC"): accessor function for slot stand.

stand<- signature(object = "ContIC"): replacement function for slot stand.

lowerCase signature(object = "ContIC"): accessor function for slot lowerCase.

lowerCase<- signature(object = "ContIC"): replacement function for slot lowerCase.

neighborRadius signature(object = "ContIC"): accessor function for slot neighborRadius.

neighborRadius<- signature(object = "ContIC"): replacement function for slot neighborRadius.

generateIC signature(neighbor = "ContNeighborhood", L2Fam = "L2ParamFamily"): generate an object of class "ContIC". Rarely called directly.

show signature(object = "ContIC")

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

IC-class, ContIC

Examples

```
IC1 <- new("ContIC")
plot(IC1)
```

ContNeighborhood *Generating function for ContNeighborhood-class*

Description

Generates an object of class "ContNeighborhood".

Usage

```
ContNeighborhood(radius = 0)
```

Arguments

radius	non-negative real: neighborhood radius.

Value

Object of class "ContNeighborhood"

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

ContNeighborhood-class

Examples

```
ContNeighborhood()

## The function is currently defined as
function(radius = 0){
    new("ContNeighborhood", radius = radius)
}
```

ContNeighborhood-class
Contamination Neighborhood

Description

Class of (unconditional) contamination neighborhoods.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("ContNeighborhood", ...)`. More frequently they are created via the generating function `ContNeighborhood`.

Slots

`type`**:** Object of class `"character"`: "(uncond.) convex contamination neighborhood".

`radius`**:** Object of class `"numeric"`: neighborhood radius.

Extends

Class `"UncondNeighborhood"`, directly.
Class `"Neighborhood"`, by class `"UncondNeighborhood"`.

Methods

No methods defined with class "ContNeighborhood" in the signature.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl `<Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>`

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

`ContNeighborhood`, `UncondNeighborhood-class`

Examples

```
new("ContNeighborhood")
```

`evalIC` *Generic function for evaluating ICs*

Description

Generic function for evaluating ICs.

Usage

```
evalIC(IC, x)
```

Arguments

`IC`	object of class `"IC"`
`x`	numeric vector or matrix

Details

The list of random variables contained in the slot `Curve` is evaluated at `x`.

Value

In case `x` is numeric a vector and in case `x` is matrix a matrix is returned.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl `<Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>`

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

`IC-class`

EvenSymmetric *Generating function for EvenSymmetric-class*

Description

Generates an object of class "EvenSymmetric".

Usage

```
EvenSymmetric(SymmCenter = 0)
```

Arguments

SymmCenter	numeric: center of symmetry

Value

Object of class "EvenSymmetric"

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

See Also

EvenSymmetric-class, FunctionSymmetry-class

Examples

```
EvenSymmetric()

## The function is currently defined as
function(SymmCenter = 0){
    new("EvenSymmetric", SymmCenter = SymmCenter)
}
```

EvenSymmetric-class *Class for Even Functions*

Description

Class for even functions.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form new("EvenSymmetric"). More frequently they are created via the generating function EvenSymmetric.

Slots

`type`: Object of class `"character"`: contains "even function"

`SymmCenter`: Object of class `"numeric"`: center of symmetry

Extends

Class `"FunctionSymmetry"`, directly.
Class `"Symmetry"`, by class `"FunctionSymmetry"`.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl `<Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>`

See Also

`EvenSymmetric`, `FunctionSymmetry-class`

Examples

```
new("EvenSymmetric")
```

ExpScaleFamily *Generating function for exponential scale families*

Description

Generates an object of class `"L2ParamFamily"` which represents an exponential scale family.

Usage

```
ExpScaleFamily(rate = 1, trafo)
```

Arguments

`rate`	rate
`trafo`	matrix: optional transformation of the parameter

Details

The slots of the corresponding L2 differentiable parameteric family are filled. The scale parameter corresponds to $1/$`rate`.

Value

Object of class `"L2ParamFamily"`

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

L2ParamFamily-class, Exp-class

Examples

```
(E1 <- ExpScaleFamily())
plot(E1)
Map(L2deriv(E1)[[1]])
checkL2deriv(E1)
```

---

fiBias *Generating function for fiBias-class*

Description

Generates an object of class "fiBias".

Usage

```
fiBias()
```

Value

Object of class "fiBias"

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Ruckdeschel, P. and Kohl, M. (2005) How to approximate the finite sample risk of M-estimators.

See Also

fiBias-class

Examples

```
fiBias()

## The function is currently defined as
function(){ new("fiBias") }
```

`fiBias-class` *Finite-sample Bias*

Description

Class of finite-sample bias.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("fiBias", ...)`. More frequently they are created via the generating function `fiBias`.

Slots

`type`**:** Object of class `"character"`: "finite-sample bias".

Extends

Class `"fiRisk"`, directly.
Class `"RiskType"`, by class `"fiRisk"`.

Methods

No methods defined with class "fiBias" in the signature.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl `<Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>`

References

Ruckdeschel, P. and Kohl, M. (2005) How to approximate the finite sample risk of M-estimators.

See Also

`fiRisk-class`, `fiBias`

Examples

```
new("fiBias")
```

fiCov *Generating function for fiCov-class*

Description

Generates an object of class "fiCov".

Usage

```
asCov()
```

Value

Object of class "fiCov"

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Ruckdeschel, P. and Kohl, M. (2005) How to approximate the finite sample risk of M-estimators.

See Also

fiCov-class

Examples

```
fiCov()

## The function is currently defined as
function(){ new("fiCov") }
```

fiCov-class *Finite-sample covariance*

Description

Class of finite-sample covariance.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form new("fiCov", ...). More frequently they are created via the generating function fiCov.

Slots

`type`: Object of class `"character"`: "finite-sample covariance".

Extends

Class `"fiRisk"`, directly.
Class `"RiskType"`, by class `"fiRisk"`.

Methods

No methods defined with class "fiCov" in the signature.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl `<Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>`

References

Ruckdeschel, P. and Kohl, M. (2005) How to approximate the finite sample risk of M-estimators.

See Also

`fiRisk-class`, `fiCov`

Examples

```
new("fiCov")
```

`fiHampel` *Generating function for fiHampel-class*

Description

Generates an object of class `"fiHampel"`.

Usage

```
fiHampel(bound = Inf)
```

Arguments

bound	positive real: bias bound

Value

Object of class `fiHampel`

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Hampel et al. (1986) *Robust Statistics*. The Approach Based on Influence Functions. New York: Wiley.

Ruckdeschel, P. and Kohl, M. (2005) How to approximate the finite sample risk of M-estimators.

See Also

fiHampel-class

Examples

```
fiHampel()

## The function is currently defined as
function(bound = Inf){ new("fiHampel", bound = bound) }
```

---

fiHampel-class *Finite-sample Hampel risk*

Description

Class of finite-sample Hampel risk which is the trace of the finite-sample covariance subject to a given bias bound (bound on gross error sensitivity).

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("fiHampel", ...)`. More frequently they are created via the generating function `fiHampel`.

Slots

type: Object of class `"character"`: "trace of finite-sample covariance for given bias bound".

bound: Object of class `"numeric"`: given positive bias bound.

Extends

Class `"fiRisk"`, directly.
Class `"RiskType"`, by class `"fiRisk"`.

Methods

bound `signature(object = "fiHampel")`: accessor function for slot bound.

show `signature(object = "fiHampel")`

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Hampel et al. (1986) *Robust Statistics*. The Approach Based on Influence Functions. New York: Wiley.

Ruckdeschel, P. and Kohl, M. (2005) How to approximate the finite sample risk of M-estimators.

See Also

fiRisk-class, fiHampel

Examples

```
new("fiHampel")
```

---

fiMSE *Generating function for fiMSE-class*

Description

Generates an object of class "fiMSE".

Usage

```
asMSE()
```

Value

Object of class "fiMSE"

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Ruckdeschel, P. and Kohl, M. (2005) How to approximate the finite sample risk of M-estimators.

See Also

fiMSE-class

Examples

```
fiMSE()

## The function is currently defined as
function(){ new("fiMSE") }
```

`fiMSE-class` *Finite-sample mean square error*

Description

Class of asymptotic mean square error.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("fiMSE", ...)`. More frequently they are created via the generating function `fiMSE`.

Slots

`type`**:** Object of class `"character"`: "finite-sample mean square error".

Extends

Class `"fiRisk"`, directly.
Class `"RiskType"`, by class `"fiRisk"`.

Methods

No methods defined with class "fiMSE" in the signature.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl `<Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>`

References

Ruckdeschel, P. and Kohl, M. (2005) How to approximate the finite sample risk of M-estimators.

See Also

`fiRisk-class`, `fiMSE`

Examples

```
new("fiMSE")
```

fiRisk-class *Finite-sample risk*

Description

Class of finite-sample risks.

Objects from the Class

A virtual Class: No objects may be created from it.

Slots

`type`: Object of class `"character"`.

Extends

Class `"RiskType"`, directly.

Methods

No methods defined with class "fiRisk" in the signature.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl `<Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>`

References

Ruckdeschel, P. and Kohl, M. (2005) How to approximate the finite sample risk of M-estimators.

See Also

`RiskType-class`

fiUnOvShoot *Generating function for fiUnOvShoot-class*

Description

Generates an object of class `"fiUnOvShoot"`.

Usage

```
fiUnOvShoot(width = 1.960)
```

Arguments

width	positive real: half the width of given confidence interval.

Value

Object of class "fiUnOvShoot"

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Huber, P.J. (1968) Robust Confidence Limits. Z. Wahrscheinlichkeitstheor. Verw. Geb. **10**:269–278.

Rieder, H. (1989) A finite-sample minimax regression estimator. Statistics **20**(2): 211–221.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

Ruckdeschel, P. and Kohl, M. (2005) How to approximate the finite sample risk of M-estimators.

See Also

fiUnOvShoot-class

Examples

```
fiUnOvShoot()

## The function is currently defined as
function(width = 1.960){ new("fiUnOvShoot", width = width) }
```

---

fiUnOvShoot-class *Finite-sample under-/overshoot probability*

Description

Class of finite-sample under-/overshoot probability.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form new("fiUnOvShoot", ...). More frequently they are created via the generating function fiUnOvShoot.

Slots

type: Object of class "character": "finite-sample under-/overshoot probability".

width: Object of class "numeric": half the width of given confidence interval.

Extends

Class "fiRisk", directly.
Class "RiskType", by class "fiRisk".

Methods

width signature(object = "fiUnOvShoot"): accessor function for slot width.

show signature(object = "fiUnOvShoot")

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Huber, P.J. (1968) Robust Confidence Limits. Z. Wahrscheinlichkeitstheor. Verw. Geb. **10**:269–278.

Rieder, H. (1989) A finite-sample minimax regression estimator. Statistics **20**(2): 211–221.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

Ruckdeschel, P. and Kohl, M. (2005) Computation of the Finite Sample Risk of M-estimators on Neighborhoods.

See Also

fiRisk-class

Examples

```
new("fiUnOvShoot")
```

FixRobModel *Generating function for FixRobModel-class*

Description

Generates an object of class "FixRobModel".

Usage

```
FixRobModel(center = ParamFamily(), neighbor = ContNeighborhood())
```

Arguments

center	object of class "ProbFamily"
neighbor	object of class "UncondNeighborhood"

Value

Object of class "FixRobModel"

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

FixRobModel-class

Examples

```
(M1 <- FixRobModel())

## The function is currently defined as
function(center = ParamFamily(), neighbor = ContNeighborhood()){
    new("FixRobModel", center = center, neighbor = neighbor)
}
```

FixRobModel-class *Robust model with fixed (unconditional) neighborhood*

Description

Class of robust models with fixed (unconditional) neighborhoods.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form new("FixRobModel", ...). More frequently they are created via the generating function FixRobModel.

Slots

center: Object of class "ProbFamily".

neighbor: Object of class "UncondNeighborhood".

Extends

Class "RobModel", directly.

Methods

neighbor<- `signature(object = "FixRobModel")`: replacement function for slot `neighbor<-`

show `signature(object = "FixRobModel")`

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

`ProbFamily-class`, `UncondNeighborhood-class`, `FixRobModel`

Examples

```
new("FixRobModel")
```

FunctionSymmetry-class

Class of Symmetries for Functions

Description

Class of symmetries for functions.

Objects from the Class

A virtual Class: No objects may be created from it.

Slots

`type`**:** Object of class `"character"`: discribes type of symmetry.

`SymmCenter`**:** Object of class `"OptionalNumeric"`: center of symmetry.

Extends

Class `"Symmetry"`, directly.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

See Also

Symmetry-class, OptionalNumeric-class

FunSymmList *Generating function for FunSymmList-class*

Description

Generates an object of class "FunSymmList".

Usage

```
FunSymmList(...)
```

Arguments

...	Objects of class "FunctionSymmetry" which shall form the list of symmetry types.

Value

Object of class "FunSymmList"

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

See Also

FunSymmList-class

Examples

```
FunSymmList(NonSymmetric(), EvenSymmetric(SymmCenter = 1),
            OddSymmetric(SymmCenter = 2))

## The function is currently defined as
function (...){
    new("FunSymmList", list(...))
}
```

FunSymmList-class *List of Symmetries for a List of Functions*

Description

Create a list of symmetries for a list of functions

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("FunSymmList", ...)`. More frequently they are created via the generating function `FunSymmList`.

Slots

`.Data`: Object of class `"list"`. A list of objects of class `"FunctionSymmetry"`.

Extends

Class `"list"`, from data part.
Class `"vector"`, by class `"list"`.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl `<Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>`

See Also

`FunctionSymmetry-class`

Examples

```
new("FunSymmList", list(NonSymmetric(), EvenSymmetric(SymmCenter = 1),
                        OddSymmetric(SymmCenter = 2)))
```

GammaFamily *Generating function for Gamma families*

Description

Generates an object of class `"L2ParamFamily"` which represents a Gamma family.

Usage

```
GammaFamily(scale = 1, shape = 1, trafo)
```

Arguments

scale	positive real: scale parameter
shape	positive real: shape parameter
trafo	matrix: transformation of the parameter

Details

The slots of the corresponding L2 differentiable parameteric family are filled.

Value

Object of class "L2ParamFamily"

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

L2ParamFamily-class, Gammad-class

Examples

```
distrExOptions("EupperTruncQuantile" = 1e-15) # problem with q(Gamma())(1) = NaN
(G1 <- GammaFamily())
FisherInfo(G1)
checkL2deriv(G1)
distrExOptions("EupperTruncQuantile" = 0) # default
```

---

generateIC *Generic function for the generation of influence curves*

Description

This function is rarely called directly. It is used by other functions to create objects of class "IC".

Usage

```
generateIC(neighbor, L2Fam, ...)
```

Arguments

neighbor	Object of class "Neighborhood".
L2Fam	L2-differentiable family of probability measures.
...	additional parameters

Value

Object of class "IC"

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

IC-class, ContIC-class, TotalVarIC-class

---

getAsRisk *Generic Function for Computation of Asymptotic Risks*

Description

Generic function for the computation of asymptotic risks. This function is rarely called directly. It is used by other functions.

Usage

```
getAsRisk(risk, L2deriv, neighbor, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'asMSE,UnivariateDistribution,Neighborhood'
getAsRisk(risk, L2deriv, neighbor, clip, cent, stand, trafo)

## S4 method for signature 'asMSE,EuclRandVariable,Neighborhood'
getAsRisk(risk, L2deriv, neighbor, clip, cent, stand, trafo)

## S4 method for signature 'asBias,UnivariateDistribution,ContNeighborhood'
getAsRisk(risk, L2deriv, neighbor, trafo)

## S4 method for signature 'asBias,UnivariateDistribution,TotalVarNeighborhood'
getAsRisk(risk, L2deriv, neighbor, trafo)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'asBias,RealRandVariable,ContNeighborhood'
getAsRisk(risk, L2deriv, neighbor, Distr, L2derivDistrSymm, trafo,
             z.start, A.start, maxiter, tol)

## S4 method for signature 'asCov,UnivariateDistribution,ContNeighborhood'
getAsRisk(risk, L2deriv, neighbor, clip, cent, stand)

## S4 method for signature 'asCov,UnivariateDistribution,TotalVarNeighborhood'
getAsRisk(risk, L2deriv, neighbor, clip, cent, stand)

## S4 method for signature 'asCov,RealRandVariable,ContNeighborhood'
getAsRisk(risk, L2deriv, neighbor, Distr, clip, cent, stand)

## S4 method for signature 'trAsCov,UnivariateDistribution,UncondNeighborhood'
getAsRisk(risk, L2deriv, neighbor, clip, cent, stand)

## S4 method for signature 'trAsCov,RealRandVariable,ContNeighborhood'
getAsRisk(risk, L2deriv, neighbor, Distr, clip, cent, stand)

## S4 method for signature
## 'asUnOvShoot,UnivariateDistribution,UncondNeighborhood'
getAsRisk(risk, L2deriv, neighbor, clip, cent, stand, trafo)
```

Arguments

risk	object of class "asRisk".
L2deriv	L2-derivative of some L2-differentiable family of probability distributions.
neighbor	object of class "Neighborhood".
...	additional parameters.
clip	optimal clipping bound.
cent	optimal centering constant.
stand	standardizing matrix.
trafo	matrix: transformation of the parameter.
Distr	object of class "Distribution".
L2derivDistrSymm	object of class "DistrSymmList".
z.start	initial value for the centering constant.
A.start	initial value for the standardizing matrix.
maxiter	the maximum number of iterations
tol	the desired accuracy (convergence tolerance).

Value

The asymptotic risk is computed.

Methods

risk = "asMSE", L2deriv = "UnivariateDistribution", neighbor = "Neighborhood": computes asymptotic mean square error in methods for function `getInfRobIC`.

risk = "asMSE", L2deriv = "EuclRandVariable", neighbor = "Neighborhood": computes asymptotic mean square error in methods for function `getInfRobIC`.

risk = "asBias", L2deriv = "UnivariateDistribution", neighbor = "ContNeighborhood": computes standardized asymptotic bias in methods for function `getInfRobIC`.

risk = "asBias", L2deriv = "UnivariateDistribution", neighbor = "TotalVarNeighborhood": computes standardized asymptotic bias in methods for function `getInfRobIC`.

risk = "asBias", L2deriv = "RealRandVariable", neighbor = "ContNeighborhood": computes standardized asymptotic bias in methods for function `getInfRobIC`.

risk = "asCov", L2deriv = "UnivariateDistribution", neighbor = "ContNeighborhood": computes asymptotic covariance in methods for function `getInfRobIC`.

risk = "asCov", L2deriv = "UnivariateDistribution", neighbor = "TotalVarNeighborhood": computes asymptotic covariance in methods for function `getInfRobIC`.

risk = "asCov", L2deriv = "RealRandVariable", neighbor = "ContNeighborhood": computes asymptotic covariance in methods for function `getInfRobIC`.

risk = "trAsCov", L2deriv = "UnivariateDistribution", neighbor = "UncondNeighborhood": computes trace of asymptotic covariance in methods for function `getInfRobIC`.

risk = "trAsCov", L2deriv = "RealRandVariable", neighbor = "ContNeighborhood": computes trace of asymptotic covariance in methods for function `getInfRobIC`.

risk = "asUnOvShoot", L2deriv = "UnivariateDistribution", neighbor = "UncondNeighborhood": computes asymptotic under-/overshoot risk in methods for function `getInfRobIC`.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Ruckdeschel, P. and Rieder, H. (2004) Optimal Influence Curves for General Loss Functions. Statistics & Decisions (submitted).

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

`asRisk-class`

getFiRisk *Generic Function for Computation of Finite-Sample Risks*

Description

Generic function for the computation of finite-sample risks. This function is rarely called directly. It is used by other functions.

Usage

```
getFiRisk(risk, Distr, neighbor, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'fiUnOvShoot,Norm,ContNeighborhood'
getFiRisk(risk, Distr, neighbor,
            clip, stand, sampleSize, Algo, cont)

## S4 method for signature 'fiUnOvShoot,Norm,TotalVarNeighborhood'
getFiRisk(risk, Distr, neighbor,
            clip, stand, sampleSize, Algo, cont)
```

Arguments

risk	object of class "RiskType".
Distr	object of class "Distribution".
neighbor	object of class "Neighborhood".
...	additional parameters.
clip	positive real: clipping bound
stand	standardizing constant/matrix.
sampleSize	integer: sample size.
Algo	"A" or "B".
cont	"left" or "right".

Details

The computation of the finite-sample under-/overshoot risk is based on FFT. For more details we refer to Section 11.3 of Kohl (2005).

Value

The finite-sample risk is computed.

Methods

risk = "fiUnOvShoot", Distr = "Norm", neighbor = "ContNeighborhood" computes finite-sample under-/overshoot risk in methods for function getFixRobIC.

risk = "fiUnOvShoot", Distr = "Norm", neighbor = "TotalVarNeighborhood" computes finite-sample under-/overshoot risk in methods for function getFixRobIC.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Huber, P.J. (1968) Robust Confidence Limits. Z. Wahrscheinlichkeitstheor. Verw. Geb. **10**:269–278.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

Ruckdeschel, P. and Kohl, M. (2005) Computation of the Finite Sample Risk of M-estimators on Neighborhoods.

See Also

fiRisk-class

---

getFixClip *Generic Function for the Computation of the Optimal Clipping Bound*

Description

Generic function for the computation of the optimal clipping bound in case of robust models with fixed neighborhoods. This function is rarely called directly. It is used to compute optimally robust ICs.

Usage

```
getFixClip(clip, Distr, risk, neighbor, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'numeric,Norm,fiUnOvShoot,ContNeighborhood'
getFixClip(clip, Distr, risk, neighbor)

## S4 method for signature 'numeric,Norm,fiUnOvShoot,TotalVarNeighborhood'
getFixClip(clip, Distr, risk, neighbor)
```

Arguments

clip	positive real: clipping bound
Distr	object of class "Distribution".
risk	object of class "RiskType".
neighbor	object of class "Neighborhood".
...	additional parameters.

Value

The optimal clipping bound is computed.

Methods

clip = "numeric", Distr = "Norm", risk = "fiUnOvShoot", neighbor = "ContNeighborhood"
optimal clipping bound for finite-sample under-/overshoot risk.

clip = "numeric", Distr = "Norm", risk = "fiUnOvShoot", neighbor = "TotalVarNeighborhood"
optimal clipping bound for finite-sample under-/overshoot risk.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Huber, P.J. (1968) Robust Confidence Limits. Z. Wahrscheinlichkeitstheor. Verw. Geb. **10**:269–278.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

ContIC-class, TotalVarIC-class

---

getFixRobIC *Generic Function for the Computation of Optimally Robust ICs*

Description

Generic function for the computation of optimally robust ICs in case of robust models with fixed neighborhoods. This function is rarely called directly.

Usage

```
getFixRobIC(Distr, risk, neighbor, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'Norm,fiUnOvShoot,UncondNeighborhood'
getFixRobIC(Distr, risk, neighbor,
            sampleSize, upper, maxiter, tol, warn, Algo, cont)
```

Arguments

Distr	object of class "Distribution".
risk	object of class "RiskType".
neighbor	object of class "Neighborhood".
...	additional parameters.
sampleSize	integer: sample size.
upper	upper bound for the optimal clipping bound.

maxiter	the maximum number of iterations.
tol	the desired accuracy (convergence tolerance).
warn	logical: print warnings.
Algo	"A" or "B".
cont	"left" or "right".

Value

The optimally robust IC is computed.

Methods

Distr = "Norm", risk = "fiUnOvShoot", neighbor = "UncondNeighborhood" computes the optimally robust influence curve for one-dimensional normal location and finite-sample under-/overshoot risk.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Huber, P.J. (1968) Robust Confidence Limits. Z. Wahrscheinlichkeitstheor. Verw. Geb. **10**:269–278.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

FixRobModel-class

---

getIneffDiff *Generic Function for the Computation of Inefficiency Differences*

Description

Generic function for the computation of inefficiency differencies. This function is rarely called directly. It is used to compute the radius minimax IC and the least favorable radius.

Usage

```
getIneffDiff(radius, L2Fam, neighbor, risk, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'numeric,L2ParamFamily,UncondNeighborhood,asMSE'
getIneffDiff(radius, L2Fam, neighbor, risk, loRad, upRad,
        loRisk, upRisk, z.start = NULL, A.start = NULL, upper.b, MaxIter, eps, warn)
```

Arguments

radius	neighborhood radius.
L2Fam	L2-differentiable family of probability measures.
neighbor	object of class "Neighborhood".
risk	object of class "RiskType".
...	additional parameters
loRad	the lower end point of the interval to be searched.
upRad	the upper end point of the interval to be searched.
loRisk	the risk at the lower end point of the interval.
upRisk	the risk at the upper end point of the interval.
z.start	initial value for the centering constant.
A.start	initial value for the standardizing matrix.
upper.b	upper bound for the optimal clipping bound.
MaxIter	the maximum number of iterations
eps	the desired accuracy (convergence tolerance).
warn	logical: print warnings.

Value

The inefficieny difference between the left and the right margin of a given radius interval is computed.

Methods

radius = "numeric", L2Fam = "L2ParamFamily", neighbor = "UncondNeighborhood", risk = "asMSE": computes difference of asymptotic MSE–inefficiency for the boundaries of a given radius interval.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Rieder, H., Kohl, M. and Ruckdeschel, P. (2001) The Costs of not Knowing the Radius. Submitted. Appeared as discussion paper Nr. 81. SFB 373 (Quantification and Simulation of Economic Processes), Humboldt University, Berlin; also available under www.uni-bayreuth.de/departments/math/org/mathe7/RIEDER/pubs/RR.pdf

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

radiusMinimaxIC, leastFavorableRadius

`getInfCent` *Generic Function for the Computation of the Optimal Centering Constant/Lower Clipping Bound*

Description

Generic function for the computation of the optimal centering constant (contamination neighborhoods) respectively, of the optimal lower clipping bound (total variation neighborhood). This function is rarely called directly. It is used to compute optimally robust ICs.

Usage

```
getInfCent(L2deriv, neighbor, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'UnivariateDistribution,ContNeighborhood'
getInfCent(L2deriv, neighbor, clip, cent, tol.z, symm, trafo)

## S4 method for signature 'UnivariateDistribution,TotalVarNeighborhood'
getInfCent(L2deriv, neighbor, clip, cent, tol.z, symm, trafo)

## S4 method for signature 'RealRandVariable,ContNeighborhood'
getInfCent(L2deriv, neighbor, Distr, z.comp, stand, cent, clip)
```

Arguments

`L2deriv`	L2-derivative of some L2-differentiable family of probability measures.
`neighbor`	object of class `"Neighborhood"`.
`...`	additional parameters.
`Distr`	distribution of L2-differentiable family.
`clip`	optimal clipping bound.
`cent`	optimal centering constant.
`stand`	standardizing matrix.
`tol.z`	the desired accuracy (convergence tolerance).
`symm`	logical: indicating symmetry of `L2deriv`.
`trafo`	matrix: transformation of the parameter.
`z.comp`	logical vector: indication which components of the centering constant have to be computed.

Value

The optimal centering constant is computed.

Methods

L2deriv = "UnivariateDistribution", neighbor = "ContNeighborhood" computation of optimal centering constant.

L2deriv = "UnivariateDistribution", neighbor = "TotalVarNeighborhood" computation of optimal lower clipping bound.

L2deriv = "RealRandVariable", neighbor = "ContNeighborhood" computation of optimal centering constant.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

ContIC-class, TotalVarIC-class

---

getInfClip *Generic Function for the Computation of the Optimal Clipping Bound*

Description

Generic function for the computation of the optimal clipping bound in case of infinitesimal robust models. This function is rarely called directly. It is used to compute optimally robust ICs.

Usage

```
getInfClip(clip, L2deriv, risk, neighbor, ...)

## S4 method for signature
## 'numeric,UnivariateDistribution,asMSE,ContNeighborhood'
getInfClip(clip, L2deriv, risk, neighbor, cent, symm, trafo)

## S4 method for signature
## 'numeric,UnivariateDistribution,asMSE,TotalVarNeighborhood'
getInfClip(clip, L2deriv, risk, neighbor, cent, symm, trafo)

## S4 method for signature 'numeric,EuclRandVariable,asMSE,ContNeighborhood'
getInfClip(clip, L2deriv, risk, neighbor, Distr, stand, cent, trafo)

## S4 method for signature
## 'numeric,UnivariateDistribution,asUnOvShoot,UncondNeighborhood'
getInfClip(clip, L2deriv, risk, neighbor, cent, symm, trafo)
```

Arguments

clip	positive real: clipping bound
L2deriv	L2-derivative of some L2-differentiable family of probability measures.
risk	object of class "RiskType".
neighbor	object of class "Neighborhood".
...	additional parameters.
cent	optimal centering constant.
stand	standardizing matrix.
Distr	object of class "Distribution".
symm	logical: indicating symmetry of L2deriv.
trafo	matrix: transformation of the parameter.

Value

The optimal clipping bound is computed.

Methods

clip = "numeric", L2deriv = "UnivariateDistribution", risk = "asMSE", neighbor = "ContNeighborhood"
optimal clipping bound for asymtotic mean square error.

clip = "numeric", L2deriv = "UnivariateDistribution", risk = "asMSE", neighbor = "TotalVarNeighborhood"
optimal clipping bound for asymtotic mean square error.

clip = "numeric", L2deriv = "EuclRandVariable", risk = "asMSE", neighbor = "ContNeighborhood"
optimal clipping bound for asymtotic mean square error.

clip = "numeric", L2deriv = "UnivariateDistribution", risk = "asUnOvShoot", neighbor = "UncondNeighborhood"
optimal clipping bound for asymtotic under-/overshoot risk.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Rieder, H. (1980) Estimates derived from robust tests. Ann. Stats. **8**: 106–115.

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

ContIC-class, TotalVarIC-class

getInfGamma *Generic Function for the Computation of the Optimal Clipping Bound*

Description

Generic function for the computation of the optimal clipping bound. This function is rarely called directly. It is called by getInfClip to compute optimally robust ICs.

Usage

```
getInfGamma(L2deriv, risk, neighbor, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'UnivariateDistribution,asMSE,ContNeighborhood'
getInfGamma(L2deriv, risk, neighbor, cent, clip)

## S4 method for signature
## 'UnivariateDistribution,asGRisk,TotalVarNeighborhood'
getInfGamma(L2deriv, risk, neighbor, cent, clip)

## S4 method for signature 'RealRandVariable,asMSE,ContNeighborhood'
getInfGamma(L2deriv, risk, neighbor, Distr, stand, cent, clip)

## S4 method for signature
## 'UnivariateDistribution,asUnOvShoot,ContNeighborhood'
getInfGamma(L2deriv, risk, neighbor, cent, clip)
```

Arguments

L2deriv	L2-derivative of some L2-differentiable family of probability measures.
risk	object of class "RiskType".
neighbor	object of class "Neighborhood".
...	additional parameters
cent	optimal centering constant.
clip	optimal clipping bound.
stand	standardizing matrix.
Distr	object of class "Distribution".

Details

The function is used in case of asymptotic G-risks; confer Ruckdeschel and Rieder (2004).

Methods

L2deriv = "UnivariateDistribution", risk = "asMSE", neighbor = "ContNeighborhood" used by `getInfClip`.

L2deriv = "UnivariateDistribution", risk = "asGRisk", neighbor = "TotalVarNeighborhood" used by `getInfClip`.

L2deriv = "RealRandVariable", risk = "asMSE", neighbor = "ContNeighborhood" used by `getInfClip`.

L2deriv = "UnivariateDistribution", risk = "asUnOvShoot", neighbor = "ContNeighborhood" used by `getInfClip`.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Rieder, H. (1980) Estimates derived from robust tests. Ann. Stats. **8**: 106–115.

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Ruckdeschel, P. and Rieder, H. (2004) Optimal Influence Curves for General Loss Functions. Statistics & Decisions (submitted).

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

`asGRisk-class`, `asMSE-class`, `asUnOvShoot-class`, `ContIC-class`, `TotalVarIC-class`

`getInfRobIC` *Generic Function for the Computation of Optimally Robust ICs*

Description

Generic function for the computation of optimally robust ICs in case of infinitesimal robust models. This function is rarely called directly.

Usage

```
getInfRobIC(L2deriv, risk, neighbor, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'UnivariateDistribution,asCov,ContNeighborhood'
getInfRobIC(L2deriv, risk, neighbor, Finfo, trafo)

## S4 method for signature 'UnivariateDistribution,asCov,TotalVarNeighborhood'
getInfRobIC(L2deriv, risk, neighbor, Finfo, trafo)

## S4 method for signature 'RealRandVariable,asCov,ContNeighborhood'
```

```
getInfRobIC(L2deriv, risk, neighbor, Distr, Finfo, trafo)

## S4 method for signature 'UnivariateDistribution,asBias,ContNeighborhood'
getInfRobIC(L2deriv, risk, neighbor, symm, Finfo, trafo,
             upper, maxiter, tol, warn)

## S4 method for signature 'UnivariateDistribution,asBias,TotalVarNeighborhood'
getInfRobIC(L2deriv, risk, neighbor, symm, Finfo, trafo,
             upper, maxiter, tol, warn)

## S4 method for signature 'RealRandVariable,asBias,ContNeighborhood'
getInfRobIC(L2deriv, risk, neighbor, Distr, DistrSymm, L2derivSymm,
         L2derivDistrSymm, Finfo, z.start, A.start, trafo, upper, maxiter, tol, warn)

## S4 method for signature 'UnivariateDistribution,asHampel,UncondNeighborhood'
getInfRobIC(L2deriv, risk, neighbor, symm, Finfo, trafo,
             upper, maxiter, tol, warn)

## S4 method for signature 'RealRandVariable,asHampel,ContNeighborhood'
getInfRobIC(L2deriv, risk, neighbor, Distr, DistrSymm, L2derivSymm,
         L2derivDistrSymm, Finfo, trafo, z.start, A.start, upper, maxiter, tol, warn)

## S4 method for signature 'UnivariateDistribution,asGRisk,UncondNeighborhood'
getInfRobIC(L2deriv, risk, neighbor, symm, Finfo, trafo,
             upper, maxiter, tol, warn)

## S4 method for signature 'RealRandVariable,asGRisk,ContNeighborhood'
getInfRobIC(L2deriv, risk, neighbor, Distr, DistrSymm, L2derivSymm,
         L2derivDistrSymm, Finfo, trafo, z.start, A.start, upper, maxiter, tol, warn)

## S4 method for signature
## 'UnivariateDistribution,asUnOvShoot,UncondNeighborhood'
getInfRobIC(L2deriv, risk, neighbor, symm, Finfo, trafo,
             upper, maxiter, tol, warn)
```

Arguments

L2deriv	L2-derivative of some L2-differentiable family of probability measures.
risk	object of class "RiskType".
neighbor	object of class "Neighborhood".
...	additional parameters.
Distr	object of class "Distribution".
symm	logical: indicating symmetry of L2deriv.
DistrSymm	object of class "DistributionSymmetry".
L2derivSymm	object of class "FunSymmList".
L2derivDistrSymm	object of class "DistrSymmList".

Finfo	Fisher information matrix.
z.start	initial value for the centering constant.
A.start	initial value for the standardizing matrix.
trafo	matrix: transformation of the parameter.
upper	upper bound for the optimal clipping bound.
maxiter	the maximum number of iterations.
tol	the desired accuracy (convergence tolerance).
warn	logical: print warnings.

Value

The optimally robust IC is computed.

Methods

L2deriv = "UnivariateDistribution", risk = "asCov", neighbor = "ContNeighborhood" computes the classical optimal influence curve for L2 differentiable parametric families with unknown one-dimensional parameter.

L2deriv = "UnivariateDistribution", risk = "asCov", neighbor = "TotalVarNeighborhood" computes the classical optimal influence curve for L2 differentiable parametric families with unknown one-dimensional parameter.

L2deriv = "RealRandVariable", risk = "asCov", neighbor = "ContNeighborhood" computes the classical optimal influence curve for L2 differentiable parametric families with unknown k-dimensional parameter ($k > 1$) where the underlying distribution is univariate.

L2deriv = "UnivariateDistribution", risk = "asBias", neighbor = "ContNeighborhood" computes the bias optimal influence curve for L2 differentiable parametric families with unknown one-dimensional parameter.

L2deriv = "UnivariateDistribution", risk = "asBias", neighbor = "TotalVarNeighborhood" computes the bias optimal influence curve for L2 differentiable parametric families with unknown one-dimensional parameter.

L2deriv = "RealRandVariable", risk = "asBias", neighbor = "ContNeighborhood" computes the bias optimal influence curve for L2 differentiable parametric families with unknown k-dimensional parameter ($k > 1$) where the underlying distribution is univariate.

L2deriv = "UnivariateDistribution", risk = "asHampel", neighbor = "UncondNeighborhood" computes the optimally robust influence curve for L2 differentiable parametric families with unknown one-dimensional parameter.

L2deriv = "RealRandVariable", risk = "asHampel", neighbor = "ContNeighborhood" computes the optimally robust influence curve for L2 differentiable parametric families with unknown k-dimensional parameter ($k > 1$) where the underlying distribution is univariate.

L2deriv = "UnivariateDistribution", risk = "asGRisk", neighbor = "UncondNeighborhood" computes the optimally robust influence curve for L2 differentiable parametric families with unknown one-dimensional parameter.

L2deriv = "RealRandVariable", risk = "asGRisk", neighbor = "ContNeighborhood" computes the optimally robust influence curve for L2 differentiable parametric families with unknown k-dimensional parameter ($k > 1$) where the underlying distribution is univariate.

L2deriv = "UnivariateDistribution", risk = "asUnOvShoot", neighbor = "UncondNeighborhood"
computes the optimally robust influence curve for one-dimensional L2 differentiable parametric families and asymptotic under-/overshoot risk.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Rieder, H. (1980) Estimates derived from robust tests. Ann. Stats. **8**: 106–115.

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

InfRobModel-class

---

getInfStand *Generic Function for the Computation of the Standardizing Matrix*

Description

Generic function for the computation of the standardizing matrix which takes care of the Fisher consistency of the corresponding IC. This function is rarely called directly. It is used to compute optimally robust ICs.

Usage

```
getInfStand(L2deriv, neighbor, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'UnivariateDistribution,ContNeighborhood'
getInfStand(L2deriv, neighbor, clip, cent, trafo)

## S4 method for signature 'UnivariateDistribution,TotalVarNeighborhood'
getInfStand(L2deriv, neighbor, clip, cent, trafo)

## S4 method for signature 'RealRandVariable,ContNeighborhood'
getInfStand(L2deriv, neighbor, Distr, A.comp, stand, clip, cent, trafo)
```

Arguments

L2deriv	L2-derivative of some L2-differentiable family of probability measures.
neighbor	object of class "Neighborhood"
...	additional parameters

clip	optimal clipping bound.
cent	optimal centering constant.
stand	standardizing matrix.
Distr	object of class "Distribution".
trafo	matrix: transformation of the parameter.
A.comp	matrix: indication which components of the standardizing matrix have to be computed.

Value

The standardizing matrix is computed.

Methods

L2deriv = "UnivariateDistribution", neighbor = "ContNeighborhood" computes standardizing matrix.

L2deriv = "UnivariateDistribution", neighbor = "TotalVarNeighborhood" computes standardizing matrix.

L2deriv = "RealRandVariable", neighbor = "ContNeighborhood" computes standardizing matrix.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

ContIC-class, TotalVarIC-class

---

getRiskIC *Generic function for the computation of a risk for an IC*

Description

Generic function for the computation of a risk for an IC.

Usage

```
getRiskIC(IC, risk, neighbor, L2Fam, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'IC,asCov,missing,missing'
getRiskIC(IC, risk, tol = .Machine$double.eps^0.25)

## S4 method for signature 'IC,asCov,missing,L2ParamFamily'
getRiskIC(IC, risk, L2Fam, tol = .Machine$double.eps^0.25)

## S4 method for signature 'IC,trAsCov,missing,missing'
getRiskIC(IC, risk, tol = .Machine$double.eps^0.25)

## S4 method for signature 'IC,trAsCov,missing,L2ParamFamily'
getRiskIC(IC, risk, L2Fam, tol = .Machine$double.eps^0.25)

## S4 method for signature 'IC,asBias,ContNeighborhood,missing'
getRiskIC(IC, risk, neighbor, tol = .Machine$double.eps^0.25)

## S4 method for signature 'IC,asBias,ContNeighborhood,L2ParamFamily'
getRiskIC(IC, risk, neighbor, L2Fam, tol = .Machine$double.eps^0.25)

## S4 method for signature 'IC,asBias,TotalVarNeighborhood,missing'
getRiskIC(IC, risk, neighbor, tol = .Machine$double.eps^0.25)

## S4 method for signature 'IC,asBias,TotalVarNeighborhood,L2ParamFamily'
getRiskIC(IC, risk, neighbor, L2Fam, tol = .Machine$double.eps^0.25)

## S4 method for signature 'IC,asMSE,UncondNeighborhood,missing'
getRiskIC(IC, risk, neighbor, tol = .Machine$double.eps^0.25)

## S4 method for signature 'IC,asMSE,UncondNeighborhood,L2ParamFamily'
getRiskIC(IC, risk, neighbor, L2Fam, tol = .Machine$double.eps^0.25)

## S4 method for signature 'TotalVarIC,asUnOvShoot,UncondNeighborhood,missing'
getRiskIC(IC, risk, neighbor)

## S4 method for signature 'IC,fiUnOvShoot,ContNeighborhood,missing'
getRiskIC(IC, risk, neighbor, sampleSize, Algo = "A", cont = "left")

## S4 method for signature 'IC,fiUnOvShoot,TotalVarNeighborhood,missing'
getRiskIC(IC, risk, neighbor, sampleSize, Algo = "A", cont = "left")
```

Arguments

IC	object of class "InfluenceCurve"
risk	object of class "RiskType".
neighbor	object of class "Neighborhood".

L2Fam	object of class "L2ParamFamily".
...	additional parameters
tol	the desired accuracy (convergence tolerance).
sampleSize	integer: sample size.
Algo	"A" or "B".
cont	"left" or "right".

Details

To make sure that the results are valid, it is recommended to include an additional check of the IC properties of IC using checkIC.

Value

The risk of an IC is computed.

Methods

IC = "IC", risk = "asCov", neighbor = "missing", L2Fam = "missing" asymptotic covariance of IC.

IC = "IC", risk = "asCov", neighbor = "missing", L2Fam = "L2ParamFamily" asymptotic covariance of IC under L2Fam.

IC = "IC", risk = "trAsCov", neighbor = "missing", L2Fam = "missing" asymptotic covariance of IC.

IC = "IC", risk = "trAsCov", neighbor = "missing", L2Fam = "L2ParamFamily" asymptotic covariance of IC under L2Fam.

IC = "IC", risk = "asBias", neighbor = "ContNeighborhood", L2Fam = "missing" asymptotic bias of IC under convex contaminations.

IC = "IC", risk = "asBias", neighbor = "ContNeighborhood", L2Fam = "L2ParamFamily" asymptotic bias of IC under convex contaminations and L2Fam.

IC = "IC", risk = "asBias", neighbor = "TotalVarNeighborhood", L2Fam = "missing" asymptotic bias of IC in case of total variation neighborhoods.

IC = "IC", risk = "asBias", neighbor = "TotalVarNeighborhood", L2Fam = "L2ParamFamily" asymptotic bias of IC under L2Fam in case of total variation neighborhoods.

IC = "IC", risk = "asMSE", neighbor = "UncondNeighborhood", L2Fam = "missing" asymptotic mean square error of IC.

IC = "IC", risk = "asMSE", neighbor = "UncondNeighborhood", L2Fam = "L2ParamFamily" asymptotic mean square error of IC under L2Fam.

IC = "TotalVarIC", risk = "asUnOvShoot", neighbor = "UncondNeighborhood", L2Fam = "missing" asymptotic under-/overshoot risk of IC.

IC = "IC", risk = "fiUnOvShoot", neighbor = "ContNeighborhood", L2Fam = "missing" finite-sample under-/overshoot risk of IC.

IC = "IC", risk = "fiUnOvShoot", neighbor = "TotalVarNeighborhood", L2Fam = "missing" finite-sample under-/overshoot risk of IC.

Note

This generic function is still under construction.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Huber, P.J. (1968) Robust Confidence Limits. Z. Wahrscheinlichkeitstheor. Verw. Geb. **10**:269–278.

Rieder, H. (1980) Estimates derived from robust tests. Ann. Stats. **8**: 106–115.

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

Ruckdeschel, P. and Kohl, M. (2005) Computation of the Finite Sample Risk of M-estimators on Neighborhoods.

See Also

getRiskIC-methods, InfRobModel-class

Gumbel *Generating function for Gumbel-class*

Description

Generates an object of class "Gumbel".

Usage

```
Gumbel(loc = 0, scale = 1)
```

Arguments

loc	real number: location parameter of the Gumbel distribution.
scale	positive real number: scale parameter of the Gumbel distribution

Value

Object of class "Gumbel"

Note

The class "Gumbel" is based on the code provided by the package **evd**.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

See Also

Gumbel-class, rgumbel

Examples

```
(G1 <- Gumbel(loc = 1, scale = 2))
plot(G1)
loc(G1)
scale(G1)
loc(G1) <- -1
scale(G1) <- 2
plot(G1)

E(Gumbel()) # Euler's constant
E(G1, function(x){x^2})

## The function is currently defined as
function(loc = 0, scale = 1){
  new("Gumbel", loc = loc, scale = scale)
}
```

Gumbel-class *Gumbel distribution*

Description

The Gumbel cumulative distribution function with location parameter loc $= \mu$ and scale parameter scale $= \sigma$ is

$$F(x) = \exp(-\exp[-(x-\mu)/\sigma])$$

for all real x, where $\sigma > 0$; c.f. rgumbel. This distribution is also known as extreme value distribution of type I; confer Chapter~22 of Johnson et al. (1995).

Usage

```
E(object, fun, cond, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'Gumbel,missing,missing'
E(object, low = NULL, upp = NULL, ...)
var(x, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'Gumbel'
var(x, ...)
skewness(x, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'Gumbel'
skewness(x, ...)
kurtosis(x, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'Gumbel'
kurtosis(x, ...)
```

Arguments

object	object of class "Distribution"
fun	if missing the (conditional) expectation is computed else the (conditional) expection of fun is computed.
cond	if not missing the conditional expectation given cond is computed.
low	lower bound of integration range.
upp	upper bound of integration range.
x	object of class "UnivariateDistribution"
...	additional arguments to fun

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form new("Gumbel", loc, scale). More frequently they are created via the generating function Gumbel.

Slots

img Object of class "Reals".

param Object of class "GumbelParameter".

r rgumbel

d dgumbel

p pgumbel

q qgumbel

gaps (numeric) matrix or NULL

.withArith logical: used internally to issue warnings as to interpretation of arithmetics

.withSim logical: used internally to issue warnings as to accuracy

.logExact logical: used internally to flag the case where there are explicit formulae for the log version of density, cdf, and quantile function

.lowerExact logical: used internally to flag the case where there are explicit formulae for the lower tail version of cdf and quantile function

Symmetry object of class "DistributionSymmetry"; used internally to avoid unnecessary calculations.

Extends

Class "AbscontDistribution", directly.
Class "UnivariateDistribution", by class "AbscontDistribution".
Class "Distribution", by class "AbscontDistribution".

Methods

initialize `signature(.Object = "Gumbel")`: initialize method.

loc `signature(object = "Gumbel")`: wrapped access method for slot `loc` of slot `param`.

scale `signature(x = "Gumbel")`: wrapped access method for slot `scale` of slot `param`.

loc<- `signature(object = "Gumbel")`: wrapped replace method for slot `loc` of slot `param`.

scale<- `signature(x = "Gumbel")`: wrapped replace method for slot `scale` of slot `param`.

`+ signature(e1 = "Gumbel", e2 = "numeric")`: result again of class `"Gumbel"`; exact.

`* signature(e1 = "Gumbel", e2 = "numeric")`: result again of class `"Gumbel"`; exact.

E `signature(object = "Gumbel", fun = "missing", cond = "missing")`: exact evaluation of expectation using explicit expressions.

var `signature(x = "Gumbel")`: exact evaluation of expectation using explicit expressions.

skewness `signature(x = "Gumbel")`: exact evaluation of expectation using explicit expressions.

kurtosis `signature(x = "Gumbel")`: exact evaluation of expectation using explicit expressions.

median `signature(x = "Gumbel")`: exact evaluation of expectation using explicit expressions.

IQR `signature(x = "Gumbel")`: exact evaluation of expectation using explicit expressions.

Note

This class is based on the code provided by the package **evd**.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Johnson et al. (1995) *Continuous Univariate Distributions. Vol. 2. 2nd ed.* New York: Wiley.

See Also

`rgumbel`, `AbscontDistribution-class`

Examples

```
(G1 <- new("Gumbel", loc = 1, scale = 2))
plot(G1)
loc(G1)
scale(G1)
loc(G1) <- -1
scale(G1) <- 2
plot(G1)
```

GumbelLocationFamily *Generating function for Gumbel location families*

Description

Generates an object of class "L2ParamFamily" which represents a Gumbel location family.

Usage

```
GumbelLocationFamily(loc = 0, scale = 1, trafo)
```

Arguments

loc	location parameter
scale	scale parameter
trafo	matrix: transformation of the parameter

Details

The slots of the corresponding L2 differentiable parameteric family are filled.

Value

Object of class "L2ParamFamily"

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

L2ParamFamily-class, Gumbel-class

Examples

```
distrExOptions("ElowerTruncQuantile" = 1e-15) # problem with
                                              # non-finite function value
(G1 <- GumbelLocationFamily())
plot(G1)
Map(L2deriv(G1)[[1]])
checkL2deriv(G1)
distrExOptions("ElowerTruncQuantile" = 0) # default
```

GumbelParameter-class *Paramter of Gumbel distributions*

Description

The class of the parameter of Gumbel distributions.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("GumbelParameter", ...)`.

Slots

`loc` real number: location parameter of a Gumbel distribution.

`scale` positive real number: scale parameter of a Gumbel distribution.

`name` default name is "parameter of a Gumbel distribution".

Extends

Class `"Parameter"`, directly.
Class `"OptionalParameter"`, by class `"Parameter"`.

Methods

loc `signature(object = "GumbelParameter")`: access method for slot `loc`.

scale `signature(x = "GumbelParameter")`: access method for slot `scale`.

loc<- `signature(object = "GumbelParameter")`: replace method for slot `loc`.

scale<- `signature(x = "GumbelParameter")`: replace method for slot `scale`.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

See Also

Gumbel-class, Parameter-class

Examples

```
new("GumbelParameter")
```

IC *Generating function for IC-class*

Description

Generates an object of class "IC".

Usage

```
IC(name, Curve = EuclRandVarList(RealRandVariable(Map = list(function(x){x}),
                                        Domain = Reals())),
   Risks, Infos, CallL2Fam = call("L2ParamFamily"))
```

Arguments

name	Object of class "character".
CallL2Fam	object of class "call": creates an object of the underlying L2-differentiable parametric family.
Curve	object of class "EuclRandVarList".
Risks	object of class "list": list of risks; cf. RiskType-class.
Infos	matrix of characters with two columns named method and message: additional informations.

Value

Object of class "IC"

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Hampel et al. (1986) *Robust Statistics*. The Approach Based on Influence Functions. New York: Wiley.

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

IC-class

Examples

```
IC1 <- IC()
plot(IC1)

## The function is currently defined as
IC <- function(name, Curve = EuclRandVarList(RealRandVariable(Map = list(function(x){x})),
               Domain = Reals()), Risks, Infos, CallL2Fam = call("L2ParamFamily")){
    if(missing(name))
        name <- "square integrable (partial) influence curve"
    if(missing(Risks))
        Risks <- list()
    if(missing(Infos))
        Infos <- matrix(c(character(0),character(0)), ncol=2,
                    dimnames=list(character(0), c("method", "message")))
    return(new("IC", name = name, Curve = Curve, Risks = Risks,
               Infos = Infos, CallL2Fam = CallL2Fam))
}
```

IC-class *Influence curve*

Description

Class of (partial) influence curves.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("IC", ...)`. More frequently they are created via the generating function `IC`.

Slots

`CallL2Fam`**:** Object of class `"call"`: creates an object of the underlying L2-differentiable parametric family.

`name`**:** Object of class `"character"`.

`Curve`**:** Object of class `"EuclRandVarList"`.

`Risks`**:** Object of class `"list"`: list of risks; cf. `RiskType-class`.

`Infos`**:** Object of class `"matrix"` with two columns named `method` and `message`: additional informations.

Extends

Class `"InfluenceCurve"`, directly.

Methods

CallL2Fam `signature(object = "IC")`: accessor function for slot `CallL2Fam`.

CallL2Fam<- `signature(object = "IC")`: replacement function for slot `CallL2Fam`.

checkIC `signature(IC = "IC", L2Fam = "missing")`: check centering and Fisher consistency of `IC` assuming the L2-differentiable parametric family which can be generated via the slot `CallL2Fam` of `IC`.

checkIC `signature(IC = "IC", L2Fam = "L2ParamFamily")`: check centering and Fisher consistency of `IC` assuming the L2-differentiable parametric family `L2Fam`.

evalIC `signature(IC = "IC", x = "numeric")`: evaluate `IC` at `x`.

evalIC `signature(IC = "IC", x = "matrix")`: evaluate `IC` at the rows of `x`.

infoPlot `signature(object = "IC")`: Plot absolute and relative information of `IC`.

plot `signature(x = "IC")`

show `signature(object = "IC")`

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Hampel et al. (1986) *Robust Statistics*. The Approach Based on Influence Functions. New York: Wiley.

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

`InfluenceCurve-class`, `IC`

Examples

```
IC1 <- new("IC")
plot(IC1)
```

`InfluenceCurve` *Generating function for InfluenceCurve-class*

Description

Generates an object of class `"InfluenceCurve"`.

Usage

```
InfluenceCurve(name, Curve = EuclRandVarList(EuclRandVariable(Domain = Reals())),
            Risks, Infos)
```

Arguments

name	character string: name of the influence curve
Curve	object of class "EuclRandVarList"
Risks	list of risks
Infos	matrix of characters with two columns named method and message: additional informations

Value

Object of class "InfluenceCurve"

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Hampel et al. (1986) *Robust Statistics*. The Approach Based on Influence Functions. New York: Wiley.

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

InfluenceCurve-class

Examples

```
InfluenceCurve()

## The function is currently defined as
InfluenceCurve <- function(name, Curve = EuclRandVarList(EuclRandVariable(Domain = Reals())),
                           Risks, Infos){
    if(missing(name))
        name <- "influence curve"
    if(missing(Risks))
        Risks <- list()
    if(missing(Infos))
        Infos <- matrix(c(character(0),character(0)), ncol=2,
                    dimnames=list(character(0), c("method", "message")))

    return(new("InfluenceCurve", name = name, Curve = Curve,
               Risks = Risks, Infos = Infos))
}
```

`InfluenceCurve-class` *Influence curve*

Description

Class of influence curves (functions).

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("InfluenceCurve", ...)`. More frequently they are created via the generating function `InfluenceCurve`.

Slots

`name`**:** object of class `"character"`

`Curve`**:** object of class `"EuclRandVarList"`

`Risks`**:** object of class `"list"`: list of risks; cf. `RiskType-class`.

`Infos`**:** object of class `"matrix"` with two columns named `method` and `message`: additional informations.

Methods

name `signature(object = "InfluenceCurve")`: accessor function for slot `name`.

name<- `signature(object = "InfluenceCurve")`: replacement function for slot `name`.

Curve `signature(object = "InfluenceCurve")`: accessor function for slot `Curve`.

Map `signature(object = "InfluenceCurve")`: accessor function for slot `Map` of slot `Curve`.

Domain `signature(object = "InfluenceCurve")`: accessor function for slot `Domain` of slot `Curve`.

Range `signature(object = "InfluenceCurve")`: accessor function for slot `Range` of slot `Curve`.

Infos `signature(object = "InfluenceCurve")`: accessor function for slot `Infos`.

Infos<- `signature(object = "InfluenceCurve")`: replacement function for slot `Infos`.

addInfo<- `signature(object = "InfluenceCurve")`: function to add an information to slot `Infos`.

Risks `signature(object = "InfluenceCurve")`: accessor function for slot `Risks`.

Risks<- `signature(object = "InfluenceCurve")`: replacement function for slot `Risks`.

addRisk<- `signature(object = "InfluenceCurve")`: function to add a risk to slot `Risks`.

show `signature(object = "InfluenceCurve")`

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Hampel et al. (1986) *Robust Statistics*. The Approach Based on Influence Functions. New York: Wiley.

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

InfluenceCurve, RiskType-class

Examples

```
new("InfluenceCurve")
```

`infoPlot` *Plot absolute and relative information*

Description

Plot absolute and relative information of influence curves.

Usage

```
infoPlot(object)
```

Arguments

`object`	object of class `"InfluenceCurve"`

Details

Absolute information is defined as the square of the length of an IC. The relative information is defined as the absolute information of one component with respect to the absolute information of the whole IC; confer Section 8.1 of Kohl (2005).

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

L2ParamFamily-class, IC-class

Examples

```
N <- NormLocationScaleFamily(mean=0, sd=1)
IC1 <- optIC(model = N, risk = asCov())
infoPlot(IC1)
```

`InfRobModel` *Generating function for InfRobModel-class*

Description

Generates an object of class `"InfRobModel"`.

Usage

```
InfRobModel(center = L2ParamFamily(), neighbor = ContNeighborhood())
```

Arguments

`center`	object of class `"ProbFamily"`
`neighbor`	object of class `"UncondNeighborhood"`

Value

Object of class `"FixRobModel"`

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl `<Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>`

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

`RobModel-class`, `FixRobModel-class`

Examples

```
(M1 <- InfRobModel())

## The function is currently defined as
function(center = L2ParamFamily(), neighbor = ContNeighborhood()){
    new("InfRobModel", center = center, neighbor = neighbor)
}
```

`InfRobModel-class` *Robust model with infinitesimal (unconditional) neighborhood*

Description

Class of robust models with infinitesimal (unconditional) neighborhoods; i.e., the neighborhood is shrinking at a rate of $\sqrt{n}$.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("InfRobModel", ...)`. More frequently they are created via the generating function `InfRobModel`.

Slots

`center`**:** Object of class `"ProbFamily"`.

`neighbor`**:** Object of class `"UncondNeighborhood"`.

Extends

Class `"RobModel"`, directly.

Methods

neighbor<- `signature(object = "InfRobModel")`: replacement function for slot `neighbor<-`

show `signature(object = "InfRobModel")`

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl `<Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>`

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

`ProbFamily-class`, `UncondNeighborhood-class`, `InfRobModel`

Examples

```
new("InfRobModel")
```

`ksEstimator` *Generic Function for the Computation of the Kolmogorov Minimum Distance Estimator*

Description

Generic function for the computation of the Kolmogorov(-Smirnov) minimum distance estimator.

Usage

```
ksEstimator(x, distribution, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'numeric,Binom'
ksEstimator(x, distribution, param, eps = .Machine$double.eps^0.5)

## S4 method for signature 'numeric,Pois'
ksEstimator(x, distribution, param, eps = .Machine$double.eps^0.5)

## S4 method for signature 'numeric,Norm'
ksEstimator(x, distribution, param, eps = .Machine$double.eps^0.5)

## S4 method for signature 'numeric,Lnorm'
ksEstimator(x, distribution, param, eps = .Machine$double.eps^0.5)

## S4 method for signature 'numeric,Gumbel'
ksEstimator(x, distribution, param, eps = .Machine$double.eps^0.5)

## S4 method for signature 'numeric,Exp'
ksEstimator(x, distribution, param, eps = .Machine$double.eps^0.5)

## S4 method for signature 'numeric,Gammad'
ksEstimator(x, distribution, param, eps = .Machine$double.eps^0.5)
```

Arguments

`x`	sample
`distribution`	object of class `"Distribution"`
`...`	additional parameters
`param`	name of the unknown parameter. If missing all parameters of the corresponding distribution are estimated.
`eps`	the desired accuracy (convergence tolerance).

Details

In case of discrete distributions the Kolmogorov distance is computed and the parameters which lead to the minimum distance are returned. In case of absolutely continuous distributions `ks.test` is called and the parameters which minimize the corresponding test statistic are returned.

Value

The Kolmogorov minimum distance estimator is computed. Returns a list with components named like the parameters of `distribution`.

Methods

x = "numeric", distribution = "Binom" Binomial distributions.

x = "numeric", distribution = "Pois" Poisson distributions.

x = "numeric", distribution = "Norm" Normal distributions.

x = "numeric", distribution = "Lnorm" Lognormal distributions.

x = "numeric", distribution = "Gumbel" Gumbel distributions.

x = "numeric", distribution = "Exp" Exponential distributions.

x = "numeric", distribution = "Gamma" Gamma distributions.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

Distribution-class

Examples

```
x <- rnorm(100, mean = 1, sd = 2)
ksEstimator(x=x, distribution = Norm()) # estimate mean and sd
ksEstimator(x=x, distribution = Norm(mean = 1), param = "sd") # estimate sd
ksEstimator(x=x, distribution = Norm(sd = 2), param = "mean") # estimate mean
mean(x)
median(x)
sd(x)
mad(x)
```

`L2ParamFamily` *Generating function for L2ParamFamily-class*

Description

Generates an object of class `"L2ParamFamily"`.

Usage

```
L2ParamFamily(name, distribution = Norm(), distrSymm,
        main = 0, nuisance, trafo, param, props = character(0),
        L2deriv = EuclRandVarList(RealRandVariable(list(function(x) {x}),
                                                   Domain = Reals())),
        L2derivSymm, L2derivDistr, L2derivDistrSymm, FisherInfo)
```

Arguments

`name`	character string: name of the family
`distribution`	object of class `"Distribution"`: member of the family
`distrSymm`	object of class `"DistributionSymmetry"`: symmetry of `distribution`.
`main`	numeric vector: main parameter
`nuisance`	numeric vector: nuisance parameter
`trafo`	matrix: transformation of the parameter
`param`	object of class `"ParamFamParameter"`: parameter of the family
`props`	character vector: properties of the family
`L2deriv`	object of class `"EuclRandVariable"`: L2 derivative of the family
`L2derivSymm`	object of class `"FunSymmList"`: symmetry of the maps contained in `L2deriv`
`L2derivDistr`	object of class `"UnivarDistrList"`: distribution of `L2deriv`
`L2derivDistrSymm`	object of class `"DistrSymmList"`: symmetry of the distributions contained in `L2derivDistr`
`FisherInfo`	object of class `"PosDefSymmMatrix"`: Fisher information of the family

Details

If `name` is missing, the default "L2 differentiable parametric family of probability measures" is used. In case `distrSymm` is missing it is set to `NoSymmetry()`. If `param` is missing, the parameter is created via `main`, `nuisance` and `trafo` as described in `ParamFamParameter`. In case `L2derivSymm` is missing, it is filled with an object of class `FunSymmList` with entries `NonSymmetric()`. In case `L2derivDistr` is missing, it is computed via `imageDistr`. If `L2derivDistrSymm` is missing, it is set to an object of class `DistrSymmList` with entries `NoSymmetry()`. In case `FisherInfo` is missing, it is computed from `L2deriv` using `E`.

Value

Object of class "L2ParamFamily"

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

L2ParamFamily-class

Examples

```
F1 <- L2ParamFamily()
plot(F1)
```

L2ParamFamily-class *L2 differentiable parametric family*

Description

Class of L2 differentiable parametric families.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form new("L2ParamFamily", ...). More frequently they are created via the generating function L2ParamFamily.

Slots

name: object of class "character": name of the family.

distribution: object of class "Distribution": member of the family.

distrSymm: Object of class "DistributionSymmetry": symmetry of distribution.

param: object of class "ParamFamParameter": parameter of the family.

props: object of class "character": properties of the family.

L2deriv: object of class "EuclRandVariable": L2 derivative of the family.

L2derivSymm: object of class "FunSymmList": symmetry of the maps included in L2deriv.

L2derivDistr: object of class "UnivarDistrList": list which includes the distribution of L2deriv.

L2derivDistrSymm: object of class "DistrSymmList": symmetry of the distributions included in L2derivDistr.

FisherInfo: object of class "PosDefSymmMatrix": Fisher information of the family.

Extends

Class "ParamFamily", directly.
Class "ProbFamily", by class "ParamFamily".

Methods

L2deriv signature(object = "L2ParamFamily"): accessor function for L2deriv.

L2derivSymm signature(object = "L2ParamFamily"): accessor function for L2derivSymm.

L2derivDistr signature(object = "L2ParamFamily"): accessor function for L2derivDistr.

L2derivDistrSymm signature(object = "L2ParamFamily"): accessor function for L2derivDistrSymm.

FisherInfo signature(object = "L2ParamFamily"): accessor function for FisherInfo.

checkL2deriv signature(object = "L2ParamFamily"): check centering of L2deriv and compute precision of Fisher information.

E signature(object = "L2ParamFamily", fun = "EuclRandVariable", cond = "missing"): expectation of fun under the distribution of object.

E signature(object = "L2ParamFamily", fun = "EuclRandMatrix", cond = "missing"): expectation of fun under the distribution of object.

E signature(object = "L2ParamFamily", fun = "EuclRandVarList", cond = "missing"): expectation of fun under the distribution of object.

plot signature(x = "L2ParamFamily"): plot of distribution and L2deriv.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

L2ParamFamily, ParamFamily-class

Examples

```
F1 <- new("L2ParamFamily")
plot(F1)
```

leastFavorableRadius *Generic Function for the Computation of Least Favorable Radii*

Description

Generic function for the computation of least favorable radii.

Usage

```
leastFavorableRadius(L2Fam, neighbor, risk, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'L2ParamFamily,UncondNeighborhood,asGRisk'
leastFavorableRadius(L2Fam, neighbor, risk, rho, upRad = 1,
            z.start = NULL, A.start = NULL, upper = 100, maxiter = 100,
            tol = .Machine$double.eps^0.4, warn = FALSE)
```

Arguments

L2Fam	L2-differentiable family of probability measures.
neighbor	object of class "Neighborhood".
risk	object of class "RiskType".
...	additional parameters
upRad	the upper end point of the radius interval to be searched.
rho	The considered radius interval is: $[r\rho, r/\rho]$ with $\rho \in (0, 1)$.
z.start	initial value for the centering constant.
A.start	initial value for the standardizing matrix.
upper	upper bound for the optimal clipping bound.
maxiter	the maximum number of iterations
tol	the desired accuracy (convergence tolerance).
warn	logical: print warnings.

Value

The least favorable radius and the corresponding inefficiency are computed.

Methods

L2Fam = "L2ParamFamily", neighbor = "UncondNeighborhood", risk = "asGRisk" computation of the least favorable radius.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Rieder, H., Kohl, M. and Ruckdeschel, P. (2001) The Costs of not Knowing the Radius. Submitted. Appeared as discussion paper Nr. 81. SFB 373 (Quantification and Simulation of Economic Processes), Humboldt University, Berlin; also available under www.uni-bayreuth.de/departments/math/org/mathe7/RIEDER/pubs/RR.pdf

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

radiusMinimaxIC

Examples

```
N <- NormLocationFamily(mean=0, sd=1)
leastFavorableRadius(L2Fam=N, neighbor=ContNeighborhood(),
                     risk=asMSE(), rho=0.5)
```

LnormScaleFamily *Generating function for lognormal scale families*

Description

Generates an object of class "L2ParamFamily" which represents a lognormal scale family.

Usage

```
LnormScaleFamily(meanlog = 0, sdlog = 1, trafo)
```

Arguments

meanlog	mean of the distribution on the log scale
sdlog	standard deviation of the distribution on the log scale
trafo	matrix: transformation of the parameter

Details

The slots of the corresponding L2 differentiable parameteric family are filled.

Value

Object of class "L2ParamFamily"

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

L2ParamFamily-class, Lnorm-class

Examples

```
(L1 <- LnormScaleFamily())
plot(L1)
Map(L2deriv(L1)[[1]])
checkL2deriv(L1)
```

`locMEstimator` *Generic function for the computation of location M estimators*

Description

Generic function for the computation of location M estimators.

Usage

```
locMEstimator(x, IC, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'numeric,InfluenceCurve'
locMEstimator(x, IC, eps = .Machine$double.eps^0.5)
```

Arguments

`x`	sample
`IC`	object of class `"InfluenceCurve"`
`...`	additional parameters
`eps`	the desired accuracy (convergence tolerance).

Value

Returns a list with component

`loc`	M estimator of location

Methods

x = "numeric", IC = "InfluenceCurve" univariate location.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Huber, P.J. (1964) Robust estimation of a location parameter. Ann. Math. Stat. **35**: 73–101.

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

InfluenceCurve-class

---

lowerCaseRadius *Computation of the lower case radius*

Description

The lower case radius is computed; confer Subsection 2.1.2 in Kohl (2005).

Usage

```
lowerCaseRadius(L2Fam, neighbor, risk, ...)
```

Arguments

L2Fam	L2 differentiable parametric family
neighbor	object of class "Neighborhood"
risk	object of class "RiskType"
...	additional parameters

Value

lower case radius

Methods

L2Fam = "L2ParamFamily", neighbor = "ContNeighborhood", risk = "asMSE" lower case radius for risk "asMSE" in case of "ContNeighborhood".

L2Fam = "L2ParamFamily", neighbor = "TotalVarNeighborhood", risk = "asMSE" lower case radius for risk "asMSE" in case of "TotalVarNeighborhood".

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

L2ParamFamily-class, Neighborhood-class

Examples

```
lowerCaseRadius(BinomFamily(size = 10), ContNeighborhood(), asMSE())
lowerCaseRadius(BinomFamily(size = 10), TotalVarNeighborhood(), asMSE())
```

Neighborhood-class *Neighborhood*

Description

Class of neighborhoods of families of probability measures.

Objects from the Class

A virtual Class: No objects may be created from it.

Slots

`type`**:** Object of class `"character"`: type of the neighborhood.

`radius`**:** Object of class `"numeric"`: neighborhood radius.

Methods

type `signature(object = "Neighborhood")`: accessor function for slot `type`.

radius `signature(object = "Neighborhood")`: accessor function for slot `radius`.

show `signature(object = "Neighborhood")`

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl `<Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>`

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

ProbFamily-class

NonSymmetric *Generating function for NonSymmetric-class*

Description

Generates an object of class "NonSymmetric".

Usage

```
NonSymmetric()
```

Value

Object of class "NonSymmetric"

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

See Also

NonSymmetric-class, FunctionSymmetry-class

Examples

```
NonSymmetric()

## The function is currently defined as
function(){ new("NonSymmetric") }
```

NonSymmetric-class *Class for Non-symmetric Functions*

Description

Class for non-symmetric functions.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form new("NonSymmetric"). More frequently they are created via the generating function NonSymmetric.

Slots

type: Object of class "character": contains "non-symmetric function"

SymmCenter: Object of class "NULL"

Extends

Class "FunctionSymmetry", directly.
Class "Symmetry", by class "FunctionSymmetry".

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

See Also

NonSymmetric

Examples

```
new("NonSymmetric")
```

NormLocationFamily *Generating function for normal location families*

Description

Generates an object of class "L2ParamFamily" which represents a normal location family.

Usage

```
NormLocationFamily(mean = 0, sd = 1, trafo)
```

Arguments

mean	mean
sd	standard deviation
trafo	matrix: transformation of the parameter

Details

The slots of the corresponding L2 differentiable parameteric family are filled.

Value

Object of class "L2ParamFamily"

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

L2ParamFamily-class, Norm-class

Examples

```
(N1 <- NormLocationFamily())
plot(N1)
L2derivDistr(N1)
```

NormLocationScaleFamily

Generating function for normal location and scale families

Description

Generates an object of class "L2ParamFamily" which represents a normal location and scale family.

Usage

```
NormLocationScaleFamily(mean = 0, sd = 1, trafo)
```

Arguments

mean	mean
sd	standard deviation
trafo	matrix: transformation of the parameter

Details

The slots of the corresponding L2 differentiable parameteric family are filled.

Value

Object of class "L2ParamFamily"

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

L2ParamFamily-class, Norm-class

Examples

```
(N1 <- NormLocationScaleFamily())
plot(N1)
FisherInfo(N1)
checkL2deriv(N1)
```

NormScaleFamily *Generating function for normal scale families*

Description

Generates an object of class "L2ParamFamily" which represents a normal scale family.

Usage

```
NormScaleFamily(sd = 1, mean = 0, trafo)
```

Arguments

sd	standard deviation
mean	mean
trafo	matrix: transformation of the parameter

Details

The slots of the corresponding L2 differentiable parameteric family are filled.

Value

Object of class "L2ParamFamily"

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

L2ParamFamily-class, Norm-class

Examples

```
(N1 <- NormScaleFamily())
plot(N1)
FisherInfo(N1)
checkL2deriv(N1)
```

`OddSymmetric` *Generating function for OddSymmetric-class*

Description

Generates an object of class `"OddSymmetric"`.

Usage

```
OddSymmetric(SymmCenter = 0)
```

Arguments

`SymmCenter`	numeric: center of symmetry

Value

Object of class `"OddSymmetric"`

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

See Also

`OddSymmetric-class`, `FunctionSymmetry-class`

Examples

```
OddSymmetric()

## The function is currently defined as
function(SymmCenter = 0){
    new("OddSymmetric", SymmCenter = SymmCenter)
}
```

OddSymmetric-class *Class for Odd Functions*

Description

Class for odd functions.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("OddSymmetric")`. More frequently they are created via the generating function `OddSymmetric`.

Slots

`type`: Object of class `"character"`: contains "odd function"

`SymmCenter`: Object of class `"numeric"`: center of symmetry

Extends

Class `"FunctionSymmetry"`, directly.
Class `"Symmetry"`, by class `"FunctionSymmetry"`.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

See Also

`OddSymmetric`, `FunctionSymmetry-class`

Examples

```
new("OddSymmetric")
```

oneStepEstimator *Generic function for the computation of one-step estimators*

Description

Generic function for the computation of one-step estimators.

Usage

```
oneStepEstimator(x, IC, start)
```

Arguments

x	sample
IC	object of class "InfluenceCurve"
start	initial estimate

Details

Given an initial estimation start, a sample x and an influence curve IC the corresponding one-step estimator is computed

Value

The one-step estimation is computed.

Methods

x = "numeric", IC = "InfluenceCurve", start = "numeric" univariate samples.

x = "numeric", IC = "InfluenceCurve", start = "list" univariate samples.

x = "matrix", IC = "InfluenceCurve", start = "numeric" multivariate samples.

x = "matrix", IC = "InfluenceCurve", start = "list" multivariate samples.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

InfluenceCurve-class

---

optIC *Generic function for the computation of optimally robust ICs*

Description

Generic function for the computation of optimally robust ICs.

Usage

```
optIC(model, risk, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'L2ParamFamily,asCov'
optIC(model, risk)

## S4 method for signature 'InfRobModel,asRisk'
optIC(model, risk, z.start = NULL, A.start = NULL, upper = 1e4,
             maxiter = 50, tol = .Machine$double.eps^0.4, warn = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'InfRobModel,asUnOvShoot'
optIC(model, risk, upper = 1e4, maxiter = 50,
             tol = .Machine$double.eps^0.4, warn = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'FixRobModel,fiUnOvShoot'
optIC(model, risk, sampleSize, upper = 1e4, maxiter = 50,
           tol = .Machine$double.eps^0.4, warn = TRUE, Algo = "A", cont = "left")
```

Arguments

model	probability model.
risk	object of class "RiskType".
...	additional parameters.
z.start	initial value for the centering constant.
A.start	initial value for the standardizing matrix.
upper	upper bound for the optimal clipping bound.
maxiter	the maximum number of iterations.
tol	the desired accuracy (convergence tolerance).
warn	logical: print warnings.
sampleSize	integer: sample size.
Algo	"A" or "B".
cont	"left" or "right".

Details

In case of the finite-sample risk "fiUnOvShoot" one can choose between two algorithms for the computation of this risk where the least favorable contamination is assumed to be left or right of some bound. For more details we refer to Section 11.3 of Kohl (2005).

Value

Some optimally robust IC is computed.

Methods

model = "L2ParamFamily", risk = "asCov" computes classical optimal influence curve for L2 differentiable parametric families.

model = "InfRobModel", risk = "asRisk" computes optimally robust influence curve for robust models with infinitesimal neighborhoods and various asymptotic risks.

model = "InfRobModel", risk = "asUnOvShoot" computes optimally robust influence curve for robust models with infinitesimal neighborhoods and asymptotic under-/overshoot risk.

model = "FixRobModel", risk = "fiUnOvShoot" computes optimally robust influence curve for robust models with fixed neighborhoods and finite-sample under-/overshoot risk.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Huber, P.J. (1968) Robust Confidence Limits. Z. Wahrscheinlichkeitstheor. Verw. Geb. **10**:269–278.

Rieder, H. (1980) Estimates derived from robust tests. Ann. Stats. **8**: 106–115.

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

InfluenceCurve-class, RiskType-class

Examples

```
B <- BinomFamily(size = 25, prob = 0.25)

## classical optimal IC
IC0 <- optIC(model = B, risk = asCov())
plot(IC0) # plot IC
checkIC(IC0, B)
```

---

optRisk *Generic function for the computation of the minimal risk*

Description

Generic function for the computation of the optimal (i.e., minimal) risk for a probability model.

Usage

```
optRisk(model, risk, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'InfRobModel,asRisk'
optRisk(model, risk, z.start = NULL, A.start = NULL, upper = 1e4,
             maxiter = 50, tol = .Machine$double.eps^0.4, warn = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'FixRobModel,fiUnOvShoot'
optRisk(model, risk, sampleSize, upper = 1e4, maxiter = 50,
           tol = .Machine$double.eps^0.4, warn = TRUE, Algo = "A", cont = "left")
```

Arguments

model	probability model
risk	object of class RiskType
...	additional parameters
z.start	initial value for the centering constant.
A.start	initial value for the standardizing matrix.
upper	upper bound for the optimal clipping bound.
maxiter	the maximum number of iterations
tol	the desired accuracy (convergence tolerance).
warn	logical: print warnings.
sampleSize	integer: sample size.
Algo	"A" or "B".
cont	"left" or "right".

Details

In case of the finite-sample risk "fiUnOvShoot" one can choose between two algorithms for the computation of this risk where the least favorable contamination is assumed to be left or right of some bound. For more details we refer to Section 11.3 of Kohl (2005).

Value

The minimal risk is computed.

Methods

model = "L2ParamFamily", risk = "asCov" asymptotic covariance of L2 differentiable parameteric family.

model = "InfRobModel", risk = "asRisk" asymptotic risk of a infinitesimal robust model.

model = "FixRobModel", risk = "fiUnOvShoot" finite-sample under-/overshoot risk of a robust model with fixed neighborhood.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Huber, P.J. (1968) Robust Confidence Limits. Z. Wahrscheinlichkeitstheor. Verw. Geb. **10**:269–278.

Rieder, H. (1980) Estimates derived from robust tests. Ann. Stats. **8**: 106–115.

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

RiskType-class

Examples

```
optRisk(model = NormLocationScaleFamily(), risk = asCov())
```

ParamFamily *Generating function for ParamFamily-class*

Description

Generates an object of class "ParamFamily".

Usage

```
ParamFamily(name, distribution = Norm(), distrSymm, main = 0,
            nuisance, trafo, param, props = character(0))
```

Arguments

name	character string: name of family
distribution	object of class "Distribution": member of the family
distrSymm	object of class "DistributionSymmetry": symmetry of distribution.
main	numeric vector: main parameter
nuisance	numeric vector: nuisance parameter
trafo	matrix: transformation of the parameters
param	object of class "ParamFamParameter": parameter of the family
props	character vector: properties of the family

Details

If name is missing, the default ""parametric family of probability measures"" is used. In case distrSymm is missing it is set to NoSymmetry(). If param is missing, the parameter is created via main, nuisance and trafo as described in ParamFamParameter.

Value

Object of class "ParamFamily"

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

See Also

ParamFamily-class

Examples

```
F1 <- ParamFamily()
plot(F1)

## The function is currently defined as
function(name, distribution = Norm(), main = 0, nuisance,
         trafo, param, props = character(0)){
    if(missing(name))
        name <- "parametric family of probability measures"
    if(missing(distrSymm)) distrSymm <- NoSymmetry()
    if(missing(param))
        param <- ParamFamParameter(name = paste("parameter of", name),
                        main = main, nuisance = nuisance, trafo = trafo)
    return(new("ParamFamily", name = name, distribution = distribution,
               distrSymm = distrSymm, param = param, props = props))
}
```

ParamFamily-class *Parametric family of probability measures.*

Description

Class of parametric families of probability measures.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form new("ParamFamily", ...). More frequently they are created via the generating function ParamFamily.

Slots

`param`: Object of class `"ParamFamParameter"`: parameter of the family.

`name`: Object of class `"character"`: name of the family.

`distribution`: Object of class `"Distribution"`: member of the family.

`distrSymm`: Object of class `"DistributionSymmetry"`: symmetry of `distribution`.

`props`: Object of class `"character"`: properties of the family.

Extends

Class `"ProbFamily"`, directly.

Methods

main `signature(object = "ParamFamily")`: wrapped accessor function for slot `main` of slot `param`.

nuisance `signature(object = "ParamFamily")`: wrapped accessor function for slot `nuisance` of slot `param`.

trafo `signature(object = "ParamFamily")`: wrapped accessor function for slot `trafo` of slot `param`.

param `signature(object = "ParamFamily")`: accessor function for slot `param`.

plot `signature(x = "ParamFamily")`: plot of slot `distribution`.

show `signature(object = "ParamFamily")`

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

See Also

Distribution-class

Examples

```
F1 <- new("ParamFamily") # prototype
plot(F1)
```

ParamFamParameter *Generating function for ParamFamParameter-class*

Description

Generates an object of class "ParamFamParameter".

Usage

```
ParamFamParameter(name, main = numeric(0), nuisance, trafo)
```

Arguments

name	character string: name of parameter
main	numeric vector: main parameter
nuisance	numeric vector: nuisance paramter
trafo	matrix: transformation of the parameter

Details

If name is missing, the default ""parameter of a parametric family of probability measures"" is used. If nuisance is missing, the nuisance parameter is set to NULL. The number of columns of trafo have to be equal and the number of rows have to be not larger than the sum of the lengths of main and nuisance. If trafo is missing, no transformation to the parameter is applied; i.e., trafo is set to an identity matrix.

Value

Object of class "ParamFamParameter"

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

See Also

ParamFamParameter-class

Examples

```
ParamFamParameter(main = 0, nuisance = 1, trafo = diag(c(1,2)))

## The function is currently defined as
function(name, main = numeric(0), nuisance, trafo){
    if(missing(name))
        name <- "parameter of a parametric family of probability measures"
    if(missing(nuisance))
        nuisance <- NULL
```

```
    if(missing(trafo))
        trafo <- diag(length(main)+length(nuisance))

    return(new("ParamFamParameter", name = name, main = main,
               nuisance = nuisance, trafo = trafo))
}
```

ParamFamParameter-class

Parameter of a parametric family of probability measures

Description

Class of the parameter of parametric families of probability measures.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("ParamFamParameter", ...)`. More frequently they are created via the generating function `ParamFamParameter`.

Slots

`main`**:** Object of class `"numeric"`: main parameter.

`nuisance`**:** Object of class `"OptionalNumeric"`: optional nuisance parameter.

`trafo`**:** Object of class `"matrix"`: transformation of the parameter.

`name`**:** Object of class `"character"`: name of the parameter.

Extends

Class `"Parameter"`, directly.
Class `"OptionalParameter"`, by class `"Parameter"`.

Methods

main `signature(object = "ParamFamParameter")`: accessor function for slot `main`.

main<- `signature(object = "ParamFamParameter")`: replacement function for slot `main`.

nuisance `signature(object = "ParamFamParameter")`: accessor function for slot `nuisance`.

nuisance<- `signature(object = "ParamFamParameter")`: replacement function for slot `nuisance`.

trafo `signature(object = "ParamFamParameter")`: accessor function for slot `trafo`.

trafo<- `signature(object = "ParamFamParameter")`: replacement function for slot `trafo`.

length `signature(x = "ParamFamParameter")`: sum of the lengths of `main` and `nuisance`.

show `signature(object = "ParamFamParameter")`

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

See Also

Parameter-class

Examples

```
new("ParamFamParameter")
```

PoisFamily *Generating function for Poisson families*

Description

Generates an object of class "L2ParamFamily" which represents a Poisson family.

Usage

```
PoisFamily(lambda = 1, trafo)
```

Arguments

lambda	positive mean
trafo	matrix: transformation of the parameter

Details

The slots of the corresponding L2 differentiable parameteric family are filled.

Value

Object of class "L2ParamFamily"

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

L2ParamFamily-class, Pois-class

Examples

```
(P1 <- PoisFamily(lambda = 4.5))
plot(P1)
FisherInfo(P1)
checkL2deriv(P1)
```

ProbFamily-class *Family of probability measures*

Description

Class of families of probability measures.

Objects from the Class

A virtual Class: No objects may be created from it.

Slots

`name`**:** Object of class `"character"`: name of the family.

`distribution`**:** Object of class `"Distribution"`: member of the family.

`distrSymm`**:** Object of class `"DistributionSymmetry"`: symmetry of `distribution`.

`props`**:** Object of class `"character"`: properties of the family.

Methods

name `signature(object = "ProbFamily")`: accessor function for slot `name`.

name<- `signature(object = "ProbFamily")`: replacement function for slot `name`.

distribution `signature(object = "ProbFamily")`: accessor function for slot `distribution`.

distrSymm `signature(object = "ProbFamily")`: accessor function for slot `distrSymm`.

props `signature(object = "ProbFamily")`: accessor function for slot `props`.

props<- `signature(object = "ProbFamily")`: replacement function for slot `props`.

addProp<- `signature(object = "ProbFamily")`: add a property to slot `props`.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

See Also

Distribution-class

radiusMinimaxIC *Generic function for the computation of the radius minimax IC*

Description

Generic function for the computation of the radius minimax IC.

Usage

```
radiusMinimaxIC(L2Fam, neighbor, risk, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'L2ParamFamily,UncondNeighborhood,asGRisk'
radiusMinimaxIC(L2Fam, neighbor, risk,
        loRad, upRad, z.start = NULL, A.start = NULL, upper = 1e5,
        maxiter = 100, tol = .Machine$double.eps^0.4, warn = FALSE)
```

Arguments

L2Fam	L2-differentiable family of probability measures.
neighbor	object of class "Neighborhood".
risk	object of class "RiskType".
...	additional parameters.
loRad	the lower end point of the interval to be searched.
upRad	the upper end point of the interval to be searched.
z.start	initial value for the centering constant.
A.start	initial value for the standardizing matrix.
upper	upper bound for the optimal clipping bound.
maxiter	the maximum number of iterations
tol	the desired accuracy (convergence tolerance).
warn	logical: print warnings.

Value

The radius minimax IC is computed.

Methods

L2Fam = "L2ParamFamily", neighbor = "UncondNeighborhood", risk = "asGRisk": computation of the radius minimax IC for an L2 differentiable parametric family.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Rieder, H., Kohl, M. and Ruckdeschel, P. (2001) The Costs of not Knowing the Radius. Submitted. Appeared as discussion paper Nr. 81. SFB 373 (Quantification and Simulation of Economic Processes), Humboldt University, Berlin; also available under www.uni-bayreuth.de/departments/math/org/mathe7/RIEDER/pubs/RR.pdf

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

radiusMinimaxIC

Examples

```
N <- NormLocationFamily(mean=0, sd=1)
radiusMinimaxIC(L2Fam=N, neighbor=ContNeighborhood(),
                risk=asMSE(), loRad=0.1, upRad=0.5)
```

RiskType-class *Risk*

Description

Class of risks; e.g., estimator risks.

Objects from the Class

A virtual Class: No objects may be created from it.

Slots

`type`**:** Object of class `"character"`: type of risk.

Methods

type `signature(object = "RiskType")`: accessor function for slot `type`.

show `signature(object = "RiskType")`

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

RobModel-class *Robust model*

Description

Class of robust models. A robust model consists of family of probability measures `center` and a neighborhood `neighbor` about this family.

Objects from the Class

A virtual Class: No objects may be created from it.

Slots

`center`**:** Object of class `"ProbFamily"`

`neighbor`**:** Object of class `"Neighborhood"`

Methods

center `signature(object = "RobModel")`: accessor function for slot `center`.

center<- `signature(object = "RobModel")`: replacement function for slot `center`.

neighbor `signature(object = "RobModel")`: accessor function for slot `neighbor`.

neighbor<- `signature(object = "RobModel")`: replacement function for slot `neighbor`.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

`ProbFamily-class`, `Neighborhood-class`

ROptEstOldConstants *Built-in Constants in package ROptEstOld*

Description

Constants built into **ROptEstOld**.

Usage

```
EULERMASCHERONICONSTANT
APERYCONSTANT
```

Details

ROptEstOld has a small number of built-in constants.

The following constants are available:

- `EULERMASCHERONICONSTANT`: the Euler Mascheroni constant

$$\gamma = -\Gamma'(1)$$

given in http://mathworld.wolfram.com/Euler-MascheroniConstant.html (48);

- `APERYCONSTANT`: the Apéry constant

$$\zeta(3) = \frac{5}{2}\left(\sum_{k\geq 1} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k^3 \binom{2k}{k}}\right)$$

as given in http://mathworld.wolfram.com/AperysConstant.html, equation (8);

These are implemented as variables in the **ROptEstOld** name space taking appropriate values.

Examples

```
EULERMASCHERONICONSTANT
APERYCONSTANT
```

TotalVarIC *Generating function for TotalVarIC-class*

Description

Generates an object of class `"TotalVarIC"`; i.e., an influence curves η of the form

$$\eta = c \vee A\Lambda \wedge d$$

with lower clipping bound c, upper clipping bound d and standardizing matrix A. Λ stands for the L2 derivative of the corresponding L2 differentiable parametric family which can be created via `CallL2Fam`.

Usage

```
TotalVarIC(name, CallL2Fam = call("L2ParamFamily"),
           Curve = EuclRandVarList(RealRandVariable(Map = c(function(x) {x}),
                                                    Domain = Reals())),
           Risks, Infos, clipLo = -Inf, clipUp = Inf, stand = as.matrix(1),
           lowerCase = NULL, neighborRadius = 0)
```

Arguments

name	object of class "character".
CallL2Fam	object of class "call": creates an object of the underlying L2-differentiable parametric family.
Curve	object of class "EuclRandVarList".
Risks	object of class "list": list of risks; cf. RiskType-class.
Infos	matrix of characters with two columns named method and message: additional informations.
clipLo	negative real: lower clipping bound.
clipUp	positive real: lower clipping bound.
stand	matrix: standardizing matrix
lowerCase	optional constant for lower case solution.
neighborRadius	radius of the corresponding (unconditional) contamination neighborhood.

Value

Object of class "TotalVarIC"

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

IC-class, ContIC

Examples

```
IC1 <- TotalVarIC()
plot(IC1)
```

TotalVarIC-class *Influence curve of total variation type*

Description

Class of (partial) influence curves of total variation type. i.e., an influence curves η of the form

$$\eta = c \vee A\Lambda \wedge d$$

with lower clipping bound c, upper clipping bound d and standardizing matrix A. Λ stands for the L2 derivative of the corresponding L2 differentiable parametric family which can be created via CallL2Fam.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form new("TotalVarIC", ...). More frequently they are created via the generating function TotalVarIC, respectively via the method generateIC.

Slots

CallL2Fam: object of class "call": creates an object of the underlying L2-differentiable parametric family.

name: object of class "character".

Curve: object of class "EuclRandVarList".

Risks: object of class "list": list of risks; cf. RiskType-class.

Infos: object of class "matrix" with two columns named method and message: additional informations.

clipLo: object of class "numeric": lower clipping bound.

clipUp: object of class "numeric": upper clipping bound.

stand: object of class "matrix": standardizing matrix.

lowerCase object of class "OptionalNumeric": optional constant for lower case solution.

neighborRadius: object of class "numeric": radius of the corresponding (unconditional) contamination neighborhood.

Extends

Class "IC", directly.
Class "InfluenceCurve", by class "IC".

Methods

CallL2Fam<- signature(object = "TotalVarIC"): replacement function for slot CallL2Fam.

clipLo signature(object = "TotalVarIC"): accessor function for slot clipLo.

clipLo<- signature(object = "TotalVarIC"): replacement function for slot clipLo.

clipUp `signature(object = "TotalVarIC")`: accessor function for slot `clipUp`.

clipUp<- `signature(object = "TotalVarIC")`: replacement function for slot `clipUp`.

stand `signature(object = "TotalVarIC")`: accessor function for slot `stand`.

stand<- `signature(object = "TotalVarIC")`: replacement function for slot `stand`.

neighborRadius `signature(object = "TotalVarIC")`: accessor function for slot `neighborRadius`.

neighborRadius<- `signature(object = "TotalVarIC")`: replacement function for slot `neighborRadius`.

generateIC `signature(neighbor = "TotalVarNeighborhood", L2Fam = "L2ParamFamily")`: generate an object of class `"TotalVarIC"`. Rarely called directly.

show `signature(object = "TotalVarIC")`

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

`IC-class`, `ContIC`

Examples

```
IC1 <- new("TotalVarIC")
plot(IC1)
```

TotalVarNeighborhood *Generating function for TotalVarNeighborhood-class*

Description

Generates an object of class `"TotalVarNeighborhood"`.

Usage

```
TotalVarNeighborhood(radius = 0)
```

Arguments

`radius`	non-negative real: neighborhood radius.

Value

Object of class `"ContNeighborhood"`

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

TotalVarNeighborhood-class

Examples

```
TotalVarNeighborhood()

## The function is currently defined as
function(radius = 0){
    new("TotalVarNeighborhood", radius = radius)
}
```

TotalVarNeighborhood-class

Total variation neighborhood

Description

Class of (unconditional) total variation neighborhoods.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("TotalVarNeighborhood", ...)`. More frequently they are created via the generating function `TotalVarNeighborhood`.

Slots

type: Object of class `"character"`: "(uncond.) total variation neighborhood".

radius: Object of class `"numeric"`: neighborhood radius.

Extends

Class `"UncondNeighborhood"`, directly.
Class `"Neighborhood"`, by class `"UncondNeighborhood"`.

Methods

No methods defined with class "TotalVarNeighborhood" in the signature.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

TotalVarNeighborhood, UncondNeighborhood-class

Examples

```
new("TotalVarNeighborhood")
```

---

trAsCov *Generating function for trAsCov-class*

Description

Generates an object of class "trAsCov".

Usage

```
trAsCov()
```

Value

Object of class "trAsCov"

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

trAsCov-class

Examples

```
trAsCov()

## The function is currently defined as
function(){ new("trAsCov") }
```

`trAsCov-class` *Trace of asymptotic covariance*

Description

Class of trace of asymptotic covariance.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("trAsCov", ...)`. More frequently they are created via the generating function `trAsCov`.

Slots

`type`**:** Object of class `"character"`: "trace of asymptotic covariance".

Extends

Class `"asRisk"`, directly.
Class `"RiskType"`, by class `"asRisk"`.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl `<Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>`

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

`asRisk-class`, `trAsCov`

Examples

```
new("trAsCov")
```

trFiCov *Generating function for trFiCov-class*

Description

Generates an object of class "trFiCov".

Usage

```
trFiCov()
```

Value

Object of class "trFiCov"

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>

References

Ruckdeschel, P. and Kohl, M. (2005) How to approximate the finite sample risk of M-estimators.

See Also

trFiCov-class

Examples

```
trFiCov()

## The function is currently defined as
function(){ new("trFiCov") }
```

trFiCov-class *Trace of finite-sample covariance*

Description

Class of trace of finite-sample covariance.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form new("trFiCov", ...). More frequently they are created via the generating function trFiCov.

Slots

`type`: Object of class `"character"`: "trace of finite-sample covariance".

Extends

Class `"fiRisk"`, directly.
Class `"RiskType"`, by class `"fiRisk"`.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl `<Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>`

References

Ruckdeschel, P. and Kohl, M. (2005) How to approximate the finite sample risk of M-estimators.

See Also

`fiRisk-class`, `trFiCov`

Examples

```
new("trFiCov")
```

UncondNeighborhood-class

Unconditional neighborhood

Description

Class of unconditonal (errors-in-variables) neighborhoods.

Objects from the Class

A virtual Class: No objects may be created from it.

Slots

`type`: Object of class `"character"`: type of the neighborhood.

`radius`: Object of class `"numeric"`: neighborhood radius.

Extends

Class `"Neighborhood"`, directly.

Author(s)

Matthias Kohl `<Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de>`

References

Rieder, H. (1994) *Robust Asymptotic Statistics*. New York: Springer.

Kohl, M. (2005) *Numerical Contributions to the Asymptotic Theory of Robustness*. Bayreuth: Dissertation.

See Also

Neighborhood-class

Index