

# Package ‘LN0SCIs’

January 19, 2018

**Type** Package

**Title** Simultaneous CIs for Ratios of Means of Log-Normal Populations with Zeros

**Version** 0.1.5

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**Description** Construct the simultaneous confidence intervals for ratios of means of Log-normal populations with zeros. It also has a Python module that do the same thing, and can be applied to multiple comparisons of parameters of any k mixture distributions. And we provide four methods, the method based on generalized pivotal quantity with order statistics and the quantity based on Wilson by Li et al. (2009) <[doi:10.1016/j.spl.2009.03.004](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.spl.2009.03.004)> (GPQW), and the methods based on generalized pivotal quantity with order statistics and the quantity based on Hannig (2009) <[doi:10.1093/biomet/asp050](https://doi.org/10.1093/biomet/asp050)> (GPQH). The other two methods are based on two-step MOVER intervals by Amany H, Abd el K (2015) <[doi:10.1080/03610918.2013.767911](https://doi.org/10.1080/03610918.2013.767911)>. We deduce Fiducial generalized pivotal two-step MOVER intervals based on Wilson quantity (FMW) and based on Hannig's quantity (FMWH). All these approach you can find in the paper of us which it has been submitted.

**License** GPL (>= 2)

**Encoding** UTF-8

**LazyData** true

**RoxxygenNote** 6.0.1

**Suggests** knitr, rmarkdown

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**NeedsCompilation** no

**Repository** CRAN

**Date/Publication** 2018-01-19 12:11:37 UTC

## R topics documented:

FMW	2
FMWH	3
GPQH	4
GPQW	6
LN0SCIs	7

<b>Index</b>	<b>10</b>
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FMW	<i>FMW</i>
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### Description

A method based on the method based on two-step MOVER intervals(also see [FMWH](#)) to construct the simultaneous confidence intervals for Ratios of Means of Log-normal Populations with Zeros.

### Usage

```
FMW(n,p,mu,sigma,N,C2=rbind(c(-1,1,0),c(-1,0,1),c(0,-1,1)),alpha=0.05)
```

### Arguments

n	The sample size of the mixture distributions,must be an integer vector.
p	The zero probability of the mixture distribution,it has the same length to the n params.
mu	The mean of the non-zero samples,which after log-transformation.
sigma	The variance of the non-zero samples,which after log-transformation.
N	The number of independent generated data sets.
C2	Matrix C,You can refer to the paper of Xu et al. for specific forms.
alpha	The confidence level,it always set alpha=0.5

### Details

More information about FMW, you can read the paper: Simultaneous Confidence Intervals for Ratios of Means of Log-normal Populations with Zeros.

### Value

The method will return the Simultaneous Confidence Intervals(SCIs) and the time consuming

### Author(s)

Jing Xu, Xinmin Li, Hua Liang

## Examples

```

alpha <- 0.05
p <- c(0.1,0.15,0.1)
n <- c(30,30,30)
mu <- c(0,0,0)
sigma <- c(1,1,1)
N <- 500

FMW(n,p,mu,sigma,N)

## Not run:
p <- c(0.1,0.15,0.1,0.6)
n <- c(30,15,10,50)
mu <- c(1,1.3,2,0)
sigma <- c(1,1,1,2)
C2 <- rbind(c(-1,1,0,0),c(-1,0,1,0),c(-1,0,0,1),c(0,-1,1,0),c(0,-1,0,1),c(0,0,-1,1))
N <- 1000

FMW(n,p,mu,sigma,N,C2 = C2)

## End(Not run)

```

FMWH

FMWH

## Description

A method based on the method based on two-step MOVER intervals(also see [FMW](#)) to construct the simultaneous confidence intervals for Ratios of Means of Log-normal Populations with Zeros.

## Usage

```
FMWH(n,p,mu,sigma,N,C2=rbind(c(-1,1,0),c(-1,0,1),c(0,-1,1)),alpha=0.05)
```

## Arguments

- |       |  |
|-------|--|
| n     | The sample size of the mixture distributions,must be an integer vector.                  |
| p     | The zero probability of the mixture distribution,it has the same length to the n params. |
| mu    | The mean of the non-zero samples,which after log-transformation.                         |
| sigma | The variance of the non-zero samples,which after log-transformation.                     |
| N     | The number of independent generated data sets.   |
| C2    | Matrix C,You can refer to the paper of Xu et al. for specific forms.                     |
| alpha | The confidence level,it always set alpha=0.5   |

**Details**

More information about FMWH, you can read the paper: Simultaneous Confidence Intervals for Ratios of Means of Log-normal Populations with Zeros.

**Value**

The method will return the Simultaneous Confidence Intervals(SCIs) and the time consuming

**Author(s)**

Jing Xu, Xinmin Li, Hua Liang

**Examples**

```

alpha <- 0.05
p <- c(0.1,0.15,0.1)
n <- c(50,50,50)
mu <-c(0,0,0)
sigma <- c(1,1,1)
N <- 500
FMWH(n,p,mu,sigma,N)

## Not run:
p <- c(0.1,0.15,0.1,0.6)
n <- c(30,15,10,50)
mu <- c(1,1.3,2,0)
sigma <- c(1,1,1,2)
C2 <- rbind(c(-1,1,0,0),c(-1,0,1,0),c(-1,0,0,1),c(0,-1,1,0),c(0,-1,0,1),c(0,0,-1,1))

N <- 1000;
FMWH(n,p,mu,sigma,N,C2 = C2)

## End(Not run)

```

**Description**

A method based on generalized pivotal quantity with order statistics(also see [GPQW](#)) to construct the simultaneous confidence intervals for Ratios of Means of Log-normal Populations with Zeros.

**Usage**

```
GPQH(n,p,mu,sigma,N,C2=rbind(c(-1,1,0),c(-1,0,1),c(0,-1,1)),alpha=0.05)
```

## Arguments

p	The zero probability of the mixture distribution,it has the same length to the <b>n</b> params.
N	The number of independent generated data sets.
n	The sample size of the mixture distributions,must be an integer vector.
mu	The mean of the non-zero samples,which after log-transformation.
sigma	The variance of the non-zero samples,which after log-transformation.
C2	Matrix C, You can refer to the paper of Xu et al. for specific forms.
alpha	The confidence level,it always set <i>alpha</i> =0.5

## Details

More information about GPQH, you can read the paper: Simultaneous Confidence Intervals for Ratios of Means of Log-normal Populations with Zeros.

## Value

The method will return the Simultaneous Confidence Intervals(SCIs) and the time consuming

## Author(s)

Jing Xu, Xinmin Li, Hua Liang

## Examples

```

alpha <- 0.05

p <- c(0.1,0.15,0.1)
n <- c(30,15,50)
mu <- c(0,0,0)
sigma <- c(1,1,1)
N <- 100
GPQH(n,p,mu,sigma,N)

## Not run:
p <- c(0.1,0.15,0.1,0.6)
n <- c(30,15,10,50)
mu <- c(1,1.3,2,0)
sigma <- c(1,1,1,2)
C2 <- rbind(c(-1,1,0,0),c(-1,0,1,0),c(-1,0,0,1),c(0,-1,1,0),c(0,-1,0,1),c(0,0,-1,1))

N <- 1000;
GPQH(n,p,mu,sigma,N,C2 = C2)

## End(Not run)

```

GPQW

GPQW

**Description**

A method based on generalized pivotal quantity with order statistics(also see [GPQH](#)) to construct the simultaneous confidence intervals for Ratios of Means of Log-normal Populations with Zeros.

**Usage**

```
GPQW(n,p,mu,sigma,N,C2=rbind(c(-1,1,0),c(-1,0,1),c(0,-1,1)),alpha=0.05)
```

**Arguments**

<code>n</code>	The sample size of the mixture distributions,must be an integer vector.
<code>p</code>	The zero probability of the mixture distribution,it has the same length to the <code>n</code> params.
<code>mu</code>	The mean of the non-zero samples,which after log-transformation.
<code>sigma</code>	The variance of the non-zero samples,which after log-transformation.
<code>N</code>	The number of independent generated data sets.
<code>C2</code>	Matrix C,You can refer to the paper of Xu et al. for specific forms.
<code>alpha</code>	The confidence level,it always set <code>alpha=0.5</code>

**Details**

More information about GPQW, you can read the paper: Simultaneous Confidence Intervals for Ratios of Means of Log-normal Populations with Zeros.

**Value**

The method will return the Simultaneous Confidence Intervals(SCIs) and the time consuming

**Author(s)**

Jing Xu, Xinmin Li, Hua Liang

**Examples**

```
alpha <- 0.05

p <- c(0.1,0.15,0.1)
n <- c(30,15,50)
mu <- c(0,0,0)
sigma <- c(1,1,1)
N <- 100
```

```

GPQW(n,p,mu,sigma,N)

## Not run:
p <- c(0.1,0.15,0.1,0.6)
n <- c(30,15,10,50)
mu <- c(0,0,0,0)
sigma <- c(1,1,1,2)
C2 <- rbind(c(-1,1,0,0),c(-1,0,1,0),c(-1,0,0,1),c(0,-1,1,0),c(0,-1,0,1),c(0,0,-1,1))

N <- 1000;
GPQW(n,p,mu,sigma,N,C2 = C2)

## End(Not run)

```

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## Description

Construct the simultaneous confidence intervals for ratios of means of Log-normal populations with zeros. It also has a Python module that do the same thing, it can be applied to multiple comparisons of parameters of any k mixture distribution. And it provide four methods, the method based on generalized pivotal quantity with order statistics ([GPQH](#) and [GPQW](#)), and the method based on two-step MOVER intervals ([FMW](#) and [FMWH](#)).

## Details

At present, these four function perform better than other methods that can be used to calculate the simultaneous confidence interval of log-normal populations with excess zeros.

## Author(s)

Jing Xu, Xinmin Li, Hua Liang

## See Also

- [1] Besag I, Green P, Higdon D, Mengersen K, 1995. Bayesian computation and Stochastic-systems.
- [2] Hannig J, Abdel-Karim A, Iyer H, 2006. Simultaneous fiducial generalized confidence intervals for ratios of means of lognormal distribution.
- [3] Hannig J, Lee T C M, 2009. Generalized fiducial inference for wavelet regression.
- [4] Li X, Zhou X, Tian L, 2013. Interval estimation for the mean of lognormal data with excess zeros.
- [5] Schaarschmidt F, 2013. Simultaneous confidence intervals for multiple comparisons among expected values of log-normal variables.
- [6] Jing Xu, Xinmin Li, Hua Liang. Simultaneous Confidence Intervals for Ratios of Means of Log-normal Populations with Zeros.

## Examples

```

## Not run:
#=====GPQW=====

alpha <- 0.05

p <- c(0.1,0.15,0.1)
n <- c(30,15,10)
mu <- c(1,1.3,2)
sigma <- c(1,1,1)
N <- 1000
GPQW(n,p,mu,sigma,N)

p <- c(0.1,0.15,0.1,0.6)
n <- c(30,15,10,50)
mu <- c(1,1.3,2,0)
sigma <- c(1,1,1,2)
C2 <- rbind(c(-1,1,0,0),c(-1,0,1,0),c(-1,0,0,1),c(0,-1,1,0),c(0,-1,0,1),c(0,0,-1,1))

N <- 1000;
GPQW(n,p,mu,sigma,N,C2 = C2)

#=====GPQH=====

alpha <- 0.05

p <- c(0.1,0.15,0.1)
n <- c(30,15,10)
mu <- c(1,1.3,2)
sigma <- c(1,1,1)
N <- 1000
GPQH(n,p,mu,sigma,N)
p <- c(0.1,0.15,0.1,0.6)
n <- c(30,15,10,50)
mu <- c(1,1.3,2,0)
sigma <- c(1,1,1,2)
C2 <- rbind(c(-1,1,0,0),c(-1,0,1,0),c(-1,0,0,1),c(0,-1,1,0),c(0,-1,0,1),c(0,0,-1,1))

N<-1000;
GPQH(n,p,mu,sigma,N,C2 = C2)

#=====FMW=====
```

```

alpha <- 0.05

p <- c(0.1,0.15,0.1)
n <- c(30,15,10)
mu <- c(1,1.3,2)
sigma <- c(1,1,1)
N <- 1000

FMW(n,p,mu,sigma,N)

p <- c(0.1,0.15,0.1,0.6)
n <- c(30,15,10,50)
mu <- c(1,1.3,2,0)
sigma <- c(1,1,1,2)
C2 <- rbind(c(-1,1,0,0),c(-1,0,1,0),c(-1,0,0,1),c(0,-1,1,0),c(0,-1,0,1),c(0,0,-1,1))
N <- 1000

FMW(n,p,mu,sigma,N,C2 = C2)

#=====FMWH=====
alpha<-0.05

p <- c(0.1,0.15,0.1)
n <- c(30,15,10)
mu <- c(1,1.3,2)
sigma <- c(1,1,1)
N <- 1000
FMWH(n,p,mu,sigma,N)
p <- c(0.1,0.15,0.1,0.6)
n <- c(30,15,10,50)
mu <- c(1,1.3,2,0)
sigma <- c(1,1,1,2)
C2 <- rbind(c(-1,1,0,0),c(-1,0,1,0),c(-1,0,0,1),c(0,-1,1,0),c(0,-1,0,1),c(0,0,-1,1))

N <- 1000;
FMWH(n,p,mu,sigma,N,C2 = C2)

## End(Not run)

```

# Index

FMW, [2, 3, 7](#)  
FMW0 (FMW), [2](#)  
FMWH, [2, 3, 7](#)  
FMWH0 (FMWH), [3](#)  
  
GPQH, [4, 6, 7](#)  
GPQW, [4, 6, 7](#)  
GPQW0 (GPQW), [6](#)  
  
LN0SCIs, [7](#)  
LN0SCIs-package (LN0SCIs), [7](#)  
  
rndMixture (GPQH), [4](#)