Package ‘distr6’

July 22, 2020

Title The Complete R6 Probability Distributions Interface

Version 1.4.2

Description An R6 object oriented distributions package. Unified interface for 42 probability distributions and 11 kernels including functionality for multiple scientific types. Additionally functionality for composite distributions and numerical imputation. Design patterns including wrappers and decorators are described in Gamma et al. (1994, ISBN:0-201-63361-2). For quick reference of probability distributions including d/p/q/r functions and results we refer to McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). Additionally Devroye (1986, ISBN:0-387-96305-7) for sampling the Dirichlet distribution, Gentle (2009) <doi:10.1007/978-0-387-98144-4> for sampling the Multivariate Normal distribution and Michael et al. (1976) <doi:10.2307/2683801> for sampling the Wald distribution.

Imports checkmate, data.table, R6, R62S3 (>= 1.4.0), set6 (>= 0.1.7), stats, Rcpp

Suggests GoFKernel, knitr, testthat, devtools, rmarkdown, magrittr, extraDistr, actuar, remotes, plotly, pracma

License MIT + file LICENSE

LazyData true

URL https://alan-turing-institute.github.io/distr6/, https://github.com/alan-turing-institute/distr6/

BugReports https://github.com/alan-turing-institute/distr6/issues

VignetteBuilder knitr

Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 7.1.1

Collate 'helpers.R' 'distr6_globals.R' 'Distribution.R' 'DistributionDecorator.R' 'DistributionDecorator_CoreStatistics.R' 'DistributionDecorator_ExoticStatistics.R' 'DistributionDecorator_FunctionImputation.R' 'Distribution_Kernel.R' 'Distribution_SDistribution.R' 'Kernel_Cosine.R' 'Kernel_Epanechnikov.R' 'Kernel_Logistic.R' 'Kernel_Normal.R' 'Kernel_Quartic.R' 'Kernel_Sigmoid.R'

'Kernel_Silverman.R' 'Kernel_Triangular.R' 'Kernel_Tricube.R'
'Kernel_Triweight.R' 'Kernel_Uniform.R' 'ParameterSet.R'
'ParameterSetCollection.R' 'RcppExports.R'
'SDistribution_Arcsine.R' 'SDistribution_Bernoulli.R'
'SDistribution_Beta.R' 'SDistribution_BetaNoncentral.R'
'SDistribution_Binomial.R' 'SDistribution_Categorical.R'
'SDistribution_Cauchy.R' 'SDistribution_ChiSquared.R'
'SDistribution_ChiSquaredNoncentral.R'
'SDistribution_Degenerate.R' 'SDistribution_Dirichlet.R'
'SDistribution_DiscreteUniform.R' 'SDistribution_Empirical.R'
'SDistribution_EmpiricalMultivariate.R'
'SDistribution_Erlang.R' 'SDistribution_Exponential.R'
'SDistribution_FDistribution.R'
'SDistribution_FDistributionNoncentral.R'
'SDistribution_Frechet.R' 'SDistribution_Gamma.R'
'SDistribution_Geometric.R' 'SDistribution_Gompertz.R'
'SDistribution_Gumbel.R' 'SDistribution_Hypergeometric.R'
'SDistribution_InverseGamma.R' 'SDistribution_Laplace.R'
'SDistribution_Logarithmic.R' 'SDistribution_Logistic.R'
'SDistribution_Loglogistic.R' 'SDistribution_Lognormal.R'
'SDistribution_Multinomial.R'
'SDistribution_MultivariateNormal.R'
'SDistribution_NegBinomal.R' 'SDistribution_Normal.R'
'SDistribution_Pareto.R' 'SDistribution_Poisson.R'
'SDistribution_Rayleigh.R' 'SDistribution_ShiftedLoglogistic.R'
'SDistribution_StudentT.R' 'SDistribution_StudentTNoncentral.R'
'SDistribution_Triangular.R' 'SDistribution_Uniform.R'
'SDistribution_Wald.R' 'SDistribution_Weibull.R'
'SDistribution_WeightedDiscrete.R' 'Wrapper.R'
'Wrapper_Convolution.R' 'Wrapper_HuberizedDistribution.R'
'Wrapper_MixtureDistribution.R' 'Wrapper_ProductDistribution.R'
'Wrapper_Scale.R' 'Wrapper_TruncatedDistribution.R'
'Wrapper_VectorDistribution.R' 'assertions.R'
'c.Distribution.R' 'decomposeMixture.R' 'decorate.R'
'distr6-deprecated.R' 'distr6-package.R' 'distr6.news.R'
'distrSimulate.R' 'exkurtosisType.R' 'generalPNorm.R'
'getParameterSet.R' 'helpers_pdq.R' 'helpers_wrappers.R'
'isPdqr.R' 'lines_continuous.R' 'lines_discrete.R' 'lines.R'
'listDecorators.R' 'listDistributions.R' 'listKernels.R'
'listWrappers.R' 'makeUniqueDistributions.R' 'measures.R'
'mixturiseVector.R' 'plot_continuous.R' 'plot_discrete.R'
'plot_distribution.R' 'plot_multivariate.R'
'plot_vectordistribution.R' 'qqplot.R'
'simulateEmpiricalDistribution.R' 'skewType.R' 'zzz.R'

LinkingTo Rcpp

NeedsCompilation yes

Author Raphael Sonabend [aut, cre] (<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9225-4654>),
Franz Kiraly [aut],

Peter Ruckdeschel [ctb] (Author of distr),
Matthias Kohl [ctb] (Author of distr),
Shen Chen [ctb],
Jordan Deenichin [ctb],
Chengyang Gao [ctb],
Chloe Zhaoyuan Gu [ctb],
Yunjie He [ctb],
Xiaowen Huang [ctb],
Shuhan Liu [ctb],
Runlong Yu [ctb],
Chijing Zeng [ctb],
Qian Zhou [ctb]

Maintainer Raphael Sonabend <raphael.sonabend.15@ucl.ac.uk>

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2020-07-22 13:50:06 UTC

R topics documented:

distr6-package 7
Arcsine 8
as.data.table.ParameterSet 11
as.ParameterSet 12
Bernoulli 13
Beta 17
BetaNoncentral 20
Binomial 23
c.Distribution 27
Categorical 28
Cauchy 32
cdf 36
cdfAntiDeriv 37
cdfPNorm 38
cf 38
ChiSquared 39
ChiSquaredNoncentral 43
Convolution 46
CoreStatistics 48
correlation 51
Cosine 51
cumHazard 53
decorate 53
decorators 54
Degenerate 55
Dirichlet 59
DiscreteUniform 62
distr6News 66
Distribution 66

DistributionDecorator . . . 76
DistributionWrapper . . . 77
distrSimulate . . . 79
dmax . . . 80
dmin . . . 81
Empirical . . . 81
EmpiricalMV . . . 85
entropy . . . 88
Epanechnikov . . . 88
Erlang . . . 90
exkurtosisType . . . 94
ExoticStatistics . . . 95
Exponential . . . 99
FDistribution . . . 103
FDistributionNoncentral . . . 107
Frechet . . . 109
FunctionImputation . . . 113
Gamma . . . 115
generalPNorm . . . 119
genExp . . . 120
Geometric . . . 120
getParameterSupport . . . 124
getParameterValue . . . 125
Gompertz . . . 125
Gumbel . . . 127
hazard . . . 131
huberize . . . 132
HuberizedDistribution . . . 132
Hypergeometric . . . 134
inf . . . 138
InverseGamma . . . 138
iqr . . . 142
Kernel . . . 142
kthmoment . . . 144
kurtosis . . . 144
kurtosisType . . . 145
Laplace . . . 145
liesInSupport . . . 149
liesInType . . . 150
lines.Distribution . . . 150
listDecorators . . . 151
listDistributions . . . 152
listKernels . . . 153
listWrappers . . . 153
Logarithmic . . . 154
Logistic . . . 157
LogisticKernel . . . 161
Loglogistic . . . 163

Lognormal . . . 166
makeUniqueDistributions . . . 171
mean.Distribution . . . 171
median.Distribution . . . 172
merge.ParameterSet . . . 172
mgf . . . 173
MixtureDistribution . . . 173
mixturiseVector . . . 178
mode . . . 179
Multinomial . . . 180
MultivariateNormal . . . 183
NegativeBinomial . . . 187
Normal . . . 191
NormalKernel . . . 195
parameters . . . 197
ParameterSet . . . 197
ParameterSetCollection . . . 207
Pareto . . . 212
pdf . . . 216
pdfPNorm . . . 217
pdfSquared2Norm . . . 217
pgf . . . 218
plot.Distribution . . . 218
plot.VectorDistribution . . . 220
Poisson . . . 221
prec . . . 224
print.ParameterSet . . . 225
ProductDistribution . . . 225
properties . . . 231
qqplot . . . 231
quantile.Distribution . . . 232
Quartic . . . 233
rand . . . 235
Rayleigh . . . 235
SDistribution . . . 239
setParameterValue . . . 240
ShiftedLoglogistic . . . 240
Sigmoid . . . 243
Silverman . . . 245
simulateEmpiricalDistribution . . . 247
skewness . . . 247
skewnessType . . . 248
skewType . . . 248
stdev . . . 249
strprint . . . 249
StudentT . . . 250
StudentTNoncentral . . . 254
summary.Distribution . . . 256

sup . . . 257
support . . . 257
survival . . . 258
survivalAntiDeriv . . . 259
survivalPNorm . . . 259
symmetry . . . 260
testContinuous . . . 260
testDiscrete . . . 261
testDistribution . . . 262
testDistributionList . . . 263
testLeptokurtic . . . 264
testMatrixvariate . . . 265
testMesokurtic . . . 266
testMixture . . . 267
testMultivariate . . . 267
testNegativeSkew . . . 268
testNoSkew . . . 269
testParameterSet . . . 270
testParameterSetCollection . . . 271
testParameterSetCollectionList . . . 272
testParameterSetList . . . 273
testPlatykurtic . . . 274
testPositiveSkew . . . 275
testSymmetric . . . 276
testUnivariate . . . 276
traits . . . 277
Triangular . . . 278
TriangularKernel . . . 283
Tricube . . . 284
Triweight . . . 286
truncate . . . 287
TruncatedDistribution . . . 288
type . . . 290
Uniform . . . 290
UniformKernel . . . 294
valueSupport . . . 296
variance . . . 296
variateForm . . . 297
VectorDistribution . . . 297
Wald . . . 305
Weibull . . . 309
WeightedDiscrete . . . 312
workingSupport . . . 317
wrappedModels . . . 317
[.ParameterSet . . . 318
[.VectorDistribution . . . 318

Index **320**

distr6-package *distr6: Object Oriented Distributions in R*

Description

distr6 is an object oriented (OO) interface, primarily used for interacting with probability distributions in R. Additionally distr6 includes functionality for composite distributions, a symbolic representation for mathematical sets and intervals, basic methods for common kernels and numeric methods for distribution analysis. distr6 is the official R6 upgrade to the distr family of packages.

Details

The main features of distr6 are:

- Currently implements 45 probability distributions (and 11 Kernels) including all distributions in the R stats package. Each distribution has (where possible) closed form analytic expressions for basic statistical methods.
- Decorators that add further functionality to probability distributions including numeric results for useful modelling functions such as p-norms and k-moments.
- Wrappers for composite distributions including convolutions, truncation, mixture distributions and product distributions.

To learn more about distr6, start with the distr6 vignette:

`vignette("distr6","distr6")`

And for more advanced usage see the complete tutorials at

https://alan-turing-institute.github.io/distr6/index.html #nolint

Author(s)

Maintainer: Raphael Sonabend <raphael.sonabend.15@ucl.ac.uk> (ORCID)

Authors:

- Franz Kiraly <f.kiraly@ucl.ac.uk>

Other contributors:

- Peter Ruckdeschel <peter.ruckdeschel@uni-oldenburg.de> (Author of distr) [contributor]
- Matthias Kohl <Matthias.Kohl@stamats.de> (Author of distr) [contributor]
- Shen Chen <seanchen9832@icloud.com> [contributor]
- Jordan Deenichin <d.deenichin@gmail.com> [contributor]
- Chengyang Gao <garoc371@gmail.com> [contributor]
- Chloe Zhaoyuan Gu <guzhaoyuan@outlook.com> [contributor]
- Yunjie He <zcakebx@ucl.ac.uk> [contributor]

- Xiaowen Huang <hxw3678@gmail.com> [contributor]
- Shuhan Liu <Shuhan.liu.99@gmail.com> [contributor]
- Runlong Yu <edwinyurl@hotmail.com> [contributor]
- Chijing Zeng <britneyzenguk@gmail.com> [contributor]
- Qian Zhou <zcakqz1@ucl.ac.uk> [contributor]

See Also

Useful links:

- https://alan-turing-institute.github.io/distr6/
- https://github.com/alan-turing-institute/distr6/
- Report bugs at https://github.com/alan-turing-institute/distr6/issues

---

`Arcsine` *Arcsine Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Arcsine distribution, which is commonly used in the study of random walks and as a special case of the Beta distribution.

Details

The Arcsine distribution parameterised with lower, a, and upper, b, limits is defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = 1/(\pi\sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)})$$

for $-\infty < a \leq b < \infty$.

The distribution is supported on $[a, b]$.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `Arcsine`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Arcsine$new()`
- `Arcsine$mean()`
- `Arcsine$mode()`
- `Arcsine$variance()`
- `Arcsine$skewness()`
- `Arcsine$kurtosis()`
- `Arcsine$entropy()`
- `Arcsine$pgf()`
- `Arcsine$setParameterValue()`
- `Arcsine$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Arcsine$new(lower = 0, upper = 1, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`lower (numeric(1))`
: Lower limit of the Distribution, defined on the Reals.

`upper (numeric(1))`
: Upper limit of the Distribution, defined on the Reals.

`decorators (character())`
: Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`**:** The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Arcsine$mean()
```

Method `mode()`**:** The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
Arcsine$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1)
: Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Arcsine$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`**:** The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
Arcsine$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`**:** The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

```
Arcsine$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
: If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `entropy()`**:** The entropy of a (discrete) distribution is defined by

$$-\sum(f_X)log(f_X)$$

where f_X is the pdf of distribution X, with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Arcsine$entropy(base = 2)
```

Arguments:

`base (integer(1))`
: Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `pgf()`**:** The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Arcsine$pgf(z)
```

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
: z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `setParameterValue()`**:** Sets the value(s) of the given parameter(s).

Usage:

```
Arcsine$setParameterValue(..., lst = NULL, error = "warn")
```

Arguments:

`...` `ANY`
Named arguments of parameters to set values for. See examples.

`lst` `(list(1))`
Alternative argument for passing parameters. List names should be parameter names and list values are the new values to set.

`error` `(character(1))`
If `"warn"` then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if `"stop"`.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Arcsine$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other continuous distributions: BetaNoncentral, Beta, Cauchy, ChiSquaredNoncentral, ChiSquared, Dirichlet, Erlang, Exponential, FDistributionNoncentral, FDistribution, Frechet, Gamma, Gompertz, Gumbel, InverseGamma, Laplace, Logistic, Loglogistic, Lognormal, MultivariateNormal, Normal, Pareto, Poisson, Rayleigh, ShiftedLoglogistic, StudentTNoncentral, StudentT, Triangular, Uniform, Wald, Weibull

Other univariate distributions: Bernoulli, BetaNoncentral, Beta, Binomial, Categorical, Cauchy, ChiSquaredNoncentral, ChiSquared, Degenerate, DiscreteUniform, Empirical, Erlang, Exponential, FDistributionNoncentral, FDistribution, Frechet, Gamma, Geometric, Gompertz, Gumbel, Hypergeometric, InverseGamma, Laplace, Logarithmic, Logistic, Loglogistic, Lognormal, NegativeBinomial, Normal, Pareto, Poisson, Rayleigh, ShiftedLoglogistic, StudentTNoncentral, StudentT, Triangular, Uniform, Wald, Weibull, WeightedDiscrete

---

`as.data.table.ParameterSet` *Coerce ParameterSet to data.table*

Description

Coerces a ParameterSet to a data.table.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ParameterSet'
as.data.table(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	ParameterSet
`...`	Ignored.

Value

A data.table.

`as.ParameterSet` *Coerce to a ParameterSet*

Description

Coerces objects to ParameterSet.

Usage

```
as.ParameterSet(x,...)

## S3 method for class 'data.table'
as.ParameterSet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'list'
as.ParameterSet(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	object
`...`	additional arguments

Details

Currently supported coercions are from data tables and lists. Function assumes that the data table columns are the correct inputs to a ParameterSet, see the constructor for details. Similarly for lists, names are taken to be ParameterSet parameters and values taken to be arguments.

Value

An R6 object of class ParameterSet.

See Also

`ParameterSet`

Bernoulli *Bernoulli Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Bernoulli distribution, which is commonly used to model a two-outcome scenario.

Details

The Bernoulli distribution parameterised with probability of success, p, is defined by the pmf,

$$f(x) = p, \; if \; x = 1$$

$$f(x) = 1 - p, \; if \; x = 0$$

for probability p.

The distribution is supported on $\{0, 1\}$.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `Bernoulli`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Bernoulli$new()`
- `Bernoulli$mean()`
- `Bernoulli$mode()`
- `Bernoulli$median()`
- `Bernoulli$variance()`
- `Bernoulli$skewness()`
- `Bernoulli$kurtosis()`
- `Bernoulli$entropy()`
- `Bernoulli$mgf()`

- Bernoulli$cf()
- Bernoulli$pgf()
- Bernoulli$setParameterValue()
- Bernoulli$clone()

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Bernoulli$new(prob = 0.5, qprob = NULL, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`prob` `(numeric(1))`
: Probability of success.

`qprob` `(numeric(1))`
: Probability of failure. If provided then `prob` is ignored. `qprob = 1 -prob`.

`decorators` `(character())`
: Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`**:** The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Bernoulli$mean()
```

Method `mode()`**:** The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
Bernoulli$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1))
: Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `median()`**:** Returns the median of the distribution. If an analytical expression is available returns distribution median, otherwise if symmetric returns `self$mean`, otherwise returns `self$quantile(0.5)`.

Usage:

```
Bernoulli$median()
```

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Bernoulli$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`**:** The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
Bernoulli$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`**:** The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

```
Bernoulli$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `entropy()`**:** The entropy of a (discrete) distribution is defined by

$$-\sum(f_X)log(f_X)$$

where f_X is the pdf of distribution X, with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Bernoulli$entropy(base = 2)
```

Arguments:

`base (integer(1))`
Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `mgf()`**:** The moment generating function is defined by

$$mgf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xt)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Bernoulli$mgf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `cf()`**:** The characteristic function is defined by

$$cf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xti)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Bernoulli$cf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `pgf()`**:** The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Bernoulli$pgf(z)
```

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `setParameterValue()`**:** Sets the value(s) of the given parameter(s).

Usage:

```
Bernoulli$setParameterValue(..., lst = NULL, error = "warn")
```

Arguments:

`... ANY`
Named arguments of parameters to set values for. See examples.

`lst (list(1))`
Alternative argument for passing parameters. List names should be parameter names and list values are the new values to set.

`error (character(1))`
If `"warn"` then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if `"stop"`.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Bernoulli$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other discrete distributions: Binomial, Categorical, Degenerate, DiscreteUniform, EmpiricalMV, Empirical, Geometric, Hypergeometric, Logarithmic, Multinomial, NegativeBinomial, WeightedDiscrete

Other univariate distributions: Arcsine, BetaNoncentral, Beta, Binomial, Categorical, Cauchy, ChiSquaredNoncentral, ChiSquared, Degenerate, DiscreteUniform, Empirical, Erlang, Exponential, FDistributionNoncentral, FDistribution, Frechet, Gamma, Geometric, Gompertz, Gumbel, Hypergeometric, InverseGamma, Laplace, Logarithmic, Logistic, Loglogistic, Lognormal, NegativeBinomial, Normal, Pareto, Poisson, Rayleigh, ShiftedLoglogistic, StudentTNoncentral, StudentT, Triangular, Uniform, Wald, Weibull, WeightedDiscrete

---

`Beta` *Beta Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Beta distribution, which is commonly used as the prior in Bayesian modelling.

Details

The Beta distribution parameterised with two shape parameters, α, β, is defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = (x^{\alpha-1}(1-x)^{\beta-1})/B(\alpha, \beta)$$

for $\alpha, \beta > 0$, where B is the Beta function.

The distribution is supported on $[0, 1]$.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `Beta`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Beta$new()`
- `Beta$mean()`
- `Beta$mode()`
- `Beta$variance()`
- `Beta$skewness()`
- `Beta$kurtosis()`
- `Beta$entropy()`
- `Beta$pgf()`
- `Beta$setParameterValue()`
- `Beta$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Beta$new(shape1 = 1, shape2 = 1, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`shape1 (numeric(1))`
First shape parameter, `shape1` > `0`.

`shape2 (numeric(1))`
Second shape parameter, `shape2` > `0`.

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`**:** The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Beta$mean()
```

Method `mode()`**:** The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
Beta$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1)
Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Beta$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`**:** The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
Beta$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`**:** The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

```
Beta$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
    If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `entropy()`**:** The entropy of a (discrete) distribution is defined by

$$-\sum(f_X)log(f_X)$$

where f_X is the pdf of distribution X, with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Beta$entropy(base = 2)
```

Arguments:

`base (integer(1))`
    Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `pgf()`**:** The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Beta$pgf(z)
```

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
    z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `setParameterValue()`**:** Sets the value(s) of the given parameter(s).

Usage:

```
Beta$setParameterValue(..., lst = NULL, error = "warn")
```

Arguments:

`...` ANY
Named arguments of parameters to set values for. See examples.

`lst (list(1))`
Alternative argument for passing parameters. List names should be parameter names and list values are the new values to set.

`error (character(1))`
If `"warn"` then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if `"stop"`.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Beta$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other continuous distributions: `Arcsine`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Dirichlet`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `MultivariateNormal`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`

Other univariate distributions: `Arcsine`, `Bernoulli`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Binomial`, `Categorical`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Degenerate`, `DiscreteUniform`, `Empirical`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Geometric`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `Hypergeometric`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logarithmic`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `NegativeBinomial`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`, `WeightedDiscrete`

`BetaNoncentral` *Noncentral Beta Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Noncentral Beta distribution, which is commonly used as the prior in Bayesian modelling.

Details

The Noncentral Beta distribution parameterised with two shape parameters, α, β, and location, λ, is defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = exp(-\lambda/2) \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} ((\lambda/2)^r / r!)(x^{\alpha+r-1}(1-x)^{\beta-1})/B(\alpha+r,\beta)$$

for $\alpha, \beta > 0, \lambda \geq 0$, where B is the Beta function.

The distribution is supported on $[0, 1]$.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `BetaNoncentral`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `BetaNoncentral$new()`
- `BetaNoncentral$setParameterValue()`
- `BetaNoncentral$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
BetaNoncentral$new(shape1 = 1, shape2 = 1, location = 0, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`shape1 (numeric(1))`
First shape parameter, `shape1` > `0`.

`shape2 (numeric(1))`
Second shape parameter, `shape2` > `0`.

`location (numeric(1))`
Location parameter, defined on the non-negative Reals.

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `setParameterValue()`**:** Sets the value(s) of the given parameter(s).

Usage:

```
BetaNoncentral$setParameterValue(..., lst = NULL, error = "warn")
```

Arguments:

`...` (ANY)
Named arguments of parameters to set values for. See examples.

`lst` (list(1))
Alternative argument for passing parameters. List names should be parameter names and list values are the new values to set.

`error` (character(1))
If "warn" then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if "stop".

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
BetaNoncentral$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Author(s)

Jordan Deenichin

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other continuous distributions: Arcsine, Beta, Cauchy, ChiSquaredNoncentral, ChiSquared, Dirichlet, Erlang, Exponential, FDistributionNoncentral, FDistribution, Frechet, Gamma, Gompertz, Gumbel, InverseGamma, Laplace, Logistic, Loglogistic, Lognormal, MultivariateNormal, Normal, Pareto, Poisson, Rayleigh, ShiftedLoglogistic, StudentTNoncentral, StudentT, Triangular, Uniform, Wald, Weibull

Other univariate distributions: Arcsine, Bernoulli, Beta, Binomial, Categorical, Cauchy, ChiSquaredNoncentral, ChiSquared, Degenerate, DiscreteUniform, Empirical, Erlang, Exponential, FDistributionNoncentral, FDistribution, Frechet, Gamma, Geometric, Gompertz, Gumbel, Hypergeometric, InverseGamma, Laplace, Logarithmic, Logistic, Loglogistic, Lognormal, NegativeBinomial, Normal, Pareto, Poisson, Rayleigh, ShiftedLoglogistic, StudentTNoncentral, StudentT, Triangular, Uniform, Wald, Weibull, WeightedDiscrete

Binomial *Binomial Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Binomial distribution, which is commonly used to model the number of successes out of a number of independent trials.

Details

The Binomial distribution parameterised with number of trials, n, and probability of success, p, is defined by the pmf,

$$f(x) = C(n, x)p^x(1 - p)^{n-x}$$

for $n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$ and probability p, where $C(a, b)$ is the combination (or binomial coefficient) function.

The distribution is supported on $0, 1, ..., n$.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `Binomial`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Binomial$new()`
- `Binomial$mean()`
- `Binomial$mode()`
- `Binomial$variance()`
- `Binomial$skewness()`
- `Binomial$kurtosis()`
- `Binomial$entropy()`
- `Binomial$mgf()`
- `Binomial$cf()`

- Binomial$pgf()
- Binomial$setParameterValue()
- Binomial$clone()

Method `new()`: Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Binomial$new(size = 10, prob = 0.5, qprob = NULL, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`size (integer(1))`
: Number of trials, defined on the positive Naturals.

`prob (numeric(1))`
: Probability of success.

`qprob (numeric(1))`
: Probability of failure. If provided then `prob` is ignored. `qprob = 1 -prob`.

`decorators (character())`
: Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`: The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Binomial$mean()
```

Method `mode()`: The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
Binomial$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1))
: Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `variance()`: The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Binomial$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`: The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
Binomial$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`**:** The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

```
Binomial$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `entropy()`**:** The entropy of a (discrete) distribution is defined by

$$-\sum(f_X)log(f_X)$$

where f_X is the pdf of distribution X, with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Binomial$entropy(base = 2)
```

Arguments:

`base (integer(1))`
Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `mgf()`**:** The moment generating function is defined by

$$mgf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xt)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Binomial$mgf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `cf()`**:** The characteristic function is defined by

$$cf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xti)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Binomial$cf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `pgf()`**:** The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Binomial$pgf(z)
```

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `setParameterValue()`**:** Sets the value(s) of the given parameter(s).

Usage:

```
Binomial$setParameterValue(..., lst = NULL, error = "warn")
```

Arguments:

`... ANY`
Named arguments of parameters to set values for. See examples.

`lst (list(1))`
Alternative argument for passing parameters. List names should be parameter names and list values are the new values to set.

`error (character(1))`
If `"warn"` then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if `"stop"`.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Binomial$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other discrete distributions: `Bernoulli`, `Categorical`, `Degenerate`, `DiscreteUniform`, `EmpiricalMV`, `Empirical`, `Geometric`, `Hypergeometric`, `Logarithmic`, `Multinomial`, `NegativeBinomial`, `WeightedDiscrete`

Other univariate distributions: `Arcsine`, `Bernoulli`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Categorical`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Degenerate`, `DiscreteUniform`, `Empirical`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Geometric`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `Hypergeometric`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logarithmic`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `NegativeBinomial`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`, `WeightedDiscrete` `c.Distribution` *Combine Distributions into a VectorDistribution*

Description

Helper function for quickly combining distributions into a VectorDistribution.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Distribution'
c(..., name = NULL, short_name = NULL, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments

`...`	distributions to be concatenated.
`name, short_name, decorators`	See `VectorDistribution`

Value

A VectorDistribution

See Also

`VectorDistribution`

Examples

```
# Construct and combine
c(Binomial$new(), Normal$new())

# More complicated distributions
b <- truncate(Binomial$new(), 2, 6)
n <- huberize(Normal$new(), -1, 1)
c(b, n)

# Concatenate VectorDistributions
v1 <- VectorDistribution$new(list(Binomial$new(), Normal$new()))
v2 <- VectorDistribution$new(
  distribution = "Gamma",
  params = data.table::data.table(shape = 1:2, rate = 1:2)
)
c(v1, v2)
```

Categorical *Categorical Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Categorical distribution, which is commonly used in classification supervised learning.

Details

The Categorical distribution parameterised with a given support set, $x_1, ..., x_k$, and respective probabilities, $p_1, ..., p_k$, is defined by the pmf,

$$f(x_i) = p_i$$

for $p_i, i = 1, \ldots, k; \sum p_i = 1$.

The distribution is supported on $x_1, ..., x_k$.

Sampling from this distribution is performed with the sample function with the elements given as the support set and the probabilities from the `probs` parameter. The cdf and quantile assumes that the elements are supplied in an indexed order (otherwise the results are meaningless).

The number of points in the distribution cannot be changed after construction.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `Categorical`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Categorical$new()`
- `Categorical$mean()`
- `Categorical$mode()`
- `Categorical$variance()`
- `Categorical$skewness()`
- `Categorical$kurtosis()`

- Categorical$entropy()
- Categorical$mgf()
- Categorical$cf()
- Categorical$pgf()
- Categorical$setParameterValue()
- Categorical$clone()

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Categorical$new(elements = 1, probs = 1, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`elements list()`
  Categories in the distribution, see examples.

`probs numeric()`
  Probabilities of respective categories occurring.

`decorators (character())`
  Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Examples:

```
# Note probabilities are automatically normalised (if not vectorised)
x <- Categorical$new(elements = list("Bapple", "Banana", 2), probs = c(0.2, 0.4, 1))

# Length of elements and probabilities cannot be changed after construction
x$setParameterValue(probs = c(0.1, 0.2, 0.7))

# d/p/q/r
x$pdf(c("Bapple", "Carrot", 1, 2))
x$cdf("Banana") # Assumes ordered in construction
x$quantile(0.42) # Assumes ordered in construction
x$rand(10)

# Statistics
x$mode()

summary(x)
```

Method `mean()`**:** The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Categorical$mean()
```

Method `mode()`**:** The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
Categorical$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1))
Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Categorical$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`**:** The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
Categorical$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`**:** The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

```
Categorical$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `entropy()`**:** The entropy of a (discrete) distribution is defined by

$$-\sum(f_X)log(f_X)$$

where f_X is the pdf of distribution X, with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Categorical$entropy(base = 2)
```

Arguments:

`base (integer(1))`
Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `mgf()`**:** The moment generating function is defined by

$$mgf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xt)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

`Categorical$mgf(t)`

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `cf()`**:** The characteristic function is defined by

$$cf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xti)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

`Categorical$cf(t)`

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `pgf()`**:** The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

`Categorical$pgf(z)`

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `setParameterValue()`**:** Sets the value(s) of the given parameter(s).

Usage:

`Categorical$setParameterValue(..., lst = NULL, error = "warn")`

Arguments:

`... ANY`
Named arguments of parameters to set values for. See examples.

`lst (list(1))`
Alternative argument for passing parameters. List names should be parameter names and list values are the new values to set.

`error (character(1))`
If `"warn"` then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if `"stop"`.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

`Categorical$clone(deep = FALSE)`

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other discrete distributions: Bernoulli, Binomial, Degenerate, DiscreteUniform, EmpiricalMV, Empirical, Geometric, Hypergeometric, Logarithmic, Multinomial, NegativeBinomial, WeightedDiscrete

Other univariate distributions: Arcsine, Bernoulli, BetaNoncentral, Beta, Binomial, Cauchy, ChiSquaredNoncentral, ChiSquared, Degenerate, DiscreteUniform, Empirical, Erlang, Exponential, FDistributionNoncentral, FDistribution, Frechet, Gamma, Geometric, Gompertz, Gumbel, Hypergeometric, InverseGamma, Laplace, Logarithmic, Logistic, Loglogistic, Lognormal, NegativeBinomial, Normal, Pareto, Poisson, Rayleigh, ShiftedLoglogistic, StudentTNoncentral, StudentT, Triangular, Uniform, Wald, Weibull, WeightedDiscrete

Examples

```
## ------------------------------------------------
## Method `Categorical$new`
## ------------------------------------------------

# Note probabilities are automatically normalised (if not vectorised)
x <- Categorical$new(elements = list("Bapple", "Banana", 2), probs = c(0.2, 0.4, 1))

# Length of elements and probabilities cannot be changed after construction
x$setParameterValue(probs = c(0.1, 0.2, 0.7))

# d/p/q/r
x$pdf(c("Bapple", "Carrot", 1, 2))
x$cdf("Banana") # Assumes ordered in construction
x$quantile(0.42) # Assumes ordered in construction
x$rand(10)

# Statistics
x$mode()

summary(x)
```

Cauchy *Cauchy Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Cauchy distribution, which is commonly used in physics and finance.

Details

The Cauchy distribution parameterised with location, α, and scale, β, is defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = 1/(\pi\beta(1 + ((x - \alpha)/\beta)^2))$$

for $\alpha \epsilon R$ and $\beta > 0$.

The distribution is supported on the Reals.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `Cauchy`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Cauchy$new()`
- `Cauchy$mean()`
- `Cauchy$mode()`
- `Cauchy$variance()`
- `Cauchy$skewness()`
- `Cauchy$kurtosis()`
- `Cauchy$entropy()`
- `Cauchy$mgf()`
- `Cauchy$cf()`
- `Cauchy$pgf()`
- `Cauchy$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Cauchy$new(location = 0, scale = 1, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`location (numeric(1))`
Location parameter defined on the Reals.

`scale (numeric(1))`
Scale parameter defined on the positive Reals.

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`**:** The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Cauchy$mean()
```

Method `mode()`**:** The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
Cauchy$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1)
Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Cauchy$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`**:** The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
Cauchy$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`**:** The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

```
Cauchy$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess` (`logical(1)`)
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `entropy()`**:** The entropy of a (discrete) distribution is defined by

$$-\sum(f_X)log(f_X)$$

where f_X is the pdf of distribution X, with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Cauchy$entropy(base = 2)
```

Arguments:

`base` (`integer(1)`)
Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `mgf()`**:** The moment generating function is defined by

$$mgf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xt)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Cauchy$mgf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t` (`integer(1)`)
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `cf()`**:** The characteristic function is defined by

$$cf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xti)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Cauchy$cf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t` (`integer(1)`)
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `pgf()`**:** The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Cauchy$pgf(z)
```

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Cauchy$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Author(s)

Chijing Zeng

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other continuous distributions: `Arcsine`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Dirichlet`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `MultivariateNormal`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`

Other univariate distributions: `Arcsine`, `Bernoulli`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Binomial`, `Categorical`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Degenerate`, `DiscreteUniform`, `Empirical`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Geometric`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `Hypergeometric`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logarithmic`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `NegativeBinomial`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`, `WeightedDiscrete`

`cdf` *Cumulative Distribution Function*

Description

See Distribution$cdf

Usage

```
cdf(object, ..., lower.tail = TRUE, log.p = FALSE, simplify = TRUE, data = NULL)
```

Arguments

`object`	(Distribution)
`...`	`(numeric())` Points to evaluate the cumulative distribution function of the distribution. Arguments do not need to be named. The length of each argument corresponds to the number of points to evaluate, the number of arguments corresponds to the number of variables in the distribution. See examples.
`lower.tail`	`logical(1)` If `TRUE` (default), probabilities are `X` <= `x`, otherwise, `X` > `x`.
`log.p`	`logical(1)` If `TRUE` returns log-cdf. Default is `FALSE`.
`simplify`	`logical(1)` If `TRUE` (default) simplifies the pdf if possible to a `numeric`, otherwise returns a data.table::data.table.
`data`	array Alternative method to specify points to evaluate. If univariate then rows correspond with number of points to evaluate and columns correspond with number of variables to evaluate. In the special case of VectorDistributions of multivariate distributions, then the third dimension corresponds to the distribution in the vector to evaluate.

Value

Cdf evaluated at given points as either a numeric if `simplify` is TRUE or as a data.table::data.table.

`cdfAntiDeriv` *Cumulative Distribution Function Anti-Derivative*

Description

The anti-derivative of the cumulative distribution function between given limits or over the full support.

Usage

```
cdfAntiDeriv(object, lower = NULL, upper = NULL)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.
`lower`	lower limit for integration, default is infimum.
`upper`	upper limit for integration, default is supremum.

Value

Antiderivative of the cdf evaluated between limits as a numeric.

`cdfPNorm` *Cumulative Distribution Function P-Norm*

Description

The p-norm of the cdf evaluated between given limits or over the whole support.

Usage

```
cdfPNorm(object, p = 2, lower = NULL, upper = NULL)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.
`p`	p-norm to calculate.
`lower`	lower limit for integration, default is infimum.
`upper`	upper limit for integration, default is supremum.

Value

Given p-norm of cdf evaluated between limits as a numeric.

`cf` *Characteristic Function*

Description

Characteristic function of a distribution

Usage

```
cf(object, t)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.
`t`	integer to evaluate characteristic function at.

Value

Characteristic function evaluated at t as a numeric.

`ChiSquared` *Chi-Squared Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Chi-Squared distribution, which is commonly used to model the sum of independent squared Normal distributions and for confidence intervals.

Details

The Chi-Squared distribution parameterised with degrees of freedom, ν, is defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = (x^{\nu/2-1} exp(-x/2))/(2^{\nu/2}\Gamma(\nu/2))$$

for $\nu > 0$.

The distribution is supported on the Positive Reals.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `ChiSquared`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `ChiSquared$new()`
- `ChiSquared$mean()`
- `ChiSquared$mode()`
- `ChiSquared$variance()`
- `ChiSquared$skewness()`
- `ChiSquared$kurtosis()`
- `ChiSquared$entropy()`
- `ChiSquared$mgf()`
- `ChiSquared$cf()`
- `ChiSquared$pgf()`

- `ChiSquared$setParameterValue()`
- `ChiSquared$clone()`

Method `new()`: Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
ChiSquared$new(df = 1, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`df (integer(1))`
Degrees of freedom of the distribution defined on the positive Reals.

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`: The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
ChiSquared$mean()
```

Method `mode()`: The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
ChiSquared$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1))
Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `variance()`: The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
ChiSquared$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`: The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
ChiSquared$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`**:** The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

```
ChiSquared$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess` `(logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `entropy()`**:** The entropy of a (discrete) distribution is defined by

$$-\sum(f_X)log(f_X)$$

where f_X is the pdf of distribution X, with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
ChiSquared$entropy(base = 2)
```

Arguments:

`base` `(integer(1))`
Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `mgf()`**:** The moment generating function is defined by

$$mgf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xt)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
ChiSquared$mgf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t` `(integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `cf()`**:** The characteristic function is defined by

$$cf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xti)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
ChiSquared$cf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t` `(integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `pgf()`**:** The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

`ChiSquared$pgf(z)`

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `setParameterValue()`**:** Sets the value(s) of the given parameter(s).

Usage:

`ChiSquared$setParameterValue(..., lst = NULL, error = "warn")`

Arguments:

`... ANY`
Named arguments of parameters to set values for. See examples.

`lst (list(1))`
Alternative argument for passing parameters. List names should be parameter names and list values are the new values to set.

`error (character(1))`
If `"warn"` then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if `"stop"`.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

`ChiSquared$clone(deep = FALSE)`

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other continuous distributions: `Arcsine`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `Dirichlet`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `MultivariateNormal`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`

Other univariate distributions: `Arcsine`, `Bernoulli`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Binomial`, `Categorical`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `Degenerate`, `DiscreteUniform`, `Empirical`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Geometric`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `Hypergeometric`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logarithmic`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `NegativeBinomial`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`, `WeightedDiscrete`

ChiSquaredNoncentral *Noncentral Chi-Squared Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Noncentral Chi-Squared distribution, which is commonly used to model the sum of independent squared Normal distributions and for confidence intervals.

Details

The Noncentral Chi-Squared distribution parameterised with degrees of freedom, ν, and location, λ, is defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = exp(-\lambda/2) \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} ((\lambda/2)^r/r!)(x^{(\nu+2r)/2-1}exp(-x/2))/(2^{(\nu+2r)/2}\Gamma((\nu+2r)/2))$$

for $\nu \geq 0$, $\lambda \geq 0$.

The distribution is supported on the Positive Reals.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `ChiSquaredNoncentral`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `ChiSquaredNoncentral$new()`
- `ChiSquaredNoncentral$mean()`
- `ChiSquaredNoncentral$variance()`
- `ChiSquaredNoncentral$skewness()`
- `ChiSquaredNoncentral$kurtosis()`
- `ChiSquaredNoncentral$mgf()`
- `ChiSquaredNoncentral$cf()`

- ChiSquaredNoncentral$setParameterValue()
- ChiSquaredNoncentral$clone()

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
ChiSquaredNoncentral$new(df = 1, location = 0, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`df` (`integer(1)`)
: Degrees of freedom of the distribution defined on the positive Reals.

`location` (`numeric(1)`)
: Location parameter, defined on the non-negative Reals.

`decorators` (`character()`)
: Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`**:** The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
ChiSquaredNoncentral$mean()
```

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
ChiSquaredNoncentral$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`**:** The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
ChiSquaredNoncentral$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`**:** The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

`ChiSquaredNoncentral$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)`

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `mgf()`: The moment generating function is defined by

$$mgf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xt)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

`ChiSquaredNoncentral$mgf(t)`

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `cf()`: The characteristic function is defined by

$$cf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xti)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

`ChiSquaredNoncentral$cf(t)`

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `setParameterValue()`: Sets the value(s) of the given parameter(s).

Usage:

`ChiSquaredNoncentral$setParameterValue(..., lst = NULL, error = "warn")`

Arguments:

`... ANY`
Named arguments of parameters to set values for. See examples.

`lst (list(1))`
Alternative argument for passing parameters. List names should be parameter names and list values are the new values to set.

`error (character(1))`
If `"warn"` then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if `"stop"`.

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

`ChiSquaredNoncentral$clone(deep = FALSE)`

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Author(s)

Jordan Deenichin

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other continuous distributions: Arcsine, BetaNoncentral, Beta, Cauchy, ChiSquared, Dirichlet, Erlang, Exponential, FDistributionNoncentral, FDistribution, Frechet, Gamma, Gompertz, Gumbel, InverseGamma, Laplace, Logistic, Loglogistic, Lognormal, MultivariateNormal, Normal, Pareto, Poisson, Rayleigh, ShiftedLoglogistic, StudentTNoncentral, StudentT, Triangular, Uniform, Wald, Weibull

Other univariate distributions: Arcsine, Bernoulli, BetaNoncentral, Beta, Binomial, Categorical, Cauchy, ChiSquared, Degenerate, DiscreteUniform, Empirical, Erlang, Exponential, FDistributionNoncentral, FDistribution, Frechet, Gamma, Geometric, Gompertz, Gumbel, Hypergeometric, InverseGamma, Laplace, Logarithmic, Logistic, Loglogistic, Lognormal, NegativeBinomial, Normal, Pareto, Poisson, Rayleigh, ShiftedLoglogistic, StudentTNoncentral, StudentT, Triangular, Uniform, Wald, Weibull, WeightedDiscrete

---

Convolution *Distribution Convolution Wrapper*

Description

Calculates the convolution of two distribution via numerical calculations.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Distribution'
x + y

## S3 method for class 'Distribution'
x - y
```

Arguments

x, y	Distribution

Details

The convolution of two probability distributions X, Y is the sum

$$Z = X + Y$$

which has a pmf,

$$P(Z = z) = \sum_x P(X = x)P(Y = z - x)$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Currently distr6 supports the addition of discrete and continuous probability distributions, but only subtraction of continuous distributions.

Value

Returns an R6 object of class Convolution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::DistributionWrapper` -> `Convolution`

Methods

Public methods:

- `Convolution$new()`
- `Convolution$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Convolution$new(dist1, dist2, add = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`dist1` ([Distribution])
: First Distribution in convolution, i.e. dist1 ± dist2.

`dist2` ([Distribution])
: Second Distribution in convolution, i.e. dist1 ± dist2.

`add` (`logical(1)`)
: If `TRUE` (default) then adds the distributions together, otherwise substracts.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Convolution$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

Other wrappers: `DistributionWrapper`, `HuberizedDistribution`, `MixtureDistribution`, `ProductDistribution`, `TruncatedDistribution`, `VectorDistribution`

Examples

```
binom <- Bernoulli$new() + Bernoulli$new()
binom$pdf(2)
Binomial$new(size = 2)$pdf(2)
norm <- Normal$new(mean = 3) - Normal$new(mean = 2)
norm$pdf(1)
Normal$new(mean = 1, var = 2)$pdf(1)
```

`CoreStatistics` *Core Statistical Methods Decorator*

Description

This decorator adds numeric methods for missing analytic expressions in Distributions as well as adding generalised expectation and moments functions.

Details

Decorator objects add functionality to the given Distribution object by copying methods in the decorator environment to the chosen Distribution environment.

All methods implemented in decorators try to exploit analytical results where possible, otherwise numerical results are used with a message.

Super class

`distr6::DistributionDecorator` -> `CoreStatistics`

Methods

Public methods:

- `CoreStatistics$mgf()`
- `CoreStatistics$cf()`
- `CoreStatistics$pgf()`
- `CoreStatistics$entropy()`
- `CoreStatistics$skewness()`
- `CoreStatistics$kurtosis()`
- `CoreStatistics$variance()`
- `CoreStatistics$kthmoment()`
- `CoreStatistics$genExp()`
- `CoreStatistics$mode()`
- `CoreStatistics$mean()`
- `CoreStatistics$clone()`

Method `mgf()`**:** Numerically estimates the moment-generating function.

Usage:

```
CoreStatistics$mgf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `cf()`**:** Numerically estimates the characteristic function.

Usage:

```
CoreStatistics$cf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `pgf()`**:** Numerically estimates the probability-generating function.

Usage:

```
CoreStatistics$pgf(z)
```

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `entropy()`**:** Numerically estimates the entropy function.

Usage:

```
CoreStatistics$entropy(base = 2)
```

Arguments:

`base (integer(1))`
Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `skewness()`**:** Numerically estimates the distribution skewness.

Usage:

```
CoreStatistics$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`**:** Numerically estimates the distribution kurtosis.

Usage:

```
CoreStatistics$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `variance()`**:** Numerically estimates the distribution variance.

Usage:

```
CoreStatistics$variance()
```

Method `kthmoment()`**:** The kth central moment of a distribution is defined by

$$CM(k)_X = E_X[(x - \mu)^k]$$

the kth standardised moment of a distribution is defined by

$$SM(k)_X = \frac{CM(k)}{\sigma^k}$$

the kth raw moment of a distribution is defined by

$$RM(k)_X = E_X[x^k]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
CoreStatistics$kthmoment(k, type = c("central", "standard", "raw"))
```

Arguments:

`k` `integer(1)`
The `k`-th moment to evaluate the distribution at.

`type` `character(1)`
Type of moment to evaluate.

Method `genExp()`**:** Numerically estimates $E[f(X)]$ for some function f.

Usage:

```
CoreStatistics$genExp(trafo = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`trafo` function()
Transformation function to define the expectation, default is distribution mean.

Method `mode()`**:** Numerically estimates the distribution mode.

Usage:

```
CoreStatistics$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1)
Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `mean()`**:** Numerically estimates the distribution mean.

Usage:

```
CoreStatistics$mean(...)
```

Arguments:

`...` `ANY`
Ignored, added for consistency.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
CoreStatistics$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

Other decorators: ExoticStatistics, FunctionImputation

Examples

```
decorate(Exponential$new(), "CoreStatistics")
Exponential$new(decorators = "CoreStatistics")
CoreStatistics$new()$decorate(Exponential$new())
```

---

correlation *Distribution Correlation*

Description

Correlation of a distribution.

Usage

```
correlation(object)
```

Arguments

object	Distribution.

Value

Either '1' if distribution is univariate or the correlation as a numeric or matrix.

Cosine *Cosine Kernel*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Cosine kernel defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = (\pi/4)cos(x\pi/2)$$

over the support $x \in (-1, 1)$.

Super classes

distr6::Distribution -> distr6::Kernel -> Cosine

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Cosine$pdfSquared2Norm()`
- `Cosine$variance()`
- `Cosine$clone()`

Method `pdfSquared2Norm()`**:** The squared 2-norm of the pdf is defined by

$$\int_a^b (f_X(u))^2 du$$

where X is the Distribution, f_X is its pdf and a, b are the distribution support limits.

Usage:

```
Cosine$pdfSquared2Norm(x = 0)
```

Arguments:

`x (numeric(1))`
Amount to shift the result.

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Cosine$variance()
```

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Cosine$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

Other kernels: `Epanechnikov`, `LogisticKernel`, `NormalKernel`, `Quartic`, `Sigmoid`, `Silverman`, `TriangularKernel`, `Tricube`, `Triweight`, `UniformKernel` `cumHazard` *Cumulative Hazard Function*

Description

See ExoticStatistics$cumHazard.

Usage

```
cumHazard(object, ..., log = FALSE, simplify = TRUE, data = NULL)
```

Arguments

`object`	(Distribution).
`...`	`(numeric())` Points to evaluate the probability density function of the distribution. Arguments do not need to be named. The length of each argument corresponds to the number of points to evaluate, the number of arguments corresponds to the number of variables in the distribution. See examples.
`log`	`logical(1)` If `TRUE` returns log-cumHazard Default is `FALSE`.
`simplify`	`logical(1)` If `TRUE` (default) simplifies the pdf if possible to a `numeric`, otherwise returns a data.table::data.table.
`data`	array Alternative method to specify points to evaluate. If univariate then rows correspond with number of points to evaluate and columns correspond with number of variables to evaluate. In the special case of VectorDistributions of multivariate distributions, then the third dimension corresponds to the distribution in the vector to evaluate.

Value

Cumulative hazard function as a numeric, natural logarithm returned if `log` is TRUE.

`decorate` *Decorate Distributions*

Description

Functionality to decorate R6 Distributions (and child classes) with extra methods.

Usage

```
decorate(distribution, decorators, ...)
```

Arguments

`distribution`	([Distribution]) Distribution to decorate.
`decorators`	(`character()`) Vector of DistributionDecorator names to decorate the Distribution with.
`...`	`ANY` Extra arguments passed down to specific decorators.

Details

Decorating is the process of adding methods to classes that are not part of the core interface (Gamma et al. 1994). Use `listDecorators` to see which decorators are currently available. The primary use-cases are to add numeric results when analytic ones are missing, to add complex modelling functions and to impute missing d/p/q/r functions.

Value

Returns a Distribution with additional methods from the chosen DistributionDecorator.

References

Gamma, Erich, Richard Helm, Ralph Johnson, and John Vlissides. 1994. "Design Patterns: Elements of Reusable Object-Oriented Software." Addison-Wesley.

See Also

`listDecorators()` for available decorators and DistributionDecorator for the parent class.

Examples

```
B <- Binomial$new()
decorate(B, "CoreStatistics")

E <- Exponential$new()
decorate(E, c("CoreStatistics", "ExoticStatistics"))
```

`decorators` *Decorators Accessor*

Description

Returns the decorators added to a distribution.

Usage

```
decorators(object)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.

Value

Character vector of decorators.

R6 Usage

$decorators

`Degenerate` *Degenerate Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Degenerate distribution, which is commonly used to model deterministic events or as a representation of the delta, or Heaviside, function.

Details

The Degenerate distribution parameterised with mean, μ is defined by the pmf,

$$f(x) = 1, \ if \ x = \mu$$

$$f(x) = 0, \ if \ x \neq \mu$$

for $\mu \epsilon R$.

The distribution is supported on μ.

Also known as the Dirac distribution.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `Degenerate`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Degenerate$new()`
- `Degenerate$mean()`
- `Degenerate$mode()`
- `Degenerate$variance()`
- `Degenerate$skewness()`
- `Degenerate$kurtosis()`
- `Degenerate$entropy()`
- `Degenerate$mgf()`
- `Degenerate$cf()`
- `Degenerate$setParameterValue()`
- `Degenerate$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Degenerate$new(mean = 0, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`mean` `numeric(1)`
Mean of the distribution, defined on the Reals.

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`**:** The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Degenerate$mean()
```

Method `mode()`**:** The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
Degenerate$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1)
Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Degenerate$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`**:** The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
Degenerate$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`**:** The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

```
Degenerate$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `entropy()`**:** The entropy of a (discrete) distribution is defined by

$$-\sum(f_X)log(f_X)$$

where f_X is the pdf of distribution X, with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Degenerate$entropy(base = 2)
```

Arguments:

`base (integer(1))`
Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `mgf()`**:** The moment generating function is defined by

$$mgf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xt)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Degenerate$mgf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `cf()`**:** The characteristic function is defined by

$$cf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xti)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Degenerate$cf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `setParameterValue()`**:** Sets the value(s) of the given parameter(s).

Usage:

```
Degenerate$setParameterValue(..., lst = NULL, error = "warn")
```

Arguments:

`... ANY`
Named arguments of parameters to set values for. See examples.

`lst (list(1))`
Alternative argument for passing parameters. List names should be parameter names and list values are the new values to set.

`error (character(1))`
If `"warn"` then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if `"stop"`.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Degenerate$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other discrete distributions: `Bernoulli`, `Binomial`, `Categorical`, `DiscreteUniform`, `EmpiricalMV`, `Empirical`, `Geometric`, `Hypergeometric`, `Logarithmic`, `Multinomial`, `NegativeBinomial`, `WeightedDiscrete`

Other univariate distributions: `Arcsine`, `Bernoulli`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Binomial`, `Categorical`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `DiscreteUniform`, `Empirical`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Geometric`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `Hypergeometric`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logarithmic`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `NegativeBinomial`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`, `WeightedDiscrete`

`Dirichlet` *Dirichlet Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Dirichlet distribution, which is commonly used as a prior in Bayesian modelling and is multivariate generalisation of the Beta distribution.

Details

The Dirichlet distribution parameterised with concentration parameters, $\alpha_1, ..., \alpha_k$, is defined by the pdf,

$$f(x_1, ..., x_k) = (\prod \Gamma(\alpha_i))/(\Gamma(\sum \alpha_i)) \prod (x_i^{\alpha_i - 1})$$

for $\alpha = \alpha_1, ..., \alpha_k; \alpha > 0$, where Γ is the gamma function.

The distribution is supported on $x_i \ \epsilon \ (0, 1), \sum x_i = 1$.

`cdf` and `quantile` are omitted as no closed form analytic expression could be found, decorate with `FunctionImputation` for a numerical imputation.

Sampling is performed via sampling independent Gamma distributions and normalising the samples (Devroye, 1986).

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `Dirichlet`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Dirichlet$new()`
- `Dirichlet$mean()`
- `Dirichlet$mode()`
- `Dirichlet$variance()`
- `Dirichlet$entropy()`
- `Dirichlet$pgf()`

- Dirichlet$clone()

Method `new()`: Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Dirichlet$new(params = c(1, 1), decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`params` `numeric()`
: Vector of concentration parameters of the distribution defined on the positive Reals.

`decorators` `(character())`
: Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`: The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Dirichlet$mean()
```

Method `mode()`: The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
Dirichlet$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1)
: Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `variance()`: The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Dirichlet$variance()
```

Method `entropy()`: The entropy of a (discrete) distribution is defined by

$$-\sum(f_X)log(f_X)$$

where f_X is the pdf of distribution X, with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Dirichlet$entropy(base = 2)
```

Arguments:

`base (integer(1))`
Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `pgf()`**:** The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Dirichlet$pgf(z)
```

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Dirichlet$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

Devroye, Luc (1986). Non-Uniform Random Variate Generation. Springer-Verlag. ISBN 0-387-96305-7.

See Also

Other continuous distributions: `Arcsine`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `MultivariateNormal`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`

Other multivariate distributions: `EmpiricalMV`, `Multinomial`, `MultivariateNormal`

Examples

```
d <- Dirichlet$new(params = c(2, 5, 6))
d$pdf(0.1, 0.4, 0.5)
d$pdf(c(0.3, 0.2), c(0.6, 0.9), c(0.9, 0.1))
```

`DiscreteUniform` *Discrete Uniform Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Discrete Uniform distribution, which is commonly used as a discrete variant of the more popular Uniform distribution, used to model events with an equal probability of occurring (e.g. role of a die).

Details

The Discrete Uniform distribution parameterised with lower, a, and upper, b, limits is defined by the pmf,

$$f(x) = 1/(b - a + 1)$$

for $a, b \in Z; \ b \geq a$.

The distribution is supported on $\{a, a + 1, ..., b\}$.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `DiscreteUniform`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `DiscreteUniform$new()`
- `DiscreteUniform$mean()`
- `DiscreteUniform$mode()`
- `DiscreteUniform$variance()`
- `DiscreteUniform$skewness()`
- `DiscreteUniform$kurtosis()`
- `DiscreteUniform$entropy()`
- `DiscreteUniform$mgf()`
- `DiscreteUniform$cf()`

- `DiscreteUniform$pgf()`
- `DiscreteUniform$setParameterValue()`
- `DiscreteUniform$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
DiscreteUniform$new(lower = 0, upper = 1, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`lower (integer(1))`
Lower limit of the Distribution, defined on the Naturals.

`upper (integer(1))`
Upper limit of the Distribution, defined on the Naturals.

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`**:** The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
DiscreteUniform$mean()
```

Method `mode()`**:** The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
DiscreteUniform$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1))
Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
DiscreteUniform$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`**:** The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

`DiscreteUniform$skewness()`

Method `kurtosis()`**:** The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

`DiscreteUniform$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)`

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `entropy()`**:** The entropy of a (discrete) distribution is defined by

$$-\sum(f_X)log(f_X)$$

where f_X is the pdf of distribution X, with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

`DiscreteUniform$entropy(base = 2)`

Arguments:

`base (integer(1))`
Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `mgf()`**:** The moment generating function is defined by

$$mgf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xt)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

`DiscreteUniform$mgf(t)`

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `cf()`**:** The characteristic function is defined by

$$cf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xti)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

`DiscreteUniform$cf(t)`

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `pgf()`**:** The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
DiscreteUniform$pgf(z)
```

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `setParameterValue()`**:** Sets the value(s) of the given parameter(s).

Usage:

```
DiscreteUniform$setParameterValue(..., lst = NULL, error = "warn")
```

Arguments:

`... ANY`
Named arguments of parameters to set values for. See examples.

`lst (list(1))`
Alternative argument for passing parameters. List names should be parameter names and list values are the new values to set.

`error (character(1))`
If `"warn"` then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if `"stop"`.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
DiscreteUniform$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other discrete distributions: Bernoulli, Binomial, Categorical, Degenerate, EmpiricalMV, Empirical, Geometric, Hypergeometric, Logarithmic, Multinomial, NegativeBinomial, WeightedDiscrete

Other univariate distributions: Arcsine, Bernoulli, BetaNoncentral, Beta, Binomial, Categorical, Cauchy, ChiSquaredNoncentral, ChiSquared, Degenerate, Empirical, Erlang, Exponential, FDistributionNoncentral, FDistribution, Frechet, Gamma, Geometric, Gompertz, Gumbel, Hypergeometric, InverseGamma, Laplace, Logarithmic, Logistic, Loglogistic, Lognormal, NegativeBinomial, Normal, Pareto, Poisson, Rayleigh, ShiftedLoglogistic, StudentTNoncentral, StudentT, Triangular, Uniform, Wald, Weibull, WeightedDiscrete `distr6News` *Show distr6 NEWS.md File*

Description

Displays the contents of the NEWS.md file for viewing distr6 release information.

Usage

```
distr6News()
```

Value

NEWS.md in viewer.

Examples

```
## Not run:
distr6News()

## End(Not run)
```

`Distribution` *Generalised Distribution Object*

Description

A generalised distribution object for defining custom probability distributions as well as serving as the parent class to specific, familiar distributions.

Value

Returns R6 object of class Distribution.

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

Active bindings

`decorators` Returns decorators currently used to decorate the distribution.

`traits` Returns distribution traits.

`valueSupport` Deprecated, use $traits$valueSupport.

`variateForm` Deprecated, use $traits$variateForm.

`type` Deprecated, use $traits$type.

`properties` Returns distribution properties, including kurtosis type, skewness type, support, and symmetry.

`support` Deprecated, use $properties$type.

`symmetry` Deprecated, use $properties$symmetry.

`sup` Returns supremum (upper bound) of the distribution support.

`inf` Returns infimum (lower bound) of the distribution support.

`dmax` Returns maximum of the distribution support.

`dmin` Returns minimum of the distribution support.

`kurtosisType` Deprecated, use $properties$kurtosis.

`skewnessType` Deprecated, use $properties$skewness.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Distribution$new()`
- `Distribution$strprint()`
- `Distribution$print()`
- `Distribution$summary()`
- `Distribution$parameters()`
- `Distribution$getParameterValue()`
- `Distribution$setParameterValue()`
- `Distribution$pdf()`
- `Distribution$cdf()`
- `Distribution$quantile()`
- `Distribution$rand()`
- `Distribution$prec()`
- `Distribution$stdev()`
- `Distribution$median()`
- `Distribution$iqr()`
- `Distribution$correlation()`
- `Distribution$liesInSupport()`
- `Distribution$liesInType()`
- `Distribution$workingSupport()`
- `Distribution$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Distribution$new(
  name = NULL,
  short_name = NULL,
  type,
  support = NULL,
  symmetric = FALSE,
  pdf = NULL,
  cdf = NULL,
  quantile = NULL,
  rand = NULL,
  parameters = NULL,
  decorators = NULL,
  valueSupport = NULL,
  variateForm = NULL,
  description = NULL,
  suppressMoments = FALSE,
  .suppressChecks = FALSE
)
```

Arguments:

`name` `character(1)`
  Full name of distribution.

`short_name` `character(1)`
  Short name of distribution for printing.

`type` ([set6::Set])
  Distribution type.

`support` ([set6::Set])
  Distribution support.

`symmetric` `logical(1)`
  Symmetry type of the distribution.

`pdf` function(1)
  Probability density function of the distribution. At least one of `pdf` and `cdf` must be provided.

`cdf` function(1)
  Cumulative distribution function of the distribution. At least one of `pdf` and `cdf` must be provided.

`quantile` function(1)
  Quantile (inverse-cdf) function of the distribution.

`rand` function(1)
  Simulation function for drawing random samples from the distribution.

`parameters` ([ParameterSet])
  Parameter set for defining the parameters in the distribution, which should be set before construction.

`decorators` `(character())`
  Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

`valueSupport (character(1))`
The support type of the distribution, one of "discrete", "continuous", "mixture". If `NULL`, determined automatically.

`variateForm (character(1))`
The variate type of the distribution, one of "univariate", "multivariate", "matrixvariate". If `NULL`, determined automatically.

`description (character(1))`
Optional short description of the distribution.

`suppressMoments (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` does not calculte skewness and kurtosis types in construction.

`.suppressChecks (logical(1))`
Used internally.

Method `strprint()`**:** Printable string representation of the `Distribution`. Primarily used internally.

Usage:

```
Distribution$strprint(n = 2)
```

Arguments:

`n (integer(1))`
Number of parameters to display when printing.

Method `print()`**:** Prints the `Distribution`.

Usage:

```
Distribution$print(n = 2, ...)
```

Arguments:

`n (integer(1))`
Passed to $strprint.

`... ANY`
Unused. Added for consistency.

Method `summary()`**:** Prints a summary of the `Distribution`.

Usage:

```
Distribution$summary(full = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments:

`full (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) prints a long summary of the distribution, otherwise prints a shorter summary.

`... ANY`
Unused. Added for consistency.

Method `parameters()`**:** Returns the full parameter details for the supplied parameter.

Usage:

```
Distribution$parameters(id = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`id` `character()`
id of parameter value to return.

Method `getParameterValue()`: Returns the value of the supplied parameter.

Usage:

```
Distribution$getParameterValue(id, error = "warn")
```

Arguments:

`id` `character()`
id of parameter value to return.

`error` `(character(1))`
If `"warn"` then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if `"stop"`.

Method `setParameterValue()`: Sets the value(s) of the given parameter(s).

Usage:

```
Distribution$setParameterValue(..., lst = NULL, error = "warn")
```

Arguments:

`...` `ANY`
Named arguments of parameters to set values for. See examples.

`lst` `(list(1))`
Alternative argument for passing parameters. List names should be parameter names and list values are the new values to set.

`error` `(character(1))`
If `"warn"` then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if `"stop"`.

Examples:

```
b = Binomial$new()
b$setParameterValue(size = 4, prob = 0.4)
b$setParameterValue(lst = list(size = 4, prob = 0.4))
```

Method `pdf()`: For discrete distributions the probability mass function (pmf) is returned, defined as

$$p_X(x) = P(X = x)$$

for continuous distributions the probability density function (pdf), f_X, is returned

$$f_X(x) = P(x < X \leq x + dx)$$

for some infinitesimally small dx.

If available a pdf will be returned using an analytic expression. Otherwise, if the distribution has not been decorated with FunctionImputation, `NULL` is returned.

Usage:

```
Distribution$pdf(..., log = FALSE, simplify = TRUE, data = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`...` `(numeric())`
Points to evaluate the function at Arguments do not need to be named. The length of each argument corresponds to the number of points to evaluate, the number of arguments corresponds to the number of variables in the distribution. See examples.

`log` (logical(1))
: If `TRUE` returns the logarithm of the probabilities. Default is `FALSE`.

`simplify` logical(1)
: If `TRUE` (default) simplifies the return if possible to a `numeric`, otherwise returns a data.table::data.table.

`data` array
: Alternative method to specify points to evaluate. If univariate then rows correspond with number of points to evaluate and columns correspond with number of variables to evaluate. In the special case of VectorDistributions of multivariate distributions, then the third dimension corresponds to the distribution in the vector to evaluate.

Examples:

```
b <- Binomial$new()
b$pdf(1:10)
b$pdf(1:10, log = TRUE)
b$pdf(data = matrix(1:10))

mvn <- MultivariateNormal$new()
mvn$pdf(1, 2)
mvn$pdf(1:2, 3:4)
mvn$pdf(data = matrix(1:4, nrow = 2), simplify = FALSE)
```

Method `cdf()`**:** The (lower tail) cumulative distribution function, F_X, is defined as

$$F_X(x) = P(X \le x)$$

If `lower.tail` is FALSE then $1 - F_X(x)$ is returned, also known as the `survival` function.

If available a cdf will be returned using an analytic expression. Otherwise, if the distribution has not been decorated with FunctionImputation, `NULL` is returned.

Usage:

```
Distribution$cdf(
  ...,
  lower.tail = TRUE,
  log.p = FALSE,
  simplify = TRUE,
  data = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

`...` (numeric())
: Points to evaluate the function at Arguments do not need to be named. The length of each argument corresponds to the number of points to evaluate, the number of arguments corresponds to the number of variables in the distribution. See examples.

`lower.tail` (logical(1))
: If `TRUE` (default), probabilities are `X` <= `x`, otherwise, `P(X > x)`.

`log.p` (logical(1))
: If `TRUE` returns the logarithm of the probabilities. Default is `FALSE`.

`simplify` logical(1)
: If `TRUE` (default) simplifies the return if possible to a `numeric`, otherwise returns a data.table::data.table.

`data` array
: Alternative method to specify points to evaluate. If univariate then rows correspond with number of points to evaluate and columns correspond with number of variables to evaluate. In the special case of VectorDistributions of multivariate distributions, then the third dimension corresponds to the distribution in the vector to evaluate.

Examples:

```
b <- Binomial$new()
b$cdf(1:10)
b$cdf(1:10, log.p = TRUE, lower.tail = FALSE)
b$cdf(data = matrix(1:10))
```

Method `quantile()`: The quantile function, q_X, is the inverse cdf, i.e.

$$q_X(p) = F_X^{-1}(p) = \inf\{x \in R : F_X(x) \geq p\}$$

#nolint

If `lower.tail` is FALSE then $q_X(1-p)$ is returned.

If available a quantile will be returned using an analytic expression. Otherwise, if the distribution has not been decorated with FunctionImputation, `NULL` is returned.

Usage:

```
Distribution$quantile(
  ...,
  lower.tail = TRUE,
  log.p = FALSE,
  simplify = TRUE,
  data = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

`... (numeric())`
: Points to evaluate the function at Arguments do not need to be named. The length of each argument corresponds to the number of points to evaluate, the number of arguments corresponds to the number of variables in the distribution. See examples.

`lower.tail (logical(1))`
: If `TRUE` (default), probabilities are `X <= x`, otherwise, `P(X > x)`.

`log.p (logical(1))`
: If `TRUE` returns the logarithm of the probabilities. Default is `FALSE`.

`simplify logical(1)`
: If `TRUE` (default) simplifies the return if possible to a `numeric`, otherwise returns a data.table::data.table.

`data` array
: Alternative method to specify points to evaluate. If univariate then rows correspond with number of points to evaluate and columns correspond with number of variables to evaluate. In the special case of VectorDistributions of multivariate distributions, then the third dimension corresponds to the distribution in the vector to evaluate.

Examples:

```
b <- Binomial$new()
b$quantile(0.42)
b$quantile(log(0.42), log.p = TRUE, lower.tail = TRUE)
b$quantile(data = matrix(c(0.1,0.2)))
```

Method `rand()`**:** The rand function draws `n` simulations from the distribution.

If available simulations will be returned using an analytic expression. Otherwise, if the distribution has not been decorated with FunctionImputation, `NULL` is returned.

Usage:

```
Distribution$rand(n, simplify = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`n (numeric(1))`
Number of points to simulate from the distribution. If length greater than 1, then `n <-length(n)`,

`simplify logical(1)`
If `TRUE` (default) simplifies the return if possible to a `numeric`, otherwise returns a data.table::data.table.

Examples:

```
b <- Binomial$new()
b$rand(10)

mvn <- MultivariateNormal$new()
mvn$rand(5)
```

Method `prec()`**:** Returns the precision of the distribution as `1/self$variance()`.

Usage:

```
Distribution$prec()
```

Method `stdev()`**:** Returns the standard deviation of the distribution as `sqrt(self$variance())`.

Usage:

```
Distribution$stdev()
```

Method `median()`**:** Returns the median of the distribution. If an analytical expression is available returns distribution median, otherwise if symmetric returns `self$mean`, otherwise returns `self$quantile(0.5)`.

Usage:

```
Distribution$median(na.rm = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments:

`na.rm (logical(1))`
Ignored, addded for consistency.

`... ANY`
Ignored, addded for consistency.

Method `iqr()`**:** Inter-quartile range of the distribution. Estimated as `self$quantile(0.75) -self$quantile(0.25)`.

Usage:

```
Distribution$iqr()
```

Method `correlation()`**:** If univariate returns `1`, otherwise returns the distribution correlation.

Usage:

```
Distribution$correlation()
```

Method `liesInSupport()`**:** Tests if the given values lie in the support of the distribution. Uses [set6::Set]$contains.

Usage:

```
Distribution$liesInSupport(x, all = TRUE, bound = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`x` ANY
: Values to test.

`all` logical(1)
: If `TRUE` (default) returns `TRUE` if all `x` are in the distribution, otherwise returns a vector of logicals corresponding to each element in `x`.

`bound` logical(1)
: If `TRUE` then tests if `x` lie between the upper and lower bounds of the distribution, otherwise tests if `x` lie between the maximum and minimum of the distribution.

Method `liesInType()`**:** Tests if the given values lie in the type of the distribution. Uses [set6::Set]$contains.

Usage:

```
Distribution$liesInType(x, all = TRUE, bound = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`x` ANY
: Values to test.

`all` logical(1)
: If `TRUE` (default) returns `TRUE` if all `x` are in the distribution, otherwise returns a vector of logicals corresponding to each element in `x`.

`bound` logical(1)
: If `TRUE` then tests if `x` lie between the upper and lower bounds of the distribution, otherwise tests if `x` lie between the maximum and minimum of the distribution.

Method `workingSupport()`**:** Returns an estimate for the computational support of the distribution. If an analytical cdf is available, then this is computed as the smallest interval in which the cdf lower bound is `0` and the upper bound is `1`, bounds are incremented in 10^i intervals. If no analytical cdf is available, then this is computed as the smallest interval in which the lower and upper bounds of the pdf are `0`, this is much less precise and is more prone to error. Used primarily by decorators.

Usage:

```
Distribution$workingSupport()
```

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Distribution$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
## ------------------------------------------------
## Method `Distribution$setParameterValue`
## ------------------------------------------------

b = Binomial$new()
b$setParameterValue(size = 4, prob = 0.4)
b$setParameterValue(lst = list(size = 4, prob = 0.4))

## ------------------------------------------------
## Method `Distribution$pdf`
## ------------------------------------------------

b <- Binomial$new()
b$pdf(1:10)
b$pdf(1:10, log = TRUE)
b$pdf(data = matrix(1:10))

mvn <- MultivariateNormal$new()
mvn$pdf(1, 2)
mvn$pdf(1:2, 3:4)
mvn$pdf(data = matrix(1:4, nrow = 2), simplify = FALSE)

## ------------------------------------------------
## Method `Distribution$cdf`
## ------------------------------------------------

b <- Binomial$new()
b$cdf(1:10)
b$cdf(1:10, log.p = TRUE, lower.tail = FALSE)
b$cdf(data = matrix(1:10))

## ------------------------------------------------
## Method `Distribution$quantile`
## ------------------------------------------------

b <- Binomial$new()
b$quantile(0.42)
b$quantile(log(0.42), log.p = TRUE, lower.tail = TRUE)
b$quantile(data = matrix(c(0.1,0.2)))

## ------------------------------------------------
## Method `Distribution$rand`
## ------------------------------------------------

b <- Binomial$new()
b$rand(10)

mvn <- MultivariateNormal$new()
mvn$rand(5)
```

DistributionDecorator *Abstract DistributionDecorator Class*

Description

Abstract class that cannot be constructed directly.

Details

Decorating is the process of adding methods to classes that are not part of the core interface (Gamma et al. 1994). Use listDecorators to see which decorators are currently available. The primary use-cases are to add numeric results when analytic ones are missing, to add complex modelling functions and to impute missing d/p/q/r functions.

Use decorate or $decorate to decorate distributions.

Value

Returns error. Abstract classes cannot be constructed directly.

An R6 object.

Public fields

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Active bindings

`methods` Returns the names of the available methods in this decorator.

Methods

Public methods:

- `DistributionDecorator$new()`
- `DistributionDecorator$decorate()`
- `DistributionDecorator$clone()`

Method `new()`: Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
DistributionDecorator$new()
```

Method `decorate()`: Decorates the given distribution with the methods available in this decorator.

Usage:

```
DistributionDecorator$decorate(distribution, ...)
```

Arguments:

`distribution` Distribution
Distribution to decorate.

`...` ANY
Extra arguments passed down to specific decorators.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
DistributionDecorator$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

Gamma, Erich, Richard Helm, Ralph Johnson, and John Vlissides. 1994. "Design Patterns: Elements of Reusable Object-Oriented Software." Addison-Wesley.

`DistributionWrapper` *Abstract DistributionWrapper Class*

Description

Abstract class that cannot be constructed directly.

Details

Wrappers in distr6 use the composite pattern (Gamma et al. 1994), so that a wrapped distribution has the same methods and fields as an unwrapped one. After wrapping, the parameters of a distribution are prefixed with the distribution name to ensure uniqueness of parameter IDs.

Use listWrappers function to see constructable wrappers.

Value

Returns error. Abstract classes cannot be constructed directly.

Super class

`distr6::Distribution` -> `DistributionWrapper`

Methods

Public methods:

- `DistributionWrapper$new()`
- `DistributionWrapper$wrappedModels()`
- `DistributionWrapper$setParameterValue()`
- `DistributionWrapper$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
DistributionWrapper$new(
  distlist = NULL,
  name,
  short_name,
  description,
  support,
  type,
  valueSupport,
  variateForm,
  parameters = NULL,
  outerID = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

`distlist` (`list()`)
: List of Distributions.

`name` (`character(1)`)
: Wrapped distribution name.

`short_name` (`character(1)`)
: Wrapped distribution ID.

`description` (`character()`)
: Wrapped distribution description.

`support` ([set6::Set])
: Wrapped distribution support.

`type` ([set6::Set])
: Wrapped distribution type.

`valueSupport` (`character(1)`)
: Wrapped distribution value support.

`variateForm` (`character(1)`)
: Wrapped distribution variate form.

`parameters` ([ParameterSetCollection])
: Optional parameters to add to the internal collection, ignored if `distlist` is given.

`outerID` ([ParameterSet])
: Parameters added by the wrapper.

Method `wrappedModels()`**:** Returns model(s) wrapped by this wrapper.

Usage:

```
DistributionWrapper$wrappedModels(model = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`model` (`character(1)`)
: id of wrapped Distributions to return. If `NULL` (default), a list of all wrapped Distributions is returned; if only one Distribution is matched then this is returned, otherwise a list of Distributions.

Method `setParameterValue()`**:** Sets the value(s) of the given parameter(s).

Usage:

```
DistributionWrapper$setParameterValue(..., lst = NULL, error = "warn")
```

Arguments:

`...` ANY
: Named arguments of parameters to set values for. See examples.

`lst` (list(1))
: Alternative argument for passing parameters. List names should be parameter names and list values are the new values to set.

`error` (character(1))
: If "warn" then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if "stop".

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
DistributionWrapper$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

Gamma, Erich, Richard Helm, Ralph Johnson, and John Vlissides. 1994. "Design Patterns: Elements of Reusable Object-Oriented Software." Addison-Wesley.

See Also

Other wrappers: Convolution, HuberizedDistribution, MixtureDistribution, ProductDistribution, TruncatedDistribution, VectorDistribution

---

distrSimulate *Simulate from a Distribution*

Description

Helper function to quickly simulate from a distribution with given parameters.

Usage

```
distrSimulate(
  n = 100,
  distribution = "Normal",
  pars = list(),
  simplify = TRUE,
  seed,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`n`	number of points to simulate.
`distribution`	distribution to simulate from, corresponds to `ClassName` of `distr6` distribution, abbreviations allowed.
`pars`	parameters to pass to `distribution`. If omitted then `distribution` defaults used.
`simplify`	if `TRUE` (default) only the simulations are returned, otherwise the constructed distribution is also returned.
`seed`	passed to set.seed
`...`	additional optional arguments for set.seed

Value

If `simplify` then vector of `n` simulations, otherwise list of simulations and distribution.

See Also

rand

`dmax` *Distribution Maximum Accessor*

Description

Returns the distribution maximum as the maximum of the support. If the support is not bounded above then maximum is given by

$$maximum = supremum - 1.1e - 15$$

Usage

```
dmax(object)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.

Value

Maximum as a numeric.

R6 Usage

$dmax

See Also

`support`, `dmin`, `sup`, `inf`

dmin	*Distribution Minimum Accessor*

Description

Returns the distribution minimum as the minimum of the support. If the support is not bounded below then minimum is given by

$$minimum = infimum + 1.1e - 15$$

Usage

```
dmin(object)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.

Value

Minimum as a numeric.

R6 Usage

$dmin

Empirical	*Empirical Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Empirical distribution, which is commonly used in sampling such as MCMC.

Details

The Empirical distribution is defined by the pmf,

$$p(x) = \sum I(x = x_i)/k$$

for $x_i \epsilon R, i = 1, ..., k$.

The distribution is supported on $x_1, ..., x_k$.

Sampling from this distribution is performed with the sample function with the elements given as the support set and uniform probabilities. Sampling is performed with replacement, which is consistent with other distributions but non-standard for Empirical distributions. Use simulateEmpiricalDistribution to sample without replacement.

The cdf and quantile assumes that the elements are supplied in an indexed order (otherwise the results are meaningless).

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `Empirical`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Empirical$new()`
- `Empirical$mean()`
- `Empirical$mode()`
- `Empirical$variance()`
- `Empirical$skewness()`
- `Empirical$kurtosis()`
- `Empirical$entropy()`
- `Empirical$mgf()`
- `Empirical$cf()`
- `Empirical$pgf()`
- `Empirical$setParameterValue()`
- `Empirical$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Empirical$new(samples = 1, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`samples (numeric())`
Vector of observed samples, see examples.

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Examples:

```
Empirical$new(runif(1000))
```

Method `mean()`**:** The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Empirical$mean()
```

Method `mode()`**:** The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
Empirical$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1)
Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Empirical$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`**:** The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
Empirical$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`**:** The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

```
Empirical$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `entropy()`**:** The entropy of a (discrete) distribution is defined by

$$-\sum(f_X)log(f_X)$$

where f_X is the pdf of distribution X, with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Empirical$entropy(base = 2)
```

Arguments:

`base (integer(1))`
Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `mgf()`**:** The moment generating function is defined by

$$mgf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xt)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Empirical$mgf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `cf()`**:** The characteristic function is defined by

$$cf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xti)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Empirical$cf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `pgf()`**:** The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Empirical$pgf(z)
```

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `setParameterValue()`**:** Sets the value(s) of the given parameter(s).

Usage:

```
Empirical$setParameterValue(..., lst = NULL, error = "warn")
```

Arguments:

`... ANY`
Named arguments of parameters to set values for. See examples.

`lst (list(1))`
: Alternative argument for passing parameters. List names should be parameter names and list values are the new values to set.

`error (character(1))`
: If `"warn"` then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if `"stop"`.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Empirical$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other discrete distributions: `Bernoulli`, `Binomial`, `Categorical`, `Degenerate`, `DiscreteUniform`, `EmpiricalMV`, `Geometric`, `Hypergeometric`, `Logarithmic`, `Multinomial`, `NegativeBinomial`, `WeightedDiscrete`

Other univariate distributions: `Arcsine`, `Bernoulli`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Binomial`, `Categorical`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Degenerate`, `DiscreteUniform`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Geometric`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `Hypergeometric`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logarithmic`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `NegativeBinomial`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`, `WeightedDiscrete`

Examples

```
## ------------------------------------------------
## Method `Empirical$new`
## ------------------------------------------------

Empirical$new(runif(1000))
```

`EmpiricalMV` *EmpiricalMV Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the EmpiricalMV distribution, which is commonly used in sampling such as MCMC.

Details

The EmpiricalMV distribution is defined by the pmf,

$$p(x) = \sum I(x = x_i)/k$$

for $x_i \epsilon R, i = 1, ..., k$.

The distribution is supported on $x_1, ..., x_k$.

Sampling from this distribution is performed with the sample function with the elements given as the support set and uniform probabilities. Sampling is performed with replacement, which is consistent with other distributions but non-standard for Empirical distributions. Use simulateEmpiricalDistribution to sample without replacement.

The cdf assumes that the elements are supplied in an indexed order (otherwise the results are meaningless).

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `EmpiricalMV`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `EmpiricalMV$new()`
- `EmpiricalMV$mean()`
- `EmpiricalMV$variance()`
- `EmpiricalMV$setParameterValue()`
- `EmpiricalMV$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
EmpiricalMV$new(data = data.frame(1, 1), decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`data` [matrix]
  Matrix-like object where each column is a vector of observed samples corresponding to each variable.

`decorators (character())`
  Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Examples:

```
EmpiricalMV$new(MultivariateNormal$new()$rand(100))
```

Method `mean()`**:** The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
EmpiricalMV$mean()
```

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
EmpiricalMV$variance()
```

Method `setParameterValue()`**:** Sets the value(s) of the given parameter(s).

Usage:

```
EmpiricalMV$setParameterValue(..., lst = NULL, error = "warn")
```

Arguments:

`... ANY`
Named arguments of parameters to set values for. See examples.

`lst (list(1))`
Alternative argument for passing parameters. List names should be parameter names and list values are the new values to set.

`error (character(1))`
If `"warn"` then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if `"stop"`.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
EmpiricalMV$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other discrete distributions: `Bernoulli`, `Binomial`, `Categorical`, `Degenerate`, `DiscreteUniform`, `Empirical`, `Geometric`, `Hypergeometric`, `Logarithmic`, `Multinomial`, `NegativeBinomial`, `WeightedDiscrete`

Other multivariate distributions: `Dirichlet`, `Multinomial`, `MultivariateNormal`

Examples

```
## ------------------------------------------------
## Method `EmpiricalMV$new`
## ------------------------------------------------

EmpiricalMV$new(MultivariateNormal$new()$rand(100))
```

---

entropy — *Distribution Entropy*

Description

(Information) Entropy of a distribution

Usage

```
entropy(object, base = 2)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.
`base`	base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Value

Entropy with given base as a numeric.

Epanechnikov — *Epanechnikov Kernel*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Epanechnikov kernel defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = \frac{3}{4}(1 - x^2)$$

over the support $x \in (-1, 1)$.

Details

The quantile function is omitted as no closed form analytic expressions could be found, decorate with FunctionImputation for numeric results.

Super classes

distr6::Distribution -> distr6::Kernel -> Epanechnikov

Public fields

name Full name of distribution.

short_name Short name of distribution for printing.

description Brief description of the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- Epanechnikov$pdfSquared2Norm()
- Epanechnikov$variance()
- Epanechnikov$clone()

Method `pdfSquared2Norm()`: The squared 2-norm of the pdf is defined by

$$\int_a^b (f_X(u))^2 du$$

where X is the Distribution, f_X is its pdf and a, b are the distribution support limits.

Usage:

```
Epanechnikov$pdfSquared2Norm(x = 0)
```

Arguments:

`x` (numeric(1))
Amount to shift the result.

Method `variance()`: The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Epanechnikov$variance()
```

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Epanechnikov$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

Other kernels: Cosine, LogisticKernel, NormalKernel, Quartic, Sigmoid, Silverman, TriangularKernel, Tricube, Triweight, UniformKernel

`Erlang` *Erlang Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Erlang distribution, which is commonly used as a special case of the Gamma distribution when the shape parameter is an integer.

Details

The Erlang distribution parameterised with shape, α, and rate, β, is defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = (\beta^\alpha)(x^{\alpha-1})(exp(-x\beta))/(\alpha-1)!$$

for $\alpha = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$ and $\beta > 0$.

The distribution is supported on the Positive Reals.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `Erlang`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Erlang$new()`
- `Erlang$mean()`
- `Erlang$mode()`
- `Erlang$variance()`
- `Erlang$skewness()`
- `Erlang$kurtosis()`
- `Erlang$entropy()`
- `Erlang$mgf()`
- `Erlang$cf()`
- `Erlang$pgf()`

- `Erlang$clone()`

Method `new()`: Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Erlang$new(shape = 1, rate = 1, scale = NULL, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`shape (integer(1))`
Shape parameter, defined on the positive Naturals.

`rate (numeric(1))`
Rate parameter of the distribution, defined on the positive Reals.

`scale` numeric(1))
Scale parameter of the distribution, defined on the positive Reals. `scale = 1/rate`. If provided `rate` is ignored.

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`: The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Erlang$mean()
```

Method `mode()`: The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
Erlang$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1)
Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `variance()`: The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Erlang$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`: The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
Erlang$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`**:** The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

```
Erlang$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `entropy()`**:** The entropy of a (discrete) distribution is defined by

$$-\sum(f_X)log(f_X)$$

where f_X is the pdf of distribution X, with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Erlang$entropy(base = 2)
```

Arguments:

`base (integer(1))`
Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `mgf()`**:** The moment generating function is defined by

$$mgf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xt)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Erlang$mgf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `cf()`**:** The characteristic function is defined by

$$cf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xti)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Erlang$cf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `pgf()`**:** The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

`Erlang$pgf(z)`

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

`Erlang$clone(deep = FALSE)`

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other continuous distributions: Arcsine, BetaNoncentral, Beta, Cauchy, ChiSquaredNoncentral, ChiSquared, Dirichlet, Exponential, FDistributionNoncentral, FDistribution, Frechet, Gamma, Gompertz, Gumbel, InverseGamma, Laplace, Logistic, Loglogistic, Lognormal, MultivariateNormal, Normal, Pareto, Poisson, Rayleigh, ShiftedLoglogistic, StudentTNoncentral, StudentT, Triangular, Uniform, Wald, Weibull

Other univariate distributions: Arcsine, Bernoulli, BetaNoncentral, Beta, Binomial, Categorical, Cauchy, ChiSquaredNoncentral, ChiSquared, Degenerate, DiscreteUniform, Empirical, Exponential, FDistributionNoncentral, FDistribution, Frechet, Gamma, Geometric, Gompertz, Gumbel, Hypergeometric, InverseGamma, Laplace, Logarithmic, Logistic, Loglogistic, Lognormal, NegativeBinomial, Normal, Pareto, Poisson, Rayleigh, ShiftedLoglogistic, StudentTNoncentral, StudentT, Triangular, Uniform, Wald, Weibull, WeightedDiscrete exkurtosisType *Kurtosis Type*

Description

Gets the type of (excess) kurtosis

Usage

```
exkurtosisType(kurtosis)
```

Arguments

kurtosis	numeric.

Details

Kurtosis is a measure of the tailedness of a distribution. Distributions can be compared to the Normal distribution by whether their kurtosis is higher, lower or the same as that of the Normal distribution.

A distribution with a negative excess kurtosis is called 'platykurtic', a distribution with a positive excess kurtosis is called 'leptokurtic' and a distribution with an excess kurtosis equal to zero is called 'mesokurtic'.

Value

Returns one of 'platykurtic', 'mesokurtic' or 'leptokurtic'.

See Also

kurtosis, skewType

Examples

```
exkurtosisType(-1)
exkurtosisType(0)
exkurtosisType(1)
```

`ExoticStatistics` *Exotic Statistical Methods Decorator*

Description

This decorator adds methods for more complex statistical methods including p-norms, survival and hazard functions and anti-derivatives. If possible analytical expressions are exploited, otherwise numerical ones are used with a message.

Details

Decorator objects add functionality to the given Distribution object by copying methods in the decorator environment to the chosen Distribution environment.

All methods implemented in decorators try to exploit analytical results where possible, otherwise numerical results are used with a message.

Super class

`distr6::DistributionDecorator` -> `ExoticStatistics`

Public fields

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `ExoticStatistics$cdfAntiDeriv()`
- `ExoticStatistics$survivalAntiDeriv()`
- `ExoticStatistics$survival()`
- `ExoticStatistics$hazard()`
- `ExoticStatistics$cumHazard()`
- `ExoticStatistics$cdfPNorm()`
- `ExoticStatistics$pdfPNorm()`
- `ExoticStatistics$survivalPNorm()`
- `ExoticStatistics$clone()`

Method `cdfAntiDeriv()`**:** The cdf anti-derivative is defined by

$$acdf(a, b) = \int_a^b F_X(x) dx$$

where X is the distribution, F_X is the cdf of the distribution X and a, b are the `lower` and `upper` limits of integration.

Usage:

```
ExoticStatistics$cdfAntiDeriv(lower = NULL, upper = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`lower` (numeric(1))
Lower bounds of integral.

`upper` (numeric(1))
Upper bounds of integral.

Method `survivalAntiDeriv()`: The survival anti-derivative is defined by

$$as(a, b) = \int_a^b S_X(x) dx$$

where X is the distribution, S_X is the survival function of the distribution X and a, b are the `lower` and `upper` limits of integration.

Usage:

```
ExoticStatistics$survivalAntiDeriv(lower = NULL, upper = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`lower` (numeric(1))
Lower bounds of integral.

`upper` (numeric(1))
Upper bounds of integral.

Method `survival()`: The survival function is defined by

$$S_X(x) = P(X \geq x) = 1 - F_X(x) = \int_x^\infty f_X(x) dx$$

where X is the distribution, S_X is the survival function, F_X is the cdf and f_X is the pdf.

Usage:

```
ExoticStatistics$survival(..., log = FALSE, simplify = TRUE, data = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`...` (`numeric()`)
Points to evaluate the function at Arguments do not need to be named. The length of each argument corresponds to the number of points to evaluate, the number of arguments corresponds to the number of variables in the distribution. See examples.

`log` (`logical(1)`)
If `TRUE` returns the logarithm of the probabilities. Default is `FALSE`.

`simplify` `logical(1)`
If `TRUE` (default) simplifies the return if possible to a `numeric`, otherwise returns a data.table::data.table.

`data` array
Alternative method to specify points to evaluate. If univariate then rows correspond with number of points to evaluate and columns correspond with number of variables to evaluate. In the special case of VectorDistributions of multivariate distributions, then the third dimension corresponds to the distribution in the vector to evaluate.

Method `hazard()`: The hazard function is defined by

$$h_X(x) = \frac{f_X}{S_X}$$

where X is the distribution, S_X is the survival function and f_X is the pdf.

Usage:

```
ExoticStatistics$hazard(..., log = FALSE, simplify = TRUE, data = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`... (numeric())`
: Points to evaluate the function at Arguments do not need to be named. The length of each argument corresponds to the number of points to evaluate, the number of arguments corresponds to the number of variables in the distribution. See examples.

`log (logical(1))`
: If `TRUE` returns the logarithm of the probabilities. Default is `FALSE`.

`simplify logical(1)`
: If `TRUE` (default) simplifies the return if possible to a `numeric`, otherwise returns a data.table::data.table.

`data` array
: Alternative method to specify points to evaluate. If univariate then rows correspond with number of points to evaluate and columns correspond with number of variables to evaluate. In the special case of VectorDistributions of multivariate distributions, then the third dimension corresponds to the distribution in the vector to evaluate.

Method `cumHazard()`**:** The cumulative hazard function is defined analytically by

$$H_X(x) = -log(S_X)$$

where X is the distribution and S_X is the survival function.

Usage:

```
ExoticStatistics$cumHazard(..., log = FALSE, simplify = TRUE, data = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`... (numeric())`
: Points to evaluate the function at Arguments do not need to be named. The length of each argument corresponds to the number of points to evaluate, the number of arguments corresponds to the number of variables in the distribution. See examples.

`log (logical(1))`
: If `TRUE` returns the logarithm of the probabilities. Default is `FALSE`.

`simplify logical(1)`
: If `TRUE` (default) simplifies the return if possible to a `numeric`, otherwise returns a data.table::data.table.

`data` array
: Alternative method to specify points to evaluate. If univariate then rows correspond with number of points to evaluate and columns correspond with number of variables to evaluate. In the special case of VectorDistributions of multivariate distributions, then the third dimension corresponds to the distribution in the vector to evaluate.

Method `cdfPNorm()`**:** The p-norm of the cdf is defined by

$$(\int_a^b |F_X|^p d\mu)^{1/p}$$

where X is the distribution, F_X is the cdf and a, b are the `lower` and `upper` limits of integration. Returns NULL if distribution is not continuous.

Usage:

```
ExoticStatistics$cdfPNorm(p = 2, lower = NULL, upper = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`p` (integer(1)) Norm to evaluate.

`lower` (numeric(1)
Lower bounds of integral.

`upper` (numeric(1)
Upper bounds of integral.

Method `pdfPNorm():` The p-norm of the pdf is defined by

$$(\int_a^b |f_X|^p d\mu)^{1/p}$$

where X is the distribution, f_X is the pdf and a, b are the `lower` and `upper` limits of integration.
Returns NULL if distribution is not continuous.

Usage:

```
ExoticStatistics$pdfPNorm(p = 2, lower = NULL, upper = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`p` (integer(1)) Norm to evaluate.

`lower` (numeric(1)
Lower bounds of integral.

`upper` (numeric(1)
Upper bounds of integral.

Method `survivalPNorm():` The p-norm of the survival function is defined by

$$(\int_a^b |S_X|^p d\mu)^{1/p}$$

where X is the distribution, S_X is the survival function and a, b are the `lower` and `upper` limits of integration.
Returns NULL if distribution is not continuous.

Usage:

```
ExoticStatistics$survivalPNorm(p = 2, lower = NULL, upper = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`p` (integer(1)) Norm to evaluate.

`lower` (numeric(1)
Lower bounds of integral.

`upper` (numeric(1)
Upper bounds of integral.

Method `clone():` The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
ExoticStatistics$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

Other decorators: CoreStatistics, FunctionImputation

Examples

```
decorate(Exponential$new(), "ExoticStatistics")
Exponential$new(decorators = "ExoticStatistics")
ExoticStatistics$new()$decorate(Exponential$new())
```

Exponential *Exponential Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Exponential distribution, which is commonly used to model inter-arrival times in a Poisson process and has the memoryless property.

Details

The Exponential distribution parameterised with rate, λ, is defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = \lambda exp(-x\lambda)$$

for $\lambda > 0$.

The distribution is supported on the Positive Reals.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

distr6::Distribution -> distr6::SDistribution -> Exponential

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- Exponential$new()
- Exponential$mean()
- Exponential$mode()
- Exponential$median()
- Exponential$variance()
- Exponential$skewness()
- Exponential$kurtosis()
- Exponential$entropy()
- Exponential$mgf()
- Exponential$cf()
- Exponential$pgf()
- Exponential$clone()

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Exponential$new(rate = 1, scale = NULL, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`rate` (numeric(1))
: Rate parameter of the distribution, defined on the positive Reals.

`scale` numeric(1))
: Scale parameter of the distribution, defined on the positive Reals. `scale = 1/rate`. If provided `rate` is ignored.

`decorators` (character())
: Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`**:** The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Exponential$mean()
```

Method `mode()`**:** The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
Exponential$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1)
: Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `median()`**:** Returns the median of the distribution. If an analytical expression is available returns distribution median, otherwise if symmetric returns `self$mean`, otherwise returns `self$quantile(0.5)`.

Usage:

```
Exponential$median()
```

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Exponential$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`**:** The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
Exponential$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`**:** The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

```
Exponential$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `entropy()`**:** The entropy of a (discrete) distribution is defined by

$$-\sum(f_X)log(f_X)$$

where f_X is the pdf of distribution X, with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Exponential$entropy(base = 2)
```

Arguments:

`base (integer(1))`
Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `mgf()`**:** The moment generating function is defined by

$$mgf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xt)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Exponential$mgf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `cf()`**:** The characteristic function is defined by

$$cf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xti)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Exponential$cf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `pgf()`**:** The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Exponential$pgf(z)
```

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Exponential$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other continuous distributions: Arcsine, BetaNoncentral, Beta, Cauchy, ChiSquaredNoncentral, ChiSquared, Dirichlet, Erlang, FDistributionNoncentral, FDistribution, Frechet, Gamma, Gompertz, Gumbel, InverseGamma, Laplace, Logistic, Loglogistic, Lognormal, MultivariateNormal, Normal, Pareto, Poisson, Rayleigh, ShiftedLoglogistic, StudentTNoncentral, StudentT, Triangular, Uniform, Wald, Weibull

Other univariate distributions: Arcsine, Bernoulli, BetaNoncentral, Beta, Binomial, Categorical, Cauchy, ChiSquaredNoncentral, ChiSquared, Degenerate, DiscreteUniform, Empirical, Erlang, FDistributionNoncentral, FDistribution, Frechet, Gamma, Geometric, Gompertz, Gumbel, Hypergeometric, InverseGamma, Laplace, Logarithmic, Logistic, Loglogistic, Lognormal, NegativeBinomial, Normal, Pareto, Poisson, Rayleigh, ShiftedLoglogistic, StudentTNoncentral, StudentT, Triangular, Uniform, Wald, Weibull, WeightedDiscrete

---

FDistribution — *'F' Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the 'F' distribution, which is commonly used in ANOVA testing and is the ratio of scaled Chi-Squared distributions..

Details

The 'F' distribution parameterised with two degrees of freedom parameters, μ, ν, is defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = \Gamma((\mu + \nu)/2)/(\Gamma(\mu/2)\Gamma(\nu/2))(\mu/\nu)^{\mu/2}x^{\mu/2-1}(1 + (\mu/\nu)x)^{-(\mu+\nu)/2}$$

for $\mu, \nu > 0$.

The distribution is supported on the Positive Reals.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `FDistribution`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `FDistribution$new()`
- `FDistribution$mean()`
- `FDistribution$mode()`
- `FDistribution$variance()`
- `FDistribution$skewness()`
- `FDistribution$kurtosis()`
- `FDistribution$entropy()`
- `FDistribution$mgf()`
- `FDistribution$pgf()`
- `FDistribution$setParameterValue()`
- `FDistribution$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
FDistribution$new(df1 = 1, df2 = 1, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`df1` (`numeric(1)`)
First degree of freedom of the distribution defined on the positive Reals.

`df2` (`numeric(1)`)
Second degree of freedom of the distribution defined on the positive Reals.

`decorators` (`character()`)
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`**:** The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
FDistribution$mean()
```

Method `mode()`**:** The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
FDistribution$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1)
Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `variance()`: The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
FDistribution$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`: The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
FDistribution$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`: The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

```
FDistribution$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `entropy()`: The entropy of a (discrete) distribution is defined by

$$-\sum(f_X)log(f_X)$$

where f_X is the pdf of distribution X, with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
FDistribution$entropy(base = 2)
```

Arguments:

`base (integer(1))`
Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `mgf()`: The moment generating function is defined by

$$mgf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xt)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

`FDistribution$mgf(t)`

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `pgf()`**:** The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

`FDistribution$pgf(z)`

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `setParameterValue()`**:** Sets the value(s) of the given parameter(s).

Usage:

`FDistribution$setParameterValue(..., lst = NULL, error = "warn")`

Arguments:

`... ANY`
Named arguments of parameters to set values for. See examples.

`lst (list(1))`
Alternative argument for passing parameters. List names should be parameter names and list values are the new values to set.

`error (character(1))`
If `"warn"` then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if `"stop"`.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

`FDistribution$clone(deep = FALSE)`

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other continuous distributions: `Arcsine`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Dirichlet`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `MultivariateNormal`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`

Other univariate distributions: Arcsine, Bernoulli, BetaNoncentral, Beta, Binomial, Categorical, Cauchy, ChiSquaredNoncentral, ChiSquared, Degenerate, DiscreteUniform, Empirical, Erlang, Exponential, FDistributionNoncentral, Frechet, Gamma, Geometric, Gompertz, Gumbel, Hypergeometric, InverseGamma, Laplace, Logarithmic, Logistic, Loglogistic, Lognormal, NegativeBinomial, Normal, Pareto, Poisson, Rayleigh, ShiftedLoglogistic, StudentTNoncentral, StudentT, Triangular, Uniform, Wald, Weibull, WeightedDiscrete

---

`FDistributionNoncentral` *Noncentral F Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Noncentral F distribution, which is commonly used in ANOVA testing and is the ratio of scaled Chi-Squared distributions.

Details

The Noncentral F distribution parameterised with two degrees of freedom parameters, μ, ν, and location, λ, # nolint is defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty}((exp(-\lambda/2)(\lambda/2)^r)/(B(\nu/2, \mu/2+r)r!))(\mu/\nu)^{\mu/2+r}(\nu/(\nu+x\mu))^{(\mu+\nu)/2+r}x^{\mu/2-1+r}$$

for $\mu, \nu > 0, \lambda \geq 0$.

The distribution is supported on the Positive Reals.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `FDistributionNoncentral`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- FDistributionNoncentral$new()
- FDistributionNoncentral$mean()
- FDistributionNoncentral$variance()
- FDistributionNoncentral$setParameterValue()
- FDistributionNoncentral$clone()

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
FDistributionNoncentral$new(df1 = 1, df2 = 1, location = 0, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`df1 (numeric(1))`
First degree of freedom of the distribution defined on the positive Reals.

`df2 (numeric(1))`
Second degree of freedom of the distribution defined on the positive Reals.

`location (numeric(1))`
Location parameter, defined on the Reals.

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`**:** The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
FDistributionNoncentral$mean()
```

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
FDistributionNoncentral$variance()
```

Method `setParameterValue()`**:** Sets the value(s) of the given parameter(s).

Usage:

```
FDistributionNoncentral$setParameterValue(..., lst = NULL, error = "warn")
```

Arguments:

`... ANY`
Named arguments of parameters to set values for. See examples.

`lst (list(1))`
: Alternative argument for passing parameters. List names should be parameter names and list values are the new values to set.

`error (character(1))`
: If "warn" then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if "stop".

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
FDistributionNoncentral$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Author(s)

Jordan Deenichin

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other continuous distributions: Arcsine, BetaNoncentral, Beta, Cauchy, ChiSquaredNoncentral, ChiSquared, Dirichlet, Erlang, Exponential, FDistribution, Frechet, Gamma, Gompertz, Gumbel, InverseGamma, Laplace, Logistic, Loglogistic, Lognormal, MultivariateNormal, Normal, Pareto, Poisson, Rayleigh, ShiftedLoglogistic, StudentTNoncentral, StudentT, Triangular, Uniform, Wald, Weibull

Other univariate distributions: Arcsine, Bernoulli, BetaNoncentral, Beta, Binomial, Categorical, Cauchy, ChiSquaredNoncentral, ChiSquared, Degenerate, DiscreteUniform, Empirical, Erlang, Exponential, FDistribution, Frechet, Gamma, Geometric, Gompertz, Gumbel, Hypergeometric, InverseGamma, Laplace, Logarithmic, Logistic, Loglogistic, Lognormal, NegativeBinomial, Normal, Pareto, Poisson, Rayleigh, ShiftedLoglogistic, StudentTNoncentral, StudentT, Triangular, Uniform, Wald, Weibull, WeightedDiscrete

---

`Frechet` *Frechet Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Frechet distribution, which is commonly used as a special case of the Generalised Extreme Value distribution.

Details

The Frechet distribution parameterised with shape, α, scale, β, and minimum, γ, is defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = (\alpha/\beta)((x - \gamma)/\beta)^{-1-\alpha} exp(-(x - \gamma)/\beta)^{-\alpha}$$

for $\alpha, \beta \epsilon R^+$ and $\gamma \epsilon R$.

The distribution is supported on $x > \gamma$.

Also known as the Inverse Weibull distribution.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `Frechet`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Frechet$new()`
- `Frechet$mean()`
- `Frechet$mode()`
- `Frechet$median()`
- `Frechet$variance()`
- `Frechet$skewness()`
- `Frechet$kurtosis()`
- `Frechet$entropy()`
- `Frechet$pgf()`
- `Frechet$setParameterValue()`
- `Frechet$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Frechet$new(shape = 1, scale = 1, minimum = 0, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`shape (numeric(1))`
Shape parameter, defined on the positive Reals.

`scale` (numeric(1))
: Scale parameter, defined on the positive Reals.

`minimum` (numeric(1))
: Minimum of the distribution, defined on the Reals.

`decorators` (character())
: Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`**:** The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Frechet$mean()
```

Method `mode()`**:** The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
Frechet$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1))
: Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `median()`**:** Returns the median of the distribution. If an analytical expression is available returns distribution median, otherwise if symmetric returns `self$mean`, otherwise returns `self$quantile(0.5)`.

Usage:

```
Frechet$median()
```

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Frechet$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`**:** The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
Frechet$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`**:** The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

```
Frechet$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `entropy()`**:** The entropy of a (discrete) distribution is defined by

$$-\sum(f_X)log(f_X)$$

where f_X is the pdf of distribution X, with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Frechet$entropy(base = 2)
```

Arguments:

`base (integer(1))`
Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `pgf()`**:** The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Frechet$pgf(z)
```

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `setParameterValue()`**:** Sets the value(s) of the given parameter(s).

Usage:

```
Frechet$setParameterValue(..., lst = NULL, error = "warn")
```

Arguments:

`... ANY`
Named arguments of parameters to set values for. See examples.

`lst (list(1))`
Alternative argument for passing parameters. List names should be parameter names and list values are the new values to set.

`error (character(1))`
If `"warn"` then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if `"stop"`.

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Frechet$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other continuous distributions: `Arcsine`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Dirichlet`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Gamma`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `MultivariateNormal`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`

Other univariate distributions: `Arcsine`, `Bernoulli`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Binomial`, `Categorical`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Degenerate`, `DiscreteUniform`, `Empirical`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Gamma`, `Geometric`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `Hypergeometric`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logarithmic`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `NegativeBinomial`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`, `WeightedDiscrete`

`FunctionImputation` *Imputed Pdf/Cdf/Quantile/Rand Functions Decorator*

Description

This decorator imputes missing pdf/cdf/quantile/rand methods from R6 Distributions by using strategies dependent on which methods are already present in the distribution. Unlike other decorators, private methods are added to the Distribution, not public methods. Therefore the underlying public [Distribution]$pdf, [Distribution]$pdf, [Distribution]$quantile, and [Distribution]$rand functions stay the same.

Details

Decorator objects add functionality to the given Distribution object by copying methods in the decorator environment to the chosen Distribution environment.

All methods implemented in decorators try to exploit analytical results where possible, otherwise numerical results are used with a message.

Super class

`distr6::DistributionDecorator` -> `FunctionImputation`

Public fields

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Active bindings

`methods` Returns the names of the available methods in this decorator.

Methods

Public methods:

- `FunctionImputation$decorate()`
- `FunctionImputation$clone()`

Method `decorate()`**:** Decorates the given distribution with the methods available in this decorator.

Usage:

```
FunctionImputation$decorate(distribution, n = 1000)
```

Arguments:

`distribution` Distribution
    Distribution to decorate.

`n (integer(1))`
    Grid size for imputing functions, cannot be changed after decorating. Generally larger `n` means better accuracy but slower computation, and smaller `n` means worse accuracy and faster computation.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
FunctionImputation$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

Other decorators: `CoreStatistics`, `ExoticStatistics`

Examples

```
pdf <- function(x) ifelse(x < 1 | x > 10, 0, 1 / 10)

x <- Distribution$new("Test",
  pdf = pdf,
  support = set6::Interval$new(1, 10, class = "integer"),
  type = set6::Naturals$new()
)
decorate(x, "FunctionImputation", n = 1000)

x <- Distribution$new("Test",
```

```
  pdf = pdf,
  support = set6::Interval$new(1, 10, class = "integer"),
  type = set6::Naturals$new(),
  decorators = "FunctionImputation"
)

x <- Distribution$new("Test",
  pdf = pdf,
  support = set6::Interval$new(1, 10, class = "integer"),
  type = set6::Naturals$new()
)
FunctionImputation$new()$decorate(x, n = 1000)

x$pdf(1:10)
x$cdf(1:10)
x$quantile(0.42)
x$rand(4)
```

Gamma *Gamma Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Gamma distribution, which is commonly used as the prior in Bayesian modelling, the convolution of exponential distributions, and to model waiting times.

Details

The Gamma distribution parameterised with shape, α, and rate, β, is defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = (\beta^\alpha)/\Gamma(\alpha)x^{\alpha-1}exp(-x\beta)$$

for $\alpha, \beta > 0$.

The distribution is supported on the Positive Reals.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `Gamma`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- Gamma$new()
- Gamma$mean()
- Gamma$mode()
- Gamma$variance()
- Gamma$skewness()
- Gamma$kurtosis()
- Gamma$entropy()
- Gamma$mgf()
- Gamma$cf()
- Gamma$pgf()
- Gamma$clone()

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Gamma$new(shape = 1, rate = 1, scale = NULL, mean = NULL, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`shape (numeric(1))`
Shape parameter, defined on the positive Reals.

`rate (numeric(1))`
Rate parameter of the distribution, defined on the positive Reals.

`scale` numeric(1))
Scale parameter of the distribution, defined on the positive Reals. `scale = 1/rate`. If provided `rate` is ignored.

`mean (numeric(1))`
Alternative parameterisation of the distribution, defined on the positive Reals. If given then `rate` and `scale` are ignored. Related by `mean = shape/rate`.

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`**:** The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Gamma$mean()
```

Method `mode()`**:** The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
Gamma$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1)
Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Gamma$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`**:** The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
Gamma$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`**:** The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

```
Gamma$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `entropy()`**:** The entropy of a (discrete) distribution is defined by

$$-\sum(f_X)log(f_X)$$

where f_X is the pdf of distribution X, with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Gamma$entropy(base = 2)
```

Arguments:

`base (integer(1))`
Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `mgf()`**:** The moment generating function is defined by

$$mgf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xt)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

`Gamma$mgf(t)`

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `cf()`**:** The characteristic function is defined by

$$cf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xti)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

`Gamma$cf(t)`

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `pgf()`**:** The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

`Gamma$pgf(z)`

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

`Gamma$clone(deep = FALSE)`

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other continuous distributions: Arcsine, BetaNoncentral, Beta, Cauchy, ChiSquaredNoncentral, ChiSquared, Dirichlet, Erlang, Exponential, FDistributionNoncentral, FDistribution, Frechet, Gompertz, Gumbel, InverseGamma, Laplace, Logistic, Loglogistic, Lognormal, MultivariateNormal, Normal, Pareto, Poisson, Rayleigh, ShiftedLoglogistic, StudentTNoncentral, StudentT, Triangular, Uniform, Wald, Weibull

Other univariate distributions: Arcsine, Bernoulli, BetaNoncentral, Beta, Binomial, Categorical, Cauchy, ChiSquaredNoncentral, ChiSquared, Degenerate, DiscreteUniform, Empirical, Erlang, Exponential, FDistributionNoncentral, FDistribution, Frechet, Geometric, Gompertz, Gumbel, Hypergeometric, InverseGamma, Laplace, Logarithmic, Logistic, Loglogistic, Lognormal, NegativeBinomial, Normal, Pareto, Poisson, Rayleigh, ShiftedLoglogistic, StudentTNoncentral, StudentT, Triangular, Uniform, Wald, Weibull, WeightedDiscrete

---

`generalPNorm` *Generalised P-Norm*

Description

Calculate the p-norm of any function between given limits.

Usage

```
generalPNorm(fun, p, lower, upper)
```

Arguments

`fun`	function to calculate the p-norm of.
`p`	the pth norm to calculate
`lower`	lower bound for the integral
`upper`	upper bound for the integral

Details

The p-norm of a function f is given by,

$$(\int_S |f|^p d\mu)^{1/p}$$

where S is the function support.

The p-norm is calculated numerically using the `integrate` function and therefore results are approximate only.

Value

Returns a numeric value for the p norm of a function evaluated between given limits.

Examples

```
generalPNorm(Exponential$new()$pdf, 2, 0, 10)
```

genExp *Generalised Expectation of a Distribution*

Description

A generalised expectation function for distributions, for arithmetic mean and more complex numeric calculations.

Usage

```
genExp(object, trafo = NULL)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.
`trafo`	transformation for expectation calculation, see details.

Value

The given expectation as a numeric, otherwise NULL.

Geometric *Geometric Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Geometric distribution, which is commonly used to model the number of trials (or number of failures) before the first success.

Details

The Geometric distribution parameterised with probability of success, p, is defined by the pmf,

$$f(x) = (1 - p)^{k-1}p$$

for probability p.

The distribution is supported on the Naturals (zero is included if modelling number of failures before success).

The Geometric distribution is used to either refer to modelling the number of trials or number of failures before the first success.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

distr6::Distribution -> distr6::SDistribution -> Geometric

Public fields

name Full name of distribution.

short_name Short name of distribution for printing.

description Brief description of the distribution.

packages Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- Geometric$new()
- Geometric$mean()
- Geometric$mode()
- Geometric$variance()
- Geometric$skewness()
- Geometric$kurtosis()
- Geometric$entropy()
- Geometric$mgf()
- Geometric$cf()
- Geometric$pgf()
- Geometric$clone()

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Geometric$new(prob = 0.5, qprob = NULL, trials = FALSE, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`prob (numeric(1))`
Probability of success.

`qprob (numeric(1))`
Probability of failure. If provided then `prob` is ignored. `qprob = 1 -prob`.

`trials (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` then the distribution models the number of trials, x, before the first success. Otherwise the distribution calculates the probability of y failures before the first success. Mathematically these are related by $Y = X - 1$.

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`**:** The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Geometric$mean()
```

Method `mode()`**:** The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
Geometric$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1)
Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Geometric$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`**:** The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
Geometric$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`**:** The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

```
Geometric$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `entropy()`**:** The entropy of a (discrete) distribution is defined by

$$-\sum(f_X)log(f_X)$$

where f_X is the pdf of distribution X, with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Geometric$entropy(base = 2)
```

Arguments:

`base (integer(1))`
Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `mgf()`**:** The moment generating function is defined by

$$mgf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xt)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Geometric$mgf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `cf()`**:** The characteristic function is defined by

$$cf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xti)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Geometric$cf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `pgf()`**:** The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Geometric$pgf(z)
```

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Geometric$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other discrete distributions: `Bernoulli`, `Binomial`, `Categorical`, `Degenerate`, `DiscreteUniform`, `EmpiricalMV`, `Empirical`, `Hypergeometric`, `Logarithmic`, `Multinomial`, `NegativeBinomial`, `WeightedDiscrete`

Other univariate distributions: `Arcsine`, `Bernoulli`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Binomial`, `Categorical`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Degenerate`, `DiscreteUniform`, `Empirical`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `Hypergeometric`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logarithmic`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `NegativeBinomial`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`, `WeightedDiscrete`

`getParameterSupport` *Parameter Support Accessor*

Description

Returns the support of the given parameter.

Usage

```
getParameterSupport(object, id, error = "warn")
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution or ParameterSet.
`id`	character, id of the parameter to return.
`error`	character, value to pass to `stopwarn`.

Value

An R6 object of class inheriting from set6::Set `getParameterValue` *Parameter Value Accessor*

Description

Returns the value of the given parameter.

Usage

```
getParameterValue(object, id, error = "warn")
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution or ParameterSet.
`id`	character, id of the parameter to return.
`error`	character, value to pass to `stopwarn`.

Value

The current value of a given parameter as a numeric.

`Gompertz` *Gompertz Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Gompertz distribution, which is commonly used in survival analysis particularly to model adult mortality rates..

Details

The Gompertz distribution parameterised with shape, α, and scale, β, is defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = \alpha\beta exp(x\beta)exp(\alpha)exp(-exp(x\beta)\alpha)$$

for $\alpha, \beta > 0$.

The distribution is supported on the Non-Negative Reals.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `Gompertz`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Gompertz$new()`
- `Gompertz$median()`
- `Gompertz$pgf()`
- `Gompertz$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Gompertz$new(shape = 1, scale = 1, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`shape (numeric(1))`
Shape parameter, defined on the positive Reals.

`scale (numeric(1))`
Scale parameter, defined on the positive Reals.

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `median()`**:** Returns the median of the distribution. If an analytical expression is available returns distribution median, otherwise if symmetric returns `self$mean`, otherwise returns `self$quantile(0.5)`.

Usage:

```
Gompertz$median()
```

Method `pgf()`**:** The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Gompertz$pgf(z)
```

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Gompertz$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other continuous distributions: Arcsine, BetaNoncentral, Beta, Cauchy, ChiSquaredNoncentral, ChiSquared, Dirichlet, Erlang, Exponential, FDistributionNoncentral, FDistribution, Frechet, Gamma, Gumbel, InverseGamma, Laplace, Logistic, Loglogistic, Lognormal, MultivariateNormal, Normal, Pareto, Poisson, Rayleigh, ShiftedLoglogistic, StudentTNoncentral, StudentT, Triangular, Uniform, Wald, Weibull

Other univariate distributions: Arcsine, Bernoulli, BetaNoncentral, Beta, Binomial, Categorical, Cauchy, ChiSquaredNoncentral, ChiSquared, Degenerate, DiscreteUniform, Empirical, Erlang, Exponential, FDistributionNoncentral, FDistribution, Frechet, Gamma, Geometric, Gumbel, Hypergeometric, InverseGamma, Laplace, Logarithmic, Logistic, Loglogistic, Lognormal, NegativeBinomial, Normal, Pareto, Poisson, Rayleigh, ShiftedLoglogistic, StudentTNoncentral, StudentT, Triangular, Uniform, Wald, Weibull, WeightedDiscrete

---

`Gumbel` *Gumbel Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Gumbel distribution, which is commonly used to model the maximum (or minimum) of a number of samples of different distributions, and is a special case of the Generalised Extreme Value distribution.

Details

The Gumbel distribution parameterised with location, μ, and scale, β, is defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = exp(-(z + exp(-z)))/\beta$$

for $z = (x - \mu)/\beta$, $\mu \epsilon R$ and $\beta > 0$.

The distribution is supported on the Reals.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `Gumbel`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Gumbel$new()`
- `Gumbel$mean()`
- `Gumbel$mode()`
- `Gumbel$median()`
- `Gumbel$variance()`
- `Gumbel$skewness()`
- `Gumbel$kurtosis()`
- `Gumbel$entropy()`
- `Gumbel$mgf()`
- `Gumbel$cf()`
- `Gumbel$pgf()`
- `Gumbel$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Gumbel$new(location = 0, scale = 1, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`location (numeric(1))`
Location parameter defined on the Reals.

`scale (numeric(1))`
Scale parameter defined on the positive Reals.

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`**:** The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Gumbel$mean()
```

Method `mode()`**:** The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
Gumbel$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1))
Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `median()`**:** Returns the median of the distribution. If an analytical expression is available returns distribution median, otherwise if symmetric returns `self$mean`, otherwise returns `self$quantile(0.5)`.

Usage:

```
Gumbel$median()
```

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Gumbel$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`**:** The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.
Apery's Constant to 16 significant figures is used in the calculation.

Usage:

```
Gumbel$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`**:** The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

```
Gumbel$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess` (logical(1))
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `entropy()`**:** The entropy of a (discrete) distribution is defined by

$$-\sum(f_X)log(f_X)$$

where f_X is the pdf of distribution X, with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Gumbel$entropy(base = 2)
```

Arguments:

`base (integer(1))`
Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `mgf()`**:** The moment generating function is defined by

$$mgf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xt)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Gumbel$mgf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `cf()`**:** The characteristic function is defined by

$$cf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xti)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X. `pracma::gammaz()` is used in to allow complex inputs.

Usage:

```
Gumbel$cf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `pgf()`**:** The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Gumbel$pgf(z)
```

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Gumbel$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other continuous distributions: `Arcsine`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Dirichlet`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Gompertz`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `MultivariateNormal`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`

Other univariate distributions: `Arcsine`, `Bernoulli`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Binomial`, `Categorical`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Degenerate`, `DiscreteUniform`, `Empirical`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Geometric`, `Gompertz`, `Hypergeometric`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logarithmic`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `NegativeBinomial`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`, `WeightedDiscrete`

`hazard` *Hazard Function*

Description

See ExoticStatistics$hazard.

Usage

```
hazard(object, ..., log = FALSE, simplify = TRUE, data = NULL)
```

Arguments

`object`	(Distribution).
`...`	(`numeric()`) Points to evaluate the probability density function of the distribution. Arguments do not need to be named. The length of each argument corresponds to the number of points to evaluate, the number of arguments corresponds to the number of variables in the distribution. See examples.
`log`	`logical(1)` If `TRUE` returns log-Hazard Default is `FALSE`.
`simplify`	`logical(1)` If `TRUE` (default) simplifies the pdf if possible to a `numeric`, otherwise returns a data.table::data.table.

data
: array
Alternative method to specify points to evaluate. If univariate then rows correspond with number of points to evaluate and columns correspond with number of variables to evaluate. In the special case of VectorDistributions of multivariate distributions, then the third dimension corresponds to the distribution in the vector to evaluate.

Value

Hazard function as a numeric, natural logarithm returned if `log` is TRUE.

`huberize` *Huberize a Distribution*

Description

S3 functionality to huberize an R6 distribution.

Usage

```
huberize(x, lower, upper)
```

Arguments

`x`	distribution to huberize.
`lower`	lower limit for huberization.
`upper`	upper limit for huberization.

See Also

HuberizedDistribution

`HuberizedDistribution` *Distribution Huberization Wrapper*

Description

A wrapper for huberizing any probability distribution at given limits.

Details

The pdf and cdf of the distribution are required for this wrapper, if unavailable decorate with FunctionImputation first.

Huberizes a distribution at lower and upper limits, using the formula

$$f_H(x) = F(x), if x \leq lower$$

$$f_H(x) = f(x), if lower < x < upper$$

$$f_H(x) = F(x), if x \geq upper$$

where f_H is the pdf of the truncated distribution H = Huberize(X, lower, upper) and f_X/F_X is the pdf/cdf of the original distribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::DistributionWrapper` -> `HuberizedDistribution`

Methods

Public methods:

- `HuberizedDistribution$new()`
- `HuberizedDistribution$setParameterValue()`
- `HuberizedDistribution$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
HuberizedDistribution$new(distribution, lower = NULL, upper = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`distribution` ([Distribution])
  Distribution to wrap.

`lower (numeric(1))`
  Lower limit to huberize the distribution at. If `NULL` then the lower bound of the Distribution is used.

`upper (numeric(1))`
  Upper limit to huberize the distribution at. If `NULL` then the upper bound of the Distribution is used.

Examples:

```
HuberizedDistribution$new(
  Binomial$new(prob = 0.5, size = 10),
  lower = 2, upper = 4
)

# alternate constructor
huberize(Binomial$new(), lower = 2, upper = 4)
```

Method `setParameterValue()`**:** Sets the value(s) of the given parameter(s).

Usage:

`HuberizedDistribution$setParameterValue(..., lst = NULL, error = "warn")`

Arguments:

`...` ANY
: Named arguments of parameters to set values for. See examples.

`lst (list(1))`
: Alternative argument for passing parameters. List names should be parameter names and list values are the new values to set.

`error (character(1))`
: If `"warn"` then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if `"stop"`.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

`HuberizedDistribution$clone(deep = FALSE)`

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

Other wrappers: `Convolution`, `DistributionWrapper`, `MixtureDistribution`, `ProductDistribution`, `TruncatedDistribution`, `VectorDistribution`

Examples

```
## ------------------------------------------------
## Method `HuberizedDistribution$new`
## ------------------------------------------------

HuberizedDistribution$new(
  Binomial$new(prob = 0.5, size = 10),
  lower = 2, upper = 4
)

# alternate constructor
huberize(Binomial$new(), lower = 2, upper = 4)
```

`Hypergeometric` *Hypergeometric Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Hypergeometric distribution, which is commonly used to model the number of successes out of a population containing a known number of possible successes, for example the number of red balls from an urn or red, blue and yellow balls.

Details

The Hypergeometric distribution parameterised with population size, N, number of possible successes, K, and number of draws from the distribution, n, is defined by the pmf,

$$f(x) = C(K, x)C(N - K, n - x)/C(N, n)$$

for $N = \{0, 1, 2, \ldots\}$, $n, K = \{0, 1, 2, \ldots, N\}$ and $C(a, b)$ is the combination (or binomial coefficient) function.

The distribution is supported on $\{max(0, n + K - N), ..., min(n, K)\}$.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `Hypergeometric`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Hypergeometric$new()`
- `Hypergeometric$mean()`
- `Hypergeometric$mode()`
- `Hypergeometric$variance()`
- `Hypergeometric$skewness()`
- `Hypergeometric$kurtosis()`
- `Hypergeometric$setParameterValue()`
- `Hypergeometric$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Hypergeometric$new(
  size = 50,
  successes = 5,
  failures = NULL,
  draws = 10,
  decorators = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

`size (integer(1))`
: Population size. Defined on positive Naturals.

`successes (integer(1))`
: Number of population successes. Defined on positive Naturals.

`failures (integer(1))`
: Number of population failures. `failures` = `size` -`successes`. If given then `successes` is ignored. Defined on positive Naturals.

`draws (integer(1))`
: Number of draws from the distribution, defined on the positive Naturals.

`decorators (character())`
: Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`**:** The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Hypergeometric$mean()
```

Method `mode()`**:** The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
Hypergeometric$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1)
: Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Hypergeometric$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`**:** The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
Hypergeometric$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`: The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

```
Hypergeometric$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `setParameterValue()`: Sets the value(s) of the given parameter(s).

Usage:

```
Hypergeometric$setParameterValue(..., lst = NULL, error = "warn")
```

Arguments:

`... ANY`
Named arguments of parameters to set values for. See examples.

`lst (list(1))`
Alternative argument for passing parameters. List names should be parameter names and list values are the new values to set.

`error (character(1))`
If `"warn"` then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if `"stop"`.

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Hypergeometric$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other discrete distributions: `Bernoulli`, `Binomial`, `Categorical`, `Degenerate`, `DiscreteUniform`, `EmpiricalMV`, `Empirical`, `Geometric`, `Logarithmic`, `Multinomial`, `NegativeBinomial`, `WeightedDiscrete`

Other univariate distributions: `Arcsine`, `Bernoulli`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Binomial`, `Categorical`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Degenerate`, `DiscreteUniform`, `Empirical`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Geometric`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logarithmic`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `NegativeBinomial`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`, `WeightedDiscrete`

`inf` *Infimum Accessor*

Description

Returns the distribution infimum as the infimum of the support.

Usage

```
inf(object)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.

Value

Infimum as a numeric.

R6 Usage

$inf

`InverseGamma` *Inverse Gamma Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Inverse Gamma distribution, which is commonly used in Bayesian statistics as the posterior distribution from the unknown variance in a Normal distribution.

Details

The Inverse Gamma distribution parameterised with shape, α, and scale, β, is defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = (\beta^\alpha)/\Gamma(\alpha)x^{-\alpha-1}exp(-\beta/x)$$

for $\alpha, \beta > 0$, where Γ is the gamma function.

The distribution is supported on the Positive Reals.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

distr6::Distribution -> distr6::SDistribution -> InverseGamma

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- InverseGamma$new()
- InverseGamma$mean()
- InverseGamma$mode()
- InverseGamma$variance()
- InverseGamma$skewness()
- InverseGamma$kurtosis()
- InverseGamma$entropy()
- InverseGamma$mgf()
- InverseGamma$pgf()
- InverseGamma$clone()

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
InverseGamma$new(shape = 1, scale = 1, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`shape (numeric(1))`
Shape parameter, defined on the positive Reals.

`scale (numeric(1))`
Scale parameter, defined on the positive Reals.

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`**:** The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
InverseGamma$mean()
```

Method `mode()`**:** The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

`InverseGamma$mode(which = "all")`

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1))
Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

`InverseGamma$variance()`

Method `skewness()`**:** The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

`InverseGamma$skewness()`

Method `kurtosis()`**:** The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

`InverseGamma$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)`

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `entropy()`**:** The entropy of a (discrete) distribution is defined by

$$-\sum(f_X)log(f_X)$$

where f_X is the pdf of distribution X, with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

`InverseGamma$entropy(base = 2)`

Arguments:

`base (integer(1))`
Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `mgf()`**:** The moment generating function is defined by

$$mgf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xt)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

`InverseGamma$mgf(t)`

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `pgf()`**:** The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

`InverseGamma$pgf(z)`

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

`InverseGamma$clone(deep = FALSE)`

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other continuous distributions: `Arcsine`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Dirichlet`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `Laplace`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `MultivariateNormal`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`

Other univariate distributions: `Arcsine`, `Bernoulli`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Binomial`, `Categorical`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Degenerate`, `DiscreteUniform`, `Empirical`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Geometric`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `Hypergeometric`, `Laplace`, `Logarithmic`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `NegativeBinomial`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`, `WeightedDiscrete`

`iqr` *Distribution Interquartile Range*

Description

Interquartile range of a distribution

Usage

```
iqr(object)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.

Value

Interquartile range of distribution as a numeric.

`Kernel` *Abstract Kernel Class*

Description

Abstract class that cannot be constructed directly.

Value

Returns error. Abstract classes cannot be constructed directly.

Super class

`distr6::Distribution` -> `Kernel`

Public fields

`package` Deprecated, use $packages instead.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Kernel$new()`
- `Kernel$mode()`
- `Kernel$mean()`
- `Kernel$median()`
- `Kernel$pdfSquared2Norm()`
- `Kernel$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Kernel$new(decorators = NULL, support = Interval$new(-1, 1))
```

Arguments:

`decorators` (`character()`)
: Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

`support` [set6::Set]
: Support of the distribution.

Method `mode()`**:** Calculates the mode of the distibution.

Usage:

```
Kernel$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1)
: Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `mean()`**:** Calculates the mean (expectation) of the distribution.

Usage:

```
Kernel$mean()
```

Method `median()`**:** Calculates the median of the distribution.

Usage:

```
Kernel$median()
```

Method `pdfSquared2Norm()`**:** The squared 2-norm of the pdf is defined by

$$\int_a^b (f_X(u))^2 du$$

where X is the Distribution, f_X is its pdf and a, b are the distribution support limits.

Usage:

```
Kernel$pdfSquared2Norm(x = 0)
```

Arguments:

`x` (numeric(1))
Amount to shift the result.

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Kernel$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

`kthmoment` *Kth Moment*

Description

Kth standardised or central moment of a distribution

Usage

```
kthmoment(object, k, type = c("central", "standard", "raw"))
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.
`k`	the kth moment to calculate
`type`	one of 'central', 'standard' or 'raw', abbreviations allowed

Value

If univariate, the given k-moment as a numeric, otherwise NULL.

`kurtosis` *Distribution Kurtosis*

Description

Kurtosis of a distribution

Usage

```
kurtosis(object, excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.
`excess`	logical, if TRUE (default) excess Kurtosis returned

Value

Kurtosis as a numeric.

---

kurtosisType — *Type of Kurtosis Accessor - Deprecated*

Description

Deprecated. Use $properties$kurtosis.

Usage

```
kurtosisType(object)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.

Value

If the distribution kurtosis is present in properties, returns one of "platykurtic"/"mesokurtic"/"leptokurtic", otherwise returns NULL.

Laplace — *Laplace Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Laplace distribution, which is commonly used in signal processing and finance.

Details

The Laplace distribution parameterised with mean, μ, and scale, β, is defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = exp(-|x - \mu|/\beta)/(2\beta)$$

for $\mu \epsilon R$ and $\beta > 0$.

The distribution is supported on the Reals.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `Laplace`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Laplace$new()`
- `Laplace$mean()`
- `Laplace$mode()`
- `Laplace$variance()`
- `Laplace$skewness()`
- `Laplace$kurtosis()`
- `Laplace$entropy()`
- `Laplace$mgf()`
- `Laplace$cf()`
- `Laplace$pgf()`
- `Laplace$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Laplace$new(mean = 0, scale = 1, var = NULL, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`mean (numeric(1))`
Mean of the distribution, defined on the Reals.

`scale (numeric(1))`
Scale parameter, defined on the positive Reals.

`var (numeric(1))`
Variance of the distribution, defined on the positive Reals. `var = 2*scale^2`. If `var` is provided then `scale` is ignored.

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`**:** The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Laplace$mean()
```

Method `mode()`**:** The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
Laplace$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1)
Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Laplace$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`**:** The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
Laplace$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`**:** The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

```
Laplace$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `entropy()`**:** The entropy of a (discrete) distribution is defined by

$$-\sum(f_X)log(f_X)$$

where f_X is the pdf of distribution X, with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Laplace$entropy(base = 2)
```

Arguments:

`base (integer(1))`
Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `mgf()`**:** The moment generating function is defined by

$$mgf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xt)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Laplace$mgf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `cf()`**:** The characteristic function is defined by

$$cf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xti)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Laplace$cf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `pgf()`**:** The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Laplace$pgf(z)
```

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Laplace$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other continuous distributions: Arcsine, BetaNoncentral, Beta, Cauchy, ChiSquaredNoncentral, ChiSquared, Dirichlet, Erlang, Exponential, FDistributionNoncentral, FDistribution, Frechet, Gamma, Gompertz, Gumbel, InverseGamma, Logistic, Loglogistic, Lognormal, MultivariateNormal, Normal, Pareto, Poisson, Rayleigh, ShiftedLoglogistic, StudentTNoncentral, StudentT, Triangular, Uniform, Wald, Weibull

Other univariate distributions: Arcsine, Bernoulli, BetaNoncentral, Beta, Binomial, Categorical, Cauchy, ChiSquaredNoncentral, ChiSquared, Degenerate, DiscreteUniform, Empirical, Erlang, Exponential, FDistributionNoncentral, FDistribution, Frechet, Gamma, Geometric, Gompertz, Gumbel, Hypergeometric, InverseGamma, Logarithmic, Logistic, Loglogistic, Lognormal, NegativeBinomial, Normal, Pareto, Poisson, Rayleigh, ShiftedLoglogistic, StudentTNoncentral, StudentT, Triangular, Uniform, Wald, Weibull, WeightedDiscrete

---

`liesInSupport` *Test if Data Lies in Distribution Support*

Description

Tests if the given data lies in the support of the Distribution, either tests if all data lies in the support or any of it.

Usage

```
liesInSupport(object, x, all = TRUE, bound = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.
`x`	vector of numerics to test.
`all`	logical, see details.
`bound`	logical, if FALSE (default) uses dmin/dmax otherwise inf/sup.

Value

Either a vector of logicals if `all` is FALSE otherwise returns TRUE if every element lies in the distribution support or FALSE otherwise.

liesInType *Test if Data Lies in Distribution Type*

Description

Tests if the given data lies in the type of the Distribution, either tests if all data lies in the type or any of it.

Usage

```
liesInType(object, x, all = TRUE, bound = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.
`x`	vector of numerics to test.
`all`	logical, see details.
`bound`	logical, if FALSE (default) uses dmin/dmax otherwise inf/sup.

Value

Either a vector of logicals if `all` is FALSE otherwise returns TRUE if every element lies in the distribution type or FALSE otherwise.

lines.Distribution *Superimpose Distribution Functions Plots for a distr6 Object*

Description

One of six plots can be selected to be superimposed in the plotting window, including: pdf, cdf, quantile, survival, hazard and cumulative hazard.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Distribution'
lines(x, fun, npoints = 3000, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	`distr6` object.
`fun`	vector of functions to plot, one or more of: "pdf","cdf","quantile", "survival", "hazard", and "cumhazard"; partial matching available.
`npoints`	number of evaluation points.
`...`	graphical parameters.

Details

Unlike the plot.Distribution function, no internal checks are performed to ensure that the added plot makes sense in the context of the current plotting window. Therefore this function assumes that the current plot is of the same value support, see examples.

Author(s)

Chengyang Gao, Runlong Yu and Shuhan Liu

See Also

plot.Distribution for plotting a distr6 object.

Examples

```
plot(Normal$new(mean = 2), "pdf")
lines(Normal$new(mean = 3), "pdf", col = "red", lwd = 2)
## Not run:
# The code below gives examples of how not to use this function.
# Different value supports
plot(Binomial$new(), "cdf")
lines(Normal$new(), "cdf")

# Different functions
plot(Binomial$new(), "pdf")
lines(Binomial$new(), "cdf")

# Too many functions
plot(Binomial$new(), c("pdf", "cdf"))
lines(Binomial$new(), "cdf")

## End(Not run)
```

---

listDecorators *Lists Implemented Distribution Decorators*

Description

Lists decorators that can decorate an R6 Distribution.

Usage

```
listDecorators(simplify = TRUE)
```

Arguments

simplify	logical. If TRUE (default) returns results as characters, otherwise as R6 classes.

Value

Either a list of characters (if `simplify` is `TRUE`) or a list of DistributionDecorator classes.

See Also

`DistributionDecorator`

Examples

```
listDecorators()
listDecorators(FALSE)
```

---

listDistributions *Lists Implemented Distributions*

Description

Lists distr6 distributions in a data.table or a character vector, can be filtered by traits, implemented package, and tags.

Usage

```
listDistributions(simplify = FALSE, filter = NULL)
```

Arguments

`simplify`	logical. If FALSE (default) returns distributions with traits as a data.table, otherwise returns distribution names as characters.
`filter`	list to filter distributions by. See examples.

Value

Either a list of characters (if `simplify` is TRUE) or a data.table of `SDistributions` and their traits.

See Also

`SDistribution`

Examples

```
listDistributions()

# Filter list
listDistributions(filter = list(VariateForm = "univariate"))

# Filter is case-insensitive
listDistributions(filter = list(VaLuESupport = "discrete"))

# Multiple filters
listDistributions(filter = list(VaLuESupport = "discrete", package = "extraDistr"))
```

`listKernels` *Lists Implemented Kernels*

Description

Lists all implemented kernels in distr6.

Usage

```
listKernels(simplify = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`simplify`	logical. If FALSE (default) returns kernels with support as a data.table, otherwise returns kernel names as characters.

Value

Either a list of characters (if `simplify` is TRUE) or a data.table of `Kernels` and their traits.

See Also

`Kernel`

Examples

```
listKernels()
```

`listWrappers` *Lists Implemented Distribution Wrappers*

Description

Lists wrappers that can wrap an R6 Distribution.

Usage

```
listWrappers(simplify = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`simplify`	logical. If TRUE (default) returns results as characters, otherwise as R6 classes.

Value

Either a list of characters (if `simplify` is `TRUE`) or a list of `Wrapper` classes.

See Also

DistributionWrapper

Examples

```
listWrappers()
listWrappers(TRUE)
```

Logarithmic — *Logarithmic Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Logarithmic distribution, which is commonly used to model consumer purchase habits in economics and is derived from the Maclaurin series expansion of $-ln(1-p)$.

Details

The Logarithmic distribution parameterised with a parameter, θ, is defined by the pmf,

$$f(x) = -\theta^x/xlog(1-\theta)$$

for $0 < \theta < 1$.

The distribution is supported on $1, 2, 3, \ldots$.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

distr6::Distribution -> distr6::SDistribution -> Logarithmic

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Logarithmic$new()`
- `Logarithmic$mean()`
- `Logarithmic$mode()`
- `Logarithmic$variance()`
- `Logarithmic$skewness()`
- `Logarithmic$kurtosis()`
- `Logarithmic$mgf()`
- `Logarithmic$cf()`
- `Logarithmic$pgf()`
- `Logarithmic$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Logarithmic$new(theta = 0.5, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`theta (numeric(1))`
: Theta parameter defined as a probability between `0` and `1`.

`decorators (character())`
: Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`**:** The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Logarithmic$mean()
```

Method `mode()`**:** The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
Logarithmic$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1))
: Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Logarithmic$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`**:** The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
Logarithmic$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`**:** The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

```
Logarithmic$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `mgf()`**:** The moment generating function is defined by

$$mgf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xt)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Logarithmic$mgf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `cf()`**:** The characteristic function is defined by

$$cf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xti)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Logarithmic$cf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `pgf()`: The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Logarithmic$pgf(z)
```

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Logarithmic$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other discrete distributions: `Bernoulli`, `Binomial`, `Categorical`, `Degenerate`, `DiscreteUniform`, `EmpiricalMV`, `Empirical`, `Geometric`, `Hypergeometric`, `Multinomial`, `NegativeBinomial`, `WeightedDiscrete`

Other univariate distributions: `Arcsine`, `Bernoulli`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Binomial`, `Categorical`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Degenerate`, `DiscreteUniform`, `Empirical`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Geometric`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `Hypergeometric`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `NegativeBinomial`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`, `WeightedDiscrete`

`Logistic` *Logistic Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Logistic distribution, which is commonly used in logistic regression and feedforward neural networks.

Details

The Logistic distribution parameterised with mean, μ, and scale, s, is defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = exp(-(x - \mu)/s)/(s(1 + exp(-(x - \mu)/s))^2)$$

for $\mu \epsilon R$ and $s > 0$.

The distribution is supported on the Reals.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `Logistic`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Logistic$new()`
- `Logistic$mean()`
- `Logistic$mode()`
- `Logistic$variance()`
- `Logistic$skewness()`
- `Logistic$kurtosis()`
- `Logistic$entropy()`
- `Logistic$mgf()`
- `Logistic$cf()`
- `Logistic$pgf()`
- `Logistic$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Logistic$new(mean = 0, scale = 1, sd = NULL, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`mean (numeric(1))`
Mean of the distribution, defined on the Reals.

`scale (numeric(1))`
Scale parameter, defined on the positive Reals.

`sd (numeric(1))`
Standard deviation of the distribution as an alternate scale parameter, `sd = scale*pi/sqrt(3)`. If given then `scale` is ignored.

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`: The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Logistic$mean()
```

Method `mode()`: The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
Logistic$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1)
Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `variance()`: The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Logistic$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`: The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
Logistic$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`: The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

```
Logistic$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `entropy()`**:** The entropy of a (discrete) distribution is defined by

$$-\sum(f_X)log(f_X)$$

where f_X is the pdf of distribution X, with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Logistic$entropy(base = 2)
```

Arguments:

`base (integer(1))`
Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `mgf()`**:** The moment generating function is defined by

$$mgf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xt)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Logistic$mgf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `cf()`**:** The characteristic function is defined by

$$cf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xti)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Logistic$cf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `pgf()`**:** The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Logistic$pgf(z)
```

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Logistic$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other continuous distributions: Arcsine, BetaNoncentral, Beta, Cauchy, ChiSquaredNoncentral, ChiSquared, Dirichlet, Erlang, Exponential, FDistributionNoncentral, FDistribution, Frechet, Gamma, Gompertz, Gumbel, InverseGamma, Laplace, Loglogistic, Lognormal, MultivariateNormal, Normal, Pareto, Poisson, Rayleigh, ShiftedLoglogistic, StudentTNoncentral, StudentT, Triangular, Uniform, Wald, Weibull

Other univariate distributions: Arcsine, Bernoulli, BetaNoncentral, Beta, Binomial, Categorical, Cauchy, ChiSquaredNoncentral, ChiSquared, Degenerate, DiscreteUniform, Empirical, Erlang, Exponential, FDistributionNoncentral, FDistribution, Frechet, Gamma, Geometric, Gompertz, Gumbel, Hypergeometric, InverseGamma, Laplace, Logarithmic, Loglogistic, Lognormal, NegativeBinomial, Normal, Pareto, Poisson, Rayleigh, ShiftedLoglogistic, StudentTNoncentral, StudentT, Triangular, Uniform, Wald, Weibull, WeightedDiscrete

---

`LogisticKernel` *Logistic Kernel*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the LogisticKernel kernel defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = (exp(x) + 2 + exp(-x))^{-1}$$

over the support $x \in R$.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::Kernel` -> `LogisticKernel`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `LogisticKernel$new()`
- `LogisticKernel$pdfSquared2Norm()`
- `LogisticKernel$variance()`
- `LogisticKernel$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
LogisticKernel$new(decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `pdfSquared2Norm()`**:** The squared 2-norm of the pdf is defined by

$$\int_a^b (f_X(u))^2 du$$

where X is the Distribution, f_X is its pdf and a, b are the distribution support limits.

Usage:

```
LogisticKernel$pdfSquared2Norm(x = 0)
```

Arguments:

`x (numeric(1))`
Amount to shift the result.

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
LogisticKernel$variance()
```

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LogisticKernel$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

Other kernels: `Cosine`, `Epanechnikov`, `NormalKernel`, `Quartic`, `Sigmoid`, `Silverman`, `TriangularKernel`, `Tricube`, `Triweight`, `UniformKernel`

`Loglogistic` *Log-Logistic Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Log-Logistic distribution, which is commonly used in survival analysis for its non-monotonic hazard as well as in economics.

Details

The Log-Logistic distribution parameterised with shape, β, and scale, α is defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = (\beta/\alpha)(x/\alpha)^{\beta-1}(1 + (x/\alpha)^{\beta})^{-2}$$

for $\alpha, \beta > 0$.

The distribution is supported on the non-negative Reals.

Also known as the Fisk distribution.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `Loglogistic`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Loglogistic$new()`
- `Loglogistic$mean()`
- `Loglogistic$mode()`
- `Loglogistic$median()`
- `Loglogistic$variance()`
- `Loglogistic$skewness()`
- `Loglogistic$kurtosis()`
- `Loglogistic$pgf()`
- `Loglogistic$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Loglogistic$new(scale = 1, shape = 1, rate = NULL, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`scale (numeric(1))`
Scale parameter, defined on the positive Reals.

`shape (numeric(1))`
Shape parameter, defined on the positive Reals.

`rate (numeric(1))`
Alternate scale parameter, `rate = 1/scale`. If given then `scale` is ignored.

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`**:** The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Loglogistic$mean()
```

Method `mode()`**:** The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
Loglogistic$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1)
Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `median()`**:** Returns the median of the distribution. If an analytical expression is available returns distribution median, otherwise if symmetric returns `self$mean`, otherwise returns `self$quantile(0.5)`.

Usage:

```
Loglogistic$median()
```

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Loglogistic$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`**:** The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
Loglogistic$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`**:** The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

```
Loglogistic$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `pgf()`**:** The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Loglogistic$pgf(z)
```

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Loglogistic$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other continuous distributions: Arcsine, BetaNoncentral, Beta, Cauchy, ChiSquaredNoncentral, ChiSquared, Dirichlet, Erlang, Exponential, FDistributionNoncentral, FDistribution, Frechet, Gamma, Gompertz, Gumbel, InverseGamma, Laplace, Logistic, Lognormal, MultivariateNormal, Normal, Pareto, Poisson, Rayleigh, ShiftedLoglogistic, StudentTNoncentral, StudentT, Triangular, Uniform, Wald, Weibull

Other univariate distributions: Arcsine, Bernoulli, BetaNoncentral, Beta, Binomial, Categorical, Cauchy, ChiSquaredNoncentral, ChiSquared, Degenerate, DiscreteUniform, Empirical, Erlang, Exponential, FDistributionNoncentral, FDistribution, Frechet, Gamma, Geometric, Gompertz, Gumbel, Hypergeometric, InverseGamma, Laplace, Logarithmic, Logistic, Lognormal, NegativeBinomial, Normal, Pareto, Poisson, Rayleigh, ShiftedLoglogistic, StudentTNoncentral, StudentT, Triangular, Uniform, Wald, Weibull, WeightedDiscrete

---

`Lognormal` *Log-Normal Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Log-Normal distribution, which is commonly used to model many natural phenomena as a result of growth driven by small percentage changes.

Details

The Log-Normal distribution parameterised with logmean, μ, and logvar, σ, is defined by the pdf,

$$exp(-(log(x) - \mu)^2/2\sigma^2)/(x\sigma\sqrt(2\pi))$$

for $\mu\epsilon R$ and $\sigma > 0$.

The distribution is supported on the Positive Reals.

Also known as the Log-Gaussian distribution.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `Lognormal`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Lognormal$new()`
- `Lognormal$mean()`
- `Lognormal$mode()`
- `Lognormal$median()`
- `Lognormal$variance()`
- `Lognormal$skewness()`
- `Lognormal$kurtosis()`
- `Lognormal$entropy()`
- `Lognormal$mgf()`
- `Lognormal$pgf()`
- `Lognormal$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Lognormal$new(
  meanlog = 0,
  varlog = 1,
  sdlog = NULL,
  preclog = NULL,
  mean = NULL,
  var = NULL,
  sd = NULL,
  prec = NULL,
  decorators = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

`meanlog (numeric(1))`
Mean of the distribution on the log scale, defined on the Reals.

`varlog (numeric(1))`
Variance of the distribution on the log scale, defined on the positive Reals.

`sdlog (numeric(1))`
Standard deviation of the distribution on the log scale, defined on the positive Reals.

$$sdlog = varlog^2$$

. If `preclog` missing and `sdlog` given then all other parameters except `meanlog` are ignored.

`preclog (numeric(1))`
Precision of the distribution on the log scale, defined on the positive Reals.

$$preclog = 1/varlog$$

. If given then all other parameters except `meanlog` are ignored.

`mean (numeric(1))`
Mean of the distribution on the natural scale, defined on the positive Reals.

`var (numeric(1))`
Variance of the distribution on the natural scale, defined on the positive Reals.

$$var = (exp(var) - 1)) * exp(2 * meanlog + varlog)$$

`sd (numeric(1))`
Standard deviation of the distribution on the natural scale, defined on the positive Reals.

$$sd = var^2$$

. If `prec` missing and `sd` given then all other parameters except `mean` are ignored.

`prec (numeric(1))`
Precision of the distribution on the natural scale, defined on the Reals.

$$prec = 1/var$$

. If given then all other parameters except `mean` are ignored.

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Examples:

```
Lognormal$new(var = 2, mean = 1)
Lognormal$new(meanlog = 2, preclog = 5)
```

Method `mean()`**:** The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Lognormal$mean()
```

Method `mode()`**:** The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
Lognormal$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1)
Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `median()`**:** Returns the median of the distribution. If an analytical expression is available returns distribution median, otherwise if symmetric returns `self$mean`, otherwise returns `self$quantile(0.5)`.

Usage:

```
Lognormal$median()
```

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Lognormal$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`**:** The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
Lognormal$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`**:** The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

```
Lognormal$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `entropy()`**:** The entropy of a (discrete) distribution is defined by

$$-\sum(f_X)log(f_X)$$

where f_X is the pdf of distribution X, with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Lognormal$entropy(base = 2)
```

Arguments:

`base (integer(1))`
Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `mgf()`**:** The moment generating function is defined by

$$mgf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xt)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

`Lognormal$mgf(t)`

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `pgf()`**:** The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

`Lognormal$pgf(z)`

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

`Lognormal$clone(deep = FALSE)`

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other continuous distributions: `Arcsine`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Dirichlet`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `MultivariateNormal`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`

Other univariate distributions: `Arcsine`, `Bernoulli`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Binomial`, `Categorical`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Degenerate`, `DiscreteUniform`, `Empirical`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Geometric`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `Hypergeometric`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logarithmic`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `NegativeBinomial`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`, `WeightedDiscrete`

Examples

```
## ------------------------------------------------
## Method `Lognormal$new`
## ------------------------------------------------

Lognormal$new(var = 2, mean = 1)
Lognormal$new(meanlog = 2, preclog = 5)
```

`makeUniqueDistributions` *De-Duplicate Distribution Names*

Description

Helper function to lapply over the given distribution list, and make the `short_names` unique.

Usage

```
makeUniqueDistributions(distlist)
```

Arguments

`distlist`	list of Distributions.

Details

The `short_names` are made unique by suffixing each with a consecutive number so that the names are no longer duplicated.

Value

The list of inputted distributions except with the `short_names` manipulated as necessary to make them unique.

Examples

```
makeUniqueDistributions(list(Binomial$new(), Binomial$new()))
```

`mean.Distribution` *Distribution Mean*

Description

Arithmetic mean for the probability distribution.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Distribution'
mean(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	Distribution.
`...`	Additional arguments.

Value

Mean as a numeric.

`median.Distribution` *Median of a Distribution*

Description

Median of a distribution assuming quantile is provided.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Distribution'
median(x, na.rm = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	Distribution.
`na.rm`	ignored, added for consistency with S3 generic.
`...`	ignored, added for consistency with S3 generic.

Value

Quantile function evaluated at 0.5 as a numeric.

`merge.ParameterSet` *Combine ParameterSets*

Description

Combine ParameterSets

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ParameterSet'
merge(x, y, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	ParameterSet
`y`	ParameterSet
`...`	ParameterSets

Value

An R6 object of class ParameterSet.

mgf	*Moment Generating Function*

Description

Moment generating function of a distribution

Usage

```
mgf(object, t)
```

Arguments

object	Distribution.
t	integer to evaluate moment generating function at.

Value

Moment generating function evaluated at t as a numeric.

MixtureDistribution	*Mixture Distribution Wrapper*

Description

Wrapper used to construct a mixture of two or more distributions.

Value

Returns an R6 object of class MixtureDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::DistributionWrapper` -> `distr6::VectorDistribution` -> `MixtureDistribution`

Methods

Public methods:

- `MixtureDistribution$new()`
- `MixtureDistribution$strprint()`
- `MixtureDistribution$pdf()`
- `MixtureDistribution$cdf()`
- `MixtureDistribution$quantile()`
- `MixtureDistribution$rand()`

- MixtureDistribution$clone()

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
MixtureDistribution$new(
  distlist = NULL,
  weights = "uniform",
  distribution = NULL,
  params = NULL,
  shared_params = NULL,
  name = NULL,
  short_name = NULL,
  decorators = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

`distlist (list())`
List of Distributions.

`weights (character(1)|numeric())`
Weights to use in the resulting mixture. If all distributions are weighted equally then `"uniform"` provides a much faster implementation, otherwise a vector of length equal to the number of wrapped distributions, this is automatically scaled internally.

`distribution (character(1))`
Should be supplied with `params` and optionally `shared_params` as an alternative to `distlist`. Much faster implementation when only one class of distribution is being wrapped. `distribution` is the full name of one of the distributions in `listDistributions()`, or `"Distribution"` if constructing custom distributions. See examples in VectorDistribution.

`params (list()|data.frame())`
Parameters in the individual distributions for use with `distribution`. Can be supplied as a list, where each element is the list of parameters to set in the distribution, or as an object coercable to `data.frame`, where each column is a parameter and each row is a distribution. See examples in VectorDistribution.

`shared_params (list())`
If any parameters are shared when using the `distribution` constructor, this provides a much faster implementation to list and query them together. See examples in VectorDistribution.

`name (character(1))`
Optional name of wrapped distribution.

`short_name (character(1))`
Optional short name/ID of wrapped distribution.

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Examples:

```
MixtureDistribution$new(list(Binomial$new(prob = 0.5, size = 10), Binomial$new()),
  weights = c(0.2, 0.8)
)
```

Method `strprint()`: Printable string representation of the `MixtureDistribution`. Primarily used internally.

Usage:

```
MixtureDistribution$strprint(n = 10)
```

Arguments:

`n (integer(1))`
Number of distributions to include when printing.

Method `pdf()`: Probability density function of the mixture distribution. Computed by

$$f_M(x) = \sum_i (f_i)(x) * w_i$$

where w_i is the vector of weights and f_i are the pdfs of the wrapped distributions.

Note that as this class inherits from VectorDistribution, it is possible to evaluate the distributions at different points, but that this is not the usual use-case for mixture distributions.

Usage:

```
MixtureDistribution$pdf(..., log = FALSE, simplify = TRUE, data = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`... (numeric())`
Points to evaluate the function at Arguments do not need to be named. The length of each argument corresponds to the number of points to evaluate, the number of arguments corresponds to the number of variables in the distribution. See examples.

`log (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` returns the logarithm of the probabilities. Default is `FALSE`.

`simplify logical(1)`
If `TRUE` (default) simplifies the return if possible to a `numeric`, otherwise returns a data.table::data.table.

`data` array
Alternative method to specify points to evaluate. If univariate then rows correspond with number of points to evaluate and columns correspond with number of variables to evaluate. In the special case of VectorDistributions of multivariate distributions, then the third dimension corresponds to the distribution in the vector to evaluate.

Examples:

```
m <- MixtureDistribution$new(list(Binomial$new(prob = 0.5, size = 10), Binomial$new()),
  weights = c(0.2, 0.8)
)
m$pdf(1:5)
m$pdf(1)
# also possible but unlikely to be used
m$pdf(1, 2)
```

Method `cdf()`: Cumulative distribution function of the mixture distribution. Computed by

$$F_M(x) = \sum_i (F_i)(x) * w_i$$

where w_i is the vector of weights and F_i are the cdfs of the wrapped distributions.

Usage:

```
MixtureDistribution$cdf(
  ...,
  lower.tail = TRUE,
  log.p = FALSE,
  simplify = TRUE,
  data = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

`... (numeric())`
: Points to evaluate the function at Arguments do not need to be named. The length of each argument corresponds to the number of points to evaluate, the number of arguments corresponds to the number of variables in the distribution. See examples. @examples m <- MixtureDistribution$new(list(Binomial$new(prob = 0.5, size = 10), Binomial$new()), weights = c(0.2, 0.8)) m$cdf(1:5)

`lower.tail (logical(1))`
: If `TRUE` (default), probabilities are `X <= x`, otherwise, `P(X > x)`.

`log.p (logical(1))`
: If `TRUE` returns the logarithm of the probabilities. Default is `FALSE`.

`simplify logical(1)`
: If `TRUE` (default) simplifies the return if possible to a `numeric`, otherwise returns a data.table::data.table.

`data` array
: Alternative method to specify points to evaluate. If univariate then rows correspond with number of points to evaluate and columns correspond with number of variables to evaluate. In the special case of VectorDistributions of multivariate distributions, then the third dimension corresponds to the distribution in the vector to evaluate.

Method `quantile()`**:** The quantile function is not implemented for mixture distributions.

Usage:

```
MixtureDistribution$quantile(
  ...,
  lower.tail = TRUE,
  log.p = FALSE,
  simplify = TRUE,
  data = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

`... (numeric())`
: Points to evaluate the function at Arguments do not need to be named. The length of each argument corresponds to the number of points to evaluate, the number of arguments corresponds to the number of variables in the distribution. See examples.

`lower.tail (logical(1))`
: If `TRUE` (default), probabilities are `X <= x`, otherwise, `P(X > x)`.

`log.p (logical(1))`
: If `TRUE` returns the logarithm of the probabilities. Default is `FALSE`.

`simplify logical(1)`
: If `TRUE` (default) simplifies the return if possible to a `numeric`, otherwise returns a data.table::data.table.

`data` array
: Alternative method to specify points to evaluate. If univariate then rows correspond with number of points to evaluate and columns correspond with number of variables to evaluate. In the special case of VectorDistributions of multivariate distributions, then the third dimension corresponds to the distribution in the vector to evaluate.

Method `rand()`: Simulation function for mixture distributions. Samples are drawn from a mixture by first sampling Multinomial(probs = weights, size = n), then sampling each distribution according to the samples from the Multinomial, and finally randomly permuting these draws.

Usage:

```
MixtureDistribution$rand(n, simplify = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`n (numeric(1))`
: Number of points to simulate from the distribution. If length greater than 1, then `n <-length(n)`,

`simplify logical(1)`
: If `TRUE` (default) simplifies the return if possible to a `numeric`, otherwise returns a data.table::data.table.

Examples:

```
m <- MixtureDistribution$new(distribution = "Normal",
params = data.table::data.table(mean = 1:2), shared_params = list(sd = 1))
m$rand(5)
```

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
MixtureDistribution$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

`listWrappers`

Other wrappers: `Convolution`, `DistributionWrapper`, `HuberizedDistribution`, `ProductDistribution`, `TruncatedDistribution`, `VectorDistribution`

Examples

```
## ------------------------------------------------
## Method `MixtureDistribution$new`
## ------------------------------------------------

MixtureDistribution$new(list(Binomial$new(prob = 0.5, size = 10), Binomial$new()),
  weights = c(0.2, 0.8)
)

## ------------------------------------------------
## Method `MixtureDistribution$pdf`
## ------------------------------------------------
```

```
m <- MixtureDistribution$new(list(Binomial$new(prob = 0.5, size = 10), Binomial$new()),
  weights = c(0.2, 0.8)
)
m$pdf(1:5)
m$pdf(1)
# also possible but unlikely to be used
m$pdf(1, 2)

## ------------------------------------------------
## Method `MixtureDistribution$rand`
## ------------------------------------------------

m <- MixtureDistribution$new(distribution = "Normal",
params = data.table::data.table(mean = 1:2), shared_params = list(sd = 1))
m$rand(5)
```

`mixturiseVector` *Create Mixture Distribution From Multiple Vectors*

Description

Given `m` vector distributions of length `N`, creates a single vector distribution consisting of `n` mixture distributions mixing the `m` vectors.

Usage

```
mixturiseVector(vecdists, weights = "uniform")
```

Arguments

`vecdists`	(`list()`) List of VectorDistributions, should be of same length and with the non-'distlist' constructor with the same distribution.
`weights`	(`character(1)|numeric()`) Weights passed to MixtureDistribution. Default uniform weighting.

Details

Let $v1 = (D11, D12, ..., D1N)$ and $v2 = (D21, D22, ..., D2N)$ then the `mixturiseVector` function creates the vector distribution $v3 = (D31, D32, ..., D3N)$ where `D3N = m(D1N,D2N,wN)` where `m` is a mixture distribution with weights `wN`.

Examples

```
v1 <- VectorDistribution$new(distribution = "Binomial", params = data.frame(size = 1:2))
v2 <- VectorDistribution$new(distribution = "Binomial", params = data.frame(size = 3:4))
mv1 <- mixturiseVector(list(v1, v2))
```

```
# equivalently
mv2 <- VectorDistribution$new(list(
  MixtureDistribution$new(distribution = "Binomial", params = data.frame(size = c(1, 3))),
  MixtureDistribution$new(distribution = "Binomial", params = data.frame(size = c(2, 4)))
))

mv1$pdf(1:5)
mv2$pdf(1:5)
```

`mode` *Mode of a Distribution*

Description

A numeric search for the mode(s) of a distribution.

Usage

```
mode(object, which = "all")
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.
`which`	which mode of the distribution should be returned, default is all.

Details

If the distribution has multiple modes, all are returned by default. Otherwise the index of the mode to return can be given or "all" if all should be returned.

If an analytic expression isn't available, returns error. To impute a numerical expression, use the `CoreStatistics` decorator.

Value

The estimated mode as a numeric, either all modes (if multiple) or the ordered mode given in `which`.

See Also

`CoreStatistics` and `decorate`.

`Multinomial` *Multinomial Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Multinomial distribution, which is commonly used to extend the binomial distribution to multiple variables, for example to model the rolls of multiple dice multiple times.

Details

The Multinomial distribution parameterised with number of trials, n, and probabilities of success, $p_1, ..., p_k$, is defined by the pmf,

$$f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_k) = n!/(x_1! * x_2! * \ldots * x_k!) * p_1^{x_1} * p_2^{x_2} * \ldots * p_k^{x_k}$$

for $p_i, i = 1, \ldots, k; \sum p_i = 1$ and $n = 1, 2, \ldots$.

The distribution is supported on $\sum x_i = N$.

`cdf` and `quantile` are omitted as no closed form analytic expression could be found, decorate with `FunctionImputation` for a numerical imputation.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `Multinomial`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Multinomial$new()`
- `Multinomial$mean()`
- `Multinomial$variance()`
- `Multinomial$skewness()`
- `Multinomial$kurtosis()`
- `Multinomial$entropy()`

- Multinomial$mgf()
- Multinomial$cf()
- Multinomial$pgf()
- Multinomial$clone()

Method `new()`: Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Multinomial$new(size = 10, probs = c(0.5, 0.5), decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`size (integer(1))`
: Number of trials, defined on the positive Naturals.

`probs (numeric())`
: Vector of probabilities. Automatically normalised by `probs = probs/sum(probs)`.

`decorators (character())`
: Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`: The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Multinomial$mean()
```

Method `variance()`: The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Multinomial$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`: The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
Multinomial$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`: The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

```
Multinomial$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `entropy()`: The entropy of a (discrete) distribution is defined by

$$-\sum(f_X)log(f_X)$$

where f_X is the pdf of distribution X, with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Multinomial$entropy(base = 2)
```

Arguments:

`base (integer(1))`
Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `mgf()`: The moment generating function is defined by

$$mgf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xt)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Multinomial$mgf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `cf()`: The characteristic function is defined by

$$cf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xti)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Multinomial$cf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `pgf()`: The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Multinomial$pgf(z)
```

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Multinomial$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other discrete distributions: `Bernoulli`, `Binomial`, `Categorical`, `Degenerate`, `DiscreteUniform`, `EmpiricalMV`, `Empirical`, `Geometric`, `Hypergeometric`, `Logarithmic`, `NegativeBinomial`, `WeightedDiscrete`

Other multivariate distributions: `Dirichlet`, `EmpiricalMV`, `MultivariateNormal`

`MultivariateNormal` *Multivariate Normal Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Multivariate Normal distribution, which is commonly used to generalise the Normal distribution to higher dimensions, and is commonly associated with Gaussian Processes.

Details

The Multivariate Normal distribution parameterised with mean, μ, and covariance matrix, Σ, is defined by the pdf,

$$f(x_1, ..., x_k) = (2 * \pi)^{-k/2} det(\Sigma)^{-1/2} exp(-1/2(x - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x - \mu))$$

for $\mu \epsilon R^k$ and $\Sigma \epsilon R^{kxk}$.

The distribution is supported on the Reals and only when the covariance matrix is positive-definite.

`cdf` and `quantile` are omitted as no closed form analytic expression could be found, decorate with `FunctionImputation` for a numerical imputation.

Sampling is performed via the Cholesky decomposition using chol.

Number of variables cannot be changed after construction.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `MultivariateNormal`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `MultivariateNormal$new()`
- `MultivariateNormal$mean()`
- `MultivariateNormal$mode()`
- `MultivariateNormal$variance()`
- `MultivariateNormal$entropy()`
- `MultivariateNormal$mgf()`
- `MultivariateNormal$cf()`
- `MultivariateNormal$pgf()`
- `MultivariateNormal$getParameterValue()`
- `MultivariateNormal$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class. Number of variables cannot be changed after construction.

Usage:

```
MultivariateNormal$new(
  mean = rep(0, 2),
  cov = c(1, 0, 0, 1),
  prec = NULL,
  decorators = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

`mean (numeric())`
Vector of means, defined on the Reals.

`cov (matrix()|vector())`
Covariance of the distribution, either given as a matrix or vector coerced to a matrix via `matrix(cov,nrow = K,byrow = FALSE)`. Must be semi-definite.

`prec (matrix()|vector())`
Precision of the distribution, inverse of the covariance matrix. If supplied then `cov` is ignored. Given as a matrix or vector coerced to a matrix via `matrix(cov,nrow = K,byrow = FALSE)`. Must be semi-definite.

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`: The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
MultivariateNormal$mean()
```

Method `mode()`: The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
MultivariateNormal$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1))
Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `variance()`: The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
MultivariateNormal$variance()
```

Method `entropy()`: The entropy of a (discrete) distribution is defined by

$$-\sum(f_X)log(f_X)$$

where f_X is the pdf of distribution X, with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
MultivariateNormal$entropy(base = 2)
```

Arguments:

`base (integer(1))`
Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `mgf()`: The moment generating function is defined by

$$mgf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xt)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
MultivariateNormal$mgf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `cf()`**:** The characteristic function is defined by

$$cf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xti)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
MultivariateNormal$cf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `pgf()`**:** The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
MultivariateNormal$pgf(z)
```

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `getParameterValue()`**:** Returns the value of the supplied parameter.

Usage:

```
MultivariateNormal$getParameterValue(id, error = "warn")
```

Arguments:

`id character()`
id of parameter support to return.

`error (character(1))`
If `"warn"` then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if `"stop"`.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
MultivariateNormal$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

Gentle, J.E. (2009). Computational Statistics. Statistics and Computing. New York: Springer. pp. 315–316. doi:10.1007/978-0-387-98144-4. ISBN 978-0-387-98143-7.

See Also

Other continuous distributions: Arcsine, BetaNoncentral, Beta, Cauchy, ChiSquaredNoncentral, ChiSquared, Dirichlet, Erlang, Exponential, FDistributionNoncentral, FDistribution, Frechet, Gamma, Gompertz, Gumbel, InverseGamma, Laplace, Logistic, Loglogistic, Lognormal, Normal, Pareto, Poisson, Rayleigh, ShiftedLoglogistic, StudentTNoncentral, StudentT, Triangular, Uniform, Wald, Weibull

Other multivariate distributions: Dirichlet, EmpiricalMV, Multinomial

---

NegativeBinomial — *Negative Binomial Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Negative Binomial distribution, which is commonly used to model the number of successes, trials or failures before a given number of failures or successes.

Details

The Negative Binomial distribution parameterised with number of failures before successes, n, and probability of success, p, is defined by the pmf,

$$f(x) = C(x + n - 1, n - 1)p^n(1 - p)^x$$

for $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ and probability p, where $C(a, b)$ is the combination (or binomial coefficient) function.

The distribution is supported on $0, 1, 2, \dots$ (for fbs and sbf) or $n, n + 1, n + 2, \dots$ (for tbf and tbs) (see below).

The Negative Binomial distribution can refer to one of four distributions (forms):

1. The number of failures before K successes (fbs)
2. The number of successes before K failures (sbf)
3. The number of trials before K failures (tbf)
4. The number of trials before K successes (tbs)

For each we refer to the number of K successes/failures as the `size` parameter.

Note that the `size` parameter is not currently vectorised in VectorDistributions.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `NegativeBinomial`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- NegativeBinomial$new()
- NegativeBinomial$mean()
- NegativeBinomial$mode()
- NegativeBinomial$variance()
- NegativeBinomial$skewness()
- NegativeBinomial$kurtosis()
- NegativeBinomial$mgf()
- NegativeBinomial$cf()
- NegativeBinomial$pgf()
- NegativeBinomial$setParameterValue()
- NegativeBinomial$clone()

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
NegativeBinomial$new(
  size = 10,
  prob = 0.5,
  qprob = NULL,
  mean = NULL,
  form = c("fbs", "sbf", "tbf", "tbs"),
  decorators = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

`size (integer(1))`
Number of trials/successes.

`prob (numeric(1))`
Probability of success.

`qprob (numeric(1))`
Probability of failure. If provided then `prob` is ignored. `qprob = 1 -prob`.

`mean (numeric(1))`
Mean of distribution, alternative to `prob` and `qprob`.

`form` character(1))
Form of the distribution, cannot be changed after construction. Options are to model the number of,

- `"fbs"` - Failures before successes.

- "sbf" - Successes before failures.
- "tbf" - Trials before failures.
- "tbs" - Trials before successes. Use $description to see the Negative Binomial form.

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`: The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
NegativeBinomial$mean()
```

Method `mode()`: The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
NegativeBinomial$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1))
Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise "all" returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `variance()`: The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
NegativeBinomial$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`: The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
NegativeBinomial$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`: The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

`NegativeBinomial$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)`

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `mgf()`**:** The moment generating function is defined by

$$mgf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xt)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

`NegativeBinomial$mgf(t)`

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `cf()`**:** The characteristic function is defined by

$$cf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xti)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

`NegativeBinomial$cf(t)`

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `pgf()`**:** The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

`NegativeBinomial$pgf(z)`

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `setParameterValue()`**:** Sets the value(s) of the given parameter(s).

Usage:

`NegativeBinomial$setParameterValue(..., lst = NULL, error = "warn")`

Arguments:

`... ANY`
Named arguments of parameters to set values for. See examples.

`lst (list(1))`
Alternative argument for passing parameters. List names should be parameter names and list values are the new values to set.

`error (character(1))`
If `"warn"` then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if `"stop"`.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
NegativeBinomial$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other discrete distributions: `Bernoulli`, `Binomial`, `Categorical`, `Degenerate`, `DiscreteUniform`, `EmpiricalMV`, `Empirical`, `Geometric`, `Hypergeometric`, `Logarithmic`, `Multinomial`, `WeightedDiscrete`

Other univariate distributions: `Arcsine`, `Bernoulli`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Binomial`, `Categorical`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Degenerate`, `DiscreteUniform`, `Empirical`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Geometric`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `Hypergeometric`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logarithmic`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`, `WeightedDiscrete`

`Normal` *Normal Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Normal distribution, which is commonly used in significance testing, for representing models with a bell curve, and as a result of the central limit theorem.

Details

The Normal distribution parameterised with variance, σ^2, and mean, μ, is defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = exp(-(x - \mu)^2/(2\sigma^2))/\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}$$

for $\mu \epsilon R$ and $\sigma^2 > 0$.

The distribution is supported on the Reals.

Also known as the Gaussian distribution.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `Normal`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Normal$new()`
- `Normal$mean()`
- `Normal$mode()`
- `Normal$variance()`
- `Normal$skewness()`
- `Normal$kurtosis()`
- `Normal$entropy()`
- `Normal$mgf()`
- `Normal$cf()`
- `Normal$pgf()`
- `Normal$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Normal$new(mean = 0, var = 1, sd = NULL, prec = NULL, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`mean (numeric(1))`
Mean of the distribution, defined on the Reals.

`var (numeric(1))`
Variance of the distribution, defined on the positive Reals.

`sd (numeric(1))`
Standard deviation of the distribution, defined on the positive Reals. `sd = sqrt(var)`. If provided then `var` ignored.

`prec (numeric(1))`
Precision of the distribution, defined on the positive Reals. `prec = 1/var`. If provided then `var` ignored.

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`**:** The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Normal$mean()
```

Method `mode()`**:** The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
Normal$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1)
: Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Normal$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`**:** The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
Normal$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`**:** The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

```
Normal$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
: If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `entropy()`**:** The entropy of a (discrete) distribution is defined by

$$-\sum(f_X)log(f_X)$$

where f_X is the pdf of distribution X, with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Normal$entropy(base = 2)
```

Arguments:

`base (integer(1))`
Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `mgf()`**:** The moment generating function is defined by

$$mgf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xt)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Normal$mgf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `cf()`**:** The characteristic function is defined by

$$cf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xti)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Normal$cf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `pgf()`**:** The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Normal$pgf(z)
```

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Normal$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other continuous distributions: Arcsine, BetaNoncentral, Beta, Cauchy, ChiSquaredNoncentral, ChiSquared, Dirichlet, Erlang, Exponential, FDistributionNoncentral, FDistribution, Frechet, Gamma, Gompertz, Gumbel, InverseGamma, Laplace, Logistic, Loglogistic, Lognormal, MultivariateNormal, Pareto, Poisson, Rayleigh, ShiftedLoglogistic, StudentTNoncentral, StudentT, Triangular, Uniform, Wald, Weibull

Other univariate distributions: Arcsine, Bernoulli, BetaNoncentral, Beta, Binomial, Categorical, Cauchy, ChiSquaredNoncentral, ChiSquared, Degenerate, DiscreteUniform, Empirical, Erlang, Exponential, FDistributionNoncentral, FDistribution, Frechet, Gamma, Geometric, Gompertz, Gumbel, Hypergeometric, InverseGamma, Laplace, Logarithmic, Logistic, Loglogistic, Lognormal, NegativeBinomial, Pareto, Poisson, Rayleigh, ShiftedLoglogistic, StudentTNoncentral, StudentT, Triangular, Uniform, Wald, Weibull, WeightedDiscrete

---

`NormalKernel` *Normal Kernel*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the NormalKernel kernel defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = exp(-x^2/2)/\sqrt{2\pi}$$

over the support $x \in \mathsf{R}$.

Details

We use the `erf` and `erfinv` error and inverse error functions from **pracma**.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::Kernel` -> `NormalKernel`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `NormalKernel$new()`
- `NormalKernel$pdfSquared2Norm()`
- `NormalKernel$variance()`
- `NormalKernel$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
NormalKernel$new(decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `pdfSquared2Norm()`**:** The squared 2-norm of the pdf is defined by

$$\int_a^b (f_X(u))^2 du$$

where X is the Distribution, f_X is its pdf and a, b are the distribution support limits.

Usage:

```
NormalKernel$pdfSquared2Norm(x = 0)
```

Arguments:

`x (numeric(1))`
Amount to shift the result.

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
NormalKernel$variance()
```

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
NormalKernel$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

Other kernels: `Cosine`, `Epanechnikov`, `LogisticKernel`, `Quartic`, `Sigmoid`, `Silverman`, `TriangularKernel`, `Tricube`, `Triweight`, `UniformKernel` `parameters` *Parameters Accessor*

Description

Returns some or all the parameters in a distribution.

Usage

```
parameters(object, id = NULL)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution or ParameterSet.
`id`	character, see details.

Value

An R6 object of class ParameterSet or a data.table.

`ParameterSet` *Parameter Sets for Distributions*

Description

ParameterSets are passed to the Distribution constructor when creating a custom probability distribution that takes parameters.

Active bindings

`deps` Returns ParameterSet dependencies table.

`checks` Returns ParameterSet assertions table.

`trafos` Returns ParameterSet transformations table.

`length` Number of parameters in ParameterSet.

Methods

Public methods:

- `ParameterSet$new()`
- `ParameterSet$print()`
- `ParameterSet$parameters()`
- `ParameterSet$getParameterSupport()`
- `ParameterSet$getParameterValue()`

- ParameterSet$setParameterValue()
- ParameterSet$merge()
- ParameterSet$addDeps()
- ParameterSet$addChecks()
- ParameterSet$addTrafos()
- ParameterSet$values()
- ParameterSet$clone()

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
ParameterSet$new(
  id,
  value,
  support,
  settable = TRUE,
  updateFunc = NULL,
  description = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

`id (character(1)|list())`
: id of the parameter(s) to construct, should be unique.

`value (ANY|list())`
: Value of parameter(s) to set.

`support` ([set6::Set]|list())
: Support of parameter(s) to set

`settable (character(1)|list())`
: Logical flag indicating if the parameter(s) can be updated after construction.

`updateFunc (list())`
: Deprecated, please use $addDeps instead.

`description (character(1)|list())`
: Optional description for the parameter(s).

Details: Every argument can either be given as the type listed or as a list of that type. If arguments are provided as a list, then each argument must be of the same length, with values as NULL where appropriate. See examples for more.

Examples:

```
id <- list("prob", "size")
value <- list(0.2, 5)
support <- list(set6::Interval$new(0, 1), set6::PosNaturals$new())
description <- list("Probability of success", NULL)
ParameterSet$new(id = id,
                 value = value,
                 support = support,
                 description = description
 )
```

```
ParameterSet$new(id = "prob",
                 value = 0.2,
                 support = set6::Interval$new(0, 1),
                 description = "Probability of success"
 )
```

Method `print()`**:** Prints the ParameterSet.

Usage:

```
ParameterSet$print(hide_cols = c("settable"), ...)
```

Arguments:

`hide_cols (character())`
Names of columns in the ParameterSet to hide whilst printing.

`...` ANY
Additional arguments, currently unused.

Method `parameters()`**:** Returns the full parameter details for the supplied parameter, or returns `self` if `id` is `NULL`.

Usage:

```
ParameterSet$parameters(id = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`id character()`
id of parameter to return.

Method `getParameterSupport()`**:** Returns the support of the supplied parameter.

Usage:

```
ParameterSet$getParameterSupport(id, error = "warn")
```

Arguments:

`id character()`
id of parameter support to return.

`error (character(1))`
If `"warn"` then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if `"stop"`.

Returns: A set6::Set object.

Examples:

```
ps <- ParameterSet$new(id = "prob",
                 value = 0.2,
                 support = set6::Interval$new(0, 1),
                 settable = TRUE,
                 description = "Probability of success"
 )
ps$getParameterSupport("prob")
```

Method `getParameterValue()`**:** Returns the value of the supplied parameter.

Usage:

```
ParameterSet$getParameterValue(id, error = "warn")
```

Arguments:

`id` `character()`
id of parameter value to return.

`error` `(character(1))`
If "warn" then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if "stop".

Examples:

```
ps <- ParameterSet$new(id = "prob",
                 value = 0.2,
                 support = set6::Interval$new(0, 1),
                 settable = TRUE,
                 description = "Probability of success"
 )
ps$getParameterValue("prob")
```

Method `setParameterValue()`**:** Sets the value(s) of the given parameter(s).

Usage:

```
ParameterSet$setParameterValue(..., lst = NULL, error = "warn")
```

Arguments:

`...` `ANY`
Named arguments of parameters to set values for. See examples.

`lst` `(list(1))`
Alternative argument for passing parameters. List names should be parameter names and list values are the new values to set.

`error` `(character(1))`
If "warn" then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if "stop".

Examples:

```
id <- list("rate", "scale")
value <- list(1, 1)
support <- list(set6::PosReals$new(), set6::PosReals$new())
settable <- list(TRUE, FALSE)
ps <- ParameterSet$new(
  id, value, support, settable,
)
ps$addDeps("scale", "rate", function(self) 1 / self$getParameterValue("scale"))
ps$addDeps("rate", "scale", function(self) 1 / self$getParameterValue("rate"))
ps$getParameterValue(id = "rate")
ps$setParameterValue(rate = 2)
ps$getParameterValue("rate")
ps$getParameterValue("scale") # Auto-updated to 1/2
```

Method `merge()`**:** Merges multiple parameter sets.

Usage:

```
ParameterSet$merge(y, ...)
```

Arguments:

`y` ([ParameterSet])

`...` ([ParameterSet]s)

Examples:

```
ps1 <- ParameterSet$new(id = c("prob", "qprob"),
                 value = c(0.2, 0.8),
            support = list(set6::Interval$new(0, 1), set6::Interval$new(0, 1))
 )
 ps1$addChecks("prob", function(x, self) x > 0)
 ps1$addDeps("prob", "qprob", function(self) 1 - self$getParameterValue("prob"))
 ps2 <- ParameterSet$new(id = "size",
                 value = 10,
                 support = set6::Interval$new(0, 10, class = "integer"),
 )
 ps2$addTrafos("size", function(x, self) x + 1)
 ps1$merge(ps2)
 ps1$print()
 ps1$trafos
 ps1$checks
 ps1$deps
```

Method `addDeps()`**:** Add parameter dependencies for automatic updating.

Usage:

```
ParameterSet$addDeps(x, y, fun, dt = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`x` (`character(1)`)
: id of parameter that updates `y`.

`y` (`character(1)`)
: id of parameter that is updated by `x`.

`fun` (function(1))
: Function used to update `y`, must include `self` in formal arguments and `self$getParameterValue("<x>")` in body where `"<x>"` is the `id` supplied to `x`. See first example.

`dt` ([data.table::data.table])
: Alternate method to directly construct `data.table` of dependencies to add. See second example.

Examples:

```
id <- list("rate", "scale")
value <- list(1, 1)
support <- list(set6::PosReals$new(), set6::PosReals$new())
settable <- list(TRUE, FALSE)
ps <- ParameterSet$new(
  id, value, support, settable
)
ps$addDeps("scale", "rate", function(self) 1 / self$getParameterValue("scale"))
ps$addDeps("rate", "scale", function(self) 1 / self$getParameterValue("rate"))
ps$deps

# Alternate method
```

```
ps <- ParameterSet$new(
  id, value, support, settable
)
ps$addDeps(dt = data.table::data.table(x = c("scale", "rate"),
                          y = c("rate", "scale"),
                  fun = c(function(self) 1 / self$getParameterValue("scale"),
                          function(self) 1 / self$getParameterValue("rate"))
                         )
           )
ps$deps
```

Method `addChecks()`**:** Add parameter checks for automatic assertions. Note checks are made after any transformations.

Usage:

```
ParameterSet$addChecks(x, fun, dt = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`x` (`character(1)`)
: id of parameter to be checked.

`fun` (function(1))
: Function used to check `x`, must include `x`, self in formal arguments and `x` in body where `x` is the value of the parameter to check. Result should be a logical. See first example.

`dt` ([data.table::data.table])
: Alternate method to directly construct `data.table` of checks to add. See second example.

Examples:

```
id <- list("lower", "upper")
value <- list(1, 3)
support <- list(set6::PosReals$new(), set6::PosReals$new())
ps <- ParameterSet$new(
  id, value, support
)
ps$addChecks("lower", function(x, self) x < self$getParameterValue("upper"))
ps$checks
\dontrun{
# errors as check fails
ps$setParameterValue(lower = 4)
}
ps$setParameterValue(lower = 2)

# Alternate method (better with more parameters)
ps <- ParameterSet$new(
  id, value, support
)
ps$addChecks(dt = data.table::data.table(
                          x = "lower",
                  fun = function(x, self) x < self$getParameterValue("upper")
           ))
```

Method `addTrafos()`**:** Transformations to apply to parameter before setting. Note transformations are made before checks. NOTE: If a transformation for a parameter already exists then this will be overwritten.

Usage:

```
ParameterSet$addTrafos(x, fun, dt = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`x` `(character(1))`
: id of parameter to be transformed. Only one trafo function per parameter allowed - though multiple transformations can be encoded within this.

`fun` (function(1))
: Function used to transform `x`, must include `x`, self in formal arguments and `x` in body where `x` is the value of the parameter to check. See first example.

`dt` ([data.table::data.table])
: Alternate method to directly construct `data.table` of transformations to add. See second example.

Examples:

```
ps <- ParameterSet$new(
  "probs", list(c(1, 1)), set6::Interval$new(0,1)^2
)
ps$addTrafos("probs", function(x, self) return(x / sum(x)))
ps$trafos
ps$setParameterValue(probs = c(1, 2))
ps$getParameterValue("probs")

# Alternate method (better with more parameters)
ps <- ParameterSet$new(
  "probs", list(c(1, 1)), set6::Interval$new(0,1)^2
)
ps$addTrafos(dt = data.table::data.table(
                           x = "probs",
                           fun = function(x, self) return(x / sum(x))
           ))
```

Method `values()`**:** Returns parameter set values as a named list.

Usage:

```
ParameterSet$values(settable = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`settable` `(logical(1))`
: If `TRUE` (default) only returns values of settable parameters, otherwise returns all.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
ParameterSet$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
## ------------------------------------------------
## Method `ParameterSet$new`
## ------------------------------------------------

id <- list("prob", "size")
value <- list(0.2, 5)
support <- list(set6::Interval$new(0, 1), set6::PosNaturals$new())
description <- list("Probability of success", NULL)
ParameterSet$new(id = id,
                 value = value,
                 support = support,
                 description = description
 )

ParameterSet$new(id = "prob",
                 value = 0.2,
                 support = set6::Interval$new(0, 1),
                 description = "Probability of success"
 )

## ------------------------------------------------
## Method `ParameterSet$getParameterSupport`
## ------------------------------------------------

ps <- ParameterSet$new(id = "prob",
                 value = 0.2,
                 support = set6::Interval$new(0, 1),
                 settable = TRUE,
                 description = "Probability of success"
 )
ps$getParameterSupport("prob")

## ------------------------------------------------
## Method `ParameterSet$getParameterValue`
## ------------------------------------------------

ps <- ParameterSet$new(id = "prob",
                 value = 0.2,
                 support = set6::Interval$new(0, 1),
                 settable = TRUE,
                 description = "Probability of success"
 )
ps$getParameterValue("prob")

## ------------------------------------------------
## Method `ParameterSet$setParameterValue`
## ------------------------------------------------

id <- list("rate", "scale")
value <- list(1, 1)
```

```
support <- list(set6::PosReals$new(), set6::PosReals$new())
settable <- list(TRUE, FALSE)
ps <- ParameterSet$new(
  id, value, support, settable,
)
ps$addDeps("scale", "rate", function(self) 1 / self$getParameterValue("scale"))
ps$addDeps("rate", "scale", function(self) 1 / self$getParameterValue("rate"))
ps$getParameterValue(id = "rate")
ps$setParameterValue(rate = 2)
ps$getParameterValue("rate")
ps$getParameterValue("scale") # Auto-updated to 1/2

## ------------------------------------------------
## Method `ParameterSet$merge`
## ------------------------------------------------

ps1 <- ParameterSet$new(id = c("prob", "qprob"),
                 value = c(0.2, 0.8),
                 support = list(set6::Interval$new(0, 1), set6::Interval$new(0, 1))
 )
 ps1$addChecks("prob", function(x, self) x > 0)
 ps1$addDeps("prob", "qprob", function(self) 1 - self$getParameterValue("prob"))
 ps2 <- ParameterSet$new(id = "size",
                 value = 10,
                 support = set6::Interval$new(0, 10, class = "integer"),
 )
 ps2$addTrafos("size", function(x, self) x + 1)
 ps1$merge(ps2)
 ps1$print()
 ps1$trafos
 ps1$checks
 ps1$deps

## ------------------------------------------------
## Method `ParameterSet$addDeps`
## ------------------------------------------------

id <- list("rate", "scale")
value <- list(1, 1)
support <- list(set6::PosReals$new(), set6::PosReals$new())
settable <- list(TRUE, FALSE)
ps <- ParameterSet$new(
  id, value, support, settable
)
ps$addDeps("scale", "rate", function(self) 1 / self$getParameterValue("scale"))
ps$addDeps("rate", "scale", function(self) 1 / self$getParameterValue("rate"))
ps$deps

# Alternate method
ps <- ParameterSet$new(
  id, value, support, settable
)
ps$addDeps(dt = data.table::data.table(x = c("scale", "rate"),
```

```
                          y = c("rate", "scale"),
                          fun = c(function(self) 1 / self$getParameterValue("scale"),
                                  function(self) 1 / self$getParameterValue("rate"))
                        )
           )
ps$deps

## ------------------------------------------------
## Method `ParameterSet$addChecks`
## ------------------------------------------------

id <- list("lower", "upper")
value <- list(1, 3)
support <- list(set6::PosReals$new(), set6::PosReals$new())
ps <- ParameterSet$new(
  id, value, support
)
ps$addChecks("lower", function(x, self) x < self$getParameterValue("upper"))
ps$checks
## Not run:
# errors as check fails
ps$setParameterValue(lower = 4)

## End(Not run)
ps$setParameterValue(lower = 2)

# Alternate method (better with more parameters)
ps <- ParameterSet$new(
  id, value, support
)
ps$addChecks(dt = data.table::data.table(
                          x = "lower",
                          fun = function(x, self) x < self$getParameterValue("upper")
           ))

## ------------------------------------------------
## Method `ParameterSet$addTrafos`
## ------------------------------------------------

ps <- ParameterSet$new(
  "probs", list(c(1, 1)), set6::Interval$new(0,1)^2
)
ps$addTrafos("probs", function(x, self) return(x / sum(x)))
ps$trafos
ps$setParameterValue(probs = c(1, 2))
ps$getParameterValue("probs")

# Alternate method (better with more parameters)
ps <- ParameterSet$new(
  "probs", list(c(1, 1)), set6::Interval$new(0,1)^2
)
ps$addTrafos(dt = data.table::data.table(
                          x = "probs",
```

```
                           fun = function(x, self) return(x / sum(x))
             ))
```

ParameterSetCollection *Parameter Set Collections for Wrapped Distributions*

Description

ParameterSetCollection is used to combine multiple ParameterSets in wrapped distributions. Generally only need to be constructed internally.

Super class

`distr6::ParameterSet` -> `ParameterSetCollection`

Active bindings

`deps` Returns ParameterSet dependencies table.

`parameterSets` Returns ParameterSets in collection.

Methods

Public methods:

- `ParameterSetCollection$new()`
- `ParameterSetCollection$print()`
- `ParameterSetCollection$parameters()`
- `ParameterSetCollection$getParameterValue()`
- `ParameterSetCollection$getParameterSupport()`
- `ParameterSetCollection$setParameterValue()`
- `ParameterSetCollection$merge()`
- `ParameterSetCollection$addDeps()`
- `ParameterSetCollection$values()`
- `ParameterSetCollection$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
ParameterSetCollection$new(..., lst = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`...` ([ParameterSet])
: ParameterSets to combine into a collection. Should be supplied as named arguments where the names are unique and correspond to references for the distributions.

`lst (list())`
: Alternative constructor by supplying a named list of ParameterSets.

Examples:

```
b = Binomial$new()
g = Geometric$new()
ParameterSetCollection$new(Binom1 = b$parameters(),
                           Binom2 = b$parameters(),
                           Geom = g$parameters())

ParameterSetCollection$new(lst = list(Binom1 = b$parameters(),
                                      Binom2 = b$parameters(),
                                      Geom = g$parameters()))
```

Method `print()`: Prints the ParameterSetCollection.

Usage:

```
ParameterSetCollection$print(hide_cols = c("settable"), ...)
```

Arguments:

`hide_cols (character())`
: Names of columns in the ParameterSet to hide whilst printing.

`... ANY`
: Additional arguments, currently unused.

Method `parameters()`: Returns the full parameter details for the supplied parameter, or returns `self` if `id` is `NULL` or unmatched.

Usage:

```
ParameterSetCollection$parameters(id = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`id character()`
: id of parameter to return.

Method `getParameterValue()`: Returns the value of the supplied parameter.

Usage:

```
ParameterSetCollection$getParameterValue(id, error = "warn")
```

Arguments:

`id (character(1))` To return the parameter for a specific distribution, use the parameter ID with the distribution name prefix, otherwise to return the parameter for all distributions omit the prefix. See examples.

`error (character(1))`
: If `"warn"` then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if `"stop"`.

Examples:

```
psc <- ParameterSetCollection$new(Binom1 = Binomial$new()$parameters(),
                                  Binom2 = Binomial$new()$parameters(),
                                  Geom = Geometric$new()$parameters())
psc$getParameterValue("Binom1_prob")
psc$getParameterValue("prob")
```

Method `getParameterSupport()`: Returns the support of the supplied parameter.

Usage:

```
ParameterSetCollection$getParameterSupport(id, error = "warn")
```

Arguments:

`id character()`
: id of parameter support to return.

`error (character(1))`
: If "warn" then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if "stop".

Returns: A set6::Set object.

Examples:

```
b <- Binomial$new()
g <- Geometric$new()
psc <- ParameterSetCollection$new(Binom1 = b$parameters(),
                                  Binom2 = b$parameters(),
                                  Geom = g$parameters())
psc$getParameterSupport("Binom1_prob")
```

Method `setParameterValue()`: Sets the value(s) of the given parameter(s). Because of R6 reference semantics this also updates the ParameterSet of the wrapped distibution, and vice versa. See examples.

Usage:

```
ParameterSetCollection$setParameterValue(..., lst = NULL, error = "warn")
```

Arguments:

`... ANY`
: Named arguments of parameters to set values for. See examples.

`lst (list(1))`
: Alternative argument for passing parameters. List names should be parameter names and list values are the new values to set.

`error (character(1))`
: If "warn" then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if "stop".

Examples:

```
b <- Binomial$new()
g <- Geometric$new()
psc <- ParameterSetCollection$new(Binom1 = b$parameters(),
                                  Binom2 = b$parameters(),
                                  Geom = g$parameters())
psc$getParameterValue("Binom1_prob")
b$getParameterValue("prob")
psc$setParameterValue(Binom1_prob = 0.4)
# both updated
psc$getParameterValue("Binom1_prob")
b$getParameterValue("prob")

g$setParameterValue(prob = 0.1)
# both updated
psc$getParameterValue("Geom_prob")
g$getParameterValue("prob")
```

Method `merge()`: Merges other ParameterSetCollections into `self`.

Usage:

```
ParameterSetCollection$merge(..., lst = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`...` ([ParameterSetCollection]s)

`lst (list(1))`
Alternative argument for passing parameters. List names should be parameter names and list values are the new values to set.

`'lst' (list())`
Alternative method of passing a list of ParameterSetCollections.

Examples:

```
b <- Binomial$new()
g <- Geometric$new()
psc <- ParameterSetCollection$new(Binom = b$parameters())
psc2 <- ParameterSetCollection$new(Geom = g$parameters())
psc$merge(psc2)$parameters()
```

Method `addDeps()`: Dependencies should be added to internal ParameterSets.

Usage:

```
ParameterSetCollection$addDeps(...)
```

Arguments:

`... ANY`
Ignored.

Method `values()`: Returns parameter set values as a named list.

Usage:

```
ParameterSetCollection$values(settable = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`settable (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) only returns values of settable parameters, otherwise returns all.

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
ParameterSetCollection$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
## ------------------------------------------------
## Method `ParameterSetCollection$new`
## ------------------------------------------------
```

```
b = Binomial$new()
g = Geometric$new()
ParameterSetCollection$new(Binom1 = b$parameters(),
                           Binom2 = b$parameters(),
                           Geom = g$parameters())

ParameterSetCollection$new(lst = list(Binom1 = b$parameters(),
                                      Binom2 = b$parameters(),
                                      Geom = g$parameters()))

## ------------------------------------------------
## Method `ParameterSetCollection$getParameterValue`
## ------------------------------------------------

psc <- ParameterSetCollection$new(Binom1 = Binomial$new()$parameters(),
                                  Binom2 = Binomial$new()$parameters(),
                                  Geom = Geometric$new()$parameters())
psc$getParameterValue("Binom1_prob")
psc$getParameterValue("prob")

## ------------------------------------------------
## Method `ParameterSetCollection$getParameterSupport`
## ------------------------------------------------

b <- Binomial$new()
g <- Geometric$new()
psc <- ParameterSetCollection$new(Binom1 = b$parameters(),
                                  Binom2 = b$parameters(),
                                  Geom = g$parameters())
psc$getParameterSupport("Binom1_prob")

## ------------------------------------------------
## Method `ParameterSetCollection$setParameterValue`
## ------------------------------------------------

b <- Binomial$new()
g <- Geometric$new()
psc <- ParameterSetCollection$new(Binom1 = b$parameters(),
                                  Binom2 = b$parameters(),
                                  Geom = g$parameters())
psc$getParameterValue("Binom1_prob")
b$getParameterValue("prob")
psc$setParameterValue(Binom1_prob = 0.4)
# both updated
psc$getParameterValue("Binom1_prob")
b$getParameterValue("prob")

g$setParameterValue(prob = 0.1)
# both updated
psc$getParameterValue("Geom_prob")
g$getParameterValue("prob")

## ------------------------------------------------
```

```
## Method `ParameterSetCollection$merge`
## ------------------------------------------------

b <- Binomial$new()
g <- Geometric$new()
psc <- ParameterSetCollection$new(Binom = b$parameters())
psc2 <- ParameterSetCollection$new(Geom = g$parameters())
psc$merge(psc2)$parameters()
```

Pareto *Pareto Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Pareto distribution, which is commonly used in Economics to model the distribution of wealth and the 80-20 rule.

Details

The Pareto distribution parameterised with shape, α, and scale, β, is defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = (\alpha\beta^\alpha)/(x^{\alpha+1})$$

for $\alpha, \beta > 0$.

The distribution is supported on $[\beta, \infty)$.

Currently this is implemented as the Type I Pareto distribution, other types will be added in the future. Characteristic function is omitted as no suitable incomplete gamma function with complex inputs implementation could be found.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `Pareto`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- Pareto$new()
- Pareto$mean()
- Pareto$mode()
- Pareto$median()
- Pareto$variance()
- Pareto$skewness()
- Pareto$kurtosis()
- Pareto$entropy()
- Pareto$mgf()
- Pareto$pgf()
- Pareto$setParameterValue()
- Pareto$clone()

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Pareto$new(shape = 1, scale = 1, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`shape (numeric(1))`
Shape parameter, defined on the positive Reals.

`scale (numeric(1))`
Scale parameter, defined on the positive Reals.

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`**:** The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Pareto$mean()
```

Method `mode()`**:** The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
Pareto$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1)
Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `median()`: Returns the median of the distribution. If an analytical expression is available returns distribution median, otherwise if symmetric returns `self$mean`, otherwise returns `self$quantile(0.5)`.

Usage:

```
Pareto$median()
```

Method `variance()`: The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Pareto$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`: The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
Pareto$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`: The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

```
Pareto$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
: If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `entropy()`: The entropy of a (discrete) distribution is defined by

$$-\sum(f_X)log(f_X)$$

where f_X is the pdf of distribution X, with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Pareto$entropy(base = 2)
```

Arguments:

`base (integer(1))`
: Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `mgf()`**:** The moment generating function is defined by

$$mgf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xt)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Pareto$mgf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `pgf()`**:** The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Pareto$pgf(z)
```

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `setParameterValue()`**:** Sets the value(s) of the given parameter(s).

Usage:

```
Pareto$setParameterValue(..., lst = NULL, error = "warn")
```

Arguments:

`... ANY`
Named arguments of parameters to set values for. See examples.

`lst (list(1))`
Alternative argument for passing parameters. List names should be parameter names and list values are the new values to set.

`error (character(1))`
If `"warn"` then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if `"stop"`.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Pareto$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other continuous distributions: Arcsine, BetaNoncentral, Beta, Cauchy, ChiSquaredNoncentral, ChiSquared, Dirichlet, Erlang, Exponential, FDistributionNoncentral, FDistribution, Frechet, Gamma, Gompertz, Gumbel, InverseGamma, Laplace, Logistic, Loglogistic, Lognormal, MultivariateNormal, Normal, Poisson, Rayleigh, ShiftedLoglogistic, StudentTNoncentral, StudentT, Triangular, Uniform, Wald, Weibull

Other univariate distributions: Arcsine, Bernoulli, BetaNoncentral, Beta, Binomial, Categorical, Cauchy, ChiSquaredNoncentral, ChiSquared, Degenerate, DiscreteUniform, Empirical, Erlang, Exponential, FDistributionNoncentral, FDistribution, Frechet, Gamma, Geometric, Gompertz, Gumbel, Hypergeometric, InverseGamma, Laplace, Logarithmic, Logistic, Loglogistic, Lognormal, NegativeBinomial, Normal, Poisson, Rayleigh, ShiftedLoglogistic, StudentTNoncentral, StudentT, Triangular, Uniform, Wald, Weibull, WeightedDiscrete

---

pdf *Probability Density Function*

Description

See Distribution$pdf

Usage

```
pdf(object, ..., log = FALSE, simplify = TRUE, data = NULL)
```

Arguments

`object`	(Distribution)
`...`	(`numeric()`) Points to evaluate the probability density function of the distribution. Arguments do not need to be named. The length of each argument corresponds to the number of points to evaluate, the number of arguments corresponds to the number of variables in the distribution. See examples.
`log`	`logical(1)` If `TRUE` returns log-pdf. Default is `FALSE`.
`simplify`	`logical(1)` If `TRUE` (default) simplifies the pdf if possible to a `numeric`, otherwise returns a data.table::data.table.
`data`	array Alternative method to specify points to evaluate. If univariate then rows correspond with number of points to evaluate and columns correspond with number of variables to evaluate. In the special case of VectorDistributions of multivariate distributions, then the third dimension corresponds to the distribution in the vector to evaluate.

Value

Pdf evaluated at given points as either a numeric if `simplify` is TRUE or as a data.table::data.table.

`pdfPNorm` *Probability Density Function P-Norm*

Description

The p-norm of the pdf evaluated between given limits or over the whole support.

Usage

```
pdfPNorm(object, p = 2, lower = NULL, upper = NULL)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.
`p`	p-norm to calculate.
`lower`	lower limit for integration, default is infimum.
`upper`	upper limit for integration, default is supremum.

See Also

`ExoticStatistics` and `decorate`

`pdfSquared2Norm` *Squared Probability Density Function 2-Norm*

Description

The squared 2-norm of the pdf evaluated over the whole support by default or given limits, possibly shifted.

Usage

```
pdfSquared2Norm(object, x = 0)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.
`x`	amount to shift the result.

Value

Squared 2-norm of pdf evaluated between limits as a numeric.

`pgf` *Probability Generating Function*

Description

Probability generating function of a distribution

Usage

```
pgf(object, z)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.
`z`	integer to evaluate characteristic function at.

Value

Probability generating function evaluated at z as a numeric if distribution is discrete, otherwise NaN.

`plot.Distribution` *Plot Distribution Functions for a distr6 Object*

Description

Six plots, which can be selected with `fun` are available for discrete and continuous univariate distributions: pdf, cdf, quantile, survival, hazard and cumulative hazard. By default, the first two are plotted side by side.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Distribution'
plot(
  x,
  fun = c("pdf", "cdf"),
  npoints = 3000,
  plot = TRUE,
  ask = FALSE,
  arrange = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`x`	`distr6` object.
`fun`	vector of functions to plot, one or more of: "pdf","cdf","quantile", "survival", "hazard", "cumhazard", and "all"; partial matching available.
`npoints`	number of evaluation points.
`plot`	logical; if TRUE (default), figures are displayed in the plot window; otherwise a `data.table::data.table()` of points and calculated values is returned.
`ask`	logical; if TRUE, the user is asked before each plot, see `graphics::par()`.
`arrange`	logical; if TRUE (default), margins are automatically adjusted with `graphics::layout()` to accommodate all plotted functions.
`...`	graphical parameters, see details.

Details

The evaluation points are calculated using inverse transform on a uniform grid between 0 and 1 with length given by `npoints`. Therefore any distribution without an analytical `quantile` method will first need to be imputed with the FunctionImputation decorator.

The order that the functions are supplied to `fun` determines the order in which they are plotted, however this is ignored if `ask` is `TRUE`. If `ask` is `TRUE` then `arrange` is ignored. For maximum flexibility in plotting layouts, set `arrange` and `ask` to `FALSE`.

The graphical parameters passed to `...` can either apply to all plots or selected plots. If parameters in `par` are prefixed with the plotted function name, then the parameter only applies to that function, otherwise it applies to them all. See examples for a clearer description.

Author(s)

Chengyang Gao, Runlong Yu and Shuhan Liu

See Also

lines.Distribution

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Plot pdf and cdf of Normal
plot(Normal$new())

# Colour both plots red
plot(Normal$new(), col = "red")

# Change the colours of individual plotted functions
plot(Normal$new(), pdf_col = "red", cdf_col = "green")

# Interactive plotting in order - par still works here
plot(Geometric$new(),
  fun = "all", ask = TRUE, pdf_col = "black",
```

```
  cdf_col = "red", quantile_col = "blue", survival_col = "purple",
  hazard_col = "brown", cumhazard_col = "yellow"
)

# Return plotting structure
x <- plot(Gamma$new(), plot = FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

plot.VectorDistribution *Plotting Distribution Functions for a VectorDistribution*

Description

Helper function to more easily plot distributions inside a VectorDistribution.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'VectorDistribution'
plot(x, fun = "pdf", topn, ind, cols, ...)
```

Arguments

x	VectorDistribution.
fun	function to plot, one of: "pdf","cdf","quantile", "survival", "hazard", "cumhazard".
topn	`integer`. First n distributions in the VectorDistribution to plot.
ind	`integer`. Indices of the distributions in the VectorDistribution to plot. If given then `topn` is ignored.
cols	`character`. Vector of colours for plotting the curves. If missing `1:9` are used.
...	Other parameters passed to plot.Distribution.

Details

If `topn` and `ind` are both missing then all distributions are plotted if there are 10 or less in the vector, otherwise the function will error.

See Also

plot.Distribution

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Plot pdf of Normal distribution
vd <- VectorDistribution$new(list(Normal$new(), Normal$new(mean = 2)))
plot(vd)
plot(vd, fun = "surv")
plot(vd, fun = "quantile", ylim = c(-4, 4), col = c("blue", "purple"))

## End(Not run)
```

`Poisson` *Poisson Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Poisson distribution, which is commonly used to model the number of events occurring in at a constant, independent rate over an interval of time or space.

Details

The Poisson distribution parameterised with arrival rate, λ, is defined by the pmf,

$$f(x) = (\lambda^x * exp(-\lambda))/x!$$

for $\lambda > 0$.

The distribution is supported on the Naturals.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `Poisson`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Poisson$new()`
- `Poisson$mean()`
- `Poisson$mode()`
- `Poisson$variance()`
- `Poisson$skewness()`
- `Poisson$kurtosis()`
- `Poisson$mgf()`
- `Poisson$cf()`
- `Poisson$pgf()`
- `Poisson$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Poisson$new(rate = 1, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`rate` (`numeric(1)`)
: Rate parameter of the distribution, defined on the positive Reals.

`decorators` (`character()`)
: Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`**:** The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Poisson$mean()
```

Method `mode()`**:** The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
Poisson$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1))
: Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Poisson$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`**:** The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
Poisson$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`**:** The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

```
Poisson$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `mgf()`**:** The moment generating function is defined by

$$mgf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xt)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Poisson$mgf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `cf()`**:** The characteristic function is defined by

$$cf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xti)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Poisson$cf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `pgf()`**:** The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Poisson$pgf(z)
```

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Poisson$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other continuous distributions: `Arcsine`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Dirichlet`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `MultivariateNormal`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`

Other univariate distributions: `Arcsine`, `Bernoulli`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Binomial`, `Categorical`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Degenerate`, `DiscreteUniform`, `Empirical`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Geometric`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `Hypergeometric`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logarithmic`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `NegativeBinomial`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`, `WeightedDiscrete`

`prec` *Precision of a Distribution*

Description

Precision of a distribution assuming variance is provided.

Usage

```
prec(object)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.

Value

Reciprocal of variance as a numeric.

`print.ParameterSet` *Print a ParameterSet*

Description

Prints a ParameterSet as a data.table with strprint variants of R6 classes.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ParameterSet'
print(x, hide_cols = c("settable"), ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	ParameterSet
`hide_cols`	string, if given the data.table is filtered to hide these columns
`...`	ignored, added for S3 consistency

`ProductDistribution` *Product Distribution*

Description

A wrapper for creating the joint distribution of multiple independent probability distributions.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Distribution'
x * y
```

Arguments

`x, y`	Distribution

Details

Exploits the following relationships of independent distributions

$$F_P(X1 = x1, ..., XN = xN) = F_{X1}(x1) * ... * F_{XN}(xn)$$

#nolint where f_P/F_P is the pdf/cdf of the joint (product) distribution P and $X1, ..., XN$ are independent distributions.

Constructor Details

A product distribution can either be constructed by a list of distributions passed to `distlist` or by passing the name of a distribution to `distribution`, as well as a list or table of parameters to `params`. The former case provides more flexibility in the ability to use multiple distributions but the latter is useful for quickly combining many distributions of the same type. See examples.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::DistributionWrapper` -> `distr6::VectorDistribution` -> `ProductDistribution`

Methods

Public methods:

- `ProductDistribution$new()`
- `ProductDistribution$strprint()`
- `ProductDistribution$pdf()`
- `ProductDistribution$cdf()`
- `ProductDistribution$quantile()`
- `ProductDistribution$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
ProductDistribution$new(
  distlist = NULL,
  distribution = NULL,
  params = NULL,
  shared_params = NULL,
  name = NULL,
  short_name = NULL,
  decorators = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

`distlist (list())`
List of Distributions.

`distribution (character(1))`
: Should be supplied with `params` and optionally `shared_params` as an alternative to `distlist`. Much faster implementation when only one class of distribution is being wrapped. `distribution` is the full name of one of the distributions in `listDistributions()`, or `"Distribution"` if constructing custom distributions. See examples in VectorDistribution.

`params (list()|data.frame())`
: Parameters in the individual distributions for use with `distribution`. Can be supplied as a list, where each element is the list of parameters to set in the distribution, or as an object coercable to `data.frame`, where each column is a parameter and each row is a distribution. See examples in VectorDistribution.

`shared_params (list())`
: If any parameters are shared when using the `distribution` constructor, this provides a much faster implementation to list and query them together. See examples in VectorDistribution.

`name (character(1))`
: Optional name of wrapped distribution.

`short_name (character(1))`
: Optional short name/ID of wrapped distribution.

`decorators (character())`
: Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Examples:

```
ProductDistribution$new(list(Binomial$new(
  prob = 0.5,
  size = 10
), Normal$new(mean = 15)))

ProductDistribution$new(
  distribution = "Binomial",
  params = list(
    list(prob = 0.1, size = 2),
    list(prob = 0.6, size = 4),
    list(prob = 0.2, size = 6)
  )
)

# Equivalently
ProductDistribution$new(
  distribution = "Binomial",
  params = data.table::data.table(prob = c(0.1, 0.6, 0.2), size = c(2, 4, 6))
)
```

Method `strprint()`**:** Printable string representation of the `ProductDistribution`. Primarily used internally.

Usage:

```
ProductDistribution$strprint(n = 10)
```

Arguments:

`n (integer(1))`
Number of distributions to include when printing.

Method `pdf()`**:** Probability density function of the product distribution. Computed by

$$f_P(X1 = x1, ..., XN = xN) = \prod_i f_{Xi}(xi)$$

where f_{Xi} are the pdfs of the wrapped distributions.

Usage:

```
ProductDistribution$pdf(..., log = FALSE, simplify = TRUE, data = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`... (numeric())`
Points to evaluate the function at Arguments do not need to be named. The length of each argument corresponds to the number of points to evaluate, the number of arguments corresponds to the number of variables in the distribution. See examples.

`log (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` returns the logarithm of the probabilities. Default is `FALSE`.

`simplify logical(1)`
If `TRUE` (default) simplifies the return if possible to a `numeric`, otherwise returns a data.table::data.table.

`data` array
Alternative method to specify points to evaluate. If univariate then rows correspond with number of points to evaluate and columns correspond with number of variables to evaluate. In the special case of VectorDistributions of multivariate distributions, then the third dimension corresponds to the distribution in the vector to evaluate.

Examples:

```
p <- ProductDistribution$new(list(
Binomial$new(prob = 0.5, size = 10),
Binomial$new()))
p$pdf(1:5)
p$pdf(1, 2)
p$pdf(1:2)
```

Method `cdf()`**:** Cumulative distribution function of the product distribution. Computed by

$$F_P(X1 = x1, ..., XN = xN) = \prod_i F_{Xi}(xi)$$

where F_{Xi} are the cdfs of the wrapped distributions.

Usage:

```
ProductDistribution$cdf(
  ...,
  lower.tail = TRUE,
  log.p = FALSE,
  simplify = TRUE,
  data = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

`... (numeric())`
: Points to evaluate the function at Arguments do not need to be named. The length of each argument corresponds to the number of points to evaluate, the number of arguments corresponds to the number of variables in the distribution. See examples.

`lower.tail (logical(1))`
: If `TRUE` (default), probabilities are `X <= x`, otherwise, `P(X > x)`.

`log.p (logical(1))`
: If `TRUE` returns the logarithm of the probabilities. Default is `FALSE`.

`simplify logical(1)`
: If `TRUE` (default) simplifies the return if possible to a `numeric`, otherwise returns a data.table::data.table.

`data` array
: Alternative method to specify points to evaluate. If univariate then rows correspond with number of points to evaluate and columns correspond with number of variables to evaluate. In the special case of VectorDistributions of multivariate distributions, then the third dimension corresponds to the distribution in the vector to evaluate.

Examples:

```
p <- ProductDistribution$new(list(
Binomial$new(prob = 0.5, size = 10),
Binomial$new()))
p$cdf(1:5)
p$cdf(1, 2)
p$cdf(1:2)
```

Method `quantile()`**:** The quantile function is not implemented for product distributions.

Usage:

```
ProductDistribution$quantile(
  ...,
  lower.tail = TRUE,
  log.p = FALSE,
  simplify = TRUE,
  data = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

`... (numeric())`
: Points to evaluate the function at Arguments do not need to be named. The length of each argument corresponds to the number of points to evaluate, the number of arguments corresponds to the number of variables in the distribution. See examples.

`lower.tail (logical(1))`
: If `TRUE` (default), probabilities are `X <= x`, otherwise, `P(X > x)`.

`log.p (logical(1))`
: If `TRUE` returns the logarithm of the probabilities. Default is `FALSE`.

`simplify logical(1)`
: If `TRUE` (default) simplifies the return if possible to a `numeric`, otherwise returns a data.table::data.table.

`data` array
: Alternative method to specify points to evaluate. If univariate then rows correspond with

number of points to evaluate and columns correspond with number of variables to evaluate. In the special case of VectorDistributions of multivariate distributions, then the third dimension corresponds to the distribution in the vector to evaluate.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

`ProductDistribution$clone(deep = FALSE)`

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

Other wrappers: `Convolution`, `DistributionWrapper`, `HuberizedDistribution`, `MixtureDistribution`, `TruncatedDistribution`, `VectorDistribution`

Examples

```
## ------------------------------------------------
## Method `ProductDistribution$new`
## ------------------------------------------------

ProductDistribution$new(list(Binomial$new(
  prob = 0.5,
  size = 10
), Normal$new(mean = 15)))

ProductDistribution$new(
  distribution = "Binomial",
  params = list(
    list(prob = 0.1, size = 2),
    list(prob = 0.6, size = 4),
    list(prob = 0.2, size = 6)
  )
)

# Equivalently
ProductDistribution$new(
  distribution = "Binomial",
  params = data.table::data.table(prob = c(0.1, 0.6, 0.2), size = c(2, 4, 6))
)

## ------------------------------------------------
## Method `ProductDistribution$pdf`
## ------------------------------------------------

p <- ProductDistribution$new(list(
Binomial$new(prob = 0.5, size = 10),
Binomial$new()))
p$pdf(1:5)
p$pdf(1, 2)
```

```
p$pdf(1:2)

## ------------------------------------------------
## Method `ProductDistribution$cdf`
## ------------------------------------------------

p <- ProductDistribution$new(list(
Binomial$new(prob = 0.5, size = 10),
Binomial$new()))
p$cdf(1:5)
p$cdf(1, 2)
p$cdf(1:2)
Normal$new() * Binomial$new()
```

`properties` *Properties Accessor*

Description

Returns the properties of the distribution.

Usage

```
properties(object)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.

Value

List of distribution properties.

R6 Usage

$properties

`qqplot` *Quantile-Quantile Plots for distr6 Objects*

Description

Quantile-quantile plots are used to compare a "theoretical" or empirical distribution to a reference distribution. They can also compare the quantiles of two reference distributions.

Usage

```
qqplot(x, y, npoints = 3000, idline = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	distr6 object or numeric vector.
y	distr6 object or numeric vector.
npoints	number of evaluation points.
idline	logical; if TRUE (default), the line $y = x$ is plotted
plot	logical; if TRUE (default), figures are displayed in the plot window; otherwise a data.table::data.table of points and calculated values is returned.
...	graphical parameters.

Details

If x or y are given as numeric vectors then they are first passed to the Empirical distribution. The Empirical distribution is a discrete distribution so quantiles are equivalent to the the Type 1 method in quantile.

Author(s)

Chijing Zeng

See Also

plot.Distribution for plotting a distr6 object.

Examples

```
qqplot(Normal$new(mean = 15, sd = sqrt(30)), ChiSquared$new(df = 15))
qqplot(rt(200, df = 5), rt(300, df = 5),
  main = "QQ-Plot", xlab = "t-200",
  ylab = "t-300"
)
qqplot(Normal$new(mean = 2), rnorm(100, mean = 3))
```

---

quantile.Distribution *Inverse Cumulative Distribution Function*

Description

See Distribution$quantile

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Distribution'
quantile(
  x,
  ...,
  lower.tail = TRUE,
  log.p = FALSE,
  simplify = TRUE,
  data = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`x`	(Distribution)
`...`	`(numeric())` Points to evaluate the quantile function of the distribution. Arguments do not need to be named. The length of each argument corresponds to the number of points to evaluate, the number of arguments corresponds to the number of variables in the distribution. See examples.
`lower.tail`	`logical(1)` If `TRUE` (default), probabilities are `X` <= `x`, otherwise, `X` > `x`.
`log.p`	`logical(1)` If `TRUE` returns log-cdf. Default is `FALSE`.
`simplify`	`logical(1)` If `TRUE` (default) simplifies the pdf if possible to a `numeric`, otherwise returns a data.table::data.table.
`data`	array Alternative method to specify points to evaluate. If univariate then rows correspond with number of points to evaluate and columns correspond with number of variables to evaluate. In the special case of VectorDistributions of multivariate distributions, then the third dimension corresponds to the distribution in the vector to evaluate.

Value

Quantile evaluated at given points as either a numeric if `simplify` is TRUE or as a data.table::data.table.

`Quartic` *Quartic Kernel*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Quartic kernel defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = 15/16(1 - x^2)^2$$

over the support $x \in (-1, 1)$.

Details

Quantile is omitted as no closed form analytic expression could be found, decorate with FunctionImputation for numeric results.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::Kernel` -> `Quartic`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Quartic$pdfSquared2Norm()`
- `Quartic$variance()`
- `Quartic$clone()`

Method `pdfSquared2Norm()`: The squared 2-norm of the pdf is defined by

$$\int_a^b (f_X(u))^2 du$$

where X is the Distribution, f_X is its pdf and a, b are the distribution support limits.

Usage:

```
Quartic$pdfSquared2Norm(x = 0)
```

Arguments:

`x` (`numeric(1)`)
Amount to shift the result.

Method `variance()`: The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Quartic$variance()
```

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Quartic$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

Other kernels: `Cosine`, `Epanechnikov`, `LogisticKernel`, `NormalKernel`, `Sigmoid`, `Silverman`, `TriangularKernel`, `Tricube`, `Triweight`, `UniformKernel`

`rand` — *Random Simulation Function*

Description

See Distribution$rand

Usage

```
rand(object, n, simplify = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`object`	(Distribution)
`n`	`(numeric(1))` Number of points to simulate from the distribution. If length greater than 1, then `n <-length(n)`,
`simplify`	`logical(1)` If `TRUE` (default) simplifies the pdf if possible to a `numeric`, otherwise returns a data.table::data.table.

Value

Simulations as either a numeric if `simplify` is TRUE or as a data.table::data.table.

`Rayleigh` — *Rayleigh Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Rayleigh distribution, which is commonly used to model random complex numbers..

Details

The Rayleigh distribution parameterised with mode (or scale), α, is defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = x/\alpha^2 exp(-x^2/(2\alpha^2))$$

for $\alpha > 0$.

The distribution is supported on $[0, \infty)$.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `Rayleigh`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Rayleigh$new()`
- `Rayleigh$mean()`
- `Rayleigh$mode()`
- `Rayleigh$median()`
- `Rayleigh$variance()`
- `Rayleigh$skewness()`
- `Rayleigh$kurtosis()`
- `Rayleigh$entropy()`
- `Rayleigh$pgf()`
- `Rayleigh$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Rayleigh$new(mode = 1, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`mode (numeric(1))`
Mode of the distribution, defined on the positive Reals. Scale parameter.

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`**:** The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Rayleigh$mean()
```

Method `mode()`**:** The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
Rayleigh$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1)
Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `median()`**:** Returns the median of the distribution. If an analytical expression is available returns distribution median, otherwise if symmetric returns `self$mean`, otherwise returns `self$quantile(0.5)`.

Usage:

```
Rayleigh$median()
```

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Rayleigh$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`**:** The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
Rayleigh$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`**:** The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

```
Rayleigh$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `entropy()`: The entropy of a (discrete) distribution is defined by

$$-\sum(f_X)log(f_X)$$

where f_X is the pdf of distribution X, with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Rayleigh$entropy(base = 2)
```

Arguments:

`base (integer(1))`
Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `pgf()`: The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Rayleigh$pgf(z)
```

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Rayleigh$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other continuous distributions: `Arcsine`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Dirichlet`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `MultivariateNormal`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`

Other univariate distributions: `Arcsine`, `Bernoulli`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Binomial`, `Categorical`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Degenerate`, `DiscreteUniform`, `Empirical`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Geometric`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `Hypergeometric`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logarithmic`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `NegativeBinomial`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`, `WeightedDiscrete`

SDistribution *Abstract Special Distribution Class*

Description

Abstract class that cannot be constructed directly.

Value

Returns error. Abstract classes cannot be constructed directly.

Super class

distr6::Distribution -> SDistribution

Public fields

package Deprecated, use $packages instead.

packages Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- SDistribution$new()
- SDistribution$clone()

Method new(): Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
SDistribution$new(
  decorators,
  support,
  type,
  symmetry = c("asymmetric", "symmetric")
)
```

Arguments:

decorators (character())
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

support [set6::Set]
Support of the distribution.

type [set6::Set]
Type of the distribution.

symmetry character(1)
Distribution symmetry type, default "asymmetric".

Method clone(): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
SDistribution$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

`setParameterValue` *Parameter Value Setter*

Description

Sets the value of the given parameter.

Usage

```
setParameterValue(object, ..., lst = NULL, error = "warn")
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution or ParameterSet.
`...`	named parameters and values to update, see details.
`lst`	optional list, see details.
`error`	character, value to pass to `stopwarn`.

Value

An R6 object of class ParameterSet.

`ShiftedLoglogistic` *Shifted Log-Logistic Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Shifted Log-Logistic distribution, which is commonly used in survival analysis for its non-monotonic hazard as well as in economics, a generalised variant of Loglogistic.

Details

The Shifted Log-Logistic distribution parameterised with shape, β, scale, α, and location, γ, is defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = (\beta/\alpha)((x-\gamma)/\alpha)^{\beta-1}(1+((x-\gamma)/\alpha)^{\beta})^{-2}$$

for $\alpha, \beta > 0$ and $\gamma >= 0$.

The distribution is supported on the non-negative Reals.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

distr6::Distribution -> distr6::SDistribution -> ShiftedLoglogistic

Public fields

name Full name of distribution.

short_name Short name of distribution for printing.

description Brief description of the distribution.

packages Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- ShiftedLoglogistic$new()
- ShiftedLoglogistic$mean()
- ShiftedLoglogistic$mode()
- ShiftedLoglogistic$median()
- ShiftedLoglogistic$variance()
- ShiftedLoglogistic$pgf()
- ShiftedLoglogistic$setParameterValue()
- ShiftedLoglogistic$clone()

Method new()**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
ShiftedLoglogistic$new(
  scale = 1,
  shape = 1,
  location = 0,
  rate = NULL,
  decorators = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

scale numeric(1))
: Scale parameter of the distribution, defined on the positive Reals. scale = 1/rate. If provided rate is ignored.

shape (numeric(1))
: Shape parameter, defined on the positive Reals.

location (numeric(1))
: Location parameter, defined on the Reals.

rate (numeric(1))
: Rate parameter of the distribution, defined on the positive Reals.

`decorators` (character())
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`: The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
ShiftedLoglogistic$mean()
```

Method `mode()`: The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
ShiftedLoglogistic$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1))
Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `median()`: Returns the median of the distribution. If an analytical expression is available returns distribution median, otherwise if symmetric returns `self$mean`, otherwise returns `self$quantile(0.5)`.

Usage:

```
ShiftedLoglogistic$median()
```

Method `variance()`: The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
ShiftedLoglogistic$variance()
```

Method `pgf()`: The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
ShiftedLoglogistic$pgf(z)
```

Arguments:

`z` (integer(1))
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `setParameterValue()`: Sets the value(s) of the given parameter(s).

Usage:

```
ShiftedLoglogistic$setParameterValue(..., lst = NULL, error = "warn")
```

Arguments:

`...` `ANY`
Named arguments of parameters to set values for. See examples.

`lst (list(1))`
Alternative argument for passing parameters. List names should be parameter names and list values are the new values to set.

`error (character(1))`
If `"warn"` then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if `"stop"`.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
ShiftedLoglogistic$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other continuous distributions: `Arcsine`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Dirichlet`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `MultivariateNormal`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`

Other univariate distributions: `Arcsine`, `Bernoulli`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Binomial`, `Categorical`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Degenerate`, `DiscreteUniform`, `Empirical`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Geometric`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `Hypergeometric`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logarithmic`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `NegativeBinomial`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`, `WeightedDiscrete`

`Sigmoid` *Sigmoid Kernel*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Sigmoid kernel defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = 2/\pi(exp(x) + exp(-x))^{-1}$$

over the support $x \in R$.

Details

The cdf and quantile functions are omitted as no closed form analytic expressions could be found, decorate with FunctionImputation for numeric results.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::Kernel` -> `Sigmoid`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Sigmoid$new()`
- `Sigmoid$pdfSquared2Norm()`
- `Sigmoid$variance()`
- `Sigmoid$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Sigmoid$new(decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `pdfSquared2Norm()`**:** The squared 2-norm of the pdf is defined by

$$\int_a^b (f_X(u))^2 du$$

where X is the Distribution, f_X is its pdf and a, b are the distribution support limits.

Usage:

```
Sigmoid$pdfSquared2Norm(x = 0)
```

Arguments:

`x (numeric(1))`
Amount to shift the result.

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Sigmoid$variance()
```

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Sigmoid$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

Other kernels: `Cosine`, `Epanechnikov`, `LogisticKernel`, `NormalKernel`, `Quartic`, `Silverman`, `TriangularKernel`, `Tricube`, `Triweight`, `UniformKernel`

`Silverman` *Silverman Kernel*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Silverman kernel defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = exp(-|x|/\sqrt{2})/2 * sin(|x|/\sqrt{2} + \pi/4)$$

over the support $x \in R$.

Details

The cdf and quantile functions are omitted as no closed form analytic expressions could be found, decorate with FunctionImputation for numeric results.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::Kernel` -> `Silverman`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- Silverman$new()
- Silverman$pdfSquared2Norm()
- Silverman$variance()
- Silverman$clone()

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Silverman$new(decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `pdfSquared2Norm()`**:** The squared 2-norm of the pdf is defined by

$$\int_a^b (f_X(u))^2 du$$

where X is the Distribution, f_X is its pdf and a, b are the distribution support limits.

Usage:

```
Silverman$pdfSquared2Norm(x = 0)
```

Arguments:

`x (numeric(1))`
Amount to shift the result.

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Silverman$variance()
```

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Silverman$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

Other kernels: Cosine, Epanechnikov, LogisticKernel, NormalKernel, Quartic, Sigmoid, TriangularKernel, Tricube, Triweight, UniformKernel `simulateEmpiricalDistribution` *Sample Empirical Distribution Without Replacement*

Description

Function to sample Empirical Distributions without replacement, as opposed to the rand method which samples with replacement.

Usage

```
simulateEmpiricalDistribution(EmpiricalDist, n, seed = NULL)
```

Arguments

`EmpiricalDist`	Empirical Distribution
`n`	Number of samples to generate. See Details.
`seed`	Numeric passed to `set.seed`. See Details.

Details

This function can only be used to sample from the `Empirical` distribution without replacement, and will return an error for other distributions.

The `seed` param ensures that the same samples can be reproduced and is more convenient than using the `set.seed()` function each time before use. If `set.seed` is `NULL` then the seed is left unchanged (NULL is not passed to the `set.seed` function).

If `n` is of length greater than one, then `n` is taken to be the length of `n`. If `n` is greater than the number of observations in the Empirical distribution, then `n` is taken to be the number of observations in the distribution.

Value

A vector of length `n` with elements drawn without replacement from the given Empirical distribution.

`skewness` *Distribution Skewness*

Description

Skewness of a distribution

Usage

```
skewness(object)
```

Arguments

`object` Distribution.

Value

Skewness as a numeric.

`skewnessType` *Type of Skewness Accessor - Deprecated*

Description

Deprecated. Use $properties$skewness.

Usage

```
skewnessType(object)
```

Arguments

`object` Distribution.

Value

If the distribution skewness is present in properties, returns one of "negative skew", "no skew", "positive skew", otherwise returns NULL.

`skewType` *Skewness Type*

Description

Gets the type of skewness

Usage

```
skewType(skew)
```

Arguments

`skew` numeric.

Details

Skewness is a measure of asymmetry of a distribution.

A distribution can either have negative skew, no skew or positive skew. A symmetric distribution will always have no skew but the reverse relationship does not always hold.

Value

Returns one of 'negative skew', 'no skew' or 'positive skew'.

See Also

skewness, exkurtosisType

Examples

```
skewType(1)
skewType(0)
skewType(-1)
```

---

stdev — *Standard Deviation of a Distribution*

Description

Standard deviation of a distribution assuming variance is provided.

Usage

```
stdev(object)
```

Arguments

object	Distribution.

Value

Square-root of variance as a numeric.

---

strprint — *String Representation of Print*

Description

Parsable string to be supplied to `print`, `data.frame`, etc.

Usage

```
strprint(object, n = 2)
```

Arguments

object	R6 object
n	Number of parameters to display before & after ellipsis

Details

strprint is a suggested method that should be included in all R6 classes to be passed to methods such as `cat`, `summary` and `print`. Additionally can be used to easily parse R6 objects into data-frames, see examples.

Value

String representation of the distribution.

Examples

```
Triangular$new()$strprint()
Triangular$new()$strprint(1)
```

StudentT — *Student's T Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Student's T distribution, which is commonly used to estimate the mean of populations with unknown variance from a small sample size, as well as in t-testing for difference of means and regression analysis.

Details

The Student's T distribution parameterised with degrees of freedom, ν, is defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = \Gamma((\nu + 1)/2)/(\sqrt(\nu\pi)\Gamma(\nu/2)) * (1 + (x^2)/\nu)^(- (\nu + 1)/2)$$

for $\nu > 0$.

The distribution is supported on the Reals.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `StudentT`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `StudentT$new()`
- `StudentT$mean()`
- `StudentT$mode()`
- `StudentT$variance()`
- `StudentT$skewness()`
- `StudentT$kurtosis()`
- `StudentT$entropy()`
- `StudentT$mgf()`
- `StudentT$cf()`
- `StudentT$pgf()`
- `StudentT$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
StudentT$new(df = 1, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`df` (`integer(1)`)
Degrees of freedom of the distribution defined on the positive Reals.

`decorators` (`character()`)
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`**:** The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
StudentT$mean()
```

Method `mode()`**:** The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
StudentT$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1)
Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
StudentT$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`**:** The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
StudentT$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`**:** The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

```
StudentT$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `entropy()`**:** The entropy of a (discrete) distribution is defined by

$$-\sum(f_X)log(f_X)$$

where f_X is the pdf of distribution X, with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
StudentT$entropy(base = 2)
```

Arguments:

`base (integer(1))`
Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `mgf()`**:** The moment generating function is defined by

$$mgf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xt)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
StudentT$mgf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `cf()`: The characteristic function is defined by

$$cf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xti)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
StudentT$cf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `pgf()`: The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
StudentT$pgf(z)
```

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
StudentT$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Author(s)

Chijing Zeng

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other continuous distributions: `Arcsine`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Dirichlet`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `MultivariateNormal`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`

Other univariate distributions: `Arcsine`, `Bernoulli`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Binomial`, `Categorical`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Degenerate`, `DiscreteUniform`, `Empirical`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Geometric`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `Hypergeometric`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logarithmic`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `NegativeBinomial`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`, `WeightedDiscrete`

StudentTNoncentral *Noncentral Student's T Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Noncentral Student's T distribution, which is commonly used to estimate the mean of populations with unknown variance from a small sample size, as well as in t-testing for difference of means and regression analysis.

Details

The Noncentral Student's T distribution parameterised with degrees of freedom, ν and location, λ, is defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = (\nu^{\nu/2} exp(-(\nu\lambda^2)/(2(x^2+\nu)))/(\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(\nu/2)2^{(\nu-1)/2}(x^2+\nu)^{(\nu+1)/2})) \int_0^\infty y^\nu exp(-1/2(y-x\lambda/\sqrt{x^2+\nu})^2)$$

for $\nu > 0$, $\lambda \epsilon R$.

The distribution is supported on the Reals.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `StudentTNoncentral`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `StudentTNoncentral$new()`
- `StudentTNoncentral$mean()`
- `StudentTNoncentral$variance()`
- `StudentTNoncentral$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
StudentTNoncentral$new(df = 1, location = 0, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`df (integer(1))`
Degrees of freedom of the distribution defined on the positive Reals.

`location (numeric(1))`
Location parameter, defined on the Reals.

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`**:** The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
StudentTNoncentral$mean()
```

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
StudentTNoncentral$variance()
```

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
StudentTNoncentral$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Author(s)

Jordan Deenichin

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other continuous distributions: `Arcsine`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Dirichlet`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `MultivariateNormal`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`

Other univariate distributions: Arcsine, Bernoulli, BetaNoncentral, Beta, Binomial, Categorical, Cauchy, ChiSquaredNoncentral, ChiSquared, Degenerate, DiscreteUniform, Empirical, Erlang, Exponential, FDistributionNoncentral, FDistribution, Frechet, Gamma, Geometric, Gompertz, Gumbel, Hypergeometric, InverseGamma, Laplace, Logarithmic, Logistic, Loglogistic, Lognormal, NegativeBinomial, Normal, Pareto, Poisson, Rayleigh, ShiftedLoglogistic, StudentT, Triangular, Uniform, Wald, Weibull, WeightedDiscrete

---

`summary.Distribution` *Distribution Summary*

Description

Summary method for distribution objects (and all child classes).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Distribution'
summary(object, full = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.
`full`	logical; if TRUE (default), gives an extended summary, otherwise brief.
`...`	additional arguments.

Value

Printed summary of the distribution.

R6 Usage

$summary(full = TRUE)

See Also

Distribution

`sup` *Supremum Accessor*

Description

Returns the distribution supremum as the supremum of the support.

Usage

```
sup(object)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.

Value

Supremum as a numeric.

R6 Usage

$sup

`support` *Support Accessor - Deprecated*

Description

Deprecated. Use $properties$support

Usage

```
support(object)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.

Details

The support of a probability distribution is defined as the interval where the pmf/pdf is greater than zero,

$$Supp(X) = \{x \in R : f_X(x) > 0\}$$

where f_X is the pmf if distribution X is discrete, otherwise the pdf.

Value

An R6 object of class set6::Set.

R6 Usage

$support

`survival` *Survival Function*

Description

See ExoticStatistics$survival.

Usage

```
survival(object, ..., log = FALSE, simplify = TRUE, data = NULL)
```

Arguments

`object`	(Distribution).
`...`	`(numeric())` Points to evaluate the probability density function of the distribution. Arguments do not need to be named. The length of each argument corresponds to the number of points to evaluate, the number of arguments corresponds to the number of variables in the distribution. See examples.
`log`	`logical(1)` If `TRUE` returns log-Hazard Default is `FALSE`.
`simplify`	`logical(1)` If `TRUE` (default) simplifies the pdf if possible to a `numeric`, otherwise returns a data.table::data.table.
`data`	array Alternative method to specify points to evaluate. If univariate then rows correspond with number of points to evaluate and columns correspond with number of variables to evaluate. In the special case of VectorDistributions of multivariate distributions, then the third dimension corresponds to the distribution in the vector to evaluate.

Value

Survival function as a numeric, natural logarithm returned if `log` is TRUE.

survivalAntiDeriv *Survival Function Anti-Derivative*

Description

The anti-derivative of the survival function between given limits or over the full support.

Usage

```
survivalAntiDeriv(object, lower = NULL, upper = NULL)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.
`lower`	lower limit for integration, default is infimum.
`upper`	upper limit for integration, default is supremum.

Value

Antiderivative of the survival function evaluated between limits as a numeric.

survivalPNorm *Survival Function P-Norm*

Description

The p-norm of the survival function evaluated between given limits or over the whole support.

Usage

```
survivalPNorm(object, p = 2, lower = NULL, upper = NULL)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.
`p`	p-norm to calculate.
`lower`	lower limit for integration, default is infimum.
`upper`	upper limit for integration, default is supremum.

Value

Given p-norm of survival function evaluated between limits as a numeric.

symmetry *Symmetry Accessor - Deprecated*

Description

Deprecated. Use $properties$symmetry.

Usage

```
symmetry(object)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.

Value

One of "symmetric" or "asymmetric".

testContinuous *assert/check/test/Continuous*

Description

Validation checks to test if Distribution is continuous.

Usage

```
testContinuous(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not continuous")
)

checkContinuous(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not continuous")
)

assertContinuous(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not continuous")
)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution
`errormsg`	custom error message to return if assert/check fails

Value

If check passes then `assert` returns invisibly and `test`/`check` return `TRUE`. If check fails, `assert` stops code with error, `check` returns an error message as string, `test` returns `FALSE`.

Examples

```
testContinuous(Binomial$new()) # FALSE
```

---

testDiscrete *assert/check/test/Discrete*

Description

Validation checks to test if Distribution is discrete.

Usage

```
testDiscrete(object, errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not discrete"))

checkDiscrete(object, errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not discrete"))

assertDiscrete(object, errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not discrete"))
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution
`errormsg`	custom error message to return if assert/check fails

Value

If check passes then `assert` returns invisibly and `test`/`check` return `TRUE`. If check fails, `assert` stops code with error, `check` returns an error message as string, `test` returns `FALSE`.

Examples

```
testDiscrete(Binomial$new()) # FALSE
```

testDistribution *assert/check/test/Distribution*

Description

Validation checks to test if a given object is a Distribution.

Usage

```
testDistribution(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object, "is not an R6 Distribution object")
)

checkDistribution(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object, "is not an R6 Distribution object")
)

assertDistribution(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object, "is not an R6 Distribution object")
)
```

Arguments

`object`	object to test
`errormsg`	custom error message to return if assert/check fails

Value

If check passes then `assert` returns invisibly and `test`/`check` return `TRUE`. If check fails, `assert` stops code with error, check returns an error message as string, `test` returns `FALSE`.

Examples

```
testDistribution(5) # FALSE
testDistribution(Binomial$new()) # TRUE
```

testDistributionList *assert/check/test/DistributionList*

Description

Validation checks to test if a given object is a list of Distributions.

Usage

```
testDistributionList(
  object,
  errormsg = "One or more items in the list are not Distributions"
)

checkDistributionList(
  object,
  errormsg = "One or more items in the list are not Distributions"
)

assertDistributionList(
  object,
  errormsg = "One or more items in the list are not Distributions"
)
```

Arguments

`object`	object to test
`errormsg`	custom error message to return if assert/check fails

Value

If check passes then `assert` returns invisibly and `test/check` return `TRUE`. If check fails, `assert` stops code with error, check returns an error message as string, `test` returns `FALSE`.

Examples

```
testDistributionList(list(Binomial$new(), 5)) # FALSE
testDistributionList(list(Binomial$new(), Exponential$new())) # TRUE
```

testLeptokurtic *assert/check/test/Leptokurtic*

Description

Validation checks to test if Distribution is leptokurtic.

Usage

```
testLeptokurtic(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not leptokurtic")
)

checkLeptokurtic(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not leptokurtic")
)

assertLeptokurtic(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not leptokurtic")
)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution
`errormsg`	custom error message to return if assert/check fails

Value

If check passes then `assert` returns invisibly and `test/check` return `TRUE`. If check fails, `assert` stops code with error, `check` returns an error message as string, `test` returns `FALSE`.

Examples

```
testLeptokurtic(Binomial$new())
```

`testMatrixvariate` *assert/check/test/Matrixvariate*

Description

Validation checks to test if Distribution is matrixvariate.

Usage

```
testMatrixvariate(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not matrixvariate")
)

checkMatrixvariate(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not matrixvariate")
)

assertMatrixvariate(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not matrixvariate")
)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution
`errormsg`	custom error message to return if assert/check fails

Value

If check passes then `assert` returns invisibly and `test/check` return `TRUE`. If check fails, `assert` stops code with error, `check` returns an error message as string, `test` returns `FALSE`.

Examples

```
testMatrixvariate(Binomial$new()) # FALSE
```

testMesokurtic	*assert/check/test/Mesokurtic*

Description

Validation checks to test if Distribution is mesokurtic.

Usage

```
testMesokurtic(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not mesokurtic")
)

checkMesokurtic(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not mesokurtic")
)

assertMesokurtic(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not mesokurtic")
)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution
`errormsg`	custom error message to return if assert/check fails

Value

If check passes then `assert` returns invisibly and `test/check` return `TRUE`. If check fails, `assert` stops code with error, check returns an error message as string, `test` returns `FALSE`.

Examples

```
testMesokurtic(Binomial$new())
```

testMixture *assert/check/test/Mixture*

Description

Validation checks to test if Distribution is mixture.

Usage

```
testMixture(object, errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not mixture"))

checkMixture(object, errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not mixture"))

assertMixture(object, errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not mixture"))
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution
`errormsg`	custom error message to return if assert/check fails

Value

If check passes then `assert` returns invisibly and `test`/`check` return `TRUE`. If check fails, `assert` stops code with error, check returns an error message as string, `test` returns `FALSE`.

Examples

```
testMixture(Binomial$new()) # FALSE
```

testMultivariate *assert/check/test/Multivariate*

Description

Validation checks to test if Distribution is multivariate.

Usage

```
testMultivariate(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not multivariate")
)

checkMultivariate(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not multivariate")
```

```
)

assertMultivariate(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not multivariate")
)
```

Arguments

object	Distribution
errormsg	custom error message to return if assert/check fails

Value

If check passes then `assert` returns invisibly and `test`/`check` return `TRUE`. If check fails, `assert` stops code with error, check returns an error message as string, `test` returns `FALSE`.

Examples

```
testMultivariate(Binomial$new()) # FALSE
```

---

testNegativeSkew *assert/check/test/NegativeSkew*

Description

Validation checks to test if Distribution is negative skew.

Usage

```
testNegativeSkew(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not negative skew")
)

checkNegativeSkew(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not negative skew")
)

assertNegativeSkew(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not negative skew")
)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution
`errormsg`	custom error message to return if assert/check fails

Value

If check passes then `assert` returns invisibly and `test/check` return `TRUE`. If check fails, `assert` stops code with error, `check` returns an error message as string, `test` returns `FALSE`.

Examples

```
testNegativeSkew(Binomial$new())
```

`testNoSkew` *assert/check/test/NoSkew*

Description

Validation checks to test if Distribution is no skew.

Usage

```
testNoSkew(object, errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not no skew"))

checkNoSkew(object, errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not no skew"))

assertNoSkew(object, errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not no skew"))
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution
`errormsg`	custom error message to return if assert/check fails

Value

If check passes then `assert` returns invisibly and `test/check` return `TRUE`. If check fails, `assert` stops code with error, `check` returns an error message as string, `test` returns `FALSE`.

Examples

```
testNoSkew(Binomial$new())
```

testParameterSet *assert/check/test/ParameterSet*

Description

Validation checks to test if a given object is a ParameterSet.

Usage

```
testParameterSet(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object, "is not an R6 ParameterSet object")
)

checkParameterSet(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object, "is not an R6 ParameterSet object")
)

assertParameterSet(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object, "is not an R6 ParameterSet object")
)
```

Arguments

`object`	object to test
`errormsg`	custom error message to return if assert/check fails

Value

If check passes then `assert` returns invisibly and `test/check` return `TRUE`. If check fails, `assert` stops code with error, check returns an error message as string, `test` returns `FALSE`.

Examples

```
testParameterSet(5) # FALSE
testParameterSet(Binomial$new()$parameters()) # TRUE
```

`testParameterSetCollection` *assert/check/test/ParameterSetCollection*

Description

Validation checks to test if a given object is a ParameterSetCollection.

Usage

```
testParameterSetCollection(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object, "is not an R6 ParameterSetCollection object")
)

checkParameterSetCollection(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object, "is not an R6 ParameterSetCollection object")
)

assertParameterSetCollection(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object, "is not an R6 ParameterSetCollection object")
)
```

Arguments

`object`	object to test
`errormsg`	custom error message to return if assert/check fails

Value

If check passes then `assert` returns invisibly and `test`/`check` return `TRUE`. If check fails, `assert` stops code with error, check returns an error message as string, `test` returns `FALSE`.

Examples

```
# FALSE
testParameterSetCollection(5)
# TRUE
testParameterSetCollection(ParameterSetCollection$new(Binom = Binomial$new()$parameters()))
```

testParameterSetCollectionList *assert/check/test/ParameterSetCollectionList*

Description

Validation checks to test if a given object is a list of ParameterSetCollections.

Usage

```
testParameterSetCollectionList(
  object,
  errormsg = "One or more items in the list are not ParameterSetCollections"
)

checkParameterSetCollectionList(
  object,
  errormsg = "One or more items in the list are not ParameterSetCollections"
)

assertParameterSetCollectionList(
  object,
  errormsg = "One or more items in the list are not ParameterSetCollections"
)
```

Arguments

`object`	object to test
`errormsg`	custom error message to return if assert/check fails

Value

If check passes then `assert` returns invisibly and `test/check` return `TRUE`. If check fails, `assert` stops code with error, check returns an error message as string, `test` returns `FALSE`.

Examples

```
testParameterSetCollectionList(list(Binomial$new(), 5)) # FALSE
testParameterSetCollectionList(list(ParameterSetCollection$new(
  Binom = Binomial$new()$parameters()
))) # TRUE
```

testParameterSetList *assert/check/test/ParameterSetList*

Description

Validation checks to test if a given object is a list of ParameterSets.

Usage

```
testParameterSetList(
  object,
  errormsg = "One or more items in the list are not ParameterSets"
)

checkParameterSetList(
  object,
  errormsg = "One or more items in the list are not ParameterSets"
)

assertParameterSetList(
  object,
  errormsg = "One or more items in the list are not ParameterSets"
)
```

Arguments

`object`	object to test
`errormsg`	custom error message to return if assert/check fails

Value

If check passes then `assert` returns invisibly and `test/check` return `TRUE`. If check fails, `assert` stops code with error, check returns an error message as string, `test` returns `FALSE`.

Examples

```
testParameterSetList(list(Binomial$new(), 5)) # FALSE
testParameterSetList(list(Binomial$new(), Exponential$new())) # TRUE
```

testPlatykurtic *assert/check/test/Platykurtic*

Description

Validation checks to test if Distribution is platykurtic.

Usage

```
testPlatykurtic(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not platykurtic")
)

checkPlatykurtic(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not platykurtic")
)

assertPlatykurtic(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not platykurtic")
)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution
`errormsg`	custom error message to return if assert/check fails

Value

If check passes then `assert` returns invisibly and `test/check` return `TRUE`. If check fails, `assert` stops code with error, check returns an error message as string, `test` returns `FALSE`.

Examples

```
testPlatykurtic(Binomial$new())
```

`testPositiveSkew` *assert/check/test/PositiveSkew*

Description

Validation checks to test if Distribution is positive skew.

Usage

```
testPositiveSkew(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not positive skew")
)

checkPositiveSkew(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not positive skew")
)

assertPositiveSkew(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not positive skew")
)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution
`errormsg`	custom error message to return if assert/check fails

Value

If check passes then `assert` returns invisibly and `test/check` return `TRUE`. If check fails, `assert` stops code with error, `check` returns an error message as string, `test` returns `FALSE`.

Examples

```
testPositiveSkew(Binomial$new())
```

testSymmetric *assert/check/test/Symmetric*

Description

Validation checks to test if Distribution is symmetric.

Usage

```
testSymmetric(object, errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not symmetric"))

checkSymmetric(object, errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not symmetric"))

assertSymmetric(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not symmetric")
)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution
`errormsg`	custom error message to return if assert/check fails

Value

If check passes then `assert` returns invisibly and `test/check` return `TRUE`. If check fails, `assert` stops code with error, `check` returns an error message as string, `test` returns `FALSE`.

Examples

```
testSymmetric(Binomial$new()) # FALSE
```

testUnivariate *assert/check/test/Univariate*

Description

Validation checks to test if Distribution is univariate.

Usage

```
testUnivariate(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not univariate")
)

checkUnivariate(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not univariate")
)

assertUnivariate(
  object,
  errormsg = paste(object$short_name, "is not univariate")
)
```

Arguments

object	Distribution
errormsg	custom error message to return if assert/check fails

Value

If check passes then `assert` returns invisibly and `test`/`check` return `TRUE`. If check fails, `assert` stops code with error, `check` returns an error message as string, `test` returns `FALSE`.

Examples

```
testUnivariate(Binomial$new()) # TRUE
```

---

traits *Traits Accessor*

Description

Returns the traits of the distribution.

Usage

```
traits(object)
```

Arguments

object	Distribution.

Value

List of traits.

R6 Usage

$traits

`Triangular` *Triangular Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Triangular distribution, which is commonly used to model population data where only the minimum, mode and maximum are known (or can be reliably estimated), also to model the sum of standard uniform distributions.

Details

The Triangular distribution parameterised with lower limit, a, upper limit, b, and mode, c, is defined by the pdf,

$f(x) = 0, x < a$
$f(x) = 2(x - a)/((b - a)(c - a)), a \leq x < c$
$f(x) = 2/(b - a), x = c$
$f(x) = 2(b - x)/((b - a)(b - c)), c < x \leq b$
$f(x) = 0, x > b$ for $a, b, c \in R, a \leq c \leq b$.

The distribution is supported on $[a, b]$.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `Triangular`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Triangular$new()`
- `Triangular$mean()`
- `Triangular$mode()`

- Triangular$median()
- Triangular$variance()
- Triangular$skewness()
- Triangular$kurtosis()
- Triangular$entropy()
- Triangular$mgf()
- Triangular$cf()
- Triangular$pgf()
- Triangular$setParameterValue()
- Triangular$clone()

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Triangular$new(
  lower = 0,
  upper = 1,
  mode = (lower + upper)/2,
  symmetric = FALSE,
  decorators = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

`lower (numeric(1))`
Lower limit of the Distribution, defined on the Reals.

`upper (numeric(1))`
Upper limit of the Distribution, defined on the Reals.

`mode (numeric(1))`
Mode of the distribution, if `symmetric = TRUE` then determined automatically.

`symmetric (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` then the symmetric Triangular distribution is constructed, where the `mode` is automatically calculated. Otherwise `mode` can be set manually. Cannot be changed after construction.

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Examples:

```
Triangular$new(lower = 2, upper = 5, symmetric = TRUE)
Triangular$new(lower = 2, upper = 5, symmetric = FALSE)
Triangular$new(lower = 2, upper = 5, mode = 4)

# You can view the type of Triangular distribution with $description
Triangular$new(lower = 2, upper = 5, symmetric = TRUE)$description
Triangular$new(lower = 2, upper = 5, symmetric = FALSE)$description
```

Method `mean()`**:** The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

`Triangular$mean()`

Method `mode()`: The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

`Triangular$mode(which = "all")`

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1)
Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `median()`: Returns the median of the distribution. If an analytical expression is available returns distribution median, otherwise if symmetric returns `self$mean`, otherwise returns `self$quantile(0.5)`.

Usage:

`Triangular$median()`

Method `variance()`: The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

`Triangular$variance()`

Method `skewness()`: The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

`Triangular$skewness()`

Method `kurtosis()`: The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

`Triangular$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)`

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `entropy()`**:** The entropy of a (discrete) distribution is defined by

$$-\sum(f_X)log(f_X)$$

where f_X is the pdf of distribution X, with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Triangular$entropy(base = 2)
```

Arguments:

`base (integer(1))`
Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `mgf()`**:** The moment generating function is defined by

$$mgf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xt)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Triangular$mgf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `cf()`**:** The characteristic function is defined by

$$cf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xti)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Triangular$cf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `pgf()`**:** The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Triangular$pgf(z)
```

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `setParameterValue()`**:** Sets the value(s) of the given parameter(s).

Usage:

```
Triangular$setParameterValue(..., lst = NULL, error = "warn")
```

Arguments:

`... ANY`
Named arguments of parameters to set values for. See examples.

`lst (list(1))`
Alternative argument for passing parameters. List names should be parameter names and list values are the new values to set.

`error (character(1))`
If `"warn"` then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if `"stop"`.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Triangular$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other continuous distributions: `Arcsine`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Dirichlet`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `MultivariateNormal`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`

Other univariate distributions: `Arcsine`, `Bernoulli`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Binomial`, `Categorical`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Degenerate`, `DiscreteUniform`, `Empirical`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Geometric`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `Hypergeometric`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logarithmic`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `NegativeBinomial`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`, `WeightedDiscrete`

Examples

```
## ------------------------------------------------
## Method `Triangular$new`
## ------------------------------------------------

Triangular$new(lower = 2, upper = 5, symmetric = TRUE)
Triangular$new(lower = 2, upper = 5, symmetric = FALSE)
Triangular$new(lower = 2, upper = 5, mode = 4)
```

```
# You can view the type of Triangular distribution with $description
Triangular$new(lower = 2, upper = 5, symmetric = TRUE)$description
Triangular$new(lower = 2, upper = 5, symmetric = FALSE)$description
```

`TriangularKernel` *Triangular Kernel*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Triangular kernel defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = 1 - |x|$$

over the support $x \in (-1, 1)$.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::Kernel` -> `TriangularKernel`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `TriangularKernel$pdfSquared2Norm()`
- `TriangularKernel$variance()`
- `TriangularKernel$clone()`

Method `pdfSquared2Norm()`**:** The squared 2-norm of the pdf is defined by

$$\int_a^b (f_X(u))^2 du$$

where X is the Distribution, f_X is its pdf and a, b are the distribution support limits.

Usage:

`TriangularKernel$pdfSquared2Norm(x = 0)`

Arguments:

`x (numeric(1))`
Amount to shift the result.

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
TriangularKernel$variance()
```

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
TriangularKernel$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

Other kernels: `Cosine`, `Epanechnikov`, `LogisticKernel`, `NormalKernel`, `Quartic`, `Sigmoid`, `Silverman`, `Tricube`, `Triweight`, `UniformKernel`

`Tricube` *Tricube Kernel*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Tricube kernel defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = 70/81(1 - |x|^3)^3$$

over the support $x \in (-1, 1)$.

Details

The cdf and quantile functions are omitted as no closed form analytic expressions could be found, decorate with FunctionImputation for numeric results.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::Kernel` -> `Tricube`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Tricube$pdfSquared2Norm()`
- `Tricube$variance()`
- `Tricube$clone()`

Method `pdfSquared2Norm()`**:** The squared 2-norm of the pdf is defined by

$$\int_a^b (f_X(u))^2 du$$

where X is the Distribution, f_X is its pdf and a, b are the distribution support limits.

Usage:

```
Tricube$pdfSquared2Norm(x = 0)
```

Arguments:

`x (numeric(1))`
Amount to shift the result.

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Tricube$variance()
```

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Tricube$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

Other kernels: `Cosine`, `Epanechnikov`, `LogisticKernel`, `NormalKernel`, `Quartic`, `Sigmoid`, `Silverman`, `TriangularKernel`, `Triweight`, `UniformKernel`

`Triweight` *Triweight Kernel*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Triweight kernel defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = 35/32(1 - x^2)^3$$

over the support $x \in (-1, 1)$.

Details

The quantile function is omitted as no closed form analytic expression could be found, decorate with FunctionImputation for numeric results.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::Kernel` -> `Triweight`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Triweight$pdfSquared2Norm()`
- `Triweight$variance()`
- `Triweight$clone()`

Method `pdfSquared2Norm()`: The squared 2-norm of the pdf is defined by

$$\int_a^b (f_X(u))^2 du$$

where X is the Distribution, f_X is its pdf and a, b are the distribution support limits.

Usage:

```
Triweight$pdfSquared2Norm(x = 0)
```

Arguments:

`x (numeric(1))`
Amount to shift the result.

Method `variance()`: The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Triweight$variance()
```

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Triweight$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

Other kernels: `Cosine`, `Epanechnikov`, `LogisticKernel`, `NormalKernel`, `Quartic`, `Sigmoid`, `Silverman`, `TriangularKernel`, `Tricube`, `UniformKernel`

`truncate` *Truncate a Distribution*

Description

S3 functionality to truncate an R6 distribution.

Usage

```
truncate(x, lower = NULL, upper = NULL)
```

Arguments

`x`	Distribution.
`lower`	lower limit for truncation.
`upper`	upper limit for truncation.

See Also

TruncatedDistribution

`TruncatedDistribution` *Distribution Truncation Wrapper*

Description

A wrapper for truncating any probability distribution at given limits.

Details

The pdf and cdf of the distribution are required for this wrapper, if unavailable decorate with FunctionImputation first.

Truncates a distribution at lower and upper limits, using the formulae

$$f_T(x) = f_X(x)/(F_X(upper) - F_X(lower))$$

$$F_T(x) = (F_X(x) - F_X(lower))/(F_X(upper) - F_X(lower))$$

where f_T/F_T is the pdf/cdf of the truncated distribution T = Truncate(X, lower, upper) and f_X, F_X is the pdf/cdf of the original distribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::DistributionWrapper` -> `TruncatedDistribution`

Methods

Public methods:

- `TruncatedDistribution$new()`
- `TruncatedDistribution$setParameterValue()`
- `TruncatedDistribution$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
TruncatedDistribution$new(distribution, lower = NULL, upper = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`distribution` ([Distribution])
: Distribution to wrap.

`lower (numeric(1))`
: Lower limit to huberize the distribution at. If `NULL` then the lower bound of the Distribution is used.

`upper (numeric(1))`
: Upper limit to huberize the distribution at. If `NULL` then the upper bound of the Distribution is used.

Examples:

```
TruncatedDistribution$new(
  Binomial$new(prob = 0.5, size = 10),
  lower = 2, upper = 4
)

# alternate constructor
truncate(Binomial$new(), lower = 2, upper = 4)
```

Method `setParameterValue()`**:** Sets the value(s) of the given parameter(s).

Usage:

`TruncatedDistribution$setParameterValue(..., lst = NULL, error = "warn")`

Arguments:

`... ANY`
: Named arguments of parameters to set values for. See examples.

`lst (list(1))`
: Alternative argument for passing parameters. List names should be parameter names and list values are the new values to set.

`error (character(1))`
: If `"warn"` then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if `"stop"`.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

`TruncatedDistribution$clone(deep = FALSE)`

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

Other wrappers: `Convolution`, `DistributionWrapper`, `HuberizedDistribution`, `MixtureDistribution`, `ProductDistribution`, `VectorDistribution`

Examples

```
## ------------------------------------------------
## Method `TruncatedDistribution$new`
## ------------------------------------------------

TruncatedDistribution$new(
  Binomial$new(prob = 0.5, size = 10),
  lower = 2, upper = 4
)

# alternate constructor
truncate(Binomial$new(), lower = 2, upper = 4)
```

`type` *Type Accessor - Deprecated*

Description

Deprecated. Use $traits$type

Usage

```
type(object)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.

Value

An R6 object of class set6::Set.

R6 Usage

$type

`Uniform` *Uniform Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Uniform distribution, which is commonly used to model continuous events occurring with equal probability, as an uninformed prior in Bayesian modelling, and for inverse transform sampling.

Details

The Uniform distribution parameterised with lower, a, and upper, b, limits is defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = 1/(b - a)$$

for $-\infty < a < b < \infty$.

The distribution is supported on $[a, b]$.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `Uniform`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Uniform$new()`
- `Uniform$mean()`
- `Uniform$mode()`
- `Uniform$variance()`
- `Uniform$skewness()`
- `Uniform$kurtosis()`
- `Uniform$entropy()`
- `Uniform$mgf()`
- `Uniform$cf()`
- `Uniform$pgf()`
- `Uniform$setParameterValue()`
- `Uniform$clone()`

Method `new()`: Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Uniform$new(lower = 0, upper = 1, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`lower (numeric(1))`
Lower limit of the Distribution, defined on the Reals.

`upper (numeric(1))`
Upper limit of the Distribution, defined on the Reals.

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`: The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Uniform$mean()
```

Method `mode()`: The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
Uniform$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1))
Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `variance()`: The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Uniform$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`: The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
Uniform$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`: The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

```
Uniform$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess` (`logical(1)`)
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `entropy()`: The entropy of a (discrete) distribution is defined by

$$-\sum(f_X)log(f_X)$$

where f_X is the pdf of distribution X, with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Uniform$entropy(base = 2)
```

Arguments:

`base (integer(1))`
Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `mgf()`**:** The moment generating function is defined by

$$mgf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xt)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Uniform$mgf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `cf()`**:** The characteristic function is defined by

$$cf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xti)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Uniform$cf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `pgf()`**:** The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Uniform$pgf(z)
```

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `setParameterValue()`**:** Sets the value(s) of the given parameter(s).

Usage:

```
Uniform$setParameterValue(..., lst = NULL, error = "warn")
```

Arguments:

`... ANY`
Named arguments of parameters to set values for. See examples.

`lst (list(1))`
Alternative argument for passing parameters. List names should be parameter names and list values are the new values to set.

`error` (`character(1)`)
If `"warn"` then returns a warning on error, otherwise breaks if `"stop"`.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Uniform$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Author(s)

Yumi Zhou

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other continuous distributions: `Arcsine`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Dirichlet`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `MultivariateNormal`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Wald`, `Weibull`

Other univariate distributions: `Arcsine`, `Bernoulli`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Binomial`, `Categorical`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Degenerate`, `DiscreteUniform`, `Empirical`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Geometric`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `Hypergeometric`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logarithmic`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `NegativeBinomial`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Wald`, `Weibull`, `WeightedDiscrete`

`UniformKernel` *Uniform Kernel*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Uniform kernel defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = 1/2$$

over the support $x \in (-1, 1)$.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::Kernel` -> `UniformKernel`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `UniformKernel$pdfSquared2Norm()`
- `UniformKernel$variance()`
- `UniformKernel$clone()`

Method `pdfSquared2Norm()`**:** The squared 2-norm of the pdf is defined by

$$\int_a^b (f_X(u))^2 du$$

where X is the Distribution, f_X is its pdf and a, b are the distribution support limits.

Usage:

```
UniformKernel$pdfSquared2Norm(x = 0)
```

Arguments:

`x (numeric(1))`
Amount to shift the result.

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
UniformKernel$variance()
```

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
UniformKernel$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

Other kernels: `Cosine`, `Epanechnikov`, `LogisticKernel`, `NormalKernel`, `Quartic`, `Sigmoid`, `Silverman`, `TriangularKernel`, `Tricube`, `Triweight` valueSupport *Value Support Accessor - Deprecated*

Description

Deprecated. Use $traits$valueSupport

Usage

```
valueSupport(object)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.

Value

One of "discrete"/"continuous"/"mixture".

variance *Distribution Variance*

Description

The variance or covariance of a distribution, either calculated analytically if or estimated numerically.

Usage

```
variance(object)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.

Value

Variance as a numeric.

variateForm — *Variate Form Accessor - Deprecated*

Description

Deprecated. Use $traits$variateForm

Usage

```
variateForm(object)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.

Value

One of "univariate"/"multivariate"/"matrixvariate".

VectorDistribution — *Vectorise Distributions*

Description

A wrapper for creating a vector of distributions.

Details

A vector distribution is intented to vectorize distributions more efficiently than storing a list of distributions. To improve speed and reduce memory usage, distributions are only constructed when methods (e.g. d/p/q/r) are called.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::DistributionWrapper` -> `VectorDistribution`

Active bindings

`modelTable` Returns reference table of wrapped Distributions.

`distlist` Returns list of constructed wrapped Distributions.

Methods

Public methods:

- VectorDistribution$new()
- VectorDistribution$wrappedModels()
- VectorDistribution$strprint()
- VectorDistribution$mean()
- VectorDistribution$mode()
- VectorDistribution$median()
- VectorDistribution$variance()
- VectorDistribution$skewness()
- VectorDistribution$kurtosis()
- VectorDistribution$entropy()
- VectorDistribution$mgf()
- VectorDistribution$cf()
- VectorDistribution$pgf()
- VectorDistribution$pdf()
- VectorDistribution$cdf()
- VectorDistribution$quantile()
- VectorDistribution$rand()
- VectorDistribution$clone()

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
VectorDistribution$new(
  distlist = NULL,
  distribution = NULL,
  params = NULL,
  shared_params = NULL,
  name = NULL,
  short_name = NULL,
  decorators = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments:

`distlist (list())`
List of Distributions.

`distribution (character(1))`
Should be supplied with `params` and optionally `shared_params` as an alternative to `distlist`. Much faster implementation when only one class of distribution is being wrapped. `distribution` is the full name of one of the distributions in `listDistributions()`, or `"Distribution"` if constructing custom distributions. See examples in VectorDistribution.

`params (list()|data.frame())`
Parameters in the individual distributions for use with `distribution`. Can be supplied as a list, where each element is the list of parameters to set in the distribution, or as an object

coercable to `data.frame`, where each column is a parameter and each row is a distribution. See examples in VectorDistribution.

`shared_params (list())`
If any parameters are shared when using the `distribution` constructor, this provides a much faster implementation to list and query them together. See examples in VectorDistribution.

`name (character(1))`
Optional name of wrapped distribution.

`short_name (character(1))`
Optional short name/ID of wrapped distribution.

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

`... ANY`
Named arguments of parameters to set values for. See examples.

Examples:

```
VectorDistribution$new(
  distribution = "Binomial",
  params = list(
    list(prob = 0.1, size = 2),
    list(prob = 0.6, size = 4),
    list(prob = 0.2, size = 6)
  )
)

VectorDistribution$new(
  distribution = "Binomial",
  params = data.table::data.table(prob = c(0.1, 0.6, 0.2), size = c(2, 4, 6))
)

# Alternatively
VectorDistribution$new(
  list(
  Binomial$new(prob = 0.1, size = 2),
  Binomial$new(prob = 0.6, size = 4),
  Binomial$new(prob = 0.2, size = 6)
  )
)
```

Method `wrappedModels()`**:** Returns model(s) wrapped by this wrapper.

Usage:

```
VectorDistribution$wrappedModels(model = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`model (character(1))`
id of wrapped Distributions to return. If `NULL` (default), a list of all wrapped Distributions is returned; if only one Distribution is matched then this is returned, otherwise a list of Distributions.

Method `strprint()`: Printable string representation of the `VectorDistribution`. Primarily used internally.

Usage:

```
VectorDistribution$strprint(n = 10)
```

Arguments:

`n (integer(1))`
Number of distributions to include when printing.

Method `mean()`: Returns named vector of means from each wrapped Distribution.

Usage:

```
VectorDistribution$mean()
```

Method `mode()`: Returns named vector of modes from each wrapped Distribution.

Usage:

```
VectorDistribution$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1)
Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `median()`: Returns named vector of medians from each wrapped Distribution.

Usage:

```
VectorDistribution$median()
```

Method `variance()`: Returns named vector of variances from each wrapped Distribution.

Usage:

```
VectorDistribution$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`: Returns named vector of skewness from each wrapped Distribution.

Usage:

```
VectorDistribution$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`: Returns named vector of kurtosis from each wrapped Distribution.

Usage:

```
VectorDistribution$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `entropy()`: Returns named vector of entropy from each wrapped Distribution.

Usage:

```
VectorDistribution$entropy(base = 2)
```

Arguments:

`base (integer(1))`
Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `mgf()`**:** Returns named vector of mgf from each wrapped Distribution.

Usage:

```
VectorDistribution$mgf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `cf()`**:** Returns named vector of cf from each wrapped Distribution.

Usage:

```
VectorDistribution$cf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `pgf()`**:** Returns named vector of pgf from each wrapped Distribution.

Usage:

```
VectorDistribution$pgf(z)
```

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `pdf()`**:** Returns named vector of pdfs from each wrapped Distribution.

Usage:

```
VectorDistribution$pdf(..., log = FALSE, simplify = TRUE, data = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`... (numeric())`
Points to evaluate the function at Arguments do not need to be named. The length of each argument corresponds to the number of points to evaluate, the number of arguments corresponds to the number of variables in the distribution. See examples.

`log (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` returns the logarithm of the probabilities. Default is `FALSE`.

`simplify logical(1)`
If `TRUE` (default) simplifies the return if possible to a `numeric`, otherwise returns a data.table::data.table.

`data` array
Alternative method to specify points to evaluate. If univariate then rows correspond with number of points to evaluate and columns correspond with number of variables to evaluate. In the special case of VectorDistributions of multivariate distributions, then the third dimension corresponds to the distribution in the vector to evaluate.

Examples:

```
vd <- VectorDistribution$new(
 distribution = "Binomial",
 params = data.frame(size = 9:10, prob = c(0.5,0.6)))

vd$pdf(2)
# Equivalently
vd$pdf(2, 2)

vd$pdf(1:2, 3:4)
# or as a matrix
vd$pdf(data = matrix(1:4, nrow = 2))

# when wrapping multivariate distributions, arrays are required
vd <- VectorDistribution$new(
 distribution = "Multinomial",
 params = list(
 list(size = 5, probs = c(0.1, 0.9)),
 list(size = 8, probs = c(0.3, 0.7))
 )
 )

# evaluates Multinom1 and Multinom2 at (1, 4)
vd$pdf(1, 4)

# evaluates Multinom1 at (1, 4) and Multinom2 at (5, 3)
vd$pdf(data = array(c(1,4,5,3), dim = c(1,2,2)))

# and the same across many samples
vd$pdf(data = array(c(1,2,4,3,5,1,3,7), dim = c(2,2,2)))
```

Method `cdf()`**:** Returns named vector of cdfs from each wrapped Distribution. Same usage as $pdf.

Usage:

```
VectorDistribution$cdf(
  ...,
  lower.tail = TRUE,
  log.p = FALSE,
  simplify = TRUE,
  data = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

`... (numeric())`
: Points to evaluate the function at Arguments do not need to be named. The length of each argument corresponds to the number of points to evaluate, the number of arguments corresponds to the number of variables in the distribution. See examples.

`lower.tail (logical(1))`
: If `TRUE` (default), probabilities are `X <= x`, otherwise, `P(X > x)`.

`log.p (logical(1))`
If TRUE returns the logarithm of the probabilities. Default is FALSE.

`simplify logical(1)`
If TRUE (default) simplifies the return if possible to a `numeric`, otherwise returns a data.table::data.table.

`data` array
Alternative method to specify points to evaluate. If univariate then rows correspond with number of points to evaluate and columns correspond with number of variables to evaluate. In the special case of VectorDistributions of multivariate distributions, then the third dimension corresponds to the distribution in the vector to evaluate.

Method `quantile()`**:** Returns named vector of quantiles from each wrapped Distribution. Same usage as $cdf.

Usage:

```
VectorDistribution$quantile(
  ...,
  lower.tail = TRUE,
  log.p = FALSE,
  simplify = TRUE,
  data = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

`... (numeric())`
Points to evaluate the function at Arguments do not need to be named. The length of each argument corresponds to the number of points to evaluate, the number of arguments corresponds to the number of variables in the distribution. See examples.

`lower.tail (logical(1))`
If TRUE (default), probabilities are `X <= x`, otherwise, `P(X > x)`.

`log.p (logical(1))`
If TRUE returns the logarithm of the probabilities. Default is FALSE.

`simplify logical(1)`
If TRUE (default) simplifies the return if possible to a `numeric`, otherwise returns a data.table::data.table.

`data` array
Alternative method to specify points to evaluate. If univariate then rows correspond with number of points to evaluate and columns correspond with number of variables to evaluate. In the special case of VectorDistributions of multivariate distributions, then the third dimension corresponds to the distribution in the vector to evaluate.

Method `rand()`**:** Returns data.table::data.table of draws from each wrapped Distribution.

Usage:

```
VectorDistribution$rand(n, simplify = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`n (numeric(1))`
Number of points to simulate from the distribution. If length greater than 1, then `n <-length(n)`,

`simplify logical(1)`
If TRUE (default) simplifies the return if possible to a `numeric`, otherwise returns a data.table::data.table.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
VectorDistribution$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

Other wrappers: `Convolution`, `DistributionWrapper`, `HuberizedDistribution`, `MixtureDistribution`, `ProductDistribution`, `TruncatedDistribution`

Examples

```
## ------------------------------------------------
## Method `VectorDistribution$new`
## ------------------------------------------------

VectorDistribution$new(
  distribution = "Binomial",
  params = list(
    list(prob = 0.1, size = 2),
    list(prob = 0.6, size = 4),
    list(prob = 0.2, size = 6)
  )
)

VectorDistribution$new(
  distribution = "Binomial",
  params = data.table::data.table(prob = c(0.1, 0.6, 0.2), size = c(2, 4, 6))
)

# Alternatively
VectorDistribution$new(
  list(
  Binomial$new(prob = 0.1, size = 2),
  Binomial$new(prob = 0.6, size = 4),
  Binomial$new(prob = 0.2, size = 6)
  )
)

## ------------------------------------------------
## Method `VectorDistribution$pdf`
## ------------------------------------------------

vd <- VectorDistribution$new(
 distribution = "Binomial",
 params = data.frame(size = 9:10, prob = c(0.5,0.6)))

vd$pdf(2)
# Equivalently
```

```
vd$pdf(2, 2)

vd$pdf(1:2, 3:4)
# or as a matrix
vd$pdf(data = matrix(1:4, nrow = 2))

# when wrapping multivariate distributions, arrays are required
vd <- VectorDistribution$new(
 distribution = "Multinomial",
 params = list(
 list(size = 5, probs = c(0.1, 0.9)),
 list(size = 8, probs = c(0.3, 0.7))
 )
 )

# evaluates Multinom1 and Multinom2 at (1, 4)
vd$pdf(1, 4)

# evaluates Multinom1 at (1, 4) and Multinom2 at (5, 3)
vd$pdf(data = array(c(1,4,5,3), dim = c(1,2,2)))

# and the same across many samples
vd$pdf(data = array(c(1,2,4,3,5,1,3,7), dim = c(2,2,2)))
```

`Wald` *Wald Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Wald distribution, which is commonly used for modelling the first passage time for Brownian motion.

Details

The Wald distribution parameterised with mean, μ, and shape, λ, is defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = (\lambda/(2x^3\pi))^{1/2}exp((-\lambda(x-\mu)^2)/(2\mu^2x))$$

for $\lambda > 0$ and $\mu > 0$.

The distribution is supported on the Positive Reals.

`quantile` is omitted as no closed form analytic expression could be found, decorate with `FunctionImputation` for a numerical imputation.

Also known as the Inverse Normal distribution.

Sampling is performed as per Michael, Schucany, Haas (1976).

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

distr6::Distribution -> distr6::SDistribution -> Wald

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Wald$new()`
- `Wald$mean()`
- `Wald$mode()`
- `Wald$variance()`
- `Wald$skewness()`
- `Wald$kurtosis()`
- `Wald$mgf()`
- `Wald$cf()`
- `Wald$pgf()`
- `Wald$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Wald$new(mean = 1, shape = 1, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`mean (numeric(1))`
Mean of the distribution, location parameter, defined on the positive Reals.

`shape (numeric(1))`
Shape parameter, defined on the positive Reals.

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`**:** The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Wald$mean()
```

Method `mode()`**:** The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
Wald$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1))
Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `variance()`**:** The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Wald$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`**:** The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
Wald$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`**:** The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

```
Wald$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `mgf()`**:** The moment generating function is defined by

$$mgf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xt)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Wald$mgf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `cf()`**:** The characteristic function is defined by

$$cf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xti)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Wald$cf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `pgf()`**:** The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Wald$pgf(z)
```

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Wald$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

Michael, J. R., Schucany, W. R., & Haas, R. W. (1976). Generating random variates using transformations with multiple roots. The American Statistician, 30(2), 88-90.

See Also

Other continuous distributions: `Arcsine`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Dirichlet`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `MultivariateNormal`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Weibull`

Other univariate distributions: `Arcsine`, `Bernoulli`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Binomial`, `Categorical`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Degenerate`, `DiscreteUniform`, `Empirical`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Geometric`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `Hypergeometric`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logarithmic`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `NegativeBinomial`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Weibull`, `WeightedDiscrete`

`Weibull` *Weibull Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the Weibull distribution, which is commonly used in survival analysis as it satisfies both PH and AFT requirements.

Details

The Weibull distribution parameterised with shape, α, and scale, β, is defined by the pdf,

$$f(x) = (\alpha/\beta)(x/\beta)^{\alpha-1}exp(-x/\beta)^{\alpha}$$

for $\alpha, \beta > 0$.

The distribution is supported on the Positive Reals.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `Weibull`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

`packages` Packages required to be installed in order to construct the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Weibull$new()`
- `Weibull$mean()`
- `Weibull$mode()`
- `Weibull$median()`
- `Weibull$variance()`
- `Weibull$skewness()`
- `Weibull$kurtosis()`
- `Weibull$entropy()`
- `Weibull$pgf()`
- `Weibull$clone()`

Method `new()`: Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
Weibull$new(shape = 1, scale = 1, altscale = NULL, decorators = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`shape` (`numeric(1)`)
Shape parameter, defined on the positive Reals.

`scale` (`numeric(1)`)
Scale parameter, defined on the positive Reals.

`altscale` (`numeric(1)`)
Alternative scale parameter, if given then `scale` is ignored. `altscale` = `scale^-shape`.

`decorators` (`character()`)
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `mean()`: The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Weibull$mean()
```

Method `mode()`: The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
Weibull$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1)
Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `median()`: Returns the median of the distribution. If an analytical expression is available returns distribution median, otherwise if symmetric returns `self$mean`, otherwise returns `self$quantile(0.5)`.

Usage:

```
Weibull$median()
```

Method `variance()`: The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
Weibull$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`: The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
Weibull$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`: The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

```
Weibull$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `entropy()`: The entropy of a (discrete) distribution is defined by

$$-\sum(f_X)log(f_X)$$

where f_X is the pdf of distribution X, with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
Weibull$entropy(base = 2)
```

Arguments:

`base (integer(1))`
Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `pgf()`: The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
Weibull$pgf(z)
```

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Weibull$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other continuous distributions: `Arcsine`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Dirichlet`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `MultivariateNormal`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`

Other univariate distributions: `Arcsine`, `Bernoulli`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Binomial`, `Categorical`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Degenerate`, `DiscreteUniform`, `Empirical`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Geometric`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `Hypergeometric`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logarithmic`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `NegativeBinomial`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `WeightedDiscrete`

`WeightedDiscrete` *WeightedDiscrete Distribution Class*

Description

Mathematical and statistical functions for the WeightedDiscrete distribution, which is commonly used in empirical estimators such as Kaplan-Meier.

Details

The WeightedDiscrete distribution is defined by the pmf,

$$f(x_i) = p_i$$

for $p_i, i = 1, \ldots, k; \sum p_i = 1$.

The distribution is supported on $x_1, ..., x_k$.

Sampling from this distribution is performed with the sample function with the elements given as the x values and the pdf as the probabilities. The cdf and quantile assume that the elements are supplied in an indexed order (otherwise the results are meaningless).

The number of points in the distribution cannot be changed after construction.

Value

Returns an R6 object inheriting from class SDistribution.

Super classes

`distr6::Distribution` -> `distr6::SDistribution` -> `WeightedDiscrete`

Public fields

`name` Full name of distribution.

`short_name` Short name of distribution for printing.

`description` Brief description of the distribution.

Methods

Public methods:

- `WeightedDiscrete$new()`
- `WeightedDiscrete$strprint()`
- `WeightedDiscrete$mean()`
- `WeightedDiscrete$mode()`
- `WeightedDiscrete$variance()`
- `WeightedDiscrete$skewness()`
- `WeightedDiscrete$kurtosis()`
- `WeightedDiscrete$entropy()`
- `WeightedDiscrete$mgf()`
- `WeightedDiscrete$cf()`
- `WeightedDiscrete$pgf()`
- `WeightedDiscrete$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
WeightedDiscrete$new(
  data = NULL,
  x = 1,
  pdf = 1,
  cdf = NULL,
  decorators = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

`data` ([data.frame])
Deprecated. Use x, pdf, cdf.

`x numeric()`
Data samples.

`pdf numeric()`
Probability mass function for corresponding samples, should be same length `x`. If `cdf` is not given then calculated as `cumsum(pdf)`.

`cdf numeric()`
Cumulative distribution function for corresponding samples, should be same length `x`. If given then `pdf` is ignored and calculated as difference of `cdf`s.

`decorators (character())`
Decorators to add to the distribution during construction.

Method `strprint()`: Printable string representation of the `Distribution`. Primarily used internally.

Usage:

```
WeightedDiscrete$strprint(n = 2)
```

Arguments:

`n` (integer(1))
Ignored.

Method `mean()`: The arithmetic mean of a (discrete) probability distribution X is the expectation

$$E_X(X) = \sum p_X(x) * x$$

with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
WeightedDiscrete$mean()
```

Method `mode()`: The mode of a probability distribution is the point at which the pdf is a local maximum, a distribution can be unimodal (one maximum) or multimodal (several maxima).

Usage:

```
WeightedDiscrete$mode(which = "all")
```

Arguments:

`which` (character(1) | numeric(1)
Ignored if distribution is unimodal. Otherwise `"all"` returns all modes, otherwise specifies which mode to return.

Method `variance()`: The variance of a distribution is defined by the formula

$$var_X = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X. If the distribution is multivariate the covariance matrix is returned.

Usage:

```
WeightedDiscrete$variance()
```

Method `skewness()`: The skewness of a distribution is defined by the third standardised moment,

$$sk_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^3]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

Usage:

```
WeightedDiscrete$skewness()
```

Method `kurtosis()`: The kurtosis of a distribution is defined by the fourth standardised moment,

$$k_X = E_X[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}^4]$$

where E_X is the expectation of distribution X, μ is the mean of the distribution and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution. Excess Kurtosis is Kurtosis - 3.

Usage:

```
WeightedDiscrete$kurtosis(excess = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`excess (logical(1))`
If `TRUE` (default) excess kurtosis returned.

Method `entropy()`: The entropy of a (discrete) distribution is defined by

$$-\sum(f_X)log(f_X)$$

where f_X is the pdf of distribution X, with an integration analogue for continuous distributions.

Usage:

```
WeightedDiscrete$entropy(base = 2)
```

Arguments:

`base (integer(1))`
Base of the entropy logarithm, default = 2 (Shannon entropy)

Method `mgf()`: The moment generating function is defined by

$$mgf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xt)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
WeightedDiscrete$mgf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `cf()`: The characteristic function is defined by

$$cf_X(t) = E_X[exp(xti)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
WeightedDiscrete$cf(t)
```

Arguments:

`t (integer(1))`
t integer to evaluate function at.

Method `pgf()`: The probability generating function is defined by

$$pgf_X(z) = E_X[exp(z^x)]$$

where X is the distribution and E_X is the expectation of the distribution X.

Usage:

```
WeightedDiscrete$pgf(z)
```

Arguments:

`z (integer(1))`
z integer to evaluate probability generating function at.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
WeightedDiscrete$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

McLaughlin, M. P. (2001). A compendium of common probability distributions (pp. 2014-01). Michael P. McLaughlin.

See Also

Other discrete distributions: `Bernoulli`, `Binomial`, `Categorical`, `Degenerate`, `DiscreteUniform`, `EmpiricalMV`, `Empirical`, `Geometric`, `Hypergeometric`, `Logarithmic`, `Multinomial`, `NegativeBinomial`

Other univariate distributions: `Arcsine`, `Bernoulli`, `BetaNoncentral`, `Beta`, `Binomial`, `Categorical`, `Cauchy`, `ChiSquaredNoncentral`, `ChiSquared`, `Degenerate`, `DiscreteUniform`, `Empirical`, `Erlang`, `Exponential`, `FDistributionNoncentral`, `FDistribution`, `Frechet`, `Gamma`, `Geometric`, `Gompertz`, `Gumbel`, `Hypergeometric`, `InverseGamma`, `Laplace`, `Logarithmic`, `Logistic`, `Loglogistic`, `Lognormal`, `NegativeBinomial`, `Normal`, `Pareto`, `Poisson`, `Rayleigh`, `ShiftedLoglogistic`, `StudentTNoncentral`, `StudentT`, `Triangular`, `Uniform`, `Wald`, `Weibull`

Examples

```
x <- WeightedDiscrete$new(x = 1:3, pdf = c(1 / 5, 3 / 5, 1 / 5))
WeightedDiscrete$new(x = 1:3, cdf = c(1 / 5, 4 / 5, 1)) # equivalently

# d/p/q/r
x$pdf(1:5)
x$cdf(1:5) # Assumes ordered in construction
x$quantile(0.42) # Assumes ordered in construction
x$rand(10)

# Statistics
x$mean()
x$variance()

summary(x)
```

workingSupport *Approximate Finite Support*

Description

If the distribution has an infinite support then this function calculates the approximate finite limits by finding the largest small number for which `cdf == 0` and the smallest large number for which `cdf == 1`.

Usage

```
workingSupport(object)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.

Value

set6 object.

wrappedModels *Gets Internally Wrapped Models*

Description

Returns either a list of all the wrapped models or the models named by parameters.

Usage

```
wrappedModels(object, model = NULL)
```

Arguments

`object`	Distribution.
`model`	character, see details.

Value

If `model` is NULL then returns list of models that are wrapped by the wrapper. Otherwise returns model given in `model`.

[.ParameterSet — *Extract one or more parameters from a ParameterSet*

Description

Used to extract one or more parameters from a constructed ParameterSet or ParameterSetCollection.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ParameterSet'
ps[ids, prefix = NULL, ...]
```

Arguments

ps	ParameterSet ParameterSet from which to extract parameters.
ids	(character()) ids of parameters to extract, if id ends with _ then all parameters starting with ids_ are extracted and the prefix is ignored, prefix can be left NULL. See examples.
prefix	(character(1)) An optional prefix to remove from ids after extraction, assumes _ follows the prefix name, i.e. prefix_ids.
...	ANY Ignored, added for consistency.

Examples

```
ps <- VectorDistribution$new(
  distribution = "Binomial",
  params = data.table::data.table(prob = c(0.1, 0.6, 0.2), size = c(2, 4, 6))
)$parameters()

ps["Binom1_prob"] # extracts just Binom1_prob
ps["Binom1_prob", prefix = "Binom1"] # extracts Binom1_prob and removes prefix
ps["Binom1_"] # extracts all Binom1 parameters and removes prefix
```

[.VectorDistribution — *Extract one or more Distributions from a VectorDistribution*

Description

Once a VectorDistribution has been constructed, use [to extract one or more Distributions from inside it.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'VectorDistribution'
vecdist[i]
```

Arguments

`vecdist`	VectorDistribution from which to extract Distributions.
`i`	indices specifying distributions to extract.

Index

∗ **continuous distributions**
Arcsine, 8
Beta, 17
BetaNoncentral, 20
Cauchy, 32
ChiSquared, 39
ChiSquaredNoncentral, 43
Dirichlet, 59
Erlang, 90
Exponential, 99
FDistribution, 103
FDistributionNoncentral, 107
Frechet, 109
Gamma, 115
Gompertz, 125
Gumbel, 127
InverseGamma, 138
Laplace, 145
Logistic, 157
Loglogistic, 163
Lognormal, 166
MultivariateNormal, 183
Normal, 191
Pareto, 212
Poisson, 221
Rayleigh, 235
ShiftedLoglogistic, 240
StudentT, 250
StudentTNoncentral, 254
Triangular, 278
Uniform, 290
Wald, 305
Weibull, 309
∗ **decorators**
CoreStatistics, 48
ExoticStatistics, 95
FunctionImputation, 113
∗ **discrete distributions**
Bernoulli, 13
Binomial, 23
Categorical, 28
Degenerate, 55
DiscreteUniform, 62
Empirical, 81
EmpiricalMV, 85
Geometric, 120
Hypergeometric, 134
Logarithmic, 154
Multinomial, 180
NegativeBinomial, 187
WeightedDiscrete, 312
∗ **kernels**
Cosine, 51
Epanechnikov, 88
LogisticKernel, 161
NormalKernel, 195
Quartic, 233
Sigmoid, 243
Silverman, 245
TriangularKernel, 283
Tricube, 284
Triweight, 286
UniformKernel, 294
∗ **multivariate distributions**
Dirichlet, 59
EmpiricalMV, 85
Multinomial, 180
MultivariateNormal, 183
∗ **univariate distributions**
Arcsine, 8
Bernoulli, 13
Beta, 17
BetaNoncentral, 20
Binomial, 23
Categorical, 28
Cauchy, 32
ChiSquared, 39
ChiSquaredNoncentral, 43

Degenerate, 55
DiscreteUniform, 62
Empirical, 81
Erlang, 90
Exponential, 99
FDistribution, 103
FDistributionNoncentral, 107
Frechet, 109
Gamma, 115
Geometric, 120
Gompertz, 125
Gumbel, 127
Hypergeometric, 134
InverseGamma, 138
Laplace, 145
Logarithmic, 154
Logistic, 157
Loglogistic, 163
Lognormal, 166
NegativeBinomial, 187
Normal, 191
Pareto, 212
Poisson, 221
Rayleigh, 235
ShiftedLoglogistic, 240
StudentT, 250
StudentTNoncentral, 254
Triangular, 278
Uniform, 290
Wald, 305
Weibull, 309
WeightedDiscrete, 312

∗ **wrappers**
Convolution, 46
DistributionWrapper, 77
HuberizedDistribution, 132
MixtureDistribution, 173
ProductDistribution, 225
TruncatedDistribution, 288
VectorDistribution, 297

*.Distribution (ProductDistribution), 225
+.Distribution (Convolution), 46
-.Distribution (Convolution), 46
[.ParameterSet, 318
[.VectorDistribution, 318

Arcsine, 8, *17*, *20*, *22*, *26*, *32*, *36*, *42*, *46*, *58*, *61*, *65*, *85*, *93*, *103*, *106, 107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *124*, *127*, *131*, *137*, *141*, *149*, *157*, *161*, *166*, *170*, *187*, *191*, *195*, *216*, *224*, *238*, *243*, *253*, *255, 256*, *282*, *294*, *308*, *312*, *316*
array, *37*, *53*, *71, 72*, *96, 97*, *132*, *175–177*, *216*, *228, 229*, *233*, *258*, *301*, *303*
as.data.table.ParameterSet, 11
as.ParameterSet, 12
assertContinuous (testContinuous), 260
assertDiscrete (testDiscrete), 261
assertDistribution (testDistribution), 262
assertDistributionList (testDistributionList), 263
assertLeptokurtic (testLeptokurtic), 264
assertMatrixvariate (testMatrixvariate), 265
assertMesokurtic (testMesokurtic), 266
assertMixture (testMixture), 267
assertMultivariate (testMultivariate), 267
assertNegativeSkew (testNegativeSkew), 268
assertNoSkew (testNoSkew), 269
assertParameterSet (testParameterSet), 270
assertParameterSetCollection (testParameterSetCollection), 271
assertParameterSetCollectionList (testParameterSetCollectionList), 272
assertParameterSetList (testParameterSetList), 273
assertPlatykurtic (testPlatykurtic), 274
assertPositiveSkew (testPositiveSkew), 275
assertSymmetric (testSymmetric), 276
assertUnivariate (testUnivariate), 276

Bernoulli, *11*, 13, *20*, *22*, *26*, *32*, *36*, *42*, *46*, *58*, *65*, *85*, *87*, *93*, *103*, *107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *124*, *127*, *131*, *137*, *141*, *149*, *157*, *161*, *166*, *170*, *183*, *191*, *195*, *216*, *224*, *238*, *243*, *253*, *256*, *282*, *294*, *308*, *312*, *316*
Beta, *11*, *17*, 17, *22*, *26*, *32*, *36*, *42*, *46*, *58*, *61*, *65*, *85*, *93*, *103*, *106, 107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *124*, *127*, *131*, *137*, *141*, *149*,

157, *161*, *166*, *170*, *187*, *191*, *195*, *216*, *224*, *238*, *243*, *253*, *255, 256*, *282*, *294*, *308*, *312*, *316*
BetaNoncentral, *11*, *17*, *20*, 20, *26*, *32*, *36*, *42*, *46*, *58*, *61*, *65*, *85*, *93*, *103*, *106, 107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *124*, *127*, *131*, *137*, *141*, *149*, *157*, *161*, *166*, *170*, *187*, *191*, *195*, *216*, *224*, *238*, *243*, *253*, *255, 256*, *282*, *294*, *308*, *312*, *316*
Binomial, *11*, *17*, *20*, *22*, 23, *32*, *36*, *42*, *46*, *58*, *65*, *85*, *87*, *93*, *103*, *107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *124*, *127*, *131*, *137*, *141*, *149*, *157*, *161*, *166*, *170*, *183*, *191*, *195*, *216*, *224*, *238*, *243*, *253*, *256*, *282*, *294*, *308*, *312*, *316*

c.Distribution, 27
Categorical, *11*, *17*, *20*, *22*, *26*, 28, *36*, *42*, *46*, *58*, *65*, *85*, *87*, *93*, *103*, *107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *124*, *127*, *131*, *137*, *141*, *149*, *157*, *161*, *166*, *170*, *183*, *191*, *195*, *216*, *224*, *238*, *243*, *253*, *256*, *282*, *294*, *308*, *312*, *316*
Cauchy, *11*, *17*, *20*, *22*, *26*, *32*, 32, *42*, *46*, *58*, *61*, *65*, *85*, *93*, *103*, *106, 107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *124*, *127*, *131*, *137*, *141*, *149*, *157*, *161*, *166*, *170*, *187*, *191*, *195*, *216*, *224*, *238*, *243*, *253*, *255, 256*, *282*, *294*, *308*, *312*, *316*
cdf, 36
cdfAntiDeriv, 37
cdfPNorm, 38
cf, 38
checkContinuous *(*testContinuous*)*, 260
checkDiscrete *(*testDiscrete*)*, 261
checkDistribution *(*testDistribution*)*, 262
checkDistributionList *(*testDistributionList*)*, 263
checkLeptokurtic *(*testLeptokurtic*)*, 264
checkMatrixvariate *(*testMatrixvariate*)*, 265
checkMesokurtic *(*testMesokurtic*)*, 266
checkMixture *(*testMixture*)*, 267
checkMultivariate *(*testMultivariate*)*, 267
checkNegativeSkew *(*testNegativeSkew*)*, 268
checkNoSkew *(*testNoSkew*)*, 269
checkParameterSet *(*testParameterSet*)*, 270
checkParameterSetCollection *(*testParameterSetCollection*)*, 271
checkParameterSetCollectionList *(*testParameterSetCollectionList*)*, 272
checkParameterSetList *(*testParameterSetList*)*, 273
checkPlatykurtic *(*testPlatykurtic*)*, 274
checkPositiveSkew *(*testPositiveSkew*)*, 275
checkSymmetric *(*testSymmetric*)*, 276
checkUnivariate *(*testUnivariate*)*, 276
ChiSquared, *11*, *17*, *20*, *22*, *26*, *32*, *36*, 39, *46*, *58*, *61*, *65*, *85*, *93*, *103*, *106, 107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *124*, *127*, *131*, *137*, *141*, *149*, *157*, *161*, *166*, *170*, *187*, *191*, *195*, *216*, *224*, *238*, *243*, *253*, *255, 256*, *282*, *294*, *308*, *312*, *316*
ChiSquaredNoncentral, *11*, *17*, *20*, *22*, *26*, *32*, *36*, *42*, 43, *58*, *61*, *65*, *85*, *93*, *103*, *106, 107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *124*, *127*, *131*, *137*, *141*, *149*, *157*, *161*, *166*, *170*, *187*, *191*, *195*, *216*, *224*, *238*, *243*, *253*, *255, 256*, *282*, *294*, *308*, *312*, *316*
chol, *183*
Convolution, 46, *79*, *134*, *177*, *230*, *289*, *304*
CoreStatistics, 48, *99*, *114*, *179*
correlation, 51
Cosine, 51, *89*, *162*, *196*, *235*, *245, 246*, *284, 285*, *287*, *295*
cumHazard, 53

data.table::data.table, *37*, *53*, *71–73*, *96, 97*, *131*, *175–177*, *216*, *228, 229*, *232, 233*, *235*, *258*, *301*, *303*
data.table::data.table(), *219*
decorate, 53, *76*, *179*, *217*
decorators, 54
Degenerate, *11*, *17*, *20*, *22*, *26*, *32*, *36*, *42*, *46*, 55, *65*, *85*, *87*, *93*, *103*, *107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *124*, *127*, *131*, *137*, *141*, *149*, *157*, *161*, *166*, *170*, *183*, *191*, *195*, *216*, *224*, *238*, *243*, *253*, *256*, *282*, *294*, *308*, *312*, *316*

Delta (Degenerate), 55
Dirac (Degenerate), 55
Dirichlet, 11, 20, 22, 36, 42, 46, 59, 87, 93, 103, 106, 109, 113, 119, 127, 131, 141, 149, 161, 166, 170, 183, 187, 195, 216, 224, 238, 243, 253, 255, 282, 294, 308, 312
DiscreteUniform, 11, 17, 20, 22, 26, 32, 36, 42, 46, 58, 62, 85, 87, 93, 103, 107, 109, 113, 119, 124, 127, 131, 137, 141, 149, 157, 161, 166, 170, 183, 191, 195, 216, 224, 238, 243, 253, 256, 282, 294, 308, 312, 316
distr6 (distr6-package), 7
distr6-package, 7
distr6::Distribution, 8, 13, 17, 21, 23, 28, 33, 39, 43, 47, 51, 55, 59, 62, 77, 82, 86, 89, 90, 99, 103, 107, 110, 115, 121, 125, 127, 133, 135, 139, 142, 146, 154, 158, 161, 163, 166, 173, 180, 184, 187, 192, 195, 212, 221, 226, 234, 236, 239, 241, 244, 245, 250, 254, 278, 283, 284, 286, 288, 291, 294, 297, 306, 309, 312
distr6::DistributionDecorator, 48, 95, 113
distr6::DistributionWrapper, 47, 133, 173, 226, 288, 297
distr6::Kernel, 51, 89, 161, 195, 234, 244, 245, 283, 284, 286, 294
distr6::ParameterSet, 207
distr6::SDistribution, 8, 13, 17, 21, 23, 28, 33, 39, 43, 55, 59, 62, 82, 86, 90, 99, 103, 107, 110, 115, 121, 125, 127, 135, 139, 146, 154, 158, 163, 166, 180, 184, 187, 192, 212, 221, 236, 241, 250, 254, 278, 291, 306, 309, 312
distr6::VectorDistribution, 173, 226
distr6News, 66
Distribution, 9, 36, 37, 46–48, 53, 54, 63, 66, 76, 78, 95, 113, 114, 131, 133, 174, 197, 216, 225, 226, 232, 233, 235, 256, 258, 262, 263, 279, 288, 291, 297–303
DistributionDecorator, 54, 76, 152
DistributionWrapper, 47, 77, 134, 154, 177, 230, 289, 304
distrSimulate, 79
dmax, 80
dmin, 80, 81

Empirical, 11, 17, 20, 22, 26, 32, 36, 42, 46, 58, 65, 81, 87, 93, 103, 107, 109, 113, 119, 124, 127, 131, 137, 141, 149, 157, 161, 166, 170, 183, 191, 195, 216, 224, 232, 238, 243, 247, 253, 256, 282, 294, 308, 312, 316
EmpiricalMV, 17, 26, 32, 58, 61, 65, 85, 85, 124, 137, 157, 183, 187, 191, 316
entropy, 88
Epanechnikov, 52, 88, 162, 196, 235, 245, 246, 284, 285, 287, 295
Erlang, 11, 17, 20, 22, 26, 32, 36, 42, 46, 58, 61, 65, 85, 90, 103, 106, 107, 109, 113, 119, 124, 127, 131, 137, 141, 149, 157, 161, 166, 170, 187, 191, 195, 216, 224, 238, 243, 253, 255, 256, 282, 294, 308, 312, 316
exkurtosisType, 94, 249
ExoticStatistics, 51, 53, 95, 114, 131, 217, 258
Exponential, 11, 17, 20, 22, 26, 32, 36, 42, 46, 58, 61, 65, 85, 93, 99, 106, 107, 109, 113, 119, 124, 127, 131, 137, 141, 149, 157, 161, 166, 170, 187, 191, 195, 216, 224, 238, 243, 253, 255, 256, 282, 294, 308, 312, 316

FDistribution, 11, 17, 20, 22, 26, 32, 36, 42, 46, 58, 61, 65, 85, 93, 103, 103, 109, 113, 119, 124, 127, 131, 137, 141, 149, 157, 161, 166, 170, 187, 191, 195, 216, 224, 238, 243, 253, 255, 256, 282, 294, 308, 312, 316
FDistributionNoncentral, 11, 17, 20, 22, 26, 32, 36, 42, 46, 58, 61, 65, 85, 93, 103, 106, 107, 107, 113, 119, 124, 127, 131, 137, 141, 149, 157, 161, 166, 170, 187, 191, 195, 216, 224, 238, 243, 253, 255, 256, 282, 294, 308, 312, 316
Fisk (Loglogistic), 163
Frechet, 11, 17, 20, 22, 26, 32, 36, 42, 46, 58, 61, 65, 85, 93, 103, 106, 107, 109, 109, 119, 124, 127, 131, 137, 141, 149, 157, 161, 166, 170, 187, 191,

195, *216*, *224*, *238*, *243*, *253*, *255*, *256*, *282*, *294*, *308*, *312*, *316*
FunctionImputation, *51*, *59*, *70–73*, *99*, 113, *133*, *180*, *183*, *219*, *288*, *305*

Gamma, *11*, *17*, *20*, *22*, *26*, *32*, *36*, *42*, *46*, *58*, *61*, *65*, *85*, *93*, *103*, *106, 107*, *109*, *113*, 115, *124*, *127*, *131*, *137*, *141*, *149*, *157*, *161*, *166*, *170*, *187*, *191*, *195*, *216*, *224*, *238*, *243*, *253*, *255*, *256*, *282*, *294*, *308*, *312*, *316*
Gaussian *(*Normal*)*, 191
generalPNorm, 119
genExp, 120
Geometric, *11*, *17*, *20*, *22*, *26*, *32*, *36*, *42*, *46*, *58*, *65*, *85*, *87*, *93*, *103*, *107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, 120, *127*, *131*, *137*, *141*, *149*, *157*, *161*, *166*, *170*, *183*, *191*, *195*, *216*, *224*, *238*, *243*, *253*, *256*, *282*, *294*, *308*, *312*, *316*
getParameterSupport, 124
getParameterValue, 125
Gompertz, *11*, *17*, *20*, *22*, *26*, *32*, *36*, *42*, *46*, *58*, *61*, *65*, *85*, *93*, *103*, *106, 107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *124*, 125, *131*, *137*, *141*, *149*, *157*, *161*, *166*, *170*, *187*, *191*, *195*, *216*, *224*, *238*, *243*, *253*, *255, 256*, *282*, *294*, *308*, *312*, *316*
graphics::layout(), *219*
graphics::par(), *219*
Gumbel, *11*, *17*, *20*, *22*, *26*, *32*, *36*, *42*, *46*, *58*, *61*, *65*, *85*, *93*, *103*, *106, 107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *124*, *127*, 127, *137*, *141*, *149*, *157*, *161*, *166*, *170*, *187*, *191*, *195*, *216*, *224*, *238*, *243*, *253*, *255*, *256*, *282*, *294*, *308*, *312*, *316*

hazard, 131
huberize, 132
HuberizedDistribution, *47*, *79*, *132*, 132, *177*, *230*, *289*, *304*
Hypergeometric, *11*, *17*, *20*, *22*, *26*, *32*, *36*, *42*, *46*, *58*, *65*, *85*, *87*, *93*, *103*, *107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *124*, *127*, *131*, 134, *141*, *149*, *157*, *161*, *166*, *170*, *183*, *191*, *195*, *216*, *224*, *238*, *243*, *253*, *256*, *282*, *294*, *308*, *312*, *316*

inf, *80*, 138
InverseGamma, *11*, *17*, *20*, *22*, *26*, *32*, *36*, *42*, *46*, *58*, *61*, *65*, *85*, *93*, *103*, *106, 107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *124*, *127*, *131*, *137*, 138, *149*, *157*, *161*, *166*, *170*, *187*, *191*, *195*, *216*, *224*, *238*, *243*, *253*, *255, 256*, *282*, *294*, *308*, *312*, *316*
InverseGaussian *(*Wald*)*, 305
InverseNormal *(*Wald*)*, 305
InverseWeibull *(*Frechet*)*, 109
iqr, 142

Kernel, 142, *153*
kthmoment, 144
kurtosis, *94*, 144
kurtosisType, 145

Laplace, *11*, *17*, *20*, *22*, *26*, *32*, *36*, *42*, *46*, *58*, *61*, *65*, *85*, *93*, *103*, *106, 107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *124*, *127*, *131*, *137*, *141*, 145, *157*, *161*, *166*, *170*, *187*, *191*, *195*, *216*, *224*, *238*, *243*, *253*, *255*, *256*, *282*, *294*, *308*, *312*, *316*
liesInSupport, 149
liesInType, 150
lines.Distribution, 150, *219*
listDecorators, *76*, 151
listDecorators(), *54*
listDistributions, 152
listDistributions(), *174*, *227*, *298*
listKernels, 153
listWrappers, *77*, 153, *177*
Logarithmic, *11*, *17*, *20*, *22*, *26*, *32*, *36*, *42*, *46*, *58*, *65*, *85*, *87*, *93*, *103*, *107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *124*, *127*, *131*, *137*, *141*, *149*, 154, *161*, *166*, *170*, *183*, *191*, *195*, *216*, *224*, *238*, *243*, *253*, *256*, *282*, *294*, *308*, *312*, *316*
Loggaussian *(*Lognormal*)*, 166
Logistic, *11*, *17*, *20*, *22*, *26*, *32*, *36*, *42*, *46*, *58*, *61*, *65*, *85*, *93*, *103*, *106, 107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *124*, *127*, *131*, *137*, *141*, *149*, *157*, 157, *166*, *170*, *187*, *191*, *195*, *216*, *224*, *238*, *243*, *253*, *255, 256*, *282*, *294*, *308*, *312*, *316*
LogisticKernel, *52*, *89*, 161, *196*, *235*, *245, 246*, *284, 285*, *287*, *295*
Loglogistic, *11*, *17*, *20*, *22*, *26*, *32*, *36*, *42*, *46*, *58*, *61*, *65*, *85*, *93*, *103*, *106, 107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *124*, *127*, *131*, *137*,

141, *149*, *157*, *161*, 163, *170*, *187*, *191*, *195*, *216*, *224*, *238*, *240*, *243*, *253*, *255*, *256*, *282*, *294*, *308*, *312*, *316*
Lognormal, *11*, *17*, *20*, *22*, *26*, *32*, *36*, *42*, *46*, *58*, *61*, *65*, *85*, *93*, *103*, *106*, *107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *124*, *127*, *131*, *137*, *141*, *149*, *157*, *161*, *166*, 166, *187*, *191*, *195*, *216*, *224*, *238*, *243*, *253*, *255*, *256*, *282*, *294*, *308*, *312*, *316*

makeUniqueDistributions, 171
mean.Distribution, 171
median.Distribution, 172
merge.ParameterSet, 172
mgf, 173
MixtureDistribution, *47*, *79*, *134*, 173, *178*, *230*, *289*, *304*
mixturiseVector, 178
mode, 179
Multinomial, *17*, *26*, *32*, *58*, *61*, *65*, *85*, *87*, *124*, *137*, *157*, 180, *187*, *191*, *316*
MultivariateNormal, *11*, *20*, *22*, *36*, *42*, *46*, *61*, *87*, *93*, *103*, *106*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *127*, *131*, *141*, *149*, *161*, *166*, *170*, *183*, 183, *195*, *216*, *224*, *238*, *243*, *253*, *255*, *282*, *294*, *308*, *312*

NegativeBinomial, *11*, *17*, *20*, *22*, *26*, *32*, *36*, *42*, *46*, *58*, *65*, *85*, *87*, *93*, *103*, *107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *124*, *127*, *131*, *137*, *141*, *149*, *157*, *161*, *166*, *170*, *183*, 187, *195*, *216*, *224*, *238*, *243*, *253*, *256*, *282*, *294*, *308*, *312*, *316*
Normal, *11*, *17*, *20*, *22*, *26*, *32*, *36*, *42*, *46*, *58*, *61*, *65*, *85*, *93*, *103*, *106*, *107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *124*, *127*, *131*, *137*, *141*, *149*, *157*, *161*, *166*, *170*, *187*, *191*, 191, *216*, *224*, *238*, *243*, *253*, *255*, *256*, *282*, *294*, *308*, *312*, *316*
NormalKernel, *52*, *89*, *162*, 195, *235*, *245*, *246*, *284*, *285*, *287*, *295*

par, *219*
parameters, 197
ParameterSet, *12*, 197, *199*, *207–210*, *270*, *273*, *318*
ParameterSetCollection, 207, *208*, *210*, *271*, *272*, *318*
Pareto, *11*, *17*, *20*, *22*, *26*, *32*, *36*, *42*, *46*, *58*, *61*, *65*, *85*, *93*, *103*, *106*, *107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *124*, *127*, *131*, *137*, *141*, *149*, *157*, *161*, *166*, *170*, *187*, *191*, *195*, 212, *224*, *238*, *243*, *253*, *255*, *256*, *282*, *294*, *308*, *312*, *316*
pdf, 216
pdfPNorm, 217
pdfSquared2Norm, 217
pgf, 218
plot.Distribution, *151*, 218, *220*, *232*
plot.VectorDistribution, 220
Poisson, *11*, *17*, *20*, *22*, *26*, *32*, *36*, *42*, *46*, *58*, *61*, *65*, *85*, *93*, *103*, *106*, *107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *124*, *127*, *131*, *137*, *141*, *149*, *157*, *161*, *166*, *170*, *187*, *191*, *195*, *216*, 221, *238*, *243*, *253*, *255*, *256*, *282*, *294*, *308*, *312*, *316*
pracma::gammaz(), *130*
prec, 224
print.ParameterSet, 225
ProductDistribution, *47*, *79*, *134*, *177*, 225, *289*, *304*
properties, 231

qqplot, 231
quantile, *232*
quantile.Distribution, 232
Quartic, *52*, *89*, *162*, *196*, 233, *245*, *246*, *284*, *285*, *287*, *295*

R6, *9*, *14*, *18*, *21*, *24*, *29*, *33*, *40*, *44*, *47*, *56*, *60*, *63*, *68*, *76*, *77*, *82*, *86*, *91*, *100*, *104*, *108*, *110*, *116*, *121*, *126*, *128*, *133*, *135*, *139*, *143*, *146*, *155*, *158*, *162*, *164*, *167*, *174*, *181*, *184*, *188*, *192*, *196*, *198*, *207*, *213*, *222*, *226*, *236*, *239*, *241*, *244*, *246*, *251*, *254*, *279*, *288*, *291*, *298*, *306*, *310*, *313*
rand, *80*, 235, *247*
Rayleigh, *11*, *17*, *20*, *22*, *26*, *32*, *36*, *42*, *46*, *58*, *61*, *65*, *85*, *93*, *103*, *106*, *107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *124*, *127*, *131*, *137*, *141*, *149*, *157*, *161*, *166*, *170*, *187*, *191*, *195*, *216*, *224*, 235, *243*, *253*, *255*, *256*, *282*, *294*, *308*, *312*, *316*

sample, *28*, *81*, *86*, *312*
SDistribution, *152*, 239

set.seed, *80*
set.seed(), *247*
set6::Set, *124*, *199*, *209*, *258*, *290*
setParameterValue, 240
ShiftedLoglogistic, *11*, *17*, *20*, *22*, *26*, *32*, *36*, *42*, *46*, *58*, *61*, *65*, *85*, *93*, *103*, *106*, *107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *124*, *127*, *131*, *137*, *141*, *149*, *157*, *161*, *166*, *170*, *187*, *191*, *195*, *216*, *224*, *238*, 240, *253*, *255*, *256*, *282*, *294*, *308*, *312*, *316*
Sigmoid, *52*, *89*, *162*, *196*, *235*, 243, *246*, *284*, *285*, *287*, *295*
Silverman, *52*, *89*, *162*, *196*, *235*, *245*, 245, *284*, *285*, *287*, *295*
simulateEmpiricalDistribution, *81*, *86*, 247
skewness, 247, *249*
skewnessType, 248
skewType, *94*, 248
stdev, 249
strprint, 249
StudentT, *11*, *17*, *20*, *22*, *26*, *32*, *36*, *42*, *46*, *58*, *61*, *65*, *85*, *93*, *103*, *106*, *107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *124*, *127*, *131*, *137*, *141*, *149*, *157*, *161*, *166*, *170*, *187*, *191*, *195*, *216*, *224*, *238*, *243*, 250, *255*, *256*, *282*, *294*, *308*, *312*, *316*
StudentTNoncentral, *11*, *17*, *20*, *22*, *26*, *32*, *36*, *42*, *46*, *58*, *61*, *65*, *85*, *93*, *103*, *106*, *107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *124*, *127*, *131*, *137*, *141*, *149*, *157*, *161*, *166*, *170*, *187*, *191*, *195*, *216*, *224*, *238*, *243*, *253*, 254, *282*, *294*, *308*, *312*, *316*
summary.Distribution, 256
sup, *80*, 257
support, *80*, 257
survival, *71*, 258
survivalAntiDeriv, 259
survivalPNorm, 259
SymmetricTriangular *(*Triangular*)*, 278
symmetry, 260

testContinuous, 260
testDiscrete, 261
testDistribution, 262
testDistributionList, 263
testLeptokurtic, 264
testMatrixvariate, 265
testMesokurtic, 266
testMixture, 267
testMultivariate, 267
testNegativeSkew, 268
testNoSkew, 269
testParameterSet, 270
testParameterSetCollection, 271
testParameterSetCollectionList, 272
testParameterSetList, 273
testPlatykurtic, 274
testPositiveSkew, 275
testSymmetric, 276
testUnivariate, 276
traits, 277
Triangular, *11*, *17*, *20*, *22*, *26*, *32*, *36*, *42*, *46*, *58*, *61*, *65*, *85*, *93*, *103*, *106*, *107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *124*, *127*, *131*, *137*, *141*, *149*, *157*, *161*, *166*, *170*, *187*, *191*, *195*, *216*, *224*, *238*, *243*, *253*, *255*, *256*, 278, *294*, *308*, *312*, *316*
TriangularKernel, *52*, *89*, *162*, *196*, *235*, *245*, *246*, 283, *285*, *287*, *295*
Tricube, *52*, *89*, *162*, *196*, *235*, *245*, *246*, *284*, 284, *287*, *295*
Triweight, *52*, *89*, *162*, *196*, *235*, *245*, *246*, *284*, *285*, 286, *295*
truncate, 287
TruncatedDistribution, *47*, *79*, *134*, *177*, *230*, *287*, 288, *304*
type, 290

Uniform, *11*, *17*, *20*, *22*, *26*, *32*, *36*, *42*, *46*, *58*, *61*, *65*, *85*, *93*, *103*, *106*, *107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *124*, *127*, *131*, *137*, *141*, *149*, *157*, *161*, *166*, *170*, *187*, *191*, *195*, *216*, *224*, *238*, *243*, *253*, *255*, *256*, *282*, 290, *308*, *312*, *316*
UniformKernel, *52*, *89*, *162*, *196*, *235*, *245*, *246*, *284*, *285*, *287*, 294

valueSupport, 296
variance, 296
variateForm, 297
VectorDistribution, *27*, *37*, *47*, *53*, *71*, *72*, *79*, *96*, *97*, *132*, *134*, *174–178*, *187*, *216*, *220*, *227–230*, *233*, *258*, *289*, 297, *298*, *299*, *301*, *303*

Wald, *11*, *17*, *20*, *22*, *26*, *32*, *36*, *42*, *46*, *58*, *61*, *65*, *85*, *93*, *103*, *106*, *107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *124*, *127*, *131*, *137*, *141*, *149*, *157*, *161*, *166*, *170*, *187*, *191*, *195*, *216*, *224*, *238*, *243*, *253*, *255*, *256*, *282*, *294*, 305, *312*, *316*
Weibull, *11*, *17*, *20*, *22*, *26*, *32*, *36*, *42*, *46*, *58*, *61*, *65*, *85*, *93*, *103*, *106*, *107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *124*, *127*, *131*, *137*, *141*, *149*, *157*, *161*, *166*, *170*, *187*, *191*, *195*, *216*, *224*, *238*, *243*, *253*, *255*, *256*, *282*, *294*, *308*, 309, *316*
WeightedDiscrete, *11*, *17*, *20*, *22*, *26*, *32*, *36*, *42*, *46*, *58*, *65*, *85*, *87*, *93*, *103*, *107*, *109*, *113*, *119*, *124*, *127*, *131*, *137*, *141*, *149*, *157*, *161*, *166*, *170*, *183*, *191*, *195*, *216*, *224*, *238*, *243*, *253*, *256*, *282*, *294*, *308*, *312*, 312
workingSupport, 317
wrappedModels, 317