Package ‘CholWishart’

January 20, 2025

Type Package

Title Cholesky Decomposition of the Wishart Distribution

Version 1.1.4

Description Sampling from the Cholesky factorization of a Wishart random variable, sampling from the inverse Wishart distribution, sampling from the Cholesky factorization of an inverse Wishart random variable, sampling from the pseudo Wishart distribution, sampling from the generalized inverse Wishart distribution, computing densities for the Wishart and inverse Wishart distributions, and computing the multivariate gamma and digamma functions. Provides a header file so the C functions can be called directly from other programs.

License GPL (>= 3)

Encoding UTF-8

Language en-us

RoxygenNote 7.3.2

URL https://gzt.github.io/CholWishart/

BugReports https://github.com/gzt/CholWishart/issues

Depends R (>= 3.6)

Suggests testthat, knitr, rmarkdown, covr

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation yes

Author Geoffrey Thompson [aut, cre] (<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2436-8822>), R Core Team [ctb]

Maintainer Geoffrey Thompson <gzthompson@gmail.com>

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2024-09-30 23:50:01 UTC

Contents

`dWishart` *Density for Random Wishart Distributed Matrices*

Description

Compute the density of an observation of a random Wishart distributed matrix (`dWishart`) or an observation from the inverse Wishart distribution (`dInvWishart`).

Usage

```
dWishart(x, df, Sigma, log = TRUE)

dInvWishart(x, df, Sigma, log = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`x`	positive definite $p \times p$ observations for density estimation - either one matrix or a 3-D array.
`df`	numeric parameter, "degrees of freedom".
`Sigma`	positive definite $p \times p$ "scale" matrix, the matrix parameter of the distribution.
`log`	logical, whether to return value on the log scale.

Details

Note there are different ways of parameterizing the Inverse Wishart distribution, so check which one you need. Here, If $X \sim IW_p(\Sigma, \nu)$ then $X^{-1} \sim W_p(\Sigma^{-1}, \nu)$. Dawid (1981) has a different definition: if $X \sim W_p(\Sigma^{-1}, \nu)$ and $\nu > p - 1$, then $X^{-1} = Y \sim IW(\Sigma, \delta)$, where $\delta = \nu - p + 1$.

Value

Density or log of density

Functions

- `dInvWishart()`: density for the inverse Wishart distribution.

References

Dawid, A. (1981). Some Matrix-Variate Distribution Theory: Notational Considerations and a Bayesian Application. *Biometrika*, 68(1), 265-274. doi:10.2307/2335827

Gupta, A. K. and D. K. Nagar (1999). *Matrix variate distributions*. Chapman and Hall.

Mardia, K. V., J. T. Kent, and J. M. Bibby (1979) *Multivariate Analysis*, London: Academic Press.

Examples

```
set.seed(20180222)
A <- rWishart(1, 10, diag(4))[, , 1]
A
dWishart(x = A, df = 10, Sigma = diag(4L), log = TRUE)
dInvWishart(x = solve(A), df = 10, Sigma = diag(4L), log = TRUE)
```

`lmvgamma` *Multivariate Gamma Function*

Description

A special mathematical function related to the gamma function, generalized for multivariate gammas. `lmvgamma` is the log of the multivariate gamma, `mvgamma`.

The multivariate gamma function for a dimension p is defined as:

$$\Gamma_p(a) = \pi^{p(p-1)/4} \prod_{j=1}^{p} \Gamma[a + (1-j)/2]$$

For $p = 1$, this is the same as the usual gamma function.

Usage

```
lmvgamma(x, p)

mvgamma(x, p)
```

Arguments

`x`	non-negative numeric vector, matrix, or array
`p`	positive integer, dimension of a square matrix

Value

For `lmvgamma` log of multivariate gamma of dimension `p` for each entry of `x`. For non-log variant, use `mvgamma`.

Functions

- `mvgamma()`: Multivariate gamma function.

References

A. K. Gupta and D. K. Nagar 1999. *Matrix variate distributions*. Chapman and Hall.

Multivariate gamma function. In *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*,from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Multivariate_gamma_function

See Also

gamma and lgamma

Examples

```
lgamma(1:12)
lmvgamma(1:12, 1L)
mvgamma(1:12, 1L)
gamma(1:12)
```

---

mvdigamma *Multivariate Digamma Function*

Description

A special mathematical function related to the gamma function, generalized for multivariate distributions. The multivariate digamma function is the derivative of the log of the multivariate gamma function; for $p = 1$ it is the same as the univariate digamma function.

$$\psi_p(a) = \sum_{i=1}^{p} \psi(a + (1 - i)/2)$$

where ψ is the univariate digamma function (the derivative of the log-gamma function).

Usage

```
mvdigamma(x, p)
```

Arguments

x	non-negative numeric vector, matrix, or array
p	positive integer, dimension of a square matrix

Value

vector of values of multivariate digamma function.

References

A. K. Gupta and D. K. Nagar 1999. *Matrix variate distributions*. Chapman and Hall.

Multivariate gamma function. In *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*,from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Multivariate_gamma_function

See Also

gamma, lgamma, digamma, and mvgamma

Examples

```
digamma(1:10)
mvdigamma(1:10, 1L)
```

`rCholWishart` *Cholesky Factor of Random Wishart Distributed Matrices*

Description

Generate n random matrices, distributed according to the Cholesky factorization of a Wishart distribution with parameters `Sigma` and `df`, $W_p(Sigma, df)$ (known as the Bartlett decomposition in the context of Wishart random matrices).

Usage

```
rCholWishart(n, df, Sigma)
```

Arguments

`n`	integer sample size.
`df`	numeric parameter, "degrees of freedom".
`Sigma`	positive definite $p \times p$ "scale" matrix, the matrix parameter of the distribution.

Value

a numeric array, say `R`, of dimension $p \times p \times n$, where each `R[,,i]` is a Cholesky decomposition of a sample from the Wishart distribution $W_p(Sigma, df)$. Based on a modification of the existing code for the `rWishart` function.

References

Anderson, T. W. (2003). *An Introduction to Multivariate Statistical Analysis* (3rd ed.). Hoboken, N. J.: Wiley Interscience.

Mardia, K. V., J. T. Kent, and J. M. Bibby (1979) *Multivariate Analysis*, London: Academic Press.

A. K. Gupta and D. K. Nagar 1999. *Matrix variate distributions*. Chapman and Hall.

See Also

rWishart, rInvCholWishart

Examples

```
# How it is parameterized:
set.seed(20180211)
A <- rCholWishart(1L, 10, 3 * diag(5L))[, , 1]
A
set.seed(20180211)
B <- rInvCholWishart(1L, 10, 1 / 3 * diag(5L))[, , 1]
B
crossprod(A) %*% crossprod(B)

set.seed(20180211)
C <- chol(stats::rWishart(1L, 10, 3 * diag(5L))[, , 1])
C
```

`rGenInvWishart` *Random Generalized Inverse Wishart Distributed Matrices*

Description

Generate n random matrices, distributed according to the generalized inverse Wishart distribution with parameters `Sigma` and `df`, $W_p(\Sigma, df)$, with sample size `df` less than the dimension `p`.

Let X_i, $i = 1, 2, ..., df$ be `df` observations of a multivariate normal distribution with mean 0 and covariance `Sigma`. Then $\sum X_i X_i'$ is distributed as a pseudo Wishart $W_p(\Sigma, df)$. Sometimes this is called a singular Wishart distribution, however, that can be confused with the case where Σ itself is singular. Then the generalized inverse Wishart distribution is the natural extension of the inverse Wishart using the Moore-Penrose pseudo-inverse. This can generate samples for positive semi-definite Σ however, a function dedicated to generating singular normal random distributions or singular pseudo Wishart distributions should be used if that is desired.

Note there are different ways of parameterizing the Inverse Wishart distribution, so check which one you need. Here, if $X \sim IW_p(\Sigma, \nu)$ then $X^{-1} \sim W_p(\Sigma^{-1}, \nu)$. Dawid (1981) has a different definition: if $X \sim W_p(\Sigma^{-1}, \nu)$ and $\nu > p - 1$, then $X^{-1} = Y \sim IW(\Sigma, \delta)$, where $\delta = \nu - p + 1$.

Usage

```
rGenInvWishart(n, df, Sigma)
```

Arguments

`n`	integer sample size.
`df`	integer parameter, "degrees of freedom", should be less than the dimension of `p`
`Sigma`	positive semi-definite $p \times p$ "scale" matrix, the matrix parameter of the distribution.

Value

a numeric array, say `R`, of dimension $p \times p \times n$, where each `R[,,i]` is a realization of the pseudo Wishart distribution $W_p(Sigma, df)$.

References

Diaz-Garcia, Jose A, Ramon Gutierrez Jaimez, and Kanti V Mardia. 1997. "Wishart and Pseudo-Wishart Distributions and Some Applications to Shape Theory." Journal of Multivariate Analysis 63 (1): 73–87. doi:10.1006/jmva.1997.1689.

Bodnar, T., Mazur, S., Podgórski, K. "Singular inverse Wishart distribution and its application to portfolio theory", Journal of Multivariate Analysis, Volume 143, 2016, Pages 314-326, ISSN 0047-259X, doi:10.1016/j.jmva.2015.09.021.

Bodnar, T., Okhrin, Y., "Properties of the singular, inverse and generalized inverse partitioned Wishart distributions", Journal of Multivariate Analysis, Volume 99, Issue 10, 2008, Pages 2389-2405, ISSN 0047-259X, doi:10.1016/j.jmva.2008.02.024.

Uhlig, Harald. "On Singular Wishart and Singular Multivariate Beta Distributions." Ann. Statist. 22 (1994), no. 1, 395–405. doi:10.1214/aos/1176325375.

See Also

`rWishart`, `rInvWishart`, and `rPseudoWishart`

Examples

```
set.seed(20181228)
A <- rGenInvWishart(1L, 4L, 5.0 * diag(5L))[, , 1]
A
# A should be singular
eigen(A)$values
set.seed(20181228)
B <- rPseudoWishart(1L, 4L, 5.0 * diag(5L))[, , 1]

# A should be a Moore-Penrose pseudo-inverse of B
B
# this should be equal to B
B %*% A %*% B
# this should be equal to A
A %*% B %*% A
```

`rInvCholWishart` *Cholesky Factor of Random Inverse Wishart Distributed Matrices*

Description

Generate n random matrices, distributed according to the Cholesky factor of an inverse Wishart distribution with parameters `Sigma` and `df`, $W_p(Sigma, df)$.

Note there are different ways of parameterizing the Inverse Wishart distribution, so check which one you need. Here, if $X \sim IW_p(\Sigma, \nu)$ then $X^{-1} \sim W_p(\Sigma^{-1}, \nu)$. Dawid (1981) has a different definition: if $X \sim W_p(\Sigma^{-1}, \nu)$ and $\nu > p - 1$, then $X^{-1} = Y \sim IW(\Sigma, \delta)$, where $\delta = \nu - p + 1$.

Usage

```
rInvCholWishart(n, df, Sigma)
```

Arguments

n	integer sample size.
df	numeric parameter, "degrees of freedom".
Sigma	positive definite $p \times p$ "scale" matrix, the matrix parameter of the distribution.

Value

a numeric array, say `R`, of dimension $p \times p \times n$, where each `R[,,i]` is a Cholesky decomposition of a realization of the Wishart distribution $W_p(Sigma, df)$. Based on a modification of the existing code for the `rWishart` function

References

Anderson, T. W. (2003). *An Introduction to Multivariate Statistical Analysis* (3rd ed.). Hoboken, N. J.: Wiley Interscience.

Dawid, A. (1981). Some Matrix-Variate Distribution Theory: Notational Considerations and a Bayesian Application. *Biometrika*, 68(1), 265-274. doi:10.2307/2335827

Gupta, A. K. and D. K. Nagar (1999). *Matrix variate distributions*. Chapman and Hall.

Mardia, K. V., J. T. Kent, and J. M. Bibby (1979) *Multivariate Analysis*, London: Academic Press.

See Also

`rWishart` and `rCholWishart`

Examples

```
# How it is parameterized:
set.seed(20180211)
A <- rCholWishart(1L, 10, 3 * diag(5L))[, , 1]
A
set.seed(20180211)
B <- rInvCholWishart(1L, 10, 1 / 3 * diag(5L))[, , 1]
B
crossprod(A) %*% crossprod(B)

set.seed(20180211)
C <- chol(stats::rWishart(1L, 10, 3 * diag(5L))[, , 1])
C
```

`rInvWishart` *Random Inverse Wishart Distributed Matrices*

Description

Generate n random matrices, distributed according to the inverse Wishart distribution with parameters `Sigma` and `df`, $W_p(Sigma, df)$.

Note there are different ways of parameterizing the Inverse Wishart distribution, so check which one you need. Here, if $X \sim IW_p(\Sigma, \nu)$ then $X^{-1} \sim W_p(\Sigma^{-1}, \nu)$. Dawid (1981) has a different definition: if $X \sim W_p(\Sigma^{-1}, \nu)$ and $\nu > p - 1$, then $X^{-1} = Y \sim IW(\Sigma, \delta)$, where $\delta = \nu - p + 1$.

Usage

```
rInvWishart(n, df, Sigma)
```

Arguments

`n`	integer sample size.
`df`	numeric parameter, "degrees of freedom".
`Sigma`	positive definite $p \times p$ "scale" matrix, the matrix parameter of the distribution.

Value

a numeric array, say `R`, of dimension $p \times p \times n$, where each `R[,,i]` is a realization of the inverse Wishart distribution $IW_p(Sigma, df)$. Based on a modification of the existing code for the `rWishart` function.

References

Dawid, A. (1981). Some Matrix-Variate Distribution Theory: Notational Considerations and a Bayesian Application. *Biometrika*, 68(1), 265-274. doi:10.2307/2335827

Gupta, A. K. and D. K. Nagar (1999). *Matrix variate distributions*. Chapman and Hall.

Mardia, K. V., J. T. Kent, and J. M. Bibby (1979) *Multivariate Analysis*, London: Academic Press.

See Also

`rWishart`, `rCholWishart`, and `rInvCholWishart`

Examples

```
set.seed(20180221)
A <- rInvWishart(1L, 10, 5 * diag(5L))[, , 1]
set.seed(20180221)
B <- stats::rWishart(1L, 10, .2 * diag(5L))[, , 1]

A %*% B
```

rPseudoWishart *Random Pseudo Wishart Distributed Matrices*

Description

Generate n random matrices, distributed according to the pseudo Wishart distribution with parameters Sigma and df, $W_p(\Sigma, df)$, with sample size df less than the dimension p.

Let X_i, $i = 1, 2, ..., df$ be df observations of a multivariate normal distribution with mean 0 and covariance Sigma. Then $\sum X_i X_i'$ is distributed as a pseudo Wishart $W_p(\Sigma, df)$. Sometimes this is called a singular Wishart distribution, however, that can be confused with the case where Σ itself is singular. If cases with a singular Σ are desired, this function cannot provide them.

Usage

```
rPseudoWishart(n, df, Sigma)
```

Arguments

n	integer sample size.
df	integer parameter, "degrees of freedom", should be less than the dimension of p
Sigma	positive definite $p \times p$ "scale" matrix, the matrix parameter of the distribution.

Value

a numeric array, say R, of dimension $p \times p \times n$, where each R[,,i] is a realization of the pseudo Wishart distribution $W_p(Sigma, df)$.

References

Diaz-Garcia, Jose A, Ramon Gutierrez Jaimez, and Kanti V Mardia. 1997. "Wishart and Pseudo-Wishart Distributions and Some Applications to Shape Theory." Journal of Multivariate Analysis 63 (1): 73–87. doi:10.1006/jmva.1997.1689.

Uhlig, Harald. "On Singular Wishart and Singular Multivariate Beta Distributions." Ann. Statist. 22 (1994), no. 1, 395–405. doi:10.1214/aos/1176325375.

See Also

rWishart, rInvWishart, and rGenInvWishart

Examples

```
set.seed(20181227)
A <- rPseudoWishart(1L, 4L, 5.0 * diag(5L))[, , 1]
# A should be singular
eigen(A)$values
```

Index