

Package ‘bbreg’

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Type Package

Title Bessel and Beta Regressions via Expectation-Maximization
Algorithm for Continuous Bounded Data

Version 2.0.1

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Description Functions to fit, via Expectation-Maximization (EM) algorithm, the Bessel and Beta regressions to a data set with a bounded continuous response variable. The Bessel regression is a new and robust approach proposed in the literature. The EM version for the well known Beta regression is another major contribution of this package. See the reference Barreto-Souza, Mayrink and Simas (2020) <arXiv:2003.05157> for details.

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License GPL-2

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bbreg

*bbreg***Description**

Function to fit, via Expectation-Maximization (EM) algorithm, the bessel or the beta regression to a given data set with a bounded continuous response variable.

Usage

```
bbreg(
  formula,
  data,
  link.mean = c("logit", "probit", "cauchit", "cloglog"),
  link.precision = c("identity", "log", "sqrt", "inverse"),
  model = NULL,
  residual = NULL,
  envelope = 0,
  prob = 0.95,
  predict = 0,
  ptest = 0.25,
  epsilon = 10^(-5)
)
```

Arguments

formula	symbolic description of the model (examples: $z \sim x1 + x2$ and $z \sim x1 + x2 \mid v1 + v2$); see details below.
data	elements expressed in formula. This is usually a data frame composed by: (i) the bounded continuous observations in z ($0 < z_i < 1$), (ii) covariates for the mean submodel (columns $x1$ and $x2$) and (iii) covariates for the precision submodel (columns $v1$ and $v2$).
link.mean	optionally, a string containing the link function for the mean. If omitted, the 'logit' link function will be used. The possible link functions for the mean are "logit", "probit", "cauchit", "cloglog".
link.precision	optionally, a string containing the link function the precision parameter. If omitted and the only precision covariate is the intercept, the identity link function will be used, if omitted and there is a precision covariate other than the intercept, the 'log' link function will be used. The possible link functions for the precision parameter are "identity", "log", "sqrt", "inverse".
model	character ("bessel" or "beta") indicating the type of model to be fitted. The default is NULL, meaning that a discrimination test must be applied to select the model.
residual	character indicating the type of residual to be evaluated ("pearson", "score" or "quantile"). The default is "pearson".

envelope	number of simulations (synthetic data sets) to build envelopes for residuals (with $100 \times \text{prob\%}$ confidence level). The default envelope = 0 dismisses the envelope analysis.
prob	probability indicating the confidence level for the envelopes (default: prob = 0.95). If envelope = 0, prob is ignored.
predict	number of partitions (training set to fit the model and a test set to calculate residuals) to be evaluated in a predictive accuracy study related to the RSS_pred (residual sum of squares for the partition "test set"). The default predict = 0 dismisses the RSS_pred analysis. The partitions are randomly defined when predict is set as a positive integer.
ptest	proportion of the sample size to be considered in the test set for the RSS_pred analysis (default = 0.25 = 25\). If predict = 0, ptest is ignored.
epsilon	tolerance value to control the convergence criterion in the EM-algorithm (default = 10^{-5}).

Details

The Bessel regression originates from a class of normalized inverse-Gaussian (N-IG) process introduced in *Lijoi et al. (2005)* as an alternative to the widely used Dirichlet process in the Bayesian context. These authors consider a ratio of inverse-Gaussian random variables to define the new process. In the particular univariate case, the N-IG is obtained from the representation $Z = Y1/(Y1+Y2)$, with "Y1" and "Y2" being independent inverse-Gaussian random variables having scale = 1 and shape parameters "a1 > 0" and "a2 > 0", respectively. Denote "Y1 ~ IG(a1)" and "Y2 ~ IG(a2)". The density of "Z" has support in the interval (0,1) and it depends on the modified Bessel function of third kind with order 1, named here as "KI(-)". The presence of "KI(-)" in the structure of the p.d.f. establishes the name of the new distribution; consider $Z \sim \text{Bessel}(a1, a2)$. Note that the name "beta distribution" is also an analogy to the presence of a function (the beta function) in its p.d.f. structure. The Bessel regression model is defined by assuming " $Z_i \sim \text{Bessel}(\mu_i, \phi_i)$ " for " $i = 1, \dots, n$ ". Using this parameterization, one can write: " $E(Z_i) = \mu_i$ " and " $\text{Var}(Z_i) = \mu_i(1-\mu_i) g(\phi_i)$ ", where " $g(-)$ " is a function depending on the exponential integral of " ϕ_i ". The following link functions are assumed " $\text{logit}(\mu_i) = x_i^T \kappa$ " and " $\log(\phi_i) = v_i^T \lambda$ ", where " $\kappa = (\kappa_1, \dots, \kappa_p)$ " and " $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_q)$ " are real valued vectors. The terms " x_i^T " and " v_i^T " represent, respectively, the i -th row of the matrices " x " ($n \times p$) and " v " ($n \times q$) containing covariates in their columns (" $x_{i,1}$ " and " $v_{i,1}$ " may be 1 to handle intercepts). As it can be seen, this regression model has two levels with covariates explaining the mean " μ_i " and the parameter " ϕ_i ". For more details about the Bessel regression see *Barreto-Souza, Mayrink and Simas (2020)*.

This package implements an Expectation Maximization (EM) algorithm to fit the Bessel regression. The full EM approach proposed in *Barreto-Souza and Simas (2017)* for the beta regression is also available here. Fitting the beta regression via EM-algorithm is a major difference between the present package **bbreg** and the well known **betareg** created by Alexandre B. Simas and currently maintained by Achim Zeileis. The estimation procedure on the **betareg** packages is given by maximizing the beta model likelihood via **optim**. In terms of initial values, **bbreg** uses quasi-likelihood estimates as the starting points for the EM-algorithms. The formulation of the target model also has the same structure as in the standard functions **lm**, **glm** and **betareg**, with also the same structure as the latter when precision covariates are being used. The user is supposed to write a formula object

describing elements of the regression (response, covariates for the mean submodel, covariates for the precision submodel, presence of intercepts, and interactions). As an example, the description "z ~ x" indicates: "response = z" (continuous and bounded by 0 and 1), "covariates = columns of x" (mean submodel) and precision submodel having only an intercept. On the other hand, the configuration "z ~ x | v" establishes that the covariates given in the columns of "v" must be used in the precision submodel. Intercepts may be removed by setting "z ~ 0 + x | 0 + v" or "z ~ x - 1 | v - 1". Absence of intercept and covariates is not allowed in any submodel. The type of model to be fitted ("bessel" or "beta") can be specified through the argument "model" of **bbreg**. If the user does not specify the model, the package will automatically apply a discrimination test (DBB - Discrimination between Bessel and Beta), developed in *Barreto-Souza, Mayrink and Simas (2020)*, to select the most appropriate model for the given data set. In this case, some quantities related to the DBB are included in the final output; they are: "sum(Z2/n)" = mean of z_i^2 , "sum(quasi_mu)" = sum (for $i = 1, \dots, n$) of $\mu_{q_i} + \mu_{q_i}(1-\mu_{q_i})/2$, with μ_{q_i} being the quasi-likelihood estimator of μ_i and, finally, the quantities "ID_bessel" and "ID_beta" depending on μ_{q_i} and the EM-estimates of ϕ_i under bessel or beta.

In the current version, three types of residuals are available for analysis ("Pearson", "Score" and "Quantile"). The user may choose one of them via the argument "residual". The score residual is computed empirically, based on 100 artificial data sets generated from the fitted model. The sample size is the same of the original data and the simulations are used to estimate the mean and s.d. required in the score residual formulation. The user may also choose to build envelopes for the residuals with confidence level in "prob". This feature also requires simulations of synthetic data ("envelope" is the number of replications). Residuals are obtained for each data set and confronted against the quantiles of the $N(0,1)$. Predictive accuracy of the fitted model is also explored by setting "predict" as a positive integer (this value represents the number of random partitions to be evaluated). In this case, the full data set is separated in a training (partition to fit the model) and a test set (to evaluate residuals) for which the RSS (Residual Sum of Squares) is computed. The default partition is 75\ proportion ptest for the test set (large ptest is not recommended).

Value

Object of class **bbreg** containing the outputs from the model fit (bessel or beta regression).

References

arXiv:2003.05157 ([Barreto-Souza, Mayrink and Simas; 2020](#))
 DOI:10.1080/00949655.2017.1350679 ([Barreto-Souza and Simas; 2017](#))
 DOI:10.18637/jss.v034.i02 ([Cribari-Neto and Zeileis; 2010](#))
 DOI:10.1198/016214505000000132 ([Lijoi et al.; 2005](#))

See Also

[summary.bbreg](#), [plot.bbreg](#), [simdata_bes](#), [dbessel](#), [dbbtest](#), [simdata_bet](#), [Formula](#)

Examples

```
# Example with artificial data.
n = 100; x = cbind(rbinom(n, 1, 0.5), runif(n, -1, 1)); v = runif(n, -1, 1);
z = simdata_bes(kap = c(1, -1, 0.5), lam = c(0.5, -0.5), x, v,
```

```

repetition = 1, link.mean = "logit", link.precision = "log")
z = unlist(z)
fit1 = bbreg(z ~ x | v)
summary(fit1)
plot(fit1)

# Examples using the Weather Task (WT) data available in bbreg.

fit2 = bbreg(agreement ~ priming + eliciting, data = WT)
summary(fit2)

fit3 = bbreg(agreement ~ priming + eliciting, envelope = 30, predict = 10, data = WT)
summary(fit3)
# Example with precision covariates

fit4 = bbreg(agreement ~ priming + eliciting|eliciting, data = WT)
summary(fit4)
# Example with different link functions:

fit5 = bbreg(agreement ~ priming + eliciting|eliciting, data = WT,
link.mean = "cloglog", link.precision = "sqrt")
summary(fit5)

```

BF

Body Fat data set

Description

Penrose body fat data set. Response variable is the percentage of body fat and covariates represent several physiologic measurements related to 252 men. All covariates were rescaled dividing their original value by 100.

Usage

```
data(BF)
```

Format

Data frame containing 252 observations on 14 variables.

bodyfat percentage of body fat obtained through underwater weighting.

age age in years/100.

weight weight in lbs/100.

height height in inches/100.

neck neck circumference in cm/100.

chest chest circumference in cm/100.

abdomen abdomen circumference in cm/100.

hip hip circumference in cm/100.
thigh thigh circumference in cm/100.
knee knee circumference in cm/100.
ankle ankle circumference in cm/100.
biceps biceps circumference in cm/100.
forearm forearm circumference in cm/100.
wrist wrist circumference in cm/100.

Source

Data is freely available from *Penrose et al. (1985)*. See also *Brimacombe (2016)* and *Barreto-Souza, Mayrink and Simas (2020)* for details.

References

arXiv:2003.05157 ([Barreto-Souza, Mayrink and Simas; 2020](#))
 DOI:10.1249/00005768-198504000-00037 ([Penrose et al.; 1985](#))
 DOI:10.4236/ojs.2016.61010 ([Brimacombe; 2016](#))

Examples

```
data(BF)
```

coef.bbgreg	<i>coef.bbgreg</i>
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Description

Function to extract the coefficients of a fitted regression model (bessel or beta).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'bbgreg'
coef(object, parameters = c("all", "mean", "precision"), ...)
```

Arguments

object	object of class "bbgreg" containing results from the fitted model.
parameters	a string to determine which coefficients should be extracted: 'all' extracts all coefficients, 'mean' extracts the coefficients of the mean parameters and 'precision' extracts coefficients of the precision parameters.
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

See Also

[fitted.bbgreg](#), [summary.bbgreg](#), [vcov.bbgreg](#), [plot.bbgreg](#), [predict.bbgreg](#)

Examples

```
fit = bbglog(agreement ~ priming + eliciting, data = WT)
coef(fit)
coef(fit, parameters = "precision")
```

`d2mudeta2``d2mudeta2`

Description

Function to obtain the second derivatives of the mean parameter with respect to the linear predictor.

Usage

```
d2mudeta2(link.mean, mu)
```

Arguments

`link.mean` a string containing the link function for the mean. The possible link functions for the mean are "logit", "probit", "cauchit", "cloglog".

`mu` mean parameter.

`d2phideta2``d2phideta2`

Description

Function to obtain the second derivatives of the precision parameter with respect to the linear predictor.

Usage

```
d2phideta2(link.precision, phi)
```

Arguments

`link.precision` a string containing the link function the precision parameter. The possible link functions for the precision parameter are "identity", "log", "sqrt", "inverse".

`phi` precision parameter.

D2Q_Obs_Fisher_bes *D2Q_Obs_Fisher_bes*

Description

Auxiliary function to compute the observed Fisher information matrix for the besel regression.

Usage

```
D2Q_Obs_Fisher_bes(theta, z, x, v, link.mean, link.precision)
```

Arguments

theta	vector of parameters (all coefficients: kappa and lambda).
z	response vector with $0 < z_i < 1$.
x	matrix containing the covariates for the mean submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
v	matrix containing the covariates for the precision submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
link.mean	a string containing the link function for the mean. The possible link functions for the mean are "logit", "probit", "cauchit", "cloglog".
link.precision	a string containing the link function the precision parameter. The possible link functions for the precision parameter are "identity", "log", "sqrt", "inverse".

Value

Hessian of the Q-function.

D2Q_Obs_Fisher_bet *D2Q_Obs_Fisher_bet*

Description

Auxiliary function to compute the observed Fisher information matrix for the beta regression.

Usage

```
D2Q_Obs_Fisher_bet(theta, z, x, v, link.mean, link.precision)
```

Arguments

<code>theta</code>	vector of parameters (all coefficients: kappa and lambda).
<code>z</code>	response vector with $0 < z_i < 1$.
<code>x</code>	matrix containing the covariates for the mean submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
<code>v</code>	matrix containing the covariates for the precision submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
<code>link.mean</code>	a string containing the link function for the mean. The possible link functions for the mean are "logit", "probit", "cauchit", "cloglog".
<code>link.precision</code>	a string containing the link function the precision parameter. The possible link functions for the precision parameter are "identity", "log", "sqrt", "inverse".

Value

Hessian of the Q-function.

dbbtest

dbbtest

Description

Function to run the discrimination test between beta and bessel regressions (DBB).

Usage

```
dbbtest(formula, data, epsilon = 10-5, link.mean, link.precision)
```

Arguments

<code>formula</code>	symbolic description of the model (set: $z \sim x$ or $z \sim x v$); see details below.
<code>data</code>	arguments considered in the formula description. This is usually a data frame composed by: (i) the response with bounded continuous observations ($0 < z_i < 1$), (ii) covariates for the mean submodel (columns of matrix x) and (iii) covariates for the precision submodel (columns of matrix v).
<code>epsilon</code>	tolerance value to control the convergence criterion in the Expectation-Maximization algorithm (default = 10^{-5}).
<code>link.mean</code>	a string containing the link function for the mean. The possible link functions for the mean are "logit", "probit", "cauchit", "cloglog".
<code>link.precision</code>	a string containing the link function the precision parameter. The possible link functions for the precision parameter are "identity", "log", "sqrt", "inverse".

Value

Object of class `dbbtest`, which is a list containing two elements. The 1st one is a table of terms considered in the decision rule of the test; they are $\sum(z^2/n) = \sum_{i=1}^n(z_i^2)/n$, $\sum(\text{quasi_mu}) = \sum_{i=1}^n(\text{tildemu}_i^2 + \text{tildemu}_i(1-\text{tildemu}_i)/2)$ `ID_bessel` and `ID_beta` as indicated in the main reference. The 2nd term of the list is the name of the selected model (bessel or beta).

See Also

[simdata_bes](#), [dbessel](#), [simdata_bet](#)

Examples

```
# Illustration using the Weather task data set available in the bbreg package.
dbbtest(agreement ~ priming + eliciting, data = WT,
link.mean = "logit", link.precision = "identity")
```

dbessel

dbessel

Description

Function to calculate the probability density of the bessel distribution.

Usage

```
dbessel(z, mu, phi)
```

Arguments

`z` scalar ($0 < z < 1$) for which the p.d.f. is to be evaluated.
`mu` scalar representing the mean parameter.
`phi` scalar representing the precision parameter.

Value

scalar expressing the value of the density at `z`.

See Also

[simdata_bes](#), [dbbtest](#), [simdata_bet](#)

Examples

```
z = seq(0.01, 0.99, 0.01); np = length(z);
density = rep(0, np)
for(i in 1:np){ density[i] = dbessel(z[i], 0.5, 1) }
plot(z, density, type = "l", lwd = 2, cex.lab = 2, cex.axis = 2)
```

DQ2_Obs_Fisher_bes *DQ2_Obs_Fisher_bes*

Description

Auxiliary function to compute the observed Fisher information matrix for the besel regression.

Usage

```
DQ2_Obs_Fisher_bes(theta, z, x, v, link.mean, link.precision)
```

Arguments

theta	vector of parameters (all coefficients: kappa and lambda).
z	response vector with $0 < z_i < 1$.
x	matrix containing the covariates for the mean submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
v	matrix containing the covariates for the precision submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
link.mean	a string containing the link function for the mean. The possible link functions for the mean are "logit", "probit", "cauchit", "cloglog".
link.precision	a string containing the link function the precision parameter. The possible link functions for the precision parameter are "identity", "log", "sqrt", "inverse".

Value

matrix given by the conditional expectation of the gradient of the Q-function and its tranpose.

DQ2_Obs_Fisher_bet *DQ2_Obs_Fisher_bet*

Description

Auxiliary function to compute the observed Fisher information matrix for the beta regression.

Usage

```
DQ2_Obs_Fisher_bet(theta, z, x, v, link.mean, link.precision)
```

Arguments

theta	vector of parameters (all coefficients: kappa and lambda).
z	response vector with $0 < z_i < 1$.
x	matrix containing the covariates for the mean submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
v	matrix containing the covariates for the precision submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
link.mean	a string containing the link function for the mean. The possible link functions for the mean are "logit", "probit", "cauchit", "cloglog".
link.precision	a string containing the link function the precision parameter. The possible link functions for the precision parameter are "identity", "log", "sqrt", "inverse".

Value

matrix given by the conditional expectation of the gradient of the Q-function and its tranpose.

EMrun_bes

EMrun_bes

Description

Function to run the Expectation-Maximization algorithm for the bessel regression.

Usage

```
EMrun_bes(kap, lam, z, x, v, epsilon, link.mean, link.precision)
```

Arguments

kap	initial values for the coefficients in kappa related to the mean parameter.
lam	initial values for the coefficients in lambda related to the precision parameter.
z	response vector with $0 < z_i < 1$.
x	matrix containing the covariates for the mean submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
v	matrix containing the covariates for the precision submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
epsilon	tolerance to control the convergence criterion.
link.mean	a string containing the link function for the mean. The possible link functions for the mean are "logit", "probit", "cauchit", "cloglog".
link.precision	a string containing the link function the precision parameter. The possible link functions for the precision parameter are "identity", "log", "sqrt", "inverse".

Value

Vector containing the estimates for kappa and lambda in the bessel regression.

EMrun_bes_dbb

EMrun_bes_dbb

Description

Function (adapted for the discrimination test between bessel and beta - DBB) to run the Expectation-Maximization algorithm for the bessel regression.

Usage

```
EMrun_bes_dbb(lam, z, v, mu, epsilon, link.precision)
```

Arguments

lam	initial values for the coefficients in lambda related to the precision parameter.
z	response vector with $0 < z_i < 1$.
v	matrix containing the covariates for the precision submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
mu	mean parameter (vector having the same size of z).
epsilon	tolerance to controll convergence criterion.
link.precision	a string containing the link function the precision parameter. The possible link functions for the precision parameter are "identity", "log", "sqrt", "inverse".

Value

Vector containing the estimates for lam in the bessel regression.

EMrun_bet

EMrun_bet

Description

Function to run the Expectation-Maximization algorithm for the beta regression.

Usage

```
EMrun_bet(kap, lam, z, x, v, epsilon, link.mean, link.precision)
```

Arguments

kap	initial values for the coefficients in kappa related to the mean parameter.
lam	initial values for the coefficients in lambda related to the precision parameter.
z	response vector with $0 < z_i < 1$.
x	matrix containing the covariates for the mean submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
v	matrix containing the covariates for the precision submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
epsilon	tolerance to control the convergence criterion.
link.mean	a string containing the link function for the mean. The possible link functions for the mean are "logit", "probit", "cauchit", "cloglog".
link.precision	a string containing the link function the precision parameter. The possible link functions for the precision parameter are "identity", "log", "sqrt", "inverse".

Value

Vector containing the estimates for kappa and lambda in the beta regression.

EMrun_bet_dbb	<i>EMrun_bet_dbb</i>
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Description

Function (adapted for the discrimination test between bessel and beta - DBB) to run the Expectation-Maximization algorithm for the beta regression.

Usage

```
EMrun_bet_dbb(lam, z, v, mu, epsilon, link.precision)
```

Arguments

lam	initial values for the coefficients in lambda related to the precision parameter.
z	response vector with $0 < z_i < 1$.
v	matrix containing the covariates for the precision submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
mu	mean parameter (vector having the same size of z).
epsilon	tolerance to controll convergence criterion.
link.precision	a string containing the link function the precision parameter. The possible link functions for the precision parameter are "identity", "log", "sqrt", "inverse".

Value

Vector containing the estimates for lam in the beta regression.

envelope_bes	<i>envelope_bes</i>
--------------	---------------------

Description

Function to calculate envelopes based on residuals for the bessel regression.

Usage

```
envelope_bes(
  residual,
  kap,
  lam,
  x,
  v,
  nsim_env,
  prob,
  n,
  epsilon,
  link.mean,
  link.precision
)
```

Arguments

<code>residual</code>	character indicating the type of residual ("pearson", "score" or "quantile").
<code>kap</code>	coefficients in kappa related to the mean parameter.
<code>lam</code>	coefficients in lambda related to the precision parameter.
<code>x</code>	matrix containing the covariates for the mean submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
<code>v</code>	matrix containing the covariates for the precision submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
<code>nsim_env</code>	number of synthetic data sets to be generated.
<code>prob</code>	confidence level of the envelope (number between 0 and 1).
<code>n</code>	sample size.
<code>epsilon</code>	tolerance parameter used in the Expectation-Maximization algorithm applied to the synthetic data.
<code>link.mean</code>	a string containing the link function for the mean. The possible link functions for the mean are "logit", "probit", "cauchit", "cloglog".
<code>link.precision</code>	a string containing the link function the precision parameter. The possible link functions for the precision parameter are "identity", "log", "sqrt", "inverse".

Value

Matrix with dimension 2 x n (1st row = upper bound, second row = lower bound).

envelope_bet	<i>envelope_bet</i>
--------------	---------------------

Description

Function to calculate envelopes based on residuals for the beta regression.

Usage

```
envelope_bet(
  residual,
  kap,
  lam,
  x,
  v,
  nsim_env,
  prob,
  n,
  epsilon,
  link.mean,
  link.precision
)
```

Arguments

<code>residual</code>	character indicating the type of residual ("pearson", "score" or "quantile").
<code>kap</code>	coefficients in kappa related to the mean parameter.
<code>lam</code>	coefficients in lambda related to the precision parameter.
<code>x</code>	matrix containing the covariates for the mean submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
<code>v</code>	matrix containing the covariates for the precision submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
<code>nsim_env</code>	number of synthetic data sets to be generated.
<code>prob</code>	confidence level of the envelope (number between 0 and 1).
<code>n</code>	sample size.
<code>epsilon</code>	tolerance parameter used in the Expectation-Maximization algorithm applied to the synthetic data.
<code>link.mean</code>	a string containing the link function for the mean. The possible link functions for the mean are "logit", "probit", "cauchit", "cloglog".
<code>link.precision</code>	a string containing the link function the precision parameter. The possible link functions for the precision parameter are "identity", "log", "sqrt", "inverse".

Value

Matrix with dimension 2 x n (1st row = upper bound, second row = lower bound).

See Also

[score_residual_bet](#), [quantile_residual_bet](#), [pred_accuracy_bet](#)

Ew1z

Ew1z

Description

Auxiliary function required in the Expectation-Maximization algorithm (E-step) and in the calculation of the Fisher information matrix. It represents the conditional expected value $E(W_i^s|Z_i)$, with $s = -1$; i.e., latent $W_i^{(-1)}$ given the observed Z_i .

Usage

```
Ew1z(z, mu, phi)
```

Arguments

<code>z</code>	response vector with $0 < z_i < 1$.
<code>mu</code>	mean parameter (vector having the same size of <code>z</code>).
<code>phi</code>	precision parameter (vector having the same size of <code>z</code>).

Value

Vector of expected values.

Ew2z

Ew2z

Description

Auxiliary function required in the calculation of the Fisher information matrix. It represents the conditional expected value $E(W_i^s|Z_i)$, with $s = -2$; i.e., latent $W_i^{(-2)}$ given the observed Z_i .

Usage

```
Ew2z(z, mu, phi)
```

Arguments

<code>z</code>	response vector with $0 < z_i < 1$.
<code>mu</code>	mean parameter (vector having the same size of <code>z</code>).
<code>phi</code>	precision parameter (vector having the same size of <code>z</code>).

Value

vector of expected values.

fitted.bbreg	<i>fitted.bbreg</i>
--------------	---------------------

Description

Function providing the fitted means for the model (bessel or beta).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'bbreg'
fitted(object, type = c("response", "link", "precision", "variance"), ...)
```

Arguments

object	object of class "bbreg" containing results from the fitted model.
type	the type of variable to get the fitted values. The default is the "response" type, which provided the estimated values for the means. The type "link" provides the estimates for the linear predictor of the mean. The type "precision" provides estimates for the precision parameters whereas the type "variance" provides estimates for the variances.
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

See Also

[predict.bbreg](#), [summary.bbreg](#), [coef.bbreg](#), [vcov.bbreg](#), [plot.bbreg](#)

Examples

```
fit = bbreg(agreement ~ priming + eliciting, data = WT)
fitted(fit)
fitted(fit, type = "precision")
```

gradlam_bes_dbb	<i>gradlam_bes_dbb</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

Gradient of the Q-function (adapted for the discrimination test between bessel and beta - DBB) to calculate the gradient required for optimization via `optim`. This option is related to the bessel regression.

Usage

```
gradlam_bes_dbb(lam, wz, z, v, mu, link.precision)
```

Arguments

lam	coefficients in lambda related to the covariates in v.
wz	parameter wz representing $E(1/W_i Z_i = z_i, \theta)$.
z	response vector with $0 < z_i < 1$.
v	matrix containing the covariates for the precision submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
mu	mean parameter (vector having the same size of z).
link.precision	a string containing the link function the precision parameter. The possible link functions for the precision parameter are "identity", "log", "sqrt", "inverse".

Value

Scalar representing the output of this auxiliary gradient function for the bessel case.

gradlam_bet_dbb	<i>gradlam_bet</i>
-----------------	--------------------

Description

Gradient of the Q-function (adapted for the discrimination test between bessel and beta - DBB) to calculate the gradient required for optimization via `optim`. This option is related to the beta regression.

Usage

```
gradlam_bet_dbb(lam, phiold, z, v, mu, link.precision)
```

Arguments

lam	coefficients in lambda related to the covariates in v.
phiold	previous value of the precision parameter (phi).
z	response vector with $0 < z_i < 1$.
v	matrix containing the covariates for the precision submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
mu	mean parameter (vector having the same size of z).
link.precision	a string containing the link function the precision parameter. The possible link functions for the precision parameter are "identity", "log", "sqrt", "inverse".

Value

Scalar representing the output of this auxiliary gradient function for the beta case.

gradtheta_bes	<i>gradtheta_bes</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

Function to calculate the gradient of the Q-function, which is required for optimization via `optim`. This option is related to the `bessel` regression.

Usage

```
gradtheta_bes(theta, wz, z, x, v, link.mean, link.precision)
```

Arguments

<code>theta</code>	vector of parameters (all coefficients: κ and λ).
<code>wz</code>	parameter representing $E(1/W_i Z_i = z_i, \theta)$.
<code>z</code>	response vector with $0 < z_i < 1$.
<code>x</code>	matrix containing the covariates for the mean submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
<code>v</code>	matrix containing the covariates for the precision submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
<code>link.mean</code>	a string containing the link function for the mean. The possible link functions for the mean are "logit", "probit", "cauchit", "cloglog".
<code>link.precision</code>	a string containing the link function the precision parameter. The possible link functions for the precision parameter are "identity", "log", "sqrt", "inverse".

Value

vector representing the output of this auxiliary gradient function for the `bessel` case.

gradtheta_bet	<i>gradtheta_bet</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

Function to calculate the gradient of the Q-function, which is required for optimization via `optim`. This option is related to the `beta` regression.

Usage

```
gradtheta_bet(theta, phiold, z, x, v, link.mean, link.precision)
```

Arguments

theta	vector of parameters (all coefficients).
phiold	previous value of the precision parameter (ϕ).
z	response vector with $0 < z_i < 1$.
x	matrix containing the covariates for the mean submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
v	matrix containing the covariates for the precision submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
link.mean	a string containing the link function for the mean. The possible link functions for the mean are "logit", "probit", "cauchit", "cloglog".
link.precision	a string containing the link function the precision parameter. The possible link functions for the precision parameter are "identity", "log", "sqrt", "inverse".

Value

Scalar representing the output of this auxiliary gradient function for the beta case.

infmtat_bes	<i>infmtat_bes</i>
-------------	--------------------

Description

Function to compute standard errors based on the Fisher information matrix for the bessel regression. This function can also provide the Fisher's information matrix.

Usage

```
infmtat_bes(theta, z, x, v, link.mean, link.precision, information = FALSE)
```

Arguments

theta	vector of parameters (all coefficients: kappa and lambda).
z	response vector with $0 < z_i < 1$.
x	matrix containing the covariates for the mean submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
v	matrix containing the covariates for the precision submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
link.mean	a string containing the link function for the mean. The possible link functions for the mean are "logit", "probit", "cauchit", "cloglog".
link.precision	a string containing the link function the precision parameter. The possible link functions for the precision parameter are "identity", "log", "sqrt", "inverse".
information	optionally, a logical parameter indicating whether the Fisher's information matrix should be returned

Value

Vector of standard errors or Fisher's information matrix if the parameter 'information' is set to TRUE.

infmtat_bet	<i>infmtat_bet</i>
-------------	--------------------

Description

Function to compute standard errors based on the Fisher information matrix for the beta regression. This function can also provide the Fisher's information matrix.

Usage

```
infmtat_bet(theta, z, x, v, link.mean, link.precision, information = FALSE)
```

Arguments

theta	vector of parameters (all coefficients: kappa and lambda).
z	response vector with $0 < z_i < 1$.
x	matrix containing the covariates for the mean submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
v	matrix containing the covariates for the precision submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
link.mean	a string containing the link function for the mean. The possible link functions for the mean are "logit", "probit", "cauchit", "cloglog".
link.precision	a string containing the link function the precision parameter. The possible link functions for the precision parameter are "identity", "log", "sqrt", "inverse".
information	optionally, a logical parameter indicating whether the Fisher's information matrix should be returned

Value

Vector of standard errors or Fisher's information matrix if the parameter 'information' is set to TRUE.

plot.bbgreg

plot.bbgreg

Description

Function to build useful plots for bounded regression models.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'bbreg'
plot(x, which = c(1, 2, 3, 4), ask = TRUE, main = "", qqline = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	object of class "bbreg" containing results from the fitted model. If the model is fitted with envelope = 0, the Q-Q plot will be produced without envelopes.
which	a number of a vector of numbers between 1 and 4. Plot 1: Residuals vs. Index; Plot 2: Q-Q Plot (if the fit contains simulated envelopes, the plot will be with the simulated envelopes); Plot 3: Fitted means vs. Response; Plot 4: Residuals vs. Fitted means.
ask	logical; if TRUE, the user is asked before each plot.
main	character; title to be placed at each plot additionally (and above) all captions.
qqline	logical; if TRUE and the fit does <i>not</i> contain simulated envelopes, a qqline will be added to the normal Q-Q plot.
...	graphical parameters to be passed.

See Also

[summary.bbgreg](#), [coef.bbgreg](#), [vcov.bbgreg](#), [fitted.bbgreg](#), [predict.bbgreg](#)

Examples

```
n = 100; x = cbind(rbinom(n, 1, 0.5), runif(n, -1, 1)); v = runif(n, -1, 1);
z = simdata_bes(kap = c(1, 1, -0.5), lam = c(0.5, -0.5), x, v, repetitions = 1,
link.mean = "logit", link.precision = "log")
z = unlist(z)
fit = bbgreg(z ~ x | v, envelope = 10)
plot(fit)
plot(fit, which = 2)
plot(fit, which = c(1,4), ask = FALSE)
```

predict.bbgreg	<i>predict.bbgreg</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

Function to obtain various predictions based on the fitted model (bessel or beta).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'bbgreg'
predict(
  object,
  newdata = NULL,
  type = c("response", "link", "precision", "variance"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	object of class "bbgreg" containing results from the fitted model.
newdata	optionally, a data frame in which to look for variables with which to predict. If omitted, the fitted response values will be provided.
type	the type of prediction. The default is the "response" type, which provided the estimated values for the means. The type "link" provides the estimates for the linear predictor. The type "precision" provides estimates for the precision parameters whereas the type "variance" provides estimates for the variances.
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

See Also

[fitted.bbgreg](#), [summary.bbgreg](#), [coef.bbgreg](#), [vcov.bbgreg](#), [plot.bbgreg](#)

Examples

```
fit = bbgreg(agreement ~ priming + eliciting, data = WT)
predict(fit)
new_data_example = data.frame(priming = c(0,0,1), eliciting = c(0,1,1))
predict(fit, new_data = new_data_example)
predict(fit, new_data = new_data_example, type = "precision")
```

pred_accuracy_bes *pred_accuracy_bes*

Description

Function to calculate the Residual Sum of Squares for partitions (training and test sets) of the data set. Residuals are calculated here based on the *bessel* regression.

Usage

```
pred_accuracy_bes(
  residual,
  kap,
  lam,
  z,
  x,
  v,
  ntest,
  predict,
  epsilon,
  link.mean,
  link.precision
)
```

Arguments

<code>residual</code>	Character indicating the type of residual ("pearson", "score" or "quantile").
<code>kap</code>	coefficients in kappa related to the mean parameter.
<code>lam</code>	coefficients in lambda related to the precision parameter.
<code>z</code>	response vector with $0 < z_i < 1$.
<code>x</code>	matrix containing the covariates for the mean submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
<code>v</code>	matrix containing the covariates for the precision submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
<code>ntest</code>	number of observations in the test set for prediction.
<code>predict</code>	number of partitions (training and test sets) to be evaluated.
<code>epsilon</code>	tolerance parameter used in the Expectation-Maximization algorithm for the training data set.
<code>link.mean</code>	a string containing the link function for the mean. The possible link functions for the mean are "logit", "probit", "cauchit", "cloglog".
<code>link.precision</code>	a string containing the link function the precision parameter. The possible link functions for the precision parameter are "identity", "log", "sqrt", "inverse".

Value

Vector containing the RSS for each partition of the full data set.

pred_accuracy_bet *pred_accuracy_bet*

Description

Function to calculate the Residual Sum of Squares for partitions (training and test sets) of the data set. Residuals are calculated here based on the beta regression.

Usage

```
pred_accuracy_bet(
  residual,
  kap,
  lam,
  z,
  x,
  v,
  ntest,
  predict,
  epsilon,
  link.mean,
  link.precision
)
```

Arguments

residual	Character indicating the type of residual ("pearson", "score" or "quantile").
kap	coefficients in kappa related to the mean parameter.
lam	coefficients in lambda related to the precision parameter.
z	response vector with $0 < z_i < 1$.
x	matrix containing the covariates for the mean submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
v	matrix containing the covariates for the precision submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
ntest	number of observations in the test set for prediction.
predict	number of partitions (training and test sets) to be evaluated.
epsilon	tolerance parameter used in the Expectation-Maximization algorithm for the training data set.
link.mean	a string containing the link function for the mean. The possible link functions for the mean are "logit", "probit", "cauchit", "cloglog".
link.precision	a string containing the link function the precision parameter. The possible link functions for the precision parameter are "identity", "log", "sqrt", "inverse".

Value

Vector containing the RSS for each partition of the full data set.

See Also

[score_residual_bet](#), [quantile_residual_bet](#), [envelope_bet](#)

`print.bbgreg`

print.bbgreg

Description

Function providing a brief description of results related to the regression model (bessel or beta).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'bbgreg'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` object of class "bbgreg" containing results from the fitted model.
`...` further arguments passed to or from other methods.

See Also

[fitted.bbgreg](#), [summary.bbgreg](#), [coef.bbgreg](#), [vcov.bbgreg](#), [plot.bbgreg](#), [predict.bbgreg](#)

Examples

```
fit = bbgreg(agreement ~ priming + eliciting, data = WT)
fit
```

Qf_bes

Qf_bes

Description

Q-function related to the bessel model. This function is required in the Expectation-Maximization algorithm.

Usage

```
Qf_bes(theta, wz, z, x, v, link.mean, link.precision)
```

Arguments

theta	vector of parameters (all coefficients: kappa and lambda).
wz	parameter representing $E(1/W_i Z_i = z_i, \theta)$.
z	response vector with $0 < z_i < 1$.
x	matrix containing the covariates for the mean submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
v	matrix containing the covariates for the precision submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
link.mean	a string containing the link function for the mean. The possible link functions for the mean are "logit", "probit", "cauchit", "cloglog".
link.precision	a string containing the link function the precision parameter. The possible link functions for the precision parameter are "identity", "log", "sqrt", "inverse".

Value

Scalar representing the output of this auxiliary function for the bessel case.

Qf_bes_dbb

Qf_bes_dbb

Description

Q-function related to the bessel model. This function was adapted for the discrimination test between bessel and beta (DBB) required in the Expectation-Maximization algorithm.

Usage

```
Qf_bes_dbb(lam, wz, z, v, mu, link.precision)
```

Arguments

lam	coefficients in lambda related to the covariates in v.
wz	parameter wz representing $E(1/W_i Z_i = z_i, \theta)$.
z	response vector with $0 < z_i < 1$.
v	matrix containing the covariates for the precision submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
mu	mean parameter (vector having the same size of z).
link.precision	a string containing the link function the precision parameter. The possible link functions for the precision parameter are "identity", "log", "sqrt", "inverse".

Value

Scalar representing the output of this auxiliary function for the bessel case.

 Qf_bet

Qf_bet

Description

Q-function related to the beta model. This function is required in the Expectation-Maximization algorithm.

Usage

```
Qf_bet(theta, phiold, z, x, v, link.mean, link.precision)
```

Arguments

theta	vector of parameters (all coefficients).
phiold	previous value of the precision parameter (phi).
z	response vector with $0 < z_i < 1$.
x	matrix containing the covariates for the mean submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
v	matrix containing the covariates for the precision submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
link.mean	a string containing the link function for the mean. The possible link functions for the mean are "logit", "probit", "cauchit", "cloglog".
link.precision	a string containing the link function the precision parameter. The possible link functions for the precision parameter are "identity", "log", "sqrt", "inverse".

Value

Scalar representing the output of this auxiliary function for the beta case.

 Qf_bet_dbb

Qf_bet_dbb

Description

Q-function related to the beta model. This function was adapted for the discrimination test between bessel and beta (DBB) required in the Expectation-Maximization algorithm.

Usage

```
Qf_bet_dbb(lam, phiold, z, v, mu, link.precision)
```

Arguments

lam	coefficients in lambda related to the covariates in v.
phiold	previous value of the precision parameter (phi).
z	response vector with $0 < z_i < 1$.
v	matrix containing the covariates for the precision submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
mu	mean parameter (vector having the same size of z).
link.precision	a string containing the link function the precision parameter. The possible link functions for the precision parameter are "identity", "log", "sqrt", "inverse".

Value

Scalar representing the output of this auxiliary function for the beta case.

quantile_residual_bes *quantile_residual_bes*

Description

Function to calculate quantile residuals based on the bessel regression. Details about this type of residual can be found in *Pereira (2019)*.

Usage

```
quantile_residual_bes(kap, lam, z, x, v, link.mean, link.precision)
```

Arguments

kap	coefficients in kappa related to the mean parameter.
lam	coefficients in lambda related to the precision parameter.
z	response vector with $0 < z_i < 1$.
x	matrix containing the covariates for the mean submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
v	matrix containing the covariates for the precision submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
link.mean	a string containing the link function for the mean. The possible link functions for the mean are "logit", "probit", "cauchit", "cloglog".
link.precision	a string containing the link function the precision parameter. The possible link functions for the precision parameter are "identity", "log", "sqrt", "inverse".

Value

Vector containing the quantile residuals.

References

DOI:10.1080/03610918.2017.1381740 (Pereira; 2019)

See Also

[score_residual_bes](#)

quantile_residual_bet *quantile_residual_bet*

Description

Function to calculate quantile residuals based on the beta regression. Details about this type of residual can be found in *Pereira (2019)*.

Usage

```
quantile_residual_bet(kap, lam, z, x, v, link.mean, link.precision)
```

Arguments

kap	coefficients in kappa related to the mean parameter.
lam	coefficients in lambda related to the precision parameter.
z	response vector with $0 < z_i < 1$.
x	matrix containing the covariates for the mean submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
v	matrix containing the covariates for the precision submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
link.mean	a string containing the link function for the mean. The possible link functions for the mean are "logit", "probit", "cauchit", "cloglog".
link.precision	a string containing the link function the precision parameter. The possible link functions for the precision parameter are "identity", "log", "sqrt", "inverse".

Value

Vector containing the quantile residuals.

References

DOI:10.1080/03610918.2017.1381740 (Pereira; 2019)

See Also

[score_residual_bet](#)

Usage

```
score_residual_bes(
  kap,
  lam,
  z,
  x,
  v,
  nsim_score = 100,
  link.mean,
  link.precision
)
```

Arguments

kap	coefficients in kappa related to the mean parameter.
lam	coefficients in lambda related to the precision parameter.
z	response vector with $0 < z_i < 1$.
x	matrix containing the covariates for the mean submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
v	matrix containing the covariates for the precision submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
nsim_score	number synthetic data sets (default = 100) to be generated as a support to estimate mean and s.d. of $\log(z)-\log(1-z)$.
link.mean	a string containing the link function for the mean. The possible link functions for the mean are "logit", "probit", "cauchit", "cloglog".
link.precision	a string containing the link function the precision parameter. The possible link functions for the precision parameter are "identity", "log", "sqrt", "inverse".

Value

Vector containing the score residuals.

See Also

[quantile_residual_bes](#)

score_residual_bet *score_residual_bet*

Description

Function to calculate the empirical score residuals based on the beta regression.

Usage

```
score_residual_bet(
  kap,
  lam,
  z,
  x,
  v,
  nsim_score = 100,
  link.mean,
  link.precision
)
```

Arguments

kap	coefficients in kappa related to the mean parameter.
lam	coefficients in lambda related to the precision parameter.
z	response vector with $0 < z_i < 1$.
x	matrix containing the covariates for the mean submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
v	matrix containing the covariates for the precision submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
nsim_score	number synthetic data sets (default = 100) to be generated as a support to estimate mean and s.d. of $\log(z)-\log(1-z)$.
link.mean	a string containing the link function for the mean. The possible link functions for the mean are "logit", "probit", "cauchit", "cloglog".
link.precision	a string containing the link function the precision parameter. The possible link functions for the precision parameter are "identity", "log", "sqrt", "inverse".

Value

Vector containing the score residuals.

See Also

[quantile_residual_bet](#)

simdata_bes

simdata_bes

Description

Function to generate synthetic data from the bessel regression. Requires the R package "statmod" generate random numbers from the Inverse Gaussian distribution (*Giner and Smyth, 2016*).

Usage

```
simdata_bes(kap, lam, x, v, repetitions = 1, link.mean, link.precision)
```

Arguments

kap	coefficients in kappa related to the mean parameter.
lam	coefficients in lambda related to the precision parameter.
x	matrix containing the covariates for the mean submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
v	matrix containing the covariates for the precision submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
repetitions	the number of random draws to be made.
link.mean	a string containing the link function for the mean. The possible link functions for the mean are "logit", "probit", "cauchit", "cloglog".
link.precision	a string containing the link function the precision parameter. The possible link functions for the precision parameter are "identity", "log", "sqrt", "inverse".

Value

a list of response vectors z (with $0 < z_i < 1$).

References

DOI:10.32614/RJ-2016-024 ([Giner and Smyth; 2016](#))

See Also

[dbessel](#), [dbbtest](#), [simdata_bet](#)

Examples

```
n = 100; x = cbind(rbinom(n, 1, 0.5), runif(n, -1, 1)); v = runif(n, -1, 1);
z = simdata_bes(kap = c(1, -1, 0.5), lam = c(0.5, -0.5), x, v,
repetitions = 1, link.mean = "logit", link.precision = "log")
z = unlist(z)
hist(z, xlim = c(0, 1), prob = TRUE)
```

simdata_bet

simdata_bet

Description

Function to generate synthetic data from the beta regression.

Usage

```
simdata_bet(kap, lam, x, v, repetitions = 1, link.mean, link.precision)
```

Arguments

kap	coefficients kappa related to the mean parameter.
lam	coefficients lambda related to the precision parameter.
x	matrix containing the covariates for the mean submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
v	matrix containing the covariates for the precision submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
repetitions	the number of random draws to be made.
link.mean	a string containing the link function for the mean. The possible link functions for the mean are "logit", "probit", "cauchit", "cloglog".
link.precision	a string containing the link function the precision parameter. The possible link functions for the precision parameter are "identity", "log", "sqrt", "inverse".

Value

a list of response vectors z (with $0 < z_i < 1$).

See Also

[simdata_bes](#), [dbessel](#), [dbbtest](#)

Examples

```
n = 100; x = cbind(rbinom(n, 1, 0.5), runif(n, -1, 1)); v = runif(n, -1, 1);
z = simdata_bet(kap = c(1, -1, 0.5), lam = c(0.5, -0.5), x, v, repetitions = 1,
link.mean = "logit", link.precision = "log")
z = unlist(z)
hist(z, xlim = c(0, 1), prob = TRUE)
```

startvalues

startvalues

Description

Function providing initial values for the Expectation-Maximization algorithm.

Usage

```
startvalues(z, x, v, link.mean)
```

Arguments

z	response vector with $0 < z_i < 1$.
x	matrix containing the covariates for the mean submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
v	matrix containing the covariates for the precision submodel. Each column is a different covariate.
link.mean	a string containing the link function for the mean. The possible link functions for the mean are "logit", "probit", "cauchit", "cloglog".

summary.bbgreg

*summary.bbgreg***Description**

Function providing a summary of results related to the regression model (bessel or beta).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'bbgreg'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class "bbgreg" containing results from the fitted model.
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

See Also

[fitted.bbgreg](#), [plot.bbgreg](#), [predict.bbgreg](#)

Examples

```
fit = bbgreg(agreement ~ priming + eliciting|priming, data = WT)
summary(fit)
```

vcov.bbgreg

vcov.bbgreg

Description

Function to extract the variance-covariance matrix of the parameters of the fitted regression model (bessel or beta).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'bbreg'
vcov(object, parameters = c("all", "mean", "precision"), ...)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class "bbreg" containing results from the fitted model.
parameters	a string to determine which coefficients should be extracted: 'all' extracts all coefficients, 'mean' extracts the coefficients of the mean parameters and 'precision' extracts coefficients of the precision parameters.
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

See Also

[infmat_bes](#), [infmat_bet](#)

Examples

```
fit = bbgreg(agreement ~ priming + eliciting|priming, data = WT)
vcov(fit)
vcov(fit, parameters = "precision")
```

WT

Weather Task data set

Description

Weather task data set.

Usage

```
data(WT)
```

Format

Data frame containing 345 observations on 3 variables.

agreement probability or the average between two probabilities indicated by each individual.

priming categorical covariate (0 = two-fold, 1 = seven-fold).

eliciting categorical covariate (0 = precise, 1 = imprecise).

Source

Data can be obtained from supplementary materials of *Smithson et al. (2011)*. See also *Barreto-Souza, Mayrink and Simas (2020)* for details.

References

arXiv:2003.05157 ([Barreto-Souza, Mayrink and Simas; 2020](#))

DOI:10.1080/15598608.2009.10411918 ([Smithson and Verkuilen; 2009](#))

DOI:10.3102/1076998610396893 ([Smithson et al.; 2011](#))

Examples

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data(WT)
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