

Package ‘coneproj’

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Title Primal or Dual Cone Projections with Routines for Constrained Regression

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Description Routines doing cone projection and quadratic programming, as well as doing estimation and inference for constrained parametric regression and shape-restricted regression problems. See Mary C. Meyer (2013) <[doi:10.1080/03610918.2012.659820](https://doi.org/10.1080/03610918.2012.659820)> for more details.

License GPL (>= 2)

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check_irred	<i>Routine for Checking Irreducibility</i>
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Description

This routine checks the irreducibility of a set of edges, which are supposed to form the columns of a matrix. If a column is a positive linear combination of other columns, then it can be removed without affecting the problem; if there is a positive linear combination of columns of the matrix that equals the zero vector, then there is an implicit equality constraint in the matrix. In the former case, this routine delete the redundant columns and return a set of irreducible edges, while in the latter case, this routine will give the number of equality constraints in the matrix, and will leave this issue to the user to fix.

Usage

check_irred(mat)

Arguments

mat A matrix whose columns are edges.

Value

- edge The edges kept after being checked about irreducibility.
- reducible A vector of the indice of the edges that are redundant in the original set of edges.
- equal A vector showing the number of equality constraints in the original set of edges.

Author(s)

Mary C. Meyer and Xiyue Liao

References

- Meyer, M. C. (1999) An extension of the mixed primal-dual bases algorithm to the case of more constraints than dimensions. *Journal of Statistical Planning and Inference* **81**, 13–31.
- Meyer, M. C. (2013b) A simple new algorithm for quadratic programming with applications in statistics. *Communications in Statistics* **42(5)**, 1126–1139.
- Liao, X. and M. C. Meyer (2014) coneproj: An R package for the primal or dual cone projections with routines for constrained regression. *Journal of Statistical Software* **61(12)**, 1–22.

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(TwoDamat)
dim(TwoDamat)
ans <- check_irred(t(TwoDamat))

## End(Not run)
```

conc

Specify a Concave Shape-Restriction in a SHAPEREG Formula

Description

A symbolic routine to define that the mean vector is concave in a predictor in a formula argument to coneproj.

Usage

```
conc(x, numknots = 0, knots = 0, space = "E")
```

Arguments

- | | |
|----------|---|
| x | A numeric predictor which has the same length as the response vector. |
| numknots | The number of knots used to smoothly constrain a predictor. The value should be 0 for a shape-restricted predictor without smoothing. The default value is 0. |
| knots | The knots used to smoothly constrain a predictor. The value should be 0 for a shape-restricted predictor without smoothing. The default value is 0. |
| space | A character specifying the method to create knots. It will not be used for a shape-restricted predictor without smoothing. The default value is "E". |

Details

"conc" returns the vector "x" and imposes on it two attributes: name and shape.

The shape attribute is 4 ("concave"), and according to the value of the vector itself and this attribute, the cone edges of the cone generated by the constraint matrix, which constrains the relationship between the mean vector and "x" to be concave, will be made. The cone edges are a set of basis employed in the hinge algorithm.

Note that "conc" does not make the corresponding cone edges itself. It sets things up to a subroutine called makedelta in coneproj.

See references cited in this section for more details.

Value

The vector x with the shape attribute, i.e., shape: 4 ("concave").

Author(s)

Mary C. Meyer and Xiyue Liao

References

Meyer, M. C. (2013b) A simple new algorithm for quadratic programming with applications in statistics. *Communications in Statistics* **42**(5), 1126–1139.

Examples

```
x <- seq(-1, 2, by = 0.1)
n <- length(x)
y <- - x^2 + rnorm(n, .3)

# regress y on x under the shape-restriction: "concave"
ans <- shapereg(y ~ conc(x))

# make a plot
plot(x, y)
lines(x, fitted(ans), col = 2)
legend("bottomleft", bty = "n", "shapereg: concave fit", col = 2, lty = 1)
```

coneA

Cone Projection – Polar Cone

Description

This routine implements the hinge algorithm for cone projection to minimize $\|y - \theta\|^2$ over the cone C of the form $\{\theta : A\theta \geq 0\}$.

Usage

```
coneA(y, amat, w = NULL, face = NULL, msg = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>y</code>	A vector of length n .
<code>amat</code>	A constraint matrix. The rows of <code>amat</code> must be irreducible. The column number of <code>amat</code> must equal the length of <code>y</code> .
<code>w</code>	An optional nonnegative vector of weights of length n . If <code>w</code> is not given, all weights are taken to equal 1. Otherwise, the minimization of $(y - \theta)'w(y - \theta)$ over C is returned. The default is <code>w = NULL</code> .
<code>face</code>	A vector of the positions of edges, which define the initial face for the cone projection. For example, when there are m cone edges, then <code>face</code> is a subset of $1, \dots, m$. The default is <code>face = NULL</code> .
<code>msg</code>	A logical flag. If <code>msg</code> is TRUE, then a warning message will be printed when there is a non-convergence problem; otherwise no warning message will be printed. The default is <code>msg = TRUE</code> .

Details

The routine `coneA` dynamically loads a C++ subroutine "`coneACpp`". The rows of $-A$ are the edges of the polar cone Ω° . This routine first projects y onto Ω° to get the residual of the projection onto the constraint cone C , and then uses the fact that y is equal to the sum of the projection of y onto C and the projection of y onto Ω° to get the estimation of θ . See references cited in this section for more details about the relationship between polar cone and constraint cone.

Value

<code>df</code>	The dimension of the face of the constraint cone on which the projection lands.
<code>thetahat</code>	The projection of y on the constraint cone.
<code>steps</code>	The number of iterations before the algorithm converges.
<code>xmat</code>	The rows of the matrix are the edges of the face in the polar cone on which the residual of the projection onto the constraint cone lands.
<code>face</code>	A vector of the positions of edges in the polar cone, which define the face on which the final projection lands on. For example, when there are m cone edges, then <code>face</code> is a subset of $1, \dots, m$.

Author(s)

Mary C. Meyer and Xiyue Liao

References

- Meyer, M. C. (1999) An extension of the mixed primal-dual bases algorithm to the case of more constraints than dimensions. *Journal of Statistical Planning and Inference* **81**, 13–31.
- Meyer, M. C. (2013b) A simple new algorithm for quadratic programming with applications in statistics. *Communications in Statistics* **42(5)**, 1126–1139.
- Liao, X. and M. C. Meyer (2014) `coneproj`: An R package for the primal or dual cone projections with routines for constrained regression. *Journal of Statistical Software* **61(12)**, 1–22.

See Also

[coneB](#), [constreg](#), [qprog](#)

Examples

```
# generate y
set.seed(123)
n <- 50
x <- seq(-2, 2, length = 50)
y <- - x^2 + rnorm(n)

# create the constraint matrix to make the first half of y monotonically increasing
# and the second half of y monotonically decreasing
amat <- matrix(0, n - 1, n)
for(i in 1:(n/2 - 1)){
  amat[i, i] <- -1; amat[i, i + 1] <- 1
}
for(i in (n/2):(n - 1)){
  amat[i, i] <- 1; amat[i, i + 1] <- -1
}

# call coneA
ans1 <- coneA(y, amat)
ans2 <- coneA(y, amat, w = (1:n)/n)

# make a plot to compare the unweighted fit and the weighted fit
par(mar = c(4, 4, 1, 1))
plot(y, cex = .7, ylab = "y")
lines(fitted(ans1), col = 2, lty = 2)
lines(fitted(ans2), col = 4, lty = 2)
legend("topleft", bty = "n", c("unweighted fit", "weighted fit"), col = c(2, 4), lty = c(2, 2))
title("ConeA Example Plot")
```

coneB

Cone Projection – Constraint Cone

Description

This routine implements the hinge algorithm for cone projection to minimize $\|y - \theta\|^2$ over the cone C of the form $\{\theta : \theta = v + \sum b_i \delta_i, i = 1, \dots, m, b_1, \dots, b_m \geq 0\}$, v is in V .

Usage

```
coneB(y, delta, vmat = NULL, w = NULL, face = NULL, msg = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>y</code>	A vector of length n .
<code>delta</code>	A matrix whose columns are the constraint cone edges. The columns of <code>delta</code> must be irreducible. Its row number must equal the length of y . No column of <code>delta</code> is contained in the column space of <code>vmat</code> .
<code>vmat</code>	A matrix whose columns are the basis of the linear space contained in the constraint cone. Its row number must equal the length of y . The columns of <code>vmat</code> must be linearly independent. The default is <code>vmat = NULL</code> .
<code>w</code>	An optional nonnegative vector of weights of length n . If <code>w</code> is not given, all weights are taken to equal 1. Otherwise, the minimization of $(y - \theta)'w(y - \theta)$ over C is returned. The default is <code>w = NULL</code> .
<code>face</code>	A vector of the positions of edges, which define the initial face for the cone projection. For example, when there are m cone edges, then <code>face</code> is a subset of $1, \dots, m$. The default is <code>face = NULL</code> .
<code>msg</code>	A logical flag. If <code>msg</code> is TRUE, then a warning message will be printed when there is a non-convergence problem; otherwise no warning message will be printed. The default is <code>msg = TRUE</code> .

Details

The routine `coneB` dynamically loads a C++ subroutine "coneBCpp".

Value

<code>df</code>	The dimension of the face of the constraint cone on which the projection lands.
<code>yhat</code>	The projection of y on the constraint cone.
<code>steps</code>	The number of iterations before the algorithm converges.
<code>coefs</code>	The coefficients of the basis of the linear space and the constraint cone edges contained in the constraint cone.
<code>face</code>	A vector of the positions of edges, which define the face on which the final projection lands on. For example, when there are m cone edges, then <code>face</code> is a subset of $1, \dots, m$.

Author(s)

Mary C. Meyer and Xiyue Liao

References

- Meyer, M. C. (1999) An extension of the mixed primal-dual bases algorithm to the case of more constraints than dimensions. *Journal of Statistical Planning and Inference* **81**, 13–31.
- Meyer, M. C. (2013b) A simple new algorithm for quadratic programming with applications in statistics. *Communications in Statistics* **42(5)**, 1126–1139.
- Liao, X. and M. C. Meyer (2014) `coneproj`: An R package for the primal or dual cone projections with routines for constrained regression. *Journal of Statistical Software* **61(12)**, 1–22.

See Also

[coneA](#), [shapereg](#)

Examples

```
# generate y
set.seed(123)
n <- 50
x <- seq(-2, 2, length = 50)
y <- - x^2 + rnorm(n)

# create the edges of the constraint cone to make the first half of y monotonically increasing
# and the second half of y monotonically decreasing
amat <- matrix(0, n - 1, n)
for(i in 1:(n/2 - 1)){
  amat[i, i] <- -1; amat[i, i + 1] <- 1
}
for(i in (n/2):(n - 1)){
  amat[i, i] <- 1; amat[i, i + 1] <- -1
}

# note that in coneB, the transpose of the edges of the constraint cone is provided
delta <- crossprod(amat, solve(tcrossprod(amat)))

# make the basis of V
vmat <- matrix(rep(1, n), ncol = 1)

# call coneB
ans3 <- coneB(y, delta, vmat)
ans4 <- coneB(y, delta, vmat, w = (1:n)/n)

# make a plot to compare the unweighted fit and weighted fit
par(mar = c(4, 4, 1, 1))
plot(y, cex = .7, ylab = "y")
lines(fitted(ans3), col = 2, lty = 2)
lines(fitted(ans4), col = 4, lty = 2)
legend("topleft", bty = "n", c("unweighted fit", "weighted fit"), col = c(2, 4), lty = c(2, 2))
title("ConeB Example Plot")
```

constreg

Constrained Parametric Regression

Description

The least-squares regression model $y = X\beta + \varepsilon$ is considered, where the object is to find β to minimize $\|y - X\beta\|^2$, subject to $A\beta \geq 0$.

Usage

```
constreg(y, xmat, amat, w = NULL, test = FALSE, nloop = 1e+4)
```

Arguments

<code>y</code>	A vector of length n .
<code>xmat</code>	A full column-rank design matrix. The column number of <code>xmat</code> must equal the length of β .
<code>amat</code>	A constraint matrix. The rows of <code>amat</code> must be irreducible. The column number of <code>amat</code> must equal the length of β .
<code>w</code>	An optional nonnegative vector of weights of length n . If <code>w</code> is not given, all weights are taken to equal 1. Otherwise, the minimization of $(y - X\beta)'w(y - X\beta)$ over C is returned. The default is <code>w = NULL</code> .
<code>test</code>	A logical scalar. If <code>test == TRUE</code> , then the p-value for the test $H_0 : \beta$ is in V versus $H_1 : \beta$ is in C is returned. C is the constraint cone of the form $\{\beta : A\beta \geq 0\}$, and V is the null space of A . The default is <code>test = FALSE</code> .
<code>nloop</code>	The number of simulations used to get the p-value for the E_{01} test. The default is <code>1e+4</code> .

Details

The hypothesis test $H_0 : \beta$ is in V versus $H_1 : \beta$ is in C is an exact one-sided test, and the test statistic is $E_{01} = (SSE_0 - SSE_1)/SSE_0$, which has a mixture-of-betas distribution when H_0 is true and ε is a vector following a standard multivariate normal distribution with mean 0. The mixing parameters are found through simulations. The number of simulations used to obtain the mixing distribution parameters for the test is 10,000. Such simulations usually take some time. For the "FEV" data set used as an example in this section, whose sample size is 654, the time to get a p-value is roughly 6 seconds.

The `constreg` function calls `coneA` for the cone projection part.

Value

<code>constr.fit</code>	The constrained fit of y given that β is in the cone C of the form $\{\beta : A\beta \geq 0\}$.
<code>unconstr.fit</code>	The unconstrained fit, i.e., the least-squares regression of y on the space spanned by X .
<code>pval</code>	The p-value for the hypothesis test $H_0 : \beta$ is in V versus $H_1 : \beta$ is in C . The constraint cone C has the form $\{\beta : A\beta \geq 0\}$ and V is the null space of A . If <code>test == TRUE</code> , a p-value is returned. Otherwise, the test is skipped and no p-value is returned.
<code>coefs</code>	The estimated constrained parameters, i.e., the estimation of the vector β .

Note

In the 3D plot of the "FEV" example, it is shown that the unconstrained fit increases as "age" increases when "height" is large, but decreases as "age" increases when "height" is small. This does not make sense, since "FEV" should not decrease with respect to "age" given any value of "height". The constrained fit avoids this situation by keeping the fit of "FEV" non-decreasing with respect to "age".

Author(s)

Mary C. Meyer and Xiyue Liao

References

- Brunk, H. D. (1958) On the estimation of parameters restricted by inequalities. *The Annals of Mathematical Statistics* **29** (2), 437–454.
- Raubertas, R. F., C.-I. C. Lee, and E. V. Nordheim (1986) Hypothesis tests for normals means constrained by linear inequalities. *Communications in Statistics - Theory and Methods* **15** (9), 2809–2833.
- Meyer, M. C. and J. C. Wang (2012) Improved power of one-sided tests. *Statistics and Probability Letters* **82**, 1619–1622.
- Liao, X. and M. C. Meyer (2014) coneproj: An R package for the primal or dual cone projections with routines for constrained regression. *Journal of Statistical Software* **61**(12), 1–22.

See Also

[coneA](#)

Examples

```
# load the FEV data set
data(FEV)

# extract the variables
y <- FEV$FEV
age <- FEV$age
height <- FEV$height
sex <- FEV$sex
smoke <- FEV$smoke

# scale age and height
scale_age <- (age - min(age)) / (max(age) - min(age))
scale_height <- (height - min(height)) / (max(height) - min(height))

# make xmat
xmat <- cbind(1, scale_age, scale_height, scale_age * scale_height, sex, smoke)

# make the constraint matrix
amat <- matrix(0, 4, 6)
amat[1, 2] <- 1; amat[2, 2] <- 1; amat[2, 4] <- 1
amat[3, 3] <- 1; amat[4, 3] <- 1; amat[4, 4] <- 1

# call constreg to get constrained coefficient estimates
ans1 <- constreg(y, xmat, amat)
bhat1 <- coef(ans1)

# call lm to get unconstrained coefficient estimates
ans2 <- lm(y ~ xmat[, -1])
bhat2 <- coef(ans2)
```

```
# create a 3D plot to show the constrained fit and the unconstrained fit
n <- 25
xgrid <- seq(0, 1, by = 1/n)
ygrid <- seq(0, 1, by = 1/n)
x1 <- rep(xgrid, each = length(ygrid))
x2 <- rep(ygrid, length(xgrid))
xinterp <- cbind(x1, x2)
xmatp <- cbind(1, xinterp, x1 * x2, 0, 0)

thint1 <- crossprod(t(xmatp), bhat1)
A1 <- matrix(thint1, length(xgrid), length(ygrid), byrow = TRUE)
thint2 <- crossprod(t(xmatp), bhat2)
A2 <- matrix(thint2, length(xgrid), length(ygrid), byrow = TRUE)

par(mfrow = c(1, 2))
par(mar = c(4, 1, 1, 1))
persp(xgrid, ygrid, A1, xlab = "age", ylab = "height",
      zlab = "FEV", theta = -30)
title("Constrained Fit")

par(mar = c(4, 1, 1, 1))
persp(xgrid, ygrid, A2, xlab = "age", ylab = "height",
      zlab = "FEV", theta = -30)
title("Unconstrained Fit")
```

conv

*Specify a Convex Shape-Restriction in a SHAPEREG Formula***Description**

A symbolic routine to define that the mean vector is convex in a predictor in a formula argument to `coneproj`.

Usage

```
conv(x, numknots = 0, knots = 0, space = "E")
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A numeric predictor which has the same length as the response vector.
<code>numknots</code>	The number of knots used to smoothly constrain a predictor. The value should be 0 for a shape-restricted predictor without smoothing. The default value is 0.
<code>knots</code>	The knots used to smoothly constrain a predictor. The value should be 0 for a shape-restricted predictor without smoothing. The default value is 0.
<code>space</code>	A character specifying the method to create knots. It will not be used for a shape-restricted predictor without smoothing. The default value is "E".

Details

"conv" returns the vector "x" and imposes on it two attributes: name and shape.

The shape attribute is 3 ("convex"), and according to the value of the vector itself and this attribute, the cone edges of the cone generated by the constraint matrix, which constrains the relationship between the mean vector and "x" to be convex, will be made. The cone edges are a set of basis employed in the hinge algorithm.

Note that "conv" does not make the corresponding cone edges itself. It sets things up to a subroutine called makedelta in coneproj.

See references cited in this section for more details.

Value

The vector x with the shape attribute, i.e., shape: 3 ("convex").

Author(s)

Mary C. Meyer and Xiyue Liao

References

Meyer, M. C. (2013b) A simple new algorithm for quadratic programming with applications in statistics. *Communications in Statistics* **42**(5), 1126–1139.

Examples

```
# generate y
x <- seq(-1, 2, by = 0.1)
n <- length(x)
y <- x^2 + rnorm(n, .3)

# regress y on x under the shape-restriction: "convex"
ans <- shapereg(y ~ conv(x))

# make a plot
plot(x, y)
lines(x, fitted(ans), col = 2)
legend("topleft", bty = "n", "shapereg: convex fit", col = 2, lty = 1)
```

cubic

A Data Set for the Example of the Qprog Function

Description

This data set is used for the example of the qprog function.

Usage

```
data(cubic)
```

Format

A data frame with 50 observations on the following 2 variables.

x The predictor vector.

y The response vector.

Details

We use the `qprog` function to fit a constrained cubic to this data set. The constraint is that the true regression is increasing, convex and nonnegative.

Source

STAT640 HW 14 given by Dr. Meyer.

decr

Specify a Decreasing Shape-Restriction in a SHAPEREG Formula

Description

A symbolic routine to define that the mean vector is decreasing in a predictor in a formula argument to `shapereg`.

Usage

```
decr(x, numknots = 0, knots = 0, space = "E")
```

Arguments

x	A numeric predictor which has the same length as the response vector.
numknots	The number of knots used to smoothly constrain a predictor. The value should be 0 for a shape-restricted predictor without smoothing. The default value is 0.
knots	The knots used to smoothly constrain a predictor. The value should be 0 for a shape-restricted predictor without smoothing. The default value is 0.
space	A character specifying the method to create knots. It will not be used for a shape-restricted predictor without smoothing. The default value is "E".

Details

"decr" returns the vector "x" and imposes on it two attributes: name and shape.

The shape attribute is 2 ("decreasing"), and according to the value of the vector itself and this attribute, the cone edges of the cone generated by the constraint matrix, which constrains the relationship between the mean vector and "x" to be decreasing, will be made. The cone edges are a set of basis employed in the hinge algorithm.

Note that "decr" does not make the corresponding cone edges itself. It sets things up to a subroutine called makedelta in coneproj.

See references cited in this section for more details.

Value

The vector x with the shape attribute, i.e., shape: 2 ("decreasing").

Author(s)

Mary C. Meyer and Xiyue Liao

References

Meyer, M. C. (2013b) A simple new algorithm for quadratic programming with applications in statistics. *Communications in Statistics* **42**(5), 1126–1139.

See Also

[decr.conc](#), [decr.conv](#)

Examples

```
data(cubic)

# extract x
x <- - cubic$x

# extract y
y <- cubic$y

# regress y on x with the shape restriction: "decreasing"
ans <- shapereg(y ~ decr(x))

# make a plot
par(mar = c(4, 4, 1, 1))
plot(x, y, cex = .7, xlab = "x", ylab = "y")
lines(x, fitted(ans), col = 2)
legend("topleft", bty = "n", "shapereg: decreasing fit", col = 2, lty = 1)
```

decr.conc	<i>Specify a Decreasing and Concave Shape-Restriction in a SHAPEREG Formula</i>
-----------	---

Description

A symbolic routine to define that the mean vector is decreasing and concave in a predictor in a formula argument to `coneproj`.

Usage

```
decr.conc(x, numknots = 0, knots = 0, space = "E")
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A numeric predictor which has the same length as the response vector.
<code>numknots</code>	The number of knots used to smoothly constrain a predictor. The value should be 0 for a shape-restricted predictor without smoothing. The default value is 0.
<code>knots</code>	The knots used to smoothly constrain a predictor. The value should be 0 for a shape-restricted predictor without smoothing. The default value is 0.
<code>space</code>	A character specifying the method to create knots. It will not be used for a shape-restricted predictor without smoothing. The default value is "E".

Details

"decr.conc" returns the vector "x" and imposes on it two attributes: name and shape.

The shape attribute is 8 ("decreasing and concave"), and according to the value of the vector itself and this attribute, the cone edges of the cone generated by the constraint matrix, which constrains the relationship between the mean vector and "x" to be decreasing and concave, will be made. The cone edges are a set of basis employed in the hinge algorithm.

Note that "decr.conc" does not make the corresponding cone edges itself. It sets things up to a subroutine called `makedelta` in `coneproj`.

See references cited in this section for more details.

Value

The vector `x` with the shape attribute, i.e., `shape: 8` ("decreasing and concave").

Author(s)

Mary C. Meyer and Xiyue Liao

References

Meyer, M. C. (2013b) A simple new algorithm for quadratic programming with applications in statistics. *Communications in Statistics* **42**(5), 1126–1139.

See Also

[incr.conv](#), [incr](#)

Examples

```
data(cubic)

# extract x
x <- cubic$x

# extract y
y <- - cubic$y

# regress y on x with the shape restriction: "decreasing" and "concave"
ans <- shapereg(y ~ decr.conc(x))

# make a plot
par(mar = c(4, 4, 1, 1))
plot(x, y, cex = .7, xlab = "x", ylab = "y")
lines(x, fitted(ans), col = 2)
legend("bottomleft", bty = "n", "shapereg: decreasing and concave fit", col = 2, lty = 1)
```

decr.conv

Specify a Decreasing and Convex Shape-Restriction in a SHAPEREG Formula

Description

A symbolic routine to define that the mean vector is decreasing and convex in a predictor in a formula argument to `coneproj`.

Usage

```
decr.conv(x, numknots = 0, knots = 0, space = "E")
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A numeric predictor which has the same length as the response vector.
<code>numknots</code>	The number of knots used to smoothly constrain a predictor. The value should be 0 for a shape-restricted predictor without smoothing. The default value is 0.
<code>knots</code>	The knots used to smoothly constrain a predictor. The value should be 0 for a shape-restricted predictor without smoothing. The default value is 0.
<code>space</code>	A character specifying the method to create knots. It will not be used for a shape-restricted predictor without smoothing. The default value is "E".

Details

"decr.conv" returns the vector "x" and imposes on it two attributes: name and shape.

The shape attribute is 6 ("decreasing and convex"), and according to the value of the vector itself and this attribute, the cone edges of the cone generated by the constraint matrix, which constrains the relationship between the mean vector and "x" to be decreasing and convex, will be made. The cone edges are a set of basis employed in the hinge algorithm.

Note that "decr.conv" does not make the corresponding cone edges itself. It sets things up to a subroutine called makedelta in coneproj.

See references cited in this section for more details.

Value

The vector x with the shape attribute, i.e., shape: 6 ("decreasing and convex").

Author(s)

Mary C. Meyer and Xiyue Liao

References

Meyer, M. C. (2013b) A simple new algorithm for quadratic programming with applications in statistics. *Communications in Statistics* **42**(5), 1126–1139.

See Also

[decr.conc](#), [decr](#)

Examples

```
data(cubic)

# extract x
x <- - cubic$x

# extract y
y <- cubic$y

# regress y on x with the shape restriction: "decreasing" and "convex"
ans <- shapereg(y ~ decr.conv(x))

# make a plot
par(mar = c(4, 4, 1, 1))
plot(x, y, cex = .7, xlab = "x", ylab = "y")
lines(x, fitted(ans), col = 2)
legend("bottomright", bty = "n", "shapereg: decreasing and convex fit", col = 2, lty = 1)
```

feet

*Foot Measurements for Fourth Grade Children***Description**

This data set was collected by the first author in a fourth grade classroom in Ann Arbor, MI, October 1997. We use the `shapereg` function to make a shape-restricted fit to this data set. "Width" is a continuous response variable, "length" is a continuous predictor variable, and "sex" is a categorical covariate. The constraint is that "width" is increasing with respect to "length".

Usage

```
data(feet)
```

Format

A data frame with 39 observations on the following 8 variables.

name First name of child.

month Birth month.

year Birth year.

length Length of longer foot (cm).

width Width of longer foot (cm), measured at widest part of foot.

sex Boy or girl.

foot Foot measured (right or left).

hand Right- or left-handedness.

Source

Meyer, M. C. (2006) Wider Shoes for Wider Feet? *Journal of Statistics Education* **Volume 14**, **Number 1**.

Examples

```
data(feet)
l <- feet$length
w <- feet$width
s <- feet$sex
plot(l, w, type = "n", xlab = "Foot Length (cm)", ylab = "Foot Width (cm)")
points(l[s == "G"], w[s == "G"], pch = 24, col = 2)
points(l[s == "B"], w[s == "B"], pch = 21, col = 4)
legend("topleft", bty = "n", c("Girl", "Boy"), pch = c(24, 21), col = c(2, 4))
title("Kidsfeet Width vs Length Scatterplot")
```

FEV	<i>Forced Expiratory Volume</i>
-----	---------------------------------

Description

This data set consists of 654 observations on children aged 3 to 19. Forced Expiratory Volume (FEV), which is a measure of lung capacity, is the variable in interest. Age and height are two continuous predictors. Sex and smoke are two categorical predictors.

Usage

```
data(FEV)
```

Format

A data frame with 654 observations on the following 5 variables.

age Age of the 654 children.

FEV Forced expiratory volume(liters).

height Height(inches).

sex Female is 0. Male is 1.

smoke Nonsmoker is 0. Smoker is 1.

Source

Rosner, B. (1999) *Fundamentals of Biostatistics, 5th Ed., Pacific Grove, CA: Duxbur.*

Michael J. Kahn (2005) An Exhalent Problem for Teaching Statistics *Journal of Statistics Education Volume 13, Number 2.*

incr	<i>Specify an Increasing Shape-Restriction in a SHAPEREG Formula</i>
------	--

Description

A symbolic routine to define that the mean vector is increasing in a predictor in a formula argument to shapereg.

Usage

```
incr(x, numknots = 0, knots = 0, space = "E")
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A numeric predictor which has the same length as the response vector.
<code>numknots</code>	The number of knots used to smoothly constrain a predictor. The value should be 0 for a shape-restricted predictor without smoothing. The default value is 0.
<code>knots</code>	The knots used to smoothly constrain a predictor. The value should be 0 for a shape-restricted predictor without smoothing. The default value is 0.
<code>space</code>	A character specifying the method to create knots. It will not be used for a shape-restricted predictor without smoothing. The default value is "E".

Details

"incr" returns the vector "x" and imposes on it two attributes: name and shape.

The shape attribute is 1 ("increasing"), and according to the value of the vector itself and this attribute, the cone edges of the cone generated by the constraint matrix, which constrains the relationship between the mean vector and "x" to be increasing, will be made. The cone edges are a set of basis employed in the hinge algorithm.

Note that "incr" does not make the corresponding cone edges itself. It sets things up to a subroutine called `makedelta` in `coneproj`.

See references cited in this section for more details.

Value

The vector `x` with the shape attribute, i.e., `shape: 1` ("increasing").

Author(s)

Mary C. Meyer and Xiyue Liao

References

Meyer, M. C. (2013b) A simple new algorithm for quadratic programming with applications in statistics. *Communications in Statistics* **42**(5), 1126–1139.

See Also

[incr.conc](#), [incr.conv](#)

Examples

```
data(cubic)

# extract x
x <- cubic$x

# extract y
y <- cubic$y

# regress y on x with the shape restriction: "increasing"
```

```
ans <- shapereg(y ~ incr(x))

# make a plot
par(mar = c(4, 4, 1, 1))
plot(x, y, cex = .7, xlab = "x", ylab = "y")
lines(x, fitted(ans), col = 2)
legend("topleft", bty = "n", "shapereg: increasing fit", col = 2, lty = 1)
```

incr.conc	<i>Specify an Increasing and Concave Shape-Restriction in a SHAPEREG Formula</i>
-----------	--

Description

A symbolic routine to define that the mean vector is increasing and concave in a predictor in a formula argument to `coneproj`.

Usage

```
incr.conc(x, numknots = 0, knots = 0, space = "E")
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A numeric predictor which has the same length as the response vector.
<code>numknots</code>	The number of knots used to smoothly constrain a predictor. The value should be 0 for a shape-restricted predictor without smoothing. The default value is 0.
<code>knots</code>	The knots used to smoothly constrain a predictor. The value should be 0 for a shape-restricted predictor without smoothing. The default value is 0.
<code>space</code>	A character specifying the method to create knots. It will not be used for a shape-restricted predictor without smoothing. The default value is "E".

Details

"incr.conc" returns the vector "x" and imposes on it two attributes: name and shape.

The shape attribute is 7 ("increasing and concave"), and according to the value of the vector itself and this attribute, the cone edges of the cone generated by the constraint matrix, which constrains the relationship between the mean vector and "x" to be increasing and concave, will be made. The cone edges are a set of basis employed in the hinge algorithm.

Note that "incr.conc" does not make the corresponding cone edges itself. It sets things up to a subroutine called `makedelta` in `coneproj`.

See references cited in this section for more details.

Value

The vector `x` with the shape attribute, i.e., shape: 7 ("increasing and concave").

Author(s)

Mary C. Meyer and Xiyue Liao

References

Meyer, M. C. (2013b) A simple new algorithm for quadratic programming with applications in statistics. *Communications in Statistics* **42**(5), 1126–1139.

See Also

[incr.conv](#), [incr](#)

Examples

```
data(cubic)

# extract x
x <- - cubic$x

# extract y
y <- - cubic$y

# regress y on x with the shape restriction: "increasing" and "concave"
ans <- shapereg(y ~ incr.conc(x))

# make a plot
par(mar = c(4, 4, 1, 1))
plot(x, y, cex = .7, xlab = "x", ylab = "y")
lines(x, fitted(ans), col = 2)
legend("topleft", bty = "n", "shapereg: increasing and concave fit", col = 2, lty = 1)
```

incr.conv

Specify an Increasing and Convex Shape-Restriction in a SHAPEREG Formula

Description

A symbolic routine to define that the mean vector is increasing and convex in a predictor in a formula argument to `coneproj`.

Usage

```
incr.conv(x, numknots = 0, knots = 0, space = "E")
```

Arguments

x	A numeric predictor which has the same length as the response vector.
numknots	The number of knots used to smoothly constrain a predictor. The value should be 0 for a shape-restricted predictor without smoothing. The default value is 0.
knots	The knots used to smoothly constrain a predictor. The value should be 0 for a shape-restricted predictor without smoothing. The default value is 0.
space	A character specifying the method to create knots. It will not be used for a shape-restricted predictor without smoothing. The default value is "E".

Details

"incr.conv" returns the vector "x" and imposes on it two attributes: name and shape.

The shape attribute is 5 ("increasing and convex"), and according to the value of the vector itself and this attribute, the cone edges of the cone generated by the constraint matrix, which constrains the relationship between the mean vector and "x" to be increasing and convex, will be made. The cone edges are a set of basis employed in the hinge algorithm.

Note that "incr.conv" does not make the corresponding cone edges itself. It sets things up to a subroutine called makedelta in coneproj.

See references cited in this section for more details.

Value

The vector x with the shape attribute, i.e., shape: 5 ("increasing and convex").

Author(s)

Mary C. Meyer and Xiyue Liao

References

Meyer, M. C. (2013b) A simple new algorithm for quadratic programming with applications in statistics. *Communications in Statistics* **42**(5), 1126–1139.

See Also

[incr.conc](#), [incr](#)

Examples

```
data(cubic)

# extract x
x <- cubic$x

# extract y
y <- cubic$y

# regress y on x with the shape restriction: "increasing" and "convex"
```

```

ans <- shapereg(y ~ incr.conv(x))

# make a plot
par(mar = c(4, 4, 1, 1))
plot(x, y, cex = .7, xlab = "x", ylab = "y")
lines(x, fitted(ans), col = 2)
legend("topleft", bty = "n", "shapereg: increasing and convex fit", col = 2, lty = 1)

```

qprog

Quadratic Programming

Description

Given a positive definite n by n matrix Q and a constant vector c in R^n , the object is to find θ in R^n to minimize $\theta'Q\theta - 2c'\theta$ subject to $A\theta \geq b$, for an irreducible constraint matrix A . This routine transforms into a cone projection problem for the constrained solution.

Usage

```
qprog(q, c, amat, b, face = NULL, msg = TRUE)
```

Arguments

q	A n by n positive definite matrix.
c	A vector of length n .
amat	A m by n constraint matrix. The rows of amat must be irreducible.
b	A vector of length m . Its default value is 0.
face	A vector of the positions of edges, which define the initial face for the cone projection. For example, when there are m cone edges, then face is a subset of $1, \dots, m$. The default is face = NULL.
msg	A logical flag. If msg is TRUE, then a warning message will be printed when there is a non-convergence problem; otherwise no warning message will be printed. The default is msg = TRUE

Details

To get the constrained solution to $\theta'Q\theta - 2c'\theta$ subject to $A\theta \geq b$, this routine makes the Cholesky decomposition of Q . Let $U'U = Q$, and define $\phi = U\theta$ and $z = U^{-1}c$, where U^{-1} is the inverse of U . Then we minimize $\|z - \phi\|^2$, subject to $B\phi \geq 0$, where $B = AU^{-1}$. It is now a cone projection problem with the constraint cone C of the form $\{\phi : B\phi \geq 0\}$. This routine gives the estimation of θ , which is U^{-1} times the estimation of ϕ .

The routine qprog dynamically loads a C++ subroutine "qprogCpp".

Value

df	The dimension of the face of the constraint cone on which the projection lands.
thetahat	A vector minimizing $\theta'Q\theta - 2c'\theta$.
steps	The number of iterations before the algorithm converges.
xmat	The rows of the matrix are the edges of the face of the polar cone on which the residual of the projection onto the constraint cone lands.
face	A vector of the positions of edges, which define the face on which the final projection lands on. For example, when there are m cone edges, then face is a subset of $1, \dots, m$.

Author(s)

Mary C. Meyer and Xiyue Liao

References

- Goldfarb, D. and A. Idnani (1983) A numerically stable dual method for solving strictly convex quadratic programs. *Mathematical Programming* **27**, 1–33.
- Fraser, D. A. S. and H. Massam (1989) A mixed primal-dual bases algorithm for regression under inequality constraints application to concave regression. *Scandinavian Journal of Statistics* **16**, 65–74.
- Fang, S.-C. and S. Puthenpura (1993) *Linear Optimization and Extensions*. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
- Silvapulle, M. J. and P. Sen (2005) *Constrained Statistical Inference*. John Wiley and Sons.
- Meyer, M. C. (2013b) A simple new algorithm for quadratic programming with applications in statistics. *Communications in Statistics* **42(5)**, 1126–1139.
- Liao, X. and M. C. Meyer (2014) coneproj: An R package for the primal or dual cone projections with routines for constrained regression. *Journal of Statistical Software* **61(12)**, 1–22.

See Also

[coneA](#)

Examples

```
# load the cubic data set
data(cubic)

# extract x
x <- cubic$x

# extract y
y <- cubic$y

# make the design matrix
xmat <- cbind(1, x, x^2, x^3)
```

```

# make the q matrix
q <- crossprod(xmat)

# make the c vector
c <- crossprod(xmat, y)

# make the constraint matrix to constrain the regression to be increasing, nonnegative and convex
amat <- matrix(0, 4, 4)
amat[1, 1] <- 1; amat[2, 2] <- 1
amat[3, 3] <- 1; amat[4, 3] <- 1
amat[4, 4] <- 6
b <- rep(0, 4)

# call qprog
ans <- qprog(q, c, amat, b)

# get the constrained fit of y
betahat <- fitted(ans)
fitc <- crossprod(t(xmat), betahat)

# get the unconstrained fit of y
fitu <- lm(y ~ x + I(x^2) + I(x^3))

# make a plot to compare fitc and fitu
par(mar = c(4, 4, 1, 1))
plot(x, y, cex = .7, xlab = "x", ylab = "y")
lines(x, fitted(fitu))
lines(x, fitc, col = 2, lty = 4)
legend("topleft", bty = "n", c("constr.fit", "unconstr.fit"), lty = c(4, 1), col = c(2, 1))
title("Qprog Example Plot")

```

shapereg

Shape-Restricted Regression

Description

The regression model $y_i = f(t_i) + x_i' \beta + \varepsilon_i, i = 1, \dots, n$ is considered, where the only assumptions about f concern its shape. The vector expression for the model is $y = \theta + X\beta + \varepsilon$. X represents a parametrically modelled covariate, which could be a categorical covariate or a linear term. The shapereg function allows eight shapes: increasing, decreasing, convex, concave, increasing-convex, increasing-concave, decreasing-convex, and decreasing-concave. This routine employs a single cone projection to find θ and β simultaneously.

Usage

```
shapereg(formula, data = NULL, weights = NULL, test = FALSE, nloop = 1e+4)
```

Arguments

formula	A formula object which gives a symbolic description of the model to be fitted. It has the form "response ~ predictor". The response is a vector of length n. A predictor can be a non-parametrically modelled variable with a shape restriction or a parametrically modelled unconstrained covariate. In terms of a non-parametrically modelled predictor, the user is supposed to indicate the relationship between $E(y)$ and a predictor t in the following way: incr(t): $E(y)$ is increasing in t. See incr for more details. decr(t): $E(y)$ is decreasing in t. See decr for more details. conc(t): $E(y)$ is concave in t. See conc for more details. conv(t): $E(y)$ is convex in t. See conv for more details. incr.conc(t): $E(y)$ is increasing and concave in t. See incr.conc for more details. decr.conc(t): $E(y)$ is decreasing and concave in t. See decr.conc for more details. incr.conv(t): $E(y)$ is increasing and convex in t. See incr.conv for more details. decr.conv(t): $E(y)$ is decreasing and convex in t. See decr.conv for more details.
data	An optional data frame, list or environment containing the variables in the model. The default is data = NULL.
weights	An optional non-negative vector of "replicate weights" which has the same length as the response vector. If weights are not given, all weights are taken to equal 1. The default is weights = NULL.
test	The test parameter given by the user.
nloop	The number of simulations used to get the p-value for the E_{01} test. The default is 1e+4.

Details

This routine constrains θ in the equation $y = \theta + X\beta + \varepsilon$ by a shape parameter.

The constraint cone C has the form $\{\phi : \phi = v + \sum b_i \delta_i, i = 1, \dots, m, b_1, \dots, b_m \geq 0\}$, v is in V . The column vectors of X are in V , i.e., the linear space contained in the constraint cone.

The hypothesis test $H_0 : \phi$ is in V versus $H_1 : \phi$ is in C is an exact one-sided test, and the test statistic is $E_{01} = (SSE_0 - SSE_1)/(SSE_0)$, which has a mixture-of-betas distribution when H_0 is true and ε is a vector following a standard multivariate normal distribution with mean 0. The mixing parameters are found through simulations. The number of simulations used to obtain the mixing distribution parameters for the test is 10,000. Such simulations usually take some time. For the "feet" data set used as an example in this section, whose sample size is 39, the time to get a p-value is roughly between 4 seconds.

This routine calls coneB for the cone projection part.

Value

<code>coefs</code>	The estimated coefficients for X , i.e., the estimation for the vector β . Note that even if the user does not provide a constant vector in X , the coefficient for the intercept will be returned.
<code>constr.fit</code>	The shape-restricted fit over the constraint cone C of the form $\{\phi : \phi = v + \sum b_i \delta_i, i = 1, \dots, m, b_1, \dots, b_m \geq 0\}$, v is in V .
<code>linear.fit</code>	The least-squares regression of y on V , i.e., the linear space contained in the constraint cone. If shape is 3 or shape is 4, V is spanned by X and t . Otherwise, it is spanned by X . X must be full column rank, and the matrix formed by combining X and t must also be full column rank.
<code>se.beta</code>	The standard errors for the estimation of the vector β . The degree of freedom is returned by <code>coneB</code> and is multiplied by 1.5. Note that even if the user does not provide a constant vector in X , the standard error for the intercept will be returned.
<code>pval</code>	The p-value for the hypothesis test $H_0 : \phi$ is in V versus $H_1 : \phi$ is in C . C is the constraint cone of the form $\{\phi : \phi = v + \sum b_i \delta_i, i = 1, \dots, m, b_1, \dots, b_m \geq 0\}$, v is in V , and V is the linear space contained in the constraint cone. If <code>test == TRUE</code> , a p-value is returned. Otherwise, the test is skipped and no p-value is returned.
<code>pvals.beta</code>	The approximate p-values for the estimation of the vector β . A t-distribution is used as the approximate distribution. Note that even if the user does not provide a constant vector in X , the approximate p-value for the intercept will be returned.
<code>test</code>	The test parameter given by the user.
<code>SSE0</code>	The sum of squared residuals for the linear part.
<code>SSE1</code>	The sum of squared residuals for the full model.
<code>shape</code>	A number showing the shape constraint given by the user in a <code>shapereg</code> fit.
<code>tms</code>	The terms objects extracted by the generic function <code>terms</code> from a <code>shapereg</code> fit.
<code>zid</code>	A vector keeping track of the position of the parametrically modelled covariate.
<code>vals</code>	A vector storing the levels of each variable used as a factor.
<code>zid1</code>	A vector keeping track of the beginning position of the levels of each variable used as a factor.
<code>zid2</code>	A vector keeping track of the end position of the levels of each variable used as a factor.
<code>tnm</code>	The name of the shape-restricted predictor.
<code>ynm</code>	The name of the response variable.
<code>znms</code>	A vector storing the name of the parametrically modelled covariate.
<code>is_param</code>	A logical scalar showing if or not a variable is a parametrically modelled covariate, which could be a factor or a linear term.
<code>is_fac</code>	A logical scalar showing if or not a variable is a factor.
<code>xmat</code>	A matrix whose columns represent the parametrically modelled covariate.
<code>call</code>	The matched call.

Author(s)

Mary C. Meyer and Xiyue Liao

References

- Raubertas, R. F., C.-I. C. Lee, and E. V. Nordheim (1986) Hypothesis tests for normals means constrained by linear inequalities. *Communications in Statistics - Theory and Methods* **15** (9), 2809–2833.
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- Fraser, D. A. S. and H. Massam (1989) A mixed primal-dual bases algorithm for regression under inequality constraints application to concave regression. *Scandinavian Journal of Statistics* **16**, 65–74.
- Meyer, M. C. (2003) A test for linear vs convex regression function using shape-restricted regression. *Biometrika* **90**(1), 223–232.
- Cheng, G.(2009) Semiparametric additive isotonic regression. *Journal of Statistical Planning and Inference* **139**, 1980–1991.
- Meyer, M.C.(2013a) Semiparametric additive constrained regression. *Journal of Nonparametric Statistics* **25**(3), 715–743.
- Liao, X. and M. C. Meyer (2014) coneproj: An R package for the primal or dual cone projections with routines for constrained regression. *Journal of Statistical Software* **61**(12), 1–22.

See Also

[coneB](#)

Examples

```
# load the feet data set
data(feet)

# extract the continuous and constrained predictor
l <- feet$length

# extract the continuous response
w <- feet$width

# extract the categorical covariate: sex
s <- feet$sex

# make an increasing fit with test set as FALSE
ans <- shapereg(w ~ incr(l) + factor(s))

# check the summary table
summary(ans)

# make an increasing fit with test set as TRUE
ans <- shapereg(w ~ incr(l) + factor(s), test = TRUE, nloop = 1e+3)
```

```

# check the summary table
summary(ans)

# make a plot comparing the unconstrained fit and the constrained fit
par(mar = c(4, 4, 1, 1))
ord <- order(l)
plot(sort(l), w[ord], type = "n", xlab = "foot length (cm)", ylab = "foot width (cm)")
title("Shapereg Example Plot")

# sort l according to sex
ord1 <- order(l[s == "G"])
ord2 <- order(l[s == "B"])

# make the scatterplot of l vs w for boys and girls
points(sort(l[s == "G"]), w[s == "G"][ord1], pch = 21, col = 1)
points(sort(l[s == "B"]), w[s == "B"][ord2], pch = 24, col = 2)

# make an unconstrained fit to boys and girls
fit <- lm(w ~ l + factor(s))

# plot the unconstrained fit
lines(sort(l), (coef(fit)[1] + coef(fit)[2] * l + coef(fit)[3])[ord], lty = 2)
lines(sort(l), (coef(fit)[1] + coef(fit)[2] * l)[ord], lty = 2, col = 2)
legend(21.5, 9.8, c("boy", "girl"), pch = c(24, 21), col = c(2, 1))

# plot the constrained fit
lines(sort(l), (ans$constr.fit - ans$linear.fit + coef(ans)[1])[ord], col = 1)
lines(sort(l), (ans$constr.fit - ans$linear.fit + coef(ans)[1] + coef(ans)[2])[ord], col = 2)

```

TwoDamat

A Two Dimensional Constraint Matrix

Description

This is a two dimensional constraint matrix which will be used in the example for the `check_irred` routine.

Usage

```
data(TwoDamat)
```

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