

Package ‘PFLR’

July 21, 2025

Type Package

Title Estimating Penalized Functional Linear Regression

Version 1.1.0

Description Implementation of commonly used penalized functional linear regression models, including the Smooth and Locally Sparse (SLoS) method by Lin et al. (2016) <doi:10.1080/10618600.2016.1195273>, Nested Group bridge Regression (NGR) method by Guan et al. (2020) <doi:10.1080/10618600.2020.1713797>, Functional Linear Regression That's interpretable (FLIRTI) by James et al. (2009) <doi:10.1214/08-AOS641>, and the Penalized B-spline regression method.

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LazyData true

Encoding UTF-8

Imports fda, MASS, flare, psych, glmnet, stats, utils

RoxygenNote 7.3.1

NeedsCompilation no

Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2024-08-22 06:30:09 UTC

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FLiRTI	<i>FLiRTI Regression Model</i>
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Description

Calculates functional regression that's interpretable using the FLiRTI method.

Usage

```
FLiRTI(  
  Y,  
  X,  
  d,  
  cons,  
  domain,  
  extra = list(Mf = 6:30, lambda = seq(5e-04, 100, length.out = 50))  
)
```

Arguments

Y	Vector of length n, centred response.
X	Matrix of n x p, covariate matrix, should be dense.
d	Integer, degree of the B-spline basis functions.
cons	Divide subinterval into how many small ones.
domain	The range over which the function X(t) is evaluated and the coefficient function $\beta(t)$ is expanded by the B-spline basis functions.
extra	List containing parameters which have default values: • Mf: Mf+1 is the number of knots for the B-spline basis functions that expand $\beta(t)$, default is 6:30. • lambda: Tuning parameter, default is seq(0.0005,100,length.out = 50).

Value

beta: Estimated $\beta(t)$ at discrete points.

extra: List containing other values which may be of use:

- X: Matrix of n x p used for model.
- Y: Vector of length n used for model.
- domain: The range over which the function $X(t)$ was evaluated and the coefficient function $\beta(t)$ was expanded by the B-spline basis functions.
- delta: Estimated cutoff point.
- OptM: Optimal number of B-spline knots selected by BIC.
- Optlambda: Optimal shrinkage parameter selected by BIC.

Examples

```
library(fda)
betaind = 1
snr = 2
nsim = 200
n = 50
p = 21
Y = array(NA,c(n,nsim))
X = array(NA,c(n,p,nsim))
domain = c(0,1)
lambda = seq(0.0005,0.01,length.out = 10)
Mf = 6:13
extra=list(Mf=Mf,lambda=lambda)

for(itersim in 1:nsim)
{
  dat = ngr.data.generator.bsplines(n=n,nknots=64,norder=4,p=p,domain=domain,snr=snr,betaind=1)
  Y[,itersim] = dat$Y
  X[,itersim] = dat$X
}

fltyfit = FLiRTI(Y=Y[1:n,1],(X[1:n,,1]),d=3,cons=4,domain=domain,extra=extra)
```

Description

Calculates a functional regression model using a nested group bridge approach.

Usage

```

ngr(
  Y,
  X,
  M,
  d,
  domain,
  extra = list(alphaPS = 10^(-10:0), kappa = 10^(-(9:7)), tau = exp(seq(-50, -15, len =
    20)), gamma = 0.5, niter = 100)
)

```

Arguments

Y	Vector of length n.
X	Matrix of n x p, covariate matrix, should be dense.
M	Integer, t1,..., tM are M equally spaced knots.
d	Integer, the degree of B-Splines.
domain	The range over which the function X(t) is evaluated and the coefficient function $\beta(t)$ is expanded by the B-spline basis functions.
extra	List containing other parameters which have defaults: • alphaPs: Smoothing parameter for the Penalized B-splines method, default is $10^{(-10:0)}$. • kappa: Tuning parameter for roughness penalty, default is $10^{(-(9:7))}$. • tau: Tuning parameter for the group bridge penalty, default is $\exp(\text{seq}(-50, -15, \text{len} = 20))$. • gamma: Real number, default is 0.5. • niter: Integer, maximum number of iterations, default is 100.

Value

beta: Estimated $\beta(t)$ at discrete points.

extra: List containing other values which may be of use:

- b: Estimated b-hat.
- delta: Estimated cutoff point.
- Ymean: Estimated y-hat.
- Xmean: Estimated x-hat.
- Optkappa: Optimal roughness penalty selected.
- Opttau: Optimal group bridge penalty selected.
- M: Integer representing the number of knots used in the model calculation.
- d: Integer, degree of B-Splines used.
- domain: The range over which the function X(t) was evaluated and the coefficient function $\beta(t)$ was expanded by the B-spline basis functions.

Examples

```

library(fda)
betaind = 1
snr = 2
nsim = 1
n = 50
p = 21
Y = array(NA,c(n,nsim))
X = array(NA,c(n,p,nsim))
domain = c(0,1)

M = 20
d = 3
norder = d+1
nknots = M+1
tobs = seq(domain[1],domain[2],length.out = p)
knots = seq(domain[1],domain[2],length.out = nknots)
nbasis = nknots + norder - 2
basis = create.bspline.basis(knots,nbasis,norder)
basimat = eval.basis(tobs, basis)
h = (domain[2]-domain[1])/M
cef = c(1, rep(c(4,2), (M-2)/2), 4, 1)

V = eval.penalty(basis,int2Lfd(2))
alphaPS = 10^(-(10:3))
kappa = 10^(-(8:7))
tau = exp(seq(-35,-28,len=20))
gamma = 0.5

for(ittersim in 1:nsim)
{
dat = ngr.data.generator.bsplines(n=n,nknots=64,norder=4,p=p,domain=domain,snr=snr,betaind=betaind)
Y[,ittersim] = dat$Y
X[, ,ittersim] = dat$X
}

ngrfit = ngr(Y=Y[1:n,1],X=(X[1:n,,1]),M,d,domain,extra= list(alphaPS=alphaPS, kappa=kappa, tau=tau))

```

ngr.data.generator.bsplines

Generating random curves from B-Splines

Description

Generating random curves from B-Splines n,nknots,norder,p,domain=c(0,1),snr,betaind

Usage

```
ngr.data.generator.bsplines(  
  n,  
  nknots,  
  norder,  
  p,  
  domain = c(0, 1),  
  snr,  
  betaind  
)
```

Arguments

n	Number of curves
nknots	Number of knots
norder	Degree
p	Number of time points
domain	Domain of time
snr	Signal to noise ratio
betaind	Numeric index for function

Value

X: The generated X matrix of curve sampled at each timepoint
Y: The generated dependent variable

PenS	<i>Penalized B-splines Regression Model</i>
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Description

Calculates a functional regression model using the penalized B-splines method.

Usage

```
PenS(Y, X, alpha, M, d, domain)
```

Arguments

Y	Vector of length n.
X	Matrix of n x p, covariate matrix, should be dense.
alpha	Vector.
M	Integer, t1,..., tM are M equally spaced knots.
d	Integer, the degree of B-Splines.
domain	The range over which the function X(t) is evaluated and the coefficient function $\beta(t)$ is expanded by the B-spline basis functions.

Value

beta: Estimated $\beta(t)$ at discrete points.

extra: List containing other values which may be of use:

- b: Estimated B-spline coefficients.
- Ymean: Mean of the Y values.
- Xmean: Mean of all X values.
- Optalpha: Optimal alpha value chosen.
- M: Integer representing the number of knots used in the model calculation.
- d: Integer, degree of B-Splines used.
- domain: The range over which the function $X(t)$ was evaluated and the coefficient function $\beta(t)$ was expanded by the B-spline basis functions.

Examples

```
library(fda)
betaind = 1
snr = 2
nsim = 1
n = 50
p = 21
Y = array(NA,c(n,nsim))
X = array(NA,c(n,p,nsim))
domain = c(0,1)

M = 20
d = 3
alpha = 10^(-(10:3))

for(itsersim in 1:nsim)
{
  dat = ngr.data.generator.bsplines(n=n,nknots=64,norder=4,p=p,domain=domain,snr=snr,betaind=betaind)
  Y[,itsersim] = dat$Y
  X[,itsersim] = dat$X
}

psfit = PenS(Y=Y[1:n,1],X=(X[1:n,,1]), alpha=alpha, M=M, d=d, domain=domain)
```

Description

Plots coefficient function of objects of class "flirti".

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'flirti'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x An object of class "flirti".

... Other parameters to be passed through to plotting functions.

Value

A line graph of the beta values versus time.

Examples

```
library(fda)
betaind = 1
snr = 2
nsim = 200
n = 50
p = 21
Y = array(NA,c(n,nsim))
X = array(NA,c(n,p,nsim))
domain = c(0,1)
lambda = seq(0.0005,0.01,length.out = 10)
Mf = 6:13
extra=list(Mf=Mf,lambda=lambda)

for(itersim in 1:nsim)
{
  dat = ngr.data.generator.bsplines(n=n,nknots=64,norder=4,p=p,domain=domain,snr=snr,betaind=1)
  Y[,itersim] = dat$Y
  X[,itersim] = dat$X
}

fltyfit = FLiRTI(Y=Y[1:n,1],(X[1:n,,1]),d=3,cons=4,domain=domain,extra=extra)

plot(fltyfit)
```

plot.ngr

Plot Method for ngr Objects

Description

Plots coefficient function for objects of the class "ngr".

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ngf'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` An object of class "ngf".

`...` Other parameters to be passed through to plotting functions.

Value

A line graph of the beta values over time.

Examples

```
library(fda)
betaind = 1
snr = 2
nsim = 1
n = 50
p = 21
Y = array(NA,c(n,nsim))
X = array(NA,c(n,p,nsim))
domain = c(0,1)

M = 20
d = 3
norder = d+1
nknots = M+1
tobs = seq(domain[1],domain[2],length.out = p)
knots = seq(domain[1],domain[2],length.out = nknots)
nbasis = nknots + norder - 2
basis = create.bspline.basis(knots,nbasis,norder)
basismat = eval.basis(tobs, basis)
h = (domain[2]-domain[1])/M
cef = c(1, rep(c(4,2), (M-2)/2), 4, 1)

V = eval.penalty(basis,int2Lfd(2))
alphaPS = 10^(-(10:3))
kappa = 10^(-(8:7))
tau = exp(seq(-35,-28,len=20))
gamma = 0.5

for(itersim in 1:nsim)
{
  dat = ngr.data.generator.bsplines(n=n,nknots=64,norder=4,p=p,domain=domain,snr=snr,betaind=betaind)
  Y[,itersim] = dat$Y
  X[,itersim] = dat$X
}
```

```
ngrfit = ngr(Y=Y[1:n,1],X=(X[1:n,,1]),M,d,domain,extra= list(alphaPS=alphaPS, kappa=kappa, tau=tau))

plot(ngrfit)
```

plot.ps

Plot Method for Penalized B-splines Objects

Description

Plots coefficient function of objects of class "ps".

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ps'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x An object of class "ps".

... Other parameters to be passed through to plotting functions.

Value

A line graph of the beta values versus time.

Examples

```
library(fda)
betaind = 1
snr = 2
nsim = 1
n = 50
p = 21
Y = array(NA,c(n,nsim))
X = array(NA,c(n,p,nsim))
domain = c(0,1)

M = 20
d = 3
alpha = 10^(-(10:3))

for(itersim in 1:nsim)
{
  dat = ngr.data.generator.bsplines(n=n,nknots=64,norder=4,p=p,domain=domain,snr=snr,betaind=betaind)
  Y[,itersim] = dat$Y
  X[,itersim] = dat$X
}
```

```
psfit = PenS(Y=Y[1:n,1],X=(X[1:n,,1]), alpha=alpha, M=M, d=d, domain=domain)

plot(psfit)
```

plot.slos

Plot Method for SLoS Objects

Description

Plots coefficient function for objects of class "slos".

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'slos'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x An object of class "slos".
 ... Other parameters to be passed through to plotting functions.

Value

A line graph of the beta values versus time.

Examples

```
library(fda)
betaind = 1
snr = 2
nsim = 1
n = 50
p = 21
Y = array(NA,c(n,nsim))
X = array(NA,c(n,p,nsim))
domain = c(0,1)

M = 20
d = 3
norder = d+1
nknots = M+1
knots = seq(domain[1],domain[2],length.out = nknots)
nbasis = nknots + norder - 2
basis = create.bspline.basis(knots,nbasis,norder)
V = eval.penalty(basis,int2Lfd(2))

extra=list(lambda=exp(seq(-18,-12, length.out = 10)),gamma=10^(-8:-6))
```

```

for(ittersim in 1:nsim)
{
  dat = ngr.data.generator.bsplines(n=n,nknots=64,norder=4,p=p,domain=domain,snr=snr,betaind=betaind)
  Y[,ittersim] = dat$Y
  X[,ittersim] = dat$X
}

slosfit = SLoS(Y=Y[1:n,1],(X[1:n,,1]),M=M,d=d,domain=domain,extra=extra)
plot(slosfit)

```

predict.flirti	<i>Predict Method for flirti Objects</i>
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Description

Predicted values based on objects of the class "flirti".

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'flirti'
predict(object, Xnew, ...)

```

Arguments

object	An object of class "flirti".
Xnew	New covariate matrix for prediction, should be dense, centred.
...	Not applicable

Value

Predicted values.

Examples

```

library(fda)
betaind = 1
snr = 2
nsim = 200
n = 50
p = 21
Y = array(NA,c(n,nsim))
X = array(NA,c(n,p,nsim))
domain = c(0,1)
lambda = seq(0.0005,0.01,length.out = 10)
Mf = 6:13
extra=list(Mf=Mf,lambda=lambda)

```

```

for(ittersim in 1:nsim)
{
  dat = ngr.data.generator.bsplines(n=n,nknots=64,norder=4,p=p,domain=domain,snr=snr,betaind=1)
  Y[,ittersim] = dat$Y
  X[,ittersim] = dat$X
}

fityfit = FLiRTI(Y=Y[1:n,1],(X[1:n,,1]),d=3,cons=4,domain=domain,extra=extra)

predict(fityfit,(X[1:n,,1]))

```

predict.ngr

Predict Method for ngr Objects

Description

Predicted values based on "ngr" class objects.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'ngr'
predict(object, Xnew, ...)

```

Arguments

object	An object of class "ngr".
Xnew	New covariate matrix for prediction, should be dense, centred.
...	Not applicable

Value

Estimated Y hat value.

Examples

```

library(fda)
betaind = 1
snr = 2
nsim = 1
n = 50
p = 21
Y = array(NA,c(n,nsim))
X = array(NA,c(n,p,nsim))
domain = c(0,1)

```

```

M = 20
d = 3
norder = d+1
nknots = M+1
tobs = seq(domain[1],domain[2],length.out = p)
knots = seq(domain[1],domain[2],length.out = nknots)
nbasis = nknots + norder - 2
basis = create.bspline.basis(knots,nbasis,norder)
basismat = eval.basis(tobs, basis)
h = (domain[2]-domain[1])/M
cef = c(1, rep(c(4,2), (M-2)/2), 4, 1)

V = eval.penalty(basis,int2Lfd(2))
alphaPS = 10^(-(10:3))
kappa = 10^(-(8:7))
tau = exp(seq(-35,-28,len=20))
gamma = 0.5

for(itersim in 1:nsim)
{
  dat = ngr.data.generator.bsplines(n=n,nknots=64,norder=4,p=p,domain=domain,snr=snr,betaind=betaind)
  Y[,itersim] = dat$Y
  X[,itersim] = dat$X
}

ngrfit = ngr(Y=Y[1:n,1],X=(X[1:n,,1]),M,d,domain,extra= list(alphaPS=alphaPS, kappa=kappa, tau=tau))
predict(ngrfit,X[1:n,,1])

```

predict.ps

Predict Method for Penalized B-splines objects

Description

Predicted values based on objects of class "ps".

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ps'
predict(object, Xnew, ...)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class "ps".
Xnew	New covariate matrix for prediction, should be dense, centred.
...	Not applicable

Value

Predicted values.

Examples

```
library(fda)
betaind = 1
snr = 2
nsim = 1
n = 50
p = 21
Y = array(NA,c(n,nsim))
X = array(NA,c(n,p,nsim))
domain = c(0,1)

M = 20
d = 3
alpha = 10^(-(10:3))

for(itersim in 1:nsim)
{
  dat = ngr.data.generator.bsplines(n=n,nknots=64,norder=4,p=p,domain=domain,snr=snr,betaind=betaind)
  Y[,itersim] = dat$Y
  X[,itersim] = dat$X
}

psfit = PenS(Y=Y[1:n,1],X=(X[1:n,,1]), alpha=alpha, M=M, d=d, domain=domain)

predict(psfit,X[1:n,,1])
```

predict.slos

Predict Method for SLoS objects

Description

Predicted values based on objects of class "slos".

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'slos'
predict(object, Xnew, ...)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class "slos".
Xnew	New covariate matrix for prediction, should be dense, centred.
...	Not applicable

Value

Predicted values.

Examples

```
library(fda)
betaind = 1
snr = 2
nsim = 1
n = 50
p = 21
Y = array(NA,c(n,nsim))
X = array(NA,c(n,p,nsim))
domain = c(0,1)

M = 20
d = 3
norder = d+1
nknots = M+1
knots = seq(domain[1],domain[2],length.out = nknots)
nbasis = nknots + norder - 2
basis = create.bspline.basis(knots,nbasis,norder)
V = eval.penalty(basis,int2Lfd(2))

extra=list(lambda=exp(seq(-18,-12, length.out = 10)),gamma=10^(-8:-6))

for(itersim in 1:nsim)
{
  dat = ngr.data.generator.bsplines(n=n,nknots=64,norder=4,p=p,domain=domain,snr=snr,betaind=betaind)
  Y[,itersim] = dat$Y
  X[,itersim] = dat$X
}

slosfit = SLoS(Y=Y[1:n,1],(X[1:n,,1]),M=M,d=d,domain=domain,extra=extra)

predict(slosfit,(X[1:n,,1]))
```

SLoS

SLoS regression Model

Description

Calculates functional regression using the Smooth and Locally Sparse (SLoS) method.

Usage

```
SLoS(
  Y,
```



```

X,
M,
d,
domain,
extra = list(Maxiter = 100, lambda = exp(seq(-20, -12, length.out = 10)), gamma =
  10^(-9:0), absTol = 10^(-10), Cutoff = 10^(-6))
)

```

Arguments

Y	Vector, length n, centred response.
X	Matrix of n x p, covariate matrix, should be dense, centred.
M	Integer, t1,..., tM are M equally spaced knots.
d	Integer, the degree of B-Splines.
domain	The range over which the function X(t) is evaluated and the coefficient function $\beta(t)$ is expanded by the B-spline basis functions.
extra	List of parameters which have default values: • Maxiter: Maximum number of iterations for convergence of beta, default is 100. • lambda: Positive number, tuning parameter for fSCAD penalty, default is $\exp(\text{seq}(-20, -12, \text{length.out} = 10))$. • gamma: Positive number, tuning parameter for the roughness penalty, default is $10^{(-9:0)}$. • absTol: Number, if $\max(\text{norm}(\mathbf{bHat}))$ is smaller than absTol, we stop another iteration, default is $10^{(-10)}$. • Cutoff: Number, if bHat is smaller than Cutoff, set it to zero to avoid being numerically unstable, default is $10^{(-6)}$.

Value

beta: Estimated $\beta(t)$ at discrete points.

extra: List containing other values which may be of use:

- X: Matrix of n x p used for model.
- Y: Vector of length n used for model.
- M: Integer representing the number of knots used in the model calculation.
- d: Integer, degree of B-Splines used.
- domain: The range over which the function X(t) was evaluated and the coefficient function $\beta(t)$ was expanded by the B-spline basis functions.
- b: Estimated b values.
- delta: Estimated cutoff point.
- Optgamma: Optimal smoothing parameter selected by BIC.
- Optlambda: Optimal shrinkage parameter selected by BIC.

Examples

```

library(fda)
betaind = 1
snr = 2
nsim = 1
n = 50
p = 21
Y = array(NA,c(n,nsim))
X = array(NA,c(n,p,nsim))
domain = c(0,1)

M = 20
d = 3
norder = d+1
nknots = M+1
knots = seq(domain[1],domain[2],length.out = nknots)
nbasis = nknots + norder - 2
basis = fda::create.bspline.basis(knots,nbasis,norder)
V = eval.penalty(basis,int2Lfd(2))

extra=list(lambda=exp(seq(-18,-12, length.out = 10)),gamma=10^(-8:-6))

for(itorsim in 1:nsim)
{
  dat = ngr.data.generator.bsplines(n=n,nknots=64,norder=4,p=p,domain=domain,snr=snr,betaind=betaind)
  Y[,itorsim] = dat$Y
  X[,itorsim] = dat$X
}

slosfit = SLoS(Y=Y[1:n,1],(X[1:n,,1]),M=M,d=d,domain=domain,extra=extra)

```

summary.flirti

*Summary Method for flirti Objects***Description**

Summarizes the values of an object of class "flirti".

Usage

```

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

```

Arguments

object	An object of class "flirti".
...	Not applicable

Value

Prints a 5 number summary of the beta values, delta, OptM, and Optlambda

Examples

```
library(fda)
betaind = 1
snr = 2
nsim = 200
n = 50
p = 21
Y = array(NA,c(n,nsim))
X = array(NA,c(n,p,nsim))
domain = c(0,1)
lambda = seq(0.0005,0.01,length.out = 10)
Mf = 6:13
extra=list(Mf=Mf,lambda=lambda)

for(itersim in 1:nsim)
{
  dat = ngr.data.generator.bsplines(n=n,nknots=64,norder=4,p=p,domain=domain,snr=snr,betaind=1)
  Y[,itersim] = dat$Y
  X[,itersim] = dat$X
}

fltyfit = FLiRTI(Y=Y[1:n,1],(X[1:n,,1]),d=3,cons=4,domain=domain,extra=extra)

summary(fltyfit)
```

summary.ngr

*Summary Method for ngr Objects***Description**

Summarizes objects of class "ngr".

Usage

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

Arguments

object	An object of class "ngr".
...	Not applicable

Value

Prints the 5 number summaries of beta and b values. Prints delta, Optkappa, and Opttau values.

Examples

```
library(fda)
betaind = 1
snr = 2
nsim = 1
n = 50
p = 21
Y = array(NA,c(n,nsim))
X = array(NA,c(n,p,nsim))
domain = c(0,1)

M = 20
d = 3
norder = d+1
nknots = M+1
tobs = seq(domain[1],domain[2],length.out = p)
knots = seq(domain[1],domain[2],length.out = nknots)
nbasis = nknots + norder - 2
basis = create.bspline.basis(knots,nbasis,norder)
basismat = eval.basis(tobs, basis)
h = (domain[2]-domain[1])/M
cef = c(1, rep(c(4,2), (M-2)/2), 4, 1)

V = eval.penalty(basis,int2Lfd(2))
alphaPS = 10^(-(10:3))
kappa = 10^(-(8:7))
tau = exp(seq(-35,-28,len=20))
gamma = 0.5

for(ittersim in 1:nsim)
{
  dat = ngr.data.generator.bsplines(n=n,nknots=64,norder=4,p=p,domain=domain,snr=snr,betaind=1)
  Y[,ittersim] = dat$Y
  X[, ,ittersim] = dat$X
}

ngrfit = ngr(Y=Y[1:n,1],X=(X[1:n,,1]),M,d,domain,extra= list(alphaPS=alphaPS, kappa=kappa, tau=tau))

summary(ngrfit)
```

Description

Summarizes the values of an object of class "ps".

Usage

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

Arguments

object	An object of class "ps".
...	Not applicable

Value

Prints a 5 number summary of the beta values and coefficient values, and the optimal alpha.

Examples

```
library(fda)  
betaind = 1  
snr = 2  
nsim = 1  
n = 50  
p = 21  
Y = array(NA,c(n,nsim))  
X = array(NA,c(n,p,nsim))  
domain = c(0,1)  
  
M = 20  
d = 3  
alpha = 10^(-(10:3))  
  
for(itersim in 1:nsim)  
{  
  dat = ngr.data.generator.bsplines(n=n,nknots=64,norder=4,p=p,domain=domain,snr=snr,betaind=betaind)  
  Y[,itersim] = dat$Y  
  X[,itersim] = dat$X  
}  
  
psfit = PenS(Y=Y[1:n,1],X=(X[1:n,,1]), alpha=alpha, M=M, d=d, domain=domain)  
  
summary(psfit)
```

summary.slos

*Summary Method for SLoS Objects***Description**

Summarizes values of an object of class "slos".

Usage

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

Arguments

object	An object of class "slos".
...	Not applicable

Value

Prints five number summary of beta values, delta, Optgamma, and Optlambda.

Examples

```
library(fda)
betaind = 1
snr = 2
nsim = 1
n = 50
p = 21
Y = array(NA,c(n,nsim))
X = array(NA,c(n,p,nsim))
domain = c(0,1)

M = 20
d = 3
norder = d+1
nknots = M+1
knots = seq(domain[1],domain[2],length.out = nknots)
nbasis = nknots + norder - 2
basis = create.bspline.basis(knots,nbasis,norder)
V = eval.penalty(basis,int2Lfd(2))

extra=list(lambda=exp(seq(-18,-12, length.out = 10)),gamma=10^(-8:-6))

for(itorsim in 1:nsim)
{
  dat = ngr.data.generator.bsplines(n=n,nknots=64,norder=4,p=p,domain=domain,snr=snr,betaind=betaind)
  Y[,itorsim] = dat$Y
  X[,itorsim] = dat$X
}
```

```
}  
  
slosfit = SLoS(Y=Y[1:n,1],(X[1:n,,1]),M=M,d=d, domain=domain,extra=extra)  
  
summary(slosfit)
```

truck	<i>Truck emissions data</i>
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Description

The particulate matter emissions data, taken from the Coordinating Research Councils E55/E59 research project (Clark et al. 2007). In the project, trucks were placed on the chassis dynamometer bed to mimic inertia and particulate matter was measured by an emission analyzer on standard test cycles. The engine acceleration of diesel trucks was also recorded.

Usage

```
truck
```

Format

A data frame with 108 rows and 91 columns:

- Y** Emmission
- X1-X90** Acceleration at each second

Source

Clark, N., Gautam, M., Wayne, W., Lyons, D., Thompson, G., and Zielinska, B. (2007), “Heavy-Duty Vehicle Chassis Dynamometer Testing for Emissions Inventory, Air Quality Modeling, Source Apportionment and Air Toxics Emissions Inventory: E55/59 All Phases,” Coordinating Research Council, Alpharetta

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