

Package ‘profileModel’

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Type Package

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Description profileModel provides tools that can be used to calculate, evaluate, plot and use for inference the profiles of *arbitrary* inference functions for *arbitrary* ‘glm’-like fitted models with linear predictors.

License GPL (>= 2)

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 confintModel

Confidence intervals for model parameters

Description

Computes confidence intervals for one or more parameters in a fitted model, based on the profiles of a specified objective.

Usage

```
confintModel(fitted, quantile = qchisq(0.95, 1), verbose = TRUE,
             endpoint.tolerance = 1e-3, max.zoom = 100,
             zero.bound = 1e-08, stepsize = 0.5, stdn = 5,
             gridsize = 20, scale = FALSE, which = 1:length(coef(fitted)),
             objective = stop("'objective' is missing."),
             agreement = TRUE, method = "smooth",
             n.interpolations = 100, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'profileModel'
profConfint(prof, method = "smooth",
            endpoint.tolerance = 1e-3, max.zoom = 100, n.interpolations = 100,
            verbose = FALSE, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'profileModel'
profZoom(prof, max.zoom = 100, endpoint.tolerance = 1e-03,
          verbose = FALSE, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'profileModel'
profSmooth(prof, n.interpolations = 100, ...)
```

Arguments

fitted	a glm -like fitted object with linear predictor (see Details of profileModel for the methods that have to be supported by fitted).
prof	a "profileModel" object with non-NULL quantile.
quantile	The quantile to be used for the construction of the confidence intervals. The default is <code>qchisq(0.95, 1)</code> .
verbose	if TRUE (default) progress indicators are printed during the progress of calculating the confidence intervals.
endpoint.tolerance	the tolerance on the absolute difference of the value of the profile at the endpoints from the quantile used. Only relevant when confidence intervals are constructed via the "profZoom" method (see Details).

max.zoom	the maximum number of iterations that the binary search algorithm will take towards the achievement of endpoint.tolerance.
zero.bound	same as in profileModel .
stepsize	same as in profileModel .
stdn	same as in profileModel .
gridsize	same as in profileModel .
scale	same as in profileModel .
which	for which parameters should the confidence intervals be calculated?
objective	same as in profileModel .
agreement	same as in profileModel .
method	the method to be used for the calculation of the confidence intervals. Possible values are "smooth", which is the default, and "zoom" (see Details).
n.interpolations	if method="smooth" the number of interpolations to be used for spline smoothing. The default is 100.
...	for confintModel, further arguments passed to the specified objective. For the methods profZoom, profSmooth and profConfint, further arguments passed to or from other functions.

Details

The confidence intervals methods refer to convex objectives. Objectives that result in disjoint confidence regions are not currently supported.

When the profile object is available and was called with the specification of the appropriate quantile then profConfint should be used. confintModel applies directly to the fitted model and calls profileModel.

When method="zoom" the profZoom method is applied to the "profileModel" object. When method="smooth" the profSmooth method is applied to the "profileModel" object.

The profZoom method relies on a binary search and can find the endpoints of the confidence intervals for a pre-specified tolerance for the absolute difference of the value of the profile at each endpoint from the quantile used. It is a computationally intensive method and is useful in cases where the estimate is infinite and in coverage related simulations.

The profSmooth method, fits a smoothing spline on the points specified by the "profileModel" object and then interpolates the endpoints of the confidence intervals at the specified quantile. It is much faster than profZoom and can safely be used in cases where the profiled objective is nearly quadratic in shape, but could be misleading otherwise.

Both methods can report an infinite endpoint. The detection is based on the intersects component of the "profileModel" object.

profConfint is a wrapper method that collects the capabilities of profZoom and profSmooth.

profSmooth, profZoom and profConfint use the quantile that comes with the "profileModel" object prof.

Value

All the functions return a matrix with columns the endpoints of the confidence intervals for the specified (or profiled) parameters.

Additionally, `confintModel` and `profConfint` have an attribute carrying the name of the fitted object and the name of the "profileModel" object, respectively.

Author(s)

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See Also

[confint](#), [profileModel](#).

Examples

```
## Not run:
## Begin Example: quasi likelihood estimation.
## Incidence of leaf-blotch on barley
## McCullagh and Nelder (1989), pp. 328--332
library(gnm)
data(barley)
logitModel <- glm(y ~ site + variety, family = wedderburn, data = barley)
profQuasi <- profileModel(logitModel, objective = "ordinaryDeviance",
                          quantile=qchisq(0.95, 1),
                          which = paste("variety",c(2:9,"X"),sep=""))
# very accurate confidence intervals (with endpoints accurate up to 10
# decimals) for the variety parameters using profConfint with
# method="zoom":
c1 <- profConfint(profQuasi, endpoint.tolerance = 1e-10, maxit = 100,
                  method="zoom" )
# confidence intervals using smoothing:
c2 <- profConfint(profQuasi, method="smooth" )
# c2 has accurate endpoints at least up to four decimals
# this is because of the quadratic shape of the profiles
plot(profQuasi, cis = c1)
plot(profQuasi, cis = c1, signed = TRUE, print.grid.points = TRUE)
# pairs plot
pairs(profQuasi)
# Notice the direction of the pairs plots. The fact that the
# correlations among the estimates are 1/2 is clear.

# profiling using the Rao score statistic
# This can be used as deviance in cases were a quasi likelihood does not
# exist.
profRao <- update(profQuasi, objective = "RaoScoreStatistic",
                  X = model.matrix(logitModel))

## End Example

## End(Not run)
```

 objectives-profileModel

Objectives to be profiled

Description

Objectives to be used in **profileModel**.

Usage

```
ordinaryDeviance(fm, dispersion = 1)
```

```
RaoScoreStatistic(fm, X, dispersion = 1)
```

Arguments

fm	the restricted fit.
X	the model matrix of the fit on all parameters.
dispersion	the dispersion parameter.

Details

The objectives used in **profileModel** have to be functions of the **restricted** fit. Given a fitted object, the restricted fit is an object resulted by restricting a parameter to a specific value and then estimating the remaining parameters. Additional arguments could be used and are passed to the objective matching the ... in **profileModel** or in other associated functions. An objective function should return a scalar which is the value of the objective at the restricted fit.

The construction of a custom objective should follow the above simple guidelines (see also Example 3 in **profileModel** and the sources of either `ordinaryDeviance` or `RaoScoreStatistic`).

`ordinaryDeviance` refers to **glm**-like objects. It takes as input the restricted fit `fm` and optionally the value of the dispersion parameter and returns the deviance corresponding to the restricted fit divided by dispersion.

`RaoScoreStatistic` refers to **glm**-like objects. It returns the value of the Rao score statistic $s(\beta)^T i^{-1}(\beta) s(\beta) / \phi$, where s is the vector of estimating equations, ϕ is the dispersion parameter and

$$i(\beta) = cov(s(\beta)) = X^T W(\beta) X / \phi,$$

in standard GLM notation. The additional argument `X` is the model matrix of the full (**not** the restricted) fit. In this way the original fit has always smaller or equal Rao score statistic from any restricted fit. The Rao score statistic could be used for the construction of confidence intervals when quasi-likelihood estimation is used (see Lindsay and Qu, 2003).

Value

A scalar.

Note

Because the objective functions are evaluated many times in [profiling](#), [prelim.profiling](#) and [profileModel](#), they should be as computationally efficient as possible.

Author(s)

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References

Lindsay, B. G. and Qu, A. (2003). Inference functions and quadratic score tests. *Statistical Science* **18**, 394–410.

See Also

[profiling](#), [prelim.profiling](#), [profileModel](#).

plot.profileModel *Plot methods for 'profileModel' objects*

Description

plot.profileModel plots the profiles contained in the profiled object. pairs.profileModel is a diagnostic tool that plots pairwise profile traces.

Usage

```
plot.profileModel(x, cis = NULL, signed = FALSE, interpolate = TRUE,  
                 n.interpolations = 100, print.grid.points = FALSE,  
                 title = NULL, ...)
```

```
pairs.profileModel(x, colours = 2:3, title=NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a "profileModel" object.
cis	the confidence intervals resulted from profConfint(prof). The default is NULL where no intervals are plotted. Only used in plot.profileModel.
signed	if TRUE the signed square roots of the values of the profiled objective are plotted. The default is FALSE. Available only in plot.profileModel.

interpolate	if TRUE spline interpolation is used in order to get a smooth plot of the profiled objective. If FALSE the points that are contained in the "profileModel" object are simply joint by segments. The default is TRUE. Available only in plot.profileModel.
n.interpolations	The number of interpolations to take place in the profile range of each parameter. The default value is 100. It is only used when interpolate=TRUE. Available only in plot.profileModel.
print.grid.points	logical indicating whether the points contained in the "profileModel" object should be printed along with the objective. The default is FALSE. Available only in plot.profileModel.
colours	A vector of two elements indicating the colours to be used for plotting pairwise profile traces. Available only in pairs.profileModel.
title	A character string to be displayed at the top of the resultant plotting device. The default is NULL where nothing is printed.
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

pairs.profileModel is a minor modification of pairs.profile in **MASS** library. The modification was done under the GPL licence 2 or greater and after the permission of the authors, in order to comply with objects of class "profileModel". As in the description of pairs.profile in Venables and Ripley (2002b), pairs.profileModel shows the lines that would join up the points where the contours have horizontal and vertical tangents, respectively, and the fine 'hairs' cutting the lines in the pairs plot are an indication of those tangents.

The pair plots should only be used for diagnostic purposes.

Author(s)

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References

Venables, W. N. and Ripley, B. D. (2002a). *Modern applied statistics with S* (4th Edition). Springer.

Venables, W. N. and Ripley, B. D. (2002b). *Statistics complements to modern applied statistics with S* (4th Edition).

<http://www.stats.ox.ac.uk/pub/MASS4/VR4stat.pdf>.

Chambers, J. M. and Hastie, T. J. (1992) *Statistical Models in S*. Chapman & Hall/CRC.

See Also

[profileModel](#), [confintModel](#), [profile.glm](#)

Examples

```
# see example in 'confintModel'.
```

print.profileModel *Printing 'profileModel' objects*

Description

Print method for objects of class profileModel.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'profileModel'  
print(x, print.fit = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a "profileModel" object.
print.fit	logical indicating whether the fitted object supplied in profileModel should be printed. The default value is FALSE.
...	additional arguments to print .

Details

This is the print method for objects inheriting from class "profileModel".

Author(s)

Ioannis Kosmidis <email: ioannis@stats.ucl.ac.uk>

See Also

[print, profileModel](#).

Examples

```
## Begin Example  
y <- c(1,1,0,0)  
x1 <- c(1,0,1,0)  
x2 <- c(1,1,0,0)  
prof1 <- profileModel(glm(y ~ x1 + x2, family = binomial),  
                      objective = "ordinaryDeviance",  
                      grid.bounds = rep(c(-1,1),3))  
  
print(prof1)  
prof2 <- update(prof1, quantile = qchisq(0.95,1), grid.bounds=NULL)  
print(prof2, print.fit = TRUE)  
## End Example
```

profileModel	<i>Get the profiles of arbitrary objectives for arbitrary 'glm'-like models</i>
--------------	---

Description

Calculates the profiles of **arbitrary** objectives (inference functions in the terminology of Lindsay and Qu, 2003) for the parameters of **arbitrary glm**-like models with linear predictor. It provides a variety of options such as profiling over a pre-specified grid, profiling until the profile of the objective reaches the values of a quantile, calculating the profile traces along with the profiled objectives, and others.

Usage

```
profileModel(fitted, gridsize = 20, stdn = 5, stepsize = 0.5,
             grid.bounds = NULL, quantile = NULL,
             objective = stop("'objective' is missing."),
             agreement = TRUE, verbose = TRUE, trace.prelim = FALSE,
             which = 1:length(coef(fitted)), profTraces = TRUE,
             zero.bound = 1e-08, scale = FALSE,
             stdErrors = NULL, ...)
```

```
prelim.profiling(fitted, quantile = qchisq(0.95, 1),
                 objective = stop("'objective' is missing."),
                 verbose = TRUE, which = 1:length(coef(fitted)),
                 stepsize = 0.5, stdn = 5, agreement = TRUE,
                 trace.prelim = FALSE,
                 stdErrors = NULL, ...)
```

```
profiling(fitted, grid.bounds, gridsize = 20, verbose = TRUE,
          objective = stop("'objective' is missing."),
          agreement = TRUE, which = 1:length(coef(fitted)),
          profTraces = TRUE, zero.bound = 1e-08, ...)
```

Arguments

fitted	a glm -like fitted object with linear predictor (see Details for the methods that have to be supported by fitted).
which	which parameters should be profiled? Has to be a vector of integers for profiling and <code>prelim.profiling</code> but for <code>profileModel</code> it could also be a vector of parameter names. The default is <code>1:length(coef(fitted))</code> , i.e. all the parameters estimated in fitted.
grid.bounds	a matrix of dimension <code>length(which)</code> by 2 or a <code>2*length(which)</code> vector that specifies the range of values in which profiling takes place for each parameter. It has to be set for profiling and the default is <code>NULL</code> for <code>profileModel</code>
gridsize	The number of equidistant parameter values to be taken between the values specified in the entries of <code>grid.bounds</code> .

stepsize	a positive integer that is used in <code>prelim.profilng</code> to penalize the size of the steps taken to the left and to the right of the estimate. The default value is 0.5.
stdn	in <code>profileModel</code> , the number of estimated standard deviations to move left or right from the estimated parameter value, when both <code>quantile</code> and <code>grid.bounds</code> are NULL. In <code>prelim.profilng</code> , <code>stdn/stepsize</code> is the maximum number of steps that are taken to the left and to the right of the estimate. The default value of <code>stdn</code> is 5 (see Details).
quantile	a quantile, indicating the range that the profile must cover. The default value in <code>profileModel</code> is NULL and in <code>prelim.profilng</code> , <code>qchisq(0.95,1)</code> (see Details).
objective	the function to be profiled. It is a function of the restricted fitted object and other arguments (see objectives). It should be of class function for profiling and <code>prelim.profilng</code> but it could also be a character string to be matched for <code>profileModel</code> .
agreement	logical indicating whether the fitting method used for fitting agrees with the specified objective, i.e. whether the objective is minimized at <code>coef(fitted)</code> . The default is TRUE.
verbose	logical. If TRUE (default) progress indicators are printed during the profiling progress.
trace.prelim	logical. If TRUE the preliminary iteration is traced. The default is FALSE.
profTraces	logical indicating whether the profile traces should be returned. The default is TRUE.
zero.bound	a small positive constant. The difference of the objective at the restricted fit from the objective at <code>fitted</code> takes value zero if it is smaller than <code>zero.bound</code> . <code>zero.bound</code> is only used when <code>agreement=TRUE</code> and the default value is $1e-08$.
scale	if TRUE <code>fitted</code> is scaled (see Details). The default is FALSE. Only available in <code>profileModel</code> .
stdErrors	The vector estimated asymptotic standard errors reported from the fitting procedure. The default is NULL (see Details).
...	further arguments passed to the specified objective.

Details

`fitted` has to be an object which supports the method

`coef` and which has `fitted$terms` with the same meaning as, for example, in `lm` and `glm` (see also [terms](#)). `coef(fitted)` has to be a **vector** of coefficients with each component corresponding to a column of the model matrix returned by

```
mf <- model.frame(fitted$terms, data=eval(fitted$call$data)) ; model.matrix(fitted$terms, mf, contrasts = fitted$contrasts)
```

(or just `model.matrix(fitted)`, for `fitted` objects that support the `model.matrix` method.)

Exception to this are objects returned by BTm of the **BradleyTerry** package, where some special handling of the required objects takes place.

Note that any or both of `data` and `contrasts` could be NULL. This depends whether the `data` argument has been supplied to the procedure and whether `fitted$contrast` exists.

The fitting procedure that resulted `fitted` has to support `offset` in `formula`.

Also, `fitted$call` has to be the call that generated `fitted`.

If the fitting procedure that resulted `fitted` supports an `etastart` argument (see `glm`) and `fitted$linear.predictor` contains the estimated linear predictors then during profiling, the appropriate starting values are supplied to the fitting procedure. In this way, the iteration is accelerated and is more stable, numerically. However, it is not necessary that `etastart` is supported. In the latter case no starting values are supplied to the fitting procedure during profiling.

Support for a `summary` method is optional. `summary` is only used for obtaining the estimated asymptotic standard errors associated to the coefficients in `fitted`. If `stdErrors=NULL` the standard errors are taken to be `summary(fitted)$coefficients[,2]` which is the place where the estimated asymptotic standard errors usually are for `glm`-like objects. If this is not the case then `stdErrors` should be set appropriately.

`profiling` is the workhorse function that does the basic operation of profiling objectives over a user-specified grid of values. For a given parameter β , the **restricted** fit $F_{\beta=b}$ is calculated by constraining β to a point b of the grid. Then the difference

$$D(F_{\beta=b}) = P(F_{\beta=b}) - P(F_0),$$

is calculated, where P is the objective specified by the user and G is the original fit (`fitted`). For convex objectives that are minimized at the estimates of G (see `agreement`), $D(G) = 0$.

`prelim.profiling` refers only to convex objectives and searches for and returns the grid bounds (`grid.bounds`) for each profiled parameter that should be used in order the profile to cover quantile. For a given parameter β , `prelim.profiling` also checks whether such enclosure can be found and returns a logical matrix `intersects` of dimension `length(which)` by 2 that indicates if the profile covers the quantile to the left and to the right of the estimate in `fitted`. At step i of the search a value b_i is proposed for β and $D(F_{\beta=b_i})$ is calculated. If $D(F_{\beta=b_i}) < q$, where q is quantile, the next proposed value is

$$b_{i+1} = b_i \pm (i + 1)C \min(s, 30)/|L|,$$

where C is `stepsize`, s is the estimated asymptotic standard error of β from G and L is the slope of the line segment connecting the points $(b_i, D(F_{\beta=b_i}))$ and $(b_{i-1}, D(F_{\beta=b_{i-1}}))$. \pm is $+$ if the search is on the right of the estimate of β and $-$ on the left. If an increase of D is expected then the step slows down. If $|L| < 1$ then $|L|$ is set to 1 and if $|L| > 500$ then $|L|$ is set to 500. In this way the iteration is conservative by avoiding very small steps but not over-conservative by avoiding very large steps.

If the maximum number of steps `stdn/stepsize` (call this M) was taken and the quantile was not covered by the profile but the three last absolute slopes were positive then the iteration is restarted from b_{M-1} with $2C$ instead of C in the step calculation. If the three last slopes were less than $1e-8$ in absolute value then the iteration stops and it is considered that D has an asymptote at the corresponding direction (left or right). Note that when the latter takes place the iteration has already moved $6C \min(s, 30)$ units on the scale of β , since the first value of b were a slope of $1e-8$ in absolute value was detected. Thus we could safely say that an asymptote has been detected and avoid calculation of $F_{\beta=b}$ for extremely large b 's.

Very small values of stepsize make `prelim.profiling` take very small steps with the effect of slowing down the execution time. Large values of stepsize are only recommended when the estimated asymptotic standard errors are very small in `fitted`.

`profileModel` is a wrapper function that collects and combines the capabilities of `profiling` and `prelim.profiling` by providing a unified interface for their functions, as well as appropriateness checks on the arguments. When both `quantile` and `grid.bounds` are `NULL` then `profiling` is called and `profiling` takes place for `stdn` estimated asymptotic standard errors on the left and on the right of the estimates in `fitted`. This could be used for taking a quick look of the profiles around the estimate. With only the `quantile` being `NULL`, `profiling` is performed on the the specified grid of values. When `quantile` is specified and `grid.bounds` is `NULL`, `prelim.profiling` is called and its result is passed to `profiling`. If both `quantile` and `grid.bounds` then `grid.bounds` prevails and `profiling` is performed on the specified grid.

If `scale=TRUE`, the model matrix of `fitted` is scaled by dividing each of its columns with the respective maximum absolute values. Then the `fitted` object is re-fitted using the new model matrix (see also `scaleFit`). This option should only be used when both the fitting method and the objective are invariant on the scale of the parameters (e.g. the maximum likelihood method and the deviance) and it only affects the calculation; the result will be on the original scale. The `scale` argument is intended for avoiding numerical errors associated with the scale of the estimates.

Value

`profiling` returns a list of profiles, with one named component for each parameter profiled. Each component of the list contains the profiled parameter values and the corresponding differences of the objective at the **restricted** fit from the objective at `fitted`. When `profTraces=TRUE` the corresponding profile traces are `cbind`'ed to each component of the list.

`prelim.profiling` returns a list with components `intersects` and `grid.bounds`.

`profileModel` returns an object of class "profileModel" that has the attribute `includes.traces` corresponding to the value of the `profTraces` argument. The "profileModel" object is a list of the following components:

<code>profiles</code>	the result of <code>profiling</code> .
<code>fit</code>	the <code>fitted</code> object that was passed to <code>profileModel</code> .
<code>quantile</code>	the <code>quantile</code> that was passed to <code>profileModel</code> .
<code>gridsize</code>	the <code>gridsize</code> that was passed to <code>profileModel</code> .
<code>intersects</code>	if <code>quantile=NULL</code> then <code>intersects=NULL</code> else <code>intersects</code> is as for <code>prelim.profiling</code> .
<code>profiled.parameters</code>	a vector of integers indicating which parameters were profiled.
<code>profiled.objective</code>	the profiled objective with any additional arguments passed through <code>...</code> evaluated.
<code>isNA</code>	a logical vector indicating which of the parameters in which were NA in <code>fitted</code> .
<code>agreement</code>	the <code>agreement</code> that was passed to <code>profileModel</code> .
<code>zero.bound</code>	the <code>zero.bound</code> that was passed to <code>profileModel</code> .
<code>grid.bounds</code>	the <code>grid.bounds</code> that were used for <code>profiling</code> .
<code>call</code>	the matched call.

Note

Methods specific to objects of class "profileModel" are

- print, see [print.profileModel](#).
- signedSquareRoots, see [signedSquareRoots](#).
- profConfint, see [profConfint](#).
- plot, see [plot.profileModel](#).
- pairs, see [pairs.profileModel](#).

profileModel has been tested and is known to work for fitted objects resulting from [lm](#), [glm](#), [polr](#), [gee](#), [geeglm](#), [brglm](#) and [BTm](#).

Author(s)

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References

Lindsay, B. G. and Qu, A. (2003). Inference functions and quadratic score tests. *Statistical Science* **18**, 394–410.

Chambers, J. M. and Hastie, T. J. (1992) *Statistical Models in S*. Chapman & Hall/CRC.

See Also

[confintModel](#), [plot.profileModel](#), [scaleFit](#).

Examples

```
## Begin Example 1
library(MASS)
m1 <- glm(Claims ~ District + Group + Age + offset(log(Holders)),
         data = Insurance, family = poisson)
# profile deviance +-5 estimated standard errors from the estimate
prof0 <- profileModel(m1, objective = "ordinaryDeviance")
# profile deviance over a grid of values
gridd <- rep(c(-1,1), length(coef(m1)))
prof1 <- profileModel(m1, grid.bounds = gridd,
                    objective = "ordinaryDeviance")
# profile deviance until the profile reaches qchisq(0.95,1)
prof2 <- profileModel(m1, quantile = qchisq(0.95,1) ,
                    objective = "ordinaryDeviance")
# plot the profiles of the deviance
plot(prof2)
# quite quadratic in shape. Just to make sure:
plot(prof2, signed = TRUE)
# Ok straight lines. So we expect first order asymptotics to work well;
# plot the profiles of the Rao score statistic
# profile Rao's score statistic
prof3 <- update(prof2, objective = "RaoScoreStatistic",
              X = model.matrix(m1))
```

```

plot(prof3)
# The 95% confidence intervals based on prof2 and prof3 and the simple Wald
# confidence intervals:
profConfint(prof2)
profConfint(prof3)
stdErrors <- coef(summary(m1))[,2]
coef(m1)+ qnorm(0.975) * cbind(-stdErrors,stdErrors)
# They are all quite similar in value. The result of a quadratic likelihood.
## End Example

## Begin Example 2: Monotone likelihood; data separation;
library(MASS)
y <- c(0, 0, 1, 0)
tots <- c(2, 2, 5, 2)
x1 <- c(1, 0, 1, 0)
x2 <- c(1, 1, 0, 0)
m2 <- glm(y/tots ~ x1 + x2, weights = tots,
          family = binomial)
prof <- profileModel(m2, quantile=qchisq(0.95,1),
                    objective = "ordinaryDeviance")

plot(prof)
profConfint(prof)
# profile.glm fails to detect the finite endpoints
confint(m2)
## End Example

## Begin Example 3: plr
library(MASS)
options(contrasts = c("contr.treatment", "contr.poly"))
house.plr <- plr(Sat ~ Infl + Type + Cont, weights = Freq, data = housing)
prof.plr0 <- profileModel(house.plr, objective = function(fm) fm$deviance)
plot(prof.plr0)
# do it with a quantile
prof.plr1 <- update(prof.plr0, quantile = qchisq(0.95, 1))
plot(prof.plr1)
## End Example

```

scaleFit

Scales the estimates of a fitted in scale-invariant fits.

Description

Scales the estimates of a fitted object. Each column of the model matrix is divided by the maximum absolute value of the column and the model is re-fitted using the new model matrix.

Usage

```
scaleFit(fitted)
```

Arguments

`fitted` a `glm`-like fitted object with **linear predictor** that supports the method `model.matrix`.

Details

`scale.fit` should only be used when the inferences using the model that `fitted` corresponds to, are invariant on the scale of the parameters (e.g. a GLM). In other words, `scaleFit` should only affect the estimated parameters and not the fit and the inferences made.

Value

An object of the same class as `fitted`.

Side Effects

Causes creation of the matrix `.the.scaled.` and the vector `.the.offsets.` in the global environment if they do not already exist, otherwise their values are updated. This is done in order to ensure that the fitting procedure that resulted `fitted` will find these quantities.

Author(s)

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Examples

```
## Begin Example
y <- rpois(100,1)
x <- rnorm(100,0,0.2)*1e+6
m1 <- glm(y ~ -1 + x, family = poisson)
m2 <- scaleFit(m1)
## m1 and m2 are the same fits but on a different scale
sum(abs(m1$fitted-m2$fitted))
## End Example
```

`signedSquareRoots` *Get the signed square roots of the profiles in 'profileModel'*

Description

Convert a "profileModel" object to contain the signed square roots of the profiles.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'profileModel'
signedSquareRoots(profile)
```

Arguments

`profile` a "profileModel" object.

Details

`signedSquareRoots` takes as input a "profileModel" object and results to another "profileModel" object that contains the signed square roots of the profiled differences. The method only applies if `agreement` is set to TRUE in `prof$call`.

Value

an object of class "profileModel".

Author(s)

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See Also

[plot.profileModel](#).

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