Package ‘RMTstat’

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Title Distributions, Statistics and Tests Derived from Random Matrix Theory

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Description Functions for working with the Tracy-Widom laws and other distributions related to the eigenvalues of large Wishart matrices.
The tables for computing the Tracy-Widom densities and distribution functions were computed by functions were computed by Momar Dieng's MATLAB package ``RMLab''. This package is part of a collaboration between Iain Johnstone, Zongming Ma, Patrick Perry, and Morteza Shahram.

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MarcenkoPastur *The Marcenko-Pastur Distribution*

Description

Density, distribution function, quantile function and random generation for the Marčenko-Pastur distribution, the limiting distribution of the empirical spectral measure for a large white Wishart matrix.

Usage

```
dmp( x, ndf=NA, pdim=NA, var=1, svr=ndf/pdim, log = FALSE )
pmp( q, ndf=NA, pdim=NA, var=1, svr=ndf/pdim, lower.tail = TRUE, log.p = FALSE )
qmp( p, ndf=NA, pdim=NA, var=1, svr=ndf/pdim, lower.tail = TRUE, log.p = FALSE )
rmp( n, ndf=NA, pdim=NA, var=1, svr=ndf/pdim )
```

Arguments

`x,q`	vector of quantiles.
`p`	vector of probabilities.
`n`	number of observations. If `length(n) > 1`, the length is taken to be the number required.
`ndf`	the number of degrees of freedom for the Wishart matrix.
`pdim`	the number of dimensions (variables) for the Wishart matrix.
`var`	the population variance.
`svr`	samples to variables ratio; the number of degrees of freedom per dimension.
`log, log.p`	logical; if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p).
`lower.tail`	logical; if TRUE (default), probabilities are $P[X \leq x]$, otherwise, $P[X > x]$.

Details

The `concentration` can either be given explicitly, or else computed from the given `ndf` and `pdim`. If `var` is not specified, it assumes the default of `1`.

The Marčenko-Pastur law is the limit of the random probability measure which puts equal mass on all `pdim` eigenvalues of a normalized `pdim`-dimensional white Wishart matrix with `ndf` degrees of freedom and scale parameter `diag(var, var, ..., var)`. It is assumed that `ndf` goes to infinity, and `ndf/pdim` goes to nonzero constant called the "samples-to-variables ratio" (`svr`).

Value

`dmp` gives the density, `pmp` gives the distribution function, `qmp` gives the quantile function, and `rmp` generates random deviates.

Author(s)

Iain M. Johnstone, Zongming Ma, Patrick O. Perry and Morteza Shahram

Source

Other than the density, these functions are relatively slow and imprecise.

The distribution function is computed with integrate. The quantiles are computed via bisection using uniroot. Random variates are generated using the inverse CDF.

References

Marčenko, V.A. and Pastur, L.A. (1967). Distribution of eigenvalues for some sets of random matrices. *Sbornik: Mathematics* **1**, 457–483.

`TracyWidom` *The Tracy-Widom Distributions*

Description

Density, distribution function, quantile function, and random generation for the Tracy-Widom distribution with order parameter `beta`.

Usage

```
dtw(x, beta=1, log = FALSE)
ptw(q, beta=1, lower.tail = TRUE, log.p = FALSE)
qtw(p, beta=1, lower.tail = TRUE, log.p = FALSE)
rtw(n, beta=1)
```

Arguments

`x,q`	vector of quantiles.
`p`	vector of probabilities.
`n`	number of observations. If `length(n) > 1`, the length is taken to be the number required.
`beta`	the order parameter (1, 2, or 4).
`log, log.p`	logical; if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p).
`lower.tail`	logical; if TRUE (default), probabilities are $P[X \leq x]$, otherwise, $P[X > x]$.

Details

If `beta` is not specified, it assumes the default value of `1`.

The Tracy-Widom law is the edge-scaled limiting distribution of the largest eigenvalue of a random matrix from the β-ensemble. Supported values for `beta` are `1` (Gaussian Orthogonal Ensemble), `2` (Gaussian Unitary Ensemble), and `4` (Gaussian Symplectic Ensemble).

Value

`dtw` gives the density, `ptw` gives the distribution function, `qtw` gives the quantile function, and `rtw` generates random deviates.

Author(s)

Iain M. Johnstone, Zongming Ma, Patrick O. Perry and Morteza Shahram

Source

The distribution and density functions are computed using a lookup table. They have been pre-computed at `769` values uniformly spaced between `-10` and `6` using MATLAB's `bvp4c` solver to a minimum accuracy of about `3.4e-08`. For all other points, the values are gotten from a cubic Hermite polynomial interpolation. The MATLAB software for computing the grid of values is part of RMLab, a package written by Momar Dieng.

The quantiles are computed via bisection using uniroot.

Random variates are generated using the inverse CDF.

References

Dieng, M. (2006). Distribution functions for edge eigenvalues in orthogonal and symplectic ensembles: Painlevé representations. *arXiv:math/0506586v2 [math.PR]*.

Tracy, C.A. and Widom, H. (1994). Level-spacing distributions and the Airy kernel. *Communications in Mathematical Physics* **159**, 151–174.

Tracy, C.A. and Widom, H. (1996). On orthogonal and symplectic matrix ensembles. *Communications in Mathematical Phsyics* **177**, 727–754.

`WishartMax` *The White Wishart Maximum Eigenvalue Distributions*

Description

Density, distribution function, quantile function, and random generation for the maximum eigenvalue from a white Wishart matrix (sample covariance matrix) with `ndf` degrees of freedom, `pdim` dimensions, population variance `var`, and order parameter `beta`.

Usage

```
dWishartMax(x, ndf, pdim, var=1, beta=1, log = FALSE)
pWishartMax(q, ndf, pdim, var=1, beta=1, lower.tail = TRUE, log.p = FALSE)
qWishartMax(p, ndf, pdim, var=1, beta=1, lower.tail = TRUE, log.p = FALSE)
rWishartMax(n, ndf, pdim, var=1, beta=1)
```

Arguments

`x,q`	vector of quantiles.
`p`	vector of probabilities.
`n`	number of observations. If `length(n) > 1`, the length is taken to be the number required.
`ndf`	the number of degrees of freedom for the Wishart matrix

`pdim`	the number of dimensions (variables) for the Wishart matrix
`var`	the population variance.
`beta`	the order parameter (1 or 2).
`log, log.p`	logical; if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p).
`lower.tail`	logical; if TRUE (default), probabilities are $P[X \le x]$, otherwise, $P[X > x]$.

Details

If `beta` is not specified, it assumes the default value of `1`. Likewise, `var` assumes a default of `1`.

A white Wishart matrix is equal in distribution to $(1/n)X'X$, where X is an $n \times p$ matrix with elements i.i.d. Normal with mean zero and variance `var`. These functions give the limiting distribution of the largest eigenvalue from the such a matrix when `ndf` and `pdim` both tend to infinity.

Supported values for `beta` are `1` for real data and and `2` for complex data.

Value

`dWishartMax` gives the density, `pWishartMax` gives the distribution function, `qWishartMax` gives the quantile function, and `rWishartMax` generates random deviates.

Author(s)

Iain M. Johnstone, Zongming Ma, Patrick O. Perry and Morteza Shahram

Source

The functions are calculated by applying the appropriate centering and scaling (determined by WishartMaxPar), and then calling the corresponding functions for the TracyWidom distribution.

References

Johansson, K. (2000). Shape fluctuations and random matrices. *Communications in Mathematical Physics.* **209** 437–476.

Johnstone, I.M. (2001). On the ditribution of the largest eigenvalue in principal component analysis. *Annals of Statistics.* **29** 295–327.

See Also

WishartMaxPar, WishartSpike, TracyWidom

`WishartMaxPar` *White Wishart Maximum Eigenvalue Centering and Scaling*

Description

Centering and scaling for the maximum eigenvalue from a white Wishart matrix (sample covariance matrix) with with `ndf` degrees of freedom, `pdim` dimensions, population variance `var`, and order parameter `beta`.

Usage

```
WishartMaxPar(ndf, pdim, var=1, beta=1)
```

Arguments

`ndf`	the number of degrees of freedom for the Wishart matrix.
`pdim`	the number of dimensions (variables) for the Wishart matrix.
`var`	the population variance.
`beta`	the order parameter (1 or 2).

Details

If `beta` is not specified, it assumes the default value of `1`. Likewise, `var` assumes a default of `1`.

The returned values give appropriate centering and scaling for the largest eigenvalue from a white Wishart matrix so that the centered and scaled quantity converges in distribution to a Tracy-Widom random variable. We use the second-order accurate versions of the centering and scaling given in the references below.

Value

`centering`	gives the centering.
`scaling`	gives the scaling.

Author(s)

Iain M. Johnstone, Zongming Ma, Patrick O. Perry and Morteza Shahram

References

El Karoui, N. (2006). A rate of convergence result for the largest eigenvalue of complex white Wishart matrices. *Annals of Probability* **34**, 2077–2117.

Ma, Z. (2008). Accuracy of the Tracy-Widom limit for the largest eigenvalue in white Wishart matrices. *arXiv:0810.1329v1 [math.ST]*.

See Also

WishartMax, TracyWidom

WishartSpike *The Spiked Wishart Maximum Eigenvalue Distributions*

Description

Density, distribution function, quantile function, and random generation for the maximum eigenvalue from a spiked Wishart matrix (sample covariance matrix) with `ndf` degrees of freedom, `pdim` dimensions, and population covariance matrix `diag(spike+var,var,var,...,var)`.

Usage

```
dWishartSpike(x, spike, ndf=NA, pdim=NA, var=1, beta=1, log = FALSE)
pWishartSpike(q, spike, ndf=NA, pdim=NA, var=1, beta=1, lower.tail = TRUE, log.p = FALSE)
qWishartSpike(p, spike, ndf=NA, pdim=NA, var=1, beta=1, lower.tail = TRUE, log.p = FALSE)
rWishartSpike(n, spike, ndf=NA, pdim=NA, var=1, beta=1)
```

Arguments

`x,q`	vector of quantiles.
`p`	vector of probabilities.
`n`	number of observations. If `length(n) > 1`, the length is taken to be the number required.
`spike`	the value of the spike.
`ndf`	the number of degrees of freedom for the Wishart matrix.
`pdim`	the number of dimensions (variables) for the Wishart matrix.
`var`	the population (noise) variance.
`beta`	the order parameter (1 or 2).
`log, log.p`	logical; if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p).
`lower.tail`	logical; if TRUE (default), probabilities are $P[X \le x]$, otherwise, $P[X > x]$.

Details

The spiked Wishart is a random sample covariance matrix from multivariate normal data with `ndf` observations in `pdim` dimensions. The spiked Wishart has one population covariance eigenvalue equal to `spike+var` and the rest equal to `var`. These functions are related to the limiting distribution of the largest eigenvalue from such a matrix when `ndf` and `pdim` both tending to infinity, with their ratio tending to a nonzero constant.

For the spiked distribution to exist, `spike` must be greater than `sqrt(pdim/ndf)*var`.

Supported values for `beta` are `1` for real data and and `2` for complex data.

Value

`dWishartSpike` gives the density, `pWishartSpike` gives the distribution function, `qWishartSpike` gives the quantile function, and `rWishartSpike` generates random deviates.

Author(s)

Iain M. Johnstone, Zongming Ma, Patrick O. Perry and Morteza Shahram

References

Baik, J., Ben Arous, G., and Péché, S. (2005). Phase transition of the largest eigenvalue for non-null complex sample covariance matrices. *Annals of Probability* **33**, 1643–1697.

Baik, J. and Silverstein, J. W. (2006). Eigenvalues of large sample covariance matrices of spiked population models. *Journal of Multivariate Analysis* **97**, 1382-1408.

Paul, D. (2007). Asymptotics of sample eigenstructure for a large dimensional spiked covariance model. *Statistica Sinica.* **17**, 1617–1642.

See Also

WishartSpikePar, WishartMax

WishartSpikePar — *Spiked Wishart Eigenvalue Centering and Scaling*

Description

Centering and scaling for the sample eigenvalue from a spiked Wishart matrix (sample covariance matrix) with `ndf` degrees of freedom, `pdim` dimensions, and population covariance matrix `diag(spike+var,var,var,...,var)`.

Usage

```
WishartSpikePar( spike, ndf=NA, pdim=NA, var=1, beta=1 )
```

Arguments

`spike`	the value of the spike.
`ndf`	the number of degrees of freedom for the Wishart matrix.
`pdim`	the number of dimensions (variables) for the Wishart matrix.
`var`	the population (noise) variance.
`beta`	the order parameter (1 or 2).

Details

The returned values give appropriate centering and scaling for the largest eigenvalue from a spiked Wishart matrix so that the centered and scaled quantity converges in distribution to a normal random variable with mean 0 and variance 1.

For the spiked distribution to exist, `spike` must be greater than `sqrt(pdim/ndf)*var`.

Supported values for `beta` are `1` for real data and and `2` for complex data.

Value

`centering`	gives the centering.
`scaleing`	gives the scaling.

Author(s)

Iain M. Johnstone, Zongming Ma, Patrick O. Perry and Morteza Shahram

References

Baik, J., Ben Arous, G., and Péché, S. (2005). Phase transition of the largest eigenvalue for non-null complex sample covariance matrices. *Annals of Probability* **33**, 1643–1697.

Baik, J. and Silverstein, J. W. (2006). Eigenvalues of large sample covariance matrices of spiked population models. *Journal of Multivariate Analysis* **97**, 1382-1408.

Paul, D. (2007). Asymptotics of sample eigenstructure for a large dimensional spiked covariance model. *Statistica Sinica* **17**, 1617–1642.

See Also

WishartSpike

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