

Package ‘gdpc’

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Type Package

Title Generalized Dynamic Principal Components

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Description Functions to compute the Generalized Dynamic Principal Components introduced in Peña and Yohai (2016) <[DOI:10.1080/01621459.2015.1072542](https://doi.org/10.1080/01621459.2015.1072542)>. The implementation includes an automatic procedure proposed in Peña, Smucler and Yohai (2020) <[DOI:10.18637/jss.v092.c02](https://doi.org/10.18637/jss.v092.c02)> for the identification of both the number of lags to be used in the generalized dynamic principal components as well as the number of components required for a given reconstruction accuracy.

License GPL (>= 2)

Imports xts, zoo, methods, Rcpp (>= 0.12.7), parallel, doParallel, foreach

LinkingTo Rcpp, RcppArmadillo (>= 0.7.500.0.0)

Suggests testthat, R.rsp

Depends R (>= 3.3.0)

NeedsCompilation yes

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R topics documented:

gdpc-package	2
auto.gdpc	3
components	6
components.gdpcs	7
fitted.gdpcs	8
gdpc	9
ipi91	10
plot.gdpc	11
plot.gdpcs	12
pricesSP50	13
Index	15

gdpc-package	<i>Generalized Dynamic Principal Components</i>
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Description

Computes the Generalized Dynamic Principal Components proposed in Peña and Yohai (2016).

Details

```

Package:      gdpc
Type:         Package
Version:      1.1.2
Date:         2021-02-07
Depends:      R (>= 3.3.0)
License:      GPL (>= 2)
Imports:      xts, zoo, methods, Rcpp (>= 0.12.7), parallel, doParallel, foreach
LinkingTo:    Rcpp, RcppArmadillo (>= 0.7.500.0.0)
Suggests:     testthat
NeedsCompilation: yes

```

Index:

```

auto.gdpc    Automatic Fitting of Generalized Dynamic Principal Components.

components.gdpcs  Get Generalized Dynamic Principal Components from a gdpcs object.

fitted.gdpcs    Get reconstructed time series from a gdpcs object.

gdpc           Computes a single Generalized Dynamic Principal Component
               with a given number of lags.

```

- ipi91 Six series corresponding to the Industrial Production Index (IPI) of France, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, USA and Japan. Monthly data from January 1991 to December 2012.
- plot.gdpc Plots a gdpc object.
- plot.gdpcs Plots a gdpcs object.
- pricesSP50 Fifty series corresponding to the stock prices of the first 50 components of the Standard&Poor's 500 index. Five hundred daily observations starting 1/1/2010.

Author(s)

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References

- Peña D. and Yohai V.J. (2016). “Generalized Dynamic Principal Components.” *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 111(515), 1121–1131.
- Peña D., Smucler E. and Yohai V.J. (2020). “gdpc: An R Package for Generalized Dynamic Principal Components.” *Journal of Statistical Software*, 92(2), 1-23.

Examples

```
data(ipi91)
## Not run:
#Compute GDPC, number of components and number of lags is chosen automatically.
#This might take a bit.
ipi_autogdpc <- auto.gdpc(ipi91)

## End(Not run)
```

auto.gdpc

Automatic Fitting of Generalized Dynamic Principal Components

Description

Computes Generalized Dynamic Principal Components. The number of components can be supplied by the user or chosen automatically so that a given proportion of variance is explained. The number of lags is chosen automatically using one of the following criteria: Leave-one-out cross-validation, an AIC type criterion, a BIC type criterion or a criterion based on a proposal of Bai and Ng (2002). See Peña, Smucler and Yohai (2020) for more details.

Usage

```
auto.gdpc(Z, crit = 'LOO', normalize = 1, auto_comp = TRUE, expl_var = 0.9,
          num_comp = 5, tol = 1e-4, k_max = 10,
          niter_max = 500, ncores = 1, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

Z	Data matrix. Each column is a different time series.
crit	A string specifying the criterion to be used. Options are 'LOO', 'AIC', 'BIC' and 'BNG'. Default is 'LOO'. See Details below.
normalize	Integer. Either 1, 2 or 3. Indicates whether the data should be standardized. Default is 1. See Details below.
auto_comp	Logical. If TRUE compute components until the proportion of explained variance is equal to expl_var, otherwise use num_comp components. Default is TRUE.
expl_var	A number between 0 and 1. Desired proportion of explained variance (only used if auto_comp==TRUE). Default is 0.9.
num_comp	Integer. Number of components to be computed (only used if auto_comp==FALSE). Default is 5.
tol	Relative precision. Default is 1e-4.
k_max	Integer. Maximum possible number of lags. Default is 10.
niter_max	Integer. Maximum number of iterations. Default is 500.
ncores	Integer. Number of cores to be used for parallel computations. Default is 1.
verbose	Logical. Should progress be reported? Default is FALSE.

Details

Suppose the data matrix consists of m series of length T . Let \mathbf{f} be the dynamic principal component defined using k lags, let R be the corresponding matrix of residuals and let $\Sigma = (R'R)/T$.

If crit = 'LOO' the number of lags is chosen among $0, \dots, k_{max}$ as the value k that minimizes the leave-one-out (LOO) cross-validation mean squared error, given by

$$LOO = \frac{1}{Tm} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{t=1}^T \frac{R_{t,i}^2}{(1 - h_{t,t})^2},$$

where $h_{t,t}$ are the diagonal elements of the hat matrix $H = F(F'F)^{-1}F'$, with F being the $T \times (k+2)$ matrix with rows $(f_{t-k}, f_{t-k+1}, \dots, f_t, 1)$.

If crit = 'AIC' the number of lags is chosen among $0, \dots, k_{max}$ as the value k that minimizes the following AIC type criterion

$$AIC = T \log(\text{trace}(\Sigma)) + 2m(k+2).$$

If crit = 'BIC' the number of lags is chosen among $0, \dots, k_{max}$ as the value k that minimizes the following BIC type criterion

$$BIC = T \log(\text{trace}(\Sigma)) + m(k+2) \log(T).$$

If `crit = 'BNG'` the number of lags is chosen among $0, \dots, k_{max}$ as the value k that minimizes the following criterion

$$BNG = \min(T, m) \log(\text{trace}(\Sigma)) + (k + 1) \log(\min(T, m)).$$

This is an adaptation of a criterion proposed by Bai and Ng (2002).

For problems of relatively small dimension, say $T \geq m10$, 'AIC' can give better results than the default 'LOO'.

If `normalize = 1`, the data is analyzed in the original units, without mean and variance standardization. If `normalize = 2`, the data is standardized to zero mean and unit variance before computing the principal components, but the intercepts and loadings are those needed to reconstruct the original series. If `normalize = 3` the data are standardized as in `normalize = 2`, but the intercepts and the loadings are those needed to reconstruct the standardized series. Default is `normalize = 1`.

Value

An object of class `gdpcs`, that is, a list of length equal to the number of computed components. The i -th entry of this list is an object of class `gdpc`, that is, a list with entries

<code>expart</code>	Proportion of the variance explained by the first i components.
<code>mse</code>	Mean squared error of the reconstruction using the first i components.
<code>crit</code>	The value of the criterion of the reconstruction, according to what the user specified.
<code>k</code>	Number of lags chosen.
<code>alpha</code>	Vector of intercepts corresponding to <code>f</code> .
<code>beta</code>	Matrix of loadings corresponding to <code>f</code> . Column number k is the vector of $k - 1$ lag loadings.
<code>f</code>	Coordinates of the i -th dynamic principal component corresponding to the periods $1, \dots, T$.
<code>initial_f</code>	Coordinates of the i -th dynamic principal component corresponding to the periods $-k + 1, \dots, 0$. Only for the case $k > 0$, otherwise 0.
<code>call</code>	The matched call.
<code>conv</code>	Logical. Did the iterations converge?
<code>niter</code>	Integer. Number of iterations.

`components`, `fitted`, `plot` and `print` methods are available for this class.

Author(s)

Daniel Peña, Ezequiel Smucler, Victor Yohai

References

- Bai J. and Ng S. (2002). "Determining the Number of Factors in Approximate Factor Models." *Econometrica*, 70(1), 191–221.
- Peña D., Smucler E. and Yohai V.J. (2020). "gdpc: An R Package for Generalized Dynamic Principal Components." *Journal of Statistical Software*, 92(2), 1-23.

See Also

[gdpc](#), [plot.gdpc](#), [plot.gdpcs](#), [fitted.gdpcs](#), [components.gdpcs](#)

Examples

```
T <- 200 #length of series
m <- 200 #number of series
set.seed(1234)
f <- rnorm(T + 1)
x <- matrix(0, T, m)
u <- matrix(rnorm(T * m), T, m)
for (i in 1:m) {
  x[, i] <- 10 * sin(2 * pi * (i/m)) * f[1:T] + 10 * cos(2 * pi * (i/m)) * f[2:(T + 1)] + u[, i]
}
#Choose number of lags using the L00 criterion.
#k_max=3 to keep computation time low
autofit <- auto.gdpc(x, k_max = 3)
autofit
fit_val <- fitted(autofit, 1) #Get fitted values
resid <- x - fit_val #Residuals
plot(autofit, which_comp = 1) #Plot component
```

components

Generic Function for Getting Components From an Object

Description

Generic function for getting components from an object.

Usage

```
components(object, which_comp)
```

Arguments

object An object. Currently there is a method for objects of class `gdpcs`.
which_comp Numeric vector indicating which components to get. Default is 1.

Value

A matrix whose columns are the desired components.

Author(s)

Daniel Peña, Ezequiel Smucler, Victor Yohai

components.gdpcs *Get Generalized Dynamic Principal Components From a gdpcs Object*

Description

Get Generalized Dynamic Principal Components from a gdpcs object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'gdpcs'  
components(object, which_comp = 1)
```

Arguments

object An object of class gdpcs, usually the result of [auto.gdpc](#).
which_comp Numeric vector indicating which components to get. Default is 1.

Value

A matrix whose columns are the desired dynamic principal components.

Author(s)

Daniel Peña, Ezequiel Smucler, Victor Yohai

See Also

[gdpc](#), [auto.gdpc](#), [plot.gdpc](#)

Examples

```
T <- 200 #length of series  
m <- 200 #number of series  
set.seed(1234)  
f <- rnorm(T + 1)  
x <- matrix(0, T, m)  
u <- matrix(rnorm(T * m), T, m)  
for (i in 1:m) {  
  x[, i] <- 10 * sin(2 * pi * (i/m)) * f[1:T] + 10 * cos(2 * pi * (i/m)) * f[2:(T + 1)] + u[, i]  
}  
#Choose number of lags using the L00 criterion.  
#k_max=2 to keep computation time low  
autofit <- auto.gdpc(x, k_max = 2, auto_comp = FALSE, num_comp = 2)  
comps <- components(autofit, which_comp = c(1,2))
```

`fitted.gdpcs`*Get Reconstructed Time Series From a gdpcs Object*

Description

Get reconstructed time series from a gdpcs object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'gdpcs'  
fitted(object, num_comp = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	An object of class <code>gdpcs</code> , usually the result of auto.gdpc .
<code>num_comp</code>	Integer indicating how many components to use for the reconstruction. Default is 1.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments for compatibility.

Value

A matrix that is the reconstruction of the original series.

Author(s)

Daniel Peña, Ezequiel Smucler, Victor Yohai

See Also

[gdpc](#), [auto.gdpc](#), [plot.gdpc](#)

Examples

```
T <- 200 #length of series  
m <- 200 #number of series  
set.seed(1234)  
f <- rnorm(T + 1)  
x <- matrix(0, T, m)  
u <- matrix(rnorm(T * m), T, m)  
for (i in 1:m) {  
  x[, i] <- 10 * sin(2 * pi * (i/m)) * f[1:T] + 10 * cos(2 * pi * (i/m)) * f[2:(T + 1)] + u[, i]  
}  
#Choose number of lags using the L00 criterion.  
#k_max=2 to keep computation time low  
autofit <- auto.gdpc(x, k_max = 2, auto_comp = FALSE, num_comp = 2)  
recons <- fitted(autofit, num_comp = 2)
```


Description

Computes a single Generalized Dynamic Principal Component with a given number of lags.

Usage

```
gdpc(Z, k, f_ini = NULL, tol = 1e-4, niter_max = 500, crit = 'LOO')
```

Arguments

Z	Data matrix. Each column is a different time series.
k	Integer. Number of lags to use.
f_ini	(Optional). Numeric vector. Starting point for the iterations. If no argument is passed the ordinary (non-dynamic) first principal component completed with k lags is used.
tol	Relative precision. Default is 1e-4.
niter_max	Integer. Maximum number of iterations. Default is 500.
crit	A string specifying the criterion to be used to evaluate the fitted model. Options are 'LOO', 'AIC', 'BIC' and 'BNG'. Default is 'LOO'.

Details

See [auto.gdpc](#) for the definition of criterion that is part of the output of this function.

Value

An object of class `gdpc`, that is, a list with entries:

expart	Proportion of the variance explained.
mse	Mean squared error.
crit	The value of the criterion of the reconstruction, according to what the user specified.
k	Number of lags used.
alpha	Vector of intercepts corresponding to f.
beta	Matrix of loadings corresponding to f. Column number k is the vector of $k - 1$ lag loadings.
f	Coordinates of the first dynamic principal component corresponding to the periods $1, \dots, T$.
initial_f	Coordinates of the first dynamic principal component corresponding to the periods $-k + 1, \dots, 0$. Only for the case $k > 0$, otherwise 0.
call	The matched call.

conv Logical. Did the iterations converge?
 niter Integer. Number of iterations.

fitted, plot and print methods are available for this class.

Author(s)

Daniel Peña, Ezequiel Smucler, Victor Yohai

See Also

[auto.gdpc](#), [plot.gdpc](#)

Examples

```
T <- 200 #length of series
m <- 500 #number of series
set.seed(1234)
f <- rnorm(T + 1)
x <- matrix(0, T, m)
u <- matrix(rnorm(T * m), T, m)
for (i in 1:m) {
  x[, i] <- 10 * sin(2 * pi * (i/m)) * f[1:T] + 10 * cos(2 * pi * (i/m)) * f[2:(T + 1)] + u[, i]
}
fit <- gdpc(x, k = 1) #find first DPC with one lag
fit
par(mfrow = c(1, 2)) #plot loadings
plot(fit, which = 'Loadings', which_load = 0, xlab = '', ylab = '')
plot(fit, which = 'Loadings', which_load = 1, xlab = '', ylab = '')
```

ipi91

Industrial Production Index (IPI) of France, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, USA and Japan

Description

Six series corresponding to the Industrial Production Index (IPI) of France, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, USA and Japan. Monthly data from January 1991 to December 2012.

Usage

```
data(ipi91)
```

Format

A matrix time series with 264 observations on the following 6 variables.

France IPI of France.

Germany IPI of Germany.

Italy IPI of Italy.

United Kingdom IPI of United Kingdom.

USA IPI of USA.

Japan IPI of Japan.

Examples

```
data(ipi91)
plot(ipi91, plot.type = 'multiple', main = 'Industrial Production Index')
## Not run:
#Compute first GDPC with nine lags; this may take a bit.
gdpc_ipi <- gdpc(ipi91, 9, niter_max = 1500)
#Plot the component
plot(gdpc_ipi, which = 'Component', ylab = '')
#Get reconstruction of the time series and plot
recons <- fitted(gdpc_ipi)
colnames(recons) <- colnames(ipi91)
plot(recons, main = 'Fitted values')

## End(Not run)
```

plot.gdpc

Plot Generalized Dynamic Principal Components

Description

Plots a gdpc object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'gdpc'
plot(x, which = 'Component', which_load = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class gdpc, usually the result of <code>gdpc</code> or one of the entries of the result of <code>auto.gdpc</code> .
which	String. Indicates what to plot, either 'Component' or 'Loadings'. Default is 'Component'.
which_load	Lag number indicating which loadings should be plotted. Only used if which = 'Loadings'. Default is 0.
...	Additional arguments to be passed to the plotting functions.

Author(s)

Daniel Peña, Ezequiel Smucler, Victor Yohai

See Also

[gdpc](#), [auto.gdpc](#), [plot.gdpcs](#)

Examples

```
T <- 200 #length of series
m <- 200 #number of series
set.seed(1234)
f <- rnorm(T + 1)
x <- matrix(0, T, m)
u <- matrix(rnorm(T * m), T, m)
for (i in 1:m) {
  x[, i] <- 10 * sin(2 * pi * (i/m)) * f[1:T] + 10 * cos(2 * pi * (i/m)) * f[2:(T + 1)] + u[, i]
}
#Choose number of lags using the L00 type criterion.
#k_max=3 to keep computation time low
autofit <- auto.gdpc(x, k_max = 3)
plot(autofit[[1]], xlab = '', ylab = '')
```

plot.gdpcs

Plot Generalized Dynamic Principal Components

Description

Plots a gdpcs object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'gdpcs'
plot(x, which_comp = 1, plot.type = 'multiple', ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class gdpcs, usually the result of auto.gdpc .
which_comp	Numeric vector indicating which components to plot. Default is 1.
plot.type	Argument to be passed to plot.zoo . Used only when the original data set was stored in an object of class zoo. Default is 'multiple'.
...	Additional arguments to be passed to the plotting functions.

Author(s)

Daniel Peña, Ezequiel Smucler, Victor Yohai

See Also

[gdpc](#), [auto.gdpc](#), [plot.gdpc](#)

Examples

```
T <- 200 #length of series
m <- 200 #number of series
set.seed(1234)
f <- rnorm(T + 1)
x <- matrix(0, T, m)
u <- matrix(rnorm(T * m), T, m)
for (i in 1:m) {
  x[, i] <- 10 * sin(2 * pi * (i/m)) * f[1:T] + 10 * cos(2 * pi * (i/m)) * f[2:(T + 1)] + u[, i]
}
#Choose number of lags using the L00 criterion.
#k_max=2 to keep computation time low
autofit <- auto.gdpc(x, k_max = 2, auto_comp = FALSE, num_comp = 2)
autofit
plot(autofit, which_comp = c(1,2), xlab = '', ylab = '')
```

pricesSP50

Stock Prices of the First 50 Components of S&P500

Description

Fifty series corresponding to the stock prices of the first 50 components of the Standard&Poor's 500 index. Five hundred daily observations starting 1/1/2010.

Usage

```
data(pricesSP50)
```

Format

A matrix time series with 500 observations on the stock prices of the first 50 components of the Standard&Poor's 500 index.

Examples

```
data(pricesSP50)
## Not run:
#Plot the first four series
plot(pricesSP50[, 1:4], main = 'Four components of the S&P500 index')
#Compute GDPCs; this may take a bit.
fit_SP <- auto.gdpc(pricesSP50, normalize = 2, niter_max = 1000, ncores= 4)
fit_SP
#Get reconstruction and plot
recons <- fitted(fit_SP, num_comp = 2)
colnames(recons) <- colnames(pricesSP50)
```

```
plot(recons[, 1:4], main = 'Reconstruction of four components of the S&P500 index')
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

Index

* datasets

ipi91, 10

pricesSP50, 13

* package

gdpc-package, 2

* ts

auto.gdpc, 3

components, 6

components.gdpcs, 7

fitted.gdpcs, 8

gdpc, 9

gdpc-package, 2

plot.gdpc, 11

plot.gdpcs, 12

auto.gdpc, 3, 7–13

components, 6

components.gdpcs, 6, 7

fitted.gdpcs, 6, 8

gdpc, 6–8, 9, 11–13

gdpc-package, 2

ipi91, 10

plot.gdpc, 6–8, 10, 11, 13

plot.gdpcs, 6, 12, 12

plot.zoo, 12

pricesSP50, 13