

Package: fastGHQuad (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Fast 'Rcpp' Implementation of Gauss-Hermite Quadrature

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Description Fast, numerically-stable Gauss-Hermite quadrature rules and utility functions for adaptive GH quadrature. See Liu, Q. and Pierce, D. A. (1994) <[doi:10.2307/2337136](https://doi.org/10.2307/2337136)> for a reference on these methods.

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LazyLoad yes

URL <https://github.com/awblocker/fastGHQuad>

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LinkingTo Rcpp

NeedsCompilation yes

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fastGHQuad-package *A package for fast, numerically-stable computation of Gauss-Hermite quadrature rules*

Description

This package provides functions to compute Gauss-Hermite quadrature rules very quickly with a higher degree of numerical stability (tested up to 2000 nodes).

Details

It also provides function for adaptive Gauss-Hermite quadrature, extending Laplace approximations (as in Liu & Pierce 1994).

Package: fastGHQuad
Type: Package
License: MIT
LazyLoad: yes

Author(s)

Alexander W Blocker

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References

Golub, G. H. and Welsch, J. H. (1969). Calculation of Gauss Quadrature Rules. *Mathematics of Computation* 23 (106): 221-230.

Liu, Q. and Pierce, D. A. (1994). A Note on Gauss-Hermite Quadrature. *Biometrika*, 81(3) 624-629.

See Also

[gaussHermiteData](#), [aghQuad](#), [ghQuad](#)

Examples

```
# Get quadrature rule
rule <- gaussHermiteData(1000)

# Find a normalizing constant
g <- function(x) 1/(1+x^2/10)^(11/2) # t distribution with 10 df
aghQuad(g, 0, 1.1, rule)
# actual is
1/dt(0,10)

# Find an expectation
```

```
g <- function(x) x^2*dt(x,10) # t distribution with 10 df
aghQuad(g, 0, 1.1, rule)
# actual is 1.25
```

 aghQuad

Adaptive Gauss-Hermite quadrature using Laplace approximation

Description

Convenience function for integration of a scalar function g based upon its Laplace approximation.

Usage

```
aghQuad(g, muHat, sigmaHat, rule, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>g</code>	Function to integrate with respect to first (scalar) argument
<code>muHat</code>	Mode for Laplace approximation
<code>sigmaHat</code>	Scale for Laplace approximation ($\sqrt{-1/H}$), where H is the second derivative of g at <code>muHat</code>)
<code>rule</code>	Gauss-Hermite quadrature rule to use, as produced by gaussHermiteData
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments for <code>g</code>

Details

This function approximates

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) dx$$

using the method of Liu & Pierce (1994). This technique uses a Gaussian approximation of g (or the distribution component of g , if an expectation is desired) to "focus" quadrature around the high-density region of the distribution. Formally, it evaluates:

$$\sqrt{2}\hat{\sigma} \sum_i w_i \exp(x_i^2) g(\hat{\mu} + \sqrt{2} \hat{\sigma} x_i)$$

where x and w come from the given rule.

This method can, in many cases (where the Gaussian approximation is reasonably good), achieve better results with 10-100 quadrature points than with $1e6$ or more draws for Monte Carlo integration. It is particularly useful for obtaining marginal likelihoods (or posteriors) in hierarchical and multilevel models — where conditional independence allows for unidimensional integration, adaptive Gauss-Hermite quadrature is often extremely effective.

Value

Numeric (scalar) with approximation integral of g from $-\text{Inf}$ to Inf .

Author(s)

Alexander W Blocker <ablocker@gmail.com>

References

Liu, Q. and Pierce, D. A. (1994). A Note on Gauss-Hermite Quadrature. *Biometrika*, 81(3) 624-629.

See Also

[gaussHermiteData](#), [ghQuad](#)

Examples

```
# Get quadrature rules
rule10 <- gaussHermiteData(10)
rule100 <- gaussHermiteData(100)

# Estimating normalizing constants
g <- function(x) 1/(1+x^2/10)^(11/2) # t distribution with 10 df
aghQuad(g, 0, 1.1, rule10)
aghQuad(g, 0, 1.1, rule100)
# actual is
1/dt(0,10)

# Can work well even when the approximation is not exact
g <- function(x) exp(-abs(x)) # Laplace distribution
aghQuad(g, 0, 2, rule10)
aghQuad(g, 0, 2, rule100)
# actual is 2

# Estimating expectations
# Variances for the previous two distributions
g <- function(x) x^2*dt(x,10) # t distribution with 10 df
aghQuad(g, 0, 1.1, rule10)
aghQuad(g, 0, 1.1, rule100)
# actual is 1.25

# Can work well even when the approximation is not exact
g <- function(x) x^2*exp(-abs(x))/2 # Laplace distribution
aghQuad(g, 0, 2, rule10)
aghQuad(g, 0, 2, rule100)
# actual is 2
```

Description

Evaluate Hermite polynomial of given degree at given location. This function is provided for demonstration/teaching purposes; this method is not used by `gaussHermiteData`. It is numerically unstable for high-degree polynomials.

Usage

```
evalHermitePoly(x, n)
```

Arguments

x	Vector of location(s) at which polynomial will be evaluated
n	Degree of Hermite polynomial to compute

Value

Vector of length(x) values of Hermite polynomial

Author(s)

Alexander W Blocker <ablocker@gmail.com>

See Also

[gaussHermiteData](#), [aghQuad](#), [ghQuad](#)

findPolyRoots

Find real parts of roots of polynomial

Description

Finds real parts of polynomial's roots via eigendecomposition of companion matrix. This method is not used by `gaussHermiteData`. Only the real parts of each root are retained; this can be useful if the polynomial is known a priori to have all roots real.

Usage

```
findPolyRoots(c)
```

Arguments

c	Coefficients of polynomial
---	----------------------------

Value

Numeric vector containing the real parts of the roots of the polynomial defined by c

Author(s)

Alexander W Blocker <ablocker@gmail.com>

See Also

[gaussHermiteData](#), [aghQuad](#), [ghQuad](#)

gaussHermiteData *Compute Gauss-Hermite quadrature rule*

Description

Computes Gauss-Hermite quadrature rule of requested order using Golub-Welsch algorithm. Returns result in list consisting of two entries: x, for nodes, and w, for quadrature weights. This is very fast and numerically stable, using the Golub-Welsch algorithm with specialized eigendecomposition (symmetric tridiagonal) LAPACK routines. It can handle quadrature of order 1000+.

Usage

```
gaussHermiteData(n)
```

Arguments

n Order of Gauss-Hermite rule to compute (number of nodes)

Details

This function computes the Gauss-Hermite rule of order n using the Golub-Welsch algorithm. All of the actual computation is performed in C/C++ and FORTRAN (via LAPACK). It is numerically-stable and extremely memory-efficient for rules of order 1000+.

Value

A list containing:

x the n node positions for the requested rule
w the w quadrature weights for the requested rule

Author(s)

Alexander W Blocker <ablocker@gmail.com>

References

Golub, G. H. and Welsch, J. H. (1969). Calculation of Gauss Quadrature Rules. *Mathematics of Computation* 23 (106): 221-230

Liu, Q. and Pierce, D. A. (1994). A Note on Gauss-Hermite Quadrature. *Biometrika*, 81(3) 624-629.

See Also[aghQuad](#), [ghQuad](#)

`ghQuad`*Convenience function for Gauss-Hermite quadrature*

Description

Convenience function for evaluation of Gauss-Hermite quadrature

Usage

```
ghQuad(f, rule, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>f</code>	Function to integrate with respect to first (scalar) argument; this does not include the weight function $\exp(-x^2)$
<code>rule</code>	Gauss-Hermite quadrature rule to use, as produced by gaussHermiteData
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments for <code>f</code>

Details

This function performs classical unidimensional Gauss-Hermite quadrature with the function `f` using the rule provided; that is, it approximates

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \exp(-x^2) dx$$

by evaluating

$$\sum_i w_i f(x_i)$$

Value

Numeric (scalar) with approximation integral of $f(x) \cdot \exp(-x^2)$ from $-\infty$ to ∞ .

Author(s)

Alexander W Blocker <ablocker@gmail.com>

References

Golub, G. H. and Welsch, J. H. (1969). Calculation of Gauss Quadrature Rules. *Mathematics of Computation* 23 (106): 221-230.

Liu, Q. and Pierce, D. A. (1994). A Note on Gauss-Hermite Quadrature. *Biometrika*, 81(3) 624-629.

See Also

[gaussHermiteData](#), [ghQuad](#)

Examples

```
# Get quadrature rules
rule10 <- gaussHermiteData(10)
rule100 <- gaussHermiteData(100)

# Check that rule is implemented correctly
f <- function(x) rep(1,length(x))
if (!isTRUE(all.equal(sqrt(pi), ghQuad(f, rule10), ghQuad(f, rule100)))) {
  print(ghQuad(f, rule10))
  print(ghQuad(f, rule100))
}
# These should be 1.772454

f <- function(x) x
if (!isTRUE(all.equal(0.0, ghQuad(f, rule10), ghQuad(f, rule100)))) {
  print(ghQuad(f, rule10))
  print(ghQuad(f, rule100))
}
# These should be zero
```

hermitePolyCoef

Get coefficient of Hermite polynomial

Description

Calculate coefficients of Hermite polynomial using recursion relation. This function is provided for demonstration/teaching purposes; this method is not used by `gaussHermiteData`. It is numerically unstable for high-degree polynomials.

Usage

```
hermitePolyCoef(n)
```

Arguments

n Degree of Hermite polynomial to compute

Value

Vector of (n+1) coefficients from requested polynomial

Author(s)

Alexander W Blocker <ablocker@gmail.com>

See Also

[gaussHermiteData](#), [aghQuad](#), [ghQuad](#)

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