

Package ‘bbmle’

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Title Tools for general maximum likelihood estimation

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Author Ben Bolker <bolker@ufl.edu>; based on stats4 by the R Development Core Team

Maintainer Ben Bolker <bolker@ufl.edu>

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Suggests aod, emdbook, Hmisc, nlme, ggplot2

Description Methods and functions for fitting maximum likelihood models in R. This package modifies and extends the mle classes in the stats4 package.

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```
as.data.frame.profile.mle2
  convert profile to data frame
```

Description

converts a profile of a fitted mle2 object to a data frame

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'profile.mle2':
as.data.frame(x, row.names=NULL,
optional=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a profile object
row.names	row names (unused)
optional	unused
...	unused

Value

a data frame with columns

param	name of parameter being profiled
z	signed square root of the deviance difference from the minimum
parameter values	named par.vals.pname
focal	value of focal parameter: redundant, but included for plotting convenience

Author(s)

Ben Bolker

Examples

```
## use as.data.frame and lattice to plot profiles
x <- 0:10
y <- c(26, 17, 13, 12, 20, 5, 9, 8, 5, 4, 8)
library(bbmle)
LL <- function(ymax=15, xhalf=6)
-sum(stats::dpois(y, lambda=ymax/(1+x/xhalf), log=TRUE))
## uses default parameters of LL
fit1 <- mle2(LL)
p1 <- profile(fit1)
d1 = as.data.frame(p1)
library(lattice)
xyplot(abs(z)~focal|param,data=d1,
       subset=abs(z)<3,
       type="b",
       xlab="",
       ylab=expression(paste(abs(z),
                             " (square root of ",Delta," deviance)")),
       scale=list(x=list(relation="free")))
```

BIC-methods

*Log likelihoods and model selection for mle2 objects***Description**

Various functions for likelihood-based and information-theoretic model selection of likelihood models

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'ANY, mle2, logLik':
BIC(object,...)
## S4 method for signature 'ANY, mle2, logLik':
AICc(object,...,nobs,k=2)
## S4 method for signature 'ANY, mle2, logLik':
qAIC(object,...,k=2)
## S4 method for signature 'ANY, mle2, logLik':
qAICc(object,...,nobs,k=2)
```

Arguments

object	A logLik or mle2 object
...	An optional list of additional logLik or mle2 objects (fitted to the same data set).
nobs	Number of observations (sometimes obtainable as an attribute of the fit or of the log-likelihood)
k	penalty parameter (nearly always left at its default value of 2)

Details

Further arguments to `BIC` can be specified in the `...` list: `delta` (logical) specifies whether to include a column for delta-BIC in the output.

Value

A table of the BIC values, degrees of freedom, and possibly delta-BIC values relative to the minimum-BIC model

Methods

logLik signature(object = "mle2"): Extract maximized log-likelihood.

AIC signature(object = "mle2"): Calculate Akaike Information Criterion

AICc signature(object = "mle2"): Calculate small-sample corrected Akaike Information Criterion

BIC signature(object = "mle2"): Calculate Bayesian (Schwarz) Information Criterion

BIC signature(object = "logLik"): Calculate Bayesian (Schwarz) Information Criterion

BIC signature(object = "ANY"): Calculate Bayesian (Schwarz) Information Criterion

anova signature(object="mle2"): Likelihood Ratio Test comparison of different models

Note

This is implemented in an ugly way and could probably be improved!

Examples

```
x <- 0:10
y <- c(26, 17, 13, 12, 20, 5, 9, 8, 5, 4, 8)
(fit <- mle2(y~dpois(lambda=ymax/(1+x/xhalf)),
start=list(ymax=25,xhalf=3)))
(fit2 <- mle2(y~dpois(lambda=(x+1)*slope),
start=list(slope=1)))
BIC(fit,nobs=length(x))
BIC(fit,fit2,nobs=length(x))
```

call.to.char

Convert calls to character

Description

Utility function (hack) to convert calls such as `y~x` to their character equivalent

Usage

```
call.to.char(x)
```

Arguments

`x` a formula (call)

Details

It would be nice if `as.character(y~x)` gave "y~x", but it doesn't, so this hack achieves the same goal

Value

a character vector of length 1

Author(s)

Ben Bolker

Examples

```
as.character(y~x)
call.to.char(y~x)
```

`get.mnames`

extract model names

Description

given a list of models, extract the names (or "model n")

Usage

```
get.mnames(Call)
```

Arguments

`Call` a function call (usually a list of models)

Value

a vector of model names

Author(s)

Ben Bolker

 ICTab

Compute table of information criteria and auxiliary info

Description

Computes information criteria for a series of models, optionally giving information about weights, differences between ICs, etc.

Usage

```
ICtab(..., type=c("AIC", "BIC", "AICc", "qAIC", "qAICc"),
      weights = FALSE, delta = TRUE, base = FALSE, sort = TRUE,
      nobs, dispersion = 1, mnames, k = 2)
AICTab(...)
BICTab(...)
AICctab(...)
## S3 method for class 'ICtab':
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

...	a list of (logLik or?) mle objects; in the case of AICTab etc., could also include other arguments to ICtab
type	specify information criterion to use
base	(logical) include base IC values?
weights	(logical) compute IC weights?
delta	(logical) compute differences among ICs?
sort	(logical) sort ICs in increasing order?
nobs	(integer) number of observations: required for type="BIC" or type="AICc" unless objects have an "nobs" attribute
dispersion	overdispersion estimate, for computing qAIC: required for type="qAIC" or type="qAICc" unless objects have a "dispersion" attribute
mnames	names for table rows: defaults to names of objects passed
k	penalty term (largely unused: left at default of 2)
x	an ICtab object

Value

A data frame containing:

IC	information criterion
df	degrees of freedom/number of parameters
dIC	difference in IC from minimum-IC model
weights	$\exp(-dIC/2)/\sum(\exp(-dIC/2))$

Note

(1) The print method uses sensible defaults; all ICs are rounded to the nearest 0.1, and IC weights are printed using `format.pval` to print an inequality for values <0.001 . (2) The computation of degrees of freedom/number of parameters (e.g., whether variance parameters are included in the total) varies enormously between packages. As long as the df computations for a given set of models is consistent, differences don't matter, but one needs to be careful with log likelihoods and models taken from different packages. If necessary one can change the degrees of freedom manually by saying `attr(obj, "df") <- df.new`, where `df.new` is the desired number of parameters. (3) Defaults have changed to `sort=TRUE`, `base=FALSE`, `delta=TRUE`, to match my conviction that it rarely makes sense to report the overall values of information criteria

Author(s)

Ben Bolker

References

Burnham and Anderson 2002

mle2

Maximum Likelihood Estimation

Description

Estimate parameters by the method of maximum likelihood.

Usage

```
mle2(minuslogl, start, method, optimizer,
      fixed = NULL, data=NULL,
      subset=NULL,
      default.start=TRUE, eval.only = FALSE, vecpar=FALSE,
      parameters=NULL,
      parnames=NULL,
      skip.hessian=FALSE, trace=FALSE,
      gr, ...)
calc_mle2_function(formula, parameters, start,
                   parnames, data=NULL, trace=FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>minuslogl</code>	Function to calculate negative log-likelihood.
<code>start</code>	Named list. Initial values for optimizer.
<code>method</code>	Optimization method to use. See optim .
<code>optimizer</code>	Optimization function to use. (Stub.)
<code>fixed</code>	Named list. Parameter values to keep fixed during optimization.

<code>data</code>	list of data to pass to <code>minuslogl</code>
<code>subset</code>	logical vector for subsetting data (STUB)
<code>default.start</code>	Logical: allow default values of <code>minuslogl</code> as starting values?
<code>eval.only</code>	Logical: return value of <code>minuslogl(start)</code> rather than optimizing
<code>vecpar</code>	Logical: is first argument a vector of all parameters? (For compatibility with optim .)
<code>parameters</code>	List of linear models for parameters
<code>parnames</code>	List (or vector?) of parameter names
<code>gr</code>	gradient function
<code>...</code>	Further arguments to pass to optimizer
<code>formula</code>	a formula for the likelihood (see Details)
<code>trace</code>	Logical: print parameter values tested?
<code>skip.hessian</code>	Bypass Hessian calculation?

Details

The [optim](#) optimizer is used to find the minimum of the negative log-likelihood. An approximate covariance matrix for the parameters is obtained by inverting the Hessian matrix at the optimum.

The `minuslogl` argument can also specify a formula, rather than an objective function, of the form `x~ddistn(param1, ..., paramn)`. In this case `ddistn` is taken to be a probability or density function, which must have (literally) `x` as its first argument (although this argument may be interpreted as a matrix of multivariate responses) and which must have a `log` argument that can be used to specify the log-probability or log-probability-density is required. If a formula is specified, then `parameters` can contain a list of linear models for the parameters.

If a formula is given and non-trivial linear models are given in `parameters` for some of the variables, then model matrices will be generated using `model.matrix`: `start` can either be an exhaustive list of starting values (in the order given by `model.matrix`) or values can be given just for the higher-level parameters: in this case, all of the additional parameters generated by `model.matrix` will be given starting values of zero.

The `trace` argument applies only when a formula is specified. If you specify a function, you can build in your own `print()` or `cat()` statement to trace its progress. (You can also specify a value for `trace` as part of a `control` list for `optim()`: see [optim](#).)

The `skip.hessian` argument is useful if the function is crashing with a "non-finite finite difference value" error when trying to evaluate the Hessian, but will preclude many subsequent confidence interval calculations. (You will know the Hessian is failing if you use `method="Nelder-Mead"` and still get a finite-difference error.)

If convergence fails, see [optim](#) for the meanings of the error codes.

Value

An object of class "mle2".

Note

Note that the `minuslogl` function should return the negative log-likelihood, $-\log L$ (not the log-likelihood, $\log L$, nor the deviance, $-2 \log L$). It is the user's responsibility to ensure that the likelihood is correct, and that asymptotic likelihood inference is valid (e.g. that there are "enough" data and that the estimated parameter values do not lie on the boundary of the feasible parameter space).

If `lower`, `upper`, `control$parscale`, or `control$ndeps` are specified for `optim` fits, they must be named vectors.

See Also

[mle2-class](#)

Examples

```
x <- 0:10
y <- c(26, 17, 13, 12, 20, 5, 9, 8, 5, 4, 8)
LL <- function(ymax=15, xhalf=6)
  -sum(stats::dpois(y, lambda=ymax/(1+x/xhalf), log=TRUE))
## uses default parameters of LL
(fit <- mle2(LL))
mle2(LL, fixed=list(xhalf=6))

(fit0 <- mle2(y~dpois(lambda=ymean), start=list(ymean=mean(y))))
anova(fit0, fit)
summary(fit)
logLik(fit)
vcov(fit)
p1 <- profile(fit)
plot(p1, absVal=FALSE)
confint(fit)

## use bounded optimization
## the lower bounds are really > 0, but we use >=0 to stress-test
## profiling; note lower must be named
(fit1 <- mle2(LL, method="L-BFGS-B", lower=c(ymax=0, xhalf=0)))
p1 <- profile(fit1)

plot(p1, absVal=FALSE)
## a better parameterization:
LL2 <- function(lymax=log(15), lxhalf=log(6))
  -sum(stats::dpois(y, lambda=exp(lymax)/(1+x/exp(lxhalf)), log=TRUE))
(fit2 <- mle2(LL2))
plot(profile(fit2), absVal=FALSE)
exp(confint(fit2))
vcov(fit2)
cov2cor(vcov(fit2))

mle2(y~dpois(lambda=exp(lymax)/(1+x/exp(lhalf))),
     start=list(lymax=0, lhalf=0),
     parameters=list(lymax~1, lhalf~1))
```

```

## try bounded optimization with nlminb and constrOptim
(fit1B <- mle2(LL, optimizer="nlminb", lower=c(lymax=1e-7, lhalf=1e-7)))
p1B <- profile(fit1B)
confint(p1B)
(fit1C <- mle2(LL, optimizer="constrOptim", ui = c(lymax=1,lhalf=1), ci=2,
  method="Nelder-Mead"))

set.seed(1001)
lymax <- c(0,2)
lhalf <- 0
x <- sort(runif(200))
g <- factor(sample(c("a","b"),200,replace=TRUE))
y <- rnbino(200,mu=exp(lymax[g])/(1+x/exp(lhalf)),size=2)

fit3 <- mle2(y~dnbinom(mu=exp(lymax)/(1+x/exp(lhalf)),size=exp(logk)),
  parameters=list(lymax~g),
  start=list(lymax=0,lhalf=0,logk=0))

```

mle2-class

Class "mle2". Result of Maximum Likelihood Estimation.

Description

This class encapsulates results of a generic maximum likelihood procedure.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("mle2", ...)`, but most often as the result of a call to `mle2`.

Slots

call: (language) The call to `mle2`.

call.orig: (language) The call to `mle2`, saved in its original form (i.e. without data arguments evaluated).

coef: (numeric) Vector of estimated parameters.

data: (data frame or list) Data with which to evaluate the negative log-likelihood function

fullcoef: (numeric) Fixed and estimated parameters.

vcov: (numeric matrix) Approximate variance-covariance matrix, based on the second derivative matrix at the MLE.

min: (numeric) Minimum value of objective function = minimum negative log-likelihood.

details: (list) Return value from `optim`.

minuslogl: (function) The negative log-likelihood function.

optimizer: (character) The optimizing function used.

method: (character) The optimization method used.

formula: (character) If a formula was specified, a character vector giving the formula and parameter specifications.

Methods

confint signature(object = "mle2"): Confidence intervals from likelihood profiles.

show signature(object = "mle2"): Display object briefly.

show signature(object = "summary.mle2"): Display object briefly.

summary signature(object = "mle2"): Generate object summary.

update signature(object = "mle2"): Update fit.

vcov signature(object = "mle2"): Extract variance-covariance matrix.

plot signature(object="profile.mle2,missing"): Plot profile.

mle2.options

Options for maximum likelihood estimation

Description

Query or set MLE parameters

Usage

```
mle2.options(...)
```

Arguments

... names of arguments to query, or a list of values to set

Details

optim.method name of optimization method (see [optim](#) for choices)

confint name of confidence-interval: choices are "spline", "uniroot", "hessian" corresponding to spline inversion, attempt to find best answer via uniroot, information-matrix approximation

optimizer optimization function to use by default (choices: "optim", "nlm", "nlminb", "constrOptim")

Value

Values of queried parameters, or (invisibly) the full list of parameters

See Also

[mle2-class](#)

namedrop

drop unneeded names from list elements

Description

goes through a list (containing a combination of single- and multiple-element vectors) and removes redundant names that will make trouble for mle

Usage

```
namedrop(x)
```

Arguments

`x` a list of named or unnamed, typically numeric, vectors

Details

examines each element of `x`. If the element has length one and is a named vector, the name is removed; if `length(x)` is greater than 1, but all the names are the same, the vector is renamed

Value

the original list, with names removed/added

Author(s)

Ben Bolker

Examples

```
x = list(a=c(a=1), b=c(d=1, d=2), c=c(a=1, b=2, c=3))
names(unlist(namedrop(x)))
names(unlist(namedrop(x)))
```

parnames*get and set parameter names*

Description

Gets and sets the "parnames" attribute on a negative log-likelihood function

Usage

```
parnames(obj)
parnames(obj) <- value
```

Arguments

`obj` a negative log-likelihood function
`value` a character vector of parameter names

Details

The `parnames` attribute is used by `mle2()` when the negative log-likelihood function takes a parameter vector, rather than a list of parameters; this allows users to use the same objective function for `optim()` and `mle2()`

Value

Returns the `parnames` attribute (a character vector of parameter names) or sets it.

Author(s)

Ben Bolker

Examples

```
x <- 1:5
set.seed(1001)
y <- rbinom(5, prob=x/(1+x), size=10)
mfun <- function(p) {
  a <- p[1]
  b <- p[2]
  -sum(dbinom(y, prob=a*x/(b+x), size=10, log=TRUE))
}
optim(fn=mfun, par=c(1,1))
parnames(mfun) <- c("a", "b")
mle2(minuslogl=mfun, start=c(a=1, b=1), method="Nelder-Mead")
```

predict-methods *Predicted values from an mle2 fit*

Description

Given an `mle2` fit and an optional list of new data, return predictions (more generally, summary statistics of the predicted distribution)

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'mle2':
predict(object, newdata=NULL,
        location="mean", newparams=NULL, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'mle2':
simulate(object, nsim,
         seed, newdata=NULL, newparams=NULL, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'mle2':
residuals(object, type=c("pearson", "response"),
          location="mean", ...)
```

Arguments

object	an mle2 object
newdata	optional list of new data
newparams	optional vector of new parameters
location	name of the summary statistic to return
nsim	number of simulations
seed	random number seed
type	residuals type
...	additional arguments (for generic compatibility)

Methods

x = "mle2" an mle2 fit

Examples

```
set.seed(1002)
lymax <- c(0,2)
lhalf <- 0
x <- runif(200)
g <- factor(rep(c("a", "b"), each=100))
y <- rnbino(200, mu=exp(lymax[g]) / (1+x/exp(lhalf)), size=2)
dat <- data.frame(y, g, x)

fit3 <- mle2(y~dnbinom(mu=exp(lymax) / (1+x/exp(lhalf)), size=exp(logk)),
            parameters=list(lymax~g),
            start=list(lymax=0, lhalf=0, logk=0),
            data=dat)

plot(y~x, col=g)
## true curves
curve(exp(0) / (1+x/exp(0)), add=TRUE)
curve(exp(2) / (1+x/exp(0)), col=2, add=TRUE)
## model predictions
xvec = seq(0,1, length=100)
lines(xvec, predict(fit3, newdata=list(g=factor(rep("a", 100), levels=c("a", "b")),
                                       x = xvec)), col=1, lty=2)
lines(xvec, predict(fit3, newdata=list(g=factor(rep("b", 100), levels=c("a", "b")),
                                       x = xvec)), col=2, lty=2)

## comparing automatic and manual predictions
p1 = predict(fit3)
p2A =
with(as.list(coef(fit3)), exp(`lymax.(Intercept)`) / (1+x[1:100]/exp(lhalf)))
```

```

p2B =
with(as.list(coef(fit3)), exp(`lymax.(Intercept)`+lymax.gb)/(1+x[101:200]/exp(1half)))
all(p1==c(p2A,p2B))
##
simulate(fit3)

```

profile-methods *Likelihood profiles*

Description

Create likelihood profiles for a fitted model

Usage

```

## S4 method for signature 'mle2':
profile(fitted, which = 1:p, maxsteps = 100,
        alpha = 0.01, zmax = sqrt(qchisq(1 - alpha/2, p)),
        del = zmax/5, trace = FALSE, skiperrs=TRUE,
        std.err,
        tol.newmin = 0.001, debug=FALSE, ...)

```

Arguments

fitted	A fitted maximum likelihood model of class “mle2”
which	a numeric or character vector describing which parameters to profile (default is to profile all parameters)
maxsteps	maximum number of steps to take looking for an upper value of the negative log-likelihood
alpha	maximum (two-sided) likelihood ratio test confidence level to find
zmax	maximum value of signed square root of deviance difference to find (default value corresponds to a 2-tailed chi-squared test at level alpha)
del	step size for profiling
trace	(logical) produce tracing output?
skiperrs	(logical) ignore errors produced during profiling?
std.err	Optional numeric vector of standard errors, for cases when the Hessian is badly behaved. Will be replicated if necessary, and NA values will be replaced by the corresponding values from the fit summary
tol.newmin	tolerance for diagnosing a new minimum below the minimum deviance estimated in initial fit is found
debug	(logical) debugging output?
...	additional arguments (not used)

Details

The profiling process starts out by ...

See Also

[profile.mle-class](#)

profile.mle2-class *Class "profile.mle2"; Profiling information for "mle2" object*

Description

Likelihood profiles along each parameter of likelihood function

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("profile.mle2", ...)`, but most often by invoking `profile` on an "mle2" object.

Slots

profile: Object of class "list". List of profiles, one for each requested parameter. Each profile is a data frame with the first column called `z` being the signed square root of the deviance, and the others being the parameters with names prefixed by `par.vals`.

summary: Object of class "summary.mle2". Summary of object being profiled.

Methods

confint signature(object = "profile.mle2"): Use profile to generate approximate confidence intervals for parameters.

plot signature(x = "profile.mle2", y = "missing"): Plot profiles for each parameter.

summary signature(x = "profile.mle2"): Plot profiles for each parameter.

show signature(object = "profile.mle2"): Show object.

See Also

[mle2](#), [mle2-class](#), [summary.mle2-class](#)

Examples

```
x <- 0:10
y <- c(26, 17, 13, 12, 20, 5, 9, 8, 5, 4, 8)
fit1 <- mle2(y~dpois(lambda=ymax/(1+x/xhalf)), start=list(ymax=1, xhalf=1),
  method="L-BFGS-B", lower=c(ymax=0.001, xhalf=0.001))
p1 <- profile(fit1)
plot(p1, main=c("first", "second"),
  xlab=c(~y[max], ~x[1/2]), ylab="Signed square root deviance")
```

relist2	<i>reconstruct the structure of a list</i>
---------	--

Description

reshapes a vector according to a list template

Usage

```
relist2(v, l)
```

Arguments

v	vector, probably numeric, of values to reshape
l	template list giving structure

Details

attempts to coerce v into a list with the same structure and names as l

Value

a list with values corresponding to v and structure corresponding to l

Author(s)

Ben Bolker

Examples

```
l = list(b=1, c=2:5, d=matrix(1:4, nrow=2))
relist2(1:9, l)
```

sbinom	<i>Abstract definitions of distributions</i>
--------	--

Description

Functions returning values for summary statistics (mean, median, etc.) of distributions

Usage

```
sbeta(shape1, shape2)
sbetabinom(size, prob, theta)
sbinom(size, prob)
snbinom(size, prob, mu)
snorm(mean, sd)
spoiss(lambda)
```

Arguments

prob	probability as defined for dbinom , dnbinom , or beta-binomial distribution (dbetabinom in the emdbook package)
size	size parameter as defined for dbinom or dbetabinom in the emdbook package, or size/overdispersion parameter as in dnbinom
mean	mean parameter as defined for dnorm
mu	mean parameter as defined for dnbinom
sd	standard deviation parameter as defined for dnorm
shape1	shape parameter for dbeta
shape2	shape parameter for dbeta
lambda	rate parameter as defined for dpois
theta	overdispersion parameter for beta-binomial (see dbetabinom in the emdbook package)

Value

title	name of the distribution
[parameters]	input parameters for the distribution
mean	theoretical mean of the distribution
median	theoretical median of the distribution
mode	theoretical mode of the distribution
variance	theoretical variance of the distribution
sd	theoretical standard deviation of the distribution

Note

these definitions are tentative, subject to change as I figure this out better. Perhaps construct functions that return functions? Strip down results? Do more automatically?

Author(s)

Ben Bolker

See Also

[dbinom](#), [dpois](#), [dnorm](#), [dnbinom](#)

Examples

```
sbinom(prob=0.2, size=10)
snbinom(mu=2, size=1.2)
```

slice	<i>Calculate likelihood "slices"</i>
-------	--------------------------------------

Description

Computes a cross-section of a multi-dimensional likelihood surface

Usage

```
slice(fitted, ...)
```

Arguments

fitted	a fitted object of class <code>mle</code>
...	other arguments: which etc.

Value

still a stub.

Note

Slices provide a lighter-weight way to explore likelihood surfaces than profiles, since they vary a single parameter rather than

Author(s)

Ben Bolker

See Also

[profile](#)

<code>slice.mle2-class</code>	<i>likelihood-surface slices</i>
-------------------------------	----------------------------------

Description

evaluations of log-likelihood along transects in parameter space

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("slice.mle2", ...)`. The objects are similar to likelihood profiles, but don't involve any optimization with respect to the other parameters.

Slots

profile: Object of class "list". List of slices, one for each requested parameter. Each slice is a data frame with the first column called `z` being the signed square root of the -2 log likelihood ratio, and the others being the parameters with names prefixed by `par.vals`.

summary: Object of class "summary.mle2". Summary of object being profiled.

Methods

plot signature(`x = "profile.mle2"`, `y = "missing"`): Plot profiles for each parameter.

See Also

[profile.mle2-class](#)

strwrapx

Wrap strings at white space and + symbols

Description

Extended (hacked) version of `strwrap`: wraps a string at whitespace and plus symbols

Usage

```
strwrapx(x, width = 0.9 * getOption("width"), indent = 0, exdent = 0, prefix = "",
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a character vector, or an object which can be converted to a character vector by as.character .
<code>width</code>	a positive integer giving the target column for wrapping lines in the output.
<code>indent</code>	a non-negative integer giving the indentation of the first line in a paragraph.
<code>exdent</code>	a non-negative integer specifying the indentation of subsequent lines in paragraphs.
<code>prefix</code>	a character string to be used as prefix for each line.
<code>simplify</code>	a logical. If <code>TRUE</code> , the result is a single character vector of line text; otherwise, it is a list of the same length as <code>x</code> the elements of which are character vectors of line text obtained from the corresponding element of <code>x</code> . (Hence, the result in the former case is obtained by unlisting that of the latter.)
<code>parsplit</code>	Regular expression describing how to split paragraphs
<code>wordsplit</code>	Regular expression describing how to split words

Details

Whitespace in the input is destroyed. Double spaces after periods (thought as representing sentence ends) are preserved. Currently, possible sentence ends at line breaks are not considered specially.

Indentation is relative to the number of characters in the prefix string.

Examples

```
## Read in file 'THANKS'.
x <- paste(readLines(file.path(R.home("doc"), "THANKS")), collapse = "\n")
## Split into paragraphs and remove the first three ones
x <- unlist(strsplit(x, "\n[ \t\n]*\n"))[-(1:3)]
## Join the rest
x <- paste(x, collapse = "\n\n")
## Now for some fun:
writeLines(strwrap(x, width = 60))
writeLines(strwrap(x, width = 60, indent = 5))
writeLines(strwrap(x, width = 60, exdent = 5))
writeLines(strwrap(x, prefix = "THANKS> "))

## Note that messages are wrapped AT the target column indicated by
## 'width' (and not beyond it).
## From an R-devel posting by J. Hosking <jh910@juno.com>.
x <- paste(sapply(sample(10, 100, rep=TRUE),
                  function(x) substring("aaaaaaaaa", 1, x)), collapse = " ")
sapply(10:40,
       function(m)
         c(target = m, actual = max(nchar(strwrap(x, m)))))
```

summary.mle2-class *Class "summary.mle2", summary of "mle2" objects*

Description

Extract of "mle2" object

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("summary.mle2", ...)`, but most often by invoking `summary` on an "mle2" object. They contain values meant for printing by `show`.

Slots

call1: Object of class "language". The call that generated the "mle2" object.

coef: Object of class "matrix". Estimated coefficients and standard errors

m2logL: Object of class "numeric". Minus twice the log likelihood.

Methods

show signature(object = "summary.mle2"): Pretty-prints object

coef signature(object = "summary.mle2"): Extracts the contents of the coef slot

See Also

[summary](#), [mle2](#), [mle2-class](#)

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