

# Package: EMMIXSSL (via r-universe)

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**Type** Package

**Title** Semi-Supervised Gaussian Mixture Model with a Missing-Data Mechanism

**Version** 1.1.1

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**Description** The algorithm of semi-supervised learning based on finite Gaussian mixture models with a missing-data mechanism is designed for a fitting g-class Gaussian mixture model via maximum likelihood (ML). It is proposed to treat the labels of the unclassified features as missing-data and to introduce a framework for their missing as in the pioneering work of Rubin (1976) for missing in incomplete data analysis. This dependency in the missingness pattern can be leveraged to provide additional information about the optimal classifier as specified by Bayes' rule.

**Depends** R (>= 3.1.0), mvtnorm,stats

**License** GPL-3

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Classifier_Bayes	<i>Classifier based on Bayes rule</i>
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### Description

A classifier based on Bayes rule, that is maximum a posterior probabilities of class membership

### Usage

```
Classifier_Bayes(dat, n, p, g, pi, mu, sigma, ncov = 2)
```

### Arguments

dat	An $n \times p$ matrix where each row represents an individual observation
n	Number of observations.
p	Dimension of observation vector.
g	Number of classes.

pi	A $g$ -dimensional vector for the initial values of the mixing proportions.
mu	A $p \times g$ matrix for the initial values of the location parameters.
sigma	A $p \times p$ covariance matrix if <code>ncov=1</code> , or a list of $g$ covariance matrices with dimension $p \times p \times g$ if <code>ncov=2</code> .
ncov	Options of structure of sigma matrix; the default value is 2; <code>ncov = 1</code> for a common covariance matrix; <code>ncov = 2</code> for the unequal covariance/scale matrices.

### Details

The posterior probability can be expressed as

$$\tau_i(y_j; \theta) = Prob\{z_{ij} = 1 | y_j\} = \frac{\pi_i \phi(y_j; \mu_i, \Sigma_i)}{\sum_{h=1}^g \pi_h \phi(y_j; \mu_h, \Sigma_h)},$$

where  $\phi$  is a normal probability function with mean  $\mu_i$  and covariance matrix  $\Sigma_i$ , and  $z_{ij}$  is a zero-one indicator variable denoting the class of origin. The Bayes' Classifier of allocation assigns an entity with feature vector  $y_j$  to Class  $C_k$  if

$$k = \operatorname{argmax}_i \tau_i(y_j; \theta).$$

### Value

`cluster` A vector of the class membership.

### Examples

```
n<-150
pi<-c(0.25,0.25,0.25,0.25)
sigma<-array(0,dim=c(3,3,4))
sigma[,,1]<-diag(1,3)
sigma[,,2]<-diag(2,3)
sigma[,,3]<-diag(3,3)
sigma[,,4]<-diag(4,3)
mu<-matrix(c(0.2,0.3,0.4,0.2,0.7,0.6,0.1,0.7,1.6,0.2,1.7,0.6),3,4)
dat<-rmix(n=n,pi=pi,mu=mu,sigma=sigma,ncov=2)
cluster<-Classifier_Bayes(dat=dat$Y,n=150,p=3,g=4,mu=mu,sigma=sigma,pi=pi,ncov=2)
```

---

cov2vec

*Transform a variance matrix into a vector*

---

### Description

Transform a variance matrix into a vector i.e.,  $\text{Sigma} = R^T * R$

### Usage

```
cov2vec(sigma)
```

**Arguments**

sigma            A variance matrix

**Details**

The variance matrix is decomposed by computing the Choleski factorization of a real symmetric positive-definite square matrix. Then, storing the upper triangular factor of the Choleski decomposition into a vector.

**Value**

par A vector representing a variance matrix

---

discriminant\_beta        *Discriminant function*

---

**Description**

Discriminant function in the particular case of g=2 classes with an equal-covariance matrix

**Usage**

discriminant\_beta(pi, mu, sigma)

**Arguments**

pi                A g-dimensional vector for the initial values of the mixing proportions.  
mu                A  $p \times g$  matrix for the initial values of the location parameters.  
sigma             A  $p \times p$  covariance matrix if ncov=1, or a list of g covariance matrices with dimension  $p \times p \times g$  if ncov=2.

**Details**

Discriminant function in the particular case of g=2 classes with an equal-covariance matrix can be expressed

$$d(y_i, \beta) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 y_i,$$

where  $\beta_0 = \log \frac{\pi_1}{\pi_2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_1^2 - \mu_2^2}{\sigma^2}$  and  $\beta_1 = \frac{\mu_1 - \mu_2}{\sigma^2}$ .

**Value**

beta0            An intercept of discriminant function  
beta              A coefficient of discriminant function

**Description**

Fitting Gaussian mixture model to a complete classified dataset or a incomplete classified dataset with/without the missing-data mechanism.

**Usage**

```
EMMIXSSL(
  dat,
  zm,
  pi,
  mu,
  sigma,
  ncov,
  xi = NULL,
  type,
  iter.max = 500,
  eval.max = 500,
  rel.tol = 1e-06,
  sing.tol = 1e-20
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>dat</code>	An $n \times p$ matrix where each row represents an individual observation
<code>zm</code>	An n-dimensional vector containing the class labels including the missing-label denoted as NA.
<code>pi</code>	A g-dimensional vector for the initial values of the mixing proportions.
<code>mu</code>	A $p \times g$ matrix for the initial values of the location parameters.
<code>sigma</code>	A $p \times p$ covariance matrix if <code>ncov=1</code> , or a list of g covariance matrices with dimension $p \times p \times g$ if <code>ncov=2</code> .
<code>ncov</code>	Options of structure of sigma matrix; the default value is 2; <code>ncov = 1</code> for a common covariance matrix; <code>ncov = 2</code> for the unequal covariance/scale matrices.
<code>xi</code>	A 2-dimensional vector containing the initial values of the coefficients in the logistic function of the Shannon entropy.
<code>type</code>	Three types of Gaussian mixture models, 'ign' indicates fitting the model to a partially classified sample on the basis of the likelihood that ignores the missing label mechanism, 'full' indicates fitting the model to a partially classified sample on the basis of the full likelihood, taking into account the missing-label mechanism, and 'com' indicate fitting the model to a completed classified sample.
<code>iter.max</code>	Maximum number of iterations allowed. Defaults to 500

eval.max	Maximum number of evaluations of the objective function allowed. Defaults to 500
rel.tol	Relative tolerance. Defaults to 1e-15
sing.tol	Singular convergence tolerance; defaults to 1e-20.

**Value**

objective	Value of objective likelihood
convergence	Value of convergence
iteration	Number of iteration
pi	Estimated vector of the mixing proportions.
mu	Estimated matrix of the location parameters.
sigma	Estimated covariance matrix
xi	Estimated coefficient vector for a logistic function of the Shannon entropy

**Examples**

```
n<-150
pi<-c(0.25,0.25,0.25,0.25)
sigma<-array(0,dim=c(3,3,4))
sigma[,,1]<-diag(1,3)
sigma[,,2]<-diag(2,3)
sigma[,,3]<-diag(3,3)
sigma[,,4]<-diag(4,3)
mu<-matrix(c(0.2,0.3,0.4,0.2,0.7,0.6,0.1,0.7,1.6,0.2,1.7,0.6),3,4)
dat<-rmix(n=n,pi=pi,mu=mu,sigma=sigma,ncov=2)
xi<-c(-0.5,1)
m<-rlabel(dat=dat$Y,pi=pi,mu=mu,sigma=sigma,xi=xi,ncov=2)
zm<-dat$clust
zm[m==1]<-NA
inits<-initialvalue(g=4,zm=zm,dat=dat$Y,ncov=2)
## Not run:
fit_pc<-EMMIXSSL(dat=dat$Y,zm=zm,pi=inits$pi,mu=inits$mu,sigma=inits$sigma,xi=xi,type='full',ncov=2)

## End(Not run)
```

---

errorrate	<i>Error rate of the Bayes rule for two-class Gaussian homoscedastic model</i>
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**Description**

The optimal error rate of Bayes rule for two-class Gaussian homoscedastic model

**Usage**

```
errorrate(beta0, beta, pi, mu, sigma)
```

**Arguments**

beta0	An $n \times p$ matrix where each row represents an individual observation
beta	Number of observations.
pi	A $g$ -dimensional vector for the initial values of the mixing proportions.
mu	A $p \times g$ matrix for the initial values of the location parameters.
sigma	A $p \times p$ covariance matrix if ncov=1, or a list of $g$ covariance matrices with dimension $p \times p \times g$ if ncov=2.

**Details**

The optimal error rate of Bayes rule for two-class Gaussian homoscedastic model can be expressed as

$$err(y_j; \theta) = \pi_1 \phi\left\{-\frac{\beta_0 + \beta_1^T \mu_1}{(\beta_1^T \Sigma \beta_1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right\} + \pi_2 \phi\left\{\frac{\beta_0 + \beta_1^T \mu_2}{(\beta_1^T \Sigma \beta_1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right\}$$

where  $\phi$  is a normal probability function with mean  $\mu_i$  and covariance matrix  $\Sigma_i$ .

**Value**

errval	A vector of error rate.
--------	-------------------------

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gastrodata	<i>Gastrointestinal dataset</i>
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**Description**

The collected dataset is composed of 76 colonoscopic videos (recorded with both White Light (WL) and Narrow Band Imaging (NBI)), the histology (classification ground truth), and the endoscopist's opinion (including 4 experts and 3 beginners). There are  $n=76$  observations, and each observation consists of 698 features extracted from colonoscopic videos on patients with gastrointestinal lesions.

**References**

[http://www.depeca.uah.es/colonoscopy\\_dataset/](http://www.depeca.uah.es/colonoscopy_dataset/)

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gastro_label_binary	<i>Gastrointestinal binary labels</i>
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**Description**

A panel of seven endoscopists viewed the videos and determined which patient needs resection (malignant) or no-resection (benign).

**References**

[http://www.depeca.uah.es/colonoscopy\\_dataset/](http://www.depeca.uah.es/colonoscopy_dataset/)

---

gastro\_label\_trinary *Gastrointestinal trinary labels*

---

### Description

Gastrointestinal trinary ground truth (Adenoma, Serrated, and Hyperplastic)

### References

[http://www.depeca.uah.es/colonoscopy\\_dataset/](http://www.depeca.uah.es/colonoscopy_dataset/)

---

get\_clusterprobs *Posterior probability*

---

### Description

Get posterior probabilities of class membership

### Usage

```
get_clusterprobs(dat, n, p, g, pi, mu, sigma, ncov = 2)
```

### Arguments

dat	An $n \times p$ matrix where each row represents an individual observation
n	Number of observations.
p	Dimension of observation vecor.
g	Number of multivariate normal classes.
pi	A $g$ -dimensional vector for the initial values of the mixing proportions.
mu	A $p \times g$ matrix for the initial values of the location parameters.
sigma	A $p \times p$ covariance matrix if $ncov=1$ , or a list of $g$ covariance matrices with dimension $p \times p \times g$ if $ncov=2$ .
ncov	Options of structure of sigma matrix; the default value is 2; $ncov = 1$ for a common covariance matrix; $ncov = 2$ for the unequal covariance/scale matrices.

### Details

The posterior probability can be expressed as

$$\tau_i(y_j; \theta) = Prob\{z_{ij} = 1 | y_j\} = \frac{\pi_i \phi(y_j; \mu_i, \Sigma_i)}{\sum_{h=1}^g \pi_h \phi(y_j; \mu_h, \Sigma_h)},$$

where  $\phi$  is a normal probability function with mean  $\mu_i$  and covariance matrix  $\Sigma_i$ , and  $z_{ij}$  is a zero-one indicator variable denoting the class of origin.



**Value**

clusprobs      Posterior probabilities of class membership for the  $i$ th entity

**Examples**

```
n<-150
pi<-c(0.25,0.25,0.25,0.25)
sigma<-array(0,dim=c(3,3,4))
sigma[,,1]<-diag(1,3)
sigma[,,2]<-diag(2,3)
sigma[,,3]<-diag(3,3)
sigma[,,4]<-diag(4,3)
mu<-matrix(c(0.2,0.3,0.4,0.2,0.7,0.6,0.1,0.7,1.6,0.2,1.7,0.6),3,4)
dat<-rmix(n=n,pi=pi,mu=mu,sigma=sigma,ncov=2)
tau<-get_clusterprobs(dat=dat$Y,n=150,p=3,g=4,mu=mu,sigma=sigma,pi=pi,ncov=2)
```

---

get\_entropy      *Shannon entropy*

---

**Description**

Shannon entropy

**Usage**

```
get_entropy(dat, n, p, g, pi, mu, sigma, ncov = 2)
```

**Arguments**

dat	An $n \times p$ matrix where each row represents an individual observation
n	Number of observations.
p	Dimension of observation vecor.
g	Number of multivariate normal classes.
pi	A $g$ -dimensional vector for the initial values of the mixing proportions.
mu	A $p \times g$ matrix for the initial values of the location parameters.
sigma	A $p \times p$ covariance matrix if $ncov=1$ , or a list of $g$ covariance matrices with dimension $p \times p \times g$ if $ncov=2$ .
ncov	Options of structure of sigma matrix; the default value is 2; $ncov = 1$ for a common covariance matrix; $ncov = 2$ for the unequal covariance/scale matrices.

**Details**

The concept of information entropy was introduced by *shannon1948mathematical*. The entropy of  $y_j$  is formally defined as

$$e_j(y_j; \theta) = - \sum_{i=1}^g \tau_i(y_j; \theta) \log \tau_i(y_j; \theta).$$

**Value**

clusprobs      The posterior probabilities of the  $i$ -th entity that belongs to the  $j$ -th group.

**Examples**

```
n<-150
pi<-c(0.25,0.25,0.25,0.25)
sigma<-array(0,dim=c(3,3,4))
sigma[,,1]<-diag(1,3)
sigma[,,2]<-diag(2,3)
sigma[,,3]<-diag(3,3)
sigma[,,4]<-diag(4,3)
mu<-matrix(c(0.2,0.3,0.4,0.2,0.7,0.6,0.1,0.7,1.6,0.2,1.7,0.6),3,4)
dat<-rmix(n=n,pi=pi,mu=mu,sigma=sigma,ncov=2)
en<-get_entropy(dat=dat$Y,n=150,p=3,g=4,mu=mu,sigma=sigma,pi=pi,ncov=2)
```

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initialvalue	<i>Initial values for ECM</i>
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---

**Description**

Initial values for calculating the estimates based on solely on the classified features.

**Usage**

```
initialvalue(dat, zm, g, ncov = 2)
```

**Arguments**

dat	An $n \times p$ matrix where each row represents an individual observation
zm	An $n$ -dimensional vector containing the class labels including the missing-label denoted as NA.
g	Number of multivariate normal classes.
ncov	Options of structure of sigma matrix; the default value is 2; $ncov = 1$ for a common covariance matrix; $ncov = 2$ for the unequal covariance/scale matrices.

**Value**

pi	A $g$ -dimensional initial vector of the mixing proportions.
mu	A initial $p \times g$ matrix of the location parameters.
sigma	A $p \times p$ covariance matrix if $ncov=1$ , or a list of $g$ covariance matrices with dimension $p \times p \times g$ if $ncov=2$ .

**Examples**

```

n<-150
pi<-c(0.25,0.25,0.25,0.25)
sigma<-array(0,dim=c(3,3,4))
sigma[,,1]<-diag(1,3)
sigma[,,2]<-diag(2,3)
sigma[,,3]<-diag(3,3)
sigma[,,4]<-diag(4,3)
mu<-matrix(c(0.2,0.3,0.4,0.2,0.7,0.6,0.1,0.7,1.6,0.2,1.7,0.6),3,4)
dat<-rmix(n=n,pi=pi,mu=mu,sigma=sigma,ncov=2)
xi<-c(-0.5,1)
m<-rlabel(dat=dat$Y,pi=pi,mu=mu,sigma=sigma,xi=xi,ncov=2)
zm<-dat$clust
zm[m==1]<-NA
inits<-initialvalue(g=4,zm=zm,dat=dat$Y,ncov=2)

```

list2par

*Transfer a list into a vector***Description**

Transfer a list into a vector

**Usage**

```

list2par(
  p,
  g,
  pi,
  mu,
  sigma,
  ncov = 2,
  xi = NULL,
  type = c("ign", "full", "com")
)

```

**Arguments**

p	Dimension of observation vector.
g	Number of multivariate normal classes.
pi	A $g$ -dimensional vector for the initial values of the mixing proportions.
mu	A $p \times g$ matrix for the initial values of the location parameters.
sigma	A $p \times p$ covariance matrix if $ncov=1$ , or a list of $g$ covariance matrices with dimension $p \times p \times g$ if $ncov=2$ .

ncov	Options of structure of sigma matrix; the default value is 2; ncov = 1 for a common covariance matrix; ncov = 2 for the unequal covariance/scale matrices.
xi	A 2-dimensional vector containing the initial values of the coefficients in the logistic function of the Shannon entropy.
type	Three types to fit to the model, 'ign' indicates fitting the model on the basis of the likelihood that ignores the missing label mechanism, 'full' indicates that the model to be fitted on the basis of the full likelihood, taking into account the missing-label mechanism, and 'com' indicate that the model to be fitted to a completed classified sample.

**Value**

par	a vector including all list information
-----	---

---

loglk_full	<i>Full log-likelihood function</i>
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---

**Description**

Full log-likelihood function with both terms of ignoring and missing

**Usage**

```
loglk_full(dat, zm, pi, mu, sigma, ncov = 2, xi)
```

**Arguments**

dat	An $n \times p$ matrix where each row represents an individual observation
zm	An n-dimensional vector containing the class labels including the missing-label denoted as NA.
pi	A g-dimensional vector for the initial values of the mixing proportions.
mu	A $p \times g$ matrix for the initial values of the location parameters.
sigma	A $p \times p$ covariance matrix if ncov=1, or a list of g covariance matrices with dimension $p \times p \times g$ if ncov=2.
ncov	Options of structure of sigma matrix; the default value is 2; ncov = 1 for a common covariance matrix; ncov = 2 for the unequal covariance/scale matrices.
xi	A 2-dimensional vector containing the initial values of the coefficients in the logistic function of the Shannon entropy.

**Details**

The full log-likelihood function can be expressed as

$$\log L_{PC}^{(full)}(\Psi) = \log L_{PC}^{(ig)}(\theta) + \log L_{PC}^{(miss)}(\theta, \xi),$$

where  $\log L_{PC}^{(ig)}(\theta)$  is the log likelihood function formed ignoring the missing in the label of the unclassified features, and  $\log L_{PC}^{(miss)}(\theta, \xi)$  is the log likelihood function formed on the basis of the missing-label indicator.

**Value**

lk                      Log-likelihood value

---

loglk\_ig                      *Log likelihood for partially classified data with ingoring the missing mechanism*

---

**Description**

Log likelihood for partially classified data with ingoring the missing mechanism

**Usage**

```
loglk_ig(dat, zm, pi, mu, sigma, ncov = 2)
```

**Arguments**

dat                      An  $n \times p$  matrix where each row represents an individual observation

zm                      An n-dimensional vector containing the class labels including the missing-label denoted as NA.

pi                      A g-dimensional vector for the initial values of the mixing proportions.

mu                      A  $p \times g$  matrix for the initial values of the location parameters.

sigma                      A  $p \times p$  covariance matrix if ncov=1, or a list of g covariance matrices with dimension  $p \times p \times g$  if ncov=2.

ncov                      Options of structure of sigma matrix; the default value is 2; ncov = 1 for a common covariance matrix; ncov = 2 for the unequal covariance/scale matrices.

**Details**

The log-likelihood function for partially classified data with ingoring the missing mechanism can be expressed as

$$\log L_{PC}^{(ig)}(\theta) = \sum_{j=1}^n \left[ (1 - m_j) \sum_{i=1}^g z_{ij} \{ \log \pi_i + \log f_i(y_j; \omega_i) \} + m_j \log \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^g \pi_i f_i(y_j; \omega_i) \right\} \right],$$

where  $m_j$  is a missing label indicator,  $z_{ij}$  is a zero-one indicator variable defining the known group of origin of each, and  $f_i(y_j; \omega_i)$  is a probability density function with parameters  $\omega_i$ .

**Value**

lk                      Log-likelihood value.

---

loglk_miss	<i>Log likelihood function formed on the basis of the missing-label indicator</i>
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---

### Description

Log likelihood for partially classified data based on the missing mechanism with the Shanon entropy

### Usage

```
loglk_miss(dat, zm, pi, mu, sigma, ncov = 2, xi)
```

### Arguments

dat	An $n \times p$ matrix where each row represents an individual observation
zm	An n-dimensional vector containing the class labels including the missing-label denoted as NA.
pi	A g-dimensional vector for the initial values of the mixing proportions.
mu	A $p \times g$ matrix for the initial values of the location parameters.
sigma	A $p \times p$ covariance matrix if ncov=1, or a list of g covariance matrices with dimension $p \times p \times g$ if ncov=2.
ncov	Options of structure of sigma matrix; the default value is 2; ncov = 1 for a common covariance matrix; ncov = 2 for the unequal covariance/scale matrices.
xi	A 2-dimensional vector containing the initial values of the coefficients in the logistic function of the Shannon entropy.

### Details

The log-likelihood function formed on the basis of the missing-label indicator can be expressed by

$$\log L_{PC}^{(miss)}(\theta, \xi) = \sum_{j=1}^n [(1 - m_j) \log \{1 - q(y_j; \theta, \xi)\} + m_j \log q(y_j; \theta, \xi)],$$

where  $q(y_j; \theta, \xi)$  is a logistic function of the Shannon entropy  $e_j(y_j; \theta)$ , and  $m_j$  is a missing label indicator.

### Value

lk	loglikelihood value
----	---------------------

---

logsumexp	<i>log summation of exponential function</i>
-----------	--

---

**Description**

log summation of exponential variable vector.

**Usage**

```
logsumexp(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                    A variable vector.

**Value**

val                    log summation of exponential variable vector.

---

makelabelmatrix	<i>Label matrix</i>
-----------------	---------------------

---

**Description**

Convert class indicator into a label matrix.

**Usage**

```
makelabelmatrix(clust)
```

**Arguments**

clust                    An n-dimensional vector of class partition.

**Value**

Z                        A matrix of class indicator.

**Examples**

```
cluster<-c(1,1,2,2,3,3)
label_matrix<-makelabelmatrix(cluster)
```

---

 neg\_objective\_function

*Negative objective function for EMMIXSSL*


---

### Description

Negative objective function for EMMIXSSL

### Usage

```
neg_objective_function(
  dat,
  zm,
  g,
  par,
  ncov = 2,
  type = c("ign", "full", "com")
)
```

### Arguments

dat	An $n \times p$ matrix where each row represents an individual observation
zm	An n-dimensional vector of group partition including the missing-label, denoted as NA.
g	Number of multivariate Gaussian groups.
par	An informative vector including mu, pi, sigma and xi.
ncov	Options of structure of sigma matrix; the default value is 2; ncov = 1 for a common covariance matrix; ncov = 2 for the unequal covariance/scale matrices.
type	Three types to fit to the model, 'ign' indicates fitting the model on the basis of the likelihood that ignores the missing label mechanism, 'full' indicates that the model to be fitted on the basis of the full likelihood, taking into account the missing-label mechanism, and 'com' indicate that the model to be fitted to a completed classified sample.

### Value

val	Value of negative objective function.
-----	---------------------------------------



---

normalise_logprob	<i>Normalize log-probability</i>
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---

**Description**

Normalize log-probability.

**Usage**

```
normalise_logprob(x)
```

**Arguments**

x	A variable vector.
---	--------------------

**Value**

val	A normalize log probability of variable vector.
-----	---

---

par2list	<i>Transfer a vector into a list</i>
----------	--------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Transfer a vector into a list

**Usage**

```
par2list(par, g, p, ncov = 2, type = c("ign", "full"))
```

**Arguments**

par	A vector with list information.
g	Number of multivariate normal classes.
p	Dimension of observation vector.
ncov	Options of structure of sigma matrix; the default value is 2; ncov = 1 for a common covariance matrix that sigma is a $p \times p$ matrix. ncov = 2 for the unequal covariance/scale matrices that sigma represents a list of g matrices with dimension $p \times p \times g$ .
type	Three types to fit to the model, 'ign' indicates fitting the model on the basis of the likelihood that ignores the missing label mechanism, 'full' indicates that the model to be fitted on the basis of the full likelihood, taking into account the missing-label mechanism, and 'com' indicate that the model to be fitted to a completed classified sample.

**Value**

parlist            Return a list including mu, pi, sigma and xi.

---

pro2vec            *Transfer a probability vector into a vector*

---

**Description**

Transfer a probability vector into an informative vector

**Usage**

pro2vec(pro)

**Arguments**

pro                An propability vector

**Value**

y An informative vector

---

rlabel             *Generation of a missing-data indicator*

---

**Description**

Generate the missing label indicator

**Usage**

rlabel(dat, pi, mu, sigma, ncov = 2, xi)

**Arguments**

dat                An  $n \times p$  matrix where each row represents an individual observation.

pi                 A  $g$ -dimensional vector for the initial values of the mixing proportions.

mu                A  $p \times g$  matrix for the initial values of the location parameters.

sigma             A  $p \times p$  covariance matrix if  $ncov=1$ , or a list of  $g$  covariance matrices with dimension  $p \times p \times g$  if  $ncov=2$ .

ncov              Options of structure of sigma matrix; the default value is 2;  $ncov = 1$  for a common covariance matrix;  $ncov = 2$  for the unequal covariance/scale matrices.

xi                 A 2-dimensional coefficient vector for a logistic function of the Shannon entropy.

**Value**

`m` A  $n$ -dimensional vector of missing label indicator. The element of outputs `m` represents its label indicator is missing if `m` equals 1, otherwise its label indicator is available if `m` equals to 0.

**Examples**

```
n<-150
pi<-c(0.25,0.25,0.25,0.25)
sigma<-array(0,dim=c(3,3,4))
sigma[,,1]<-diag(1,3)
sigma[,,2]<-diag(2,3)
sigma[,,3]<-diag(3,3)
sigma[,,4]<-diag(4,3)
mu<-matrix(c(0.2,0.3,0.4,0.2,0.7,0.6,0.1,0.7,1.6,0.2,1.7,0.6),3,4)
dat<-rmix(n=n,pi=pi,mu=mu,sigma=sigma,ncov=2)
xi<-c(-0.5,1)
m<-rlabel(dat=dat$Y,pi=pi,mu=mu,sigma=sigma,xi=xi,ncov=2)
```

rmix

*Normal mixture model generator.***Description**

Generate random observations from the normal mixture distributions.

**Usage**

```
rmix(n, pi, mu, sigma, ncov = 2)
```

**Arguments**

`n` Number of observations.

`pi` A  $g$ -dimensional vector for the initial values of the mixing proportions.

`mu` A  $p \times g$  matrix for the initial values of the location parameters.

`sigma` A  $p \times p$  covariance matrix if `ncov=1`, or a list of  $g$  covariance matrices with dimension  $p \times p \times g$  if `ncov=2`.

`ncov` Options of structure of sigma matrix; the default value is 2; `ncov = 1` for a common covariance matrix; `ncov = 2` for the unequal covariance/scale matrices.

**Value**

`Y` An  $n \times p$  numeric matrix with samples drawn in rows.

`Z` An  $n \times g$  numeric matrix; each row represents zero-one indicator variables defining the known class of origin of each.

`clust` An  $n$ -dimensional vector of class partition.

**Examples**

```

n<-150
pi<-c(0.25,0.25,0.25,0.25)
sigma<-array(0,dim=c(3,3,4))
sigma[,,1]<-diag(1,3)
sigma[,,2]<-diag(2,3)
sigma[,,3]<-diag(3,3)
sigma[,,4]<-diag(4,3)
mu<-matrix(c(0.2,0.3,0.4,0.2,0.7,0.6,0.1,0.7,1.6,0.2,1.7,0.6),3,4)
dat<-rmix(n=n,pi=pi,mu=mu,sigma=sigma,ncov=2)

```

---

**vec2cov***Transform a vector into a matrix*

---

**Description**

Transform a vector into a matrix i.e.,  $\text{Sigma}=\text{R}^{\text{T}}*\text{R}$

**Usage**

```
vec2cov(par)
```

**Arguments**

par                    A vector representing a variance matrix

**Details**

The variance matrix is decomposed by computing the Choleski factorization of a real symmetric positive-definite square matrix. Then, storing the upper triangular factor of the Choleski decomposition into a vector.

**Value**

sigma A variance matrix

---

**vec2pro***Transfer an informative vector to a probability vector*

---

**Description**

Transfer an informative vector to a probability vector

**Usage**

```
vec2pro(vec)
```

*vec2pro*

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**Arguments**

*vec*                    An informative vector

**Value**

*pro* A probability vector

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