Package ‘flsa’

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Type Package
Title Path algorithm for the general Fused Lasso Signal Approximator
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Description This package implements a path algorithm for the Fused Lasso Signal Approximator. For more details see the help files
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flsa .......................................................... 1

Description
These functions are the main interface functions for calculating FLSA solutions
Usage

flsa(y, lambda1=0, lambda2=NULL, connListObj = NULL, splitCheckSize=1e+09, verbose=FALSE, thr = 1e-09)
flsaTopDown(y, lambda1=0, groups=1:length(y), lambda2=NULL)
flsaGetSolution(solObj, lambda1=0, lambda2=NULL, dim=NULL)

Arguments

y response variable; numeric
lambda1 penalty parameter vector (non-negative) for the absolute values of the coefficients; numeric
lambda2 penalty parameter vector (non-negative) for the difference of certain coefficients; numeric
groups Return solutions for which the given number of groups is present - solutions found exactly at the breakpoint
connListObj an object specifying which differences are to be penalized by lambda2. If NULL, then the dimensionality of y is being used. If y is a vector, the differences of neighbouring coefficients are penalized. If y is a matrix, differences of neighbouring coefficients in 2 dimensions are being penalized. For more information see connListObj
splitCheckSize a parameter specifying from which size on, groups of variables are not being checked for breaking up; can be used to reduce computation time; may lead to inaccurate results
solObj Solution object as returned by FLSA if lambda2=NULL
dim dimensions how the result should be formatted for a specific lambda. Used to format the 2-dimensional FLSA as a matrix in the response. For this, just include the dimensions of y as dim
verbose print status messages during fitting
thr the error threshold used in the algorithm
maxGrpNum if every step of the algorithm, a group with a higher number is generated; this limits the number of steps the algorithm can take

Details

flsa is the main function for calculate a flsa fit. If lambda2=NULL, then it returns an object that encodes the whole solution path. Solutions for specific values of lambda1 and lambda2 can then be obtained by using flsaGetSolution.
flsaTopDown calculates the solution of the 1-dimensional FLSA, starting at large values of lambda2. If only solutions for large values of lambda2 are needed, this is more efficient.

Author(s)

Holger Hoefling

See Also

connListObj
Examples

library(flsa)
# generate some artificial data, 1 and 2 dimensional
y <- rnorm(100)
y2Dim = matrix(rnorm(100), ncol=10)

### apply function flsa and get solution directly
lambda2 = 0:10/10
res <- flsa(y, lambda2=lambda2)
res2Dim <- flsa(y2Dim, lambda2=lambda2)

### apply the function and get the solution later
resSolObj <- flsa(y, lambda2=NULL)
resSolObjTopDown <- flsaTopDown(y)
resSolObj2Dim <- flsa(y2Dim, lambda2=NULL)

res2 <- flsaGetSolution(resSolObj, lambda2=lambda2)
### here note that the solution object does not store that the input was 2 dimensional
### therefore, res2Dim does not give out the solution as a 2 dimensional matrix (unlike the direct version above)
res2Dim2 <- flsaGetSolution(resSolObj2Dim, lambda2=lambda2)

is.connListObj

Connection List Objects

Description

Describes the makeup of a connection list object

Usage

is.connListObj(obj)

Arguments

obj the object to be tested

Details

A connection list object can be used to specify which differences in fusedlasso or flsa functions are to be penalized. Here, it is assumed that the n coefficients in the model are numbered from 0 to n-1. The connection list object is a list of length n with each element corresponding to one of the coefficients. The i-th element of the list here corresponds to coefficient with number i-1. Each element of the list is a vector of integers, naming the numbers of the coefficients to which the coefficient corresponding to the current list element is linked (i.e. the difference of the two coefficients is being penalized). I.e., assume that value j is a member of the list under list element i. Then this means that coefficient i-1 and coefficient j are being penalized. To understand this, consider that R-lists when viewed in C-code are being numbered starting with 0, not 1 and note that all computation is being done in C-code.
Furthermore, the connection list object has class `connListObj`. Also note that the vectors in the list are of type integer not numeric. An empty vector should be set to NULL.

**Author(s)**

Holger Hoefling

**See Also**

`connListObj`

**Examples**

```r
connList <- vector("list", 4)
y <- 1:4

class(connList) = "connListObj"
connList[[1]] = as.integer(c(1,2))
connList[[2]] = as.integer(c(0,3))
connList[[3]] = as.integer(c(3,0))
connList[[4]] = as.integer(c(2,1))
names(connList) <- as.character(0:3) ## not necessary, just for illustration

res <- flsa(y, connListObj=connList)
res2 <- flsa(matrix(y, nrow=2))

res$BeginLambda
res2$BeginLambda
flsaGetSolution(res, lambda2=c(0, 0.5, 1))
flsaGetSolution(res2, lambda2=c(0, 0.5, 1))
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