Package ‘ggamma’

December 15, 2019

Title  Generalized Gamma Probability Distribution
Version  1.0.1
License  MIT + file LICENSE
Encoding  UTF-8
LazyData  true
URL  https://mjsaldanha.com/posts/ggamma
BugReports  https://github.com/matheushjs/ggamma/issues
RoxygenNote  7.0.1
Depends  R (>= 3.1.0)
Suggests  testthat, flexsurv
NeedsCompilation  no
Author  Matheus H. J. Saldanha [aut, cre],
     Adriano K. Suzuki [aut]
Maintainer  Matheus H. J. Saldanha <mhjsaldanha@gmail.com>
Repository  CRAN
Date/Publication  2019-12-15 14:40:02 UTC

R topics documented:

G.Gamma ................................................................. 2
ggamma ................................................................. 3

Index  5
Description

Fast implementation of density, distribution function, quantile function and random generation for the Generalized Gamma probability distribution.

Usage

dggamma(x, a, b, k, log = F)
pggamma(q, a, b, k, lower.tail = TRUE, log.p = FALSE)
qggamma(p, a, b, k, lower.tail = TRUE, log.p = FALSE)
rgamma(n, a, b, k)

Arguments

x, q vector of quantiles.
a, b, k Parameters of the distribution, all of which must be positive.
log, log.p logical; if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p).
lower.tail logical; if TRUE (default), probabilities are $P[X \leq x]$ otherwise, $P[X > x]$.
p vector of probabilities.
n number of observations. If length(n) > 1, the length is taken to be the number required.

Details

The generalized gamma distribution proposed by Stacy (1962) has parameters $a, d, p$, but here we adopt the reparametrization

$$a = a$$
$$b = p$$
$$k = \frac{d}{p}$$

as is used by the R package *flexsurv*.

Probability density function

$$f(x) = \frac{b a^{b k - 1} \exp[-(x/a)^b]}{a^{b k} \Gamma(k)}$$

Cumulative density function

$$F(x) = \frac{\gamma(k, (x/a)^b)}{\Gamma(k)}$$
The above function can be written in terms of a $\Gamma(\alpha, \beta)$. Let $T \sim \Gamma(k, 1)$ and its cumulative distribution be denoted as $F_T(t)$, then the cumulative density function of the generalized gamma distribution can be written as

$$F(x) = F_T((x/a)^b)$$

which allows us to write the quantile function of the generalized gamma in terms of the gamma one ($Q_T(u)$ is the quantile function of $T$)

$$Q(u) = (Q_T(u) \cdot a)^{1/b}$$

from which random numbers can be drawn.

References


Examples

```r
x = seq(0.001, 5, length=1000);
plot(x, dggamma(x, 3, 1.8, 0.5), col=2, type="l", lwd=4, ylim=c(0, 1));
lines(x, pggamma(x, 3, 1.8, 0.5), col=4, type="l", lwd=4, ylim=c(0, 1));
legend("right", c("PDF", "CDF"), col=c(2, 4), lwd=4);

r = rgamma(n = 100, 2, 2);
lik = function(params) -sum(dggamma(r, params[1], params[2], params[3], log=TRUE));
optPar = optim(lik, par=c(1, 1, 1), method="L-BFGS", lower=0.00001, upper=Inf)$par;
x = seq(0.001, 5, length=1000);
plot(x, dgamma(x, optPar[1], optPar[2], optPar[3]), col=4, lwd=4);
lines(x, dggamma(x, optPar[1], optPar[2], optPar[3]), col=4, lwd=4);
legend("topright", c("Gamma(shape=2, rate=2)", "MLE Gen. Gamma"), col=c(2, 4), lwd=4);
```

---

**ggamma**

**Generalized Gamma Probability Distribution**

**Description**

Density, distribution function, quantile function and random generation for the Generalized Gamma lifetime distributions.

**Details**

This package follows naming convention that is consistent with base R, where density (or probability mass) functions, distribution functions, quantile functions and random generation functions names are followed by d, p, q, and r prefixes.
Behaviour of the functions is consistent with base R, where for not valid parameters values NaN’s are returned, while for values beyond function support 0’s are returned (e.g. for non-integers in discrete distributions, or for negative values in functions with non-negative support).

C++ was not used, as the R code proved itself most efficient. See the package website page for more details.
Index

*Topic distribution
  G.Gamma, 2
*Topic models
  G.Gamma, 2
*Topic survival
  G.Gamma, 2
*Topic univar
  G.Gamma, 2

dggamma (G.Gamma), 2
G.Gamma, 2
Generalized-Gamma (G.Gamma), 2
GGamma (G.Gamma), 2
ggamma, 3

pggamma (G.Gamma), 2
qggamma (G.Gamma), 2
rggamma (G.Gamma), 2