

# Package ‘lognorm’

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**Title** Functions for the Lognormal Distribution

**Version** 0.1.10

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**Description** The lognormal distribution

(Limpert et al. (2001) <[doi:10.1641/0006-3568\(2001\)051%5B0341:lnrats%5D2.0.co;2](https://doi.org/10.1641/0006-3568(2001)051%5B0341:lnrats%5D2.0.co;2)>)  
can characterize uncertainty that is bounded by zero.

This package provides estimation of distribution parameters, computation of moments and other basic statistics, and an approximation of the distribution of the sum of several correlated lognormally distributed variables (Lo 2013 <[doi:10.12988/ams.2013.39511](https://doi.org/10.12988/ams.2013.39511)>) and the approximation of the difference of two correlated lognormally distributed variables (Lo 2012 <[doi:10.1155/2012/838397](https://doi.org/10.1155/2012/838397)>).

**Imports** Matrix

**Suggests** markdown, rmarkdown, testthat, knitr, dplyr, ggplot2,  
mvtnorm, purrr, tidyr

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**License** GPL-2

**RoxygenNote** 7.1.1

**URL** <https://github.com/bgctw/lognorm>

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---

computeEffectiveAutoCorr

*Estimate vector of effective components of the autocorrelation*

---

## Description

Estimate vector of effective components of the autocorrelation

## Usage

```
computeEffectiveAutoCorr(res, type = "correlation")
```

## Arguments

res	numeric of autocorrelated numbers, usually observation - model residuals
type	type of residuals (see <a href="#">acf</a> )

## Details

Returns all components before first negative autocorrelation

## Value

numeric vector: strongest components of the autocorrelation function

## References

Zieba 2011 Standard Deviation of the Mean of Autocorrelated Observations Estimated with the Use of the Autocorrelation Function Estimated From the Data

## Examples

```
# generate autocorrelated time series
res <- stats::filter(rnorm(1000), filter = rep(1,5), circular = TRUE)
res[100:120] <- NA
(effAcf <- computeEffectiveAutoCorr(res))
```

---

`computeEffectiveNumObs`*Compute the effective number of observations taking into account autocorrelation*

---

## Description

Compute the effective number of observations taking into account autocorrelation

## Usage

```
computeEffectiveNumObs(  
  res,  
  effAcf = computeEffectiveAutoCorr(res),  
  na.rm = FALSE,  
  exact.na = TRUE  
)
```

## Arguments

<code>res</code>	numeric of autocorrelated numbers, usually observation - model residuals
<code>effAcf</code>	autocorrelation coefficients. The first entry is fixed at 1 for zero distance.
<code>na.rm</code>	if not set to TRUE will return NA in there are missings in the series
<code>exact.na</code>	if set to FALSE then do not count and correct for missing in the sum of autocorrelation terms. This is faster, but results are increasingly biased high with increasing number of missings.

## Details

Assumes records of all times present. DO NOT REMOVE OR FILTER NA records before. The length of the time series is used.

Handling of NA values: The formula from Zieba 2011 is extended to subtract the number of missing pairs in the count of correlation terms. If 'exact.na=false' the original formula is used (after trimming edge-NAs).

## Value

integer scalar: effective number of observations

## References

Zieba & Ramza (2011) Standard Deviation of the Mean of Autocorrelated Observations Estimated with the Use of the Autocorrelation Function Estimated From the Data. Metrology and Measurement Systems, Walter de Gruyter GmbH, 18 10.2478/v10178-011-0052-x

Bayley & Hammersley (1946) The "effective" number of independent observations in an autocorrelated time series. Supplement to the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, JSTOR, 8, 184-197

**Examples**

```

# generate autocorrelated time series
res <- stats::filter(rnorm(1000), filter = rep(1,5), circular = TRUE)
res[100:120] <- NA
# plot the series of autocorrelated random variables
plot(res)
# plot their empirical autocorrelation function
acf(res, na.action = na.pass)
#effAcf <- computeEffectiveAutoCorr(res)
# the effective number of parameters is less than number of 1000 samples
(nEff <- computeEffectiveNumObs(res, na.rm = TRUE))

```

---

estimateDiffLognormal *Inference on the difference of two lognormals*

---

**Description**

The distribution of  $y = a - b + s$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are two lognormal random variables and  $s$  is a constant to be estimated, can be approximated by a lognormal distribution.

**Usage**

```
estimateDiffLognormal(mu_a, mu_b, sigma_a, sigma_b, corr = 0)
```

```

pDiffLognormalSample(
  mu_a,
  mu_b,
  sigma_a,
  sigma_b,
  corr = 0,
  q = 0,
  nSample = 1e+05
)

```

**Arguments**

mu_a	center parameter of the first term
mu_b	center parameter of the second term
sigma_a	scale parameter of the first term
sigma_b	scale parameter of the second term
corr	correlation between the two random variables
q	vector of quantiles
nSample	number of samples

**Value**

estimateDiffLognormal: numeric vector with components mu, sigma, and shift, the components of the shifted lognormal distribution.

pDiffLognormalSample: vector of probabilities

**Functions**

- estimateDiffLognormal: Estimate the shifted-lognormal approximation to difference of two lognormals
- pDiffLognormalSample: Distribution function for the difference of two lognormals based on sampling. Default provides the probability that the difference is significantly larger than zero.

---

estimateParmsLognormFromSample

*Estimate lognormal distribution parameters from a sample*

---

**Description**

Estimate lognormal distribution parameters from a sample

**Usage**

```
estimateParmsLognormFromSample(x, na.rm = FALSE)
```

```
estimateStdErrParms(x, na.rm = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

x	numeric vector of sampled values
na.rm	a logical value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.

**Details**

The expected value of a can be determined with higher accuracy the larger the sample. Here, the uncorrelated assumption is applied at the log scale and distribution parameters are returned with the same expected value as the sample, but with uncertainty (sigma) decreased by  $\sqrt{n_{\text{fin}} - 1}$ .

Since with low relative error, the lognormal becomes very close to the normal distribution, the distribution of the mean can be well approximated by a normal with  $\text{sd}(\text{mean}(x)) \sim \text{sd}(x)/\sqrt{n-1}$ .

**Value**

numeric vector with components mu and sigma, i.e., the center parameter (mean at log scale,  $\log(\text{median})$ ) and the scale parameter (standard deviation at log scale)

**Functions**

- `estimateParmsLognormFromSample`: Estimate lognormal distribution parameters from a sample
- `estimateStdErrParms`: Estimate parameters of the lognormal distribution of the mean from an uncorrelated sample

**Examples**

```
.mu <- log(1)
.sigma <- log(2)
n = 200
x <- exp(rnorm(n, mean = .mu, sd = .sigma))
exp(pL <- estimateParmsLognormFromSample(x)) # median and multiplicative stddev
c(mean(x), meanx <- getLognormMoments(pL["mu"],pL["sigma"])[,"mean"])
c(sd(x), sdx <- sqrt(getLognormMoments(pL["mu"],pL["sigma"])[,"var"]))

# stddev decreases (each sample about 0.9) to about 0.07
# for the mean with n replicated samples
se <- estimateStdErrParms(x)
sqrt(getLognormMoments(se["mu"],se["sigma"])[,"var"])
sd(x)/sqrt(n-1) # well approximated by normal
# expected value stays the same
c(meanx, getLognormMoments(se["mu"],se["sigma"])[,"mean"])
```

---

```
estimateSumLognormalSample
```

*Estimate the parameters of the lognormal approximation to the sum*

---

**Description**

Estimate the parameters of the lognormal approximation to the sum

Estimate the parameters of the lognormal approximation to the sum

**Usage**

```
estimateSumLognormalSample(
  mu,
  sigma,
  resLog,
  effAcf = computeEffectiveAutoCorr(resLog),
  isGapFilled = logical(0),
  na.rm = TRUE
)

estimateSumLognormalSampleExpScale(mean, sigmaOrig, ...)

estimateSumLognormal(
```

```

    mu,
    sigma,
    effAcf = c(),
    corr = Diagonal(length(mu)),
    corrLength = if (inherits(corr, "ddiMatrix")) 0 else nTerm,
    sigmaSum = numeric(0),
    isStopOnNoTerm = FALSE,
    na.rm = isStopOnNoTerm
  )

```

### Arguments

<code>mu</code>	numeric vector of center parameters of terms at log scale
<code>sigma</code>	numeric vector of scale parameter of terms at log scale
<code>resLog</code>	time series of model-residuals at log scale to estimate correlation
<code>effAcf</code>	numeric vector of effective autocorrelation This overrides arguments <code>corr</code> and <code>corrLength</code>
<code>isGapFilled</code>	logical vector whether entry is gap-filled rather than an original measurement, see details
<code>na.rm</code>	neglect terms with NA values in <code>mu</code> or <code>sigma</code>
<code>mean</code>	numeric vector of expected values
<code>sigmaOrig</code>	numeric vector of standard deviation at original scale
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to <code>estimateSumLognormalSample</code>
<code>corr</code>	numeric matrix of correlations between the random variables
<code>corrLength</code>	integer scalar: set correlation length to smaller values to speed up computation by neglecting correlations among terms further apart. Set to zero to omit correlations.
<code>sigmaSum</code>	numeric scalar: possibility to specify a precomputed scale parameter instead of computing it.
<code>isStopOnNoTerm</code>	if no finite estimate is provided then by default NA is returned for the sum. Set this to TRUE to issue an error instead.

### Details

If there are no gap-filled values, i.e. `all(!isGapFilled)` or `!length(isGapFilled)` (the default), distribution parameters are estimated using all the samples. Otherwise, the scale parameter (uncertainty) is first estimated using only the non-gapfilled records.

Also use `isGapFilled == TRUE` for records, where `sigma` cannot be trusted. When setting `sigma` to missing, this is also affecting the expected value.

If there are only gap-filled records, assume uncertainty to be (before v0.1.5: the largest uncertainty of given gap-filled records.) the mean of the given multiplicative standard deviation

### Value

numeric vector with components `mu`, `sigma`, and `nEff`, i.e. the parameters of the lognormal distribution at log scale and the number of effective observations.

**Functions**

- `estimateSumLognormalSample`: In addition to `estimateSumLognormal` take care of missing values and estimate correlation terms.
- `estimateSumLognormalSampleExpScale`: Before calling `estimateSumLognormalSample` estimate lognormal parameters from value and its uncertainty given on original scale.
- `estimateSumLognormal`: Estimate the parameters of the lognormal approximation to the sum

**References**

Lo C (2013) WKB approximation for the sum of two correlated lognormal random variables. Applied Mathematical Sciences, Hikari, Ltd., 7, 6355–6367 10.12988/ams.2013.39511

**Examples**

```
# distribution of the sum of two lognormally distributed random variables
mu1 = log(110)
mu2 = log(100)
sigma1 = log(1.2)
sigma2 = log(1.6)
(coefSum <- estimateSumLognormal(
  c(mu1,mu2), c(sigma1,sigma2) ))
# repeat with correlation
(coefSumCor <- estimateSumLognormal(
  c(mu1,mu2), c(sigma1,sigma2), effAcf = c(1,0.9) ))
# expected value is equal, but variance with correlated variables is larger
getLognormMoments(coefSum["mu"],coefSum["sigma"])
getLognormMoments(coefSumCor["mu"],coefSumCor["sigma"])
```

---

<code>getCorrMatFromAcf</code>	<i>Construct the full correlation matrix from autocorrelation components.</i>
--------------------------------	---

---

**Description**

Construct the full correlation matrix from autocorrelation components.

**Usage**

```
getCorrMatFromAcf(nRow, effAcf)
```

**Arguments**

<code>nRow</code>	number of rows in correlation matrix
<code>effAcf</code>	numeric vector of effective autocorrelation components . The first entry, which is defined as 1, is not used.

---

getLognormMoments      *Compute summary statistics of a log-normal distribution*

---

## Description

Compute summary statistics of a log-normal distribution

## Usage

```
getLognormMoments(mu, sigma, m = exp(mu + sigma2/2) - shift, shift = 0)
```

```
getLognormMedian(mu, sigma, shift = 0)
```

```
getLognormMode(mu, sigma, shift = 0)
```

## Arguments

mu	numeric vector: location parameter
sigma	numeric vector: scale parameter
m	mean at original scale, may override default based on mu
shift	shift for the shifted lognormal distribution

## Value

for getLognormMoments a numeric matrix with columns mean (expected value at original scale) , var (variance at original scale) , and cv (coefficient of variation: sqrt(var)/mean). For the other functions a numeric vector of the required summary.

## Functions

- getLognormMoments: get the expected value, variance, and coefficient of variation
- getLognormMedian: get the median
- getLognormMode: get the mode

## References

Limpert E, Stahel W & Abbt M (2001) Log-normal Distributions across the Sciences: Keys and Clues. Oxford University Press (OUP) 51, 341, 10.1641/0006-3568(2001)051[0341:lnstats]2.0.co;2

## See Also

scaleLogToOrig

**Examples**

```
# start by estimating lognormal parameters from moments
.mean <- 1
.var <- c(1.3,2)^2
parms <- getParmsLognormForMoments(.mean, .var)
#
# computed moments must equal previous ones
(ans <- getLognormMoments(parms["mu"], parms["sigma"]))
cbind(.var, ans["var"])
#
getLognormMedian(mu = log(1), sigma = log(2))
getLognormMode(mu = log(1), sigma = c(log(1.2),log(2)))
```

---

```
getParmsLognormForMedianAndUpper
```

*Calculate mu and sigma of lognormal from summary statistics.*

---

**Description**

Calculate mu and sigma of lognormal from summary statistics.

**Usage**

```
getParmsLognormForMedianAndUpper(median, upper, sigmaFac = qnorm(0.99))
getParmsLognormForMeanAndUpper(mean, upper, sigmaFac = qnorm(0.99))
getParmsLognormForLowerAndUpper(lower, upper, sigmaFac = qnorm(0.99))
getParmsLognormForLowerAndUpperLog(lowerLog, upperLog, sigmaFac = qnorm(0.99))
getParmsLognormForModeAndUpper(mle, upper, sigmaFac = qnorm(0.99))
getParmsLognormForMoments(mean, var, sigmaOrig = sqrt(var))
getParmsLognormForExpval(mean, sigmaStar)
```

**Arguments**

median	geometric mu (median at the original exponential scale)
upper	numeric vector: value at the upper quantile, i.e. practical maximum
sigmaFac	sigmaFac=2 is 95% sigmaFac=2.6 is 99% interval.
mean	expected value at original scale
lower	value at the lower quantile, i.e. practical minimum
lowerLog	value at the lower quantile, i.e. practical minimum at log scale

<code>upperLog</code>	value at the upper quantile, i.e. practical maximum at log scale
<code>mle</code>	numeric vector: mode at the original scale
<code>var</code>	variance at original scale
<code>sigmaOrig</code>	standard deviation at original scale
<code>sigmaStar</code>	multiplicative standard deviation

### Details

For `getParmsLognormForMeanAndUpper` there are two valid solutions, and the one with lower sigma, i.e. the not so strongly skewed solution is returned.

### Value

numeric matrix with columns ‘mu’ and ‘sigma’, the parameter of the lognormal distribution. Rows correspond to rows of inputs.

### Functions

- `getParmsLognormForMedianAndUpper`: Calculates mu and sigma of lognormal from median and upper quantile.
- `getParmsLognormForMeanAndUpper`: Calculates mu and sigma of lognormal from mean and upper quantile.
- `getParmsLognormForLowerAndUpper`: Calculates mu and sigma of lognormal from lower and upper quantile.
- `getParmsLognormForLowerAndUpperLog`: Calculates mu and sigma of lognormal from lower and upper quantile at log scale.
- `getParmsLognormForModeAndUpper`: Calculates mu and sigma of lognormal from mode and upper quantile.
- `getParmsLognormForMoments`: Calculate mu and sigma from moments (mean and variance)
- `getParmsLognormForExpval`: Calculate mu and sigma from expected value and geometric standard deviation

### References

Limpert E, Stahel W & Abbt M (2001) Log-normal Distributions across the Sciences: Keys and Clues. Oxford University Press (OUP) 51, 341, 10.1641/0006-3568(2001)051[0341:lnstats]2.0.co;2

### Examples

```
# example 1: a distribution with mode 1 and upper bound 5
(thetaEst <- getParmsLognormForModeAndUpper(1,5))
mle <- exp(thetaEst[1] - thetaEst[2]^2)
all.equal(mle, 1, check.attributes = FALSE)

# plot the distributions
xGrid = seq(0,8, length.out = 81)[-1]
dxEst <- dlnorm(xGrid, meanlog = thetaEst[1], sdlog = thetaEst[2])
```

```

plot( dxEst~xGrid, type = "l",xlab = "x",ylab = "density")
abline(v = c(1,5),col = "gray")

# example 2: true parameters, which should be rediscovered
theta0 <- c(mu = 1, sigma = 0.4)
mle <- exp(theta0[1] - theta0[2]^2)
perc <- 0.975 # some upper percentile, proxy for an upper bound
upper <- qlnorm(perc, meanlog = theta0[1], sdlog = theta0[2])
(thetaEst <- getParmsLognormForModeAndUpper(
  mle,upper = upper,sigmaFac = qnorm(perc)) )

#plot the true and the rediscovered distributions
xGrid = seq(0,10, length.out = 81)[-1]
dx <- dlnorm(xGrid, meanlog = theta0[1], sdlog = theta0[2])
dxEst <- dlnorm(xGrid, meanlog = thetaEst[1], sdlog = thetaEst[2])
plot( dx~xGrid, type = "l")
#plot( dx~xGrid, type = "n")
#overplots the original, coincide
lines( dxEst ~ xGrid, col = "red", lty = "dashed")

# example 3: explore varying the uncertainty (the upper quantile)
x <- seq(0.01,1.2,by = 0.01)
mle = 0.2
dx <- sapply(mle*2:8,function(q99){
  theta = getParmsLognormForModeAndUpper(mle,q99,qnorm(0.99))
  #dx <- dDistr(x,theta[,"mu"],theta[,"sigma"],trans = "lognorm")
  dx <- dlnorm(x,theta[,"mu"],theta[,"sigma"])
})
matplot(x,dx,type = "l")
# Calculate mu and sigma from expected value and geometric standard deviation
.mean <- 1
.sigmaStar <- c(1.3,2)
(parms <- getParmsLognormForExpval(.mean, .sigmaStar))
# multiplicative standard deviation must equal the specified value
cbind(exp(parms[,"sigma"]), .sigmaStar)

```

---

scaleLogToOrig

*Scale standard deviation between log and original scale.*


---

## Description

When comparing values at log scale that have different sd at original scale, better compare  $\log(\text{mean})$  instead of  $\mu$ .

## Usage

```
scaleLogToOrig(logmean, sigma)
```

```
scaleOrigToLog(mean, sd)
```

**Arguments**

logmean	log of the expected value
sigma	standard deviation at log scale
mean	expected value at original scale
sd	standard deviation at original scale

**Value**

numeric matrix with columns mean, and sd at original scale

**Functions**

- scaleLogToOrig: get logmean and sigma at log scale
- scaleOrigToLog: get mean and sd at original scale

**Examples**

```
xLog <- data.frame(logmean = c(0.8, 0.8), sigma = c(0.2, 0.3))
xOrig <- as.data.frame(scaleLogToOrig(xLog$logmean, xLog$sigma))
xLog2 <- as.data.frame(scaleOrigToLog(xOrig$mean, xOrig$sd))
all.equal(xLog, xLog2)
xLog3 <- as.data.frame(getParmsLognormForMoments(xOrig$mean, xOrig$sd^2))
all.equal(xLog$sigma, xLog3$sigma) # but mu < logmean
```

---

seCor

---

*Compute the standard error accounting for empirical autocorrelations*


---

**Description**

Compute the standard error accounting for empirical autocorrelations

**Usage**

```
seCor(
  x,
  effCor = if (missing(effCov)) computeEffectiveAutoCorr(x) else effCov/var(x, na.rm =
    TRUE),
  na.rm = FALSE,
  effCov,
  nEff = computeEffectiveNumObs(x, effCor, na.rm = na.rm)
)
```

**Arguments**

x	numeric vector
effCor	numeric vector of effective correlation components first entry at zero lag equals one. See <a href="#">computeEffectiveAutoCorr</a>
na.rm	logical. Should missing values be removed?
effCov	alternative to specifying effCor: numeric vector of effective covariance components first entry is the variance. See <a href="#">computeEffectiveAutoCorr</a>
nEff	possibility to specify precomputed number of effective observations for speedup.

**Details**

The default uses empirical autocorrelation estimates from the supplied data up to first negative component. For short series of x it is strongly recommended to provide effCov that was estimated on a longer time series.

**Value**

numeric scalar of standard error of the mean of x

---

setMatrixOffDiagonals *set off-diagonal values of a matrix*

---

**Description**

set off-diagonal values of a matrix

**Usage**

```
setMatrixOffDiagonals(x, diag = 1:length(value), value, isSymmetric = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

x	numeric square matrix
diag	integer vector specifying the diagonals 0 is the center +1 the first row to upper and -2 the second row to lower
value	numeric vector of values to fill in
isSymmetric	set to TRUE to only specify the upper diagonal element but also set the lower in the mirrored diagonal

**Value**

matrix with modified diagonal elements

---

varCor	<i>Compute the unbiased variance accounting for empirical autocorrelations</i>
--------	--

---

**Description**

Compute the unbiased variance accounting for empirical autocorrelations

**Usage**

```
varCor(  
  x,  
  effCor = computeEffectiveAutoCorr(x),  
  na.rm = FALSE,  
  nEff = computeEffectiveNumObs(x, effAcf = effCor)  
)
```

**Arguments**

x	numeric vector
effCor	numeric vector of effective correlation components first entry at zero lag equals one. See <a href="#">computeEffectiveAutoCorr</a> The effective correlation is passed to <a href="#">computeEffectiveNumObs</a> .
na.rm	logical. Should missing values be removed?
nEff	possibility to specify precomputed number of effective observations for speedup.

**Details**

The default uses empirical autocorrelation estimates from the supplied data up to first negative component. For short series of x it is strongly recommended to provide effCov that was estimated on a longer time series.

**Value**

numeric scalar of unbiased variation of x

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