# Package 'fctbases'

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Type Package

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Title Functional Bases

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Description Easy-to-use, very fast implementation of various functional bases. Easily used together with other packages. A functional basis is a collection of basis functions [\phi_1,, \phi_n] that can represent a smooth function, i.e. \$f(t) = \sum c_k \phi_k(t)\$. First- and second-order derivatives are also included. These are the mathematically correct ones, no approximations applied. As of version 1.1, this package includes B-splines, Fourier bases and polynomials.
<pre>URL https://github.com/naolsen/fctbases</pre>
License GPL-3
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fctbases-package fctbases: Functional bases

## **Description**

fctbases is a fast and easy implementation of functional bases in R. Simply initialize the desired basis, which returns function of class fctbasis.

#### **Details**

Internally, functions are stored as C++ objects, which are masked by the package. The package maintains the bookkeeping of fctbasis objects. Parameters are validated at initialization which also reduces some of the overhead. fctbases objects cannot be saved across sessions and must be reinitialised.

Derivatives are provided. These are the mathematically correct ones and are as fast as the non-derivatives.

#### See Also

Functional basis function

Functional basis function

Functional basis function

#### **Description**

A fetbases object is a function of class fetbasis which takes three arguments (t, x, deriv)

## **Arguments**

t time points

x vector or matrix of coefficients (optional)

deriv Should the derivative be used and which order? Defaults to FALSE

#### **Details**

If deriv is zero or FALSE, the function itself is evaluated. If deriv is one or TRUE, the first derivative is evaluated. If deriv is two, the second derivative is evaluated.

The dimension of x must match the number of basis functions.

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#### Value

Returns a matrix of dimension length(t) times no. of bases if x is missing. If x is provided and is a vector, it returns a vector of same length as t. If x is provided and is a matrix, it returns a matrix of dimension length(t) times ncol(x)

## **Examples**

```
## Create basis (here a b spline)
bf <- make.bspline.basis(knots = 0:12/12)

## Use a functional basis

bf(0.2)
tt <- seq(0,1, length = 50)
bf(tt) ## evaluates bf in tt
bf(tt, deriv = TRUE) ## evaluates derivative of bf in tt

## Apply bf to some coefficients
set.seed(661)
x <- runif(15)
bf(tt, x) ## Evaluate bf in tt with coefficients x.

bf(0.2, deriv = 2) ## Second derivative.
bf(0.2, x, deriv = 2) ## Second derivative with coefficients x.</pre>
```

make.bspline.basis

Make B-spline basis

#### **Description**

Make B-spline basis

## Usage

```
make.bspline.basis(knots, order = 4)
```

#### **Arguments**

knots Knots of the basis, including endpoints

order Spline order. Defaults to 4.

#### Value

Function of class "fctbasis"

#### See Also

Functional basis function, make.std.bspline.basis

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#### **Examples**

```
## B-spline with equidistant knots with 13 basis function bf <- make.bspline.basis(knots = 0:10, order = 4) ## B-spline of order 2 (ie. a linear approximation) with some uneven knots bf <- make.bspline.basis(knots = c(-1.3, 0, 0.5, 0.7, 1.1), order = 2)
```

make.fourier.basis

Make fourier basis

## Description

Make fourier basis

## Usage

```
make.fourier.basis(range, order, use.trig.id = FALSE)
```

#### **Arguments**

range Left and right end points.

order Order of harmonics

use.trig.id Use trigonometrical identities with this function?

#### **Details**

The number of basis elements (degrees of freedom) is 2 \* order + 1.

The basis functions are ordered  $[1, \sin(t), \cos(t), \sin(2t), \cos(2t), ...]$ 

Using trigonometrical identities is faster, but introduces (negligible) round-off errors.

#### Value

Function of class "fctbasis"

#### See Also

Functional basis function

## **Examples**

```
## A fourier basis with period 1 and 11 basis functions. bf <- make.fourier.basis(c(0,1), order = 5)
```

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make.pol.basis

Make polynomial basis

## Description

Make polynomial basis

## Usage

```
make.pol.basis(order)
```

## **Arguments**

order

Order of polynomial (= degree + 1)

## **Details**

The polynomial basis is ordered [1, t, t^2, t^3, ..., t^n]

## Value

Function of class "fctbasis"

## See Also

Functional basis function

## **Examples**

```
## A four-degree polynomial
mypol <- make.pol.basis(order = 5)</pre>
```

```
make.std.bspline.basis
```

'Standard' B-spline basis

## Description

This initializes a bspline of order 4 with uniformly places knots. df = intervals + 3.

## Usage

```
make.std.bspline.basis(range = c(0, 1), intervals)
```

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#### **Arguments**

range End points of spline intervals Number of intervals

#### **Details**

make.std.bspline.basis uses a different implementation than make.bspline.basis, but is not faster in all uses.

#### Value

function

#### See Also

Functional basis function, make.bspline.basis

## **Examples**

```
## 16 equidistant knots between 0 and 2 (both included) bf <- make.std.bspline.basis(range = c(0,2), intervals = 15)
```

object.info

Functional basis info

## **Description**

This function returns details about a functional basis.

## Usage

```
object.info(fctbasis)
```

## Arguments

fctbasis

object of class fctbasis

## Value

A named list including no. of basis, type of basis, and possibly additional information.

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