Statistics

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The Sage Development Team

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This file contains basic descriptive functions. Included are the mean, median, mode, moving average, standard deviation, and the variance. When calling a function on data, there are checks for functions already defined for that data type.

The **mean** function returns the arithmetic mean (the sum of all the members of a list, divided by the number of members). Further revisions may include the geometric and harmonic mean. The **median** function returns the number separating the higher half of a sample from the lower half. The **mode** returns the most common occurring member of a sample, plus the number of times it occurs. If entries occur equally common, the smallest of a list of the most common entries is returned. The **moving_average** is a finite impulse response filter, creating a series of averages using a user-defined number of subsets of the full dataset. The **std** and the **variance** return a measurement of how far data points tend to be from the arithmetic mean.

Functions are available in the namespace **stats**, i.e. you can use them by typing **stats.mean**, **stats.median**, etc.

**REMARK:** If all the data you are working with are floating point numbers, you may find **stats.TimeSeries** helpful, since it is extremely fast and offers many of the same descriptive statistics as in the module.

**AUTHOR:**

- Andrew Hou (11/06/2009)

---

**sage.stats.basic_stats.mean**

Return the mean of the elements of \( v \).

We define the mean of the empty list to be the (symbolic) NaN, following the convention of MATLAB, Scipy, and R.

This function is deprecated. Use **numpy.mean** or **numpy.nanmean** instead.

**INPUT:**

- \( v \) – a list of numbers

**OUTPUT:**

- a number

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: mean([pi, e])
```

```
DeprecationWarning: sage.stats.basic_stats.mean is deprecated; use numpy.mean or numpy.nanmean instead
See https://github.com/sagemath/sage/issues/29662 for details.
1/2*pi + 1/2*e
sage: mean([])
NaN
```
\begin{Verbatim}
sage: mean([I, sqrt(2), 3/5])
1/3*sqrt(2) + 1/3*I + 1/5
sage: mean([RIF(1.0103,1.0103), RIF(2)])
1.5051500000000000?
sage: mean(range(4))
3/2
sage: v = stats.TimeSeries([1..100])
sage: mean(v)
50.5
\end{Verbatim}

\texttt{sage.stats.basic_stats.median}(v)

Return the median (middle value) of the elements of \(v\)

If \(v\) is empty, we define the median to be NaN, which is consistent with NumPy (note that R returns NULL). If \(v\) is comprised of strings, TypeError occurs. For elements other than numbers, the median is a result of \texttt{sorted()}.

This function is deprecated. Use \texttt{numpy.median} or \texttt{numpy.nanmedian} instead.

\textbf{INPUT:}

\begin{itemize}
    \item \(v\) – a list
\end{itemize}

\textbf{OUTPUT:}

\begin{itemize}
    \item median element of \(v\)
\end{itemize}

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}

\begin{Verbatim}
sage: median([1,2,3,4,5])
doctest:warning...
DeprecationWarning: sage.stats.basic_stats.median is deprecated; use numpy.median...
\rightarrow or numpy.nanmedian instead
See https://github.com/sagemath/sage/issues/29662 for details.
3
sage: median([e, pi])
1/2*pi + 1/2*e
sage: median(['sage', 'linux', 'python'])
'python'
sage: median([])
NaN
sage: class MyClass:
...
    def median(self):
...
        return 1
sage: stats.median(MyClass())
1
\end{Verbatim}

\texttt{sage.stats.basic_stats.mode}(v)

Return the mode of \(v\).

The mode is the list of the most frequently occurring elements in \(v\). If \(n\) is the most times that any element occurs in \(v\), then the mode is the list of elements of \(v\) that occur \(n\) times. The list is sorted if possible.

This function is deprecated. Use \texttt{scipy.stats.mode} or \texttt{statistics.mode} instead.

\textbf{Note:} The elements of \(v\) must be hashable.
INPUT:
• $v$ – a list

OUTPUT:
• a list (sorted if possible)

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: v = [1,2,4,1,6,2,6,7,1]
sage: mode(v)
doctest:warning...
DeprecationWarning: sage.stats.basic_stats.mode is deprecated; use scipy.stats.mode...
or statistics.mode instead
See https://github.com/sagemath/sage/issues/29662 for details.
[1]
sage: v.count(1)
3
sage: mode([])
[]
sage: mode([1,2,3,4,5])
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
sage: mode([3,1,2,1,2,3])
[1, 2, 3]
sage: mode([9, 2, 7, 7, 13, 20, 2, 13])
[2, 7, 13]
sage: mode(['sage', 'four', 'I', 'three', 'sage', 'pi'])
['sage']
sage: class MyClass:
    ....: def mode(self):
    ....:     return [1]
sage: stats.mode(MyClass())
[1]
```

`sage.stats.basic_stats.moving_average(v, n)`

Return the moving average of a list $v$.

The moving average of a list is often used to smooth out noisy data.
If $v$ is empty, we define the entries of the moving average to be NaN.
This method is deprecated. Use `pandas.Series.rolling` instead.

INPUT:
• $v$ – a list
• $n$ – the number of values used in computing each average.

OUTPUT:
• a list of length $\text{len}(v) - n + 1$, since we do not fabric any values

EXAMPLES:
We check if the input is a time series, and if so use the optimized `simple_moving_average` method, but with (slightly different) meaning as defined above (the point is that the `simple_moving_average` on time series returns $n$ values:

```
sage: a = stats.TimeSeries([1..10])
sage: stats.moving_average(a, 3)
[2.0000, 3.0000, 4.0000, 5.0000, 6.0000, 7.0000, 8.0000, 9.0000]
sage: stats.moving_average(list(a), 3)
[2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0, 9.0]
```

$sage.stats.basic_stats.std(v, bias=False)$

Return the standard deviation of the elements of $v$.

We define the standard deviation of the empty list to be NaN, following the convention of MATLAB, Scipy, and R.

This function is deprecated. Use `numpy.std` or `numpy.nanstd` instead.

INPUT:

- $v$ – a list of numbers
- $bias$ – bool (default: False); if False, divide by $\text{len}(v) - 1$ instead of $\text{len}(v)$ to give a less biased estimator (sample) for the standard deviation.

OUTPUT:

- a number

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: std([1..6], bias=True)
```

(continues on next page)
sage.stats.basic_stats.variance\(v, \text{bias}=False\)

Return the variance of the elements of \(v\).

We define the variance of the empty list to be NaN, following the convention of MATLAB, Scipy, and R. This function is deprecated. Use \texttt{numpy.var} or \texttt{numpy.nanvar} instead.

**INPUT:**

- \(v\) – a list of numbers
- **bias** – bool (default: False); if False, divide by \(\text{len}(v) - 1\) instead of \(\text{len}(v)\) to give a less biased estimator (sample) for the standard deviation.

**OUTPUT:**

- a number

**EXAMPLES:**

sage: variance([1..6])
\text{doctest:warning...}
\text{DeprecationWarning: sage.stats.basic_stats.variance is deprecated; use numpy.var or...}
\text{\rightarrow numpy.nanvar instead}

See https://github.com/sagemath/sage/issues/29662 for details.

7/2

sage: variance([1..6], bias=True)
35/12
sage: variance([e, pi])
1/2*(\pi - e)^2
sage: variance([])
NaN
sage: variance([I, sqrt(2), 3/5])
1/450*(10*sqrt(2) - 5*I - 3)^2 + 1/450*(5*sqrt(2) - 10*I + 3)^2
+ 1/450*(5*sqrt(2) + 5*I - 6)^2
sage: variance([RIF(1.0103, 1.0103), RIF(2)])
0.48975304500000000
sage: import numpy
sage: x = numpy.array([1,2,3,4,5])
sage: variance(x, bias=False)
2.5
sage: x = stats.TimeSeries([1..100])
sage: variance(x)
841.666666666666666
sage: variance(x, bias=True)
833.25
sage: class MyClass:
    ...:    def variance(self, bias = False):
    ...:        return 1
sage: stats.variance(MyClass())
1
sage: class SillyPythonList:
    ...:    def __init__(self):
    ...:        self.__list = [2, 4]
    ...:    def __len__(self):
    ...:        return len(self.__list)
    ...:    def __iter__(self):
    ...:        return self.__list.__iter__()
    ...:    def mean(self):
    ...:        return 3
sage: R = SillyPythonList()
sage: variance(R)
2
sage: variance(R, bias=True)
1
This is a class for fast basic operations with lists of C ints. It is similar to the double precision TimeSeries class. It has all the standard C int semantics, of course, including overflow. It is also similar to the Python list class, except all elements are C ints, which makes some operations much, much faster. For example, concatenating two IntLists can be over 10 times faster than concatenating the corresponding Python lists of ints, and taking slices is also much faster.

AUTHOR:

• William Stein, 2010-03

class sage.stats.intlist.IntList
  Bases: object
  A list of C int's.

  list()
  
  Return Python list version of self with Python ints as entries.

  EXAMPLES:

  sage: a = stats.IntList([1..15]); a
  [1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ... 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]
  sage: a.list()
  [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]
  sage: list(a) == a.list()
  True
  sage: type(a.list()[0])
  <...

  max(index=False)
  
  Return the largest value in this time series. If this series has length 0 we raise a ValueError

  INPUT:

  • index – bool (default: False); if True, also return index of maximum entry.

  OUTPUT:

  • int – largest value
  • int – index of largest value; only returned if index=True

  EXAMPLES:

  sage: v = stats.IntList([1,-4,3,-2,-4,3])
  sage: v.max()
  3
\textbf{sage: } v = \texttt{stats.IntList([1..10])}
\texttt{[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]}
\texttt{\textbar \prod()}
\begin{verbatim}
3628800
\end{verbatim}
\texttt{\textbar \texttt{factorial(10)}}
\begin{verbatim}
3628800
\end{verbatim}
\textbf{Note that there can be overflow:}
\begin{verbatim}
sage: a = stats.IntList([2^30, 2]); a
[1073741824, 2]
sage: a.prod()
-2147483648
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{sum()}

Return the sum of the entries of self.

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}

\begin{verbatim}
sage: stats.IntList([1..100]).sum()
5050
\end{verbatim}

Note that there can be overflow, since the entries are C ints:

\begin{verbatim}
sage: a = stats.IntList([2^30,2^30]); a
[1073741824, 1073741824]
sage: a.sum()
-2147483648
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{time_series()}

Return TimeSeries version of self, which involves changing each entry to a double.

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}

\begin{verbatim}
sage: T = stats.IntList([-2,3,5]).time_series(); T
[-2.0000, 3.0000, 5.0000]
sage: type(T)
<... 'sage.stats.time_series.TimeSeries'>
\end{verbatim}

\texttt{sage.stats.intlist.unpickle_intlist_v1(v, n)}

Version 1 unpickle method.

\textbf{INPUT:}

- \textit{v} – a raw char buffer

\textbf{EXAMPLES:}

\begin{verbatim}
sage: v = stats.IntList([1,2,3])
sage: s = v.__reduce__()[1][0]
sage: type(s) == type(b'')
True
sage: sage.stats.intlist.unpickle_intlist_v1(s, 3)
[1, 2, 3]
sage: sage.stats.intlist.unpickle_intlist_v1(s+s,6)
[1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3]
sage: sage.stats.intlist.unpickle_intlist_v1(b'',0)
[]
\end{verbatim}
This is a complete pure-Cython optimized implementation of Hidden Markov Models. It fully supports Discrete, Gaussian, and Mixed Gaussian emissions.

The best references for the basic HMM algorithms implemented here are:

- Tapas Kanungo’s “Hidden Markov Models”
- Jackson’s HMM tutorial: http://personal.ee.surrey.ac.uk/Personal/P.Jackson/tutorial/

LICENSE: Some of the code in this file is based on reading Kanungo’s GPLv2+ implementation of discrete HMM’s, hence the present code must be licensed with a GPLv2+ compatible license.

AUTHOR:
- William Stein, 2010-03

```python
class sage.stats.hmm.hmm.DiscreteHiddenMarkovModel
Bases: HiddenMarkovModel

A discrete Hidden Markov model implemented using double precision floating point arithmetic.

INPUT:

- A – a list of lists or a square N x N matrix, whose (i,j) entry gives the probability of transitioning from state i to state j.
- B – a list of N lists or a matrix with N rows, such that B[i,k] gives the probability of emitting symbol k while in state i.
- pi – the probabilities of starting in each initial state, i.e., pi[i] is the probability of starting in state i.
- emission_symbols – None or list (default: None); if None, the emission_symbols are the ints [0..N-1], where N is the number of states. Otherwise, they are the entries of the list emissions_symbols, which must all be hashable.
- normalize – bool (default: True); if given, input is normalized to define valid probability distributions, e.g., the entries of A are made nonnegative and the rows sum to 1, and the probabilities in pi are normalized.

EXAMPLES:
```
```
Initial probabilities: [0.5000, 0.5000]
sage: m.log_likelihood([0,1,0,1,0,1])
-4.66693474691329...
sage: m.viterbi([0,1,0,1,0,1])
([1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1], -5.378832842208748)
sage: m.baum_welch([0,1,0,1,0,1])
(0.0, 22)
sage: m # rel tol 1e-10
Discrete Hidden Markov Model with 2 States and 2 Emissions
Transition matrix:
\[
\begin{bmatrix}
1.0134345614745788e-70 & 1.0 \\
1.0 & 3.9974352713558623e-19
\end{bmatrix}
\]
Emission matrix:
\[
\begin{bmatrix}
7.380221566254936e-54 & 1.0 \\
1.0 & 3.9974352626002193e-19
\end{bmatrix}
\]
Initial probabilities: [0.0000, 1.0000]
sage: m.sample(10)
[0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1]
sage: m.graph().plot()
Graphics object consisting of 6 graphics primitives

A 3-state model that happens to always outputs ‘b’:

sage: m = hmm.DiscreteHiddenMarkovModel([([1/3]*3, [[0,1,0]], [1/3]*3, ['a', 'b'], 'c')]
sage: m.sample(10)
['b', 'b', 'b', 'b', 'b', 'b', 'b', 'b', 'b', 'b']

**baum_welch**(obs, max_iter=100, log_likelihood_cutoff=0.0001, fix_emissions=False)

Given an observation sequence obs, improve this HMM using the Baum-Welch algorithm to increase the probability of observing obs.

**INPUT:**

• obs – list of emissions
• max_iter – integer (default: 100) maximum number of Baum-Welch steps to take
• log_likelihood_cutoff – positive float (default: 1e-4); the minimal improvement in likelihood with respect to the last iteration required to continue. Relative value to log likelihood.
• fix_emissions – bool (default: False); if True, do not change emissions when updating

**OUTPUT:**

• changes the model in places, and returns the log likelihood and number of iterations.

**EXAMPLES:**

sage: m = hmm.DiscreteHiddenMarkovModel([([0.1,0.9],[0.9,0.1]), ([.5,.5],[0,1]), [.2,.8])
sage: m.baum_welch([1.0]*20, log_likelihood_cutoff=0)
(0.0, 4)
sage: m # rel tol 1e-14

(continues on next page)
Discrete Hidden Markov Model with 2 States and 2 Emissions

Transition matrix:
\[
\begin{bmatrix}
1.3515269707707603e-51 & 1.0 \\
1.0 & 0.0
\end{bmatrix}
\]

Emission matrix:
\[
\begin{bmatrix}
1.0 & 6.462537138850569e-52 \\
0.0 & 1.0
\end{bmatrix}
\]

Initial probabilities: \([0.0000, 1.0000]\)

The following illustrates how Baum-Welch is only a local optimizer, i.e., the above model is far more likely to produce the sequence \([1,0]^*20\) than the one we get below:

```
sage: m = hmm.DiscreteHiddenMarkovModel([[0.5, 0.5], [0.5, 0.5]], [[0.5, 0.5], [0.5, 0.5]])
sage: m.baumWelch([1,0]^*20, log_likelihood_cutoff=0)
(-27.72588722397784, 1)
sage: m
Discrete Hidden Markov Model with 2 States and 2 Emissions

Transition matrix:
\[
\begin{bmatrix}
0.5 & 0.5 \\
0.5 & 0.5
\end{bmatrix}
\]

Emission matrix:
\[
\begin{bmatrix}
0.5 & 0.5 \\
0.5 & 0.5
\end{bmatrix}
\]

Initial probabilities: \([0.5000, 0.5000]\)
```

We illustrate fixing emissions:

```
sage: m = hmm.DiscreteHiddenMarkovModel([[0.1, 0.9], [0.9, 0.1]], [[0.5, 0.5], [0.2, 0.8]])
sage: set_random_seed(0); v = m.sample(100)
sage: m.baumWelch(v, fix_emissions=True)
(-66.98630856918774, 100)
sage: m.emission_matrix()
\[
\begin{bmatrix}
0.5303085748626447 & 0.46969142513735535 \\
0.2909775550173978 & 0.7090224449826023
\end{bmatrix}
\]
```
```
sage: m = hmm.DiscreteHiddenMarkovModel([[0.4, 0.6], [0.1, 0.9]], [[0.1, 0.9], [0.5, 0.5]], [0.5, 0.5])
sage: E = m.emission_matrix(); E
[[0.1 0.9]
 [0.5 0.5]]
```

The returned matrix is mutable, but changing it does not change the transition matrix for the model:
```
sage: E[0,0] = 0; E[0,1] = 1
sage: m.emission_matrix()
[[0.1 0.9]
 [0.5 0.5]]
```

`generate_sequence(length, starting_state=None)`

Return a sample of the given length from this HMM.

**INPUT:**
- `length` – positive integer
- `starting_state` – int (or None); if specified then generate a sequence using this model starting with the given state instead of the initial probabilities to determine the starting state.

**OUTPUT:**
- an IntList or list of emission symbols
- IntList of the actual states the model was in when emitting the corresponding symbols

**EXAMPLES:**

In this example, the emission symbols are not set:
```
sage: set_random_seed(0)
sage: a = hmm.DiscreteHiddenMarkovModel([[0.1, 0.9], [0.1, 0.9]], [[1,0],[0,1]],
                       [[0,1]])
sage: a.generate_sequence(5)
(['down', 'up', 'down', 'down', 'down'], [1, 0, 1, 1, 1])
sage: list(a.generate_sequence(1000)[0]).count(0)
90
```

Here the emission symbols are set:
```
sage: set_random_seed(0)
sage: a = hmm.DiscreteHiddenMarkovModel([[0.5, 0.5], [0.1, 0.9]], [[1,0],[0,1]],
                       ['up', 'down'])
sage: a.generate_sequence(5)
(['down', 'up', 'down', 'down', 'down'], [1, 0, 1, 1, 1])
```

Specify the starting state:
```
sage: set_random_seed(0); a.generate_sequence(5, starting_state=0)
(['up', 'up', 'down', 'down', 'down'], [0, 0, 1, 1, 1])
```

`log_likelihood(obs, scale=True)`

Return the logarithm of the probability that this model produced the given observation sequence. Thus the output is a non-positive number.
INPUT:

- obs – sequence of observations
- scale – boolean (default: True): if True, use rescaling to avoid loss of precision due to the very limited dynamic range of floats. You should leave this as True unless the obs sequence is very small.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: m = hmm.DiscreteHiddenMarkovModel([[0.4,0.6],[0.1,0.9]], [[0.1,0.9],[0.5, 0.5]], [.2, .8])
sage: m.log_likelihood([0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0])
-7.3301308009370825
sage: m.log_likelihood([0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0], scale=False)
-7.330130800937082
sage: m.log_likelihood([ ])  
0.0
sage: m = hmm.DiscreteHiddenMarkovModel([[0.4,0.6],[0.1,0.9]], [[0.1,0.9],[0.5, 0.5]], [.2, .8], ['happy', 'sad'])
sage: m.log_likelihood(['happy', 'happy'])
-1.6565295199679506
sage: m.log_likelihood(['happy', 'sad'])
-1.4731602941415523
```

Overflow from not using the scale option:

```python
sage: m = hmm.DiscreteHiddenMarkovModel([[0.4,0.6],[0.1,0.9]], [[0.1,0.9],[0.5, 0.5]], [.2, .8])
sage: m.log_likelihood([0,1]*1000, scale=True)
-1433.820666652728
sage: m.log_likelihood([0,1]*1000, scale=False) 
-inf
```

**viterbi**(obs, log_scale=True)

Determine “the” hidden sequence of states that is most likely to produce the given sequence seq of observations, along with the probability that this hidden sequence actually produced the observation.

INPUT:

- seq – sequence of emitted ints or symbols
- log_scale – bool (default: True) whether to scale the sequence in order to avoid numerical overflow.

OUTPUT:

- list – “the” most probable sequence of hidden states, i.e., the Viterbi path.
- float – log of probability that the observed sequence was produced by the Viterbi sequence of states.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: a = hmm.DiscreteHiddenMarkovModel([[0.1,0.9],[0.1,0.9]], [[0.9,0.1],[0.1, 0.9]], [0.5,0.5])
sage: a.viterbi((1,0,0,1,0,0,1,1))
([1, 0, 0, 1, ..., 0, 1, 1], -11.06245322477221...)
```

We predict the state sequence when the emissions are 3/4 and ‘abc’::
sage: a = hmm.DiscreteHiddenMarkovModel([[0.1,0.9],[0.1,0.9]], [[0.9,0.1],[0.1,0.9]], [0.5,0.5], [3/4, 'abc'])

Note that state 0 is common below, despite the model trying hard to switch to state 1:

([0, 1, 1, 0, 0 ... 0, 0, 0, 0, 0], -25.299405845367794)

class sage.stats.hmm.hmm.HiddenMarkovModel

Bases: object

Abstract base class for all Hidden Markov Models.

graph(eps=0.001)
Create a weighted directed graph from the transition matrix, not including any edge with a probability less
than eps.

INPUT:
• eps – nonnegative real number

OUTPUT:
• a digraph

EXAMPLES:

sage: m = hmm.DiscreteHiddenMarkovModel([[.3,0,.7],[0,0,1],[.5,.5,0]], [[.5,.5,.2]]*3, [1/3]*3)
sage: G = m.graph(); G
Looped digraph on 3 vertices
sage: G.edges(sort=True)
[(0, 0, 0.3), (0, 2, 0.7), (1, 2, 1.0), (2, 0, 0.5), (2, 1, 0.5)]
sage: G.plot()
Graphics object consisting of 11 graphics primitives

initial_probabilities()

Return the initial probabilities, which as a TimeSeries of length N, where N is the number of states of the
Markov model.

EXAMPLES:

sage: m = hmm.DiscreteHiddenMarkovModel([[0.4,0.6],[0.1,0.9]], [[0.1,0.9],[0.5,0.5]], [0.2,.8])
sage: pi = m.initial_probabilities(); pi
[0.2000, 0.8000]
sage: type(pi)
<...
'sage.stats.time_series.TimeSeries'>

The returned time series is a copy, so changing it does not change the model.

sage: pi[0] = .1; pi[1] = .9 sage: m.initial_probabilities() [0.2000, 0.8000]

Some other models:

sage: hmm.GaussianHiddenMarkovModel([[.1,.9],[.5,.5]], [(1,1), (-1,1)], [.1,.9]).initial_probabilities()
[0.1000, 0.9000]
sage: hmm.GaussianMixtureHiddenMarkovModel([[.9,.1],[.4,.6]], [[(.4,(0,1)), (.6, (1,0.1))],[(.7,.3)]].initial_probabilities()
[0.7000, 0.3000]

sample(length, number=None, starting_state=None)

Return number samples from this HMM of given length.

INPUT:

• length – positive integer
• number – (default: None) if given, compute list of this many sample sequences
• starting_state – int (or None); if specified then generate a sequence using this model starting with the given state instead of the initial probabilities to determine the starting state.

OUTPUT:

• if number is not given, return a single TimeSeries.
• if number is given, return a list of TimeSeries.

EXAMPLES:

sage: set_random_seed(0)
sage: a = hmm.DiscreteHiddenMarkovModel([[0.1,0.9],[0.1,0.9]], [[1,0],[0,1]],
[0,1])
sage: print(a.sample(10, 3))
[[1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1], [1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1], [1, 1, 1, 1, 0,
→ 1, 0, 1, 1, 1]]
sage: a.sample(15)
[1, 1, 1, 1, 0 ... 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]
sage: a.sample(3, 1)
[[1, 1, 1]]
sage: list(a.sample(1000)).count(0)
88

If the emission symbols are set:

sage: set_random_seed(0)
sage: a = hmm.DiscreteHiddenMarkovModel([[0.5,0.5],[0.1,0.9]], [[1,0],[0,1]],
[0,1], ['up', 'down'])
sage: a.sample(10)
['down', 'up', 'down', 'down', 'down', 'down', 'up', 'up', 'up', 'up']

Force a starting state:

sage: set_random_seed(0); a.sample(10, starting_state=0)
['up', 'up', 'down', 'down', 'down', 'down', 'up', 'up', 'up', 'up']

transition_matrix()

Return the state transition matrix.

OUTPUT:

• a Sage matrix with real double precision (RDF) entries.

EXAMPLES:
\begin{verbatim}
sage: M = hmm.DiscreteHiddenMarkovModel([[0.7,0.3],[0.9,0.1]], [[0.5,.5],[.1,.9]], [0.3,0.7])
sage: T = M.transition_matrix(); T
[[0.7 0.3]
 [0.9 0.1]]

The returned matrix is mutable, but changing it does not change the transition matrix for the model:

\begin{verbatim}
sage: T[0,0] = .1; T[0,1] = .9
sage: M.transition_matrix()
[[0.7 0.3]
 [0.9 0.1]]
\end{verbatim}

Transition matrices for other types of models:

\begin{verbatim}
sage: hmm.GaussianHiddenMarkovModel([[.1,.9],[.5,.5]], [(1,1), (-1,1)], [.5,.5]).transition_matrix()
[[0.1 0.9]
 [0.5 0.5]]
sage: hmm.GaussianMixtureHiddenMarkovModel([[.9,.1],[.4,.6]], [(.4,(0,1)), (.6,(-1,0.1))],[(.4,(0,1))], [.7,.3]).transition_matrix()
[[0.9 0.1]
 [0.4 0.6]]
\end{verbatim}

sage.stats.hmm.hmm.unpickle_discrete_hmm_v0(A, B, pi, emission_symbols, name)
sage.stats.hmm.hmm.unpickle_discrete_hmm_v1(A, B, pi, n_out, emission_symbols, emission_symbols_dict)

Return a DiscreteHiddenMarkovModel, restored from the arguments.

This function is used internally for unpickling.
CONTINUOUS EMISSION HIDDEN MARKOV MODELS

AUTHOR:

• William Stein, 2010-03

```python
class sage.stats.hmm.chmm.GaussianHiddenMarkovModel(A, B, pi):
    Bases: HiddenMarkovModel
    Gaussian emissions Hidden Markov Model.

INPUT:

• A – matrix; the N x N transition matrix
• B – list of pairs (mu,sigma) that define the distributions
• pi – initial state probabilities
• normalize –bool (default: True)

EXAMPLES:

We illustrate the primary functions with an example 2-state Gaussian HMM:

```python
sage: m = hmm.GaussianHiddenMarkovModel([[.1,.9], [.5,.5]], [(1,1), (-1,1)], [.5,.5]); m
Gaussian Hidden Markov Model with 2 States
Transition matrix:
[0.1 0.9]
[0.5 0.5]
Emission parameters:
[(1.0, 1.0), (-1.0, 1.0)]
Initial probabilities: [0.5000, 0.5000]
```

We query the defining transition matrix, emission parameters, and initial state probabilities:

```python
sage: m.transition_matrix()
[0.1 0.9]
[0.5 0.5]
sage: m.emission_parameters()
[(1.0, 1.0), (-1.0, 1.0)]
sage: m.initial_probabilities()
[0.5000, 0.5000]
```

We obtain a sample sequence with 10 entries in it, and compute the logarithm of the probability of obtaining this sequence, given the model:
sage: obs = m.sample(5); obs  # random
[-1.6835, 0.0635, -2.1688, 0.3043, -0.3188]
sage: log_likelihood = m.log_likelihood(obs)
sage: counter = 0
sage: n = 0
sage: def add_samples(i):
    ....: global counter, n
    ....:     for _ in range(i):
    ....:         n += 1
    ....:         obs2 = m.sample(5)
    ....:         if all(abs(obs2[i] - obs[i]) < 0.25 for i in range(5)):
    ....:             counter += 1
sage: add_samples(10000)
sage: while abs(log_likelihood - log(counter*1.0/n/0.5^5)) < 0.1:
    ....:     add_samples(10000)

We compute the Viterbi path, and probability that the given path of states produced obs:

sage: m.viterbi(obs)  # random
([1, 0, 1, 0, 1], -8.714092684611794)

We use the Baum-Welch iterative algorithm to find another model for which our observation sequence is more likely:

sage: try:
    ....:     p, s = m.baum_welch(obs)
    ....:     assert p > log_likelihood
    ....:     assert 1 <= s <= 500
    ....: except RuntimeError:
    ....:     pass

Notice that running Baum-Welch changed our model:

sage: m  # random
Gaussian Hidden Markov Model with 2 States
Transition matrix:
[ 0.4154981366185841 0.584501863381416]
[ 0.9999993174253741 6.825746258991804e-07]
Emission parameters:
[(0.4178882427119503, 0.5173109664360919), (-1.5025208631331122, 0.5085512836055119)]
Initial probabilities: [0.0000, 1.0000]

baum_welch(obs, max_iter=500, log_likelihood_cutoff=0.0001, min_sd=0.01, fix_emissions=False, v=False)

Given an observation sequence obs, improve this HMM using the Baum-Welch algorithm to increase the probability of observing obs.

INPUT:
- obs – a time series of emissions
- max_iter – integer (default: 500) maximum number of Baum-Welch steps to take
- log_likelihood_cutoff – positive float (default: 1e-4); the minimal improvement in likelihood with respect to the last iteration required to continue. Relative value to log likelihood.
• `min_sd` – positive float (default: 0.01); when reestimating, the standard deviation of emissions is not allowed to be less than `min_sd`.

• `fix_emissions` – bool (default: False); if True, do not change emissions when updating

OUTPUT:

• changes the model in places, and returns the log likelihood and number of iterations.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: m = hmm.GaussianHiddenMarkovModel([[.1,.9],[.5,.5]], [(1,.5), (-1,3)], [.1,.9])
sage: m.log_likelihood([-2,-1,1,0.1])
-8.858282215986275
sage: m.baum_welch([-2,-1,1,0.1])
(4.534646052182..., 7)
sage: m.log_likelihood([-2,-1,1,0.1])
4.534646052182...
```

Sage: m # rel tol 3e-14
Gaussian Hidden Markov Model with 2 States
Transition matrix:
[ [ 0.9999999992430161 7.569839394440382e-10]
 [ 0.49998462791192644 0.5000153720880736]
Emission parameters:
[(0.09999999999999999, 0.01), (-1.4999508147591902, 0.5000710504895474)]
Initial probabilities: [0.0000, 1.0000]

We illustrate bounding the standard deviation below. Note that above we had different emission parameters when the `min_sd` was the default of 0.01:

```python
sage: m = hmm.GaussianHiddenMarkovModel([[.1,.9],[.5,.5]], [(1,.5), (-1,3)], [.1,.9])
sage: m.baum_welch([-2,-1,1,0.1], min_sd=1)
(-4.07939572755..., 32)
sage: m.emission_parameters()
[(-0.2663018798..., 1.0), (-1.99850979..., 1.0)]
```

We watch the log likelihoods of the model converge, step by step:

```python
sage: m = hmm.GaussianHiddenMarkovModel([[.1,.9],[.5,.5]], [(1,.5), (-1,3)], [.1,.9])
sage: v = m.sample(100)
sage: l = stats.TimeSeries([m.baum_welch(v,max_iter=10)[0] for _ in range(len(v))])
sage: all(l[i] <= l[i+1] + 0.0001 for i in range(9))
True
sage: l # random
```

We illustrate fixing emissions:

```python
sage: m = hmm.GaussianHiddenMarkovModel([[.1,.9],[.9,.1]], [(1,2),(-1,.5)], [.3,.7])
sage: set_random_seed(0); v = m.sample(100)
```

(continues on next page)
**emission_parameters()**

Return the parameters that define the normal distributions associated to all of the states.

**OUTPUT:**

- a list $B$ of pairs $B[i] = (\mu, \sigma)$, such that the distribution associated to state $i$ is normal with mean $\mu$ and standard deviation $\sigma$.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: hmm.GaussianHiddenMarkovModel([[.1,.9], [.5,.5]], [(1,.5), (-1,3)], [.1,.9]).emission_parameters()
[(1.0, 0.5), (-1.0, 3.0)]
```

**generate_sequence**(length, starting_state=None)

Return a sample of the given length from this HMM.

**INPUT:**

- length – positive integer
- starting_state – int (or None); if specified then generate a sequence using this model starting with the given state instead of the initial probabilities to determine the starting state.

**OUTPUT:**

- an IntList or list of emission symbols
- TimeSeries of emissions

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: m = hmm.GaussianHiddenMarkovModel([[.1,.9], [.5,.5]], [(1,.5), (-1,3)], [.1,.9])
sage: m.generate_sequence(5)  # random
([-3.0505, 0.5317, -4.5065, 0.6521, 1.0435], [1, 0, 1, 0, 1])
sage: m.generate_sequence(0)
([], [])
sage: m.generate_sequence(-1)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ...
ValueError: length must be nonnegative
```

Verify numerically that the starting state is 0 with probability about 0.1:
```python
sage: counter = 0
sage: n = 0
sage: def add_samples(i):
.....:     global counter, n
.....:     for i in range(i):
.....:         n += 1
.....:         if m.generate_sequence(1)[1][0] == 0:
.....:             counter += 1
sage: add_samples(10^5)
sage: while abs(counter*1.0 / n - 0.1) > 0.01: add_samples(10^5)
```

Example in which the starting state is 0 (see github issue #11452):

```python
sage: set_random_seed(23); m.generate_sequence(2)
([0.6501, -2.0151], [0, 1])
```

Force a starting state of 1 even though as we saw above it would be 0:

```python
sage: set_random_seed(23); m.generate_sequence(2, starting_state=1)
([-3.1491, -1.0244], [1, 1])
```

**log_likelihood(ops)**

Return the logarithm of a continuous analogue of the probability that this model produced the given observation sequence.

Note that the “continuous analogue of the probability” above can be bigger than 1, hence the logarithm can be positive.

**INPUT:**

- obs – sequence of observations

**OUTPUT:**

- float

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: m = hmm.GaussianHiddenMarkovModel([[.1,.9],[.5,.5]], [(1,.5), (-1,3)], [.1,.9])
sage: m.log_likelihood([1,1,1])
-4.297880766072486
sage: s = m.sample(20)
sage: -80 < m.log_likelihood(s) < -20
True
```

**viterbi(ops)**

Determine “the” hidden sequence of states that is most likely to produce the given sequence seq of observations, along with the probability that this hidden sequence actually produced the observation.

**INPUT:**

- seq – sequence of emitted ints or symbols

**OUTPUT:**

- list – “the” most probable sequence of hidden states, i.e., the Viterbi path.
Statistics, Release 10.0

- float – log of probability that the observed sequence was produced by the Viterbi sequence of states.

EXAMPLES:

We find the optimal state sequence for a given model:

```
sage: m = hmm.GaussianHiddenMarkovModel([[0.5,0.5],[0.5,0.5]], [(0,1),(10,1)], [0.5,0.5])
sage: m.viterbi([0,1,10,10,1])
([0, 0, 1, 1, 0], -9.0604285688230...)
```

Another example in which the most likely states change based on the last observation:

```
sage: m = hmm.GaussianHiddenMarkovModel([[.1,.9],[.5,.5]], [(1,.5), (-1,3)], [.1,.9])
sage: m.viterbi([-2,-1,.1,0.1])
([1, 1, 0, 1], -9.61823698847639...)
sage: m.viterbi([-2,-1,.1,0.3])
([1, 1, 1, 0], -9.56602363378513)
```

class sage.stats.hmm.chmm.GaussianMixtureHiddenMarkovModel(A, B, pi)

Bases: GaussianHiddenMarkovModel

Gaussian mixture Hidden Markov Model.

INPUT:

- A – matrix; the N x N transition matrix
- B – list of mixture definitions for each state. Each state may have a varying number of gaussians with selection probabilities that sum to 1 and encoded as (p,(mu,sigma))
- pi – initial state probabilities
- normalize –bool (default: True); if given, input is normalized to define valid probability distributions, e.g., the entries of A are made nonnegative and the rows sum to 1, and the probabilities in pi are normalized.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: A = [[0.5,0.5],[0.5,0.5]]
sage: B = [[[(0.9,(0.0,1.0)), (0.1,(1,10000))],[1,(1,1)), (0,(0,0.1))]]
sage: hmm.GaussianMixtureHiddenMarkovModel(A, B, [1,0])
Gaussian Mixture Hidden Markov Model with 2 States
Transition matrix:
[0.5 0.5]
[0.5 0.5]
Emission parameters:
[0.9*N(0.0,1.0) + 0.1*N(1.0,10000.0), 1.0*N(1.0,1.0) + 0.0*N(0.0,0.1)]
Initial probabilities: [1.0000, 0.0000]
```

baum_welch(obs, max_iter=1000, log_likelihood_cutoff=1e-12, min_sd=0.01, fix_emissions=False)

Given an observation sequence obs, improve this HMM using the Baum-Welch algorithm to increase the probability of observing obs.

INPUT:

- obs – a time series of emissions
- max_iter – integer (default: 1000) maximum number of Baum-Welch steps to take
• log_likelihood_cutoff – positive float (default: 1e-12); the minimal improvement in likelihood with respect to the last iteration required to continue. Relative value to log likelihood.

• min_sd – positive float (default: 0.01); when reestimating, the standard deviation of emissions is not allowed to be less than min_sd.

• fix_emissions – bool (default: False); if True, do not change emissions when updating

OUTPUT:

• changes the model in places, and returns the log likelihood and number of iterations.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: m = hmm.GaussianMixtureHiddenMarkovModel([[.9,.1],[.4,.6]], [[(1,.),(0,1)],
       ([.6,(1,0.1)],[(1,0,1)]), [.7,.3]])
sage: set_random_seed(0); v = m.sample(10); v
[0.3576, -0.9365, 0.9449, -0.6957, 1.0217, 0.9644, 0.9987, -0.5950, -1.0219, 0.
˓→6477]
sage: m.log_likelihood(v)
-8.31408655939536...
sage: m.baum_welch(v)
(2.18905068682..., 15)
sage: m.log_likelihood(v)
2.18905068682...
sage: m # rel tol 6e-12
Gaussian Mixture Hidden Markov Model with 2 States
Transition matrix:
[  0.8746363339773399  0.12536366602266016]
[  1.0 1.451685202290174e-40]
Emission parameters:
[0.500161629343*N(-0.81229872639,0.173329026744) + 0.499838370657*N(0.
˓→0.98243690378,0.029719932009), 1.0*N(0.503260056832,0.145881515324)]
Initial probabilities: [0.0000, 1.0000]
```

We illustrate bounding the standard deviation below. Note that above we had different emission parameters when the min_sd was the default of 0.01:

```python
sage: m = hmm.GaussianMixtureHiddenMarkovModel([[.9,.1],[.4,.6]], [[(1,.),(0,1)],
       ([.6,(1,0.1)],[(1,0,1)]), [.7,.3]])
sage: m.baum_welch(v, min_sd=1)
(-12.617885761692..., 1000)
sage: m.emission_parameters()
# rel tol 6e-12
[0.503545634447*N(-0.200165699595,1.0) + 0.496454365553*N(0.200165699595,1.0), 1.
˓→0*N(0.0543433426535,1.0)]
```

We illustrate fixing all emissions:

```python
sage: m = hmm.GaussianMixtureHiddenMarkovModel([[.9,.1],[.4,.6]], [[(1,.),(0,1)],
       ([.6,(1,0.1)],[(1,0,1)]), [.7,.3]])
sage: set_random_seed(0); v = m.sample(10)
sage: m.baum_welch(v, fix_emissions=True)
(-7.58656858997..., 36)
sage: m.emission_parameters()
[0.4*N(0.0,1.0) + 0.6*N(1.0,0.1), 1.0*N(0.0,1.0)]
```
emission_parameters()

Returns a list of all the emission distributions.

OUTPUT:

• list of Gaussian mixtures

EXAMPLES:

```sage
m = hmm.GaussianMixtureHiddenMarkovModel(
    [[.9,.1],[.4,.6]],
    [[(.4,(0,1)),(.6,(1,0.1))],
     [(1,(0,1))]],
    [.7,.3])
m.emission_parameters()
[0.4*N(0.0,1.0) + 0.6*N(1.0,0.1), 1.0*N(0.0,1.0)]
```

sage.stats.hmm.chmm.unpickle_gaussian_hmm_v0(A, B, pi, name)

EXAMPLES:

```sage
m = hmm.GaussianHiddenMarkovModel([[1]], [(0,1)], [1])
m.transition_matrix(), m.emission_parameters(), m.initial_probabilities(), 'test')
```

Gaussian Hidden Markov Model with 1 States

Transition matrix:

```
[1.0]
```

Emission parameters:

```
[(0.0, 1.0)]
```

Initial probabilities: [1.0000]

sage.stats.hmm.chmm.unpickle_gaussian_hmm_v1(A, B, pi, prob, n_out)

EXAMPLES:

```sage
m = hmm.GaussianMixtureHiddenMarkovModel([[1]], [[(0.4,(0,1)), (1,(1.0,1))]], [1])
```

loads(dumps(m)) == m # indirect test
True

sage.stats.hmm.chmm.unpickle_gaussian_mixture_hmm_v1(A, B, pi, mixture)

EXAMPLES:

```sage
m = hmm.GaussianMixtureHiddenMarkovModel([[1]], [[(0.4,(0,1)), (1,(1.0,1))]], [1])
```

loads(dumps(m)) == m # indirect test
True
DISTRIBUTIONS USED IN IMPLEMENTING HIDDEN MARKOV MODELS

These distribution classes are designed specifically for HMM’s and not for general use in statistics. For example, they have fixed or non-fixed status, which only make sense relative to being used in a hidden Markov model.

AUTHOR:
- William Stein, 2010-03

```python
class sage.stats.hmm.distributions.DiscreteDistribution
    Bases: Distribution

class sage.stats.hmm.distributions.Distribution
    Bases: object
    A distribution.

    plot(*args, **kwds)
    Return a plot of the probability density function.
    INPUT:
    • args and kwds, passed to the Sage plot function
    OUTPUT:
    • a Graphics object

    EXAMPLES:

    sage: P = hmm.GaussianMixtureDistribution([(0.2,-10,.5),(.6,1,1),(.2,20,.5)])
    sage: P.plot(-10,30)
    Graphics object consisting of 1 graphics primitive

    prob(x)
    The probability density function evaluated at x.
    INPUT:
    • x – object
    OUTPUT:
    • float

    EXAMPLES:
    This method must be defined in a derived class:
```
sage: import sage.stats.hmm.distributions
sage: sage.stats.hmm.distributions.Distribution().prob(0)
Traceback (most recent call last):
...  
NotImplementedError

sample(n=None)

Return either a single sample (the default) or n samples from this probability distribution.

INPUT:

• n – None or a positive integer

OUTPUT:

• a single sample if n is 1; otherwise many samples

EXAMPLES:

This method must be defined in a derived class:

```python
sage: import sage.stats.hmm.distributions
sage: sage.stats.hmm.distributions.Distribution().sample()
Traceback (most recent call last):
...  
NotImplementedError
```

class sage.stats.hmm.distributions.GaussianDistribution

Bases: Distribution

class sage.stats.hmm.distributions.GaussianMixtureDistribution

Bases: Distribution

A probability distribution defined by taking a weighted linear combination of Gaussian distributions.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: P = hmm.GaussianMixtureDistribution([(0.3, 1.0, 2.0), (0.7, -1.0, 1.0)]); P
0.3*N(1.0,2.0) + 0.7*N(-1.0,1.0)
sage: P[0]
(0.3, 1.0, 2.0)
sage: P.is_fixed()
False
sage: P.fix(1)
sage: P.is_fixed(0)
False
sage: P.is_fixed(1)
True
sage: P.unfix(1)
sage: P.is_fixed(1)
False
```

fix(i=None)

Set that this GaussianMixtureDistribution (or its ith component) is fixed when using Baum-Welch to update the corresponding HMM.

INPUT:
• i – None (default) or integer; if given, only fix the i-th component

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: P = hmm.GaussianMixtureDistribution([(0.2, -10, 0.5), (0.6, 1, 1), (0.2, 20, 0.5)])
sage: P.is_fixed(); P.is_fixed(1)
False
sage: P.is_fixed(1)
True
sage: P.fix(); P.is_fixed()
True
```

**is_fixed**(i=None)

Return whether or not this GaussianMixtureDistribution is fixed when using Baum-Welch to update the corresponding HMM.

INPUT:

• i – None (default) or integer; if given, only return whether the i-th component is fixed

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: P = hmm.GaussianMixtureDistribution([(0.2, -10, 0.5), (0.6, 1, 1), (0.2, 20, 0.5)])
sage: P.is_fixed()
False
sage: P.is_fixed(0)
False
sage: P.fix(0); P.is_fixed()
False
sage: P.is_fixed(0)
True
sage: P.fix(); P.is_fixed()
True
```

**prob**(x)

Return the probability of x.

Since this is a continuous distribution, this is defined to be the limit of the p’s such that the probability of [x,x+h] is p*h.

INPUT:

• x – float

OUTPUT:

• float

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: P = hmm.GaussianMixtureDistribution([(0.2, -10, 0.5), (0.6, 1, 1), (0.2, 20, 0.5)])
sage: P.prob(.5)
0.21123919605857971
sage: P.prob(-100)
0.0
sage: P.prob(20)
0.1595769121605731
```
prob_m(x, m)
Return the probability of x using just the m-th summand.

INPUT:
• x – float
• m – integer

OUTPUT:
• float

EXAMPLES:

\[\text{sage: } P = \text{hmm.GaussianMixtureDistribution([(.2, -10, .5), (.6, 1, 1), (.2, 20, .5)])}\]
\[\text{sage: } P.\text{prob}_m(.5, 0)\]
2.7608117680508...e-97
\[\text{sage: } P.\text{prob}_m(.5, 1)\]
0.21123919605857971
\[\text{sage: } P.\text{prob}_m(.5, 2)\]
0.0

sample(n=None)
Return a single sample from this distribution (by default), or if n>1, return a TimeSeries of samples.

INPUT:
• n – integer or None (default: None)

OUTPUT:
• float if n is None (default); otherwise a TimeSeries

EXAMPLES:

\[\text{sage: } P = \text{hmm.GaussianMixtureDistribution([(.2, -10, .5), (.6, 1, 1), (.2, 20, .5)])}\]
\[\text{sage: } \text{type}(P.\text{sample}())\]
<class 'float'>
\[\text{sage: } l = P.\text{sample}(1)\]
\[\text{sage: } \text{len}(l)\]
1
\[\text{sage: } \text{type}(l)\]
<class 'sage.stats.time_series.TimeSeries'>
\[\text{sage: } l = P.\text{sample}(5)\]
\[\text{sage: } \text{len}(l)\]
5
\[\text{sage: } \text{type}(l)\]
<class 'sage.stats.time_series.TimeSeries'>
\[\text{sage: } l = P.\text{sample}(0)\]
\[\text{sage: } \text{len}(l)\]
0
\[\text{sage: } \text{type}(l)\]
<class 'sage.stats.time_series.TimeSeries'>
\[\text{sage: } P.\text{sample}(-3)\]
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
ValueError: n must be nonnegative
**unfix**(*i=None*)

Set that this GaussianMixtureDistribution (or its ith component) is not fixed when using Baum-Welch to update the corresponding HMM.

**INPUT:**

* i – None (default) or integer; if given, only fix the i-th component

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: P = hmm.GaussianMixtureDistribution([(0.2,-10,0.5), (0.6,1,1), (0.2,20,0.5)])
sage: P.fix(1); P.is_fixed(1)
True
sage: P.unfix(1); P.is_fixed(1)
False
sage: P.fix(); P.is_fixed()
True
sage: P.unfix(); P.is_fixed()
False
```

**sage.stats.hmm.distributions.unpickle_gaussian_mixture_distribution_v1**(*c0, c1, param, fixed*)

Used in unpickling GaussianMixtureDistribution's.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: P = hmm.GaussianMixtureDistribution([(0.2,-10,0.5), (0.6,1,1), (0.2,20,0.5)])
sage: loads(dumps(P)) == P # indirect doctest
True
```
class sage.stats.hmm.util.HMM_Util
    Bases: object

    A class used in order to share cdef's methods between different files.

    initial_probs_to_TimeSeries(pi, normalize)
        This function is used internally by the __init__ methods of various Hidden Markov Models.
        INPUT:
        • pi – vector, list, or TimeSeries
        • normalize – if True, replace negative entries by 0 and rescale to ensure that the sum of the entries in each row is equal to 1. If the sum of the entries in a row is 0, replace them all by 1/N.
        OUTPUT:
        • a TimeSeries of length N

    EXAMPLES:

        sage: import sage.stats.hmm.util
        sage: u = sage.stats.hmm.util.HMM_Util()
        sage: u.initial_probs_to_TimeSeries([0.1,0.2,0.9], True)
        [0.0833, 0.1667, 0.7500]
        sage: u.initial_probs_to_TimeSeries([0.1,0.2,0.9], False)
        [0.1000, 0.2000, 0.9000]

    normalize_probability_TimeSeries(T, i, j)
        This function is used internally by the Hidden Markov Models code.
        Replace entries of T[i:j] in place so that they are all nonnegative and sum to 1. Negative entries are replaced by 0 and T[i:j] is then rescaled to ensure that the sum of the entries in each row is equal to 1. If all entries are 0, replace them by 1/(j-i).
        INPUT:
        • T – a TimeSeries
        • i – nonnegative integer
        • j – nonnegative integer
        OUTPUT:
• T is modified

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: import sage.stats.hmm.util
sage: T = stats.TimeSeries([.1, .3, .7, .5])
sage: u = sage.stats.hmm.util.HMM_Util()
sage: u.normalize_probability_TimeSeries(T,0,3)
sage: T
[0.0909, 0.2727, 0.6364, 0.5000]
sage: u.normalize_probability_TimeSeries(T,0,4)
sage: T
[0.0606, 0.1818, 0.4242, 0.3333]
sage: abs(T.sum()-1) < 1e-8  # might not exactly equal 1 due to rounding
True
```

**state_matrix_to_TimeSeries**(A, N, normalize)

This function is used internally by the **__init__** methods of Hidden Markov Models to make a transition matrix from A.

**INPUT:**

• A – matrix, list, list of lists, or TimeSeries

• N – number of states

• normalize – if True, replace negative entries by 0 and rescale to ensure that the sum of the entries in each row is equal to 1. If the sum of the entries in a row is 0, replace them all by 1/N.

**OUTPUT:**

• a TimeSeries

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: import sage.stats.hmm.util
sage: u = sage.stats.hmm.util.HMM_Util()
sage: u.state_matrix_to_TimeSeries([[.1,.7],[3/7,4/7]], 2, True)
[0.1250, 0.8750, 0.4286, 0.5714]
sage: u.state_matrix_to_TimeSeries([[.1,.7],[3/7,4/7]], 2, False)
[0.1000, 0.7000, 0.4286, 0.5714]
```
This class realizes oracles which returns integers proportionally to \(\exp\left(-\frac{(x - c)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)\). All oracles are implemented using rejection sampling. See \texttt{DiscreteGaussianDistributionIntegerSampler.__init__()} for which algorithms are available.

**AUTHORS:**


**EXAMPLES:**

We construct a sampler for the distribution \(D_{3,c}\) with width \(\sigma = 3\) and center \(c = 0\):

```
sage: from sage.stats.distributions.discrete_gaussian_integer import 
..DiscreteGaussianDistributionIntegerSampler
sage: sigma = 3.0
sage: D = DiscreteGaussianDistributionIntegerSampler(sigma=sigma)
```

We ask for 100000 samples:

```
sage: from collections import defaultdict
sage: counter = defaultdict(Integer)
sage: n = 0
sage: def add_samples(i):
....:     global counter, n
....:     for _ in range(i):
....:         counter[D()] += 1
....:     n += 1
sage: add_samples(100000)
```

These are sampled with a probability proportional to \(\exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{18}\right)\). More precisely we have to normalise by dividing by the overall probability over all integers. We use the fact that hitting anything more than 6 standard deviations away is very unlikely and compute:

```
sage: bound = (6*sigma).floor()
sage: norm_factor = sum([exp(-x^2/(2*sigma^2)) for x in range(-bound,bound+1)])
sage: norm_factor
7.519...
```

With this normalisation factor, we can now test if our samples follow the expected distribution:

```
sage: expected = lambda x : ZZ(round(n*exp(-x^2/(2*sigma^2))/norm_factor))
sage: observed = lambda x : counter[x]
```

(continues on next page)
We construct an instance with a larger width:

```python
sage: from sage.stats.distributions.discrete_gaussian_integer import DiscreteGaussianDistributionIntegerSampler
sage: sigma = 127
sage: D = DiscreteGaussianDistributionIntegerSampler(sigma=sigma, algorithm='uniform+online')
```

ask for 100000 samples:

```python
sage: from collections import defaultdict
sage: counter = defaultdict(Integer)
sage: n = 0
sage: def add_samples(i):
....:     global counter, n
....:     for _ in range(i):
....:         counter[D()] += 1
....:     n += 1
sage: add_samples(100000)
```

and check if the proportions fit:

```python
sage: expected = lambda x, y: (exp(-x^2/(2*sigma^2))/exp(-y^2/(2*sigma^2))).n()
```

```python
sage: observed = lambda x, y: float(counter[x])/counter[y]
```

```python
sage: while not all(v in counter for v in (0, 1, -100)): add_samples(10000)
```

```python
sage: while abs(expected(0, 1) - observed(0, 1)) > 2e-1: add_samples(10000)
```

```python
sage: while abs(expected(0, -100) - observed(0, -100)) > 2e-1: add_samples(10000)
```

We construct a sampler with $c\%1! = 0$:

```python
sage: from sage.stats.distributions.discrete_gaussian_integer import DiscreteGaussianDistributionIntegerSampler
sage: sigma = 3
sage: D = DiscreteGaussianDistributionIntegerSampler(sigma=sigma, c=1/2)
```

```python
sage: s = 0
sage: n = 0
sage: def add_samples(i):
....:     global s, n
....:     for _ in range(i):
....:         s += D()
....:     n += 1
....:
```

(continues on next page)
> sage: add_samples(100000)
> sage: while abs(float(s)/n - 0.5) > 5e-2: add_samples(10000)

REFERENCES:

- [DDLL2013]

class sage.stats.distributions.discrete_gaussian_integer.DiscreteGaussianDistributionIntegerSampler

Bases: SageObject

A Discrete Gaussian Sampler using rejection sampling.

__init__(sigma, c=0, tau=6, algorithm=None, precision='mp')

Construct a new sampler for a discrete Gaussian distribution.

INPUT:

- sigma - samples \( x \) are accepted with probability proportional to \( \exp(-\frac{(x-c)^2}{2\sigma^2}) \)
- c - the mean of the distribution. The value of \( c \) does not have to be an integer. However, some algorithms only support integer-valued \( c \) (default: 0)
- tau - samples outside the range \([\lfloor c \rfloor - \lfloor \sigma \tau \rfloor, ..., \lfloor c \rfloor + \lfloor \sigma \tau \rfloor]\) are considered to have probability zero. This bound applies to algorithms which sample from the uniform distribution (default: 6)
- algorithm - see list below (default: "uniform+table" for \( \sigma \tau \) bounded by DiscreteGaussianDistributionIntegerSampler.table_cutoff and "uniform+online" for bigger \( \sigma \tau \))
- precision - either "mp" for multi-precision where the actual precision used is taken from sigma or "dp" for double precision. In the latter case results are not reproducible. (default: "mp")

ALGORITHMS:

- "uniform+table" - classical rejection sampling, sampling from the uniform distribution and accepted with probability proportional to \( \exp(-\frac{(x-c)^2}{2\sigma^2}) \) where \( \exp(-\frac{(x-c)^2}{2\sigma^2}) \) is pre-computed and stored in a table. Any real-valued \( c \) is supported.
- "uniform+logtable" - samples are drawn from a uniform distribution and accepted with probability proportional to \( \exp(-\frac{(x-c)^2}{2\sigma^2}) \) where \( \exp(-\frac{(x-c)^2}{2\sigma^2}) \) is computed using logarithmically many calls to Bernoulli distributions. See [DDLL2013] for details. Only integer-valued \( c \) are supported.
- "uniform+online" - samples are drawn from a uniform distribution and accepted with probability proportional to \( \exp(-\frac{(x-c)^2}{2\sigma^2}) \) where \( \exp(-\frac{(x-c)^2}{2\sigma^2}) \) is computed in each invocation. Typically this is very slow. See [DDLL2013] for details. Any real-valued \( c \) is accepted.
- "sigma2+logtable" - samples are drawn from an easily samplable distribution with \( \sigma = k \cdot \sigma_2 \) with \( \sigma_2 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2 \log 2}} \) and accepted with probability proportional to \( \exp(-\frac{(x-c)^2}{2\sigma^2}) \) where \( \exp(-\frac{(x-c)^2}{2\sigma^2}) \) is computed using logarithmically many calls to Bernoulli distributions (but no calls to exp). See [DDLL2013] for details. Note that this sampler adjusts \( \sigma \) to match \( k \cdot \sigma_2 \) for some integer \( k \). Only integer-valued \( c \) are supported.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.stats.distributions.discrete_gaussian_integer import...
    DiscreteGaussianDistributionIntegerSampler
sage: DiscreteGaussianDistributionIntegerSampler(3.0, algorithm="uniform+online"
```
Discrete Gaussian sampler over the Integers with sigma = 3.000000 and c = 0.
sage: DiscreteGaussianDistributionIntegerSampler(3.0, algorithm="uniform+table")
Discrete Gaussian sampler over the Integers with sigma = 3.000000 and c = 0.
sage: DiscreteGaussianDistributionIntegerSampler(3.0, algorithm="uniform+logtable")
Discrete Gaussian sampler over the Integers with sigma = 3.000000 and c = 0.

Note that "sigma2+logtable" adjusts $\sigma$:

sage: DiscreteGaussianDistributionIntegerSampler(3.0, algorithm="sigma2+logtable")
Discrete Gaussian sampler over the Integers with sigma = 3.397287 and c = 0.

__call__()

Return a new sample.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.stats.distributions.discrete_gaussian_integer import DiscreteGaussianDistributionIntegerSampler
sage: DiscreteGaussianDistributionIntegerSampler(3.0, algorithm="uniform+online")()  # random
-3
sage: DiscreteGaussianDistributionIntegerSampler(3.0, algorithm="uniform+table")()  # random
3

algorithm
c
sigma
table_cutoff = 1000000
tau
CHAPTER
EIGHT

DISCRETE GAUSSIAN SAMPLERS FOR $\mathbb{Z}[X]$

This class realizes oracles which returns polynomials in $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ where each coefficient is sampled independently with a probability proportional to $\exp(-(x - c)^2/(2\sigma^2))$.

AUTHORS:

- Martin Albrecht, Robert Fitzpatrick, Daniel Cabracas, Florian Göpfert, Michael Schneider: initial version

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.stats.distributions.discrete_gaussian_polynomial import DiscreteGaussianDistributionPolynomialSampler
sage: sigma = 3.0; n=1000
sage: l = [DiscreteGaussianDistributionPolynomialSampler(ZZ['x'], 64, sigma)() for _ in range(n)]
sage: l = [vector(f).norm().n() for f in l]
sage: from numpy import mean
sage: mean(l), sqrt(64)*sigma
# abs tol 5e-1
(24.0, 24.0)
```

class `sage.stats.distributions.discrete_gaussian_polynomial.DiscreteGaussianDistributionPolynomialSampler`

Bases: `SageObject`

Discrete Gaussian sampler for polynomials.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.stats.distributions.discrete_gaussian_polynomial import DiscreteGaussianDistributionPolynomialSampler
sage: p = DiscreteGaussianDistributionPolynomialSampler(ZZ['x'], 8, 3.0)()
sage: p.parent()
Univariate Polynomial Ring in x over Integer Ring
sage: p.degree() < 8
True
sage: gs = DiscreteGaussianDistributionPolynomialSampler(ZZ['x'], 8, 3.0)
sage: [gs() for _ in range(3)]  # random
[4*x^7 + 4*x^6 - 4*x^5 + 2*x^4 + x^3 - 4*x + 7, -5*x^6 + 4*x^5 - 3*x^3 + 4*x^2 + x, 2*x^7 + 2*x^6 + 2*x^5 - x^4 - 2*x^2 + 3*x + 1]
```

__init__(P, n, sigma)

Construct a sampler for univariate polynomials of degree $n-1$ where coefficients are drawn independently with standard deviation $\sigma$. 
INPUT:

- \( P \) - a univariate polynomial ring over the Integers
- \( n \) - number of coefficients to be sampled
- \( \sigma \) - coefficients \( x \) are accepted with probability proportional to \( \exp(-x^2/(2\sigma^2)) \).

If an object of type `sage.stats.distributions.discrete_gaussian_integer.DiscreteGaussianDistributionIntegerSampler` is passed, then this sampler is used to sample coefficients.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.stats.distributions.discrete_gaussian_polynomial import DiscreteGaussianDistributionPolynomialSampler
sage: p = DiscreteGaussianDistributionPolynomialSampler(ZZ['x'], 8, 3.0)()
sage: p.parent()
Univariate Polynomial Ring in x over Integer Ring
sage: p.degree() < 8
True

sage: gs = DiscreteGaussianDistributionPolynomialSampler(ZZ['x'], 8, 3.0)
sage: [gs() for _ in range(3)]  # random
[4*x^7 + 4*x^6 - 4*x^5 + 3*x^4 - 4*x^3 + 2*x^2 + x, 2*x^7 + 2*x^6 + 2*x^5 - x^4 - 2*x^2 + 3*x + 1]
```

__call__()

Return a new sample.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.stats.distributions.discrete_gaussian_polynomial import DiscreteGaussianDistributionPolynomialSampler
sage: sampler = DiscreteGaussianDistributionPolynomialSampler(ZZ['x'], 8, 12.0)
sage: sampler().parent()
Univariate Polynomial Ring in x over Integer Ring
sage: sampler().degree() <= 7
True
```
This file implements oracles which return samples from a lattice following a discrete Gaussian distribution. That is, if \( \sigma \) is big enough relative to the provided basis, then vectors are returned with a probability proportional to \( \exp(-|x - c|^2/(2\sigma^2)) \). More precisely lattice vectors in \( x \in \Lambda \) are returned with probability:

\[
\frac{\exp(-|x - c|^2/(2\sigma^2))}{\sum_{x \in \Lambda} \exp(-|x|^2/(2\sigma^2))}
\]

AUTHORS:


EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.stats.distributions.discrete_gaussian_lattice import DiscreteGaussianDistributionLatticeSampler
sage: D = DiscreteGaussianDistributionLatticeSampler(ZZ^10, 3.0)
sage: D(), D(), D(), D()
# random
((3, 0, -5, 0, -1, -3, 3, 3, -7, 2), (4, 0, 1, -2, -4, -4, 4, 0, 1, -4),
(-3, 0, 4, 5, 0, -1, 3, 2, 0, -1))
sage: a = D()
sage: a.parent()
Ambient free module of rank 10 over the principal ideal domain Integer Ring
```

class `sage.stats.distributions.discrete_gaussian_lattice.DiscreteGaussianDistributionLatticeSampler`

Bases: `SageObject`

GPV sampler for Discrete Gaussians over Lattices.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.stats.distributions.discrete_gaussian_lattice import DiscreteGaussianDistributionLatticeSampler
sage: D = DiscreteGaussianDistributionLatticeSampler(ZZ^10, 3.0); D
Discrete Gaussian sampler with \( \sigma = 3.000000 \), \( c=(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0) \) over lattice with basis

[[1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
 [0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
 [0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]]
```

(continues on next page)
We plot a histogram:

```
sage: from sage.stats.distributions.discrete_gaussian_lattice import DiscreteGaussianDistributionLatticeSampler
sage: import warnings
sage: D = DiscreteGaussianDistributionLatticeSampler(identity_matrix(2), 3.0)
sage: S = [D() for _ in range(2^12)]
sage: l = [vector(v.list() + [S.count(v)]) for v in set(S)]
sage: list_plot3d(l, point_list=True, interpolation='nn')
```

Graphics3d Object

REFERENCES:

• [GPV2008]

```
__init__(B, sigma=1, c=None, precision=None)
```

Construct a discrete Gaussian sampler over the lattice $\Lambda(B)$ with parameter $\sigma$ and center $c$.

INPUT:

• $B$ – a basis for the lattice, one of the following:
  
  – an integer matrix,
  
  – an object with a `matrix()` method, e.g. $\mathbb{Z}^n$, or
  
  – an object where `matrix(B)` succeeds, e.g. a list of vectors.

• $\sigma$ – Gaussian parameter $\sigma > 0$.

• $c$ – center $c$, any vector in $\mathbb{Z}^n$ is supported, but $c \in \Lambda(B)$ is faster.

• precision – bit precision $\geq 53$.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: from sage.stats.distributions.discrete_gaussian_lattice import DiscreteGaussianDistributionLatticeSampler
sage: n = 2; sigma = 3.0
sage: D = DiscreteGaussianDistributionLatticeSampler(ZZ^n, sigma)
sage: f = D.f
sage: c = D._normalisation_factor_zz(); c
56.2162803067524
sage: from collections import defaultdict
sage: counter = defaultdict(Integer)
sage: m = 0
sage: def add_samples(i):
....:     global counter, m
....:     for v in S:
....:         counter[v] += 1
....:     m += 1
```

(continues on next page)
for _ in range(i):
    counter[D()] += 1
    m += 1

v = vector(ZZ, n, (-3, -3))
v.set_immutable()
while v not in counter: add_samples(1000)
while abs(m*f(v)*1.0/c/counter[v] - 1.0) >= 0.1: add_samples(1000)

v = vector(ZZ, n, (0, 0))
v.set_immutable()
while v not in counter: add_samples(1000)
while abs(m*f(v)*1.0/c/counter[v] - 1.0) >= 0.1: add_samples(1000)

from sage.stats.distributions.discrete_gaussian_lattice import DiscreteGaussianDistributionLatticeSampler
qf = QuadraticForm(matrix(3, [2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2]))
D = DiscreteGaussianDistributionLatticeSampler(qf, 3.0); D

Discrete Gaussian sampler with \( \sigma = 3.000000 \), \( c=(0, 0, 0) \) over lattice with basis

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
2 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 2 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & 2
\end{bmatrix}
\]

D().parent() is D.c.parent()
True

__call__()

Return a new sample.

EXAMPLES:

sage: D = DiscreteGaussianDistributionLatticeSampler(ZZ^3, 3.0, c=(1,0,0))
L = [D() for _ in range(2^{12})]
mean_L = sum(L) / len(L)
norm(mean_L.n() - D.c) < 0.25
True

sage: D = DiscreteGaussianDistributionLatticeSampler(ZZ^3, 3.0, c=(1/2,0,0))
L = [D() for _ in range(2^{12})] # long time
mean_L = sum(L) / len(L) # long time
norm(mean_L.n() - D.c) < 0.25 # long time
True

property c

Center \( c \).

Samples from this sampler will be centered at \( c \).

EXAMPLES:
from sage.stats.distributions.discrete_gaussian_lattice import DiscreteGaussianDistributionLatticeSampler

D = DiscreteGaussianDistributionLatticeSampler(ZZ^3, 3.0, c=(1,0,0)); D

Discrete Gaussian sampler with \( \sigma = 3.000000 \), \( c=(1, 0, 0) \) over lattice with basis

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\]

D.c

(1, 0, 0)

static compute_precision(precision, sigma)

Compute precision to use.

INPUT:

- precision - an integer > 53 or None.
- sigma - if precision is None then the precision of sigma is used.

EXAMPLES:

DiscreteGaussianDistributionLatticeSampler.compute_precision(100, RR(3))

100

DiscreteGaussianDistributionLatticeSampler.compute_precision(100, RealField(200)(3))

100

DiscreteGaussianDistributionLatticeSampler.compute_precision(100, 3)

100

DiscreteGaussianDistributionLatticeSampler.compute_precision(None, RR(3))

53

DiscreteGaussianDistributionLatticeSampler.compute_precision(None, RealField(200)(3))

200

DiscreteGaussianDistributionLatticeSampler.compute_precision(None, 3)

53

property sigma

Gaussian parameter \( \sigma \).

Samples from this sampler will have expected norm \( \sqrt{n}\sigma \) where \( n \) is the dimension of the lattice.

EXAMPLES:
sage.stats.r.ttest(x, y, conf_level=0.95, **kw)
    T-Test using R
    Arguments:
    • x, y – vectors of same length
    • conf_level – confidence level of the interval, [0,1) in percent
    Result:
    Tuple: (p-value, R return object)
    EXAMPLES:

    sage: a, b = ttest([1,2,3,4,5],[1,2,3,3.5,5.121]); a
    # abs tol 1e-12  # optional ~
    →bpy2
    0.9410263720274274
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ELEVEN

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