

Package ‘kantorovich’

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Type Package

Title Kantorovich Distance Between Probability Measures

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Description Computes the Kantorovich distance between two probability measures on a finite set. The Kantorovich distance is also known as the Monge-Kantorovich distance or the first Wasserstein distance.

License GPL-3

LazyData TRUE

Suggests testthat, knitr, rmarkdown

Imports rcd, gmp, methods, lpSolve, Rglpk, slam, CVXR

Depends R (>= 2.5.3)

SystemRequirements GMP (<https://gmplib.org/>)

RoxygenNote 7.1.1

Encoding UTF-8

VignetteBuilder knitr

URL <https://github.com/stla/kantorovich>

BugReports <https://github.com/stla/kantorovich/issues>

NeedsCompilation no

Repository CRAN

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kantorovich-package	<i>Kantorovich Distance Between Probability Measures</i>
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Description

Computes the Kantorovich distance between two probability measures on a finite set.

To learn more, start with the vignettes: `browseVignettes(package="kantorovich")`.

If you encounter a bug, or if you have a suggestion to improve the package, please file an issue on the github repo <https://github.com/stla/kantorovich>.

Details

Package: kantorovich
 Type: Package
 Version: 2.0.0
 Date: 2016-05-25
 License: GPL-2

Author(s)

Stéphane Laurent

edistances	<i>Extremal distances</i>
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Description

Compute the distances at the extreme joinings.

Usage

```
edistances(mu, nu, dist = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

mu (row margins) probability measure in numeric or bigq/character mode
 nu (column margins) probability measure in numeric or bigq/character mode
 dist function or matrix, the distance to be minimized on average. If NULL, the 0-1 distance is used.
 ... arguments passed to dist

Value

A list with two components: the extreme joinings in a list and the distances in a vector.

Note

This function, called by [kantovich](#), is rather for internal purpose.

ejoinings	<i>Extreme joinings</i>
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Description

Return extreme joinings between mu and nu.

Usage

```
ejoinings(mu, nu, zeros = FALSE)
```

Arguments

mu (row margins) probability measure in numeric or bigq/character mode
 nu (column margins) probability measure in numeric or bigq/character mode
 zeros logical; in case when mu and nu have different lengths, set FALSE to remove lines or columns full of zeros

Value

A list containing the extreme joinings (matrices).

Examples

```

mu <- nu <- c(0.5, 0.5)
ejoinings(mu, nu)
# use exact arithmetic
library(gmp)
mu <- nu <- as.bigq(c(0.5,0.5))
ejoinings(mu, nu)
# different lengths example
mu <- setNames(as.bigq(c(1,2,4), 7), c("a", "b", "c"))
nu <- setNames(as.bigq(c(3,1), 4), c("b", "c"))
ejoinings(mu, nu)

```

kantorovich

Kantorovich distance

Description

Compute the Kantorovich distance between two probability measures on a finite set.

Usage

```
kantorovich(mu, nu, dist = NULL, details = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

mu	(row margins) probability measure in numeric or bigq/character mode
nu	(column margins) probability measure in numeric or bigq/character mode
dist	function or matrix, the distance to be minimized on average; if NULL, the 0-1 distance is used.
details	prints the joinings achieving the Kantorovich distance and returns them in the "joinings" attribute of the output
...	arguments passed to dist (only if it is a function)

Details

The function firstly computes all the extreme joinings of mu and nu, then evaluates the average distance for each of them, and then returns the minimal one.

Value

The Kantorovich distance between mu and nu.

Examples

```

mu <- c(1/7, 2/7, 4/7)
nu <- c(1/4, 1/4, 1/2)
kantorovich(mu, nu)
library(gmp)
mu <- as.bigq(c(1,2,4), 7)
nu <- as.bigq(c(1,1,1), c(4,4,2))
kantorovich(mu, nu)
mu <- c("1/7", "2/7", "4/7")
nu <- c("1/4", "1/4", "1/2")
kantorovich(mu, nu, details=TRUE)

```

kantorovich_CVX

Computes Kantorovich distance with CVX

Description

Kantorovich distance using the CVXR package

Usage

```

kantorovich_CVX(
  mu,
  nu,
  dist = NULL,
  solution = FALSE,
  stop_if_fail = TRUE,
  solver = "ECOS",
  ...
)

```

Arguments

mu	(row margins) probability measure in numeric mode
nu	(column margins) probability measure in numeric mode
dist	matrix, the distance to be minimized on average; if NULL, the 0-1 distance is used.
solution	logical; if TRUE the solution is returned in the "solution" attributes of the output
stop_if_fail	logical; if TRUE, an error is returned in the case when no solution is found; if FALSE, the output of psolve is returned with a warning
solver	the CVX solver, passed to psolve
...	other arguments passed to psolve

Examples

```
mu <- c(1/7, 2/7, 4/7)
nu <- c(1/4, 1/4, 1/2)
kantorovich_CVX(mu, nu)
```

kantorovich_glpk

Computes Kantorovich distance with GLPK

Description

Kantorovich distance using the Rglpk package

Usage

```
kantorovich_glpk(
  mu,
  nu,
  dist = NULL,
  solution = FALSE,
  stop_if_fail = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

mu	(row margins) probability measure in numeric mode
nu	(column margins) probability measure in numeric mode
dist	matrix, the distance to be minimized on average; if NULL, the 0-1 distance is used.
solution	logical; if TRUE the solution is returned in the "solution" attributes of the output
stop_if_fail	logical; if TRUE, an error is returned in the case when no solution is found; if FALSE, the output of Rglpk_solve_LP is returned with a warning
...	arguments passed to Rglpk_solve_LP

Examples

```
mu <- c(1/7, 2/7, 4/7)
nu <- c(1/4, 1/4, 1/2)
kantorovich_glpk(mu, nu)
```

kantorovich_lp	<i>Computes Kantorovich distance with lp_solve</i>
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Description

Kantorovich distance using the lpSolve package

Usage

```
kantorovich_lp(mu, nu, dist = NULL, solution = FALSE, lp.object = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

mu	(row margins) probability measure in numeric mode
nu	(column margins) probability measure in numeric mode
dist	matrix, the distance to be minimized on average; if NULL, the 0-1 distance is used.
solution	logical, to use only if lp.object=FALSE; if TRUE the solution is returned in the "solution" attributes of the output
lp.object	logical, if FALSE, the output is the Kantorovich distance; if TRUE, the output is a lp.object
...	arguments passed to lp

Examples

```
mu <- c(1/7, 2/7, 4/7)
nu <- c(1/4, 1/4, 1/2)
kantorovich_lp(mu, nu)
```

names.bigq	<i>Names for bigq vectors</i>
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Description

Names for bigq vectors

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'bigq'
names(x)
```

Arguments

x	a bigq vector
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names.bigq

Value

the names of x

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