

Package ‘elasdics’

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Type Package

Title Elastic Analysis of Sparse, Dense and Irregular Curves

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Description Provides functions to align curves and to compute mean curves based on the elastic distance defined in the square-root-velocity framework. For more details on this framework see Srivastava and Klassen (2016, <doi:10.1007/978-1-4939-4020-2>). For more theoretical details on our methods and algorithms see Steyer et al. (2021, <arXiv:2104.11039>).

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align_curves	<i>Align two curves measured at discrete points</i>
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Description

Finds the optimal reparametrisation of the second curve (stored in `data_curve2`) to the first one (stored in `data_curve1`) with respect to the elastic distance. Constructor function for class `aligned_curves`.

Usage

```
align_curves(data_curve1, data_curve2, closed = FALSE, eps = 0.01)
```

Arguments

<code>data_curve1</code>	data.frame with observed points in each row. Each variable is one coordinate direction. If there is a variable <code>t</code> , it is treated as the time parametrisation, not as an additional coordinate.
<code>data_curve2</code>	same as <code>data_curve1</code>
<code>closed</code>	TRUE if the curves should be treated as closed.
<code>eps</code>	convergence tolerance

Value

an object of class `aligned_curves`, which is a list with entries

<code>data_curve1</code>	<code>data_curve1</code> with parametrisation variable <code>t</code>
<code>data_curve2_aligned</code>	<code>data_curve2</code> with initial parametrisation variable <code>t</code> and optimal parametrisation <code>t_optim</code>
<code>elastic_dist</code>	elastic distance between <code>curve1</code> and <code>curve2</code>
<code>closed</code>	TRUE if the curves should have been treated as closed.

Examples

```

#open curves
data_curve1 <- data.frame(x1 = c(1, 0.5, -1, -1), x2 = c(1, -0.5, -1, 1))
data_curve2 <- data.frame(x1 = c(0.1,0.7)*sin(1:6), x2 = cos(1:6))
aligned_curves <- align_curves(data_curve1, data_curve2)
plot(aligned_curves)

#different parametrisation of the first curve
data_curve1$t <- 0:3/3
align_curves(data_curve1, data_curve2)

#closed curves
data_curve1 <- data.frame(x1 = sin(0:12/5), x2 = cos(0:12/5))
data_curve2 <- data.frame(x1 = c(1, 0.5, -1, -1), x2 = c(1, -0.5, -1, 1))
aligned_curves_closed <- align_curves(data_curve1, data_curve2, closed = TRUE)
plot(aligned_curves_closed, asp = 1)

```

center_curve *Centers curves for plotting*

Description

Centers curves for plotting

Usage

```
center_curve(data_curve)
```

Arguments

data_curve curve data

Value

a data.frame with evaluations of the curve centered at the origin

compute_elastic_mean *Compute a elastic mean for a collection of curves*

Description

Computes a Fréchet mean for the curves stored in data_curves) with respect to the elastic distance. Constructor function for class elastic_mean.

Usage

```
compute_elastic_mean(
  data_curves,
  knots = seq(0, 1, len = 5),
  type = c("smooth", "polygon"),
  closed = FALSE,
  eps = 0.01,
  pen_factor = 100,
  max_iter = 50
)
```

Arguments

<code>data_curves</code>	list of <code>data.frames</code> with observed points in each row. Each variable is one coordinate direction. If there is a variable <code>t</code> , it is treated as the time parametrisation, not as an additional coordinate.
<code>knots</code>	set of knots for the mean spline curve
<code>type</code>	if "smooth" linear <code>srv-splines</code> are used which results in a differentiable mean curve if "polygon" the mean will be piecewise linear.
<code>closed</code>	TRUE if the curves should be treated as closed.
<code>eps</code>	the algorithm stops if L2 norm of coefficients changes less
<code>pen_factor</code>	penalty factor forcing the mean to be closed
<code>max_iter</code>	maximal number of iterations

Value

an object of class `elastic_mean`, which is a list with entries

<code>type</code>	"smooth" if mean was modeled using linear <code>srv-splines</code> or "polygon" if constant <code>srv-splines</code> are used
<code>coefs</code>	spline coefficients
<code>knots</code>	spline knots
<code>data_curves</code>	list of <code>data.frames</code> with observed points in each row. First variable <code>t</code> gives the initial parametrisation, second variable <code>t_opt</code> in the optimal parametrisation when the curve is aligned to the mean.
<code>closed</code>	TRUE if the mean is supposed to be a closed curve.

Examples

```
curve <- function(t){
  rbind(t*cos(13*t), t*sin(13*t))
}
set.seed(18)
data_curves <- lapply(1:4, function(i){
  m <- sample(10:15, 1)
  delta <- abs(rnorm(m, mean = 1, sd = 0.05))
```

```

t <- cumsum(delta)/sum(delta)
data.frame(t(curve(t)) + 0.07*t*matrix(cumsum(rnorm(2*length(delta))),
                                     ncol = 2))
})

#compute elastic means
knots <- seq(0,1, length = 11)
smooth_elastic_mean <- compute_elastic_mean(data_curves, knots = knots)
plot(smooth_elastic_mean)

knots <- seq(0,1, length = 15)
polygon_elastic_mean <- compute_elastic_mean(data_curves, knots = knots, type = "poly")
lines(get_evals(polygon_elastic_mean), col = "blue", lwd = 2)

#compute closed smooth mean, takes a little longer

knots <- seq(0,1, length = 11)
closed_elastic_mean <- compute_elastic_mean(data_curves, knots = knots, closed = TRUE)
plot(closed_elastic_mean)

```

elasdics

elasdics: elastic analysis of sparse, dense and irregular curves.

Description

The elasdics package provides functions to align observed curves and to compute elastic means for collections of curves.

Main functions

Align two observed curves: [align_curves](#)

Compute a mean for a set of observed curves: [compute_elastic_mean](#)

find_optimal_t

Optimal alignment to a smooth curve

Description

Finds optimal alignment for a discrete open srv curve to a smooth curve

Usage

```
find_optimal_t(srv_curve, s, q, initial_t = s, eps = 10 * .Machine$double.eps)
```

Arguments

<code>srv_curve</code>	srv transformation of the smooth curve, needs to be vectorised
<code>s</code>	time points for q, first has to be 0, last has to be 1
<code>q</code>	square root velocity vectors, one less than time points in s
<code>initial_t</code>	starting value for the optimisation algorithm
<code>eps</code>	convergence tolerance

Value

optimal time points for q, without first value 0 and last value 1, optimal time points have the distance of the observation to the `srv_curve` as an attribute

`find_optimal_t_discrete`

Finds optimal alignment for discrete open curves

Description

Finds optimal aligned time points for srv curve q to srv curve p using coordinate wise optimisation.

Usage

```
find_optimal_t_discrete(r, p, s, q, initial_t = s, eps = 10^-3)
```

Arguments

<code>r</code>	time points for p, first has to be 0, last has to be 1
<code>p</code>	square root velocity vectors, one less than time points in r
<code>s</code>	time points for q, first has to be 0, last has to be 1
<code>q</code>	square root velocity vectors, one less than time points in s
<code>initial_t</code>	starting value for the optimisation algorithm
<code>eps</code>	convergence tolerance

Value

optimal time points for q, without first value 0 and last value 1 optimal time points have the distance of the observation to the `srv_curve` as an attribute

 find_optimal_t_discrete_closed

Finds optimal alignment for discrete closed curves

Description

Finds optimal aligned time points for srv curve q to srv curve p using coordinate wise optimisation.

Usage

```
find_optimal_t_discrete_closed(r, p, s, q, initial_t, eps = 10^-3)
```

Arguments

r	time points for p, first is last - 1
p	square root velocity vectors, one less than time points in r
s	time points for q, first is last - 1
q	square root velocity vectors, one less than time points in s
initial_t	starting value for the optimisation algorithm
eps	convergence tolerance

Value

optimal time points for q, first is last -1

fit_mean

Fitting function for open curves

Description

Fits an elastic mean for open curves. Is usually called from [compute_elastic_mean](#).

Usage

```
fit_mean(srv_data_curves, knots, max_iter, type, eps)
```

Arguments

srv_data_curves	list of data.frames with srv vectors in each row. Usually a result of a call to get_srv_from_points
knots	set of knots for the mean spline curve
max_iter	maximal number of iterations
type	if "smooth" linear srv-splines are used which results in a differentiable mean curve if "polygon" the mean will be piecewise linear.
eps	the algorithm stops if L2 norm of coefficients changes less

Value

a list with entries

type	"smooth" or "polygon"
coefs	coefs srv spline coefficients of the estimated mean
knots	spline knots
t_optims	optimal parametrisation

fit_mean_closed	<i>Fitting function for open curves</i>
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Description

Fits an elastic mean for open curves. Is usually called from [compute_elastic_mean](#).

Usage

```
fit_mean_closed(srv_data_curves, knots, max_iter, type, eps, pen_factor)
```

Arguments

srv_data_curves	list of data.frames with srv vectors in each row. Usually a result of a call to get_srv_from_points
knots	set of knots for the mean spline curve
max_iter	maximal number of iterations
type	if "smooth" linear srv-splines are used which results in a differentiable mean curve
eps	the algorithm stops if L2 norm of coefficients changes less
pen_factor	penalty factor forcing the mean to be closed if "polygon" the mean will be piecewise linear.

Value

a list with entries

type	"smooth" or "polygon"
coefs	coefs srv spline coefficients of the estimated mean
knots	spline knots
t_optims	optimal parametrisation
shift_idx	index of the starting point of the closed curve after alignment

get_evals	<i>Evaluate a curve on a grid</i>
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Description

Evaluate a curve on a grid

Usage

```
get_evals(curve, t_grid = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
get_evals(curve, t_grid = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'elastic_mean'
get_evals(curve, t_grid = NULL, centering = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

curve	a one parameter function which is to be evaluated on a grid
t_grid	the curve is evaluated at the values in t_grid, first value needs to be 0, last value needs to be 1. If t_grid = NULL, a default regular grid with grid length 0.01 is chosen
...	other arguments
centering	TRUE if curves shall be centered

Value

a data.frame with evaluations of the curve at the values in t_grid in its rows.

Examples

```
curve <- function(t){c(t*sin(10*t), t*cos(10*t))}
plot(get_evals(curve), type = "b")
```

get_srv_from_points	<i>Helper functions for curve data measured at discrete points</i>
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Description

Compute the square-root-velocity transformation or the parametrisation with respect to arc length for a curve observed at discrete points.

Usage

```
get_srv_from_points(data_curve)

get_points_from_srv(srv_data)

get_arc_length_param(data_curve)
```

Arguments

<code>data_curve</code>	A <code>data.frame</code> with observed points on a curve. Each row is one point, each variable one coordinate direction. If there is a variable <code>t</code> , it is treated as the time parametrisation, not as an additional coordinate.
<code>srv_data</code>	A <code>data.frame</code> with first column <code>t</code> corresponding to the parametrisation and square-root-velocity vectors in the remaining columns.

Value

`get_srv_from_points` returns a `data.frame` with first column `t` corresponding to the parametrisation and square-root-velocity vectors in the remaining columns. If no parametrisation is given, the curve will be parametrised with respect to arc length. This parametrisation will be computed by a call to `get_arc_length_param` as well.

Functions

- `get_srv_from_points`: Compute square-root-velocity transformation for curve data measured at discrete points. The inverse transformation can be computed with `get_points_from_s`
- `get_points_from_srv`: The inverse transformation to `get_srv_from_points`. Transforms square-root-velocity data to points representing a curve (with no parametrisation).
- `get_arc_length_param`: Compute arc length parametrisation.

Examples

```
data_curve1 <- data.frame(x1 = 1:6*sin(1:6), x2 = cos(1:6))
get_arc_length_param(data_curve1) #same parametrisation as in
get_srv_from_points(data_curve1)

data_curve2 <- data.frame(t = seq(0,1, length = 6), data_curve1)
plot(data_curve2[,2:3], type = "l", xlim = c(-6, 2), ylim = c(-2, 1))
srv_data <- get_srv_from_points(data_curve2)
#back transformed curve starts at (0,0)
lines(get_points_from_srv(srv_data), col = "red")
```

 optimise_one_coord_analytic

Does optimisation in one parameter direction

Description

Does optimisation in one parameter direction

Usage

optimise_one_coord_analytic(t, i, r, p, s, q)

Arguments

t	current time points, first has to be 0, last has to be 1
i	index of t that should be updated
r	time points for p, first has to be 0, last has to be 1
p	square root velocity vectors, one less than time points in r
s	time points for q, first has to be 0, last has to be 1
q	square root velocity vectors, one less than time points in s

Value

optimal time points for q with respect to optimisation only in the i-th coordinate direction

optimise_one_coord_analytic_closed

Does optimisation in one parameter direction

Description

Does optimisation in one parameter direction

Usage

optimise_one_coord_analytic_closed(t, i, r, p, s, q)

Arguments

t	current time points, first has to be 0, last has to be 1
i	index of t that should be updated
r	time points for p, first is last - 1
p	square root velocity vectors, one less than time points in r
s	time points for q, first is last - 1
q	square root velocity vectors, one less than time points in s

Value

optimal time points for q with respect to optimisation only in the i -th coordinate direction

`plot.aligned_curves` *Plot method for aligned curves*

Description

Plots objects of class `aligned_curves`. Points of same colour correspond after the second curve is optimally aligned to the first curve.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'aligned_curves'
plot(x, points_col = rainbow, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` object of class `aligned_curves`, usually a result of a call to [align_curves](#)
`points_col` which colour palette is used for points on the curves, default is `rainbow`, see [rainbow](#) for further options.
`...` further plotting parameters.

Value

No value

See Also

For examples see documentation of [align_curves](#).

`plot.elastic_mean` *Plot method for planar elastic mean curves*

Description

Plots objects of class `elastic_mean`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'elastic_mean'
plot(x, asp = 1, col = "red", ...)
```

Arguments

- x object of class `elastic_mean`, usually a result of a call to [compute_elastic_mean](#)
- asp numeric, giving the aspect ratio of the two coordinates, see [plot.window](#) for details.
- col color of the mean curve.
- ... further plotting parameters.

Value

No value

See Also

For examples see documentation of [compute_elastic_mean](#).

svf_to_curve *Retransform srv curve back to curve*

Description

Retransform srv curve back to curve

Usage

```
svf_to_curve(t, srv_curve)
```

Arguments

- t time points at which the resulting curve shall be evaluated.
- srv_curve srv curve as a function of one parameter, needs to be vectorised.

Value

a matrix with curve evaluations at time points t in its columns, rows correspond to coordinate directions

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