

Package: DIMORA (via r-universe)

August 28, 2024

Date 2023-10-07

Type Package

Title Diffusion Models R Analysis

Version 0.3.6

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Depends R (>= 3.2.1), minpack.lm, numDeriv, stats, forecast, reshape2,
deSolve

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Description The implemented methods are: Standard Bass model, Generalized Bass model (with rectangular shock, exponential shock, and mixed shock. You can choose to add from 1 to 3 shocks), Guseo-Guidolin model and Variable Potential Market model, and UCRCDD model. The Bass model consists of a simple differential equation that describes the process of how new products get adopted in a population, the Generalized Bass model is a generalization of the Bass model in which there is a "carrier" function $x(t)$ that allows to change the speed of time sliding. In some real processes the reachable potential of the resource available in a temporal instant may appear to be not constant over time, because of this we use Variable Potential Market model, in which the Guseo-Guidolin has a particular specification for the market function. The UCRCDD model (Unbalanced Competition and Regime Change Diachronic) is a diffusion model used to capture the dynamics of the competitive or collaborative transition.

Encoding UTF-8

License GPL (>= 3)

RoxygenNote 6.1.0.9000

NeedsCompilation no

Date/Publication 2023-10-07 12:00:02 UTC

Repository <https://avios97.r-universe.dev>

RemoteUrl <https://github.com/cran/DIMORA>

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha e938ef4a23f9f8d797fc194f6a906bce1e9c7135

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BM	<i>Standard Bass model</i>
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Description

Function that estimates the standard Bass model. Fitted values for cumulative and instantaneous data are displayed (if `display = T`). Out-of-sample prediction is performed based on estimated parameters.

Usage

```
BM(series, method = "nls", prelimestimates = c(sum(series) + 100, 0.01, 0.1),
  oos = round(length(series)*0.25), alpha = 0.05 ,display = T)
```

Arguments

<code>series</code>	the instantaneous observed data.
<code>method</code>	the estimation method, 'nlm' or 'optim' (see Details).
<code>prelimestimates</code>	a vector containing the starting values used by the algorithm to estimate the parameters. If no values are specified, the default ones are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • market potential: $m = \sum_t(\text{series}) + 100$; • innovation coefficient: $p = 0.01$; • imitation coefficient: $q = 0.1$.
<code>alpha</code>	the significance level for the confidence intervals.

oos	positive integer value: number of predictions after the last observed one. Default setting to 25% of the length of the data.
display	if TRUE returns the fitted values for cumulative and instantaneous observed data. If 'oos' is specified, it also returns the predicted fit values.

Details

The `optim` method provides only the parameter estimates. It does not provide the standard error and the p-value estimates.

Value

BM returns an object of class "Dimora".

The function `summary` is used to obtain and print a summary table of the results. The generic accessor functions `coefficients`, `fitted` and `residuals` extract various useful features of the value returned by BM.

An object of class "Dimora" is a list containing at least the following components:

model	the model formula used.
type	the model frame used.
Estimate	a summary table of estimates.
coefficients	a named vector of coefficients.
Rsquared	the statistical measure R-squared.
RSS	the residual sum of squares.
residuals	the residuals (observed cumulative data - fitted cumulative data).
fitted	the cumulative fitted values.
data	the cumulative observed series.
call	the matched call.

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References

- Guidolin, M. (2023). Innovation Diffusion Models: Theory and Practice, First Edition. John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
- Bass, F.M. (1969). A new product growth for model consumer durables. Management science, 15 (5), 215-227.

See Also

The Dimora models: [GBM](#), [GGM](#), [UCRCD](#).
[summary.Dimora](#) for summaries.
[plot.Dimora](#) for graphics and residuals analysis.
[predict.Dimora](#) for prediction.
[make.instantaneous](#) to create instantaneous series from the cumulative one.

Examples

```
data(DBdimora)
iphone <- DBdimora$iPhone[7:52]

## Example 1
M1 <- BM(iphone)
summary(M1)
plot.Dimora(M1)
plot.Dimora(M1, oos=25)
# 25 predictions

## Example 2
M2 <- BM(iphone, prelinestimates = c(2000, 0.001, 0.1), method = "optim", oos = 100)
summary(M2)
```

DBdimora

Database DIMORA

Description

New DIMORA dataset which refers to the examples reported on the help files of the functions.

Details

The database contains six time series with the relative time variables: sales units sold for Apple iPhone and iMac, and the annual consumption, in Exajoule, of Denmark gas and renewables and Australian coal and renewables.

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See Also

The Dimora models: [BM](#), [GBM](#), [GGM](#), [UCRCD](#).

[summary.Dimora](#) for summaries.

[plot.Dimora](#) for graphics and residuals analysis.

[predict.Dimora](#) for prediction.

[make.instantaneous](#) to create instantaneous series from the cumulative one.

DIMORA

DIMORA Package

Description

The main functions of the package are `BM`, `GBM`, `GGM`, and `UCRCD`. See the full documentation for more details. At the end of this page there are links to the functions.

Note 1: the names of the model functions have been changed! `BM` refers to the previous `BASS.standard`, `GMB` to the `BASS.generalized`, and `GGM` to the `GG.model`.

Note 2: the `SARMAX.refinement` has been deleted from the previous version. Function `Arima()` of the forecast library works to implement the `SARMAX.refinement`.

Note 3: there is a new DIMORA dataset (`DBdimora`) which refers to the examples reported on the help files of the functions.

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See Also

The Dimora models: [BM](#), [GBM](#), [GGM](#), [UCRCD](#).

[summary.Dimora](#) for summaries.

[plot.Dimora](#) for graphics and residuals analysis.

[predict.Dimora](#) for prediction.

[make.instantaneous](#) to create instantaneous series from the cumulative one.

 GBM

Generalized Bass model

Description

Function that estimates the Generalized Bass model with Exponential, Rectangular, or Mixed shock. Fitted values for cumulative and instantaneous data are displayed (if `display = T`). Out-of-sample prediction is performed based on estimated parameters.

Usage

```
GBM(series, shock = c("exp", "rett", "mixed"), nshock,
     prelestimates, alpha = 0.05,
     oos = round(length(series)*0.25), display = T)
```

Arguments

<code>series</code>	the instantaneous observed data.
<code>shock</code>	the parameters which define the shocks. The available options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "exp" = Exponential; • "rett" = Rectangular; • "mixed" = Mixed (only when <code>nshock = 2</code>).
<code>nshock</code>	the number of shocks (from 1 to 3).
<code>prelestimates</code>	a vector containing the preliminary estimates of the parameters (see Details and Examples).
<code>alpha</code>	the significance level for confidence intervals.
<code>oos</code>	positive integer value: number of predictions after the last observed one. Default setting to 25% of the length of the data.
<code>display</code>	if TRUE returns the fitted values for cumulative and instantaneous observed data. If 'oos' is specified, it also returns the predicted fit values.

Details

Each type of shock is characterized by specific parameters.

The analyst has to set both the preliminary estimates of the parameters m , p , q and the ones related to the shock(s) a , b , c . The parameters related to each shock have to be defined as follows:

- Exponential:

- a = starting time of the shock
- b = memory of the effect (typically negative, suggesting an exponentially decaying behavior)
- c = intensity of the shock (may be either positive or negative)

In case of more than one shock, preliminary estimates need to be specified as follows: `prelimestimates = c(m, p, q, a1, b1, c1, a2, b2, c2, a3, b3, c3)`

- Rectangular:

- a = starting time of the shock
- b = ending time of the shock
- c = intensity of the shock (may be either positive or negative)

In case of more than one shock, preliminary estimates need to be specified as follows: `prelimestimates = c(m, p, q, a1, b1, c1, a2, b2, c2, a3, b3, c3)`

- Mixed: when the series has one exponential and one rectangular shock (you always have to specify the exponential shock before the rectangular one, even if the exponential one occurs later)

- $a1$ = starting time of the exponential shock
- $b1$ = memory of the effect (typically negative, suggesting an exponentially decaying behavior)
- $c1$ = intensity of the exponential shock (may be either positive or negative)
- $a2$ = starting time of the rectangular shock
- $b2$ = ending time of the rectangular shock
- $c2$ = intensity of the rectangular shock (may be either positive or negative)

Value

GBM returns an object of class "Dimora".

The function `summary` is used to obtain and print a summary table of the results. The generic accessor functions `coefficients`, `fitted` and `residuals` extract various useful features of the value returned by GBM.

An object of class "Dimora" is a list containing at least the following components:

<code>model</code>	the model formula used.
<code>type</code>	the model frame used.
<code>Estimate</code>	a summary table of estimates.
<code>coefficients</code>	a named vector of coefficients.
<code>Rsquared</code>	the statistical measure R-squared.

RSS	the residual sum of squares.
residuals	the residuals (observed cumulative data - fitted cumulative data).
fitted	the cumulative fitted values.
data	the cumulative observed series.
call	the matched call.

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References

- Guidolin, M. (2023). Innovation Diffusion Models: Theory and Practice, First Edition. John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
- Bass, F.M., Krishnan, T.V., & Jain, D.C. (1994). Why the Bass model fits without decision variables. *Marketing science*, 13 (3), 203-223.

See Also

The Dimora models: [BM](#), [GGM](#), [UCRCD](#).
[summary.Dimora](#) for summaries.
[plot.Dimora](#) for graphics and residuals analysis.
[predict.Dimora](#) for prediction.
[make.instantaneous](#) to create instantaneous series from the cumulative one.

Examples

```
data(DBdimora)
iphone<- DBdimora$iPhone[7:52]
imac<- DBdimora$iMac[1:52]

## Example 1: exponential shock
M3 <- GBM(iphone, shock = "exp", nshock = 1,
          prelimestimates = c(BM(iphone, display=FALSE)$Estimate[1,1],
                              BM(iphone, display=FALSE)$Estimate[2,1],
                              BM(iphone, display=FALSE)$Estimate[3,1],
                              17,-0.1,0.1))
```



```

summary(M3)
plot.Dimora(M3, oos=25)
# 25 predictions

## Example 2: rectangular shock
M4 <- GBM(imac,shock = "rett",nshock = 1,
          prelimestimates = c(BM(imac, display=FALSE)$Estimate[1,1],
                              BM(imac, display=FALSE)$Estimate[2,1],
                              BM(imac, display=FALSE)$Estimate[3,1],
                              20,30,0.1), oos=20)

summary(M4)

## Example 3: mixed shock
## The prelimestimates of m, p, q are their relative values estimated through M4.

M5 <- GBM(imac,shock = "mixed",nshock = 2,
          prelimestimates = c(M4$Estimate[1,1],
                              M4$Estimate[2,1],
                              M4$Estimate[3,1],
                              6,-0.1,0.1, 20,30,0.1), oos=0)

summary(M5)

```

GGM

Guseo-Guidolin model

Description

Function that estimates the dynamic market potential model. Fitted values for cumulative and instantaneous data are displayed (if `display = T`). Out-of-sample prediction is performed based on estimated parameters. Function $m(t)$ is defined, as default, as the standard Guseo-Guidolin model, but it can also be defined as a general function with some constraints (see Details and examples).

Usage

```

GGM(series, prelimestimates = NULL, mt = 'base', alpha = 0.05,
     oos = round(length(series)*0.25), display = T)

```

Arguments

<code>series</code>	the instantaneous observed data.
<code>prelimestimates</code>	a vector containing the preliminary estimates of the parameters (see Details and Examples).
<code>mt</code>	function that define the dynamic market potential.
<code>alpha</code>	the significance level for the confidence intervals.

oos	positive integer value: number of predictions after the last observed one. Default setting to 25% of the length of the data.
display	if TRUE returns the fitted values for cumulative and instantaneous observed data. If 'oos' is specified, it also returns the predicted fit values.

Details

The GGM function allows to define the parameter $m(t)$ in two ways:

- use the standard GGM model. Note: define the `prelimestimates = c(K, qc, pc, qs, ps)` (see Example 1 below).
- define function $m(t)$ according to modeling needs. Note: function $m(t)$ must be positive and is essential a c.d.f.; default values for `prelimestimates` are based on the BM function (see Example 2 below).

Value

GGM returns an object of class "Dimora". The function `summary` is used to obtain and print a summary table of the results. The generic accessor functions `coefficients`, `fitted` and `residuals` extract various useful features of the value returned by GGM.

An object of class "Dimora" is a list containing at least the following components:

<code>model</code>	the model formula used.
<code>type</code>	the model frame used.
<code>Estimate</code>	a summary table of estimates.
<code>coefficients</code>	a named vector of coefficients.
<code>Rsquared</code>	the statistical measure R-squared.
<code>RSS</code>	the residual sum of squares.
<code>residuals</code>	the residuals (observed cumulative data - fitted cumulative data).
<code>fitted</code>	the cumulative fitted values.
<code>data</code>	the cumulative observed series.
<code>call</code>	the matched call.

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References

Guidolin, M. (2023). Innovation Diffusion Models: Theory and Practice, First Edition. John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

Guseo, R., & Guidolin, M. (2009). Modelling a dynamic market potential: A class of automata networks for diffusion of innovations. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 76(6), 806-820.

See Also

The Dimora models: [BM](#), [GBM](#), [UCRCD](#).

[summary.Dimora](#) for summaries.

[plot.Dimora](#) for graphics and residuals analysis.

[predict.Dimora](#) for prediction.

[make.instantaneous](#) to create instantaneous series from the cumulative one.

Examples

```
data(DBdimora)
iphone <- DBdimora$iPhone[7:52]

## Example 1
M6 <- GGM(iphone, prelestimates=c(1823, 0.001, 0.1, 0.001, 0.1), oos=100)
# 1823 refers to the estimated parameter m of the standard Bass model on iphone
summary(M6)
plot.Dimora(M6, oos=25)
# 25 predictions

## Example 2
M7 <- GGM(iphone, mt = function(x) pchisq(x,10))
summary(M7)
```

make.instantaneous *Function that transforms your data*

Description

Function that transforms cumulative data into instantaneous; this function can be useful because all the model functions in this package require the instantaneous data as input.

Usage

```
make.instantaneous(cumulate.data)
```

Arguments

cumulate.data the cumulative data.

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See Also

The Dimora models: [BM](#), [GBM](#), [GGM](#), [UCRCD](#).

[summary.Dimora](#) for summaries.

[plot.Dimora](#) for graphics and residuals analysis.

[predict.Dimora](#) for prediction.

Examples

```
cumulate.data = c(1,2,3,6,12)
data.inst = make.instantaneous(cumulate.data)
```

plot.Dimora

Plot method for Dimora models

Description

Plot method for the DIMORA package models.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Dimora'
plot(x,..., type = c('all','res','fit'), oos = 0)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|------|---|
| x | an object of class Dimora. |
| type | specifies the type of plot. Default setting is 'all': <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 'fit' returns the cumulative and instantaneous fit of the model;• 'res' returns the 'Residuals VS Time' graphic and the ACF of the residuals of the model; |

- 'all' returns the two types before combined in an unique graphical window.
- oos positive integer value: number of predictions after the last observed one. If specified, it also determines the xlim for the plots. It only works for univariate models.
- ... other graphics parameters.

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See Also

The Dimora models: [BM](#), [GBM](#), [GGM](#), [UCRCD](#).

[summary.Dimora](#) for summaries.

[predict.Dimora](#) for prediction.

[make.instantaneous](#) to create instantaneous series from the cumulative one.

Examples

```
data(DBdimora)
iphone <- DBdimora$iPhone[7:52]
Gd <- DBdimora$Gdenmark[1:36]
Rd <- DBdimora$Rdenmark[13:36]

## Plot with univariate model
M1 <- BM(iphone,display = FALSE)
plot.Dimora(M1,type='all',oos = 20)

## Plot with multivariate model
M8 <- UCRCD(Gd,Rd)
plot.Dimora(M8,type='fit')
```

predict.Dimora *Predict method for Dimora objects*

Description

Prediction of test data using any model of the package.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Dimora'  
predict(object, ..., newx)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class Dimora, as that created by BM, GBM or GGM.
newx	a number or a vector of numeric values representing the time window (see Example below).
...	additional arguments affecting the predictions produced.

Details

It works only for univariate models; specifically, for the models [BM](#), [GBM](#), [GGM](#), it returns a vector of the cumulative predicted values.

Value

The method returns a vector of predicted values.

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See Also

The Dimora models: [BM](#), [GBM](#), [GGM](#), [UCRCD](#).

[summary.Dimora](#) for summaries.

[plot.Dimora](#) for graphics and residuals analysis.

[make.instantaneous](#) to create instantaneous series from the cumulative one.

Examples

```
data(DBdimora)
iphone <- DBdimora$iPhone[7:52]
M1 <- BM(iphone)

# Predict the values of the observed series (length(iphone)=46)
predict.Dimora(M1, newx = c(1:46))

# Predict the values of the observed series and other 34 future values
predict.Dimora(M1, newx = c(1:80))
```

summary.Dimora	<i>Summary method for Dimora objects</i>
----------------	--

Description

Summary method for the Dimora objects.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Dimora'
summary(object,...)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class Dimora, as that created by BM, GBM, GGM or UCRCD.
...	additional arguments affecting the summary produced.

Value

summary is a generic function used to produce summaries of the results of various model fitting functions. The function invokes particular methods which depend on the class of the first argument; in this case, the class is Dimora.

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See Also

The Dimora models: [BM](#), [GBM](#), [GGM](#), [UCRCD](#).

[plot.Dimora](#) for graphics and residuals analysis.

[predict.Dimora](#) for prediction.

[make.instantaneous](#) to create instantaneous series from the cumulative one.

Examples

```
data(DBdimora)
iphone <- DBdimora$iPhone[7:52]
```

```
M1 <- BM(iphone)
summary(M1)
```

 UCRCD

UCRCD model

Description

Function that estimates the Unbalanced Competition Regime Change Diachronic model. Fitted values for cumulative and instantaneous data are displayed (if `display = T`).

Usage

```
UCRCD(series1, series2, display=T, alpha=0.05,
       delta=0.01, gamma=0.01, par="double",
       m1 = BM(series1,display = F)$Estimate[1,1],
       m2 = BM(series2,display = F)$Estimate[1,1],
       p1c = BM(series1,display = F)$Estimate[2,1],
       q1c = BM(series1,display = F)$Estimate[3,1],
       p2 = BM(series2,display = F)$Estimate[2,1],
       q2 = BM(series2,display = F)$Estimate[3,1])
```

Arguments

<code>series1</code>	the instantaneous observed data of the first product.
<code>series2</code>	the instantaneous observed data of the second product.
<code>alpha</code>	the significance level for confidence intervals.
<code>par</code>	default is 'double'. Instead 'unique', meaning the constraint $\delta = \gamma$ has been selected.
<code>display</code>	if TRUE returns the predicted values for cumulative and instantaneous observed data.
<code>delta</code>	preliminary estimate of δ .
<code>gamma</code>	preliminary estimate of γ .

m1	preliminary estimate of the first product's market potential under competition
m2	preliminary estimate of the second product's market potential
p1c	preliminary estimate of the first product's innovation coefficient under competition
p2	preliminary estimate of the second product's innovation coefficient
q1c	preliminary estimate of the first product's imitation coefficient under competition
q2	preliminary estimate of the second product's imitation coefficient

Details

The model estimates several parameters that refer both to the stand-alone phase and the competition phase. The description of the parameters is reported below: (wom = "Word Of Mouth")

- ma : Market Potential 1 (stand-alone phase)
- p1a : Innovation coefficient 1 (stand-alone phase)
- q1a : Imitation coefficient 1 (stand-alone phase)
- mc : Market Potential 1 (competition phase)
- p1c : Innovation coefficient 1 (competition phase)
- q1c+delta : Within-product wom 1 (competition phase)
- q1c : Cross-product wom 1 (competition phase)
- p2 : Innovation coefficient 2
- q2 : Within-product wom 2
- q2-gamma : Cross-product wom 2

Value

UCRCD returns an object of class "Dimora".

The function `summary` is used to obtain and print a summary table of the results. The generic accessor functions `coefficients`, `fitted` and `residuals` extract various useful features of the value returned by UCRCD.

An object of class "Dimora" is a list containing at least the following components:

model	the model formula used.
type	the model frame used.
Estimate	a summary table of estimates.
coefficients	a named vector of coefficients.
Rquared	the statistical measure R-squared (on the instantaneous data).
RSS	the residual sum of squares (on the instantaneous data).
residuals	the residuals (observed cumulative data - fitted cumulative data).
fitted	the cumulative fitted values.
data	the cumulative observed data.

`call` the matched call.

The UCRCD model is estimated on the instantaneous data. For this reason, the UCRCD function also returns the following elements:

`data.i` the instantaneous observed data.

`fitted.i` the instantaneous fitted values.

`residuals.i` the residuals (observed instantaneous data - fitted instantaneous data).

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References

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See Also

The Dimora models: [BM](#), [GBM](#), [GGM](#).

[summary.Dimora](#) for summaries.

[plot.Dimora](#) for graphics and residuals analysis.

[predict.Dimora](#) for prediction.

[make.instantaneous](#) to create instantaneous series from the cumulative one.

Examples

```
data(DBdimora)
Gd <- DBdimora$Gdenmark[1:36]
Rd <- DBdimora$Rdenmark[13:36]
Ca <- DBdimora$Caustralia
Ra <- DBdimora$Raustralia[26:56]

## Example 1
M8 <- UCRCD(Gd,Rd)
```

```
summary(M8)
plot.Dimora(M8,type="fit")

## Example 2
M9 <- UCRCD(Ca,Ra,par = "unique",display=FALSE)
summary(M9)
plot.Dimora(M9)
```

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