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 plkhci

*Profile-likelihood based confidence intervals*


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### Description

function to find `prob*100%` confidence intervals using profile-likelihood. Numerical solutions are obtained via a modified Newton-Raphson algorithm. The method is described in Venzon and Moolgavkar, Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series C vol 37, no.1, 1988, pp. 87-94.

### Usage

```
plkhci(x, nlogf, label, prob=0.95, eps=.001, nmax=10, nfcn=0)
```

### Arguments

<code>x</code>	a list with components 'label' (of mode character), 'est' (the parameter vector with the initial guess), 'low' (vector with lower bounds), and 'upp' (vector with upper bounds)
<code>nlogf</code>	the negative log of the density function (not necessarily normalized) for which samples are to be obtained
<code>label</code>	parameter for which confidence bounds are computed
<code>prob</code>	probability associated with the confidence interval
<code>eps</code>	a numerical value. Convergence results when all (logit-transformed) derivatives are smaller <code>eps</code>
<code>nmax</code>	maximum number of Newton-Raphson iterations in each direction
<code>nfcn</code>	number of function calls

### Value

2 component vector giving lower and upper `p%` confidence bounds

### Note

At this point, only a single parameter label can be passed to `plkhci`. This function is part of the Bhat exploration tool

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### See Also

[dfp](#), [newton](#), [logit.hessian](#)

**Examples**

```
# generate some Poisson counts on the fly
dose <- c(rep(0,50),rep(1,50),rep(5,50),rep(10,50))
data <- cbind(dose,rpois(200,20*(1+dose*.5*(1-dose*0.05))))

# neg. log-likelihood of Poisson model with 'linear-quadratic' mean:
nlogf <- function(x) {
  ds <- data[, 1]
  y <- data[, 2]
  g <- x[1] * (1 + ds * x[2] * (1 - x[3] * ds))
  return(sum(g - y * log(g)))
}

# for example define
x <- list(label=c("a","b","c"),est=c(10.,10.,.01),low=c(0,0,0),upp=c(100,20,.1))

# get MLEs using dfp:
r <- dfp(x,f=nlogf)
x$est <- r$est
plkhci(x,nlogf,"a")
plkhci(x,nlogf,"b")
plkhci(x,nlogf,"c")
# e.g. 90% confidence bounds for "c"
plkhci(x,nlogf,"c",prob=0.9)
```