Package ‘spgwr’

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regressions are provided, based on work by Chris
Brunsdon, Martin Charlton and Stewart Fotheringham.
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Author Roger Bivand [cre, aut] (0000-0003-2392-6140),
    Danlin Yu [aut],
    Tomoki Nakaya [ctb],
    Miquel-Angel Garcia-Lopez [ctb]
Maintainer Roger Bivand <Roger.Bivand@nhh.no>
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R topics documented:

gorgia ................................................................. 2
ggwr ................................................................. 3
ggwr.sel ............................................................ 5
gw.adapt ............................................................. 6
gw.cov ............................................................... 7
gwr ................................................................. 9
gwr.bisquare ......................................................... 13
gwr.gauss .......................................................... 14
gwr.morantest ...................................................... 15
gwr.sel ............................................................. 16
gwr.tricube ......................................................... 18
LMZ.F3GWR.test .................................................... 19
Description

The Georgia census data set from Fotheringham et al. (2002) in shapefile format.

Usage

data(georgia)

Format

A SpatialPolygonsDataFrame object (proj4string set to "+proj=longlat +datum=NAD27"). The "data" slot is a data frame with 159 observations on the following 13 variables.

- AreaKey a numeric vector
- Latitude a numeric vector
- Longitude a numeric vector
- TotPop90 a numeric vector
- PctRural a numeric vector
- PctBach a numeric vector
- PctEld a numeric vector
- PctFB a numeric vector
- PctPov a numeric vector
- PctBlack a numeric vector
- ID a numeric vector
- X a numeric vector
- Y a numeric vector

Details

Variables are from GWR3 file GeorgiaData.csv.

Source


References

Examples

```r
data(georgia)
plot(gSRDF)
data(gSRouter)
```

---

**ggwr**

*Generalised geographically weighted regression*

---

**Description**

The function implements generalised geographically weighted regression approach to exploring spatial non-stationarity for given global bandwidth and chosen weighting scheme.

**Usage**

```r
ggwr(formula, data = list(), coords, bandwidth, gweight = gwr.Gauss,
adapt = NULL, fit.points, family = gaussian, longlat = NULL, type =
c(“working”, “deviance”, “pearson”, “response”))
```

**Arguments**

- `formula`: regression model formula as in `glm`
- `data`: model data frame as in `glm`, or may be a SpatialPointsDataFrame or SpatialPolygonsDataFrame object as defined in package `sp`
- `coords`: matrix of coordinates of points representing the spatial positions of the observations
- `bandwidth`: bandwidth used in the weighting function, possibly calculated by `ggwr.sel`
- `gweight`: geographical weighting function, at present `gwr.Gauss()` default, or `gwr.gauss()`.
- `adapt`: either NULL (default) or a proportion between 0 and 1 of observations to include in weighting scheme (k-nearest neighbours)
- `fit.points`: an object containing the coordinates of fit points; often an object from package `sp`; if missing, the coordinates given through the data argument object, or the coords argument are used
- `family`: a description of the error distribution and link function to be used in the model, see `glm`
- `longlat`: TRUE if point coordinates are longitude-latitude decimal degrees, in which case distances are measured in kilometers; if x is a SpatialPoints object, the value is taken from the object itself
- `type`: the type of residuals which should be returned. The alternatives are: "working" (default), "pearson", "deviance" and "response"
Value

A list of class “gwr”:

- **SDF**: a SpatialPointsDataFrame (may be gridded) or SpatialPolygonsDataFrame object (see package "sp") with fit.points, weights, GWR coefficient estimates, dispersion if a "quasi"-family is used, and the residuals of type "type" in its "data" slot.
- **lhat**: Leung et al. L matrix, here set to NA
- **lm**: GLM global regression on the same model formula.
- **bandwidth**: the bandwidth used.
- **this.call**: the function call used.

Note

The use of GWR on GLM is only at the initial proof of concept stage, nothing should be treated as an accepted method at this stage.

Author(s)

Roger Bivand <Roger.Bivand@nhh.no>

References


See Also

ggwr.sel, gwr

Examples

```r
if (require(rgdal)) {
  xx <- readOGR(system.file("shapes/sids.shp", package="spData"))[1]
  bw <- 144.4813
  ## Not run:
  bw <- ggwr.sel(SID74 ~ I(NWBIR74/BIR74) + offset(log(BIR74)), data=xx,
                  family=poisson(), longlat=TRUE)

  ## End(Not run)
  nc <- ggwr(SID74 ~ I(NWBIR74/BIR74) + offset(log(BIR74)), data=xx,
             family=poisson(), longlat=TRUE, bandwidth=bw)
  nc
  ## Not run:
  nc <- ggwr(SID74 ~ I(NWBIR74/10000) + offset(log(BIR74)), data=xx,
             family=poisson(), longlat=TRUE, bandwidth=bw)
  nc
  nc <- ggwr(SID74 ~ I(NWBIR74/10000) + offset(log(BIR74)), data=xx,
             family=quasipoisson(), longlat=TRUE, bandwidth=bw)
  nc
```
Crossvalidation of bandwidth for generalised GWR

Description

The function finds a bandwidth for a given generalised geographically weighted regression by optimizing a selected function. For cross-validation, this scores the root mean square prediction error for the generalised geographically weighted regressions, choosing the bandwidth minimizing this quantity.

Usage

```r
ggwr.sel(formula, data = list(), coords, adapt = FALSE, gweight = gwr.Gauss, family = gaussian, verbose = TRUE, longlat = NULL, RMSE=FALSE, tol=.Machine$double.eps^0.25)
```

Arguments

- `formula`: regression model formula as in `glm`
- `data`: model data frame as in `glm`, or may be a SpatialPointsDataFrame or SpatialPolygonsDataFrame object as defined in package `sp`
- `coords`: matrix of coordinates of points representing the spatial positions of the observations
- `adapt`: either TRUE: find the proportion between 0 and 1 of observations to include in weighting scheme (k-nearest neighbours), or FALSE — find global bandwidth
- `gweight`: geographical weighting function, at present gwr.Gauss() default, or gwr.bisquare(), the previous default or gwr.bisquare()
- `family`: a description of the error distribution and link function to be used in the model, see `glm`
- `verbose`: if TRUE (default), reports the progress of search for bandwidth
- `longlat`: TRUE if point coordinates are longitude-latitude decimal degrees, in which case distances are measured in kilometers; if `x` is a SpatialPoints object, the value is taken from the object itself
- `RMSE`: default FALSE to correspond with CV scores in newer references (sum of squared CV errors), if TRUE the previous behaviour of scoring by LOO CV RMSE
- `tol`: the desired accuracy to be passed to optimize

Value

returns the cross-validation bandwidth.
Note
The use of GWR on GLM is only at the initial proof of concept stage, nothing should be treated as an accepted method at this stage.

Author(s)
Roger Bivand <Roger.Bivand@nhh.no>

References

See Also
gwr.sel, ggwr

Examples

```r
if (require(rgdal)) {
  xx <- readOGR(system.file("shapes/sids.shp", package="spData"))[1]
  bw <- ggwr.sel(SID74 ~ I(NWBIR74/BIR74) + offset(log(BIR74)), data=xx,
                 family=poisson(), longlat=TRUE)
  bw
}
```

gw.adapt  

Adaptive kernel for GWR

description
The function constructs weights using an adaptive kernel for geographically weighted regression

Usage

gw.adapt(dp, fp, quant, longlat=FALSE)

Arguments

dp data points coordinates
fp fit points coordinates
quant proportion of data points to include in the weights
longlat if TRUE, use distances on an ellipse with WGS84 parameters
**Value**

a vector of weights

**Author(s)**

Roger Bivand <Roger.Bivand@nhh.no>

---

**Description**

The function provides an implementation of geographically weighted local statistics based on Chapter 7 of the GWR book - see references. Local means, local standard deviations, local standard errors of the mean, standardised differences of the global and local means, and local covariances and if requested correlations, are reported for the chosen fixed or adaptive bandwidth and weighting function.

**Usage**

```
gw.cov(x, vars, fp, adapt = NULL, bw, gweight = gwr.bisquare, cor = TRUE, var.term = FALSE, longlat = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: x should be a SpatialPolygonsDataFrame object or a SpatialPointsDataFrame object
- `vars`: vars is a vector of column names of the data frame in the data slot of x
- `fp`: fp if given an object inheriting from “Spatial” that contains the fit points to be used, for example a SpatialPixels object describing the grid of points to be used
- `adapt`: adapt if given should lie between 0 and 1, and indicates the proportion of observations to be included in the weighted window - it cannot be selected automatically
- `bw`: bw when adapt is not given, the bandwidth chosen to suit the data set - it cannot be selected automatically
- `gweight`: gweight default gwr.bisquare - the weighting function to use
- `cor`: cor default TRUE, report correlations in addition to covariances
- `var.term`: var.term default FALSE, if TRUE apply a correction to the variance term
- `longlat`: TRUE if point coordinates are longitude-latitude decimal degrees, in which case distances are measured in kilometers; if x is a SpatialPoints object, the value is taken from the object itself
Value

If argument fp is given, and it is a SpatialPixels object, a SpatialPixelsDataFrame is returned, if it is any other coordinate object, a SpatialPointsDataFrame is returned. If argument fp is not given, the object returned will be the class of object x. The data slot will contain a data frame with local means, local standard deviations, local standard errors of the mean, standardised differences of the global and local means, and local covariances and if requested correlations.

Author(s)

Roger Bivand <Roger.Bivand@nhh.no>

References


See Also

gwr


Examples

data(georgia)
SRgws <- gw.cov(gSRDF, vars=6:11, bw=2, longlat=FALSE)
names(SRGwls$SDF)
splot(SRGwls$SDF, "mean.PctPov")
splot(SRGwls$SDF, "sd.PctPov")
splot(SRGwls$SDF, "sem.PctPov")
splot(SRGwls$SDF, "diff.PctPov")
splot(SRGwls$SDF, "cor.PctPov.PctBlack.")
SRgws <- gw.cov(gSRDF, vars=6:11, bw=150, longlat=TRUE)
names(SRGwls$SDF)
splot(SRGwls$SDF, "mean.PctPov")
splot(SRGwls$SDF, "sd.PctPov")
splot(SRGwls$SDF, "sem.PctPov")
splot(SRGwls$SDF, "diff.PctPov")
splot(SRGwls$SDF, "cor.PctPov.PctBlack.")
data(gSRouter)
#gGrid <- sample.polygons(slot(gSRouter, "polygons")[[1]], 5000,
gGrid <- spsample(slot(gSRouter, "polygons")[[1]], 5000, 
  type="regular")
gridded(gGrid) <- TRUE
SGgwls <- gw.cov(gSRDF, vars=6:11, fp=gGrid, bw=150, longlat=TRUE)
names(SGGwls$SDF)
splot(SGGwls$SDF, "mean.PctPov")
splot(SGGwls$SDF, "sd.PctPov")
splot(SGGwls$SDF, "sem.PctPov")
splot(SGGwls$SDF, "diff.PctPov")
splot(SGGwls$SDF, "cor.PctPov.PctBlack.")
set.seed(1)
pts <- data.frame(x=runif(100, 0, 5), y=runif(100, 0, 5), z=rnorm(100))
coordinates(pts) <- c("x", "y")
proj4string(pts) <- CRS("+proj=longlat +ellps=WGS84")
fps <- SpatialPoints(cbind(x=runif(100, 0, 5), y=runif(100, 0, 5)),
                      proj4string=CRS("+proj=longlat +ellps=WGS84"))
t0 <- gw.cov(pts, "z", fp=fps, adapt=0.2, longlat=TRUE)

---

**gwr**

*Geographically weighted regression*

**Description**

The function implements the basic geographically weighted regression approach to exploring spatial non-stationarity for given global bandwidth and chosen weighting scheme.

**Usage**

```r
gwr(formula, data=list(), coords, bandwidth, gweight=gwr.Gauss,
    adapt=NULL, hatmatrix = FALSE, fit.points, longlat=NULL,
    se.fit=FALSE, weights, cl=NULL, predictions = FALSE,
    fittedGWRobject = NULL, se.fit.CCT = TRUE)
```

---

## Arguments

- **formula**: regression model formula as in `lm`
- **data**: model data frame, or SpatialPointsDataFrame or SpatialPolygonsDataFrame as defined in package `sp`
- **coords**: matrix of coordinates of points representing the spatial positions of the observations; may be omitted if the object passed through the data argument is from package `sp`
- **bandwidth**: bandwidth used in the weighting function, possibly calculated by `gwr.sel`
- **gweight**: geographical weighting function, at present `gwr.Gauss()` default, or `gwr.gauss()`, the previous default or `gwr.bisquare()`
- **adapt**: either `NULL` (default) or a proportion between 0 and 1 of observations to include in weighting scheme (k-nearest neighbours)
- **hatmatrix**: if `TRUE`, return the hatmatrix as a component of the result, ignored if `fit.points` given
- **fit.points**: an object containing the coordinates of fit points; often an object from package `sp`; if missing, the coordinates given through the data argument object, or the coords argument are used
- **longlat**: `TRUE` if point coordinates are longitude-latitude decimal degrees, in which case distances are measured in kilometers; if `x` is a SpatialPoints object, the value is taken from the object itself
se.fit if TRUE, return local coefficient standard errors - if hatmatrix is TRUE and no fit.points are given, two effective degrees of freedom sigmas will be used to generate alternative coefficient standard errors
weights case weights used as in weighted least squares, beware of scaling issues, probably unsafe
cl if NULL, ignored, otherwise cl must be an object describing a “cluster” created using makeCluster in the parallel package. The cluster will then be used to hand off the calculation of local coefficients to cluster nodes, if fit points have been given as an argument, and hatmatrix=FALSE
predictions default FALSE; if TRUE and no fit points given, return GW fitted values at data points, if fit points given and are a Spatial*DataFrame object containing the RHS variables in the formula, return GW predictions at the fit points
fittedGWRObject a fitted gwr object with a hatmatrix (optional), if given, and if fit.points are given and if se.fit is TRUE, two effective degrees of freedom sigmas will be used to generate alternative coefficient standard errors
se.fit.CCT default TRUE, compute local coefficient standard errors using formula (2.14), p. 55, in the GWR book
x an object of class "gwr" returned by the gwr function
... arguments to be passed to other functions

Details
The function applies the weighting function in turn to each of the observations, or fit points if given, calculating a weighted regression for each point. The results may be explored to see if coefficient values vary over space. The local coefficient estimates may be made on a multi-node cluster using the cl argument to pass through a parallel cluster. The function will then divide the fit points (which must be given separately) between the clusters for fitting. Note that each node will need to have the “spgwr” package present, so initiating by clusterEvalQ(cl, library(spgwr)) may save a little time per node. The function clears the global environment on the node of objects sent. Using two nodes reduces timings to a little over half the time for a single node.
The section of the examples code now includes two simulation scenarios, showing how important it is to check that mapped pattern in local coefficients is actually there, rather than being an artefact.

Value
A list of class “gwr”:

SDF a SpatialPointsDataFrame (may be gridded) or SpatialPolygonsDataFrame object (see package "sp") with fit.points, weights, GWR coefficient estimates, R-squared, and coefficient standard errors in its "data" slot.
1hat Leung et al. L matrix
lm Ordinary least squares global regression on the same model formula, as returned by lm.wfit().
bandwidth the bandwidth used.
this.call the function call used.
Author(s)
Roger Bivand <Roger.Bivand@nhh.no>

References

See Also
gwr.sel, gwr.gauss, gwr.bisquare

Examples
data(columbus, package="spData")
col.lm <- lm(CRIME ~ INC + HOVAL, data=columbus)
summary(col.lm)
col.bw <- gwr.sel(CRIME ~ INC + HOVAL, data=columbus, coords=cbind(columbus$X, columbus$Y))
col.gauss <- gwr(CRIME ~ INC + HOVAL, data=columbus, coords=cbind(columbus$X, columbus$Y), bandwidth=col.bw, hatmatrix=TRUE)
col.gauss
col.d <- gwr.sel(CRIME ~ INC + HOVAL, data=columbus, coords=cbind(columbus$X, columbus$Y), gweight=gwr.bisquare)
col.bisq <- gwr(CRIME ~ INC + HOVAL, data=columbus, coords=cbind(columbus$X, columbus$Y), bandwidth=col.d, gweight=gwr.bisquare, hatmatrix=TRUE)
col.bisq
data(georgia)
g.adapt.gauss <- gwr.sel(PctBach ~ TotPop90 + PctRural + PctEld + PctFB + PctPov + PctBlack, data=gSRDF, adapt=TRUE)
res.adpt <- gwr(PctBach ~ TotPop90 + PctRural + PctEld + PctFB + PctPov + PctBlack, data=gSRDF, adapt=g.adapt.gauss)
res.adpt
pairs(as(res.adpt$SDF, "data.frame")[,2:8], pch=".")
brks <- c(-0.25, 0, 0.01, 0.025, 0.075)
cols <- grey(5:2/6)
plot(res.adpt$SDF, col=cols[findInterval(res.adpt$SDF$PctBlack, brks, all.inside=TRUE)])

# simulation scenario with patterned dependent variable
set.seed(1)
X0 <- runif(nrow(gSRDF)*3)
X1 <- matrix(sample(X0), ncol=3)
X1 <- prcomp(X1, center=FALSE, scale.=FALSE)$x
gSRDF$X1 <- X1[,1]
gSRDF$X2 <- X1[,2]
gSRDF$X3 <- X1[,3]
bw <- gwr.sel(PctBach ~ X1 + X2 + X3, data=gSRDF, verbose=FALSE)
out <- gwr(PctBach ~ X1 + X2 + X3, data=gSRDF, bandwidth=bw, hatmatrix=TRUE)
out
spplot(gSRDF, "PctBach", col.regions=grey.colors(20))
spplot(gSRDF, c("X1", "X2", "X3"), col.regions=grey.colors(20))
# pattern in the local coefficients
spplot(out$SDF, c("X1", "X2", "X3"), col.regions=grey.colors(20))
# but no "significant" pattern
spplot(out$SDF, c("X1_se", "X2_se", "X3_se"), col.regions=grey.colors(20))
out$SDF$X1_t <- out$SDF$X1/out$SDF$X1_se
out$SDF$X2_t <- out$SDF$X2/out$SDF$X2_se
out$SDF$X3_t <- out$SDF$X3/out$SDF$X3_se
spplot(out$SDF, c("X1_t", "X2_t", "X3_t"), col.regions=grey.colors(20))
# simulation scenario with random dependent variable
yrn <- rnorm(nrow(gSRDF))
gSRDF$yrn <- sample(yrn)
bw <- gwr.sel(yrn ~ X1 + X2 + X3, data=gSRDF, verbose=FALSE)
# bandwidth selection maxes out at 620 km, equal to upper bound
# of line search
out <- gwr(yrn ~ X1 + X2 + X3, data=gSRDF, bandwidth=bw, hatmatrix=TRUE)
out
spplot(gSRDF, "yrn", col.regions=grey.colors(20))
spplot(gSRDF, c("X1", "X2", "X3"), col.regions=grey.colors(20))
# pattern in the local coefficients
spplot(out$SDF, c("X1", "X2", "X3"), col.regions=grey.colors(20))
# but no "significant" pattern
spplot(out$SDF, c("X1_se", "X2_se", "X3_se"), col.regions=grey.colors(20))
out$SDF$X1_t <- out$SDF$X1/out$SDF$X1_se
out$SDF$X2_t <- out$SDF$X2/out$SDF$X2_se
out$SDF$X3_t <- out$SDF$X3/out$SDF$X3_se
spplot(out$SDF, c("X1_t", "X2_t", "X3_t"), col.regions=grey.colors(20))
# end of simulations

data(meuse)
coordinates(meuse) <- c("x", "y")
meuse$f$ffreq <- factor(meuse$f$ffreq)
data(meuse.grid)
coordinates(meuse.grid) <- c("x", "y")
meuse.grid$f$ffreq <- factor(meuse.grid$f$ffreq)
gridged(meuse.grid) <- TRUE
xx <- gwr(cadmium ~ dist, meuse, bandwidth = 228, hatmatrix=TRUE)
xx
x <- gwr(cadmium ~ dist, meuse, bandwidth = 228, fit.points = meuse.grid,
predict=TRUE, se.fit=TRUE, fittedGWRobject=xx)
x
spplot(x$SDF, "pred")
spplot(x$SDF, "pred.se")

## Not run:
g.bw.gauss <- gwr.sel(PctBach ~ TotPop90 + PctRural + PctEld + PctFB +
PctPov + PctBlack, data=gSRDF)
res.bw <- gwr(PctBach ~ TotPop90 + PctRural + PctEld + PctFB + PctPov +
PctBlack, data=gSRDF, bandwidth=g.bw.gauss)
res.bw
pairs(as(res.bw$SDF, "data.frame")[,2:8], pch=".")
plot(res.bw$SDF, col=cols[findInterval(res.bw$SDF$PctBlack, brks,
all.inside=TRUE)])
g.bw.gauss <- gwr.sel(PctBach ~ TotPop90 + PctRural + PctEld + PctFB +
PctPov + PctBlack, data=gSRDF, longlat=TRUE)
data(gSRouter)
require(maptools)
SG <- GE_SpatialGrid(gSRouter, maxPixels = 100)
SPxFASK0 <- over(SG$SG, gSRouter)
SGDF <- SpatialGridDataFrame(slot(SG$SG, "grid"),
data=data.frame(SPxFASK0=SPxFASK0),
proj4string=CRS(proj4string(gSRouter))))
SPxFDF <- as(SGDF, "SpatialPixelsDataFrame")
res.bw <- gwr(PctBach ~ TotPop90 + PctRural + PctEld + PctFB + PctPov +
PctBlack, data=gSRDF, bandwidth=g.bw.gauss, fit.points=SPxFDF,
longlat=TRUE)
res.bw
res.bw$timings
spplot(res.bw$SDF, "PctBlack")
require(parallel)
cl <- makeCluster(detectCores())
res.bwc <- gwr(PctBach ~ TotPop90 + PctRural + PctEld + PctFB + PctPov +
PctBlack, data=gSRDF, bandwidth=g.bw.gauss, fit.points=SPxFDF,
longlat=TRUE, cl=cl)
res.bwc
res.bwc$timings
stopCluster(cl)

## End(Not run)

gwr.bisquare  

**GWR bisquare weights function**

**Description**

The function returns a vector of weights using the bisquare scheme:

\[ w_{ij}(g) = \left( 1 - \left( \frac{d_{ij}^2}{d^2} \right)^2 \right) \]

if \( d_{ij} \leq d \) else \( w_{ij}(g) = 0 \), where \( d_{ij} \) are the distances between the observations and \( d \) is the distance at which weights are set to zero.

**Usage**

```r
gwr.bisquare(dist2, d)
```

**Arguments**

- `dist2` vector of squared distances between observations
- `d` distance at which weights are set to zero
The `gwr.gauss` function returns a vector of weights using the Gaussian scheme:

\[ w(g) = e^{-\frac{d^2}{2h^2}} \]

where \( d \) are the distances between the observations and \( h \) is the bandwidth.

The default (from release 0.5) `gwr.Gauss` function returns a vector of weights using the Gaussian scheme:

\[ w(g) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}\frac{d^2}{h^2}} \]

### Usage

```r
gwr.gauss(dist2, bandwidth)  # gwr.gauss function
```

```r
gwr.Gauss(dist2, bandwidth)  # gwr.Gauss function
```

### Arguments

- `dist2` : vector of squared distances between observations and fit point
- `bandwidth` : bandwidth

### Examples

```r
plot(seq(-10, 10, 0.1), gwr.bisquare(seq(-10, 10, 0.1)^2, 6.0), type="l")
```
gwr.morantest

Value

vector of weights.

Author(s)

Roger Bivand <Roger.Bivand@nhh.no>

References


See Also

gwr.sel, gwr

Examples

plot(seq(-10,10,0.1), gwr.Gauss(seq(-10,10,0.1)^2, 3.5), type="l")

---

gwr.morantest  Moran’s I for gwr objects

Description

The function returns Leung et al. (2000) three moment approximation for Moran’s I, for a gwr object calculated with argument hatmatrix=TRUE. This implementation should not be regarded as authoritative, as it involves assumptions about implied methods and about estimated degrees of freedom.

Usage

gwr.morantest(x, lw, zero.policy = FALSE)

Arguments

x a gwr object returned by gwr() with argument hatmatrix=TRUE
lw a listw object created for example by nb2listw in the spdep package
zero.policy if TRUE assign zero to the lagged value of zones without neighbours, if FALSE (default) assign NA

Value

a “htest” object with the results of testing the GWR residuals
gwr.sel

Crossvalidation of bandwidth for geographically weighted regression

Description

The function finds a bandwidth for a given geographically weighted regression by optimizing a selected function. For cross-validation, this scores the root mean square prediction error for the geographically weighted regressions, choosing the bandwidth minimizing this quantity.

Usage

```r
if (suppressWarnings(require(spData)) && suppressWarnings(require(spdep))) {
  data(columbus, package="spData")
  bw <- gwr.sel(CRIME ~ INC + HOVAL, data=columbus, coords=coords)
  col0 <- gwr(CRIME ~ INC + HOVAL, data=columbus, coords=coords,
              bandwidth=bw, hatmatrix=TRUE)
  gwr.morantest(col0, nb2listw(col.gal.nb))
}
```

Arguments

- `formula`: regression model formula as in `lm`
- `data`: model data frame as in `lm`, or may be a `SpatialPointsDataFrame` or `SpatialPolygonsDataFrame` object as defined in package `sp`
- `coords`: matrix of coordinates of points representing the spatial positions of the observations
- `adapt`: either `TRUE`: find the proportion between 0 and 1 of observations to include in weighting scheme (k-nearest neighbours), or `FALSE` — find global bandwidth
- `gweight`: geographical weighting function, at present `gwr.Gauss()` default, or `gwr.gauss()`, the previous default or `gwr.bisquare()`
- `method`: default "cv" for drop-1 cross-validation, or "aic" for AIC optimisation (depends on assumptions about AIC degrees of freedom)
verbose if TRUE (default), reports the progress of search for bandwidth
longlat TRUE if point coordinates are longitude-latitude decimal degrees, in which case
distances are measured in kilometers; if x is a SpatialPoints object, the value is
taken from the object itself
RMSE default FALSE to correspond with CV scores in newer references (sum of squared
CV errors), if TRUE the previous behaviour of scoring by LOO CV RMSE
weights case weights used as in weighted least squares, beware of scaling issues — only
used with the cross-validation method, probably unsafe
tol the desired accuracy to be passed to optimize
show.error.messages default FALSE; may be set to TRUE to see error messages if gwr.sel returns
without a value

Details
If the regression contains little pattern, the bandwidth will converge to the upper bound of the line
search, which is the diagonal of the bounding box of the data point coordinates for “adapt=FALSE”,
and 1 for “adapt=TRUE”; see the simulation block in the examples below.

Value
returns the cross-validation bandwidth.

Note
Use of method="aic" results in the creation of an n by n matrix, and should not be chosen when n
is large.

Author(s)
Roger Bivand <Roger.Bivand@nhh.no>

References
Fotheringham, A.S., Brunsdon, C., and Charlton, M.E., 2002, Geographically Weighted Regression,
Chichester: Wiley; Paez A, Farber S, Wheeler D, 2011, "A simulation-based study of geographi-
cally weighted regression as a method for investigating spatially varying relationships", Environment
and Planning A 43(12) 2992-3010; http://gwr.nuim.ie/

See Also
gwr.bisquare, gwr.gauss
**Examples**

data(columbus, package="spData")
gwr.sel(CRIME ~ INC + HOVAL, data=columbus,
  coords=cbind(columbus$X, columbus$Y))
gwr.sel(CRIME ~ INC + HOVAL, data=columbus,
  coords=cbind(columbus$X, columbus$Y), gweight=gwr.bisquare)
## Not run:
data(georgia)
set.seed(1)
X0 <- runif(nrow(gSRDF)*3)
X1 <- matrix(sample(X0), ncol=3)
X1 <- prcomp(X1, center=FALSE, scale=FALSE)$x
gSRDF$X1 <- X1[,1]
gSRDF$X2 <- X1[,2]
gSRDF$X3 <- X1[,3]
yn <- rnorm(nrow(gSRDF))
gSRDF$yn <- sample(yn)
bw <- gwr.sel(yn ~ X1 + X2 + X3, data=gSRDF, method="cv", adapt=FALSE, verbose=FALSE)
bw
bw <- gwr.sel(yn ~ X1 + X2 + X3, data=gSRDF, method="aic", adapt=FALSE, verbose=FALSE)
bw
bw <- gwr.sel(yn ~ X1 + X2 + X3, data=gSRDF, method="cv", adapt=TRUE, verbose=FALSE)
bw
bw <- gwr.sel(yn ~ X1 + X2 + X3, data=gSRDF, method="aic", adapt=TRUE, verbose=FALSE)
bw
## End(Not run)

---

gwr.tricube  

**GWR tricube weights function**

**Description**

The function returns a vector of weights using the tricube scheme:

\[ w_{ij}(g) = (1 - (d_{ij}/d)^3)^3 \]

if \( d_{ij} \leq d \) else \( w_{ij}(g) = 0 \), where \( d_{ij} \) are the distances between the observations and \( d \) is the distance at which weights are set to zero.

**Usage**

gwr.tricube(dist2, d)

**Arguments**

- **dist2**: vector of squared distances between observations
- **d**: distance at which weights are set to zero
Value

matrix of weights.

Author(s)

Roger Bivand <Roger.Bivand@nhh.no>

References


See Also

gwr.sel, gwr

Examples

plot(seq(-10,10,0.1), gwr.tricube(seq(-10,10,0.1)^2, 6.0), type="l")

Description

Four related test statistics for comparing OLS and GWR models based on papers by Brunsdon, Fotheringham and Charlton (1999) and Leung et al (2000), and a development from the GWR book (2002).

Usage

LMZ.F3GWR.test(go)
LMZ.F2GWR.test(x)
LMZ.F1GWR.test(x)
BFC99.gwr.test(x)
BFC02.gwr.test(x, approx=FALSE)
## S3 method for class 'gwr'
anova(object, ..., approx=FALSE)

Arguments

go, x, object a gwr object returned by gwr()
... arguments passed through (unused)
approx default FALSE, if TRUE, use only (n - tr(S)) instead of (n - 2*tr(S) - tr(S'S)) as the GWR degrees of freedom
Details

The papers in the references give the background for the analyses of variance presented.

Value

BFC99.GWR.test, BFC02.gwr.test, LMZ.F1GWR.test and LMZ.F2GWR.test return "htest" objects, LMZ.F3GWR.test a matrix of test results.

Author(s)

Roger Bivand <Roger.Bivand@nhh.no> and Danlin Yu

References


See Also

gwr

Examples

data(columbus, package="spData")
col.bw <- gwr.sel(CRIME ~ INC + HOVAL, data=columbus,
    coords=cbind(columbus$X, columbus$Y))
col.gauss <- gwr(CRIME ~ INC + HOVAL, data=columbus,
    coords=cbind(columbus$X, columbus$Y), bandwidth=col.bw, hatmatrix=TRUE)
BFC99.gwr.test(col.gauss)
BFC02.gwr.test(col.gauss)
BFC02.gwr.test(col.gauss, approx=TRUE)
anova(col.gauss)
anova(col.gauss, approx=TRUE)

## Not run:
col.d <- gwr.sel(CRIME ~ INC + HOVAL, data=columbus,
    coords=cbind(columbus$X, columbus$Y), gweight=gwr.bisquare)
col.bisq <- gwr(CRIME ~ INC + HOVAL, data=columbus,
    coords=cbind(columbus$X, columbus$Y), bandwidth=col.d,
    gweight=gwr.bisquare, hatmatrix=TRUE)
BFC99.gwr.test(col.bisq)

## End(Not run)
Index

*Topic datasets
  georgia, 2
*Topic spatial
  ggwr, 3
  ggwr.sel, 5
  gw.adapt, 6
  gw.cov, 7
  gwr, 9
  gwr.bisquare, 13
  gwr.gauss, 14
  gwr.morantest, 15
  gwr.sel, 16
  gwr.tricube, 18
  LMZ.F3GWR.test, 19

anova.gwr (LMZ.F3GWR.test), 19
BFC02.gwr.test (LMZ.F3GWR.test), 19
BFC99.gwr.test (LMZ.F3GWR.test), 19

georgia, 2
ggwr, 3, 6
ggwr.cv.adapt.f (ggwr.sel), 5
ggwr.cv.f (ggwr.sel), 5
ggwr.sel, 4, 5
gSRDF (georgia), 2
gSRouter (georgia), 2
gw.adapt, 6
gw.cov, 7
gwr, 4, 8, 9, 14, 15, 19, 20
gwr.aic.adapt.f (gwr.sel), 16
gwr.aic.f (gwr.sel), 16
gwr.bisquare, 11, 13, 17
gwr.cv.adapt.f (gwr.sel), 16
gwr.cv.f (gwr.sel), 16
gwr.Gauss (gwr.gauss), 14
gwr.gauss, 11, 14, 17
gwr.morantest, 15
gwr.sel, 6, 11, 14, 15, 16, 19
gwr.tricube, 18

LMZ.F1GWR.test (LMZ.F3GWR.test), 19
LMZ.F2GWR.test (LMZ.F3GWR.test), 19
LMZ.F3GWR.test, 19
print.gwr (gwr), 9

21