Package ‘mpt’
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Title Multinomial Processing Tree (MPT) Models
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Description Fitting and testing multinomial processing tree models, a class of statistical models for categorical data. The parameters are the link probabilities of a tree-like graph and represent the latent cognitive processing steps executed to arrive at observable response categories (Batchelder & Riefer, 1999; Erdfelder et al., 2009; Riefer & Batchelder, 1988).
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Description

Returns the log-likelihood value of the (joint) multinomial processing tree model represented by object evaluated at the estimated parameters.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'mpt'
logLik(object, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object` an object inheriting from class `mpt`, representing a fitted multinomial processing tree model.
- `...` some methods for this generic require additional arguments. None are used in this method.

Value

The log-likelihood of the model represented by `object` evaluated at the estimated parameters.

See Also

`mpt`, `logLik.lm`, `AIC`.

Examples

```r
dat <- data.frame(freq = c(243, 64, 58, 55))  # from Riefer et al. (2002)
mpt1 <- mpt(freq ~ list(
c*r,
(1 - c)*u^2,
2*(1 - c)*u*(1 - u),
c*(1 - r) + (1 - c)*(1 - u)^2),
dat)

logLik(mpt1)
AIC(mpt1)
BIC(mpt1)
```
Multinomial Processing Tree (MPT) Models

Description

Fits a (joint) multinomial processing tree model using the EM algorithm.

Usage

mpt(formula, data, treeid = "treeid", constr = NULL, 
     start = rep(0.5, length(all.vars(formula[[3]]))), ...) 

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

## S3 method for class 'mpt'
anova(object, ..., test = c("Chisq", "none"))

Arguments

formula an object of class formula: a symbolic description of the model to be fitted. 
         (See Details and Examples.)

data a data frame consisting at least of one variable that contains the absolute 
       response frequencies. Alternatively, a (named) vector of frequencies.

treed name of the variable that identifies the processing trees of a joint multinomial 
       model. Alternatively, a vector that identifies each tree.

constr a named list of character vectors consisting of parameter names. The parameters 
        in each vector are constrained to be equal.

start a vector of starting values for the parameter estimates.

... additional arguments passed to mptEM.

object an object of class mpt, typically the result of a call to mpt.

test should the p-values of the chi-square distributions be reported?

Details

Multinomial processing tree models (Batchelder & Riefer, 1999; Erdfelder et al., 2009; Riefer & 
Batchelder, 1988) seek to represent the categorical responses of a group of subjects by a small 
number of latent (psychological) parameters. These models have a tree-like graph, the links being 
the parameters, the leaves being the response categories. The path from the root to one of the leaves 
represents the cognitive processing steps executed to arrive at a given response.

Each row in data corresponds to one response category. The model formula symbolically describes 
the model, for example it could look like this

\[
\text{var} \sim \text{list}(x + (1 - x) \cdot y, (1 - x) \cdot (1 - y), y, 1 - y)
\]
where the left hand side is the variable that contains the response frequencies. The right hand side gives the model equations in a list. Each component of the list represents the probability of a response in the corresponding category (link probabilities are multiplied, branch probabilities are added). Thus, the list usually has as many components as rows in the data frame.

Joint (or product) multinomial models consist of more than one processing tree. The treeid should uniquely identify each tree. The model formula does not distinguish between joint and simple models: All model equations should go into a single list.

Parameter estimation is carried out by `mptEM` which implements the EM algorithm.

**Value**

- `coefficients` a vector of parameter estimates.
- `fitted.values` the fitted response frequencies.
- `loglik` the log-likelihood of the fitted model.
- `a` structural constants passed to `mptEM`.
- `b` structural constants passed to `mptEM`.
- `c` structural constants passed to `mptEM`.
- `goodness.of.fit` the goodness of fit statistic including the likelihood ratio fitted vs. saturated model (G2), the degrees of freedom, and the p-value of the corresponding chi-square distribution.
- `iter` the number of iterations of the EM algorithm.
- `pcat` the predicted probabilities for each response category.
- `pbranch` the predicted probabilities for each branch in the tree.
- `formula` the model formula.
- `ntrees` the number of trees in a joint multinomial model.
- `n` the total number of observations per tree.
- `y` the vector of response frequencies.
- `nobs` the number of free response categories.

**Author(s)**

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**References**


mptEM

EM Algorithm for Multinomial Processing Tree Models

Description

Applies the EM algorithm to fit a multinomial processing tree model.

Usage

mptEM(theta, data, a, b, c, maxit = 1000, tolerance = 1e-8, stepsize = 1, verbose = FALSE)

Arguments

theta a vector of starting values for the parameter estimates.
data a vector of absolute response frequencies.
a a three-dimensional array representing the model structure.
b a three-dimensional array representing the model structure.
c a matrix of structural constants.
maxit

tolerance

stepsize

verbose

details

usually \texttt{mptEM} is automatically called by \texttt{mpt}.

the algorithm applies to MPT models where the probabilities of the i-th branch leading to the j-th category take the form

$$p_{ij}(\Theta) = c_{ij} \prod_{s=1}^{S} \theta_{a_{ij}s}^{a_{ij}s} (1 - \theta_{s})^{b_{ij}s},$$

where \( \Theta \) is the parameter vector.

See Hu and Batchelder (1994) and Hu (1999) for details on the algorithm.

value

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{theta} \quad the vector of parameter estimates.
  \item \textbf{loglik} \quad the log-likelihood at termination of the algorithm.
  \item \textbf{pcat} \quad a vector of predicted probabilities for each response category.
  \item \textbf{pbranch} \quad a vector of predicted branch probabilities.
  \item \textbf{iter} \quad the number of iterations of the algorithm.
\end{itemize}

references

\begin{itemize}
\end{itemize}

see also

\texttt{mpt}.
mptmodel

**Formulae for Some Prevalent MPT Models**

**Description**

Returns formulae for some prevalent MPT models.

**Usage**

```r
mptmodel(which, replicates = 1, response = "freq")
```

**Arguments**

- `which`: character string identifying the model. See Details.
- `replicates`: number of replicates.
- `response`: name of the response variable.

**Details**

Currently implemented are the following models:

- `1HT`: the one-high-threshold model (see Erdfelder et al., 2009).
- `2HT`: the two-high-threshold model (see Broeder & Schuetz, 2009).
- `PairAsso`: the paired-associate learning model (Riefer & Batchelder, 1988).
- `SR`: the storage-retrieval model (Riefer & Batchelder, 1988).

**Value**

A formula that may be used as input for `mpt`.

**References**


**See Also**

- `mpt`.
Examples

## Fit one-high-threshold model to data in Broeder & Schuetz (2009)
mpt(mptmodel("1HT"), c(t=55, t=35, d=45, d=765))

## See ?recogROC for further examples.

### Description
Plots MPT residuals against fitted values.

### Usage
```r
## S3 method for class 'mpt'
plot(x, showID = TRUE,
     xlab = "Predicted response probabilities", ylab = "Deviance residuals",
     ...)
```

### Arguments
- `x`: an object of class mpt, typically the result of a call to mpt.
- `showID`: logical. Should the treeid's be plotted? Defaults to TRUE.
- `xlab`, `ylab`, `...`: graphical parameters passed to plot.

### Details
The deviance residuals are plotted against the predicted response probabilities. If showID is true, plotting symbols are the treeid's used when the model was fit.

### See Also
- mpt.residuals.mpt

### Examples

```r
## Compare two constrained MPT models
data(proact)

mpt1 <- mpt(freq ~ list(
    p1*q1*r1,
    p1*q1*(1 - r1),
    p1*(1 - q1)*r1,
    (1 - p1) + p1*(1 - q1)*r1,
    (1 - p1) + p1*(1 - q1)*(1 - r1),
)
Recall Frequencies for DaPolito's Experiment on Proactive Inhibition

**Description**

In DaPolito's experiment (Greeno, James, DaPolito & Polson, 1978), 60 subjects were presented with lists of stimulus-response associates to be learned, followed by a test in which only the stimuli were presented and the responses had to be recalled. Stimuli consisted of three-letter syllables, responses of the numbers from 1 to 30, so list items looked like, say, ESI-12, JOK-3, MAL-8, etc. Part of the items had two responses (A-B, A-C), the control items had only a single correct response. If the recall of C responses is poorer than that of control items, then proactive inhibition has occurred, that is interference with the recall by information that has been learned earlier.

Riefer and Batchelder (1988) analyzed only the A-B and A-C items. They investigated how repeated A-B presentation affects the B and C recall, respectively. The responses were classified into four categories and pooled across subjects.

**Usage**

```r
data(proact)
```

**Format**

A data frame consisting of four variables:

- `test` first or second test.
- `abpres` the number of A-B presentations.
- `resp` a factor giving the response category; BC both B and C responses are correctly recalled, Bc only B is recalled, Cb only C is recalled, bc neither response is recalled.
- `freq` the aggregate recall frequencies per condition.
- `treeid` an identifier for the single trees of the joint multinomial model.
Source


Examples

data(proact)

```r
## Testing hypotheses about the parameters
mpt1 <- mpt(freq ~ list(
p1*q1*r1,
p1*q1*(1 - r1),
p1*(1 - q1)*r1,
(1 - p1) + p1*(1 - q1)*(1 - r1),
p2*q2*r2,
p2*q2*(1 - r2),
p2*(1 - q2)*r2,
(1 - p2) + p2*(1 - q2)*(1 - r2),
p3*q3*r3,
p3*q3*(1 - r3),
p3*(1 - q3)*r3,
(1 - p3) + p3*(1 - q3)*(1 - r3),
p4*q4*r4,
p4*q4*(1 - r4),
p4*(1 - q4)*r4,
(1 - p4) + p4*(1 - q4)*(1 - r4),
p5*q5*r5,
p5*q5*(1 - r5),
p5*(1 - q5)*r5,
(1 - p5) + p5*(1 - q5)*(1 - r5),
p6*q6*r6,
p6*q6*(1 - r6),
p6*(1 - q6)*r6,
(1 - p6) + p6*(1 - q6)*(1 - r6)
), proact, maxit=2/zero.noslash/zero.noslash/zero.noslash, stepsize=1.175)
```

```r
mpt2 <- mpt(mpt1$formula, proact,
            constr=list(q1 = c("q1","q2","q3"), q2 = c("q4","q5","q6")),
            start=coef(mpt1))
```

```r
mpt3 <- mpt(mpt1$formula, proact,
            constr=list(r1 = c("r1","r2","r3"), r2 = c("r4","r5","r6")),
            start=coef(mpt1), stepsize=1.175)
```
### Description
Broeder and Schuetz (2009) tested the shape of recognition receiver operating characteristics. 75 participants studied 60 words. In a recognition test, 60 words – old and new items mixed – were presented, and participants had to classify them as old or new. The percentage of new items varied in order to manipulate the response bias.

### Usage
```r
data(recogROC)
```

### Format
A data frame consisting of four variables:

- `p.new` percentage of new items.
- `item` factor. Target (old) or distractor (new) item.
- `resp` a factor giving the response category, `old` or `new`.
- `freq` the aggregate response frequencies per condition.
- `treeid` an identifier for the single trees of the joint multinomial model.

### Source

### Examples
```r
## Data from Broeder & Schuetz (2009, Table 1, Exp. 1)
data(recogROC)

## Fit the two-high-threshold model
mpt1 <- mpt(mptmodel("2HT", 5), recogROC, 
            constr=list(r = paste0("r", 1:5), d = paste0("d", 1:5)))
summary(mpt1)  # Table 2

## Hit rate and false alarm rate
hrfa <- data.frame( 
  obsshr = (recogROC$freq/mpt1$n)[seq(1, 17, 4)], 
  obsfa = (recogROC$freq/mpt1$n)[seq(3, 19, 4)], 
  predhr = (fitted(mpt1)/mpt1$n)[seq(1, 17, 4)],
)
predfa = (fitted(mpt1)/mpt1$n)[seq(3, 19, 4)]

## Plot ROC, Figure 5
plot(obshr ~ obsfa, hrfa, xlim=c(0, 1), ylim=c(0, 1), pch=16, 
    main="Broeder and Schuetz (2009)",
    ylab="Hit rate", xlab="False alarm rate"
) 
abline(0, 1)
lines(predhr ~ predfa, hrfa, type="l", lty=2)

---

residuals.mpt | *Residuals for MPT Models*

**Description**

Computes deviance and Pearson residuals for mpt objects.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'mpt'
residuals(object, type = c("deviance", "pearson"), ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` an object of class mpt, typically the result of a call to mpt.
- `type` the type of residuals which should be returned; the alternatives are: "deviance" (default) and "pearson".
- `...` further arguments passed to or from other methods. None are used in this method.

**Details**

See `residuals.glm` for details.

**Value**

A named vector of residuals having as many elements as response categories. The names are given by the treeid.

**See Also**

`mpt`, `residuals.glm`, `plot.mpt`. 
Examples

```r
data(retroact)  # retroactive inhibition data

mpt1 <- mpt(freq ~ list(
c*r,
(1 - c)*u^2,
2*(1 - c)*u*(1 - u),
c*(1 - r) + (1 - c)*(1 - u)^2,
u,
1 - u
), retroact[retroact$lists == 0,])

sum( resid(mpt1)^2 )  # likelihood ratio G2
sum( resid(mpt1, "pearson")^2 )  # Pearson X2
```

Description

The experiment is described in Riefer and Batchelder (1988). Each of the 75 subjects was presented with either one, two, three, four, or five successive lists of words (15 subjects per group). These words were shown in random order on a computer screen, one word at a time, at a rate of 5 s per word. Each list contained 25 words, consisting of 10 categories (with 2 associate words per category) and five singletons. Subjects were given 1.5 min to recall in writing the 25 words from each individual list. After all of the lists had been presented, a final free-recall test was given in which subjects attempted to recall the words from all of the previous lists. Subjects were given up to 5 min for this final written recall.

The focus here is on the recall of the first-list words during the final recall task. The responses were classified into six categories and pooled across subjects.

Usage

```r
data(retroact)
```

Format

A data frame consisting of four variables:

- `lists` the number of interpolated lists.
- `treeid` an identifier for the single trees of the joint multinomial model.
- `resp` a factor giving the response category: E1 pair is recalled adjacently, E2 pair is recalled non-adjacently, E3 one word in a pair is recalled, E4 neither word in a pair is recalled, F1 recall of a singleton, F2 non-recall of a singleton.
- `freq` the aggregate recall frequencies per condition.
### Source


### Examples

```r
# Fitting individual storage-retrieval models per condition
formula <- freq ~ list(
  c*r,
  (1 - c)*u^2,
  2*(1 - c)*u*(1 - u),
  c*(1 - r) + (1 - c)*(1 - u)^2,
  u,
  1 - u
)

pars <- sapply(1:4, function(x) coef(mpt(formula, retroact[retroact$lists == x,])))

# Figure 3 in Riefer & Batchelder (1988)
plot(pars["c",] ~ I(1:4), pch=16, type="b", ylim=c(.3, 1),
     xlab="Number of interpolated lists, j",
     ylab="Parameter estimate (Storage-retrieval model)"
)
points(pars["r",] ~ I(1:4), type="b", lty=2)
text(3, .89, expression("Storage of clusters," ~ hat(c)[j]))
text(3, .46, expression("Retrieval of clusters," ~ hat(r)[j]))

# Testing hypotheses about the parameters
mpt1 <- mpt(freq ~ list(
  c1*r1,
  (1 - c1)*u1^2,
  2*(1 - c1)*u1*(1 - u1),
  c1*(1 - r1) + (1 - c1)*(1 - u1)^2,
  u1,
  1 - u1,
  c2*r2,
  (1 - c2)*u2^2,
  2*(1 - c2)*u2*(1 - u2),
  c2*(1 - r2) + (1 - c2)*(1 - u2)^2,
  u2,
  1 - u2,
)
```

c3*r3, (1 - c3)*u3^2, 2*(1 - c3)*u3*(1 - u3), c3*(1 - r3) + (1 - c3)*(1 - u3)^2, u3, 1 - u3,
c4*r4, (1 - c4)*u4^2, 2*(1 - c4)*u4*(1 - u4), c4*(1 - r4) + (1 - c4)*(1 - u4)^2, u4, 1 - u4

mpt2 <- mpt(mpt1$formula, retroact, constr=list(r = paste0("r", 0:4))) mpt3 <- mpt(mpt1$formula, retroact, constr=list(c = paste0("c", 0:4)))

anova(mpt2, mpt1) # r decreases the more lists have been interpolated anova(mpt3, mpt1) # c remains constant

---

### simulate.mpt

**Simulate Responses from MPT Models**

**Description**

Simulates responses from the distribution corresponding to a fitted mpt model object.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'mpt'
simulate(object, nsim, seed, pool = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` an object of class mpt, typically the result of a call to mpt.
- `nsim` currently not used.
- `seed` currently not used.
- `pool` logical, if TRUE (default), pooled responses (summed across respondents) are returned.
- `...` further arguments passed to or from other methods. None are used in this method.

**Details**

Responses are simulated by (repeatedly) applying `rmultinom` with sizes taken from the original sample and probabilities computed from the model object.
**Value**

A named vector of (pooled) responses. Names identify the tree from which responses were simulated.

**See Also**

*mpt*.

**Examples**

```r
data(retroact)

mpt1 <- mpt(freq ~ list(
  c*r,
  (1 - c)*u^2,
  2*(1 - c)*u*(1 - u),
  c*(1 - r) + (1 - c)*(1 - u)^2,
  u,
  1 - u
), retroact[retroact$lists == 1,])

simulate(mpt1)

### Perform parametric bootstrap
LR.stat <- replicate(200, mpt(formula(mpt1), simulate(mpt1))$good[1])

hist(LR.stat, col="lightgrey", border="white", freq=FALSE, breaks=20,
     main="Parametric bootstrap")
curve(dchisq(x, df=mpt1$good[1]), add=TRUE)
abline(v=mpt1$good[1], lty=2)
```
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