

Package ‘WienR’

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Title Derivatives of the First-Passage Time Density and Cumulative Distribution Function, and Random Sampling from the (Truncated) First-Passage Time Distribution

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Description First, we provide functions to calculate the partial derivative of the first-passage time diffusion probability density function (PDF) and cumulative distribution function (CDF) with respect to the first-passage time t (only for PDF), the upper barrier a , the drift rate v , the relative starting point w , the non-decision time t_0 , the inter-trial variability of the drift rate sv , the inter-trial variability of the rel. starting point sw , and the inter-trial variability of the non-decision time st_0 . In addition the PDF and CDF themselves are also provided. Most calculations are done on the logarithmic scale to make it more stable. Since the PDF, CDF, and their derivatives are represented as infinite series, we give the user the option to control the approximation errors with the argument 'precision'. For the numerical integration we used the C library cubature by Johnson, S. G. (2005-2013) <<https://github.com/stevengj/cubature>>. Numerical integration is required whenever sv , sw , and/or st_0 is not zero. Note that numerical integration reduces speed of the computation and the precision cannot be guaranteed anymore. Therefore, whenever numerical integration is used an estimate of the approximation error is provided in the output list.
Note: The large number of contributors (ctb) is due to copying a lot of C/C++ code chunks from the GNU Scientific Library (GSL).

Second, we provide methods to sample from the first-passage time distribution with or without user-defined truncation from above. The first method is a new adaptive rejection sampler building on the works of Gilks and Wild (1992; <doi:10.2307/2347565>) and Hartmann and Klauer (in press). The second method is a rejection sampler provided by Drugowitsch (2016; <doi:10.1038/srep20490>). The third method is an inverse transformation sampler. The fourth method is a "pseudo" adaptive rejection sampler that builds on the first method. For more details see the corresponding help files.

License GPL (>= 2)

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daWienerCDF	<i>Partial derivative of the first-passage time cumulative distribution function of the diffusion model with respect to the upper barrier</i>
-------------	---

Description

Calculates the partial derivative of the first-passage time cumulative distribution function of the diffusion model with respect to the upper barrier a .

Usage

```
daWienerCDF(
  t,
  response,
  a,
  v,
  w,
  t0 = 0,
  sv = 0,
  sw = 0,
  st0 = 0,
  precision = NULL,
  K = NULL,
  n.threads = FALSE,
  n.ivals = 6000
)
```

Arguments

<code>t</code>	First-passage time. Numeric vector.
<code>response</code>	Response boundary. Character vector with "upper" and "lower" as possible values. Alternatively a numeric vector with 1=lower and 2=upper.
<code>a</code>	Upper barrier. Numeric vector.
<code>v</code>	Drift rate. Numeric vector.
<code>w</code>	Relative starting point. Numeric vector.
<code>t0</code>	Non-decision time. Numeric vector
<code>sv</code>	Inter-trial variability of drift rate. Numeric vector. Standard deviation of a normal distribution $N(v, sv)$.
<code>sw</code>	Inter-trial variability of relative starting point. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(w-0.5*sw, w+0.5*sw)$.
<code>st0</code>	Inter-trial variability of non-decision time. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(t0, t0+st0)$.
<code>precision</code>	Optional numeric value. Precision of the partial derivative. Numeric value. Default is NULL, which takes default value 1e-12.

K	<p>Optional. Number of iterations to calculate the infinite sums. Numeric value (integer). Default is NULL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • precision = NULL and K = NULL: Default precision = 1e-12 used to calculate internal K. • precision != NULL and K = NULL: precision is used to calculate internal K, • precision = NULL and K != NULL: K is used as internal K, • precision != NULL and K != NULL: if internal K calculated through precision is smaller than K, K is used. <p>We recommend using either default (precision = K = NULL) or only precision.</p>
n.threads	<p>Optional numerical or logical value. Number of threads to use. If not provided (or 1 or FALSE) parallelization is not used. If set to TRUE then all available threads are used.</p>
n.ivals	<p>Optional. Number of maximal function evaluations in the numeric integral if sv, sw, and/or st0 are not zero. Default is 6000 and 0 implies no limit and the numeric integration goes on until the specified precision is guaranteed.</p>

Value

A list of the class Diffusion_deriv containing

- deriv: the derivatives of the CDF with respect to a,
- call: the function call,
- err: the absolute error. Only provided if sv, sw, or st0 is non-zero. If numerical integration is used, the precision cannot always be guaranteed.

Author(s)

Raphael Hartmann

References

Hartmann, R., & Klauer, K. C. (2021). Partial derivatives for the first-passage time distribution in Wiener diffusion models. *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*, 103, 102550. doi: [10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550)

Examples

```
daWienerCDF(t = 1.2, response = "upper", a = 1.1, v = 13, w = .6, precision = NULL, K = NULL)
```

daWienerPDF	<i>Partial derivative of the first-passage time probability density function of the diffusion model with respect to the upper barrier</i>
-------------	---

Description

Calculates the partial derivative of the first-passage time probability density function of the diffusion model with respect to the upper barrier a .

Usage

```
daWienerPDF(
  t,
  response,
  a,
  v,
  w,
  t0 = 0,
  sv = 0,
  sw = 0,
  st0 = 0,
  precision = NULL,
  K = NULL,
  n.threads = FALSE,
  n.ivals = 6000
)
```

Arguments

<code>t</code>	First-passage time. Numeric vector.
<code>response</code>	Response boundary. Character vector with "upper" and "lower" as possible values. Alternatively a numeric vector with 1=lower and 2=upper.
<code>a</code>	Upper barrier. Numeric vector.
<code>v</code>	Drift rate. Numeric vector.
<code>w</code>	Relative starting point. Numeric vector.
<code>t0</code>	Non-decision time. Numeric vector
<code>sv</code>	Inter-trial variability of drift rate. Numeric vector. Standard deviation of a normal distribution $N(v, sv)$.
<code>sw</code>	Inter-trial variability of relative starting point. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(w-0.5*sw, w+0.5*sw)$.
<code>st0</code>	Inter-trial variability of non-decision time. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(t0, t0+st0)$.
<code>precision</code>	Optional numeric value. Precision of the partial derivative. Numeric value. Default is NULL, which takes default value 1e-12.

K	<p>Optional. Number of iterations to calculate the infinite sums. Numeric value (integer). Default is NULL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • precision = NULL and K = NULL: Default precision = 1e-12 used to calculate internal K. • precision != NULL and K = NULL: precision is used to calculate internal K, • precision = NULL and K != NULL: K is used as internal K, • precision != NULL and K != NULL: if internal K calculated through precision is smaller than K, K is used. <p>We recommend using either default (precision = K = NULL) or only precision.</p>
n.threads	<p>Optional numerical or logical value. Number of threads to use. If not provided (or 1 or FALSE) parallelization is not used. If set to TRUE then all available threads are used.</p>
n.ivals	<p>Optional. Number of maximal function evaluations in the numeric integral if sv, sw, and/or st0 are not zero. Default is 6000 and 0 implies no limit and the numeric integration goes on until the specified precision is guaranteed.</p>

Value

A list of the class Diffusion_deriv containing

- deriv: the derivatives of the PDF with respect to a,
- call: the function call,
- err: the absolute error. Only provided if sv, sw, or st0 is non-zero. If numerical integration is used, the precision cannot always be guaranteed.

Author(s)

Raphael Hartmann

References

Hartmann, R., & Klauer, K. C. (2021). Partial derivatives for the first-passage time distribution in Wiener diffusion models. *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*, 103, 102550. doi: [10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550)

Examples

```
daWienerPDF(t = 1.2, response = "upper", a = 1.1, v = 13, w = .6, precision = NULL, K = NULL)
```

dst0WienerCDF	<i>Partial derivative of the first-passage time cumulative distribution function of the diffusion model with respect to the inter-trial variability of the non-decision time</i>
---------------	--

Description

Calculates the partial derivative of the first-passage time cumulative distribution function of the diffusion model with respect to the inter-trial variability of the non-decision time $st0$.

Usage

```
dst0WienerCDF(
  t,
  response,
  a,
  v,
  w,
  t0 = 0,
  sv = 0,
  sw = 0,
  st0,
  precision = NULL,
  K = NULL,
  n.threads = FALSE,
  n.ivals = 6000
)
```

Arguments

t	First-passage time. Numeric vector.
response	Response boundary. Character vector with "upper" and "lower" as possible values. Alternatively a numeric vector with 1=lower and 2=upper.
a	Upper barrier. Numeric vector.
v	Drift rate. Numeric vector.
w	Relative starting point. Numeric vector.
t0	Non-decision time. Numeric vector
sv	Inter-trial variability of drift rate. Numeric vector. Standard deviation of a normal distribution $N(v, sv)$.
sw	Inter-trial variability of relative starting point. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(w-0.5*sw, w+0.5*sw)$.
st0	Inter-trial variability of non-decision time. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(t0, t0+st0)$.
precision	Optional numeric value. Precision of the partial derivative. Numeric value. Default is NULL, which takes default value 1e-12.

K	<p>Optional. Number of iterations to calculate the infinite sums. Numeric value (integer). Default is NULL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>precision = NULL</code> and <code>K = NULL</code>: Default precision = $1e-12$ used to calculate internal K. • <code>precision != NULL</code> and <code>K = NULL</code>: precision is used to calculate internal K, • <code>precision = NULL</code> and <code>K != NULL</code>: K is used as internal K, • <code>precision != NULL</code> and <code>K != NULL</code>: if internal K calculated through precision is smaller than K, K is used. <p>We recommend using either default (<code>precision = K = NULL</code>) or only precision.</p>
n. threads	Optional numerical or logical value. Number of threads to use. If not provided (or 1 or FALSE) parallelization is not used. If set to TRUE then all available threads are used.
n. evals	Optional. Number of maximal function evaluations in the numeric integral. Default is 6000 and 0 implies no limit and the numeric integration goes on until the specified precision is guaranteed.

Value

A list of the class `Diffusion_deriv` containing

- `deriv`: the derivatives of the CDF with respect to `w`,
- `call`: the function call,
- `err`: the absolute error.

Author(s)

Raphael Hartmann

References

Hartmann, R., & Klauer, K. C. (2021). Partial derivatives for the first-passage time distribution in Wiener diffusion models. *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*, *103*, 102550. doi: [10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550)

Examples

```
dst0WienerCDF(t = 1.2, response = "upper", a = 1.1, v = 13, w = .6, t0 = .3, st0 = .1)
```

dst0WienerPDF	<i>Partial derivative of the first-passage time probability density function of the diffusion model with respect to the inter-trial variability of the non-decision time</i>
---------------	--

Description

Calculates the partial derivative of the first-passage time probability density function of the diffusion model with respect to the inter-trial variability of the non-decision time $st0$.

Usage

```
dst0WienerPDF(
  t,
  response,
  a,
  v,
  w,
  t0 = 0,
  sv = 0,
  sw = 0,
  st0,
  precision = NULL,
  K = NULL,
  n.threads = FALSE,
  n.ivals = 6000
)
```

Arguments

t	First-passage time. Numeric vector.
response	Response boundary. Character vector with "upper" and "lower" as possible values. Alternatively a numeric vector with 1=lower and 2=upper.
a	Upper barrier. Numeric vector.
v	Drift rate. Numeric vector.
w	Relative starting point. Numeric vector.
t0	Non-decision time. Numeric vector
sv	Inter-trial variability of drift rate. Numeric vector. Standard deviation of a normal distribution $N(v, sv)$.
sw	Inter-trial variability of relative starting point. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(w-0.5*sw, w+0.5*sw)$.
st0	Inter-trial variability of non-decision time. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(t0, t0+st0)$.
precision	Optional numeric value. Precision of the partial derivative. Numeric value. Default is NULL, which takes default value $1e-12$.

K	<p>Optional numeric value. Number of iterations to calculate the infinite sums. Numeric value (integer). Default is NULL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>precision = NULL</code> and <code>K = NULL</code>: Default precision = $1e-12$ used to calculate internal K. • <code>precision != NULL</code> and <code>K = NULL</code>: precision is used to calculate internal K, • <code>precision = NULL</code> and <code>K != NULL</code>: K is used as internal K, • <code>precision != NULL</code> and <code>K != NULL</code>: if internal K calculated through precision is smaller than K, K is used. <p>We recommend using either default (<code>precision = K = NULL</code>) or only precision.</p>
n. threads	Optional numerical or logical value. Number of threads to use. If not provided (or 1 or FALSE) parallelization is not used. If set to TRUE then all available threads are used.
n. evals	Optional. Number of maximal function evaluations in the numeric integral. Default is 6000 and 0 implies no limit and the numeric integration goes on until the specified precision is guaranteed.

Value

A list of the class `Diffusion_deriv` containing

- `deriv`: the derivatives of the PDF with respect to a,
- `call`: the function call,
- `err`: the absolute error.

Author(s)

Raphael Hartmann

References

Hartmann, R., & Klauer, K. C. (2021). Partial derivatives for the first-passage time distribution in Wiener diffusion models. *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*, *103*, 102550. doi: [10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550)

Examples

```
dst0WienerPDF(t = 1.2, response = "upper", a = 1.1, v = 13, w = .6, st0 = .2)
```

dsvWienerCDF	<i>Partial derivative of the first-passage time cumulative distribution function of the diffusion model with respect to the inter-trial variability of the drift rate</i>
--------------	---

Description

Calculates the partial derivative of the first-passage time cumulative distribution function of the diffusion model with respect to the inter-trial variability of the drift rate sv .

Usage

```
dsvWienerCDF(
  t,
  response,
  a,
  v,
  w,
  t0 = 0,
  sv,
  sw = 0,
  st0 = 0,
  precision = NULL,
  K = NULL,
  n.threads = FALSE,
  n.ivals = 6000
)
```

Arguments

<code>t</code>	First-passage time. Numeric vector.
<code>response</code>	Response boundary. Character vector with "upper" and "lower" as possible values. Alternatively a numeric vector with 1=lower and 2=upper.
<code>a</code>	Upper barrier. Numeric vector.
<code>v</code>	Drift rate. Numeric vector.
<code>w</code>	Relative starting point. Numeric vector.
<code>t0</code>	Non-decision time. Numeric vector
<code>sv</code>	Inter-trial variability of drift rate. Numeric vector. Standard deviation of a normal distribution $N(v, sv)$.
<code>sw</code>	Inter-trial variability of relative starting point. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(w-0.5*sw, w+0.5*sw)$.
<code>st0</code>	Inter-trial variability of non-decision time. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(t0, t0+st0)$.
<code>precision</code>	Optional numeric value. Precision of the partial derivative. Numeric value. Default is NULL, which takes default value 1e-12.

K	<p>Optional. Number of iterations to calculate the infinite sums. Numeric value (integer). Default is NULL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>precision = NULL</code> and <code>K = NULL</code>: Default precision = $1e-12$ used to calculate internal K. • <code>precision != NULL</code> and <code>K = NULL</code>: precision is used to calculate internal K, • <code>precision = NULL</code> and <code>K != NULL</code>: K is used as internal K, • <code>precision != NULL</code> and <code>K != NULL</code>: if internal K calculated through precision is smaller than K, K is used. <p>We recommend using either default (<code>precision = K = NULL</code>) or only precision.</p>
n. threads	<p>Optional numerical or logical value. Number of threads to use. If not provided (or 1 or FALSE) parallelization is not used. If set to TRUE then all available threads are used.</p>
n. evals	<p>Optional. Number of maximal function evaluations in the numeric integral. Default is 6000 and 0 implies no limit and the numeric integration goes on until the specified precision is guaranteed.</p>

Value

A list of the class `Diffusion_deriv` containing

- `deriv`: the derivatives of the CDF with respect to `w`,
- `call`: the function call,
- `err`: the absolute error.

Author(s)

Raphael Hartmann

References

Hartmann, R., & Klauer, K. C. (2021). Partial derivatives for the first-passage time distribution in Wiener diffusion models. *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*, *103*, 102550. doi: [10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550)

Examples

```
dsvWienerCDF(t = 1.2, response = "upper", a = 1.1, v = 13, w = .6, sv = .1)
```

dsvWienerPDF	<i>Partial derivative of the first-passage time probability density function of the diffusion model with respect to the inter-trial variability of the drift rate</i>
--------------	---

Description

Calculates the partial derivative of the first-passage time probability density function of the diffusion model with respect to the inter-trial variability of the drift rate sv .

Usage

```
dsvWienerPDF(
  t,
  response,
  a,
  v,
  w,
  t0 = 0,
  sv,
  sw = 0,
  st0 = 0,
  precision = NULL,
  K = NULL,
  n.threads = FALSE,
  n.ivals = 6000
)
```

Arguments

<code>t</code>	First-passage time. Numeric vector.
<code>response</code>	Response boundary. Character vector with "upper" and "lower" as possible values. Alternatively a numeric vector with 1=lower and 2=upper.
<code>a</code>	Upper barrier. Numeric vector.
<code>v</code>	Drift rate. Numeric vector.
<code>w</code>	Relative starting point. Numeric vector.
<code>t0</code>	Non-decision time. Numeric vector
<code>sv</code>	Inter-trial variability of drift rate. Numeric vector. Standard deviation of a normal distribution $N(v, sv)$.
<code>sw</code>	Inter-trial variability of relative starting point. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(w-0.5*sw, w+0.5*sw)$.
<code>st0</code>	Inter-trial variability of non-decision time. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(t0, t0+st0)$.
<code>precision</code>	Optional numeric value. Precision of the partial derivative. Numeric value. Default is NULL, which takes default value $1e-12$.

K	<p>Optional numeric value. Number of iterations to calculate the infinite sums. Numeric value (integer). Default is NULL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>precision = NULL</code> and <code>K = NULL</code>: Default precision = $1e-12$ used to calculate internal K. • <code>precision != NULL</code> and <code>K = NULL</code>: precision is used to calculate internal K, • <code>precision = NULL</code> and <code>K != NULL</code>: K is used as internal K, • <code>precision != NULL</code> and <code>K != NULL</code>: if internal K calculated through precision is smaller than K, K is used. <p>We recommend using either default (<code>precision = K = NULL</code>) or only precision.</p>
n. threads	Optional numerical or logical value. Number of threads to use. If not provided (or 1 or FALSE) parallelization is not used. If set to TRUE then all available threads are used.
n. evals	Optional. Number of maximal function evaluations in the numeric integral. Default is 6000 and 0 implies no limit and the numeric integration goes on until the specified precision is guaranteed.

Value

A list of the class `Diffusion_deriv` containing

- `deriv`: the derivatives of the PDF with respect to a,
- `call`: the function call,
- `err`: the absolute error.

Author(s)

Raphael Hartmann

References

Hartmann, R., & Klauer, K. C. (2021). Partial derivatives for the first-passage time distribution in Wiener diffusion models. *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*, *103*, 102550. doi: [10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550)

Examples

```
dsvWienerPDF(t = 1.2, response = "upper", a = 1.1, v = 13, w = .6, sv = .2)
```

dswWienerCDF	<i>Partial derivative of the first-passage time cumulative distribution function of the diffusion model with respect to the inter-trial variability of the relative starting point</i>
--------------	--

Description

Calculates the partial derivative of the first-passage time cumulative distribution function of the diffusion model with respect to the inter-trial variability of the relative starting point sw.

Usage

```
dswWienerCDF(
  t,
  response,
  a,
  v,
  w,
  t0 = 0,
  sv = 0,
  sw,
  st0 = 0,
  precision = NULL,
  K = NULL,
  n.threads = FALSE,
  n.ivals = 6000
)
```

Arguments

t	First-passage time. Numeric vector.
response	Response boundary. Character vector with "upper" and "lower" as possible values. Alternatively a numeric vector with 1=lower and 2=upper.
a	Upper barrier. Numeric vector.
v	Drift rate. Numeric vector.
w	Relative starting point. Numeric vector.
t0	Non-decision time. Numeric vector
sv	Inter-trial variability of drift rate. Numeric vector. Standard deviation of a normal distribution $N(v, sv)$.
sw	Inter-trial variability of relative starting point. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(w-0.5*sw, w+0.5*sw)$.
st0	Inter-trial variability of non-decision time. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(t0, t0+st0)$.
precision	Optional numeric value. Precision of the partial derivative. Numeric value. Default is NULL, which takes default value 1e-12.

K	<p>Optional. Number of iterations to calculate the infinite sums. Numeric value (integer). Default is NULL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>precision = NULL</code> and <code>K = NULL</code>: Default <code>precision = 1e-12</code> used to calculate internal K. • <code>precision != NULL</code> and <code>K = NULL</code>: <code>precision</code> is used to calculate internal K, • <code>precision = NULL</code> and <code>K != NULL</code>: K is used as internal K, • <code>precision != NULL</code> and <code>K != NULL</code>: if internal K calculated through <code>precision</code> is smaller than K, K is used. <p>We recommend using either default (<code>precision = K = NULL</code>) or only <code>precision</code>.</p>
n. threads	Optional numerical or logical value. Number of threads to use. If not provided (or 1 or FALSE) parallelization is not used. If set to TRUE then all available threads are used.
n. evals	Optional. Number of maximal function evaluations in the numeric integral. Default is 6000 and 0 implies no limit and the numeric integration goes on until the specified precision is guaranteed.

Value

A list of the class `Diffusion_deriv` containing

- `deriv`: the derivatives of the CDF with respect to `w`,
- `call`: the function call,
- `err`: the absolute error.

Author(s)

Raphael Hartmann

References

Hartmann, R., & Klauer, K. C. (2021). Partial derivatives for the first-passage time distribution in Wiener diffusion models. *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*, 103, 102550. doi: [10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550)

Examples

```
dswWienerCDF(t = 1.2, response = "upper", a = 1.1, v = 13, w = .6, sw = .1)
```

dswWienerPDF	<i>Partial derivative of the first-passage time probability density function of the diffusion model with respect to the inter-trial variability of the relative starting point</i>
--------------	--

Description

Calculates the partial derivative of the first-passage time probability density function of the diffusion model with respect to the inter-trial variability of the relative starting point sw .

Usage

```
dswWienerPDF(
  t,
  response,
  a,
  v,
  w,
  t0 = 0,
  sv = 0,
  sw,
  st0 = 0,
  precision = NULL,
  K = NULL,
  n.threads = FALSE,
  n.ivals = 6000
)
```

Arguments

<code>t</code>	First-passage time. Numeric vector.
<code>response</code>	Response boundary. Character vector with "upper" and "lower" as possible values. Alternatively a numeric vector with 1=lower and 2=upper.
<code>a</code>	Upper barrier. Numeric vector.
<code>v</code>	Drift rate. Numeric vector.
<code>w</code>	Relative starting point. Numeric vector.
<code>t0</code>	Non-decision time. Numeric vector
<code>sv</code>	Inter-trial variability of drift rate. Numeric vector. Standard deviation of a normal distribution $N(v, sv)$.
<code>sw</code>	Inter-trial variability of relative starting point. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(w-0.5*sw, w+0.5*sw)$.
<code>st0</code>	Inter-trial variability of non-decision time. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(t0, t0+st0)$.
<code>precision</code>	Optional numeric value. Precision of the partial derivative. Numeric value. Default is NULL, which takes default value $1e-12$.

K	<p>Optional numeric value. Number of iterations to calculate the infinite sums. Numeric value (integer). Default is NULL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>precision = NULL</code> and <code>K = NULL</code>: Default precision = $1e-12$ used to calculate internal K. • <code>precision != NULL</code> and <code>K = NULL</code>: precision is used to calculate internal K, • <code>precision = NULL</code> and <code>K != NULL</code>: K is used as internal K, • <code>precision != NULL</code> and <code>K != NULL</code>: if internal K calculated through precision is smaller than K, K is used. <p>We recommend using either default (<code>precision = K = NULL</code>) or only precision.</p>
n. threads	<p>Optional numerical or logical value. Number of threads to use. If not provided (or 1 or FALSE) parallelization is not used. If set to TRUE then all available threads are used.</p>
n. evals	<p>Optional. Number of maximal function evaluations in the numeric integral. Default is 6000 and 0 implies no limit and the numeric integration goes on until the specified precision is guaranteed.</p>

Value

A list of the class `Diffusion_deriv` containing

- `deriv`: the derivatives of the PDF with respect to a,
- `call`: the function call,
- `err`: the absolute error.

Author(s)

Raphael Hartmann

References

Hartmann, R., & Klauer, K. C. (2021). Partial derivatives for the first-passage time distribution in Wiener diffusion models. *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*, *103*, 102550. doi: [10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550)

Examples

```
dswWienerPDF(t = 1.2, response = "upper", a = 1.1, v = 13, w = .6, sw = .2)
```

dt0WienerCDF	<i>Partial derivative of the first-passage time cumulative distribution function of the diffusion model with respect to the non-decision time</i>
--------------	---

Description

Calculates the partial derivative of the first-passage time cumulative distribution function of the diffusion model with respect to the non-decision time t_0 .

Usage

```
dt0WienerCDF(
  t,
  response,
  a,
  v,
  w,
  t0 = 0,
  sv = 0,
  sw = 0,
  st0 = 0,
  precision = NULL,
  K = NULL,
  n.threads = FALSE,
  n.ivals = 6000
)
```

Arguments

t	First-passage time. Numeric vector.
response	Response boundary. Character vector with "upper" and "lower" as possible values. Alternatively a numeric vector with 1=lower and 2=upper.
a	Upper barrier. Numeric vector.
v	Drift rate. Numeric vector.
w	Relative starting point. Numeric vector.
t0	Non-decision time. Numeric vector
sv	Inter-trial variability of drift rate. Numeric vector. Standard deviation of a normal distribution $N(v, sv)$.
sw	Inter-trial variability of relative starting point. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(w-0.5*sw, w+0.5*sw)$.
st0	Inter-trial variability of non-decision time. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(t_0, t_0+st_0)$.
precision	Optional numeric value. Precision of the partial derivative. Numeric value. Default is NULL, which takes default value 1e-12.

K	<p>Optional. Number of iterations to calculate the infinite sums. Numeric value (integer). Default is NULL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • precision = NULL and K = NULL: Default precision = 1e-12 used to calculate internal K. • precision != NULL and K = NULL: precision is used to calculate internal K, • precision = NULL and K != NULL: K is used as internal K, • precision != NULL and K != NULL: if internal K calculated through precision is smaller than K, K is used. <p>We recommend using either default (precision = K = NULL) or only precision.</p>
n.threads	Optional numerical or logical value. Number of threads to use. If not provided (or 1 or FALSE) parallelization is not used. If set to TRUE then all available threads are used.
n.ivals	Optional. Number of maximal function evaluations in the numeric integral if sv, sw, and/or st0 are not zero. Default is 6000 and 0 implies no limit and the numeric integration goes on until the specified precision is guaranteed.

Value

A list of the class Diffusion_deriv containing

- deriv: the derivatives of the CDF with respect to w,
- call: the function call,
- err: the absolute error. Only provided if sv, sw, or st0 is non-zero. If numerical integration is used, the precision cannot always be guaranteed.

Author(s)

Raphael Hartmann

References

Hartmann, R., & Klauer, K. C. (2021). Partial derivatives for the first-passage time distribution in Wiener diffusion models. *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*, 103, 102550. doi: [10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550)

Examples

```
dt0WienerCDF(t = 1.2, response = "upper", a = 1.1, v = 13, w = .6, precision = NULL, K = NULL)
```

dt0WienerPDF	<i>Partial derivative of the first-passage time probability density function of the diffusion model with respect to the non-decision time</i>
--------------	---

Description

Calculates the partial derivative of the first-passage time probability density function of the diffusion model with respect to the non-decision time t_0 .

Usage

```
dt0WienerPDF(
    t,
    response,
    a,
    v,
    w,
    t0 = 0,
    sv = 0,
    sw = 0,
    st0 = 0,
    precision = NULL,
    K = NULL,
    n.threads = FALSE,
    n.ivals = 6000
)
```

Arguments

t	First-passage time. Numeric vector.
response	Response boundary. Character vector with "upper" and "lower" as possible values. Alternatively a numeric vector with 1=lower and 2=upper.
a	Upper barrier. Numeric vector.
v	Drift rate. Numeric vector.
w	Relative starting point. Numeric vector.
t0	Non-decision time. Numeric vector
sv	Inter-trial variability of drift rate. Numeric vector. Standard deviation of a normal distribution $N(v, sv)$.
sw	Inter-trial variability of relative starting point. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(w-0.5*sw, w+0.5*sw)$.
st0	Inter-trial variability of non-decision time. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(t_0, t_0+st_0)$.
precision	Optional numeric value. Precision of the partial derivative. Numeric value. Default is NULL, which takes default value 1e-12.

K	<p>Optional. Number of iterations to calculate the infinite sums. Numeric value (integer). Default is NULL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • precision = NULL and K = NULL: Default precision = 1e-12 used to calculate internal K. • precision != NULL and K = NULL: precision is used to calculate internal K, • precision = NULL and K != NULL: K is used as internal K, • precision != NULL and K != NULL: if internal K calculated through precision is smaller than K, K is used. <p>We recommend using either default (precision = K = NULL) or only precision.</p>
n.threads	<p>Optional numerical or logical value. Number of threads to use. If not provided (or 1 or FALSE) parallelization is not used. If set to TRUE then all available threads are used.</p>
n.ivals	<p>Optional. Number of maximal function evaluations in the numeric integral if sv, sw, and/or st0 are not zero. Default is 6000 and 0 implies no limit and the numeric integration goes on until the specified precision is guaranteed.</p>

Value

A list of the class Diffusion_deriv containing

- deriv: the derivatives of the PDF with respect to w,
- call: the function call,
- err: the absolute error. Only provided if sv, sw, or st0 is non-zero. If numerical integration is used, the precision cannot always be guaranteed.

Author(s)

Raphael Hartmann

References

Hartmann, R., & Klauer, K. C. (2021). Partial derivatives for the first-passage time distribution in Wiener diffusion models. *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*, 103, 102550. doi: [10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550)

Examples

```
dt0WienerPDF(t = 1.2, response = "upper", a = 1.1, v = 13, w = .6)
```

dtWienerPDF

Partial derivative of the first-passage time probability density function of the diffusion model with respect to the first-passage time

Description

Calculates the partial derivative of the first-passage time probability density function of the diffusion model with respect to the first-passage time t .

Usage

```
dtWienerPDF(
    t,
    response,
    a,
    v,
    w,
    t0 = 0,
    sv = 0,
    sw = 0,
    st0 = 0,
    precision = NULL,
    K = NULL,
    n.threads = FALSE,
    n.ivals = 6000
)
```

Arguments

t	First-passage time. Numeric vector.
response	Response boundary. Character vector with "upper" and "lower" as possible values. Alternatively a numeric vector with 1=lower and 2=upper.
a	Upper barrier. Numeric vector.
v	Drift rate. Numeric vector.
w	Relative starting point. Numeric vector.
t_0	Non-decision time. Numeric vector
sv	Inter-trial variability of drift rate. Numeric vector. Standard deviation of a normal distribution $N(v, sv)$.
sw	Inter-trial variability of relative starting point. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(w-0.5*sw, w+0.5*sw)$.
st_0	Inter-trial variability of non-decision time. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(t_0, t_0+st_0)$.
precision	Optional numeric value. Precision of the partial derivative. Numeric value. Default is NULL, which takes default value 1e-12.

K	<p>Optional numeric value. Number of iterations to calculate the infinite sums. Numeric value (integer). Default is NULL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • precision = NULL and K = NULL: Default precision = 1e-12 used to calculate internal K. • precision != NULL and K = NULL: precision is used to calculate internal K, • precision = NULL and K != NULL: K is used as internal K, • precision != NULL and K != NULL: if internal K calculated through precision is smaller than K, K is used. <p>We recommend using either default (precision = K = NULL) or only precision.</p>
n.threads	Optional numerical or logical value. Number of threads to use. If not provided (or 1 or FALSE) parallelization is not used. If set to TRUE then all available threads are used.
n.ivals	Optional. Number of maximal function evaluations in the numeric integral if sv, sw, and/or st0 are not zero. Default is 6000 and 0 implies no limit and the numeric integration goes on until the specified precision is guaranteed.

Value

A list of the class `Diffusion_deriv` containing

- deriv: the derivatives of the PDF with respect to a,
- call: the function call,
- err: the absolute error. Only provided if sv, sw, or st0 is non-zero. If numerical integration is used, the precision cannot always be guaranteed.

Author(s)

Raphael Hartmann

References

Hartmann, R., & Klauer, K. C. (2021). Partial derivatives for the first-passage time distribution in Wiener diffusion models. *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*, 103, 102550. doi: [10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550)

Examples

```
dtWienerPDF(t = 1.2, response = "upper", a = 1.1, v = 13, w = .6, precision = NULL, K = NULL)
```

dvWienerCDF	<i>Partial derivative of the first-passage time cumulative distribution function of the diffusion model with respect to the drift rate</i>
-------------	--

Description

Calculates the partial derivative of the first-passage time cumulative distribution function of the diffusion model with respect to the drift rate v .

Usage

```
dvWienerCDF(
  t,
  response,
  a,
  v,
  w,
  t0 = 0,
  sv = 0,
  sw = 0,
  st0 = 0,
  precision = NULL,
  K = NULL,
  n.threads = FALSE,
  n.ivals = 6000
)
```

Arguments

t	First-passage time. Numeric vector.
response	Response boundary. Character vector with "upper" and "lower" as possible values. Alternatively a numeric vector with 1=lower and 2=upper.
a	Upper barrier. Numeric vector.
v	Drift rate. Numeric vector.
w	Relative starting point. Numeric vector.
t0	Non-decision time. Numeric vector
sv	Inter-trial variability of drift rate. Numeric vector. Standard deviation of a normal distribution $N(v, sv)$.
sw	Inter-trial variability of relative starting point. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(w-0.5*sw, w+0.5*sw)$.
st0	Inter-trial variability of non-decision time. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(t0, t0+st0)$.
precision	Optional numeric value. Precision of the partial derivative. Numeric value. Default is NULL, which takes default value 1e-12.

K	<p>Optional. Number of iterations to calculate the infinite sums. Numeric value (integer). Default is NULL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • precision = NULL and K = NULL: Default precision = 1e-12 used to calculate internal K. • precision != NULL and K = NULL: precision is used to calculate internal K, • precision = NULL and K != NULL: K is used as internal K, • precision != NULL and K != NULL: if internal K calculated through precision is smaller than K, K is used. <p>We recommend using either default (precision = K = NULL) or only precision.</p>
n.threads	Optional numerical or logical value. Number of threads to use. If not provided (or 1 or FALSE) parallelization is not used. If set to TRUE then all available threads are used.
n.ivals	Optional. Number of maximal function evaluations in the numeric integral if sv, sw, and/or st0 are not zero. Default is 6000 and 0 implies no limit and the numeric integration goes on until the specified precision is guaranteed.

Value

A list of the class Diffusion_deriv containing

- deriv: the derivatives of the CDF with respect to v,
- call: the function call,
- err: the absolute error. Only provided if sv, sw, or st0 is non-zero. If numerical integration is used, the precision cannot always be guaranteed.

Author(s)

Raphael Hartmann

References

Hartmann, R., & Klauer, K. C. (2021). Partial derivatives for the first-passage time distribution in Wiener diffusion models. *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*, 103, 102550. doi: [10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550)

Examples

```
dvWienerCDF(t = 1.2, response = "upper", a = 1.1, v = 13, w = .6, precision = NULL, K = NULL)
```

dvWienerPDF

Partial derivative of the first-passage time probability density function of the diffusion model with respect to the drift rate

Description

Calculates the partial derivative of the first-passage time probability density function of the diffusion model with respect to the drift rate v .

Usage

```
dvWienerPDF(
  t,
  response,
  a,
  v,
  w,
  t0 = 0,
  sv = 0,
  sw = 0,
  st0 = 0,
  precision = NULL,
  K = NULL,
  n.threads = FALSE,
  n.ivals = 6000
)
```

Arguments

<code>t</code>	First-passage time. Numeric vector.
<code>response</code>	Response boundary. Character vector with "upper" and "lower" as possible values. Alternatively a numeric vector with 1=lower and 2=upper.
<code>a</code>	Upper barrier. Numeric vector.
<code>v</code>	Drift rate. Numeric vector.
<code>w</code>	Relative starting point. Numeric vector.
<code>t0</code>	Non-decision time. Numeric vector
<code>sv</code>	Inter-trial variability of drift rate. Numeric vector. Standard deviation of a normal distribution $N(v, sv)$.
<code>sw</code>	Inter-trial variability of relative starting point. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(w-0.5*sw, w+0.5*sw)$.
<code>st0</code>	Inter-trial variability of non-decision time. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(t0, t0+st0)$.
<code>precision</code>	Optional numeric value. Precision of the partial derivative. Numeric value. Default is NULL, which takes default value 1e-12.

K	<p>Optional. Number of iterations to calculate the infinite sums. Numeric value (integer). Default is NULL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • precision = NULL and K = NULL: Default precision = 1e-12 used to calculate internal K. • precision != NULL and K = NULL: precision is used to calculate internal K, • precision = NULL and K != NULL: K is used as internal K, • precision != NULL and K != NULL: if internal K calculated through precision is smaller than K, K is used. <p>We recommend using either default (precision = K = NULL) or only precision.</p>
n.threads	Optional numerical or logical value. Number of threads to use. If not provided (or 1 or FALSE) parallelization is not used. If set to TRUE then all available threads are used.
n.ivals	Optional. Number of maximal function evaluations in the numeric integral if sv, sw, and/or st0 are not zero. Default is 6000 and 0 implies no limit and the numeric integration goes on until the specified precision is guaranteed.

Value

A list of the class Diffusion_deriv containing

- deriv: the derivatives of the PDF with respect to v,
- call: the function call,
- err: the absolute error. Only provided if sv, sw, or st0 is non-zero. If numerical integration is used, the precision cannot always be guaranteed.

Author(s)

Raphael Hartmann

References

Hartmann, R., & Klauer, K. C. (2021). Partial derivatives for the first-passage time distribution in Wiener diffusion models. *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*, 103, 102550. doi: [10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550)

Examples

```
dvWienerPDF(t = 1.2, response = "upper", a = 1.1, v = 13, w = .6, precision = NULL, K = NULL)
```

dwWienerCDF	<i>Partial derivative of the first-passage time cumulative distribution function of the diffusion model with respect to the relative starting point</i>
-------------	---

Description

Calculates the partial derivative of the first-passage time cumulative distribution function of the diffusion model with respect to the relative starting point w .

Usage

```
dwWienerCDF(
  t,
  response,
  a,
  v,
  w,
  t0 = 0,
  sv = 0,
  sw = 0,
  st0 = 0,
  precision = NULL,
  K = NULL,
  n.threads = FALSE,
  n.ivals = 6000
)
```

Arguments

t	First-passage time. Numeric vector.
response	Response boundary. Character vector with "upper" and "lower" as possible values. Alternatively a numeric vector with 1=lower and 2=upper.
a	Upper barrier. Numeric vector.
v	Drift rate. Numeric vector.
w	Relative starting point. Numeric vector.
t_0	Non-decision time. Numeric vector
sv	Inter-trial variability of drift rate. Numeric vector. Standard deviation of a normal distribution $N(v, sv)$.
sw	Inter-trial variability of relative starting point. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(w-0.5*sw, w+0.5*sw)$.
st_0	Inter-trial variability of non-decision time. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(t_0, t_0+st_0)$.
precision	Optional numeric value. Precision of the partial derivative. Numeric value. Default is NULL, which takes default value 1e-12.

K	<p>Optional. Number of iterations to calculate the infinite sums. Numeric value (integer). Default is NULL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • precision = NULL and K = NULL: Default precision = 1e-12 used to calculate internal K. • precision != NULL and K = NULL: precision is used to calculate internal K, • precision = NULL and K != NULL: K is used as internal K, • precision != NULL and K != NULL: if internal K calculated through precision is smaller than K, K is used. <p>We recommend using either default (precision = K = NULL) or only precision.</p>
n.threads	Optional numerical or logical value. Number of threads to use. If not provided (or 1 or FALSE) parallelization is not used. If set to TRUE then all available threads are used.
n.ivals	Optional. Number of maximal function evaluations in the numeric integral if sv, sw, and/or st0 are not zero. Default is 6000 and 0 implies no limit and the numeric integration goes on until the specified precision is guaranteed.

Value

A list of the class Diffusion_deriv containing

- deriv: the derivatives of the CDF with respect to w,
- call: the function call,
- err: the absolute error. Only provided if sv, sw, or st0 is non-zero. If numerical integration is used, the precision cannot always be guaranteed.

Author(s)

Raphael Hartmann

References

Hartmann, R., & Klauer, K. C. (2021). Partial derivatives for the first-passage time distribution in Wiener diffusion models. *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*, 103, 102550. doi: [10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550)

Examples

```
dwWienerCDF(t = 1.2, response = "upper", a = 1.1, v = 13, w = .6, precision = NULL, K = NULL)
```

dwWienerPDF	<i>Partial derivative of the first-passage time probability density function of the diffusion model with respect to the relative starting point</i>
-------------	---

Description

Calculates the partial derivative of the first-passage time probability density function of the diffusion model with respect to the relative starting point w .

Usage

```
dwWienerPDF(
    t,
    response,
    a,
    v,
    w,
    t0 = 0,
    sv = 0,
    sw = 0,
    st0 = 0,
    precision = NULL,
    K = NULL,
    n.threads = FALSE,
    n.ivals = 6000
)
```

Arguments

<code>t</code>	First-passage time. Numeric vector.
<code>response</code>	Response boundary. Character vector with "upper" and "lower" as possible values. Alternatively a numeric vector with 1=lower and 2=upper.
<code>a</code>	Upper barrier. Numeric vector.
<code>v</code>	Drift rate. Numeric vector.
<code>w</code>	Relative starting point. Numeric vector.
<code>t0</code>	Non-decision time. Numeric vector
<code>sv</code>	Inter-trial variability of drift rate. Numeric vector. Standard deviation of a normal distribution $N(v, sv)$.
<code>sw</code>	Inter-trial variability of relative starting point. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(w-0.5*sw, w+0.5*sw)$.
<code>st0</code>	Inter-trial variability of non-decision time. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(t0, t0+st0)$.
<code>precision</code>	Optional numeric value. Precision of the partial derivative. Numeric value. Default is NULL, which takes default value 1e-12.

K	<p>Optional. Number of iterations to calculate the infinite sums. Numeric value (integer). Default is NULL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • precision = NULL and K = NULL: Default precision = 1e-12 used to calculate internal K. • precision != NULL and K = NULL: precision is used to calculate internal K, • precision = NULL and K != NULL: K is used as internal K, • precision != NULL and K != NULL: if internal K calculated through precision is smaller than K, K is used. <p>We recommend using either default (precision = K = NULL) or only precision.</p>
n.threads	<p>Optional numerical or logical value. Number of threads to use. If not provided (or 1 or FALSE) parallelization is not used. If set to TRUE then all available threads are used.</p>
n.ivals	<p>Optional. Number of maximal function evaluations in the numeric integral if sv, sw, and/or st0 are not zero. Default is 6000 and 0 implies no limit and the numeric integration goes on until the specified precision is guaranteed.</p>

Value

A list of the class Diffusion_deriv containing

- deriv: the derivatives of the PDF with respect to w,
- call: the function call,
- err: the absolute error. Only provided if sv, sw, or st0 is non-zero. If numerical integration is used, the precision cannot always be guaranteed.

Author(s)

Raphael Hartmann

References

Hartmann, R., & Klauer, K. C. (2021). Partial derivatives for the first-passage time distribution in Wiener diffusion models. *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*, 103, 102550. doi: [10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550)

Examples

```
dwWienerPDF(t = 1.2, response = "upper", a = 1.1, v = 13, w = .6, precision = NULL, K = NULL)
```

gradWienerCDF

*Gradient of the first-passage time cumulative distribution function***Description**

Calculates the gradient of the first-passage time cumulative distribution function.

Usage

```
gradWienerCDF(
  t,
  response,
  a,
  v,
  w,
  t0,
  sv,
  sw,
  st0,
  precision = NULL,
  K = NULL,
  n.threads = FALSE,
  n.ivals = 6000
)
```

Arguments

t	First-passage time. Numeric vector.
response	Response boundary. Character vector with "upper" and "lower" as possible values. Alternatively a numeric vector with 1=lower and 2=upper.
a	Upper barrier. Numeric vector.
v	Drift rate. Numeric vector.
w	Relative starting point. Numeric vector.
t0	Non-decision time. Numeric vector
sv	Inter-trial variability of drift rate. Numeric vector. Standard deviation of a normal distribution $N(v, sv)$.
sw	Inter-trial variability of relative starting point. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(w-0.5*sw, w+0.5*sw)$.
st0	Inter-trial variability of non-decision time. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(t0, t0+st0)$.
precision	Optional numeric value. Precision of the partial derivative. Numeric value. Default is NULL, which takes default value 1e-12.
K	Optional. Number of iterations to calculate the infinite sums. Numeric value (integer). Default is NULL.

- `precision = NULL` and `K = NULL`: Default precision = $1e-12$ used to calculate internal `K`.
- `precision != NULL` and `K = NULL`: precision is used to calculate internal `K`,
- `precision = NULL` and `K != NULL`: `K` is used as internal `K`,
- `precision != NULL` and `K != NULL`: if internal `K` calculated through precision is smaller than `K`, `K` is used.

We recommend using either default (`precision = K = NULL`) or only precision.

<code>n.threads</code>	Optional numerical or logical value. Number of threads to use. If not provided (or <code>1</code> or <code>FALSE</code>) parallelization is not used. If set to <code>TRUE</code> then all available threads are used.
<code>n.evals</code>	Optional. Number of maximal function evaluations in the numeric integral if <code>sv</code> , <code>sw</code> , and/or <code>st0</code> are not zero. Default is <code>6000</code> and <code>0</code> implies no limit and the numeric integration goes on until the specified precision is guaranteed.

Value

A list of the class `Diffusion_deriv` containing

- `deriv`: the derivatives of the CDF with respect to `a`, `v`, `w`, `t0`, `sv`, `sw`, and `st0`,
- `call`: the function call,
- `err`: the absolute error. Only provided if `sv`, `sw`, or `st0` is non-zero. If numerical integration is used, the precision cannot always be guaranteed.

Author(s)

Raphael Hartmann

References

Hartmann, R., & Klauer, K. C. (2021). Partial derivatives for the first-passage time distribution in Wiener diffusion models. *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*, *103*, 102550. doi: [10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550)

Examples

```
gradWienerCDF(t = 1.2, response = "upper", a = 1.1, v = 13, w = .6,
              t0 = .3, sv = .1, sw = .1, st0 = .1)
```

gradWienerPDF

*Gradient of the first-passage time probability density function***Description**

Calculates the gradient of the first-passage time probability density function.

Usage

```
gradWienerPDF(
  t,
  response,
  a,
  v,
  w,
  t0,
  sv,
  sw,
  st0,
  precision = NULL,
  K = NULL,
  n.threads = FALSE,
  n.ivals = 6000
)
```

Arguments

t	First-passage time. Numeric vector.
response	Response boundary. Character vector with "upper" and "lower" as possible values. Alternatively a numeric vector with 1=lower and 2=upper.
a	Upper barrier. Numeric vector.
v	Drift rate. Numeric vector.
w	Relative starting point. Numeric vector.
t0	Non-decision time. Numeric vector
sv	Inter-trial variability of drift rate. Numeric vector. Standard deviation of a normal distribution $N(v, sv)$.
sw	Inter-trial variability of relative starting point. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(w-0.5*sw, w+0.5*sw)$.
st0	Inter-trial variability of non-decision time. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(t0, t0+st0)$.
precision	Optional numeric value. Precision of the partial derivative. Numeric value. Default is NULL, which takes default value 1e-12.
K	Optional. Number of iterations to calculate the infinite sums. Numeric value (integer). Default is NULL.

- `precision = NULL` and `K = NULL`: Default precision = $1e-12$ used to calculate internal K.
- `precision != NULL` and `K = NULL`: precision is used to calculate internal K,
- `precision = NULL` and `K != NULL`: K is used as internal K,
- `precision != NULL` and `K != NULL`: if internal K calculated through precision is smaller than K, K is used.

We recommend using either default (`precision = K = NULL`) or only precision.

<code>n.threads</code>	Optional numerical or logical value. Number of threads to use. If not provided (or 1 or FALSE) parallelization is not used. If set to TRUE then all available threads are used.
<code>n.evals</code>	Optional. Number of maximal function evaluations in the numeric integral if <code>sv</code> , <code>sw</code> , and/or <code>st0</code> are not zero. Default is 6000 and 0 implies no limit and the numeric integration goes on until the specified precision is guaranteed.

Value

A list of the class `Diffusion_deriv` containing

- `deriv`: the derivatives of the PDF with respect to `a`, `v`, `w`, `t0`, `sv`, `sw`, and `st0`,
- `call`: the function call,
- `err`: the absolute error. Only provided if `sv`, `sw`, or `st0` is non-zero. If numerical integration is used, the precision cannot always be guaranteed.

Author(s)

Raphael Hartmann

References

Hartmann, R., & Klauer, K. C. (2021). Partial derivatives for the first-passage time distribution in Wiener diffusion models. *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*, 103, 102550. doi: [10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550)

Examples

```
gradWienerPDF(t = 1.2, response = "upper", a = 1.1, v = 13, w = .6,
              t0 = .3, sv = .1, sw = .1, st0 = .1)
```

smpWiener

*Random sampling from the Wiener diffusion model***Description**

Draws random samples from the (truncated) first-passage time distribution of the Wiener diffusion model with up to 7 parameters.

Usage

```
smpWiener(
  N,
  a,
  v,
  w,
  t0 = 0,
  sv = 0,
  sw = 0,
  st0 = 0,
  response = "both",
  bound = Inf,
  method = "ars",
  precision = NULL,
  n.threads = 1,
  ars_list = NULL,
  ARS_STORE = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

N	Number of samples. Numeric value (integer).
a	Upper barrier. Numeric value.
v	Drift rate. Numeric value.
w	Relative starting point. Numeric value.
t0	Non-decision time. Numeric value.
sv	Inter-trial variability of drift rate. Numeric value. Standard deviation of a normal distribution $N(v, sv)$.
sw	Inter-trial variability of relative starting point. Numeric value. Range of uniform distribution $U(w-0.5*sw, w+0.5*sw)$.
st0	Inter-trial variability of non-decision time. Numeric value. Range of uniform distribution $U(t0, t0+st0)$.
response	Response boundary. Character string, either "upper", "lower", or "both". Alternatively a numeric value, 2=upper, 1=lower, or 0=both. Default is "both".
bound	Boundary for the first-passage time. Numeric value. Default is Inf.

method	Sampling method. Either "ars", "rs", "its", or "p-ars". The method "ars" stands for adaptive rejection sampling, "rs" stands for rejection sampling, "its" stands for inverse transform sampling, and "p-ars" stands for pseudo adaptive rejection sampling. Default is "ars".
precision	Optional numeric value. Precision of the infinite series approximation. Numeric value. Default is NULL, which takes default value 1e-12.
n.threads	Optional numeric or logic value. Number of threads to use. If not provided (FALSE or 1) parallelization is not used. If set to TRUE then all available threads are used.
ars_list	Optional list for method "ars". For response "lower" or "upper" a list with upper hull, lower hull etc. is needed. For response "both" a list with two lists must be provided. The corresponding list is produced when using the "ars" method and the argument ARS_STORE = TRUE. Do not make the list yourself and do not mix the lists for the corresponding boundaries.
ARS_STORE	Optional flag for method "ars". If TRUE saves upper hull, lower hull and some more values, which are updated at each rejection step, as a list. The list can then be used with the "ars" method in the argument ars_list to make the new sampling faster. If the first-passage times were sampled only from one boundary then the list will contain upper hull, etc. and if they were sampled from both boundaries then the list consists of two lists, each containing upper hull, etc. for the respective boundary.

Details

The following methods can be used:

- "ars": adaptive rejection sampling method. This method builds on Gilks and Wild (1992) as well as Hartmann and Klauer (in press). The former provides a method for an adaptive rejection sampling method which assumes that the density is log-concave. This method is fastest for cases where $sv = 0$. This is the only method where the integral needs to be calculated. The advantage, though, is that after each rejection the upper and lower hull functions will be adapted (or updated), which leads to fewer and fewer rejections in the proceeding sampling steps.
- "rs": rejection sampling method by Drugowitsch (2016). This method uses different proposal distributions in different conditions.
- "its": inverse transform (a.k.a. probability integral transform) sampling method. A random sample u is sampled from a uniform distribution and the corresponding first-passage time, for which $CDF(t) = u$, is approximated.
- "p-ars": pseudo-adaptive rejection sampling. A variation of "ars". In this method the hull functions will be adapted until the current sample is drawn, but the information from this adaptation will be discarded for the next sample.

Note: The speed of the methods do not depend on t_0 or st_0 .

ars_store, one of the returned list objects if method "ars" and ARS_STORE = TRUE, consists of twelve vectors and three scalars:

- hstore_x: vector of alpha values – change of variable $\alpha = (\log(t) - \text{start}) / \text{scale}$, where t is the first-passage time – relevant for the upper and lower hull functions.

- hstore_h: vector of log-density of change of variable $A = (\log(T) - \text{start}) / \text{scale}$ at the alpha points hstore_x
- hstore_dh: vector of partial derivative of log-density of A with respect to alpha.
- upperstore_z: vector of alpha values at which the piece-wise linear upper hull transitions from one linear segment to the next.
- upperstore_slope: same as hstore_dh. Gives the slope of the piece-wise linear functions for the upper hull.
- upperstore_absc: same as hstore_h. Gives the evaluation of the function h() at hstore_x, where the piece-wise linear function touches h().
- upperstore_center: same as hstore_x. Gives the alpha values, where the piece-wise linear function touches h().
- lowerstore_z: same as hstore_x but with an additional leading element ($= -\text{Inf}$) in the vector.
- lowerstore_slope: vector of zeros since not needed.
- lowerstore_absc: vector of zeros since not needed.
- lowerstore_center::: vector of zeros since not needed.
- startstore: scalar representing the "start" value for the change of variable $A = (\log(T) - \text{start}) / \text{scale}$.
- scalestore: scalar representing the "scale" value for the change of variable $A = (\log(T) - \text{start}) / \text{scale}$.
- normstore: scalar. Gives the value of h() at alpha = 0.
- sstore: vector of values at $\log(s_k(\text{hstore}_x))$, where $s_k()$ is the function defined in equation 3 in Gilks and Wild (1992).

Value

A list of the class Diffusion_samp containing

- q: first-passage time sample(s),
- response: response(s) "lower" and/or "upper",
- call: the function call,
- ars_store: if ARS_STORE = TRUE is used with the method "ars" then either a list with upper hull, etc. is stored (either from the upper or lower boundary) or a list of two lists with corresponding upper hull, etc. is stored (from both boundaries) and can be used as function argument to (ars_list) for further sampling with the same parameters.

Author(s)

Raphael Hartmann

References

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- Gilks, W. R., & Wild, P. (1992). Adaptive Rejection Sampling for Gibbs Sampling. *Applied Statistics*, 41(2), 337. doi: [10.2307/2347565](https://doi.org/10.2307/2347565)
- Hartmann, R., & Klauer, K. C. (2021). Partial derivatives for the first-passage time distribution in Wiener diffusion models. *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*, 103, 102550. doi: [10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550)

Examples

```

sample_list1 <- sampWiener(N = 100000, a = 1, v = .3, w = .5)
hist(sample_list1$q, 200)

sample_list2 <- sampWiener(N = 100000, a = 1, v = .3, w = .5, ARS_STORE = TRUE)
hist(sample_list2$q, 200)
sample_list2$ars_store

sample_list3 <- sampWiener(N = 100000, a = 1, v = .3, w = .5, ars_list = sample_list2$ars_store)
hist(sample_list3$q, 200)

```

WienerCDF

First-passage time cumulative distribution function of the diffusion model

Description

Calculates the first-passage time cumulative distribution function of the diffusion model.

Usage

```

WienerCDF(
  t,
  response,
  a,
  v,
  w,
  t0 = 0,
  sv = 0,
  sw = 0,
  st0 = 0,
  precision = NULL,
  K = NULL,
  n.threads = FALSE,
  n.ivals = 6000
)

```

Arguments

t	First-passage time. Numeric vector.
response	Response boundary. Character vector with "upper" and "lower" as possible values. Alternatively a numeric vector with 1=lower and 2=upper.
a	Upper barrier. Numeric vector.
v	Drift rate. Numeric vector.
w	Relative starting point. Numeric vector.

<code>t0</code>	Non-decision time. Numeric vector
<code>sv</code>	Inter-trial variability of drift rate. Numeric vector. Standard deviation of a normal distribution $N(v, sv)$.
<code>sw</code>	Inter-trial variability of relative starting point. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(w-\theta.5*sw, w+\theta.5*sw)$.
<code>st0</code>	Inter-trial variability of non-decision time. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(t0, t0+st0)$.
<code>precision</code>	Optional numeric value. Precision of the CDF. Numeric value. Default is NULL, which takes default value $1e-12$.
<code>K</code>	Optional. Number of iterations to calculate the infinite sums. Numeric value (integer). Default is NULL. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>precision = NULL</code> and <code>K = NULL</code>: Default precision = $1e-12$ used to calculate internal <code>K</code>. • <code>precision != NULL</code> and <code>K = NULL</code>: precision is used to calculate internal <code>K</code>, • <code>precision = NULL</code> and <code>K != NULL</code>: <code>K</code> is used as internal <code>K</code>, • <code>precision != NULL</code> and <code>K != NULL</code>: if internal <code>K</code> calculated through precision is smaller than <code>K</code>, <code>K</code> is used. <p>We recommend using either default (<code>precision = K = NULL</code>) or only precision.</p>
<code>n.threads</code>	Optional numerical or logical value. Number of threads to use. If not provided (or 1 or FALSE) parallelization is not used. If set to TRUE then all available threads are used.
<code>n.ivals</code>	Optional. Number of maximal function evaluations in the numeric integral if <code>sv</code> , <code>sw</code> , and/or <code>st0</code> are not zero. Default is 6000 and 0 implies no limit and the numeric integration goes on until the specified precision is guaranteed.

Value

A list of the class `Diffusion_cdf` containing

- `cdf`: the CDF,
- `logcdf`: the log-transformed CDF,
- `call`: the function call,
- `err`: the absolute error. Only provided if `sv`, `sw`, or `st0` is non-zero. If numerical integration is used, the precision cannot always be guaranteed.

Author(s)

Raphael Hartmann

References

Blurton, S. P., Kesselmeier, M., & Gondan, M. (2012). Fast and accurate calculations for cumulative first-passage time distributions in Wiener diffusion models. *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*, 56(6), 470–475. doi: [10.1016/j.jmp.2012.09.002](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmp.2012.09.002)

Gondan, M., Blurton, S. P., & Kesselmeier, M. (2014). Even faster and even more accurate first-passage time densities and distributions for the Wiener diffusion model. *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*, *60*, 20–22. doi: [10.1016/j.jmp.2014.05.002](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmp.2014.05.002)

Hartmann, R., & Klauer, K. C. (2021). Partial derivatives for the first-passage time distribution in Wiener diffusion models. *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*, *103*, 102550. doi: [10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550)

Examples

```
WienerCDF(t = 1.2, response = "upper", a = 1.1, v = 13, w = .6, precision = NULL, K = NULL)
```

WienerPDF

First-passage time probability density function of the diffusion model

Description

Calculate the first-passage time probability density function of the diffusion model.

Usage

```
WienerPDF(
  t,
  response,
  a,
  v,
  w,
  t0 = 0,
  sv = 0,
  sw = 0,
  st0 = 0,
  precision = NULL,
  K = NULL,
  n.threads = FALSE,
  n.ivals = 6000
)
```

Arguments

t	First-passage time. Numeric vector.
response	Response boundary. Character vector with "upper" and "lower" as possible values. Alternatively a numeric vector with 1=lower and 2=upper.
a	Upper barrier. Numeric vector.
v	Drift rate. Numeric vector.
w	Relative starting point. Numeric vector.
t0	Non-decision time. Numeric vector

sv	Inter-trial variability of drift rate. Numeric vector. Standard deviation of a normal distribution $N(v, sv)$.
sw	Inter-trial variability of relative starting point. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(w - 0.5 * sw, w + 0.5 * sw)$.
st0	Inter-trial variability of non-decision time. Numeric vector. Range of uniform distribution $U(t0, t0 + st0)$.
precision	Optional numeric value. Precision of the PDF. Numeric value. Default is NULL, which takes default value $1e-12$.
K	Optional. Number of iterations to calculate the infinite sums. Numeric value (integer). Default is NULL. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • precision = NULL and K = NULL: Default precision = $1e-12$ used to calculate internal K. • precision != NULL and K = NULL: precision is used to calculate internal K, • precision = NULL and K != NULL: K is used as internal K, • precision != NULL and K != NULL: if internal K calculated through precision is smaller than K, K is used. <p>We recommend using either default (precision = K = NULL) or only precision.</p>
n.threads	Optional numerical or logical value. Number of threads to use. If not provided (or 1 or FALSE) parallelization is not used. If set to TRUE then all available threads are used.
n.ivals	Optional. Number of maximal function evaluations in the numeric integral if sv, sw, and/or st0 are not zero. Default is 6000 and 0 implies no limit and the numeric integration goes on until the specified precision is guaranteed.

Value

A list of the class `Diffusion_pdf` containing

- pdf: the PDF,
- logpdf: the log-transformed PDF,
- call: the function call,
- err: the absolute error. Only provided if sv, sw, or st0 is non-zero. If numerical integration is used, the precision cannot always be guaranteed.

Author(s)

Raphael Hartmann

References

- Blurton, S. P., Kesselmeier, M., & Gondan, M. (2017). The first-passage time distribution for the diffusion model with variable drift. *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*, 76, 7–12. doi: [10.1016/j.jmp.2016.11.003](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmp.2016.11.003)
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Gondan, M., Blurton, S. P., & Kesselmeier, M. (2014). Even faster and even more accurate first-passage time densities and distributions for the Wiener diffusion model. *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*, *60*, 20–22. doi: [10.1016/j.jmp.2014.05.002](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmp.2014.05.002)

Hartmann, R., & Klauer, K. C. (2021). Partial derivatives for the first-passage time distribution in Wiener diffusion models. *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*, *103*, 102550. doi: [10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmp.2021.102550)

Navarro, D. J., & Fuss, I. G. (2009). Fast and accurate calculations for first-passage times in Wiener diffusion models. *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*, *53*(4), 222–230. doi: [10.1016/j.jmp.2009.02.003](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmp.2009.02.003)

Wabersich, D., & Vandekerckhove, J. (2014). The RWiener Package: an R Package Providing Distribution Functions for the Wiener Diffusion Model. *The R Journal*, *6*(1), 49. doi: [10.32614/rj2014005](https://doi.org/10.32614/rj2014005)

Examples

```
WienerPDF(t = 1.2, response = "upper", a = 1.1, v = 13, w = .6, precision = NULL, K = NULL)
```

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