Package ‘SECP’

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Type Package

Title Statistical Estimation of Cluster Parameters

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Author Pavel V. Moskalev

Maintainer Pavel V. Moskalev <moskalefff@gmail.com>

Description Estimating parameters of site clusters on 2D & 3D square lattice with various lattice sizes, relative fractions of open sites (occupation probability), iso- & anisotropy, von Neumann & Moore (1,d)-neighborhoods, described by Moskalev P.V. et al. (2011) <arXiv:1105.2334v1>.

License GPL-3

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`SECP-package` *Statistical Estimation of Cluster Parameters (SECP)*

Description

Estimating parameters of site clusters on 2D & 3D square lattice with various lattice sizes, relative fractions of open sites (occupation probability), iso- & anisotropy, von Neumann & Moore (1,d)-neighborhoods, and weighted distribution, described by Moskalev P.V. (2011) <arXiv:1105.2334v1>.

Details

Package:	SECP
Type:	Package
Version:	0.1.5
Date:	2022-05-10
License:	GPL-3

`asc2s()` and `asc3s()` functions calculates the boundary coordinates for the anisotropic set cover on a 2D & 3D square lattice with a fixed edge & face along the lattice boundary.
`isc2s()` and `isc3s()` functions calculates the boundary coordinates for the isotropic set cover on the 2D & 3D square lattice with a fixed point in the lattice center.
`fdc2s()` and `fdc3s()` functions use a linear regression model for statistical estimation of the mass fractal dimension of a site cluster on 2D & 3D square lattice.
`fds2s()` and `fds3s()` functions use a linear regression model for statistical estimation of the mass fractal dimension of sampling clusters on 2D & 3D square lattice.

Author(s)

Pavel V. Moskalev <moskalefff@gmail.com>

References

Moskalev P.V., Grebennikov K.V. and Shitov V.V. (2011) Statistical estimation of percolation cluster parameters. *Proceedings of Voronezh State University. Series: Systems Analysis and Information Technologies*, No.1 (January-June), pp.29-35, arXiv:1105.2334v1; in Russian.

`asc2s` *Anisotropic set cover on the 2D square lattice*

Description

`asc2s()` function calculates the boundary coordinates for the anisotropic set cover on the 2D square lattice with a fixed edge along the lattice boundary.

Usage

```
asc2s(k=12, x=rep(95, times=2), dir=2, r=(x[dir]-3)^(seq(k)/k))
```

Arguments

`k`	a maximal set cover size: `k>2`.
`x`	a vector of lattice sizes: `all(x>5)`.
`dir`	a variable component index: x) `dir=1`; y) `dir=2`; z) `dir=3`.
`r`	a variable lenght of set cover elements: `all((0<r)&(r<x))`.

Details

The percolation is simulated on 2D square lattice with uniformly weighted sites and the constant parameter `p`.

The percolation cluster is formed from the accessible sites connected with initial sites subset.

If an initial cluster subset in the lattice center, to estimate the mass fractal dimension requires an anisotropic set cover with a fixed edge along the lattice boundary.

The anisotropic set cover on 2D square lattice is formed from scalable rectangles with a variable length `r+1` and a fixed edge along the lattice boundary.

Value

A list of boundary coordinates and sizes for the anisotropic set cover on a 2D square lattice with a fixed edge along the lattice boundary.

Author(s)

Pavel V. Moskalev

See Also

fdc3s, fds2s, fds3s

Examples

```
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
# Example: Anisotropic set cover, dir=2
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
pc <- .592746
p2 <- pc + .03
lx <- 33; ss <- (lx+1)/2; ssy <- seq(lx+2, 2*lx-1)
set.seed(20120627); ac2 <- ssi20(x=lx, p=p2, set=ssy, all=FALSE)
bnd <- asc2s(k=9, x=dim(ac2), dir=2)
x <- y <- seq(lx)
image(x, y, ac2, cex.main=1,
      main=paste("Anisotropic set cover and a 2D cluster of\n",
                 "sites with (1,0)-neighborhood and p=",
                 round(p2, digits=3), sep=""))
```

```
rect(bnd["x1",], bnd["y1",], bnd["x2",], bnd["y2",])
abline(v=ss, lty=2)
```

---

asc3s *Anisotropic set cover on the 3D square lattice*

Description

`asc3s()` function calculates the boundary coordinates for the anisotropic set cover on the 3D square lattice with a fixed face along the lattice boundary.

Usage

```
asc3s(k=12, x=rep(95, times=3), dir=3, r=(x[dir]-3)^(seq(k)/k))
```

Arguments

`k`	a maximal set cover size: `k>2`.
`x`	a vector of lattice sizes: `all(x>5)`.
`dir`	a variable component index: x) `dir=1`; y) `dir=2`; z) `dir=3`.
`r`	a variable lenght of set cover elements: `all((0<r)&(r<x))`.

Details

The percolation is simulated on 3D square lattice with uniformly weighted sites and the constant parameter `p`.

The percolation cluster is formed from the accessible sites connected with initial sites subset.

If an initial cluster subset in the lattice center, to estimate the mass fractal dimension requires an anisotropic set cover with a fixed face along the lattice boundary.

The anisotropic set cover on 3D square lattice is formed from scalable cuboids with a variable length `r+1` and a fixed face along the lattice boundary.

Value

A list of boundary coordinates and sizes for the anisotropic set cover on a 3D square lattice with a fixed face along the lattice boundary.

Author(s)

Pavel V. Moskalev

See Also

fdc2s, fds2s, fds3s

Examples

```
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
# Example: Anisotropic set cover, dir=3
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
pc <- .311608
p2 <- pc + .03
lx <- 33; ss <- (lx+1)/2; ssz <- seq(lx^2+lx+2, 2*lx^2-lx-1)
set.seed(20120627); ac2 <- ssi30(x=lx, p=p2, set=ssz, all=FALSE)
bnd <- asc3s(k=9, x=dim(ac2), dir=3)
x <- z <- seq(lx); y2 <- ac2[,ss,]
image(x, z, y2, cex.main=1,
      main=paste("Anisotropic set cover and\n",
                 "a 3D cluster of sites in the y=",ss," slice with\n",
                 "(1,0)-neighborhood and p=",
                 round(p2, digits=3), sep=""))
rect(bnd["x1",], bnd["z1",], bnd["x2",], bnd["z2",])
abline(v=ss, lty=2)
```

`fdc2s` *Mass fractal dimension of a 2D cluster*

Description

`fdc2s()` function uses a linear regression model for statistical estimation of the mass fractal dimension of a cluster on 2D square lattice with iso- & anisotropic sets cover.

Usage

```
fdc2s(acc=ssi20(x=95), bnd=isc2s(k=12, x=dim(acc)))
```

Arguments

`acc`	an accessibility matrix for 2D square percolation lattice.
`bnd`	bounds for the iso- or anisotropic set cover.

Details

The mass fractal dimension for a cluster is equal to the coefficient of linear regression between `log(n)` and `log(r)`, where `n` is an absolute frequency of the total cluster sites which are bounded elements of iso- & anisotropic sets cover.

The isotropic set cover on 2D square lattice is formed from scalable squares with variable sizes `2r+1` and a fixed point in the lattice center.

The anisotropic set cover on 2D square lattice is formed from scalable rectangles with variable sizes `r+1` and a fixed edge along the lattice boundary.

The percolation is simulated on 2D square lattice with uniformly weighted sites and the constant parameter `p`.

The isotropic cluster is formed from the accessible sites connected with initial sites subset.

If acc[e]<p then e is accessible site; if acc[e]==1 then e is non-accessible site; if acc[e]==2 then e belong to a sites cluster.

Value

A linear regression model for statistical estimation of the mass fractal dimension of a cluster on 2D square lattice with iso- & anisotropic sets cover.

Author(s)

Pavel V. Moskalev

References

Moskalev P.V., Grebennikov K.V. and Shitov V.V. (2011) Statistical estimation of percolation cluster parameters. *Proceedings of Voronezh State University. Series: Systems Analysis and Information Technologies*, No.1 (January-June), pp.29-35, arXiv:1105.2334v1; in Russian.

See Also

fdc3s, fds2s, fds3s

Examples

```
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
# Example 1: Isotropic set cover
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
pc <- .592746
p1 <- pc - .03
p2 <- pc + .03
lx <- 33; ss <- (lx+1)/2
set.seed(20120627); ac1 <- ssi20(x=lx, p=p1)
set.seed(20120627); ac2 <- ssi20(x=lx, p=p2)
bnd <- isc2s(k=9, x=dim(ac1))
fd1 <- fdc2s(acc=ac1, bnd=bnd)
fd2 <- fdc2s(acc=ac2, bnd=bnd)
n1 <- fd1$model[,"n"]; n2 <- fd2$model[,"n"]
r1 <- fd1$model[,"r"]; r2 <- fd2$model[,"r"]
rr <- seq(min(r1)-.2, max(r1)+.2, length=100)
nn1 <- predict(fd1, newdata=list(r=rr), interval="conf")
nn2 <- predict(fd2, newdata=list(r=rr), interval="conf")
s1 <- paste(round(confint(fd1)[2,], digits=3), collapse=", ")
s2 <- paste(round(confint(fd2)[2,], digits=3), collapse=", ")
x <- y <- seq(lx)
par(mfrow=c(2,2), mar=c(3,3,3,1), mgp=c(2,1,0))
image(x, y, ac1, cex.main=1,
      main=paste("Isotropic set cover and a 2D cluster of\n",
                 "sites with (1,0)-neighborhood and p=",
                 round(p1, digits=3), sep=""))
rect(bnd["x1",], bnd["y1",], bnd["x2",], bnd["y2",])
abline(h=ss, lty=2); abline(v=ss, lty=2)
image(x, y, ac2, cex.main=1,
```

```
      main=paste("Isotropic set cover and a 2D cluster of\n",
                 "sites with (1,0)-neighborhood and p=",
                 round(p2, digits=3), sep=""))
rect(bnd["x1",], bnd["y1",], bnd["x2",], bnd["y2",])
abline(h=ss, lty=2); abline(v=ss, lty=2)
plot(r1, n1, pch=3, ylim=range(c(n1,n2)), cex.main=1,
     main=paste("0.95 confidence interval for the mass\n",
                "fractal dimension is (",s1,")", sep=""))
matlines(rr, nn1, lty=c(1,2,2), col=c("black","red","red"))
plot(r2, n2, pch=3, ylim=range(c(n1,n2)), cex.main=1,
     main=paste("0.95 confidence interval for the mass\n",
                "fractal dimension is (",s2,")", sep=""))
matlines(rr, nn2, lty=c(1,2,2), col=c("black","red","red"))

## Not run:
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
# Example 2: Anisotropic set cover, dir=2
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
pc <- .592746
p1 <- pc - .03
p2 <- pc + .03
lx <- 33; ss <- (lx+1)/2; ssy <- seq(lx+2, 2*lx-1)
set.seed(20120627); ac1 <- ssi20(x=lx, p=p1, set=ssy, all=FALSE)
set.seed(20120627); ac2 <- ssi20(x=lx, p=p2, set=ssy, all=FALSE)
bnd <- asc2s(k=9, x=dim(ac1), dir=2)
fd1 <- fdc2s(acc=ac1, bnd=bnd)
fd2 <- fdc2s(acc=ac2, bnd=bnd)
n1 <- fd1$model[,"n"]; n2 <- fd2$model[,"n"]
r1 <- fd1$model[,"r"]; r2 <- fd2$model[,"r"]
rr <- seq(min(r1)-.2, max(r1)+.2, length=100)
nn1 <- predict(fd1, newdata=list(r=rr), interval="conf")
nn2 <- predict(fd2, newdata=list(r=rr), interval="conf")
s1 <- paste(round(confint(fd1)[2,], digits=3), collapse=", ")
s2 <- paste(round(confint(fd2)[2,], digits=3), collapse=", ")
x <- y <- seq(lx)
par(mfrow=c(2,2), mar=c(3,3,3,1), mgp=c(2,1,0))
image(x, y, ac1, cex.main=1,
      main=paste("Anisotropic set cover and a 2D cluster of\n",
                 "sites with (1,0)-neighborhood and p=",
                 round(p1, digits=3), sep=""))
rect(bnd["x1",], bnd["y1",], bnd["x2",], bnd["y2",])
abline(v=ss, lty=2)
image(x, y, ac2, cex.main=1,
      main=paste("Anisotropic set cover and a 2D cluster of\n",
                 "sites with (1,0)-neighborhood and p=",
                 round(p2, digits=3), sep=""))
rect(bnd["x1",], bnd["y1",], bnd["x2",], bnd["y2",])
abline(v=ss, lty=2)
plot(r1, n1, pch=3, ylim=range(c(n1,n2)), cex.main=1,
     main=paste("0.95 confidence interval for the mass\n",
                "fractal dimension is (",s1,")", sep=""))
matlines(rr, nn1, lty=c(1,2,2), col=c("black","red","red"))
plot(r2, n2, pch=3, ylim=range(c(n1,n2)), cex.main=1,
```

```
     main=paste("0.95 confidence interval for the mass\n",
                "fractal dimension is (",s2,")", sep=""))
matlines(rr, nn2, lty=c(1,2,2), col=c("black","red","red"))

## End(Not run)
```

---

fdc3s *Mass fractal dimension of a 3D cluster*

Description

`fdc3s()` function uses a linear regression model for statistical estimation of the mass fractal dimension of a cluster on 3D square lattice with iso- & isotropic sets cover.

Usage

```
fdc3s(acc=ssi30(x=95), bnd=isc3s(k=12, x=dim(acc)))
```

Arguments

`acc`	an accessibility matrix for 3D square percolation lattice.
`bnd`	bounds for the iso- or anisotropic set cover.

Details

The mass fractal dimension for a cluster is equal to the coefficient of linear regression between `log(n)` and `log(r)`, where `n` is an absolute frequency of the total cluster sites which are bounded elements of iso- & anisotropic sets cover.

The isotropic set cover on 3D square lattice is formed from scalable cubes with variable sizes `2r+1` and a fixed point in the lattice center.

The anisotropic set cover on 3D square lattice is formed from scalable cuboids with variable sizes `r+1` and a fixed face along the lattice boundary.

The percolation is simulated on 3D square lattice with uniformly weighted sites and the constant parameter `p`.

The isotropic cluster is formed from the accessible sites connected with initial sites subset.

If `acc[e]<p` then `e` is accessible site; if `acc[e]==1` then `e` is non-accessible site; if `acc[e]==2` then `e` belong to a sites cluster.

Value

A linear regression model for statistical estimation of the mass fractal dimension of a cluster on 3D square lattice with iso- & anisotropic sets cover.

Author(s)

Pavel V. Moskalev

See Also

fdc2s, fds2s, fds3s

Examples

```
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
# Example 1: Isotropic set cover
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
pc <- .311608
p1 <- pc - .02
p2 <- pc + .02
lx <- 33; ss <- (lx+1)/2
set.seed(20120627); ac1 <- ssi30(x=lx, p=p1)
set.seed(20120627); ac2 <- ssi30(x=lx, p=p2)
bnd <- isc3s(k=9, x=dim(ac1))
fd1 <- fdc3s(acc=ac1, bnd=bnd)
fd2 <- fdc3s(acc=ac2, bnd=bnd)
n1 <- fd1$model[,"n"]; n2 <- fd2$model[,"n"]
r1 <- fd1$model[,"r"]; r2 <- fd2$model[,"r"]
rr <- seq(min(r1)-.2, max(r1)+.2, length=100)
nn1 <- predict(fd1, newdata=list(r=rr), interval="conf")
nn2 <- predict(fd2, newdata=list(r=rr), interval="conf")
s1 <- paste(round(confint(fd1)[2,], digits=3), collapse=", ")
s2 <- paste(round(confint(fd2)[2,], digits=3), collapse=", ")
x <- z <- seq(lx)
y1 <- ac1[,ss,]; y2 <- ac2[,ss,]
par(mfrow=c(2,2), mar=c(3,3,3,1), mgp=c(2,1,0))
image(x, z, y1, cex.main=1,
      main=paste("Isotropic set cover and\n",
                 "a 3D cluster in the y=",ss," slice with\n",
                 "(1,0)-neighborhood and p=",
                 round(p1, digits=3), sep=""))
rect(bnd["x1",], bnd["z1",], bnd["x2",], bnd["z2",])
abline(h=ss, lty=2); abline(v=ss, lty=2)
image(x, z, y2, cex.main=1,
      main=paste("Isotropic set cover and\n",
                 "a 3D cluster in the y=",ss," slice with\n",
                 "(1,0)-neighborhood and p=",
                 round(p2, digits=3), sep=""))
rect(bnd["x1",], bnd["z1",], bnd["x2",], bnd["z2",])
abline(h=ss, lty=2); abline(v=ss, lty=2)
plot(r1, n1, pch=3, ylim=range(c(n1,n2)), cex.main=1,
     main=paste("0.95 confidence interval for the mass\n",
                "fractal dimension is (",s1,")", sep=""))
matlines(rr, nn1, lty=c(1,2,2), col=c("black","red","red"))
plot(r2, n2, pch=3, ylim=range(c(n1,n2)), cex.main=1,
     main=paste("0.95 confidence interval for the mass\n",
                "fractal dimension is (",s2,")", sep=""))
matlines(rr, nn2, lty=c(1,2,2), col=c("black","red","red"))

## Not run:
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
```

```
# Example 1: Anisotropic set cover, dir=3
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
pc <- .311608
p1 <- pc - .02
p2 <- pc + .02
lx <- 33; ss <- (lx+1)/2
ssz <- seq(lx^2+lx+2, 2*lx^2-lx-1)
set.seed(20120627); ac1 <- ssi30(x=lx, p=p1, set=ssz, all=FALSE)
set.seed(20120627); ac2 <- ssi30(x=lx, p=p2, set=ssz, all=FALSE)
bnd <- asc3s(k=9, x=dim(ac1), dir=3)
fd1 <- fdc3s(acc=ac1, bnd=bnd)
fd2 <- fdc3s(acc=ac2, bnd=bnd)
n1 <- fd1$model[,"n"]; n2 <- fd2$model[,"n"]
r1 <- fd1$model[,"r"]; r2 <- fd2$model[,"r"]
rr <- seq(min(r1)-.2, max(r1)+.2, length=100)
nn1 <- predict(fd1, newdata=list(r=rr), interval="conf")
nn2 <- predict(fd2, newdata=list(r=rr), interval="conf")
s1 <- paste(round(confint(fd1)[2,], digits=3), collapse=", ")
s2 <- paste(round(confint(fd2)[2,], digits=3), collapse=", ")
x <- z <- seq(lx)
y1 <- ac1[,ss,]; y2 <- ac2[,ss,]
par(mfrow=c(2,2), mar=c(3,3,3,1), mgp=c(2,1,0))
image(x, z, y1, cex.main=1,
      main=paste("Anisotropic set cover and\n",
                 "a 3D cluster in the y=",ss," slice with\n",
                 "(1,0)-neighborhood and p=",
                 round(p1, digits=3), sep=""))
rect(bnd["x1",], bnd["z1",], bnd["x2",], bnd["z2",])
abline(v=ss, lty=2)
image(x, z, y2, cex.main=1,
      main=paste("Anisotropic set cover and\n",
                 "a 3D cluster in the y=",ss," slice with\n",
                 "(1,0)-neighborhood and p=",
                 round(p2, digits=3), sep=""))
rect(bnd["x1",], bnd["z1",], bnd["x2",], bnd["z2",])
abline(v=ss, lty=2)
plot(r1, n1, pch=3, ylim=range(c(n1,n2)), cex.main=1,
     main=paste("0.95 confidence interval for the mass\n",
                "fractal dimension is (",s1,")", sep=""))
matlines(rr, nn1, lty=c(1,2,2), col=c("black","red","red"))
plot(r2, n2, pch=3, ylim=range(c(n1,n2)), cex.main=1,
     main=paste("0.95 confidence interval for the mass\n",
                "fractal dimension is (",s2,")", sep=""))
matlines(rr, nn2, lty=c(1,2,2), col=c("black","red","red"))

## End(Not run)
```

`fds2s` *Mass fractal dimension of sampling 2D clusters*

Description

`fds2s()` function uses a linear regression model for statistical estimation of the mass fractal dimension of sampling clusters on 2D square lattice with iso- & anisotropic sets cover.

Usage

```
fds2s(rfq=fssi20(x=95), bnd=isc2s(k=12, x=dim(rfq)))
```

Arguments

`rfq`	relative sampling frequencies for sites of the percolation lattice.
`bnd`	bounds for the iso- or anisotropic set cover.

Details

The mass fractal dimension for sampling clusters is equal to the coefficient of linear regression between `log(w)` and `log(r)`, where `w` is a relative sampling frequency of the total sites which are bounded elements of iso- & anisotropic sets cover.

The isotropic set cover on 2D square lattice is formed from scalable squares with variable sizes `2r+1` and a fixed point in the lattice center.

The anisotropic set cover on 2D square lattice is formed from scalable rectangles with variable sizes `r+1` and a fixed edge along the lattice boundary.

The percolation is simulated on 2D square lattice with uniformly weighted sites and the constant parameter `p`.

The isotropic cluster is formed from the accessible sites connected with initial sites subset.

Each element of the matrix `rfq` is equal to the relative frequency with which the 2D square lattice site belongs to a cluster sample.

Value

A linear regression model for statistical estimation of the mass fractal dimension of sampling clusters on 2D square lattice with iso- & anisotropic sets cover.

Author(s)

Pavel V. Moskalev

References

Moskalev P.V., Grebennikov K.V. and Shitov V.V. (2011) Statistical estimation of percolation cluster parameters. *Proceedings of Voronezh State University. Series: Systems Analysis and Information Technologies*, No.1 (January-June), pp.29-35, arXiv:1105.2334v1; in Russian.

See Also

fds3s, fdc2s, fdc3s

Examples

```
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
# Example 1: Isotropic set cover
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
pc <- .592746
p1 <- pc - .03
p2 <- pc + .03
lx <- 33; ss <- (lx+1)/2
rf1 <- fssi20(n=100, x=lx, p=p1)
rf2 <- fssi20(n=100, x=lx, p=p2)
bnd <- isc2s(k=9, x=dim(rf1))
fd1 <- fds2s(rfq=rf1, bnd=bnd)
fd2 <- fds2s(rfq=rf2, bnd=bnd)
w1 <- fd1$model[,"w"]; w2 <- fd2$model[,"w"]
r1 <- fd1$model[,"r"]; r2 <- fd2$model[,"r"]
rr <- seq(min(r1)-.2, max(r1)+.2, length=100)
ww1 <- predict(fd1, newdata=list(r=rr), interval="conf")
ww2 <- predict(fd2, newdata=list(r=rr), interval="conf")
s1 <- paste(round(confint(fd1)[2,], digits=3), collapse=", ")
s2 <- paste(round(confint(fd2)[2,], digits=3), collapse=", ")
x <- y <- seq(lx)
par(mfrow=c(2,2), mar=c(3,3,3,1), mgp=c(2,1,0))
image(x, y, rf1, zlim=c(0, .7), cex.main=1,
      main=paste("Isotropic set cover and\n",
                 "a 2D clusters frequency with\n",
                 "(1,0)-neighborhood and p=",
                 round(p1, digits=3), sep=""))
rect(bnd["x1",], bnd["y1",], bnd["x2",], bnd["y2",])
abline(h=ss, lty=2); abline(v=ss, lty=2)
image(x, y, rf2, zlim=c(0, .7), cex.main=1,
      main=paste("Isotropic set cover and\n",
                 "a 2D clusters frequency with\n",
                 "(1,0)-neighborhood and p=",
                 round(p2, digits=3), sep=""))
rect(bnd["x1",], bnd["y1",], bnd["x2",], bnd["y2",])
abline(h=ss, lty=2); abline(v=ss, lty=2)
plot(r1, w1, pch=3, ylim=range(c(w1,w2)), cex.main=1,
     main=paste("0.95 confidence interval for the mass\n",
                "fractal dimension is (",s1,")", sep=""))
matlines(rr, ww1, lty=c(1,2,2), col=c("black","red","red"))
plot(r2, w2, pch=3, ylim=range(c(w1,w2)), cex.main=1,
     main=paste("0.95 confidence interval for the mass\n",
                "fractal dimension is (",s2,")", sep=""))
matlines(rr, ww2, lty=c(1,2,2), col=c("black","red","red"))

## Not run:
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
# Example 2: Anisotropic set cover, dir=2
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
pc <- .592746
p1 <- pc - .03
p2 <- pc + .03
```

```
lx <- 33; ss <- (lx+1)/2
ssy <- seq(lx+2, 2*lx-1)
rf1 <- fssi20(n=100, x=lx, p=p1, set=ssy, all=FALSE)
rf2 <- fssi20(n=100, x=lx, p=p2, set=ssy, all=FALSE)
bnd <- asc2s(k=9, x=dim(rf1), dir=2)
fd1 <- fds2s(rfq=rf1, bnd=bnd)
fd2 <- fds2s(rfq=rf2, bnd=bnd)
w1 <- fd1$model[,"w"]; w2 <- fd2$model[,"w"]
r1 <- fd1$model[,"r"]; r2 <- fd2$model[,"r"]
rr <- seq(min(r1)-.2, max(r1)+.2, length=100)
ww1 <- predict(fd1, newdata=list(r=rr), interval="conf")
ww2 <- predict(fd2, newdata=list(r=rr), interval="conf")
s1 <- paste(round(confint(fd1)[2,], digits=3), collapse=", ")
s2 <- paste(round(confint(fd2)[2,], digits=3), collapse=", ")
x <- y <- seq(lx)
par(mfrow=c(2,2), mar=c(3,3,3,1), mgp=c(2,1,0))
image(x, y, rf1, zlim=c(0, .7), cex.main=1,
      main=paste("Anisotropic set cover and\n",
                 "a 2D clusters frequency with\n",
                 "(1,0)-neighborhood and p=",
                 round(p1, digits=3), sep=""))
rect(bnd["x1",], bnd["y1",], bnd["x2",], bnd["y2",])
abline(v=ss, lty=2)
image(x, y, rf2, zlim=c(0, .7), cex.main=1,
      main=paste("Anisotropic set cover and\n",
                 "a 2D clusters frequency with\n",
                 "(1,0)-neighborhood and p=",
                 round(p2, digits=3), sep=""))
rect(bnd["x1",], bnd["y1",], bnd["x2",], bnd["y2",])
abline(v=ss, lty=2)
plot(r1, w1, pch=3, ylim=range(c(w1,w2)), cex.main=1,
     main=paste("0.95 confidence interval for the mass\n",
                "fractal dimension is (",s1,")", sep=""))
matlines(rr, ww1, lty=c(1,2,2), col=c("black","red","red"))
plot(r2, w2, pch=3, ylim=range(c(w1,w2)), cex.main=1,
     main=paste("0.95 confidence interval for the mass\n",
                "fractal dimension is (",s2,")", sep=""))
matlines(rr, ww2, lty=c(1,2,2), col=c("black","red","red"))

## End(Not run)
```

`fds3s` *Mass fractal dimension of sampling 3D clusters*

Description

`fds3s()` function uses a linear regression model for statistical estimation of the mass fractal dimension of sampling clusters on 3D square lattice with iso- & anisotropic sets cover.

Usage

```
fds3s(rfq=fssi30(x=95), bnd=isc3s(k=12, x=dim(rfq)))
```

Arguments

rfq	relative sampling frequencies for sites of the percolation lattice.
bnd	bounds for the iso- or anisotropic set cover.

Details

The mass fractal dimension for sampling clusters is equal to the coefficient of linear regression between `log(w)` and `log(r)`, where `w` is a relative sampling frequency of the total sites which are bounded elements of iso- & anisotropic sets cover.

The isotropic set cover on 3D square lattice is formed from scalable cubes with variable sizes `2r+1` and a fixed point in the lattice center.

The anisotropic set cover on 3D square lattice is formed from scalable cuboids with variable sizes `r+1` and a fixed face along the lattice boundary.

The percolation is simulated on 3D square lattice with uniformly weighted sites and the constant parameter `p`.

The isotropic cluster is formed from the accessible sites connected with initial sites subset.

Each element of the matrix `rfq` is equal to the relative frequency with which the 3D square lattice site belongs to a cluster sample.

Value

A linear regression model for statistical estimation of the mass fractal dimension of sampling clusters on 3D square lattice with iso- & anisotropic sets cover.

Author(s)

Pavel V. Moskalev

See Also

fds2s, fdc2s, fdc3s

Examples

```
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
# Example 1: Isotropic set cover
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
pc <- .311608
p1 <- pc - .01
p2 <- pc + .01
lx <- 33; ss <- (lx+1)/2
rf1 <- fssi30(n=100, x=lx, p=p1)
rf2 <- fssi30(n=100, x=lx, p=p2)
bnd <- isc3s(k=9, x=dim(rf1))
```

```
fd1 <- fds3s(rfq=rf1, bnd=bnd)
fd2 <- fds3s(rfq=rf2, bnd=bnd)
w1 <- fd1$model[,"w"]; w2 <- fd2$model[,"w"]
r1 <- fd1$model[,"r"]; r2 <- fd2$model[,"r"]
rr <- seq(min(r1)-.2, max(r1)+.2, length=100)
ww1 <- predict(fd1, newdata=list(r=rr), interval="conf")
ww2 <- predict(fd2, newdata=list(r=rr), interval="conf")
s1 <- paste(round(confint(fd1)[2,], digits=3), collapse=", ")
s2 <- paste(round(confint(fd2)[2,], digits=3), collapse=", ")
x <- z <- seq(lx)
y1 <- rf1[,ss,]; y2 <- rf2[,ss,]
par(mfrow=c(2,2), mar=c(3,3,3,1), mgp=c(2,1,0))
image(x, z, y1, zlim=c(0, 3*mean(y1)), cex.main=1,
      main=paste("Isotropic set cover and a 3D clusters\n",
                 "frequency in the y=",ss," slice with\n",
                 "(1,0)-neighborhood and p=",
                 round(p1, digits=3), sep=""))
rect(bnd["x1",], bnd["z1",], bnd["x2",], bnd["z2",])
abline(h=ss, lty=2); abline(v=ss, lty=2)
image(x, z, y2, zlim=c(0, 3*mean(y2)), cex.main=1,
      main=paste("Isotropic set cover and a 3D clusters\n",
                 "frequency in the y=",ss," slice with\n",
                 "(1,0)-neighborhood and p=",
                 round(p2, digits=3), sep=""))
rect(bnd["x1",], bnd["z1",], bnd["x2",], bnd["z2",])
abline(h=ss, lty=2); abline(v=ss, lty=2)
plot(r1, w1, pch=3, ylim=range(c(w1,w2)), cex.main=1,
     main=paste("0.95 confidence interval for the mass\n",
                "fractal dimension is (",s1,")", sep=""))
matlines(rr, ww1, lty=c(1,2,2), col=c("black","red","red"))
plot(r2, w2, pch=3, ylim=range(c(w1,w2)), cex.main=1,
     main=paste("0.95 confidence interval for the mass\n",
                "fractal dimension is (",s2,")", sep=""))
matlines(rr, ww2, lty=c(1,2,2), col=c("black","red","red"))

## Not run:
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
# Example 2: Anisotropic set cover, dir=3
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
pc <- .311608
p1 <- pc - .01
p2 <- pc + .01
lx <- 33; ss <- (lx+1)/2
ssz <- seq(lx^2+lx+2, 2*lx^2-lx-1)
rf1 <- fssi30(n=100, x=lx, p=p1, set=ssz, all=FALSE)
rf2 <- fssi30(n=100, x=lx, p=p2, set=ssz, all=FALSE)
bnd <- asc3s(k=9, x=dim(rf1), dir=3)
fd1 <- fds3s(rfq=rf1, bnd=bnd)
fd2 <- fds3s(rfq=rf2, bnd=bnd)
w1 <- fd1$model[,"w"]; w2 <- fd2$model[,"w"]
r1 <- fd1$model[,"r"]; r2 <- fd2$model[,"r"]
rr <- seq(min(r1)-.2, max(r1)+.2, length=100)
ww1 <- predict(fd1, newdata=list(r=rr), interval="conf")
```

```
ww2 <- predict(fd2, newdata=list(r=rr), interval="conf")
s1 <- paste(round(confint(fd1)[2,], digits=3), collapse=", ")
s2 <- paste(round(confint(fd2)[2,], digits=3), collapse=", ")
x <- z <- seq(lx)
y1 <- rf1[,ss,]; y2 <- rf2[,ss,]
par(mfrow=c(2,2), mar=c(3,3,3,1), mgp=c(2,1,0))
image(x, z, y1, zlim=c(0, .3), cex.main=1,
      main=paste("Anisotropic set cover and a 3D clusters\n",
                 "frequency in the y=",ss," slice with\n",
                 "(1,0)-neighborhood and p=",
                 round(p1, digits=3), sep=""))
rect(bnd["x1",], bnd["z1",], bnd["x2",], bnd["z2",])
abline(v=ss, lty=2)
image(x, z, y2, zlim=c(0, .3), cex.main=1,
      main=paste("Anisotropic set cover and a 3D clusters\n",
                 "frequency in the y=",ss," slice with\n",
                 "(1,0)-neighborhood and p=",
                 round(p2, digits=3), sep=""))
rect(bnd["x1",], bnd["z1",], bnd["x2",], bnd["z2",])
abline(v=ss, lty=2)
plot(r1, w1, pch=3, ylim=range(c(w1,w2)), cex.main=1,
     main=paste("0.95 confidence interval for the mass\n",
                "fractal dimension is (",s1,")", sep=""))
matlines(rr, ww1, lty=c(1,2,2), col=c("black","red","red"))
plot(r2, w2, pch=3, ylim=range(c(w1,w2)), cex.main=1,
     main=paste("0.95 confidence interval for the mass\n",
                "fractal dimension is (",s2,")", sep=""))
matlines(rr, ww2, lty=c(1,2,2), col=c("black","red","red"))

## End(Not run)
```

`isc2s` *Isotropic set cover on the 2D square lattice*

Description

`isc2s()` function calculates the boundary coordinates for the isotropic set cover on the 2D square lattice with a fixed point in the lattice center.

Usage

```
isc2s(k=12, x=rep(95, times=2), o=(x+1)/2, r=min(o-2)^(seq(k)/k))
```

Arguments

`k`	a maximal set cover size: `k>2`.
`x`	a vector of lattice sizes: `all(x>5)`.
`o`	a fixed point of set cover elements: `all((0<o)&(o<x))`.
`r`	a variable radius of set cover elements: `all((0<r)&(r<x))`.

Details

The percolation is simulated on 2D square lattice with uniformly weighted sites and the constant parameter `p`.

The percolation cluster is formed from the accessible sites connected with initial sites subset.

If an initial cluster subset in the lattice center, to estimate the mass fractal dimension requires an isotropic set cover with a fixed point in the lattice center.

The isotropic set cover on 2D square lattice is formed from scalable squares with variable sizes `2r+1` and a fixed point in the lattice center.

Value

A list of boundary coordinates and sizes for the isotropic set cover on a 2D square lattice with a fixed point in the lattice center.

Author(s)

Pavel V. Moskalev

References

Moskalev, P.V., Grebennikov, K.V. and Shitov, V.V. (2011), Statistical estimation of percolation cluster parameters. *Proceedings of Voronezh State University. Series: Systems Analysis and Information Technologies*, No.1 (January-June), pp.29-35, arXiv:1105.2334v1; in Russian.

See Also

fdc3s, fds2s, fds3s

Examples

```
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
# Example: Isotropic set cover
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
pc <- .592746
p2 <- pc + .03
lx <- 33; ss <- (lx+1)/2
set.seed(20120627); ac2 <- ssi20(x=lx, p=p2)
bnd <- isc2s(k=9, x=dim(ac2))
x <- y <- seq(lx)
image(x, y, ac2, cex.main=1,
      main=paste("Isotropic set cover and a 2D cluster of\n",
                 "sites with (1,0)-neighborhood and p=",
                 round(p2, digits=3), sep=""))
rect(bnd["x1",], bnd["y1",], bnd["x2",], bnd["y2",])
abline(h=ss, lty=2); abline(v=ss, lty=2)
```

isc3s *Isotropic set cover on the 3D square lattice*

Description

isc3s() function calculates the boundary coordinates for the isotropic set cover on the 3D square lattice with a fixed point in the lattice center.

Usage

```
isc3s(k=12, x=rep(95, times=3), o=(x+1)/2, r=min(o-2)^(seq(k)/k))
```

Arguments

k	a maximal set cover size: k>2.
x	a vector of lattice sizes: all(x>5).
o	a fixed point of set cover elements: all((0<o)&(o<x)).
r	a variable radius of set cover elements: all((0<r)&(r<x)).

Details

The percolation is simulated on 3D square lattice with uniformly weighted sites and the constant parameter p.

The percolation cluster is formed from the accessible sites connected with initial sites subset.

If an initial cluster subset in the lattice center, to estimate the mass fractal dimension requires an isotropic set cover with a fixed point in the lattice center.

The isotropic set cover on 3D square lattice is formed from scalable cubes with variable sizes 2r+1 and a fixed point in the lattice center.

Value

A list of boundary coordinates and sizes for the isotropic set cover on a 3D square lattice with a fixed point in the lattice center.

Author(s)

Pavel V. Moskalev

See Also

fdc2s, fds2s, fds3s

Examples

```
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
# Example: Isotropic set cover
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
pc <- .311608
p2 <- pc + .03
lx <- 33; ss <- (lx+1)/2
set.seed(20120627); ac2 <- ssi30(x=lx, p=p2)
bnd <- isc3s(k=9, x=dim(ac2))
x <- z <- seq(lx); y2 <- ac2[,ss,]
image(x, z, y2, cex.main=1,
      main=paste("Isotropic set cover and\n",
                 "a 3D cluster of sites in the y=",ss," slice with\n",
                 "(1,0)-neighborhood and p=",
                 round(p2, digits=3), sep=""))
rect(bnd["x1",], bnd["z1",], bnd["x2",], bnd["z2",])
abline(h=ss, lty=2); abline(v=ss, lty=2)
```

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