

Package ‘fastGraph’

July 22, 2025

Type Package

Title Fast Drawing and Shading of Graphs of Statistical Distributions

Version 2.1

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Date 2019-07-23

Description Provides functionality to produce graphs of probability density functions and cumulative distribution functions with few keystrokes, allows shading under the curve of the probability density function to illustrate concepts such as p-values and critical values, and fits a simple linear regression line on a scatter plot with the equation as the main title.

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Depends R (>= 2.0)

Suggests jmuOutlier

NeedsCompilation no

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2019-07-23 15:22:04 UTC

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Description

Provides functionality to produce graphs of probability density functions and cumulative distribution functions with few keystrokes, allows shading under the curve of the probability density function to illustrate concepts such as p-values and critical values, and fits a simple linear regression line on a scatter plot with the equation as the main title.

Details

- `getMinMax` is called by both `plotDist` and `shadeDist` for determining a reasonable domain for plotting the graph.
- `plotDist` draws as many as three probability density functions or cumulative distribution functions on the same graph.
- `plotLine` performs a simple scatter plot, fits the linear regression line, and states the equation of the line in the title.
- `shadeDist` draws a probability density function, shades in area under the curve, and lists the probability in the title of the graph.
- `shadePhat` is similar to `shadeDist` but considers the distribution of only the sample proportion.

Author(s)

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See Also

Functions `plot` and `lm`, and R-package `jmuOutlier`.

Examples

```
par( mfrow=c(2,2) )

# Shows P(|Z| < 1.96), where Z is standard normal.
shadeDist( c(-1,1)*qnorm(0.975), lower.tail=FALSE )

# Shows P(|T| > 1.7), where T is t distributed with 19 d.f.
shadeDist( c(-1.7, 1.7), "dt", 19, col=c("blue", "hotpink") )

# Plots distribution of Poisson(mu=6).
plotDist( "dpois", 6, xmin=0, col="seagreen", main = expression(paste("Poisson(",mu,"=6)")) )

# Graphs line of simple linear regression model and states equation.
plotLine( c(-5,6,2,9,-11), c(-7,17,21,29,8), digits.intercept=3, digits.slope=4 )

par( mfrow=c(1,1) )
```

getMinMax

Finds a Reasonable Domain for Plotting a Graph

Description

This function computes a reasonable domain for plotting one, two, or three distribution functions by truncating small tail probabilities. This function also lists the population medians.

Usage

```
getMinMax(xmin = NULL, xmax = NULL, distA, parmA1 = NULL, parmA2 = NULL, distB = NULL,
          parmB1 = NULL, parmB2 = NULL, distC = NULL, parmC1 = NULL, parmC2 = NULL)
```

Arguments

xmin	A lower bound, usually set to NULL during input.
xmax	An upper bound, usually set to NULL during input.
distA	Character variable naming the first probability density function (starting with "d") or cumulative density function (starting with "p").
parmA1	The first argument in distA, excluding the dummy argument. Alternatively, parmA1 may be set to be a vector of arguments, excluding the dummy argument.
parmA2	The second argument in distA, excluding the dummy argument. Alternatively, parmA2 may be set to be a vector of arguments, excluding the dummy argument and parmA1.
distB	Character variable naming the second probability density function (starting with "d") or cumulative density function (starting with "p").
parmB1	The first argument in distB, excluding the dummy argument. Alternatively, parmB1 may be set to be a vector of arguments, excluding the dummy argument.
parmB2	The second argument in distB, excluding the dummy argument. Alternatively, parmB2 may be set to be a vector of arguments, excluding the dummy argument and parmB1.
distC	Character variable naming the third probability density function (starting with "d") or cumulative density function (starting with "p").
parmC1	The first argument in distC, excluding the dummy argument. Alternatively, parmC1 may be set to be a vector of arguments, excluding the dummy argument.
parmC2	The second argument in distC, excluding the dummy argument. Alternatively, parmC2 may be set to be a vector of arguments, excluding the dummy argument and parmC1.

Details

This function getMinMax is automatically called by [plotDist](#) and [shadeDist](#), so the user does not actually need to directly call getMinMax when executing [plotDist](#) and [shadeDist](#). This function by itself does not construct a graph.

Value

xmin	A reasonable value of a lower bound for the domain of a graph.
xmax	A reasonable value of an upper bound for the domain of a graph.
medianA	The population median of distA.
medianB	The population median of distB.
medianC	The population median of distC.

Author(s)

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See Also

[plotDist](#) and [shadeDist](#)

Examples

```
getMinMax( , , "dnorm", 20, 5 ) # Normal(mu=20, sigma=5)

# Standard normal, and t with 4 degrees of freedom
getMinMax( , , "dnorm", 0, 1, "dt", 4, 0 )

# Standard normal, central t with 4 d.f., and t with 4 d.f. and non-centrality parameter = 1.2
getMinMax( , , "dnorm", 0, 1, "dt", 4, 0, "dt", 4, 1.2 )

# Force minimum to be -3.
getMinMax( -3, , "dnorm", 0, 1 )

# Force maximum to be 3.
getMinMax( , 3, "dnorm", 0, 1 )
```

plotDist

Plotting of Statistical Distributions

Description

This function plots as many as three probability density functions and cumulative distribution functions on the same graph using just one command, where the domain of the graph need not be specified by the user.

Usage

```
plotDist(distA = "dnorm", parmA1 = NULL, parmA2 = NULL, distB = NULL, parmB1 = NULL,
         parmB2 = NULL, distC = NULL, parmC1 = NULL, parmC2 = NULL, xlab = NULL,
         xmin = NULL, xmax = NULL, col = c("black", "red", "darkgreen"),
         is.discrete = NULL, additional.x.range = NULL, lwd = 2, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>distA</code>	Character variable naming the first probability density function (starting with "d") or cumulative density function (starting with "p") to be graphed. May be set to "dprop" for a sample proportion, in which case only one distribution (i.e., <code>distA</code>) may be graphed, using the same arguments as dbinom .
<code>parmA1</code>	The first argument in <code>distA</code> , excluding the dummy argument. For example, if <code>distA="dnorm"</code> , then <code>parmA1</code> is the mean from " dnorm ". Alternatively, <code>parmA1</code> may be set to be a vector of arguments, excluding the dummy argument. However, if <code>distA="dprop"</code> , then <code>parmA1</code> should be set to the size in dbinom .
<code>parmA2</code>	The second argument in <code>distA</code> , excluding the dummy argument. For example, if <code>distA="dnorm"</code> , then <code>parmA2</code> is the sd from " dnorm ". Alternatively, <code>parmA2</code> may be set to be a vector of arguments, excluding both the dummy argument and <code>parmA1</code> . However, if <code>distA="dprop"</code> , then <code>parmA2</code> should be set to the prob in dbinom .
<code>distB</code>	Character variable naming the second probability density function (starting with "d") or cumulative density function (starting with "p") to be graphed.
<code>parmB1</code>	The first argument in <code>distB</code> , excluding the dummy argument. Alternatively, <code>parmB1</code> may be set to be a vector of arguments, excluding the dummy argument.
<code>parmB2</code>	The second argument in <code>distB</code> , excluding the dummy argument. Alternatively, <code>parmB1</code> may be set to be a vector of arguments, excluding both the dummy argument and <code>parmB1</code> .
<code>distC</code>	Character variable naming the third probability density function (starting with "d") or cumulative density function (starting with "p") to be graphed.
<code>parmC1</code>	The first argument in <code>distC</code> , excluding the dummy argument. Alternatively, <code>parmC1</code> may be set to be a vector of arguments, excluding the dummy argument.
<code>parmC2</code>	The second argument in <code>distC</code> , excluding the dummy argument. Alternatively, <code>parmC2</code> may be set to be a vector of arguments, excluding both the dummy argument and <code>parmC1</code> .
<code>xlab</code>	The label of the x variable.
<code>xmin</code>	The minimum x-value to be graphed.
<code>xmax</code>	The maximum x-value to be graphed.
<code>col</code>	A vector specifying the colors of <code>distA</code> , <code>distB</code> , and <code>distC</code> , respectively.
<code>is.discrete</code>	A vector with 1, 2, or 3 logical values, indicating whether or not <code>distA</code> , <code>distB</code> , and <code>distC</code> are discrete. For built-in density functions, such as dbinom , pbinom , dgeom , pgeom , dhyper , phyper , dpois , ppois , dnbinom , and pnbinom , this argument <code>is.discrete</code> can be set to <code>NULL</code> , which is the default.
<code>additional.x.range</code>	A vector of two additional x-values for evaluating the function. This argument would be needed only if the user is dissatisfied with the domain determined by the function.
<code>lwd</code>	The line width for discrete distributions.
<code>...</code>	Optional arguments to be passed to the plot function (see par).

Details

If only one graph is to be plotted, then use `distA`. If only two graphs are to be plotted, then use `distA` and `distB`.

The arguments in `plotDist` are typically entered as first distribution plus two parameters, second distribution plus two parameters, and third distribution plus two parameters. If only one parameter of the distribution is needed, then the second parameter can be left as the default of `NULL`. If three or more parameters of the distribution are needed, then the first parameter can be assigned to be a vector consisting of all of the parameters.

The default value of `distA` is "`dnorm`"; i.e., for plotting the normal distribution.

The default values of all of the arguments following `parmC2` usually are sufficient.

Note

This function `plotDist` calls functions `getMinMax`, `plot`, and `curve`.

Author(s)

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See Also

`shadeDist`, `shadePhat`, `plot`, and `getMinMax`

Examples

```
par( mfrow=c(2,2) )

# Plots standard normal density in black, t density with 3 d.f. in red, and
# non-central t density with 3 d.f. and non-centrality parameter=1.4 in green.
plotDist( "dnorm", 0, 1, "dt", 3, 0, "dt", 3, 1.4,
          main=expression(paste("Standard Normal,", T[3],", and ", T[paste(3,",",1.4)], sep="")) )

plotDist( "dchisq", 15, , "dnorm", 15, sqrt(2*15), col=c("blue", "hotpink"),
          main=expression(paste("Normal approximation to ", chi[~(15)]^{~2})) )

# Cumulative distribution functions.
plotDist( "pnorm", 50, 10, "pcauchy", 50, 10, col=c("purple", "orange"),
          main = "Normal and Cauchy CDFs" )

# Plots sample proportion by calling function shadePhat.
plotDist( "dprop", 15, 0.3, col="turquoise", main = "Sample proportion" )

par( mfrow=c(1,1) )
```

Description

The function plots a simple scatter plot, fits the regression line on the scatter plot, and lists the equation of the fitted regression line as the title.

Usage

```
plotLine(x, y = NULL, data = NULL, xlab = NULL, ylab = NULL, pch = 19,  
         col = c("black", "red"), digits.intercept = NULL, digits.slope = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The x coordinates of points in the plot. Alternatively, a single plotting structure or function can be provided.
y	The y coordinates of points in the plot, optional if x is an appropriate structure.
data	A data frame including the x and y coordinates.
xlab	The label of the x variable.
ylab	The label of the y variable.
pch	The plotting character; i.e., symbol to use. This can be either a single character or an integer code for one of a set of graphics symbols.
col	A vector of size two for the color code or name. The first value is the color of the plotting character, and the second value is the color of the fitted regression line.
digits.intercept	The desired number of significant digits for the intercept.
digits.slope	The desired number of significant digits for the slope.
...	Optional arguments to be passed to the plot function (see par).

Note

This function plotLine uses functions [plot](#) and [lm](#).

Author(s)

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See Also

[plot](#) and [lm](#)

Examples

```

par( mfrow=c(2,2) )

x = c( 2, 6, 5, -3, 11, 3 ) ; y = c( 16, 12, 19, -13, 27, 5 )

plotLine( x, y )

plotLine( x, -y, col=c("red", "green"), digits.intercept=2, digits.slope=3 )

d = data.frame( x=c( 2, 7, 9, 15, 12 ), y=c( 45, 32, 22, 15, 19 ) )

plotLine( y~x, data=d, col=c("blue","orange") )

plotLine( y~x, data=d, xlab="TIME", ylab="EXPENSE", digits.intercept=3, digits.slope=4 )

par( mfrow=c(1,1) )

```

shadeDist

Displays Area Under Curve of Probability Density Function

Description

This function plots a probability density function, shades the area under the curve, and computes the probability.

Usage

```

shadeDist(xshade = NULL, ddist = "dnorm", parm1 = NULL, parm2 = NULL, lower.tail = TRUE,
          xlab=NULL, xmin = NULL, xmax = NULL, xtic = TRUE, digits.prob = 4,
          digits.xtic = 3, is.discrete = NULL, additional.x.range = NULL, main = NULL,
          col = c("black", "red"), lwd = 2, ...)

```

Arguments

xshade	A single number or vector of two numbers, denoting values on the x-axis where shading under the curve begins and ends. However, if NULL, no shading occurs.
ddist	Character variable naming the probability density function to be graphed. May be set to "dprop" for a sample proportion, using the same arguments as dbinom .
parm1	The first argument in ddist, excluding the dummy argument. For example, if ddist="dnorm", then parm1 is the mean from "dnorm". Alternatively, parm1 may be set to be a vector of arguments, excluding the dummy argument. However, if ddist="dprop", then parm1 should be set to the size in dbinom .
parm2	The second argument in ddist, excluding the dummy argument. For example, if ddist="dnorm", then parm2 is the sd from "dnorm". Alternatively, parm2 may be set to be a vector of arguments, excluding both the dummy argument and parm1. However, if ddist="dprop", then parm2 should be set to the prob in dbinom .

<code>lower.tail</code>	Logical; if TRUE (default), the lowest region is shaded; otherwise, the next lowest region is shaded.
<code>xlab</code>	The label of the x variable.
<code>xmin</code>	The minimum x-value to be graphed.
<code>xmax</code>	The maximum x-value to be graphed.
<code>xtic</code>	Logical or a vector of numbers. If <code>xtic</code> is TRUE (default), then the numbers on the x-axis include the median and <code>xshade</code> . If <code>xtic</code> is TRUE, then the default numbers from <code>plot</code> are listed on the x-axis. If <code>xtic</code> is a vector of numbers, then these numbers are listed on the x-axis.
<code>digits.prob</code>	The number of significant digits listed in the probability.
<code>digits.xtic</code>	The number of significant digits listed on the x-axis.
<code>is.discrete</code>	Logical; indicating whether or not the distribution is discrete. If <code>is.discrete</code> is NULL, then <code>shadeDist</code> automatically makes the correct choice for density functions already named in the <code>stats</code> package.
<code>additional.x.range</code>	A vector of two additional x-values for evaluating the function. This argument would be needed only if the user is dissatisfied with the domain determined by the function. This argument is ignored if <code>ddist="dprop"</code> .
<code>main</code>	The main title given for the graph.
<code>col</code>	A vector of size two, specifying the colors of the density curve and the shading, respectively.
<code>lwd</code>	The line width for discrete distributions.
<code>...</code>	Optional arguments to be passed to the <code>plot</code> function (see <code>par</code>).

Details

When illustrating a left-sided p-value or any other left-sided probability, `xshade` should be a single number and set `lower.tail=TRUE` (default). When illustrating a right-sided p-value or any other right-sided probability, `xshade` should be a single number and set `lower.tail=FALSE`. When illustrating a two-sided p-value or any other two-sided probability, `xshade` should be a vector of two numbers and set `lower.tail=TRUE` (default). When illustrating the complement of a two-sided p-value or the complement of any other two-sided probability, `xshade` should be a vector of two numbers and set `lower.tail=FALSE`.

Note

The numeric value of the population median typically is shown on the x-axis when `xshade` is not NULL, provided that this number actually fits on the x-axis; see description for argument `xtic` above. This function `shadeDist` calls functions `getMinMax`, `plot`, and `curve`.

Author(s)

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See Also

[plotDist](#) and [shadePhat](#)

Examples

```

par( mfrow=c(3,3) )

shadeDist( qnorm(0.975), "dnorm", 0, 1 ) # P(Z<1.96) where Z ~ N(0,1)

shadeDist( qnorm(0.975), lower.tail=FALSE ) # P(Z>1.96) where Z ~ N(0,1)

# P(40<X<60) where X~N(mu=50,sigma=10)
shadeDist( c( 40, 60 ), , 50, 10, lower.tail=FALSE, col=c("black", "lightblue") )

shadeDist( c( 40, 60 ), "dnorm", 50, 10, col=c("purple", "lightgreen") )

shadeDist( 6.8, "dchisq", 4, lower.tail=FALSE ) # Chi-squared distribution with 4 d.f.

shadeDist( c( -1.3, 1.3 ), "dt", 13 ) # t with 13 d.f.

shadeDist( 1.19, "dt", 15, 3, lower.tail=FALSE ) # t with 15 d.f. and non-centrality parameter=3

shadeDist( 2.1, "df", 4, 25, lower.tail=FALSE, col=c("hotpink", "turquoise") ) # F with 4 and 25 d.f.

shadeDist( 0.6, "dprop", 20, 0.7, xmin=0.4 ) # Probability for sample proportion with n=20 and p=0.7

par( mfrow=c(1,1) )

```

shadePhat

Displays Cumulative Probability of a Sample Proportion

Description

This function plots the probability density function of a sample proportion, shades the lines denoting probability, and computes the cumulative probability.

Usage

```

shadePhat(xshade = NULL, size = 1, prob = 0.5, lower.tail = TRUE, xmin = NULL,
          xmax = NULL, xlab = expression(hat(p)), xtic = TRUE, digits.prob = 4,
          digits.xtic = 3, main = NULL, col = c("black", "red"), lwd = 2, ...)

```

Arguments

xshade	A single number or vector of two numbers, denoting values on the x-axis where shading under the curve begins and ends. However, if NULL, no shading occurs.
size	Number of Bernoulli trials (one or more).
prob	Probability of Bernoulli success.
lower.tail	Logical; if TRUE (default), the lowest region is shaded; otherwise, the next lowest region is shaded.
xlab	The label given to the sample proportion on the x-axis.

<code>xmin</code>	The minimum x-value to be graphed.
<code>xmax</code>	The maximum x-value to be graphed.
<code>xtic</code>	Logical or a vector of numbers. If <code>xtic</code> is TRUE (default), then the numbers on the x-axis include the median and <code>xshade</code> . If <code>xtic</code> is TRUE, then the default numbers from <code>plot</code> are listed on the x-axis. If <code>xtic</code> is a vector of numbers, then these numbers are listed on the x-axis.
<code>digits.prob</code>	The number of significant digits listed in the probability.
<code>digits.xtic</code>	The number of significant digits listed on the x-axis.
<code>main</code>	The main title given for the graph.
<code>col</code>	A vector of size two, specifying the colors of the density curve and the shading, respectively.
<code>lwd</code>	The line width illustrating the discrete probabilities.
<code>...</code>	Optional arguments to be passed to the <code>plot</code> function (see <code>par</code>).

Details

When illustrating a left-sided p-value or any other left-sided probability, `xshade` should be a single number and set `lower.tail=TRUE` (default). When illustrating a right-sided p-value or any other right-sided probability, `xshade` should be a single number and set `lower.tail=FALSE`. When illustrating a two-sided p-value or any other two-sided probability, `xshade` should be a vector of two numbers and set `lower.tail=TRUE` (default). When illustrating the complement of a two-sided p-value or the complement of any other two-sided probability, `xshade` should be a vector of two numbers and set `lower.tail=FALSE`.

This function `shadePhat` can be executed directly or indirectly via `shadeDist`.

Note

This function `shadePhat` calls functions `plot` and `curve`.

Author(s)

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See Also

`shadeDist` and `plotDist`.

Examples

```
par( mfrow=c(3,2) )  
  
shadePhat( 0.3, 20, 0.4 )  
  
shadePhat( 0.3, 20, 0.4, lower.tail=FALSE )  
  
shadePhat( c(0.65, 0.75), 30, 0.7, lower.tail=FALSE, xmin=0.4, xmax=1 )
```

```
shadePhat( c(0.65, 0.75), 30, 0.7, xmin=0.4, xmax=1, col=c("purple","orange") )  
shadePhat( c(0.3, 0.4), 50, 0.35, xmin=0.1, xmax=0.6, col=c("blue","lightgreen") )  
shadePhat( NULL, 10, 0.6, main = "Sample proportion" )  
par( mfrow=c(1,1) )
```

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