

Package ‘BFF’

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Title Bayes Factor Functions

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Description

Bayes factors represent the ratio of probabilities assigned to data by competing scientific hypotheses. However, one drawback of Bayes factors is their dependence on prior specifications that define null and alternative hypotheses. Additionally, there are challenges in their computation. To address these issues, we define Bayes factor functions (BFFs) directly from common test statistics. BFFs express Bayes factors as a function of the prior densities used to define the alternative hypotheses. These prior densities are centered on standardized effects, which serve as indices for the BFF. Therefore, BFFs offer a summary of evidence in favor of alternative hypotheses that correspond to a range of scientifically interesting effect sizes. Such summaries remove the need for arbitrary thresholds to determine “statistical significance.” BFFs are available in closed form and can be easily computed from z, t, chi-squared, and F statistics. They depend on hyperparameters r and τ^2 , which determine the shape and scale of the prior distributions defining the alternative hypotheses. Plots of BFFs versus effect size provide informative summaries of hypothesis tests that can be easily aggregated across studies.

License GPL (≥ 2)

URL <https://github.com/rshudde/BFF>

BugReports <https://github.com/rshudde/BFF/issues>

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| | |
|------------|-------------------|
| BFF.object | <i>BFF Object</i> |
|------------|-------------------|

Description

The BFF object is a class that contains the results of a Bayes Factor Function. The BFF object contains the following fields:

| | |
|-------------|---|
| BFF | the object containing the log_bf (log Bayes factor values) and corresponding omega values |
| input | the object containing the input values |
| log_bf_h1 | maximized Bayes factor in favor of the alternative, or the corresponding Bayes factor if an omega is supplied |
| omega_h1 | corresponding omega value for maximized Bayes factor in favor of the alternative, or the corresponding omega value if an omega is supplied |
| log_bf_h0 | minimized Bayes factor in favor of the null (for medium or large effect sizes, only returned if a specific omega is supplied) |
| omega_h0 | corresponding omega value for minimized Bayes factor in favor of the null (for medium or large effect sizes, only returned if a specific omega is supplied) |
| alternative | alternative hypothesis used in calculations |
| omega_set | was an omega value provided? |

r r value (default is 1 if not provided by user)

test_type type of BFF test

generic_test FALSE

chi2_test_BFF *chi2_test_BFF*

Description

chi2_test_BFF constructs BFFs based on the t test. BFFs depend on hyperparameters r and τ^2 which determine the shape and scale of the prior distributions which define the alternative hypotheses. By setting $r > 1$, we use higher-order moments for replicated studies. Fractional moments are set with $r > 1$ and r not an integer. All results are on the log scale.

Usage

```
chi2_test_BFF(
  chi2_stat,
  n,
  df,
  LRT = FALSE,
  omega = NULL,
  omega_sequence = if (is.null(omega)) seq(0.01, 1, by = 0.01),
  r = 1
)
```

Arguments

chi2_stat chi-square statistic

n sample size (if one sample test)

df degrees of freedom

LRT should LRT be performed? Default is FALSE

omega standardized effect size. For the χ^2 -test, this is often called Cohen's w (can be a single entry or a vector of values)

omega_sequence sequence of standardized effect sizes. If no omega is provided, omega_sequence is set to be seq(0.01, 1, by = 0.01)

r variable controlling dispersion of non-local priors. Default is 1. r must be ≥ 1

Value

Returns an S3 object of class 'BFF' (see 'BFF.object' for details).

Examples

```
chi2BFF = chi2_test_BFF(chi2_stat = 6.5, n = 10, df = 9)
chi2BFF
plot(chi2BFF)
```

*f_test_BFF**f_test_BFF*

Description

f_test_BFF constructs BFFs based on the t test. BFFs depend on hyperparameters r and τ^2 which determine the shape and scale of the prior distributions which define the alternative hypotheses. By setting $r > 1$, we use higher-order moments for replicated studies. Fractional moments are set with $r > 1$ and r not an integer. All results are on the log scale.

Usage

```
f_test_BFF(
  f_stat,
  n,
  df1,
  df2,
  omega = NULL,
  omega_sequence = if (is.null(omega)) seq(0.01, 1, by = 0.01),
  r = 1
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>f_stat</code> | T statistic |
| <code>n</code> | sample size (if one sample test) |
| <code>df1</code> | sample size of group one for two sample test. |
| <code>df2</code> | sample size of group two for two sample test |
| <code>omega</code> | standardized effect size. For the f-test, this is often called Cohen's f (can be a single entry or a vector of values) |
| <code>omega_sequence</code> | sequence of standardized effect sizes. If no <code>omega</code> is provided, <code>omega_sequence</code> is set to be <code>seq(0.01, 1, by = 0.01)</code> |
| <code>r</code> | variable controlling dispersion of non-local priors. Default is 1. r must be ≥ 1 |

Value

Returns an S3 object of class 'BFF' (see 'BFF.object' for details).

Examples

```
fBFF = f_test_BFF(f_stat = 1.5, n = 50, df1 = 25, df2 = 48)
fBFF
plot(fBFF)
```

| | |
|--------|--|
| is.BFF | <i>Check whether x is a BFF object</i> |
|--------|--|

Description

Check whether x is a BFF object

Usage

```
is.BFF(x)
```

Arguments

x an object to test

Value

returns a boolean.

| | |
|------|---|
| nlnm | <i>Non-local Normal Moment Distribution</i> |
|------|---|

Description

Non-local Normal Moment Distribution

Usage

```
dnlnm(x, tau2, r, log = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x vector of quantiles.
tau2 the tau2 parameter
r the r parameter
log logical; if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p).

Value

dnlnm gives the density of non-local normal moment distribution

plot.BFF *Plot Bayes Factor Function*

Description

Creates a Bayes factor function plot of an BFF object. The BFF object needs to be specified with `omega = NULL` or `.`

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'BFF'
plot(x, plot = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` a BFF object

`plot` whether plot should be generated. Default to TRUE. If FALSE a data frame with the support, prior ordinates, and posterior ordinates is returned instead.

`...` additional arguments to the plotting function. These include:

- "title"** title of the figure
- "xlab"** x-axis label of the figure
- "ylab"** y-axis label of the figure
- "add_segments"** whether effect size segments should be added to the figure. Available only for standardized effect sizes. Defaults to TRUE

Value

either a ggplot2 object if `plot = TRUE` or a data.frame with a Bayes factor function if `plot = FALSE`

See Also

[z_test_BFF()], [t_test_BFF()], [chi2_test_BFF()], [f_test_BFF()]

posterior_plot *Plot Prior and Posterior Distribution*

Description

Creates a prior and posterior plot of an BFF object. If no specific `omega` was set when fitting the model, the `omega` resulting in maximum BF against the null hypothesis is selected.

Usage

```
posterior_plot(x, prior = FALSE, plot = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------|--|
| x | a BFF object |
| prior | whether prior distribution should be added to the figure |
| plot | whether plot should be generated. Default to TRUE. If FALSE a data frame with the support, prior ordinates, and posterior ordinates is returned instead. |
| ... | additional arguments to the plotting function. These include: "x_limit" vector defining the plotting range, defaults to c(-3, 3). "color" vector with color for the posterior and prior line. Defaults to c("black", "grey") "linetype" vector with linetype for the posterior and prior line. Defaults to c(2, 1) "linewidth" vector with linewidth for the posterior and prior line. Defaults to c(1, 1) |

Value

either a ggplot2 object if plot = TRUE or a data.frame with prior and posterior densities if plot = FALSE

See Also

[z_test_BFF()], [t_test_BFF()], [chi2_test_BFF()], [f_test_BFF()]

print.BFF *Summarize BFF object*

Description

Summarize BFF object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'BFF'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----|-------------------------------|
| x | a BFF object |
| ... | additional arguments (unused) |

Value

prints summary of a BFF object.

See Also

[z_test_BFF()], [t_test_BFF()], [chi2_test_BFF()], [f_test_BFF()]

regression_test_BFF *regression_test_BFF*

Description

regression_test_BFF constructs BFFs based on the t test. BFFs depend on hyperparameters r and τ^2 which determine the shape and scale of the prior distributions which define the alternative hypotheses. By setting $r > 1$, we use higher-order moments for replicated studies. Fractional moments are set with $r > 1$ and r not an integer. All results are on the log scale.

Usage

```
regression_test_BFF(
  t_stat,
  n = NULL,
  k = NULL,
  alternative = "two.sided",
  omega = NULL,
  omega_sequence = if (is.null(omega)) seq(0.01, 1, by = 0.01),
  r = 1
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------------|---|
| t_stat | T statistic |
| n | sample size (if one sample test) |
| k | number of predictors |
| alternative | is the alternative a one.sided or two.sided test? default is two.sided |
| omega | standadized effect size. For the regression test, this is also known as Cohen's f^2 (can be a single entry or a vector of values) |
| omega_sequence | sequence of standardized effect sizes. If no omega is provided, omega_sequence is set to be seq(0.01, 1, by = 0.01) |
| r | variable controlling dispersion of non-local priors. Default is 1. r must be ≥ 1 |

Value

Returns an S3 object of class 'BFF' (see 'BFF.object' for details).

Examples

```
regBFF = regression_test_BFF(t_stat = 1.5, n = 50, k = 3)
regBFF
plot(regBFF)
```

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| summary.BFF | <i>Summarize BFF object</i> |
|-------------|-----------------------------|

Description

Summarize BFF object

Usage

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

Arguments

| | |
|--------|-------------------------------|
| object | a BFF object |
| ... | additional arguments (unused) |

Value

prints summary of a BFF object.

See Also

[z_test_BFF()], [t_test_BFF()], [chi2_test_BFF()], [f_test_BFF()]

| | |
|------------|-------------------|
| t_test_BFF | <i>t_test_BFF</i> |
|------------|-------------------|

Description

t_test_BFF constructs BFFs based on the t test. BFFs depend on hyperparameters r and τ^2 which determine the shape and scale of the prior distributions which define the alternative hypotheses. By setting $r > 1$, we use higher-order moments for replicated studies. Fractional moments are set with $r > 1$ and r not an integer. All results are on the log scale.

Usage

```
t_test_BFF(
  t_stat,
  n = NULL,
  n1 = NULL,
  n2 = NULL,
  one_sample = FALSE,
  alternative = "two.sided",
  omega = NULL,
  omega_sequence = if (is.null(omega)) seq(0.01, 1, by = 0.01),
  r = 1
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>t_stat</code> | t statistic |
| <code>n</code> | sample size (if one sample test) |
| <code>n1</code> | sample size of group one for two sample test. Must be provided if <code>one_sample = FALSE</code> |
| <code>n2</code> | sample size of group two for two sample test. Must be provided if <code>one_sample = FALSE</code> |
| <code>one_sample</code> | is test one sided? Default is <code>FALSE</code> |
| <code>alternative</code> | the alternative. options are "two.sided" or "less" or "greater" |
| <code>omega</code> | standardized effect size. For the t-test, this is often called Cohen's d (can be a single entry or a vector of values) |
| <code>omega_sequence</code> | sequence of standardized effect sizes. If no <code>omega</code> is provided, <code>omega_sequence</code> is set to be <code>seq(0.01, 1, by = 0.01)</code> |
| <code>r</code> | variable controlling dispersion of non-local priors. Default is 1. <code>r</code> must be ≥ 1 |

Value

Returns an S3 object of class 'BFF' (see 'BFF.object' for details).

Examples

```
tBFF = t_test_BFF(t_stat = 2.5, n = 50, one_sample = TRUE)
tBFF
plot(tBFF)
```

`z_test_BFF`

z_test_BFF

Description

`z_test_BFF` constructs BFFs based on the z test. BFFs depend on hyperparameters `r` and τ^2 which determine the shape and scale of the prior distributions which define the alternative hypotheses. By setting $r > 1$, we use higher-order moments for replicated studies. Fractional moments are set with $r > 1$ and `r` not an integer. All results are on the log scale.

Usage

```
z_test_BFF(
  z_stat,
  n = NULL,
  n1 = NULL,
  n2 = NULL,
  one_sample = FALSE,
  alternative = "two.sided",
  omega = NULL,
```

```

    omega_sequence = if (is.null(omega)) seq(0.01, 1, by = 0.01),
    r = 1
  )

```

Arguments

| | |
|----------------|--|
| z_stat | Z statistic |
| n | sample size (if one sample test) |
| n1 | sample size of group one for two sample test. Must be provided if one_sample = FALSE |
| n2 | sample size of group two for two sample test. Must be provided if one_sample = FALSE |
| one_sample | is test one sided? Default is FALSE |
| alternative | the alternative. options are "two.sided" or "less" or "greater" |
| omega | standardized effect size. For the z-test, this is often called Cohen's d (can be a single entry or a vector of values) |
| omega_sequence | sequence of standardized effect sizes. If no omega is provided, omega_sequence is set to be seq(0.01, 1, by = 0.01) |
| r | variable controlling dispersion of non-local priors. Default is 1. r must be >= 1 |

Value

Returns an S3 object of class 'BFF' (see 'BFF.object' for details).

Examples

```

zBFF = z_test_BFF(z_stat = 2.5, n = 50, one_sample = TRUE)
zBFF
plot(zBFF)

```

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