

# Package ‘nakagami’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Functions for the Nakagami Distribution

**Version** 1.1.0

**Description** Density, distribution function, quantile function and random generation for the Nakagami distribution of Nakagami (1960)  
[<doi:10.1016/B978-0-08-009306-2.50005-4>](https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-08-009306-2.50005-4).

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**Encoding** UTF-8

**Imports** assertthat

**Suggests** testthat, knitr, covr, rmarkdown

**RoxygenNote** 7.1.1

**URL** <https://github.com/JonasMoss/nakagami>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/JonasMoss/nakagami/issues>

**NeedsCompilation** no

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**Repository** CRAN

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## Description

Density, distribution function, quantile function and random generation for the Nakagami distribution with parameters shape and scale.

## Usage

```
dnaka(x, shape, scale, log = FALSE)
pnaka(q, shape, scale, lower.tail = TRUE, log.p = FALSE)
qnaka(p, shape, scale, lower.tail = TRUE, log.p = FALSE)
rnaka(n, shape, scale)
```

## Arguments

<code>x, q</code>	vector of quantiles.
<code>shape</code>	vector of positive shape parameters.
<code>scale</code>	vector of positive scale parameters.
<code>log, log.p</code>	logical; if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p).
<code>lower.tail</code>	logical; if TRUE (default), probabilities are $P[X \leq x]$ otherwise, $P[X > x]$ .
<code>p</code>	vector of probabilities.
<code>n</code>	number of observations. If length(n) > 1, the length is taken to be the number required.

## Details

The Nakagami distribution (Nakagami, 1960) with shape  $m$  and scale  $\Omega$  has density

$$2m^m/\Gamma(m)\Omega^m x^{(2m-1)}e^{(-m/\Omega x^2)}$$

for  $x \geq 0$ ,  $m > 0$  and  $\Omega > 0$ .

If  $Y$  is [Gamma](#) distributed with `shape` =  $m$  and `rate` =  $m/\Omega$  then  $X = \sqrt{Y}$  is Nakagami distributed with `shape` =  $m$  and `scale` =  $\Omega$ .

Sometimes, specifically in radio channels modeling, the parameter  $m$  is constrained to  $m \geq 1/2$ , but the density is defined for any  $m > 0$  (Kolar et al., 2004).

**Value**

dnaka gives the density, pnaka gives the distribution function, qnaka gives the quantile function and rnaka generates random deviates.

The length of the result is determined by n for rnaka, and is the maximum of the lengths of the numerical arguments for the other functions.

The numerical arguments other than n are recycled to the length of the result.

**References**

Nakagami, N. 1960. "The M-Distribution, a General Formula of Intensity of Rapid Fading." In Statistical Methods in Radio Wave Propagation: Proceedings of a Symposium Held at the University of California, edited by William C. Hoffman, 3-36. Permagon Press.

Kolar, R., Jirik, R., & Jan, J. (2004). Estimator comparison of the Nakagami-m parameter and its application in echocardiography. Radioengineering, 13(1), 8-12.

**See Also**

The [Gamma](#) distribution is closed related to the Nakgami distribution.

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suppress\_olw

*Suppress object length incompatibility warnings*

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**Description**

Suppress object length incompatibility warnings

**Usage**

suppress\_olw(expr)

**Arguments**

expr expression to be evaluated.

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