# Package 'BGmisc' 

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Description
Functions for behavior genetic modeling, including model identification, calculating related-
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```
BGmisc_package Behavior Genetic Miscellaneous functions in R
```


## Description

This collection contains functions for behavior genetic modeling. These functions include model identification, calculating relatedness, and various others (e.g. Hunter, Garrison, et al, 2019 [doi:10.1007/s10519-019-09973-8](doi:10.1007/s10519-019-09973-8)).

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comp2vech | Turn a variance component relatedness matrix into its half- |
| :--- |
| vectorization |

## Description

Turn a variance component relatedness matrix into its half-vectorization

## Usage

comp2vech(x, include.zeros = FALSE)

## Arguments

x
relatedness component matrix
include.zeros logical. Whether to include all-zero rows.

## Details

This is a wrapper around the vech function for producing the half-vectorization of a matrix. The extension here is to allow for blockwise matrices.

## Examples

```
comp2vech(list(matrix(c(1, .5, . 5, 1), 2, 2), matrix(1, 2, 2)))
```


## Description

Fit the estimated variance components of a model to covariance data

## Usage

fitComponentModel(covmat, ...)

## Arguments

covmat the covariance matrix of the raw data, possibly blockwise.
... Comma-separated relatedness component matrices.

## Details

Returns a regression (linear model fitted with 1 m ). The coefficients of the regression are the estimated variance components.

## Examples

```
## Not run:
# install.packages("OpenMX")
data(twinData, package = "OpenMx")
sellVars <- c("ht1", "ht2")
mzData <- subset(twinData, zyg %in% c(1), c(selVars, 'zyg'))
dzData <- subset(twinData, zyg %in% c(3), c(selVars, 'zyg'))
fitComponentModel(
covmat = list(cov(mzData[,selVars], use = "pair"), cov(dzData[,selVars], use = "pair")),
A = list(matrix(1, nrow = 2, ncol = 2), matrix(c(1, 0.5, 0.5, 1), nrow = 2, ncol = 2)),
C = list(matrix(1, nrow = 2, ncol = 2), matrix(1, nrow = 2, ncol = 2)),
E = list(diag(1, nrow = 2), diag(1, nrow = 2))
)
## End(Not run)
```

```
identifyComponentModel
```

    Determine if a variance components model is identified
    
## Description

Determine if a variance components model is identified

```
Usage
    identifyComponentModel(..., silent = FALSE)
```


## Arguments

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\ldots & \text { Comma-separated relatedness component matrices. } \\
\text { silent } & \text { logical. Whether to print messages about identification. }
\end{array}
$$

## Details

Returns of list of length 2 . The first element is a single logical value: TRUE if the model is identified, FALSE otherwise. The second list element is the vector of non-identified parameters. For instance, a model might have 5 components with 3 of them identified and 2 of them not. The second list element will give the names of the components that are not simultaneously identified.

## Examples

```
identifyComponentModel(A=list(matrix(1, 2, 2)), C=list(matrix(1, 2, 2)), E= diag(1, 2))
```

    relatedness Estimate Relatedness based on Observed Correlation
    
## Description

Estimate Relatedness based on Observed Correlation

## Usage

relatedness(cor_obs, ace_A $=0.9$, ace_C $=0$, shared_c $=0$ )

## Arguments

cor_obs
ace_A
ace_C
shared_c

Observed Correlation proportion of variance attributable to additive genetic variance proportion of variance attributable to shared environmental variance proportion of shared environment shared. Typically takes zero or 1.

## Value

estimated relatedness Coefficient est_r

## Examples

\# Using the ACE framework, we can estimate the relatedness between two
\# individuals based on the observed correlation between their additive genetic
\# variance, shared environmental variance, and proportion of shared environment.
relatedness(cor_obs = 0.5, ace_A = 0.9, ace_C = 0, shared_c = 0)

## related_coef Relatedness Coefficient Calculation

## Description

Relatedness Coefficient Calculation based on Wright (1922)

## Usage

related_coef(generations $=2$, path $=$ NULL, full $=$ TRUE)

## Arguments

generations Specifies the number of generations back of common ancestors the pair share
path A Traditional method to count common ancestry, which is 2 times the number of generations removed from common ancestors
full Full or half kin. Do the kin share both parents at the common ancestor's generation?

## Details

$r_{b c}=\sum\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+n^{\prime}+1}\left(1+f_{a}\right)$ where the relatedness coefficient between two people ( $\mathrm{b} \& \mathrm{c}$ ) is defined in relation to their common ancestors.

## Value

Relatedness Coefficient coef

## Examples

```
    # For two full siblings, we would expect a relatedness of 0.5. Using the
    # default method to count common ancestry, and looking back one generation
    # (i.e. towards the full siblings' parents), we get a relatedness coefficient
    # of 0.5:
    related_coef(generations = 1, path = NULL, full = TRUE)
    # Similarly, for half siblings, we would expect a relatedness coefficient of 0.25:
    related_coef(generations = 1, path = NULL, full = FALSE)
```

    vech \(\quad\) Create the half-vectorization of a matrix
    
## Description

Create the half-vectorization of a matrix

## Usage

$\operatorname{vech}(x)$

## Arguments

X
a matrix, the half-vectorization of which is desired

## Details

Returns the vector of the lower triangle of a matrix, including the diagonal. The upper triangle is ignored with no checking that the provided matrix is symmetric.

## Examples

```
vech(matrix(c(1, 0.5, 0.5, 1), nrow = 2, ncol = 2))
```


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