Package ‘GPArotation’

February 6, 2006

Title GPA Factor Rotation

Description Gradient Projection Algorithm Rotation for Factor Analysis. See ?GPArotation.Intro for more details.

Depends R (>= 2.0.0)

Version 2006.2-2

LazyLoad yes

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URL http://www.stat.ucla.edu/research/gpa

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`00.GPArotation.Intro` *GPA Rotation for Factor Analysis*

Description

GPArotation implements Gradient Projection Algorithms and several rotation objective functions for factor analysis.

Details

Package:	GPArotation
Depends:	R (>= 2.0.0)
License:	GPL Version 2.
URL:	http://www.stat.ucla.edu/research or http://www.stat.ucla.edu/research/gpa

The main optimization functions are `GPForth` and `GPFoblq`. Rotation objectives include `oblimin` and many others.

Author(s)

Coen A. Bernaards and Robert I. Jennrich with some R modifications by Paul Gilbert.

Code is modified from original source 'splusfunctions.net' available at `http://www.stat.ucla.edu/research/gpa`.

Maintainer: Paul Gilbert <pgilbert@bank-banque-canada.ca>

References

The software reference is

Bernaards, C.A. and Jennrich, R.I. (2005) Gradient Projection Algorithms and Software for Arbitrary Rotation Criteria in Factor Analysis. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, **65**, 676–696.

Theory of gradient projection algorithms may be found in:

Jennrich, R.I. (2001). A simple general procedure for orthogonal rotation. *Psychometrika*, **66**, 289–306.

Jennrich, R.I. (2002). A simple general method for oblique rotation. *Psychometrika*, **67**, 7–19.

See Also

`GPForth`, `GPFoblq`, `factanal`

GPA — *Rotation Optimization*

Description

Gradient projection rotation optimization routine used by various rotation objective.

Usage

```
GPForth(A, Tmat=diag(ncol(A)), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000,
   method="varimax", methodArgs=NULL)
GPFoblq(A, Tmat=diag(ncol(A)), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000,
   method="quartimin", methodArgs=NULL)
```

Arguments

`A`	initial factor loadings matrix for which the rotation criterian is to be optimized.
`Tmat`	initial rotation matrix.
`method`	rotation objective criterian.
`normalize`	see details.
`eps`	convergence is assumed when the norm of the gradient is smaller than eps.
`maxit`	maximum number of iterations allowed in the main loop.
`methodArgs`	a list ofmethodArgs arguments passed to the rotation objective

Details

Gradient projection rotation optimization routines developed by Coen A. Bernaards and Robert I. Jennrich. These functions can be used directly to rotate a loadings matrix, or indirectly through a rotation objective passed to a factor estimation routine such as `factanal`. For examples of the indirect use see the documention for rotations (such as `oblimin`).

`GPForth` is the main GP algorithm for orthogonal rotation. `GPFoblq` is the main GP algorithm for oblique rotation. Both algorithms require a loadings matrix `A` which fixes the equivalence class over which the optimization is done. It must be the solution to the orthogonal factor analysis problem. A rotation is defined as codeA %*% t(solve(Tmat)). For the orthogonal case `Tmat` is orthonormal so this simplifies to codeA %*% Tmat. The starting point for iterative optimization is given by the `Tmat` rotation of `A`. By default the initial rotation is the identity matrix. For some rotation criteria local optima may exist and it is recommended to check for this by starting with many different initial rotations. The function `Random.Start` will help to do this.

The argument `method` can be used to specify a string indicating the rotation objective. `GPFoblq` defaults to `"quartimin"` and `GPForth` defaults to `"varimax"`. Available rotation objectives are `"oblimin"`, `"quartimin"`, `"target"`, `"pst"`, `"oblimax"`, `"entropy"`, `"quartimax"`, `"varimax"`, `"simplimax"`, `"bentler"`, `"tandemI"`, `"tandemII"`, `"geomin"`, `"cf"`, `"infomax"` and `"mccammon"`. The string is prefixed with "vgQ." to give the actual function call. The `vgQ.*` function call would typically not be used directly, so these methods are not exported from the package namespace. You can print these functions to see the code for calculating a criterion, but since they are not exported the package name needs to be specified. For example, use `GPArotation:::vgQ.oblimin` to view the function `vgQ.oblimin`.

Some rotation criteria (including `"simplimax"`, `"pst"`, `"procrustes"`) require one or more additional arguments. For example, `"simplimax"` needs the number of 'close to zero loadings' which is given as the extra argument `k`. Check the rotation methods for details. (If a new rotation method is implemented and needs additional arguments then this is the way to pass them.)

The argument `normalize` gives an indication of if and how any normalization should be done before rotation, and then undone after rotation. If `normalize` is `FALSE` (the default) no normalization is done. If `normalize` is `TRUE` then Kaiser normalization is done. (So squared row entries of normalized `A` sum to 1.0.) If `normalize` is a vector of length equal to the number of indicators (= number of rows of `A`) then the colums are divided by `normalize` before rotation and multiplied by `normalize` after rotation. If `normalize` is a function then it should take `A` as an argument and return a vector which is used like the vector above.

Value

A GParotation object which is a list with elements

`Lh`	The rotated loadings, one column for each factor.

Th	The rotation matrix, Lh %*% t(Th) = A.
Table	A matrix recording the iterations of the rotation optimization.
method	A string indicating the rotation objective function.
orthogonal	A logical indicating if the rotation is orthogonal.
convergence	A logical indicating if convergence was obtained.
Phi	t(Th) %*% Th. The covariance matrix of the rotated factors. This will be the identity matrix for orthogonal rotations so is omitted from the result of GPForth.

Author(s)

Coen A. Bernaards and Robert I. Jennrich with some R modifications by Paul Gilbert

References

Additional information is available at http://www.stat.ucla.edu/research or http://www.stat.ucla.edu/research/gpa The software reference is

Bernaards, C.A. and Jennrich, R.I. (2005) Gradient Projection Algorithms and Software for Arbitrary Rotation Criteria in Factor Analysis. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, **65**, 676–696.

Theory of gradient projection algorithms may be found in:

Jennrich, R.I. (2001). A simple general procedure for orthogonal rotation. *Psychometrika*, **66**, 289–306.

Jennrich, R.I. (2002). A simple general method for oblique rotation. *Psychometrika*, **67**, 7–19.

See Also

Random.Start, factanal, oblimin, quartimin, targetT, targetQ, pstT, pstQ, oblimax, entropy, quartimax, Varimax, varimax, simplimax, bentlerT, bentlerQ, tandemI, tandemII, geominT, geominQ, cfT, cfQ, infomaxT, infomaxQ, mccammon, promax

Examples

```
data("Harman", package="GPArotation")
qHarman  <- GPForth(Harman8, Tmat=diag(2), method="quartimax")

data("WansbeekMeijer", package="GPArotation")
fa.unrotated  <- factanal(factors = 2, covmat=NetherlandsTV,
            normalize=TRUE, rotation="none")

GPForth(loadings(fa.unrotated), method="varimax", normalize=TRUE)$Lh

TV <- GPFoblq(loadings(fa.unrotated), method="oblimin", normalize=TRUE)

print(TV)
print(TV, Table=TRUE)
summary(TV)
```

`Harman` *Example Data from Harman*

Description

Harman8 is initial factor loading matrix for Harman's 8 physical variables.

Usage

```
data(Harman)
```

Format

The object Harman8 is a matrix.

Details

The object Harman8 is loaded from the data file Harman.

Source

Harman, H. H. (1976) *Modern Factor Analysis*, Third Edition Revised, University of Chicago Press.

See Also

`GPForth`, `Thurstone`, `WansbeekMeijer`

`NormalizingWeight` *Internal Utility for Normalizing Weights*

Description

See GPFobliq and GPForth.

Usage

```
NormalizingWeight(A, normalize=FALSE)
```

Arguments

`A`	A loading matrix.
`normalize`	An indication of if/how the matrix should be normalized.

Value

A matrix.

Random.Start *Generate a Random Orthogonal Rotation*

Description

Random orthogonal rotation to use as Tmat matrix to start GPForth or GPFoblq.

Usage

```
Random.Start(k)
```

Arguments

k	An integer indicating the dimension of the square matrix.

Details

The random start function produces an orthogonal matrix with columns of length one based on the QR decompostion.

Value

An orthogonal matrix.

Author(s)

Coen A. Bernaards and Robert I. Jennrich with some R modifications by Paul Gilbert

See Also

GPForth, GPFoblq, oblimin

Examples

```
Global.min <- function(A,method,B=10){
   fv <- rep(0,B)
   seeds <- sample(1e+7, B)
   for(i in 1:B){
     cat(i," ")
     set.seed(seeds[i])
     gpout <- GPFoblq(A=A, Random.Start(ncol(A)), method=method)
     dtab <- dim(gpout$Table)
     fv[i] <- gpout$Table[dtab[1],2]
     cat(fv[i], "\n")
   }
   cat("Min is ",min(fv),"\n")
   set.seed(seeds[order(fv)[1]])
   ans <- GPFoblq(A=A, Random.Start(ncol(A)), method=method)
   ans
   }

data("Thurstone", package="GPArotation")
```

```
Global.min(box26,"simplimax",10)
```

`Thurstone` *Example Data from Thurstone*

Description

box20 and box26 are initial factor loading matrices.

Usage

```
data(Thurstone)
```

Format

The objects box20 and box26 are matrices.

Details

The objects box20 and box26 are loaded from the data file Thurstone.

Source

Thurstone, L.L. (1947). *Multiple Factor Analysis*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

See Also

`GPForth`, `Harman`, `WansbeekMeijer`

`WansbeekMeijer` *Factor Example from Wansbeek and Meijer*

Description

Netherlands TV viewership example p 171, Wansbeek and Meijer (2000)

Usage

```
data(WansbeekMeijer)
```

Format

The object NetherlandsTV is a correlation matrix.

Details

The object NetherlandsTV is loaded from the data file WansbeekMeijer.

Source

Tom Wansbeek and Erik Meijer (2000) *Measurement Error and Latent Variables in Econometrics*, Amsterdam: North-Holland.

See Also

`GPForth`, `Thurstone`, `Harman`

`print.GPArotation` *Print and Summary Methods for GPArotation*

Description

Print an object or summary of an object returned by `GPForth` or `GPFoblq`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'GPArotation':
print(x, digits=3, Table=FALSE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'GPArotation':
summary(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'summary.GPArotation':
print(x, digits=3, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	a GPArotation object to summarize.
`x`	a summary.GPArotation to print.
`digits`	precision of printed numbers.
`...`	further arguments passed to other methods.

Value

The object printed or a summary object.

See Also

`GPForth`, `summary`

rotations *Rotations*

Description

Optimize factor loading rotation objective.

Usage

```
oblimin(L, Tmat=diag(ncol(L)), gam=0, normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000)
quartimin(L, Tmat=diag(ncol(L)), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000)
targetT(L, Tmat=diag(ncol(L)), Target=NULL, normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit
targetQ(L, Tmat=diag(ncol(L)), Target=NULL, normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit
pstT(L, Tmat=diag(ncol(L)), W, Target=NULL, normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit
pstQ(L, Tmat=diag(ncol(L)), W, Target=NULL, normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit
oblimax(L, Tmat=diag(ncol(L)), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000)
entropy(L, Tmat=diag(ncol(L)), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000)
quartimax(L, Tmat=diag(ncol(L)), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000)
Varimax(L, Tmat=diag(ncol(L)), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000)
simplimax(L, Tmat=diag(ncol(L)), k=nrow(L), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit
bentlerT(L, Tmat=diag(ncol(L)), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000)
bentlerQ(L, Tmat=diag(ncol(L)), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000)
tandemI(L, Tmat=diag(ncol(L)), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000)
tandemII(L, Tmat=diag(ncol(L)), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000)
geominT(L, Tmat=diag(ncol(L)), delta=.01, normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1
geominQ(L, Tmat=diag(ncol(L)), delta=.01, normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1
cfT(L, Tmat=diag(ncol(L)), kappa=0, normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000)
cfQ(L, Tmat=diag(ncol(L)), kappa=0, normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000)
infomaxT(L, Tmat=diag(ncol(L)), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000)
infomaxQ(L, Tmat=diag(ncol(L)), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000)
mccammon(L, Tmat=diag(ncol(L)), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000)

vgQ.oblimin(L, gam=0)
vgQ.quartimin(L)
vgQ.target(L, Target=NULL)
vgQ.pst(L, W, Target=NULL)
vgQ.oblimax(L)
vgQ.entropy(L)
vgQ.quartimax(L)
vgQ.varimax(L)
vgQ.simplimax(L, k=nrow(L))
vgQ.bentler(L)
vgQ.tandemI(L)
vgQ.tandemII(L)
vgQ.geomin(L, delta=.01)
vgQ.cf(L, kappa=0)
vgQ.infomax(L)
vgQ.mccammon(L)
```

Arguments

`L` a factor loading matrix

Tmat	initial rotation matrix.
gam	0=Quartimin, .5=Biquartimin, 1=Covarimin.
Target	rotation target for objective calculation.
W	weighting of each element in target.
k	number of close to zero loadings.
delta	constant added to L$\hat{2}$ in objective calculation.
kappa	see details.
normalize	parameter passed to optimization routine (GPForth or GPFoblq).
eps	parameter passed to optimization routine (GPForth or GPFoblq).
maxit	parameter passed to optimization routine (GPForth or GPFoblq).

Details

These functions optimize a rotation objective. They can be used directly or the function name can be passed to factor analysis functions like `factanal`. Several of the function names end in T or Q, which indicates if they are orthogonal or oblique rotations (called from `GPForth` or `GPFoblq` respectively.

The `vgQ.*` versions of the code are called by the optimization routine and would typically not be used directly, so these methods are not exported from the package namespace. (They simply return the function value and gradient for a given rotation matrix.) You can print these functions but the package name needs to be specified, since they are not exported. For example, use `GPArotation:::vgQ.oblimin` to view the function `vgQ.oblimin`. The T or Q ending on function names should be omitted for the `vgQ.*` versions of the code so, for example, use `GPArotation:::vgQ.target` to view the target criterion calculation.

Rotations which are available are

oblimin	oblique	oblimin family
quartimin	oblique	
targetT	orthogonal	target rotation
targetQ	oblique	target rotation
pstT	orthogonal	partially specified target rotation
pstQ	oblique	partially specified target rotation
oblimax	oblique	
entropy	orthogonal	minimum entropy
quartimax	orthogonal	
varimax	orthogonal	
simplimax	oblique	
bentlerT	orthogonal	Bentler’s invariant pattern simplicity criterion
bentlerQ	oblique	Bentler’s invariant pattern simplicity criterion
tandemI	orthogonal	Tandem Criterion
tandemII	orthogonal	Tandem Criterion
geominT	orthogonal	
geominQ	oblique	
cfT	orthogonal	Crawford-Ferguson family
cfQ	oblique	Crawford-Ferguson family
infomaxT	orthogonal	
infomaxQ	oblique	
mccammon	orthogonal	McCammon minimum entropy ratio

Note that `Varimax` defined here uses `vgQ.varimax` and is not `varimax` defined in the `stats` package. `stats:::varimax` does Kaiser normalization by default whereas `Varimax` defined here does not.

The argument `kappa` parameterizes the family for the Crawford-Ferguson method. If `m` is the number of factors and `p` is the number of indicators then `kappa` values having special names are 0=Quartimax, 1/p=Varimax, m/(2*p)=Equamax, (m-1)/(p+m-2)=Parsimax, 1=Factor parsimony.

New rotation methods can be programmed with a name "vgQ.newmethod". The inputs are the matrix L, and optionally any additional arguments. The output should be a list with elements

`f`	the value of the criterion at L.
`Gq`	the gradient at L.
`Method`	a string indicating the criterion.

Value

A list as needed by `factanal` with elements

`loadings`	Lh from `GPForth` or `GPFoblq`.
`Th`	Th from `GPForth` or `GPFoblq`.
`Table`	Table from `GPForth` or `GPFoblq`.
`logical`	Convergence indicator from `GPForth` or `GPFoblq`.

Author(s)

Coen A. Bernaards and Robert I. Jennrich with some R modifications by Paul Gilbert.

References

Bernaards, C.A. and Jennrich, R.I. (2005) Gradient Projection Algorithms and Software for Arbitrary Rotation Criteria in Factor Analysis. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, **65**, 676–696.

A discussion of rotation objectives can be found in many references, for example,

Tom Wansbeek and Erik Meijer (2000) *Measurement Error and Latent Variables in Econometrics*, Amsterdam: North-Holland.

See Also

`GPForth`, `GPFoblq`, `WansbeekMeijer`, `factanal`, `varimax`, `promax`

Examples

```
data(ability.cov)
factanal(factors = 2, covmat = ability.cov, rotation="oblimin")

data("Harman", package="GPArotation")
qHarman  <- GPForth(Harman8, Tmat=diag(2), method="quartimax")
qHarman2 <- quartimax(Harman8)

data("WansbeekMeijer", package="GPArotation")
fa.unrotated  <- factanal(factors = 2, covmat=NetherlandsTV, rotation="none")

fa.varimax <- factanal(factors = 2, covmat=NetherlandsTV,
              rotation="varimax", control=list(rotate=list(normalize=TRUE)))
```

```
fa.oblimin <- factanal(factors = 2, covmat=NetherlandsTV,
              rotation="oblimin", control=list(rotate=list(normalize=TRUE)))

cbind(loadings(fa.unrotated), loadings(fa.varimax), loadings(fa.oblimin))
```

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