

Package ‘GPArotation’

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Title Gradient Projection Factor Rotation

Depends R (>= 2.0.0)

Description Gradient Projection Algorithms for Factor Rotation.

For details see ?GPArotation. When using this package, please cite:
Bernaards and Jennrich (2005) <[doi:10.1177/0013164404272507](https://doi.org/10.1177/0013164404272507)>.
“Gradient Projection Algorithms and Software
for Arbitrary Rotation Criteria in Factor Analysis”.

LazyData yes

Imports stats

License GPL (>= 2)

URL https://optimizer.r-forge.r-project.org/GPArotation_www/

NeedsCompilation no

Author Coen Bernaards [aut, cre],
Paul Gilbert [aut],
Robert Jennrich [aut]

Maintainer Coen Bernaards <cab.gparotation@gmail.com>

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Description

GPA Rotation for Factor Analysis

The GPArotation package contains functions for the rotation of factor loadings matrices. The functions implement Gradient Projection (GP) algorithms for orthogonal and oblique rotation. Additionally, a number of rotation criteria are provided. The GP algorithms minimize the rotation criterion function, and provide the corresponding rotation matrix. For oblique rotation, the covariance / correlation matrix of the factors is also provided. The rotation criteria implemented in this package are described in Bernaards and Jennrich (2005). Theory of the GP algorithm is described in Jennrich (2001, 2002) publications.

Additionally 2 rotation methods are provided that do not rely on GP (eiv and echelon)

Package: GPArotation
 Depends: R (>= 2.0.0)
 License: GPL Version 2.
 URL: https://optimizer.r-forge.r-project.org/GPArotation_www/

Index of functions:

Wrapper functions that include random starts option

[GPFORSorth](#) Orthogonal rotation with random starts
[GPFORSorth](#) Oblique rotation with random starts

Gradient Projection Rotation Algorithms (code unchanged since 2008)

[GPForth](#) Orthogonal rotation function
[GPForth](#) Oblique rotation function

Utility functions

[Random.Start](#) Generate random a starting matrix
[NormalizingWeight](#) Kaiser normalization (not exported from NAMESPACE)

Rotations

<code>oblimin</code>	Oblimin rotation
<code>quartimin</code>	Quartimin rotation
<code>targetT</code>	Orthogonal Target rotation
<code>targetQ</code>	Oblique Target rotation
<code>pstT</code>	Orthogonal Partially Specified Target rotation
<code>pstQ</code>	Oblique Partially Specified Target rotation
<code>oblimax</code>	Oblimax rotation
<code>entropy</code>	Minimum Entropy rotation
<code>quartimax</code>	Quartimax rotation
<code>Varimax</code>	Varimax rotation
<code>simplimax</code>	Simplimax rotation
<code>bentlerT</code>	Orthogonal Bentler's Invariant Pattern Simplicity rotation
<code>bentlerQ</code>	Oblique Bentler's Invariant Pattern Simplicity rotation
<code>tandemI</code>	The Tandem Criteria Principle I rotation
<code>tandemII</code>	The Tandem Criteria Principle II rotation
<code>geominT</code>	Orthogonal Geomin rotation
<code>geominQ</code>	Oblique Geomin rotation
<code>cfT</code>	Orthogonal Crawford-Ferguson Family rotation
<code>cfQ</code>	Oblique Crawford-Ferguson Family rotation
<code>equamax</code>	Equamax rotation
<code>parsimax</code>	Parsimax rotation
<code>infomaxT</code>	Orthogonal Infomax rotation
<code>infomaxQ</code>	Oblique Infomax rotation
<code>mccammon</code>	McCannon Minimum Entropy Ratio rotation
<code>varimin</code>	Varimin rotation
<code>bifactorT</code>	Orthogonal Bifactor rotation
<code>bifactorQ</code>	Oblique Bifactor rotation

vgQ routines to compute value and gradient of the criterion (not exported from NAMESPACE)

<code>vgQ.oblimin</code>	Oblimin vgQ
<code>vgQ.quartimin</code>	Quartimin vgQ
<code>vgQ.target</code>	Target vgQ
<code>vgQ.pst</code>	Partially Specified Target vgQ
<code>vgQ.oblimax</code>	Oblimax vgQ
<code>vgQ.entropy</code>	Minimum Entropy vgQ
<code>vgQ.quartimax</code>	Quartimax vgQ
<code>vgQ.varimax</code>	Varimax vgQ
<code>vgQ.simplimax</code>	Simplimax vgQ
<code>vgQ.bentler</code>	Bentler's Invariant Pattern Simplicity vgQ
<code>vgQ.tandemI</code>	The Tandem Criteria Principle I vgQ
<code>vgQ.tandemII</code>	The Tandem Criteria Principle II vgQ
<code>vgQ.geomin</code>	Geomin vgQ
<code>vgQ.cf</code>	Crawford-Ferguson Family vgQ

<code>vgQ.infomax</code>	Infomax vgQ
<code>vgQ.mccammon</code>	McCannon Minimum Entropy Ratio vgQ
<code>vgQ.varimin</code>	Varimin vgQ
<code>vgQ.bifactor</code>	Bifactor vgQ

Data sets included in the GPArotation package

<code>Harman</code>	Initial factor loading matrix for Harman's 8 physical variables
<code>Thurstone</code>	box20 and box26 initial factor loadings matrices.
<code>WansbeekMeijer</code>	Netherlands TV viewership.

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 https://optimizer.r-forge.r-project.org/GPArotation_www/.

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

`GPFRSorth`, `GPFRSoblq`, `rotations`, `vgQ`

echelon

Echelon Rotation

Description

Rotate to an echelon parameterization.

Usage

```
echelon(L, reference=seq(NCOL(L)), ...)
```

Arguments

L	a factor loading matrix
reference	indicates rows of loading matrix that should be used to determine the rotation transformation.
...	additional arguments discarded.

Details

The loadings matrix is rotated so the k rows of the loading matrix indicated by `reference` are the Cholesky factorization given by `t(cho1(L[reference,] %*% t(L[reference,])))`. This defines the rotation transformation, which is then also applied to other rows to give the new loadings matrix.

The optimization is not iterative and does not use the GPA algorithm. The function can be used directly or the function name can be passed to factor analysis functions like `factanal`. An orthogonal solution is assumed (so Φ is identity).

The default uses the first k rows as the reference. If the submatrix of `L` indicated by `reference` is singular then the rotation will fail and the user needs to supply a different choice of rows.

One use of this parameterization is for obtaining good starting values (so it may appear strange to rotate towards this solution afterwards). It has a few other purposes:

- (1) It can be useful for comparison with published results in this parameterization.
- (2) The S.E.s are more straightforward to compute, because it is the solution to an unconstrained optimization (though not necessarily computed as such).
- (3) The models with k and $(k+1)$ factors are nested, so it is more straightforward to test the k -factor model versus the $(k+1)$ -factor model. In particular, in addition to the LR test (which does not depend on the rotation), now the Wald test and LM test can be used as well. For these, the test of a k -factor model versus a $(k+1)$ -factor model is a joint test whether all the free parameters (loadings) in the $(k+1)$ st column of `L` are zero.
- (4) For some purposes, only the subspace spanned by the factors is important, not the specific parameterization within this subspace.
- (5) The back-predicted indicators (explained portion of the indicators) do not depend on the rotation method. Combined with the greater ease to obtain correct standard errors of this method, this allows easier and more accurate prediction-standard errors.
- (6) This parameterization and its standard errors can be used to detect identification problems (McDonald, 1999, pp. 181-182).

Value

A list (which includes elements used by `factanal`) with:

loadings	The new loadings matrix.
Th	The rotation.
method	A string indicating the rotation objective function ("echelon").
orthogonal	For consistency with other rotation results. Always TRUE.
convergence	For consistency with other rotation results. Always TRUE.

Author(s)

Erik Meijer and Paul Gilbert.

References

Roderick P. McDonald (1999) *Test Theory: A Unified Treatment*, Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.

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

See Also

[eiv](#), [rotations](#), [GPForth](#), [GPFoblq](#)

Examples

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

fa.ech <- echelon(fa.unrotated$loadings)

fa.ech2 <- factanal(factors = 2, covmat=NetherlandsTV, rotation="echelon")

cbind(loadings(fa.unrotated), loadings(fa.ech), loadings(fa.ech2))

fa.ech3 <- echelon(fa.unrotated$loadings, reference=6:7)
cbind(loadings(fa.unrotated), loadings(fa.ech), loadings(fa.ech3))
```

eiv

Errors-in-Variables Rotation

Description

Rotate to errors-in-variables representation.

Usage

```
eiv(L, identity=seq(NCOL(L)), ...)
```

Arguments

L	a factor loading matrix
identity	indicates rows which should be identity matrix.
...	additional arguments discarded.

Details

This function rotates to an errors-in-variables representation. The optimization is not iterative and does not use the GPA algorithm. The function can be used directly or the function name can be passed to factor analysis functions like `factanal`.

The loadings matrix is rotated so the k rows indicated by `identity` form an identity matrix, and the remaining $M - k$ rows are free parameters. Φ is also free. The default makes the first k rows the identity. If inverting the matrix of the rows indicated by `identity` fails, the rotation will fail and the user needs to supply a different choice of rows.

Not all authors consider this representation to be a rotation. Viewed as a rotation method, it is oblique, with an explicit solution: given an initial loadings matrix L partitioned as $L = (L_1^T, L_2^T)^T$, then (for the default `identity`) the new loadings matrix is $(I, (L_2 L_1^{-1})^T)^T$ and $\Phi = L_1 L_1^T$, where I is the k by k identity matrix. It is assumed that $\Phi = I$ for the initial loadings matrix.

One use of this parameterization is for obtaining good starting values (so it looks a little strange to rotate towards this solution afterwards). It has a few other purposes: (1) It can be useful for comparison with published results in this parameterization; (2) The S.E.s are more straightforward to compute, because it is the solution to an unconstrained optimization (though not necessarily computed as such); (3) One may have an idea about which reference variables load on only one factor, but not impose restrictive constraints on the other loadings, so, in a nonrestrictive way, it has similarities to CFA; (4) For some purposes, only the subspace spanned by the factors is important, not the specific parameterization within this subspace; (5) The back-predicted indicators (explained portion of the indicators) do not depend on the rotation method. Combined with the greater ease to obtain correct standard errors of this method, this allows easier and more accurate prediction-standard errors.

Value

A list (which includes elements used by `factanal`) with:

<code>loadings</code>	The new loadings matrix.
<code>Th</code>	The rotation.
<code>method</code>	A string indicating the rotation objective function ("eiv").
<code>orthogonal</code>	For consistency with other rotation results. Always FALSE.
<code>convergence</code>	For consistency with other rotation results. Always TRUE.
<code>Phi</code>	The covariance matrix of the rotated factors.

Author(s)

Erik Meijer and Paul Gilbert.

References

- Gösta Häggglund. (1982). "Factor Analysis by Instrumental Variables Methods." *Psychometrika*, 47, 209–222.
- Sock-Cheng Lewin-Koh and Yasuo Amemiya. (2003). "Heteroscedastic factor analysis." *Biometrika*, 90, 85–97.
- Tom Wansbeek and Erik Meijer (2000) *Measurement Error and Latent Variables in Econometrics*, Amsterdam: North-Holland.

See Also

[echelon](#), [rotations](#), [GPForth](#), [GPFoblq](#)

Examples

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

fa.eiv <- eiv(fa.unrotated$loadings)

fa.eiv2 <- factanal(factors = 2, covmat=NetherlandsTV, rotation="eiv")

cbind(loadings(fa.unrotated), loadings(fa.eiv), loadings(fa.eiv2))

fa.eiv3 <- eiv(fa.unrotated$loadings, identity=6:7)
cbind(loadings(fa.unrotated), loadings(fa.eiv), loadings(fa.eiv3))
```

GPA

Rotation Optimization

Description

Gradient projection rotation optimization routine used by various rotation objective.

Usage

```
GPFORSorth(A, Tmat=diag(ncol(A)), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000,
  method="varimax", methodArgs=NULL, randomStarts=0)
GPFORSoblq(A, Tmat=diag(ncol(A)), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000,
  method="quartimin", methodArgs=NULL, randomStarts=0)

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 criterion is to be optimized.
Tmat	initial rotation matrix.
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.

method	rotation objective criterion.
methodArgs	a list of methodArgs arguments passed to the rotation objective
randomStarts	number of random starts (GPFORSorth and GPFORSoblq)

Details

Gradient projection (GP) rotation optimization routines developed by Jennrich (2001, 2002) and Bernaards and Jennrich (2005). 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](#). A rotation of a matrix A is defined as $A \% \% \text{solve}(t(\text{Th}))$. In case of orthogonal rotation, the factors the rotation matrix T_{mat} is orthonormal, and the rotation simplifies to $A \% \% \text{Th}$. The rotation matrix Th is computed by GP rotation.

The `GPFORSorth` and `GPFORSoblq` functions are the primary functions for orthogonal and oblique rotations, respectively. These two functions serve as wrapper functions for `GPForth` and `GPFoblq`, with the added functionality of multiple random starts. `GPForth` is the main GP algorithm for orthogonal rotation. `GPFoblq` is the main GP algorithm for oblique rotation. The `GPForth` and `GPFoblq` may be also be called directly.

Arguments in the wrapper functions `GPFORSorth` and `GPFORSoblq` are passed to GP algorithms. Functions require an initial 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 as obtained from `factanal` or other factor estimation routines. The initial rotation matrix is given by the T_{mat} . By default the GP algorithm use the identity matrix as the initial rotation matrix.

For some rotation criteria local minima may exist. To start from random initial rotation matrices, the `randomStarts` argument is available in `GPFORSorth` and `GPFORSoblq`. The returned object includes the rotated loadings matrix with the lowest criterion value f among attempted starts. Technically, this does not have to be the global minimum. The `randomStarts` argument is not available `GPForth` and `GPFoblq`. However, for `GPForth` and `GPFoblq` a single random initial rotation matrix may be set by `Tmat = Random.Start(ncol(A))`.

The argument `method` can be used to specify a string indicating the rotation objective. Oblique rotation defaults to "quartimin" and orthogonal rotation defaults to "varimax". Available rotation objectives are "oblimin", "quartimin", "target", "pst", "oblimax", "entropy", "quartimax", "varimax", "simplimax", "bentler", "tandemI", "tandemII", "geomin", "cf", "infomax", "mccammon", bifactor, and "varimin". The string is prefixed with "vgQ." to give the actual function call. See [vgQ](#) for details.

Some rotation criteria ("oblimin", "target", "pst", "simplimax", "geomin", "cf") require one or more additional arguments. See [link{rotations}](#) for details and default values, if applicable.

For examples of the indirect use see [rotations](#).

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. This is sometimes called Horst normalization.) If `normalize` is a vector of length equal to the number of indicators (= number of rows of A) then the columns 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. See Nguyen and Waller (2022) for detailed investigation of normalization on factor rotations, including potential effect on qualitative interpretation of loadings.

Value

A GPArotation object which is a list with elements

loadings	The rotated loadings, one column for each factor. If randomStarts were requested then this is the rotated loadings matrix with the lowest criterion value.
Th	The rotation matrix, loadings $t(Th) = A$.
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 (NULL) for the result from GPFRSorth and GPFRSobl.
Gq	The gradient of the objective function at the rotated loadings.
randStartChar	A vector with characteristics of random starts (GPFRSorth and GPFRSobl only; omitted if randomStarts ≤ 1).

Author(s)

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

References

- Benaards, 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.
- 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.
- Nguyen, H.V. and Waller, N.G. (2022). Local minima and factor rotations in exploratory factor analysis. *Psychological Methods*. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1037/met0000467>

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](#), [equamax](#), [parsimax](#), [infomaxT](#), [infomaxQ](#), [mccammon](#), [varimin](#), [bifactorT](#), [bifactorQ](#), [promax](#)

Examples

```
# see rotations for more examples

data(Harman, package = "GPArotation")
GPFRSorth(Harman8, method = "quartimax")
quartimax(Harman8)
```

```

GPFRSoblq(Harman8, method = "quartimin", normalize = TRUE)
loadings( quartimin(Harman8, normalize = TRUE) )

# using random starts
data("WansbeekMeijer", package = "GPArotation")
fa.unrotated <- factanal(factors = 3, covmat=NetherlandsTV, normalize=TRUE, rotation="none")
GPFRSoblq(loadings(fa.unrotated), normalize = TRUE, method = "oblimin", randomStarts = 100)
oblimin(loadings(fa.unrotated), randomStarts=100)
data(Thurstone, package = "GPArotation")
geominq(box26, normalize = TRUE, randomStarts=100)

# displaying results of factor analysis rotation output
origdigits <- options("digits")
Abor.unrotated <- factanal(factors = 2, covmat = ability.cov, rotation = "none")
Abor <- oblimin(loadings(Abor.unrotated), randomStarts = 20)
Abor
print(Abor)
print(Abor, sortLoadings=FALSE) #this matches the output passed to factanal
print(Abor, Table=TRUE)
print(Abor, rotateMat=TRUE)
print(Abor, digits=2)
# by default provides the structure matrix for oblique rotation
summary(Abor)
summary(Abor, Structure=FALSE)
options(digits = origdigits$digits)

# GPArotation output does sort loadings, but use print to obtain if needed
set.seed(334)
xusl <- quartimin(Harman8, normalize = TRUE, randomStarts=100)
# loadings without ordering (default)
loadings(xusl)
max(abs(print(xusl)$loadings - xusl$loadings)) == 0 # FALSE
# output sorted loadings via print (not default)
xsl <- print(xusl)
max(abs(print(xsl)$loadings - xsl$loadings)) == 0 # TRUE

# Kaiser normalization is used when normalize=TRUE
factanal(factors = 2, covmat = ability.cov, rotation = "oblimin",
  control=list(rotate=list(normalize = TRUE)))
# Cureton-Mulaik normalization can be done by passing values to the rotation
# may result in convergence problems
NormalizingWeightCM <- function (L) {
  Dk <- diag(sqrt(diag(L %*% t(L)))^-1) %*% L
  wghts <- rep(0, nrow(L))
  fpls <- Dk[, 1]
  acosi <- acos(ncol(L)^(-1/2))
  for (i in 1:nrow(L)) {
    num <- (acosi - acos(abs(fpls[i])))
    dem <- (acosi - (function(a, m) ifelse(abs(a) < (m^(-1/2)), pi/2, 0))(fpls[i], ncol(L)))
    wghts[i] <- cos(num/dem * pi/2)^2 + 0.001
  }
  Dv <- wghts * sqrt(diag(L %*% t(L)))^-1
  Dv
}

```

```
}  
quartimin(Harman8, normalize = NormalizingWeightCM(Harman8), randomStarts=100)  
quartimin(Harman8, normalize = TRUE, randomStarts=100)
```

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](#)

Random.Start

Generate a Random Orthogonal Rotation

Description

Random orthogonal rotation to use as Tmat matrix to start GPFRSorth, GPFRSoblq, 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 decomposition.

Value

An orthogonal matrix.

Author(s)

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

See Also

[GPFORSorth](#), [GPFORSoblq](#), [GPForth](#), [GPFoblq](#), [oblmin](#)

Examples

```
Random.Start <- function(k,orthogonal=TRUE){
  # routine for generating orthogonal or oblique random matrix
  mat <- matrix(rnorm(k*k),k)
  if (orthogonal){
    ans <- qr.Q(qr(mat))
  }
  else{
    ans <- mat %*% diag(1/sqrt(diag(crossprod(mat))))
  }
  ans
}
```

```
data("Thurstone", package="GPArotation")
simplimax(box26,Tmat = Random.Start(3, TRUE))
simplimax(box26,Tmat = Random.Start(3, FALSE))
```

```
# covariance matrix is Phi = t(Th) %*% Th
rms <- Random.Start(3, FALSE)
t(rms) %*% rms # covariance matrix because oblique rms
rms <- Random.Start(3, TRUE)
t(rms) %*% rms # identity matrix because orthogonal rms
```

rotations

*Rotations***Description**

Optimize factor loading rotation objective.

Usage

```

oblimin(A, Tmat=diag(ncol(A)), gam=0, normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5,
  maxit=1000, randomStarts=0)
quartimin(A, Tmat=diag(ncol(A)), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5,
  maxit=1000, randomStarts=0)
targetT(A, Tmat=diag(ncol(A)), Target=NULL, normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5,
  maxit=1000, randomStarts=0, L=NULL)
targetQ(A, Tmat=diag(ncol(A)), Target=NULL, normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5,
  maxit=1000, randomStarts=0, L=NULL)
pstT(A, Tmat=diag(ncol(A)), W=NULL, Target=NULL, normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5,
  maxit=1000, randomStarts=0, L=NULL)
pstQ(A, Tmat=diag(ncol(A)), W=NULL, Target=NULL, normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5,
  maxit=1000, randomStarts=0, L=NULL)
oblimax(A, Tmat=diag(ncol(A)), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000, randomStarts=0)
entropy(A, Tmat=diag(ncol(A)), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000, randomStarts=0)
quartimax(A, Tmat=diag(ncol(A)), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000, randomStarts=0)
Varimax(A, Tmat=diag(ncol(A)), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000, randomStarts=0)
simplimax(A, Tmat=diag(ncol(A)), k=nrow(A), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5,
  maxit=1000, randomStarts=0)
bentlerT(A, Tmat=diag(ncol(A)), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000, randomStarts=0)
bentlerQ(A, Tmat=diag(ncol(A)), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000, randomStarts=0)
tandemI(A, Tmat=diag(ncol(A)), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000, randomStarts=0)
tandemII(A, Tmat=diag(ncol(A)), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000, randomStarts=0)
geomint(A, Tmat=diag(ncol(A)), delta=.01, normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5,
  maxit=1000, randomStarts=0)
geominq(A, Tmat=diag(ncol(A)), delta=.01, normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5,
  maxit=1000, randomStarts=0)
cfT(A, Tmat=diag(ncol(A)), kappa=0, normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5,
  maxit=1000, randomStarts=0)
cfQ(A, Tmat=diag(ncol(A)), kappa=0, normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5,
  maxit=1000, randomStarts=0)
equamax(A, Tmat=diag(ncol(A)), kappa=ncol(A)/(2*nrow(A)), normalize=FALSE,
  eps=1e-5, maxit=1000, randomStarts = 0)
parsimax(A, Tmat=diag(ncol(A)), kappa=(ncol(A)-1)/(ncol(A)+nrow(A)-2),
  normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000, randomStarts = 0)
infomaxT(A, Tmat=diag(ncol(A)), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000, randomStarts=0)
infomaxQ(A, Tmat=diag(ncol(A)), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000, randomStarts=0)
mccammon(A, Tmat=diag(ncol(A)), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000, randomStarts=0)
varimin(A, Tmat=diag(ncol(A)), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000, randomStarts=0)

```

```
bifactorT(A, Tmat=diag(ncol(A)), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000, randomStarts=0)
bifactorQ(A, Tmat=diag(ncol(A)), normalize=FALSE, eps=1e-5, maxit=1000, randomStarts=0)
```

Arguments

A	an initial loadings matrix to be rotated.
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 Λ^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).
randomStarts	parameter passed to optimization routine (GPFRSorth or GPFRSoblq).
L	provided for backward compatibility in target rotations only. Use A going forward.

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 (using GPFRSorth or GPFRSoblq respectively).

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 principle I criterion
tandemII	orthogonal	Tandem principle II criterion
geomint	orthogonal	

geominq	oblique	
cfT	orthogonal	Crawford-Ferguson family
cfQ	oblique	Crawford-Ferguson family
equamax	orthogonal	Crawford-Ferguson family
parsimax	orthogonal	Crawford-Ferguson family
infomaxT	orthogonal	
infomaxQ	oblique	
mccammon	orthogonal	McCannon minimum entropy ratio
varimin	orthogonal	
bifactorT	orthogonal	Jennrich and Bentler bifactor rotation
bifactorQ	oblique	Jennrich and Bentler biquartimin rotation

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`.

Value

A list (which includes elements used by `factanal`) with:

<code>loadings</code>	<code>Lh</code> from <code>GPFRSorth</code> or <code>GPFRSoblq</code> .
<code>Th</code>	<code>Th</code> from <code>GPFRSorth</code> or <code>GPFRSoblq</code> .
<code>Table</code>	Table from <code>GPForth</code> or <code>GPFoblq</code> .
<code>method</code>	A string indicating the rotation objective function.
<code>orthogonal</code>	A logical indicating if the rotation is orthogonal.
<code>convergence</code>	Convergence indicator from <code>GPFRSorth</code> or <code>GPFRSoblq</code> .
<code>Phi</code>	<code>t(Th) %*% Th</code> . The covariance matrix of the rotated factors. This will be the identity matrix for orthogonal rotations so is omitted (<code>NULL</code>) for the result from <code>GPFRSorth</code> and <code>GPForth</code> .
<code>randStartChar</code>	Vector indicating results from random starts from <code>GPFRSorth</code> or <code>GPFRSoblq</code> .

Author(s)

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

References

Benaards, 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.

Bifactor rotation, `bifactorT` and `bifactorQ` are called `bifactor` and `biquartimin` in Jennrich, R.I. and Bentler, P.M. (2011) Exploratory bi-factor analysis. *Psychometrika*, **76**.

See Also

[GPFRSorth](#), [GPFRSoblq](#), [WansbeekMeijer](#), [eiv](#), [echelon](#), [vgQ](#), [vgQ.oblimin](#), [vgQ.quartimin](#), [vgQ.target](#), [vgQ.pst](#), [vgQ.oblimax](#), [vgQ.entropy](#), [vgQ.quartimax](#), [vgQ.varimax](#), [vgQ.simplimax](#), [vgQ.bentler](#), [vgQ.tandemI](#), [vgQ.tandemII](#), [vgQ.geomin](#), [vgQ.cf](#), [vgQ.infomax](#), [vgQ.mccammon](#), [vgQ.bifactor](#), [vgQ.varimin](#), [factanal](#), [varimax](#)

Examples

```
# see GPFRSorth and GPFRSoblq for more examples

# getting loadings matrices
data("Harman", package="GPArotation")
qHarman <- GPFRSorth(Harman8, Tmat=diag(2), method="quartimax")
qHarman <- quartimax(Harman8)
loadings(qHarman) - qHarman$loadings #2 ways to get the loadings

# factanal loadings used in GPArotation
data("WansbeekMeijer", package="GPArotation")
fa.unrotated <- factanal(factors = 2, covmat=NetherlandsTV, normalize=TRUE, rotation="none")
quartimax(loadings(fa.unrotated), normalize=TRUE)
geominQ(loadings(fa.unrotated), normalize=TRUE, randomStarts=100)

# passing arguments to factanal (See vignette for a caution)
# vignette("GPAguide", package = "GPArotation")
data(ability.cov)
factanal(factors = 2, covmat = ability.cov, rotation="infomaxT")
factanal(factors = 2, covmat = ability.cov, rotation="infomaxT",
  control=list(rotate=list(normalize = TRUE, eps = 1e-6)))
# when using factanal for oblique rotation it is best to use the rotation command directly
# instead of including it in the factanal command (see Vignette).
fa.unrotated <- factanal(factors = 3, covmat=NetherlandsTV, normalize=TRUE, rotation="none")
quartimin(loadings(fa.unrotated), normalize=TRUE)

# oblique target rotation of 2 varimax rotated matrices towards each other
# See vignette for additional context and computation,
trBritain <- matrix( c(.783,-.163,.811,.202,.724,.209,.850,.064,
  -.031,.592,-.028,.723,.388,.434,.141,.808,.215,.709), byrow=TRUE, ncol=2)
trGermany <- matrix( c(.778,-.066, .875,.081, .751,.079, .739,.092,
  .195,.574, -.030,.807, -.135,.717, .125,.738, .060,.691), byrow=TRUE, ncol = 2)
trx <- targetQ(trGermany, Target = trBritain)
# Difference between rotated loadings matrix and target matrix
y <- trx$loadings - trBritain

# partially specified target; See vignette for additional method
A <- matrix(c(.664, .688, .492, .837, .705, .82, .661, .457, .765, .322,
  .248, .304, -0.291, -0.314, -0.377, .397, .294, .428, -0.075,.192,.224,
  .037, .155,-.104,.077,-.488,.009), ncol=3)
SPA <- matrix(c(rep(NA, 6), .7,.0,.7, rep(0,3), rep(NA, 7), 0,0, NA, 0, rep(NA, 4)), ncol=3)
targetT(A, Target=SPA)

# using random starts
data("WansbeekMeijer", package="GPArotation")
```

```

fa.unrotated <- factanal(factors = 3, covmat=NetherlandsTV, normalize=TRUE, rotation="none")
# single rotation with a random start
oblimin(loadings(fa.unrotated), Tmat=Random.Start(3))
oblimin(loadings(fa.unrotated), randomStarts=1)
# multiple random starts
oblimin(loadings(fa.unrotated), randomStarts=100)

# assessing local minima for box26 data
data(Thurstone, package = "GPArotation")
infomaxQ(box26, normalize = TRUE, randomStarts = 150)
geominq(box26, normalize = TRUE, randomStarts = 150)
# for detailed investigation of local minima, consult package 'fungible'
# library(fungible)
# faMain(urLoadings=box26, rotate="geominq", rotateControl=list(numberStarts=150))
# library(psych) # package 'psych' with random starts:
# faRotations(box26, rotate = "geominq", hyper = 0.15, n.rotations = 150)

```

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](#)

 vgQ

 Rotations

Description

vgQ routines to compute value and gradient of the criterion (not exported from NAMESPACE)

Usage

```

vgQ.oblimin(L, gam=0)
vgQ.quartimin(L)
vgQ.target(L, Target=NULL)
vgQ.pst(L, W=NULL, 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)
vgQ.varimin(L)
vgQ.bifactor(L)

```

Arguments

L	a factor loading 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 Λ^2 in objective calculation.
kappa	see details.

Details

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.

vgQ.oblimin	orthogonal or oblique	oblimin family
vgQ.quartimin	oblique	
vgQ.target	orthogonal or oblique	target rotation
vgQ.pst	orthogonal or oblique	partially specified target rotation
vgQ.oblimax	oblique	
vgQ.entropy	orthogonal	minimum entropy
vgQ.quartimax	orthogonal	
vgQ.varimax	orthogonal	
vgQ.simplimax	oblique	
vgQ.bentler	orthogonal or oblique	Bentler's invariant pattern simplicity criterion
vgQ.tandemI	orthogonal	Tandem principle I criterion
vgQ.tandemII	orthogonal	Tandem principle II criterion
vgQ.geommin	orthogonal or oblique	
vgQ.cf	orthogonal or oblique	Crawford-Ferguson family
vgQ.cubimax	orthogonal	
vgQ.infomax	orthogonal or oblique	
vgQ.mccammon	orthogonal	McCannon minimum entropy ratio
vgQ.varimin	orthogonal	varimin criterion
vgQ.bifactor	orthogonal or oblique	bifactor/biquartimin rotation

See [rotations](#) for use of arguments.

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, Gq, and Method.

Gradient projection *without* derivatives can be performed using the GPArotateDF package; type `vignette("GPArotateDF", package = "GPArotation")` at the command line.

Value

A list (which includes elements used by GPForth and GPFoblq) with:

f	The value of the criterion at L.
Gq	The gradient at L.
Method	A string indicating the criterion.

Author(s)

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

References

Benaards, 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.

See Also

[GPForth](#), [GPFoblq](#), [rotations](#), [oblimin](#), [quartimin](#), [targetT](#), [targetQ](#), [pstT](#), [pstQ](#), [oblimax](#), [entropy](#), [quartimax](#), [Varimax](#), [simplimax](#), [bentlerT](#), [bentlerQ](#), [tandemI](#), [tandemII](#), [geomint](#), [geominq](#), [cft](#), [cfq](#), [equamax](#), [parsimax](#), [infomaxT](#), [infomaxQ](#), [mccammon](#), [varimin](#), [bifactorT](#), [bifactorQ](#)

Examples

```
GPArotation:::vgQ.oblimin  
getAnywhere(vgQ.oblimax)
```

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](#)

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