The adequacy of aging techniques in vertebrates for rapid estimation of population mortality rates from age distributions

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DOI
10.1002/ece3.4854

Publication date
2019

Document Version
Other version

Published in
Ecology and Evolution

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Citation for published version (APA):
Appendix S4. Example of R code to simulate data and calculate \( \frac{1}{m\sqrt{l(m)}} \), the basic factor in the 95\% error percentage plotted in Fig. 1.

Parameters that will be used in the function

\[ \beta \text{ and } \sigma \text{ is the slope and the standard deviation of the error in equation 19, respectively.} \]

\[ m, \text{ assumed mortality rate.} \]

\[ c, \text{ constant used in calculation of } K(\mu), \text{ discussed in Numerical Computation Fisher Information in Appendix S2.} \]

Construct a function called basic factor to calculate \( \frac{1}{m\sqrt{l(m)}} \), the basic factor in 95\% error percentage (\( EP(95) \)) in equation 44.

```r
basic_factor <- function(beta = 1, sigma, m, c) {
  beta = abs(beta)
  lambda = -log(1-m) # equation is specified in the line below equation
  mu <- sigma*lambda/beta # equation is specified in the line above equation 22
  if(mu > 8) {NA} else { # when mu > 8 the computation is unreliable and thus discarded
    int10 <- function(x) (x + dnorm(x)/pnorm(x)) * dnorm(x + mu)
    int1 <- integrate(int10, -mu - c, -mu + c)$value
    L <- Klow <- mu + int1
  }
  # right hand of equation 47, which is the upper limit of K(\mu)
}
```

Kup <- L + (1 + 1/c + 1/c^2) * dnorm(c)

# use the average of the upper and lower limit to represent K(\mu) in equation 47
K <- (Kup + Klow)/2

Jmu <- 1/(mu^2) - 1 - mu^2 + mu*K # second equation in equation 45

Im <- (sigma/beta/(1-m))^2*Jmu # equation 38

mIm <- 1/(sqrt(Im)*m) # \frac{1}{m\sqrt{I(m)}} the basic factor in equation 44 and plotted in Fig. 1

# return \frac{1}{m\sqrt{I(m)}} in equation 44

if(is.infinite(mIm)|is.nan(mIm)) {
    NA # when mu > 8 the computation is unreliable and thus discarded
} else {
    mIm
}

}