## checking identifiability for birth death model 4 taxa dataset

Question: Are the simple birth death model identifiable? The likelihood in birth death model is calculated is through diversification rate. So if we have different speciation and extinction rate combinations but same diversification rate, how does the LTT look like?

```
# Setting up the parameters
#----simulation parameters
set.seed(753)
sim < -1000
n.taxa<-4 # 4 taxa tree
pars.const < -c(0.3, 0.1)
lineage<-n.taxa
temp.tree<-tree.bd(pars = pars.const,max.taxa = lineage)</pre>
temp.tree
##
## Phylogenetic tree with 4 tips and 3 internal nodes.
##
## Tip labels:
   sp1, sp2, sp3, sp4
## Node labels:
    nd1, nd2, nd3
##
## Rooted; includes branch lengths.
#plot(temp.tree)
# likelihood
lik.phy<-make.bd(temp.tree)</pre>
parML<-fit.bd(temp.tree)</pre>
parML
##
## Fitted birth-death model:
## ML(b/lambda) = 0.3681
## ML(d/mu) = 0
## log(L) = -2.2073
## Assumed sampling fraction (rho) = 1
## R thinks it has converged.
sm1<-plot.phylo(temp.tree,edge.width = 4, font=2,direction = "rightwards",align.tip.label = TRUE,show.t</pre>
```

```
sp2
sp1
sp1
sp4
```

```
# likelihood
lik.phy<-make.bd(temp.tree)</pre>
parML<-fit.bd(temp.tree)</pre>
parML
# estimating
parameter<-birthdeath(temp.tree)</pre>
lambda.hat<-parameter$para[2]/(1-parameter$para[1])</pre>
mu.hat<- lambda.hat - parameter$para[2]</pre>
p<-starting.point.bd(temp.tree)</pre>
prior.phy<-make.prior.exponential(1/ (2* (p[1] -p[2])))</pre>
# Bayesian estimation
samples.noclone<-mcmc(lik.phy, c(parML$b,parML$d), nsteps = 10000,prior=prior.phy,lower=0, w = c(0.1, 0</pre>
max.eigen.4taxa<-max(eigen(cov(samples.noclone[,2:3]))$values)</pre>
# data cloning start here:
source(file = "/Users/nhans/4days/hisse/MCMC_clone.R")
k.vec <- 2^seq(1,9,by=1)
for(k in k.vec){
  print(k)
assign(paste("samples", k, sep="_"),mcmc(lik.phy, c(parML$b,parML$d), nsteps = 10000,prior=prior.phy,lo
# Table 3 prep
clone.mat.4taxa<-matrix(data=NA,nrow=4,ncol=(length(k.vec)+2))</pre>
```

```
# Naming columns pretty for table
Newcol<-vector(length = length(k.vec))</pre>
count<-0
for (k in k.vec){
  count<-count+1
  Newcol[count] <-paste("Data cloning", k, sep=" ")</pre>
colnames(clone.mat.4taxa)<-c("ML estimate", "No clone MCMC", Newcol)</pre>
rownames(clone.mat.4taxa)<-c("lambda", "mu", "lik", "likD")</pre>
# ML estimates
clone.mat.4taxa[1,1]<-parML$b</pre>
clone.mat.4taxa[2,1]<-parML$d</pre>
clone.mat.4taxa[3,1]<-parML$logL</pre>
clone.mat.4taxa[4,1]<-parML$logL</pre>
# Bayesian estimates
clone.mat.4taxa[1,2]<-mean(samples.noclone[,2])</pre>
clone.mat.4taxa[2,2]<-mean(samples.noclone[,3])</pre>
clone.mat.4taxa[3,2]<-mean(samples.noclone[,4])</pre>
clone.mat.4taxa[4,2]<-mean(samples.noclone[,4]) # the likelihood is not scaled or it is 1/1*lik
#----
# Eigen values
eig.mat<-vector(length = length(k.vec))
# Marginal variance vecs (make this into mat so it is easy to melt)
mvar.mat.lambda<-vector(length = length(k.vec))</pre>
mvar.mat.mu<-vector(length = length(k.vec))</pre>
counter <-2 # since the first two positions are already filled in the table (modify this code)
count2<-0 # using for eigen mat and mvar.mat</pre>
for(k in k.vec){
counter <- counter +1
count2<-count2+1
lambda<-eval(parse(text=paste("samples","_",k,sep="")))$lambda</pre>
clone.mat.4taxa[1,counter] <-mean(lambda)</pre>
mu<-eval(parse(text=paste("samples","_",k,sep="")))$mu</pre>
clone.mat.4taxa[2,counter]<-mean(mu)</pre>
# #temp fpr var/covariance mat and eigen values
mat<-cbind(lambda,mu)</pre>
eig.mat[count2]<-(eigen(var(mat))$values)/max.eigen.4taxa</pre>
mvar.mat.lambda[count2]<-var(lambda)</pre>
mvar.mat.mu[count2]<-var(mu)</pre>
# likelihood
op<-eval(parse(text=paste("samples","_",k,sep="")))$p</pre>
clone.mat.4taxa[3,counter]<-mean(op)</pre>
```

```
# scaled likelihood
op.mean<-mean(op)</pre>
clone.mat.4taxa[4,counter]<-(1/k)*op.mean
## Warning in eig.mat[count2] <- (eigen(var(mat))$values)/max.eigen.4taxa: number
## of items to replace is not a multiple of replacement length
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## of items to replace is not a multiple of replacement length
library(knitr)
kable(round(clone.mat.4taxa,4),caption="Data cloning on 4taxa")
```

Table 1: Data cloning on 4taxa

		No	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data
	ML	clone	cloning	cloning	cloning	cloning	cloning	cloning	cloning	cloning	cloning
	estimat	eMCMC	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512
lamb	d <b>0</b> .3681	0.5621	0.5206	0.4696	0.4299	0.4036	0.3867	0.3790	0.3733	0.3706	0.3693
mu lik	0.0000	0.5006	0.4040	0.2945	0.1839	0.1102	0.0619	0.0341	0.0169	0.0086	0.0043
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2.2073	3.6937	5.9082	10.3079	19.0737	36.7173	72.0266	142.7208	283.9332	566.4555	1131.5078
likD	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-2.2182	-2.2127	-2.2100
	2.2073	3.6937	2.9541	2.5770	2.3842	2.2948	2.2508	2.2300			

```
\label{library} \begin{subarrate}{ll} \#library(gridExtra) \\ \#grid.table(round(t(clone.mat.4taxa),digits = 3),theme=ttheme\_minimal()) \\ \end{subarrate}
```

#Figures

```
# Clones - separate speciation and extinction
clone512<-samples_512[2:3]</pre>
noclone <- samples . noclone [2:3]
lambda.all<-cbind(samples.noclone[2],samples_512[2])</pre>
colnames(lambda.all)<-c("No clone","Clone 512")</pre>
mu.all<-cbind(samples.noclone[3],samples_512[3])</pre>
colnames(mu.all)<-c("No clone","Clone 512")</pre>
melted.lambda<-(melt(lambda.all))</pre>
## No id variables; using all as measure variables
melted.mu<-(melt(mu.all))</pre>
## No id variables; using all as measure variables
sm2a<-ggplot(melted.lambda, aes(x=value)) +</pre>
  geom density(alpha=.5,fill="slateblue4")+
 facet_wrap(~ variable)+
  #ggtitle("HiSSE speciation rates")+
 xlim(0,1)+
  #ylim(0,20)+
  ggtitle("Speciation rate")+
  xlab(expression(lambda))+
  ylab("Density")+
  theme_pubclean()
sm2b<-ggplot(melted.mu, aes(x=value)) +</pre>
  geom_density(alpha=.5,fill="#56B4E9")+
  facet_wrap(~ variable)+
  #qqtitle("HiSSE speciation rates")+
  xlim(0,0.05)+
  #ylim(0,20)+
  ggtitle("Extinction rate")+
  xlab(expression(mu))+
  ylab("Density")+
 theme_pubclean()
sm2 <- ggarrange(sm2a, sm2b,</pre>
                     labels = c("i", "ii"),
                      nrow = 2)
## Warning: Removed 1041 rows containing non-finite values (stat_density).
## Warning: Removed 9139 rows containing non-finite values (stat_density).
# Marginal variances
Lambda<-mvar.mat.lambda
Mu<-mvar.mat.mu
bound.rates<-cbind(Lambda,Mu)
rownames(bound.rates)<-k.vec</pre>
melted.marvar<-melt(bound.rates)</pre>
cbbPalette <- c("#000000", "#E69F00", "#56B4E9", "#009E73", "#F0E442", "#0072B2", "#D55E00", "#CC79A7")
colnames(melted.marvar)<- c("Var1" , "Rates" ,"value")</pre>
sm3<-ggplot(data=melted.marvar, aes(x=Var1,y=value,group=Rates,colour=Rates,shape=Rates)) +
geom_line(size=1) +
```

```
geom_point(size=2)+
    ggtitle("Marginal variance")+
  xlab("number of clones")+
  ylab("Marginal variance ")+
   scale_colour_manual(values=cbbPalette)+
  theme_pubclean()
# Eigenvalues
dat.eigen<-data.frame(k.vec,eig.mat)</pre>
sm4<- ggplot(data=dat.eigen, aes(x=k.vec,y=eig.mat)) +</pre>
  geom_line(color="aquamarine4",size=1) +
  geom_point(color="aquamarine4",size=3)+
  ggtitle("Eigenvalues")+
  xlab("number of clones")+
  ylab("eigenvalue ")+
  theme_pubclean()
figure4taxa <- ggarrange(sm2a, sm2b, sm3, sm4,
                    labels = c("A", "B", "C", "D"),
                    ncol = 2, nrow = 2)
## Warning: Removed 1041 rows containing non-finite values (stat_density).
## Warning: Removed 9139 rows containing non-finite values (stat_density).
ggsave(filename="Figure4_high.png", plot=figure4taxa, device="png",dpi=700)
```