

Package ‘cosCorr’

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Title Cosine-Correlation Coefficient for Vector Variables

Version 1.0.0

Description Computes the cosine-correlation coefficient for measuring the degree of linear dependence among variables in a multidimensional context. The package implements the generalized cosine-correlation theorem for p-1 variables, providing a quantitative assessment of interrelationships within experimental frameworks. This methodology extends classical correlation measures to higher-dimensional spaces using a dimensional exploration approach based on time scale calculus.

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Encoding UTF-8

RoxxygenNote 7.3.3

Imports stats

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, testthat (>= 3.0.0)

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

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cosCorr

*Cosine-Correlation Coefficient Computation***Description**

Computes the cosine-correlation coefficient for a vector of p-1 variables, measuring the degree of linear dependence among variables in a multidimensional context.

Usage

```
cosCorr(x, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- x A numeric vector of length $p \geq 2$, where $x[1]$ should be 0 (representing t_1). The remaining elements $x[2], x[3], \dots, x[p]$ represent the $p-1$ variables (t_2, t_3, \dots, t_p).
- na.rm Logical. If TRUE, NA values are removed before computation. Default is FALSE.

Details

The cosine-correlation coefficient is defined as:

$$\rho_{p-1} = \frac{(p-1) \prod_{i=2}^p |t_i|}{\sum_{i=2}^p |t_i|^{p-1}}$$

where $t_1 = 0$ and t_2, \dots, t_p are the variables within the system. The coefficient serves as a measure of the degree of linear dependence among the $p-1$ variables, providing a quantitative assessment of their interrelationships within a multidimensional context.

Value

A numeric value representing the cosine-correlation coefficient ρ_{p-1} . The coefficient ranges from 0 to 1, where higher values indicate greater linear dependence among the variables.

Examples

```
# Example 1: Simple vector
x <- c(0, 2, 3, 4)
cosCorr(x)

# Example 2: Vector with 5 variables
x <- c(0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
cosCorr(x)
```

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