

List of Symbols

- a*: correlation coefficient for assortative mating (continuous traits)
- b*: regression coefficients for assortative mating (continuous traits)
- b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3 : probability that trait H is present in children of parental pairs $h \times h$ (father \times mother) (b_0), $h \times H$ (b_1), $H \times h$ (b_2), $H \times H$ (b_3).
- B : $b_0 + b_3 - b_1 - b_2$ (deviation from additivity of parental contributions in vertical transmission (discrete traits))
- C : $b_1 + b_2 - 2b_0$ (sum of parental contributions (discrete traits))
- D : drift coefficient
- E : expectation
- f : coefficient of oblique or horizontal transmission for discrete traits
- g : group-effect (coefficient of oblique or horizontal transmission for continuous trait).
- H, h : presence and absence of cultural trait under study.
- m (not subscripted): assortative mating for discrete traits
- m_i, m_{ij} (always subscripted): migration coefficients
- N : population size in the study of drift; sample size in the study of correlations
- p, q : gene frequencies ($q = 1 - p$)
- r : generic symbol for linear correlation coefficient. For discrete traits, computed from $\chi N^{-1/2}$
- r_{PO} : correlation between parent and offspring
- r_{FO} : correlation between father and offspring

- r_{MO} : correlation between mother and offspring
- $r_{\bar{P}O}$: correlation between midparent (mean parent) and offspring
- r_{SS} : correlation between sibs (intraclass)
- r_{HS} : correlation between halfsibs (intraclass)
- r_{FHS}, r_{MHS} : correlation between paternal and maternal half sibs
- s : selection coefficient ($1 + s$ is Darwinian fitness of H versus fitness of h taken equal to 1)
- t : time in generations
- u, v : frequency of individuals of type H, h
- V_t : variance of quantitative trait of generation t
- α_p, α_m : paternal and maternal transmission coefficients in additive scheme (discrete traits)
 - ϵ : normal variate with mean 0 and variance σ^2
 - μ : mutation rate
 - μ_t : mean (expected) of quantitative trait at generation t
 - σ^2 : mutation variance for quantitative traits
 - $*$: to mark frequencies and other variables after selection as opposed to before selection
 - $\hat{\cdot}$: to mark equilibrium values of variables