Package ‘dMod’

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Description The framework provides functions to generate ODEs of reaction networks, parameter transformations, observation functions, residual functions, etc. The framework follows the paradigm that derivative information should be used for optimization whenever possible. Therefore, all major functions produce and can handle expressions for symbolic derivatives. The methods used in dMod were published in Kaschek et al, 2019, <doi:10.18637/jss.v088.i10>.
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Description

Used to concatenate observation functions, prediction functions and parameter transformation functions.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'fn'
p1 * p2
```

Arguments

- `p1`: function of class `obsfn`, `prdfn`, `parfn` or `idfn`
- `p2`: function of class `obsfn`, `prdfn`, `parfn` or `idfn`

Value

Object of the same class as `x1` and `x2`. 
Examples

# Define a time grid on which to make a prediction by piece-wise linear function.
# Then define a (generic) prediction function based on this grid.
times <- 0:5
grid <- data.frame(name = "A", time = times, row.names = paste0("p", times))
x <- Xd(grid)

# Define an observable and an observation function
observables <- eqnvec(Aobs = "s*A")
g <- Y(g = observables, f = NULL, states = "A", parameters = "s")

# Collect parameters and define an overarching parameter transformation
# for two "experimental conditions".
dynpars <- attr(x, "parameters")
obspars <- attr(g, "parameters")
innerpars <- c(dynpars, obspars)

trafo <- structure(innerpars, names = innerpars)
trafo_C1 <- replaceSymbols(innerpars, paste(innerpars, "C1", sep = "_"), trafo)
trafo_C2 <- replaceSymbols(innerpars, paste(innerpars, "C2", sep = "_"), trafo)

p <- NULL
p <- p + P(trafo = trafo_C1, condition = "C1")
p <- p + P(trafo = trafo_C2, condition = "C2")

# Collect outer (overarching) parameters and
# initialize with random values
outerpars <- attr(p, "parameters")
pars <- structure(runif(length(outerpars), 0, 1), names = outerpars)

# Predict internal/unobserved states
out1 <- (x*p)(times, pars)
plot(out1)

# Predict observed states in addition to unobserved
out2 <- (g*x*p)(times, pars)
plot(out2)

+.datalist

Direct sum of datasets

Description

Used to merge datasets with overlapping conditions.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'datalist'
data1 + data2
### Arguments

- `data1`: dataset of class `datalist`
- `data2`: dataset of class `datalist`

### Details

Each data list contains data frames for a number of conditions. The direct sum of `datalist` is meant as merging the two data lists and returning the overarching `datalist`.

### Value

Object of class `datalist` for the union of conditions.

### Examples

```r
# Start with two data frames
mydata1 <- data.frame(
  name = "A",
  time = 0:1,
  value = 1:2,
  sigma = .1,
  compound = c("DEM", "APAP"),
  dose = "0.1"
)

mydata2 <- data.frame(
  name = "A",
  time = 0:1,
  value = 3:4,
  sigma = .1,
  compound = c("APAP", "DCF"),
  dose = "0.1"
)

# Create datalists from dataframes
data1 <- as.datalist(mydata1, split.by = c("compound", "dose"))
data2 <- as.datalist(mydata2, split.by = c("compound", "dose"))

# Direct sum of datalists
data <- data1 + data2
print(data)

# Check the condition.grid (if available)
condition.grid <- attr(data, "condition.grid")
print(condition.grid)
```
**Direct sum of functions**

**Description**

Used to add prediction function, parameter transformation functions or observation functions.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'fn'
x1 + x2
```

**Arguments**

- `x1`: function of class `obsfn`, `prdfn` or `parfn`
- `x2`: function of class `obsfn`, `prdfn` or `parfn`

**Details**

Each prediction function is associated to a number of conditions. Adding functions means merging or overwriting the set of conditions.

**Value**

Object of the same class as `x1` and `x2` which returns results for the union of conditions.

**See Also**

`P`, `Y`, `Xs`

**Examples**

```r
# Define a time grid on which to make a prediction by peace-wise linear function.
# Then define a (generic) prediction function based on this grid.
times <- 0:5
grid <- data.frame(name = "A", time = times, row.names = paste0("p", times))
x <- Xd(grid)

# Define an observable and an observation function
observables <- eqnvec(Aobs = "s*A")
g <- Y(g = observables, f = NULL, states = "A", parameters = "s")

# Collect parameters and define an overarching parameter transformation
# for two "experimental conditions".
dynpars <- attr(x, "parameters")
obspars <- attr(g, "parameters")
innerpars <- c(dynpars, obspars)
trafo <- structure(innerpars, names = innerpars)
```
trafo_C1 <- replaceSymbols(innerpars, paste(innerpars, "C1", sep = "."), trafo)
trafo_C2 <- replaceSymbols(innerpars, paste(innerpars, "C2", sep = "."), trafo)

p <- NULL
p <- p + P(trafo = trafo_C1, condition = "C1")
p <- p + P(trafo = trafo_C2, condition = "C2")

# Collect outer (overarching) parameters and
# initialize with random values
outerpars <- attr(p, "parameters")
pars <- structure(runif(length(outerpars), 0, 1), names = outerpars)

# Predict internal/unobserved states
out1 <- (x*p)(times, pars)
plot(out1)

# Predict observed states in addition to unobserved
out2 <- (g*x*p)(times, pars)
plot(out2)

---

+.objfn

**Direct sum of objective functions**

**Description**

Direct sum of objective functions

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'objfn'
x1 + x2
```

**Arguments**

- `x1`: function of class `objfn`
- `x2`: function of class `objfn`

**Details**

The objective functions are evaluated and their results as added. Sometimes, the evaluation of an objective function depends on results that have been computed internally in a preceding objective function. Therefore, environments are forwarded and all evaluations take place in the same environment. The first objective function in a sum of functions generates a new environment.

**Value**

Object of class `objfn`. 
### Examples

```r
## Generate three objective functions
prior <- structure(rep(0, 5), names = letters[1:5])

obj1 <- constraintL2(mu = prior, attr.name = "center")
obj2 <- constraintL2(mu = prior + 1, attr.name = "right")
obj3 <- constraintL2(mu = prior - 1, attr.name = "left")

## Evaluate first objective function on a random vector
pouter <- prior + rnorm(length(prior))
print(obj1(pouter))

## Split into fixed and non-fixed part
fixed <- pouter[4:5]
pouter <- pouter[1:3]
print(obj1(pouter, fixed = fixed))

## Visualize the result by a parameter profile
myfit <- trust(obj1, pouter, rinit = 1, rmax = 10, fixed = fixed)
myprof <- profile(obj1, myfit$argument, "a", fixed = fixed)
plotProfile(myprof)

## Create new objective function by adding the single ones,
## then evaluate the random vector again
pouter <- prior + rnorm(length(prior))
obj <- obj1 + obj2 + obj3
print(obj(pouter))
```

### Description

Add two lists element by element

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'objlist'
out1 + out2
```
Arguments

out1  List of numerics or matrices
out2  List with the same structure as out1 (there will be no warning when mismatching)

Details

If out1 has names, out2 is assumed to share these names. Each element of the list out1 is inspected. If it has a names attributed, it is used to do a matching between out1 and out2. The same holds for the attributed dimnames. In all other cases, the "+" operator is applied the corresponding elements of out1 and out2 as they are.

Value

List of length of out1.

Description

Add reaction to reaction table

Usage

addReaction(eqnlist, from, to, rate, description = names(rate))

Arguments

eqnlist  equation list, see eqnlist
from  character with the left hand side of the reaction, e.g. "2*A + B"
to  character with the right hand side of the reaction, e.g. "C + 2*D"
rate  character. The rate associated with the reaction. The name is employed as a description of the reaction.
description  Optional description instead of names(rate).

Value

An object of class eqnlist.
Examples

```r
f <- eqnlist()
f <- addReaction(f, "2*A+B", "C + 2*D", "k1*B*A^2")
f <- addReaction(f, "C + A", "B + A", "k2*C*A")
```

```r
# Write your example here. You can also add more Start..End blocks if needed.
# Please mask all output such as print() with the special tag
#
# such that the test is not littered. Statements guarded by are enabled
# in the example file which is extracted from this test file. To extract the
# example run
#   extractExamples()
# on the R command line.

## Generate another equation list
eq <- eqnlist()
eq <- addReaction(eq, "pA", "A", "deact_A * pA", "Deposphorylation of pA")
eq <- addReaction(eq, "B", "pB", "act_B * B * pA_pA", "Phosphorylation of B")
eq <- addReaction(eq, "pB", "B", "deact_B * pB", "Deposphorylation of pB")

## Extract data.frame of reactions
reactions <- getReactions(eq)
print(reactions)

## Get conserved quantities
cq <- conservedQuantities(eq$smatrix)
print(cq)

## Get fluxes
fluxes <- getFluxes(eq)
print(fluxes)

## Subsetting of equation list
subeq1 <- subset(eq, "pB" %in% Product)
print(subeq1)
subeq2 <- subset(eq, grepl("not_available", Description))
print(subeq2)

## Time derivatives of observables
observables <- eqnvec(pA_obs = "s1*pA", tA_obs = "s2*(A + pA)")
dobs <- dot(observables, eq)

## Combined equation vector for ODE and observables
f <- c(as.eqnvec(eq), dobs)
print(f)
```
as.data.frame.datalist  

Coerce to a Data Frame

Description
Coerce to a Data Frame

Usage
## S3 method for class 'datalist'
as.data.frame(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'prdlist'
as.data.frame(x, ..., data = NULL, errfn = NULL)

Arguments
x  any R object
...
not used right now
data
data list object
errfn
obsfn object, the error model function to predict sigma

Value
a data frame

as.data.frame.eqnlist  Coerce equation list into a data frame

Description
Coerce equation list into a data frame

Usage
## S3 method for class 'eqnlist'
as.data.frame(x, ...)

Arguments
x  object of class eqnlist
...
other arguments
as.eqnvec

Value

A data frame with columns "Description" (character), "Rate" (character), and one column per ODE state with the state names. The state columns correspond to the stoichiometric matrix.

Description

An equation list stores an ODE in a list format. The function translates this list into the right-hand sides of the ODE.

Usage

as.eqnvec(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
as.eqnvec(x = NULL, names = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'eqnlist'
as.eqnvec(x, ...)

Arguments

x object of class character or eqnlist

... arguments going to the corresponding methods

names character, the left-hand sides of the equation

Details

If x is of class eqnlist, getFluxes is called and coerced into a vector of equations.

Value

object of class eqnvec.
as.eventlist

Coerce to eventlist

Usage

as.eventlist(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'list'
as.eventlist(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
as.eventlist(x, ...)

Arguments

x list, data.frame
...
not used

as.objlist

Generate objective list from numeric vector

Description

Generate objective list from numeric vector

Usage

as.objlist(p)

Arguments

p Named numeric vector

Value

list with entries value (0), gradient (rep(0, length(p))) and hessian (matrix(0, length(p), length(p)))
of class obj.

Examples

p <- c(A = 1, B = 2)
as.objlist(p)
as.parframe.parlist  Coerce object to a parameter frame

Description

Coerce object to a parameter frame

Usage

## S3 method for class 'parlist'
as.parframe(x, sort.by = "value", ...)

as.parframe(x, ...)

Arguments

x          object to be coerced
sort.by    character indicating by which column the returned parameter frame should be sorted. Defaults to "value".
...        other arguments

Value

object of class parframe.

Examples

## Generate a prediction function
regfn <- c(y = "sin(a*time)")

g <- Y(regfn, parameters = "a")
x <- Xt(condition = "C1")

## Generate data
data <- datalist(
  C1 = data.frame(
    name = "y",
    time = 1:5,
    value = sin(1:5) + rnorm(5, 0, .1),
    sigma = .1
  )
)

## Initialize parameters and time
pars <- c(a = 1)
times <- seq(0, 5, .1)

plot((g*x)(times, pars), data)
## Do many fits from random positions and store them into parlist
out <- as.parlist(lapply(1:50, function(i) {
  trust(normL2(data, g*x), pars + rnorm(length(pars), 0, 1), rinit = 1, rmax = 10)
}))

summary(out)

## Reduce parlist to parframe
parframe <- as.parframe(out)
plotValues(parframe)

## Reduce parframe to best fit
bestfit <- as.parvec(parframe)
plot((g*x)(times, bestfit), data)

---

**as.parvec.parframe**

Select a parameter vector from a parameter frame.

### Description

Obtain a parameter vector from a parameter frame.

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'parframe'
as.parvec(x, index = 1, ...)
```

### Arguments

- `x` A parameter frame, e.g., the output of `as.parframe`.
- `index` Integer, the parameter vector with the `index`-th lowest objective value.
- `...` not used right now

### Details

With this command, additional information included in the parameter frame as the objective value and the convergence state are removed and a parameter vector is returned. This parameter vector can be used to e.g., evaluate an objective function.

On selection, the parameters in the parameter frame are ordered such, that the parameter vector with the lowest objective value is at `index` 1. Thus, the parameter vector with the `index`-th lowest objective value is easily obtained.

### Value

The parameter vector with the `index`-th lowest objective value.
**attrs**

Select attributes.

**Description**

Select or discard attributes from an object.

**Usage**

`attrs(x, atr = NULL, keep = TRUE)`

**Arguments**

- `x`: The object to work on
- `atr`: An optional list of attributes which are either kept or removed. This parameter defaults to dim, dimnames, names, col.names, and row.names.
- `keep`: For `keep = TRUE`, `atr` is a positive list on attributes which are kept, for `keep = FALSE`, `atr` are removed.

**Value**

`x` with selected attributes.

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---

**blockdiagSymb**

Embed two matrices into one blockdiagonal matrix

**Description**

Embed two matrices into one blockdiagonal matrix

**Usage**

`blockdiagSymb(M, N)`

**Arguments**

- `M`: matrix of type character
- `N`: matrix of type character
Value

Matrix of type character containing M and N as upper left and lower right block

Examples

```r
M <- matrix(1:9, 3, 3, dimnames = list(letters[1:3], letters[1:3]))
N <- matrix(1:4, 2, 2, dimnames = list(LETTERS[1:2], LETTERS[1:2]))
blockdiagSymb(M, N)
```

---

```
combine(...)
```

### Description

Combine several data.frames by rowbind

### Usage

```r
combine(...) 
```

### Arguments

... 

- data.frames or matrices with not necessarily overlapping colnames

### Details

This function is useful when separating models into independent csv model files, e.g. a receptor model and several downstream pathways. Then, the models can be recombined into one model by `combine()`.

### Value

A `data.frame`

### Examples

```r
data1 <- data.frame(Description = "reaction 1", Rate = "k1*A", A = -1, B = 1)
data2 <- data.frame(Description = "reaction 2", Rate = "k2*B", B = -1, C = 1)
combine(data1, data2)
```
**Description**

Works either on a list or on two arguments. In case of a list, comparison is done with respect to a reference entry. Besides the objects themselves also some of their attributes are compared, i.e. "equations", "parameters" and "events" and "forcings".

**Usage**

```r
compare(vec1, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'list'
compare(vec1, vec2 = NULL, reference = 1, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'character'
compare(vec1, vec2 = NULL, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'eqnvec'
compare(vec1, vec2 = NULL, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
compare(vec1, vec2 = NULL, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `vec1`: object of class `eqnvec`, character or `data.frame`. Alternatively, a list of such objects.
- `...`: arguments going to the corresponding methods
- `vec2`: same as `vec1`. Not used if `vec1` is a list.
- `reference`: numeric of length one, the reference entry.

**Value**

data.frame or list of data.frames with the differences.

**Examples**

```r
## Compare equation vectors
eq1 <- eqnvec(a = "-k1*a + k2*b", b = "k2*a - k2*b")
eq2 <- eqnvec(a = "-k1*a", b = "k2*a - k2*b", c = "k2*b")
compare(eq1, eq2)
```

```r
## Compare character vectors
c1 <- c("a", "b")
c2 <- c("b", "c")
```
## Compare data.frames

d1 <- data.frame(var = "a", time = 1, value = 1:3, method = "replace")
d2 <- data.frame(var = "a", time = 1, value = 2:4, method = "replace")
compare(d1, d2)

## Compare structures like prediction functions

fn1 <- function(x) x^2
attr(fn1, "equations") <- eq1
attr(fn1, "parameters") <- c1
attr(fn1, "events") <- d1

fn2 <- function(x) x^3
attr(fn2, "equations") <- eq2
attr(fn2, "parameters") <- c2
attr(fn2, "events") <- d2

mylist <- list(f1 = fn1, f2 = fn2)
compare(mylist)

---

**compile**

*Compile one or more prdfn, obsfn or parfn objects*

**Description**

Compile one or more prdfn, obsfn or parfn objects

**Usage**

```r
compile(..., output = NULL, args = NULL, cores = 1, verbose = F)
```

**Arguments**

- **...**
  
  Objects of class parfn, obsfn or prdfn
- **output**
  
  Optional character of the file to be produced. If several objects were passed, the different C files are all compiled into one shared object file.
- **args**
  
  Additional arguments for the R CMD SHLIB call, e.g. -leinspline.
- **cores**
  
  Number of cores used for compilation when several files are compiled.
- **verbose**
  
  Print compiler output to R command line.
Description

extract parameter uncertainties from profiles

Usage

## S3 method for class 'parframe'
confint(object, parm = NULL, level = 0.95, ..., val.column = "data")

Arguments

- object: object of class parframe, returned from profile function.
- parm: a specification of which parameters are to be given confidence intervals, either a vector of numbers or a vector of names. If missing, all parameters are considered.
- level: the confidence level required.
- ...: not used right now.
- val.column: the value column used in the parframe, usually 'data'.

Description

Determine conserved quantities by finding the kernel of the stoichiometric matrix

Usage

conservedQuantities(S)

Arguments

- S: Stoichiometric matrix

Value

Data frame with conserved quantities carrying an attribute with the number of conserved quantities.

Author(s)

Malenke Mader, <Malenka.Mader@fdm.uni-freiburg.de>
Examples

# Write your example here. You can also add more Start..End blocks if needed.
# Please mask all output such as print() with the special tag
#
# such that the test is not littered. Statements guarded by are enabled
# in the example file which is extracted from this test file. To extract the
# example run
# extractExamples()
# on the R command line.

## Generate another equation list
eq <- eqnlist()
eq <- addReaction(eq, "pA", "A", "deact_A * pA", "Deposphorylation of pA")
eq <- addReaction(eq, "B", "pB", "act_B * B * pA_pA", "Phosphorylation of B")
eq <- addReaction(eq, "pB", "B", "deact_B * pB", "Deposphorylation of pB")

## Extract data.frame of reactions
reactions <- getReactions(eq)
print(reactions)

## Get conserved quantities
cq <- conservedQuantities(eq$path Matrix)
print(cq)

## Get fluxes
fluxes <- getFluxes(eq)
print(fluxes)

## Subsetting of equation list
subeq1 <- subset(eq, "pB" %in% Product)
print(subeq1)
subeq2 <- subset(eq, grepl("not_available", Description))
print(subeq2)

## Time derivatives of observables
observables <- eqnvec(pA_obs = "s1*pA", tA_obs = "s2*(A + pA)")
dobs <- dot(observables, eq)

## Combined equation vector for ODE and observables
f <- c(as.eqnvec(eq), dobs)
print(f)

---

constraintExp2

Compute a differentiable box prior
**Description**  
Compute a differentiable box prior

**Usage**  
constraintExp2(p, mu, sigma = 1, k = 0.05, fixed = NULL)

**Arguments**
- **p**: Named numeric, the parameter value  
- **mu**: Named numeric, the prior values, means of boxes  
- **sigma**: Named numeric, half box width  
- **k**: Named numeric, shape of box; if 0 a quadratic prior is obtained, the higher k the more box shape, gradient at border of the box (-sigma, sigma) is equal to sigma*k  
- **fixed**: Named numeric with fixed parameter values (contribute to the prior value but not to gradient and Hessian)

**Value**  
list with entries: value (numeric, the weighted residual sum of squares), gradient (numeric, gradient) and hessian (matrix of type numeric). Object of class objlist.

---

**Description**  
Soft L2 constraint on parameters

**Usage**  
constraintL2(mu, sigma = 1, attr.name = "prior", condition = NULL)

**Arguments**
- **mu**: named numeric, the prior values  
- **sigma**: named numeric of length of mu or numeric of length one or character of length of mu or character of length one  
- **attr.name**: character. The constraint value is additionally returned in an attributed with this name  
- **condition**: character, the condition for which the constraint should apply. If NULL, applies to any condition.
Details

If sigma is numeric, the function computes the constraint value

\[
\left( \frac{p - \mu}{\sigma} \right)^2
\]

and its derivatives with respect to p. If sigma is a character, the function computes

\[
\left( \frac{p - \mu}{\sigma} \right)^2 + \log(\sigma^2)
\]

and its derivatives with respect to p and sigma. Sigma parameters being passed to the function are ALWAYS assumed to be on a log scale, i.e. internally sigma parameters are converted by \( \exp() \).

Value

object of class objfn

See Also

wrss

Examples

```r
mu <- c(A = 0, B = 0)
sigma <- c(A = 0.1, B = 1)
myfn <- constraintL2(mu, sigma)
myfn(pars = c(A = 1, B = -1))

# Introduce sigma parameter but fix them (sigma parameters # are assumed to be passed on log scale)
mu <- c(A = 0, B = 0)
sigma <- paste("sigma", names(mu), sep = "_")
myfn <- constraintL2(mu, sigma)
pars <- c(A = .8, B = -.3, sigma_A = -1, sigma_B = 1)
myfn(pars = pars[c(1, 3)], fixed = pars[c(2, 4)])

# Assume same sigma parameter for both A and B # sigma is assumed to be passed on log scale
mu <- c(A = 0, B = 0)
myfn <- constraintL2(mu, sigma = "sigma")
pars <- c(A = .8, B = -.3, sigma = 0)
myfn(pars = pars)
```
**controls**

List, get and set controls for different functions

---

**Description**

Applies to objects of class `objfn`, `parfn`, `prdfn` and `obsfn`. Allows to manipulate different arguments that have been set when creating the objects.

**Usage**

```r
controls(x, ...)  
## S3 method for class 'objfn'
controls(x, name = NULL, ...)  
## S3 method for class 'fn'
controls(x, condition = NULL, name = NULL, ...)  
controls(x, ...) <- value  
## S3 replacement method for class 'objfn'
controls(x, name, ...) <- value  
## S3 replacement method for class 'fn'
controls(x, condition = NULL, name, ...) <- value
```

**Arguments**

- `x` function
- `...` arguments going to the appropriate S3 methods
- `name` character, the name of the control
- `condition` character, the condition name
- `value` the new value

**Details**

If called without further arguments, `controls(x)` lists the available controls within an object. Calling `controls()` with `name` and `condition` returns the control value. The value can be overwritten. If a list or data.frame ist returned, elements of those can be manipulated by the `$`- or `[]`-operator.

**Value**

Either a print-out or the values of the control.
Examples

## parfn with condition
p <- P(eqnvec(x = "-a*x"), method = "implicit", condition = "C1")
controls(p)
controls(p, "C1", "keep.root")
controls(p, "C1", "keep.root") <- FALSE

## obsfn with NULL condition
g <- Y(g = eqnvec(y = "s*x"), f = NULL, states = "x", parameters = "s")
controls(g)
controls(g, NULL, "attach.input")
controls(g, NULL, "attach.input") <- FALSE

---

coordTransform | Coordinate transformation for data frames

Description

Applies a symbolically defined transformation to the value column of a data frame. Additionally, if a sigma column is present, those values are transformed according to Gaussian error propagation.

Usage

coordTransform(data, transformations)

Arguments

data | data frame with at least columns "name" (character) and "value" (numeric). Can optionally contain a column "sigma" (numeric).

transformations | character (the transformation) or named list of characters. In this case, the list names must be a subset of those contained in the "name" column.

Value

The data frame with the transformed values and sigma uncertainties.

Examples

mydata1 <- data.frame(name = c("A", "B"), time = 0:5, value = 0:5, sigma = .1)
coordTransform(mydata1, "log(value)")
coordTransform(mydata1, list(A = "exp(value)", B = "sqrt(value)"))
covariates  Access the covariates in the data

Description
Access the covariates in the data

Usage
covariates(x)

## S3 method for class 'datalist'
covariates(x)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
covariates(x)

Arguments
x Either a datalist or a data.frame with mandatory columns c("name","time","value","sigma","lloq")

Value
The condition.grid of the data

datalist Generate a datalist object

Description
The datalist object stores time-course data in a list of data.frames. The names of the list serve as identifiers, e.g. of an experimental condition, etc.

Usage
datalist(...) as.datalist(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
as.datalist(x, split.by = NULL, keep.covariates = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'list'
as.datalist(x, names = NULL, ..., condition.grid = attr(x, "condition.grid"))

## S3 replacement method for class 'datalist'
names(x) <- value
is.datalist(x)

## S3 method for class 'datalist'
c(...)

Arguments

... data.frame objects to be coerced into a list and additional arguments
x object of class data.frame or list. Data frames are required to provide "name", "time" and "value" as columns. Columns "sigma" and "lloq" can be provided. If "sigma" and "lloq" are missing, they are imputed with NA and -Inf, respectively.
split.by vector of columns names which yield a unique identifier (conditions). If NULL, all columns except for the expected standard columns "name", "time", "value", "sigma" and "lloq" will be selected.
keep.covariates vector of additional column names which should be kept in the condition.grid.
names optional names vector, otherwise names are taken from mylist
condition.grid Optionally, to manually specify a condition.grid
value The new condition names of the datalist and its condition.grid

Details

Datalists can be plotted, see plotData and merged, see sumdatalist. They are the basic structure when combining model prediction and data via the normL2 objective function.

The standard columns of the datalist data frames are "name" (observable name), "time" (time points), "value" (data value), "sigma" (uncertainty, can be NA), and "lloq" (lower limit of quantification, -Inf by default).

Datalists carry the attribute condition.grid which contains additional information about different conditions, such as dosing information for the experiment. It can be conveniently accessed by the covariates-function. Reassigning names to a datalist also renames the rows of the condition.grid.

Value

Object of class datalist.
Object of class datalist

Examples

## Generate datalist from scratch
mydata1 <- data.frame(name = "A",
                      time = 0:5,
                      value = 0:5,
                      sigma = .1,
                      lloq = -0.5)
mydata2 <- data.frame(name = "A",
  time = 0:5,
  value = sin(0:5),
  sigma = .1)

data <- datalist(C1 = mydata1, C2 = mydata2)
print(data)
plot(data)

## Generate datalist from single data.frame

 times <- seq(0, 2*pi, length.out = 20)
mydata <- data.frame(name = "A",
  time = times,
  value = c(sin(times), 1.5 * sin(times)),
  sigma = .1,
  stage = rep(c("upper", "lower"), each = 10),
  phase = rep(c("first", "second"), each = 20),
  amplitude = rep(c(1,1.5), each = 20))
data <- as.datalist(mydata, split.by = c("stage", "phase"), keep.covariates = "amplitude")
print(data)
plot(data)

condition.grid <- attr(data, "condition.grid")
print(condition.grid)

datapointL2

L2 objective function for validation data point

Description

L2 objective function for validation data point

Usage

datapointL2(name, time, value, sigma = 1, attr.name = "validation", condition)

Arguments

name character, the name of the prediction, e.g. a state name.
time numeric, the time-point associated to the prediction
value character, the name of the parameter which contains the prediction value.
sigma numeric, the uncertainty of the introduced test data point
attr.name character. The constraint value is additionally returned in an attributed with this name
condition character, the condition for which the prediction is made.
Details
Computes the constraint value
\[ \left( \frac{x(t) - \mu}{\sigma} \right)^2 \]
and its derivatives with respect to p.

Value
List of class objlist, i.e. objective value, gradient and Hessian as list.

See Also
wrss, constraintL2

Examples
prediction <- list(a = matrix(c(0, 1), nrow = 1, dimnames = list(NULL, c("time", "A"))))
derivs <- matrix(c(0, 1, 0.1), nrow = 1, dimnames = list(NULL, c("time", "A.A", "A.k1")))
attr(prediction$a, "deriv") <- derivsp0 <- c(A = 1, k1 = 2)
vali <- datapointL2(name = "A", time = 0, value = "newpoint", sigma = 1, condition = "a")
vali(pars = c(p0, newpoint = 1), env = .GlobalEnv)

---
define
Define parameter transformations by define(), branch() and insert()

Description
Define parameter transformations by define(), branch() and insert()

Usage
define(trafo, expr, ..., conditionMatch = NULL)
insert(trafo, expr, ..., conditionMatch = NULL)
branch(trafo, table = NULL, conditions = rownames(table))

Arguments
trafo named character vector of parametric expressions or object of class eqnvec
expr character of the form "lhs ~ rhs" where both lhs and rhs can contain a number of symbols for which values are passed by the ... argument
... used to pass values for symbols as named arguments
conditionMatch  optional character. Use as regular expression to apply the reparameterization only to conditions containing conditionMatch

table  table of covariates as data frame. Rownames are used as unique identifier, usually called "conditions", and columns represent covariates associated with these conditions.

conditions  character vector with condition names. Overwrites the rownames of table.

Value

object of the same class as trafo or list thereof, if branch() has been used.

Examples

# Define some parameter names
parameters <- c("A", "B", "k1", "k2")
# Define a covariate table
covtable <- data.frame(dose = c(1, 1, 10),
inhibitor = c("no", "inh", "no"),
row.names = c("Low_noInh", "Low_Inh", "High_noInh"))

# Start with an empty transformation
trans <- NULL
# Generate the identity transformation for parameters
trans <- define(trans, "x ~ x", x = parameters); print(trans)
# Insert exp(x) wherever you find x
trans <- insert(trans, "x ~ exp(x)", x = parameters); print(trans)
# Some new expressions instead of k1 and k2
trans <- insert(trans, "x ~ y", x = c("k1", "k2"), y = c("q1 + q2", "q1 - q2")); print(trans)
# Define some parameters as 0
trans <- define(trans, "x ~ 0", x = "B"); print(trans)

# The parameter name can also be directly used in the formula
trans <- insert(trans, "q1 ~ Q"); print(trans)

# Replicate the transformation 3 times with the rownames of covtable as list names
trans <- branch(trans, table = covtable); print(trans)

# Insert the rhs wherever the lhs is found in the transformation
# column names of covtable can be used to perform specific replacements
# for each transformation
trans <- insert(trans, "x ~ x_inh", x = c("Q", "q2"), inh = inhibitor); print(trans)

# Also numbers can be inserted
trans <- define(trans, "A ~ dose", dose = dose); print(trans)

# Turn that into a parameter transformation function
p <- P(trans)
parnames <- getParameters(p)
pars <- rnorm(length(parnames))
names(pars) <- parnames
p(pars)

# Advanced tricks exploiting the quoting-mechanism when capturing "...

mydataframe <- data.frame(
  name = rep(letters[1:2], each = 3),
  value = 1:6,
  time = rep(1:3, 2),
  sigma = 0.1,
  par1 = rep(0:1, each = 3),
  par2 = rep(9:10, each = 3),
  par3 = rep(1:3, each = 2),
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE
)
parameters <- c("a", "b", "par1", "par2", "par3")
pars_to_insert <- c("par1", "par2")

# this would be the usual way when setting up a model
# pars_to_insert <- intersect(getParameters(g*x), names(data))

trafo <- define(NULL, "x~x", x = parameters)
trafo <- branch(trafo, covariates(as.datalist(mydataframe)))

# Trick 1: Access values from covariates()-Table with get/mget.
# The names of the parameters which are supplied in the covariates()-table
# have to be supplied manually.
trafo <- insert(trafo, "name ~ value", value = unlist(mget(pars_to_insert)), name = pars_to_insert)

# Trick 2: Access symbols from current condition-specific trafo with .currentSymbols, access
# current condition-specific trafo by .currentTrafo
# The input passed by the dots is "quoted" (substituted) and eval()'ed in the environment
# of the lapply(1:length(conditions), function(i) {})
trafo <- insert(trafo, "x~exp(X)", x = .currentSymbols, X = toupper(.currentSymbols))

# Trick 3: Condition specificity. There are two ways to do this
# 1. Apply reparametrization only for specific conditions using Regular Expressions for the
# conditionMatch argument. This matches the condition name against a regex
trafo <- define(NULL, "x~x", x = parameters)
trafo <- branch(trafo, covariates(as.datalist(mydataframe)))

# Conditions starting with 0_9
insert(trafo, "x~x_par3", x = "a", conditionMatch = "^0_9", par3 = par3)
# Conditions NOT starting with 0_9
insert(trafo, "x~0", x = "a", conditionMatch = "^(?!0_9)")
# 2. Specify conditions by boolean arguments
# Conditions which satisfy par1 == 0
insert(trafo, "x~x_par2", par1 == 0, x = parameters, par2 = par2)
# Special case: Pass two arguments with the same name. This is only possible if one of them
# is logical and the other is not.
# Conditions which satisfy par2 == 9
insert(trafo, "x~x_par2", par2 == 9, x = .currentSymbols, par2 = par2)

dot

Symbolic time derivative of equation vector given an equation list

Description

The time evolution of the internal states is defined in the equation list. Time derivatives of observation functions are expressed in terms of the rates of the internal states.

Usage

dot(observable, eqnlist)

Arguments

observable named character vector or object of type eqnvec
eqnlist equation list

Details

Observables are translated into an ODE

Value

An object of class eqnvec

Examples

# Write your example here. You can also add more Start..End blocks if needed.
# Please mask all output such as print() with the special tag
#
# such that the test is not littered. Statements guarded by are enabled
# in the example file which is extracted from this test file. To extract the
# example run
#    extractExamples()
# on the R command line.

## Generate another equation list
eq <- eqnlist()
eqnlist

Generate eqnlist object

Description

The eqnlist object stores an ODE as a list of stoichiometric matrix, rate expressions, state names and compartment volumes.

Translates a reaction network, e.g. defined by a data.frame, into an equation list object.

Usage

```r
eqnlist(
  smatrix = NULL,
  states = colnames(smatrix),
)```
eqnlist

```
rates = NULL,
volumes = NULL,
description = NULL
)

as.eqnlist(data, volumes)
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
as.eqnlist(data, volumes = NULL)

is.eqnlist(x)

Arguments

smatrix Matrix of class numeric. The stoichiometric matrix, one row per reaction/process and one column per state.

states Character vector. Names of the states.

rates Character vector. The rate expressions.

volumes Named character, volume parameters for states. Names must be a subset of the states. Values can be either characters, e.g. "V1", or numeric values for the volume. If volumes is not NULL, missing entries are treated as 1.

description Character vector. Description of the single processes.

data data.frame with columns Description, Rate, and one column for each state reflecting the stoichiometric matrix

x object of class eqnlist

Details

If data is a data.frame, it must contain columns "Description" (character), "Rate" (character), and one column per ODE state with the state names. The state columns correspond to the stoichiometric matrix.

Value

An object of class eqnlist, basically a list.

Object of class eqnlist

Examples

# Generate eqnlist from the constructor
S <- matrix(c(-1, 1, 1, -1),
            nrow = 2, ncol = 2,
            dimnames = list(NULL, c("A", "B")))
rates <- c("k1*A", "k2*B")
description <- c("forward", "backward")

f <- eqnlist(smatrix = S, rates = rates, description = description)
print(f)

# Convert to data.frame
fdata <- as.data.frame(f)
print(fdata)

# Generate eqnlist from data.frame and add volume parameter
f <- as.eqnlist(fdata, volumes = c(A = "Vcyt", B = "Vnuc"))
print(f)
print(as.eqnvec(f))
print(as.eqnvec(f, type = "amount"))

---

**eqnvec**

*Generate equation vector object*

**Description**

The eqnvec object stores explicit algebraic equations, like the right-hand sides of an ODE, observation functions or parameter transformations as named character vectors.

**Usage**

```r
eqnvec(...)
```

`is.eqnvec(x)`

**Arguments**

`...` mathematical expressions as characters to be coerced, the right-hand sides of the equations

`x` object of any class

**Value**

object of class eqnvec, basically a named character.

**See Also**

eqnlist

**Examples**

```r
v <- eqnvec(y = "2*x + offset")
print(v)
is.eqnvec(v)
```
eventlist

Description

An eventlist is a data.frame with the necessary parameters to define an event as columns and specific events as rows. Event time and value can be passed as parameters, which can also be estimated.

Usage

eventlist(var = NULL, time = NULL, value = NULL, method = NULL)

addEvent(event, var, time = 0, value = 0, method = "replace", ...)

Arguments

- **var**: Character, the state to which the event is applied
- **time**: Character or Numeric, the time at which the event happens
- **value**: Character or Numeric, the value of the event
- **method**: Character, options are "replace", "add" or "multiply"
- **event**: object of class eventlist
- **...**: not used

Details

The function addEvent is pipe-friendly

Value

data.frame with class eventlist

Examples

eventlist(var = "A", time = "5", value = 1, method = "add")

events <- addEvent(NULL, var = "A", time = "5", value = 1, method = "add")
events <- addEvent(events, var = "A", time = "10", value = 1, method = "add")
expand.grid.alt  Alternative version of expand.grid

Description

Alternative version of expand.grid

Usage

expand.grid.alt(seq1, seq2)

Arguments

seq1  Vector, numeric or character
seq2  Vector, numeric or character

Value

Matrix ob combinations of elemens of seq1 and seq2

fitErrorModel  Fit an error model

Description

Fit an error model to reduced replicate data, see reduceReplicates.

Usage

fitErrorModel(
  data,
  factors,
  errorModel = "exp(s0)+exp(srel)*x^2",
  par = c(s0 = 1, srel = 0.1),
  plotting = TRUE,
  blather = FALSE,
  ...
)
**Arguments**

- **data**: Reduced replicate data, see `reduceReplicates`. Need columns "value", "sigma", "n".
- **factors**: ‘data’ is pooled with respect to the columns named here, see Details.
- **errorModel**: Character vector defining the error model in terms of the variance. Use x to reference the independent variable, see Details.
- **par**: Initial values for the parameters of the error model.
- **plotting**: If TRUE, a plot of the pooled variance together with the fit of the error model is shown.
- **blather**: If TRUE, additional information is returned, such as fit parameters and sigmaLS (original sigma given in input data).
- **...**: Parameters handed to the optimizer `optim`.

**Details**

The variance estimator using \( n - 1 \) data points is \( \chi^2 \) distributed with \( n - 1 \) degrees of freedom. Given replicates for consecutive time points, the sample variance can be assumed a function of the sample mean. By defining an error model which must hold for all time points, a maximum likelihood estimator for the parameters of the error model can be derived. The parameter ‘errorModel’ takes the error model as a character vector, where the mean (independent variable) is referred to as \( x \).

It is desirable to estimate the variance from many replicates. The parameter ‘data’ must provide one or more columns which define the pooling of data. In case more than one column is announced by ‘factors’, all combinations are constructed. If, e.g., ‘factors = c("condition","name")’ is used, where "condition" is "a", "b", "c" and repeating and "name" is "d", "e" and repeating, the effective conditions used for pooling are "a d", "b e", "c d", "a e", "b d", and "c e".

By default, a plot of the pooled data, sigma and its confidence bound at 68% and 95% is shown.

**Value**

Returned by default is a data frame with columns as in ‘data’, but with the sigma values replaced by the derived values, obtained by evaluating the error model with the fit parameters.

If the blather = TRUE option is chosen, fit values of the parameters of the error model are appended, with the column names equal to the parameter names. The error model is appended as the attribute "errorModel". Confidence bounds for sigma at confidence level 68% and 95% are calculated, their values come next in the returned data frame. Finally, the effective conditions are appended to easily check how the pooling was done.

**Author(s)**

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forcingsSymb

Return some useful forcing functions as strings

Description

Return some useful forcing functions as strings

Usage

```r
forcingsSymb(
  type = c("Gauss", "Fermi", "1-Fermi", "MM", "Signal", "Dose"),
  parameters = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- `type`: Which function to be returned
- `parameters`: Named vector, character or numeric. Replace parameters by the corresponding value in `parameters`.

Value

String with the function

format.eqnvec

Encode equation vector in format with sufficient spaces

Description

Encode equation vector in format with sufficient spaces

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'eqnvec'
format(x, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`: object of class `eqnvec`. Alternatively, a named parsable character vector.
- `...`: additional arguments

Value

named character
funC0  Evaluation of algebraic expressions defined by characters

Description

Evaluation of algebraic expressions defined by characters

Usage

funC0(
  x,
  variables = getSymbols(x, exclude = parameters),
  parameters = NULL,
  compile = FALSE,
  modelName = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE,
  convenient = TRUE,
  warnings = TRUE
)

Arguments

x Object of class eqnvec or a named character vector with the algebraic expressions
variables character vector, the symbols that should be treated as variables
parameters character vector, the symbols that should be treated as parameters
compile Logical. Directly compile the file. If FALSE and modelName is available, the C file is written but not compiled. In this case, compile has to be called separately to compile one or more .c-files into one .so-file. If modelName is not available, an R function is generated and returned.
modelName file name of the generated C file. See description of parameter compile.
verbose Print compiler output to R command line.
convenient logical, if TRUE return a function with argument ... to pass all variables/parameters as named arguments
warnings logical. Suppress warnings about missing variables/parameters that are automatically replaced by zero values.

Value

Either a prediction function f(...,attach.input = FALSE) where the variables/parameters are passed as named arguments or a prediction function f(M,p,attach.input = FALSE) where M is the matrix of variable values (columns with colnames correspond to different variables) and p is the vector of parameter values. The argument attach.input determines whether M is attached to the output. The function f returns a matrix.
Examples

```r
library(ggplot2)
myfun <- function(c(y = "a*x^4 + b*x^2 + c"))
out <- myfun(a = -1, b = 2, c = 3, x = seq(-2, 2, .1), attach.input = TRUE)
qplot(x = x, y = y, data = as.data.frame(out), geom = "line")
```

getCoefficients

**Get coefficients from a character**

**Description**

Get coefficients from a character

**Usage**

```r
getcCoefficients(char, symbol)
```

**Arguments**

- `char` character, e.g. "2*x + y"
- `symbol` single character, e.g. "x" or "y"

**Value**

numeric vector with the coefficients

getConditions

**Extract the conditions of an object**

**Description**

Extract the conditions of an object

**Usage**

```r
getConditions(x, ...)
```

# S3 method for class 'list'
getConditions(x, ...)

# S3 method for class 'fn'
getConditions(x, ...)
getDerivs

Arguments

x object from which the conditions should be extracted
... additional arguments (not used right now)

Value

The conditions in a format that depends on the class of x.

getDerivs

Extract the derivatives of an object

Description

Extract the derivatives of an object

Usage

getDerivs(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'parvec'
getDerivs(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'prdframe'
getDerivs(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'prdlist'
getDerivs(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'list'
getDerivs(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'objlist'
getDerivs(x, ...)

Arguments

x object from which the derivatives should be extracted
... additional arguments (not used right now)

Value

The derivatives in a format that depends on the class of x. This is parvec -> matrix, prdframe -> prdframe, prdlist -> prdlist, objlist -> named numeric.
getEquations

Extract the equations of an object

Description

Extract the equations of an object

Usage

getEquations(x, conditions = NULL)

Arguments

x

type

object from which the equations should be extracted

character or numeric vector specifying the conditions to which getEquations is restricted. If conditions has length one, the result is not returned as a list.

Value

The equations as list of eqnvec objects.

getFluxes

Generate list of fluxes from equation list

Description

Generate list of fluxes from equation list

Usage

getFluxes(eqnlist, type = c("conc", "amount"))

Arguments

eqnlist

type

object of class eqnlist.

"conc." or "amount" for fluxes in units of concentrations or number of molecules.
getFluxes

Value

list of named characters, the in- and out-fluxes for each state.

Examples

# Write your example here. You can also add more Start...End blocks if needed.
# Please mask all output such as print() with the special tag
#
# such that the test is not littered. Statements guarded by are enabled
# in the example file which is extracted from this test file. To extract the
# example run
#  extractExamples()
# on the R command line.

## Generate another equation list
eq <- eqnlist()
  eq <- addReaction(eq, "pA", "A", "deact_A * pA", "Deposphorylation of pA")
  eq <- addReaction(eq, "B", "pB", "act_B * B * pA_pA", "Phosphorylation of B")
  eq <- addReaction(eq, "pB", "B", "deact_B * pB", "Deposphorylation of pB")

## Extract data.frame of reactions
reactions <- getReactions(eq)
  print(reactions)

## Get conserved quantities
cq <- conservedQuantities(eq$smatrix)
  print(cq)

## Get fluxes
fluxes <- getFluxes(eq)
  print(fluxes)

## Subsetting of equation list
subeq1 <- subset(eq, "pB" %in% Product)
  print(subeq1)
subeq2 <- subset(eq, grepl("not_available", Description))
  print(subeq2)

## Time derivatives of observables
observables <- eqnvec(pA_obs = "s1*pA", tA_obs = "s2*(A + pA)"
  dobs <- dot(observables, eq)

## Combined equation vector for ODE and observables
f <- c(as.eqnvec(eq), dobs)
  print(f)
getLocalDLLs

Determine loaded DLLs available in working directory

**Description**

Determine loaded DLLs available in working directory

**Usage**

getLocalDLLs()

**Value**

Character vector with the names of the loaded DLLs available in the working directory

getObservables

Extract the observables of an object

**Description**

Extract the observables of an object

**Usage**

getObservables(x, ...)

**Arguments**

- `x` object from which the equations should be extracted
- `...` not used

**Value**

The equations as a character.
**getParameters**  
*Extract the parameters of an object*

**Description**

Extract the parameters of an object

**Usage**

```r
getParameters(..., conditions = NULL)
```

## S3 method for class 'odemodel'
```r
getParameters(x, conditions = NULL)
```

## S3 method for class 'fn'
```r
getParameters(x, conditions = NULL)
```

## S3 method for class 'parvec'
```r
getParameters(x, conditions = NULL)
```

## S3 method for class 'prdframe'
```r
getParameters(x, conditions = NULL)
```

## S3 method for class 'prdlist'
```r
getParameters(x, conditions = NULL)
```

## S3 method for class 'eqnlist'
```r
getParameters(x)
```

## S3 method for class 'eventlist'
```r
getParameters(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `...` objects from which the parameters should be extracted
- `conditions` character vector specifying the conditions to which `getParameters` is restricted
- `x` object from which the parameters are extracted

**Value**

The parameters in a format that depends on the class of `x`. 
getReactions  

Generate a table of reactions (data.frame) from an equation list

Description

Generate a table of reactions (data.frame) from an equation list

Usage

getReactions(eqnlist)

Arguments

eqnlist  
object of class eqnlist

Value

data.frame with educts, products, rate and description. The first column is a check if the reactions comply with reaction kinetics.

Examples

# Write your example here. You can also add more Start...End blocks if needed.  
# Please mask all output such as print() with the special tag  
# such that the test is not littered. Statements guarded by are enabled  
# in the example file which is extracted from this test file. To extract the  
# example run  
#   extractExamples()  
# on the R command line.

## Generate another equation list
eq <- eqnlist()
eq <- addReaction(eq, "pA", "A", "deact_A * pA", "Deposphorylation of pA")
eq <- addReaction(eq, "B", "pB", "act_B * B * pA_pA", "Phosphorylation of B")
eq <- addReaction(eq, "pB", "B", "deact_B * pB", "Deposphorylation of pB")

## Extract data.frame of reactions
reactions <- getReactions(eq)
print(reactions)

## Get conserved quantities
cq <- conservedQuantities(eq$smatrix)
print(cq)

## Get fluxes
fluxes <- getFluxes(eq)
```r
print(fluxes)

## Subsetting of equation list
subeq1 <- subset(eq, "pB" %in% Product)
print(subeq1)
subeq2 <- subset(eq, grepl("not_available", Description))
print(subeq2)

## Time derivatives of observables
observables <- eqnvec(pA_obs = "s1*pA", tA_obs = "s2*(A + pA)")
dobs <- dot(observables, eq)

## Combined equation vector for ODE and observables
f <- c(as.eqnvec(eq), dobs)
print(f)
```

---

**ggopen**

*Open last plot in external pdf viewer*

**Description**

Convenience function to show last plot in an external viewer.

**Usage**

```r
ggopen(plot = last_plot(), command = "xdg-open", ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **plot** ggplot2 plot object.
- **command** character, indicating which pdf viewer is started.
- **...** arguments going to ggsave.

**Id**

*An identity function which vanishes upon concatenation of fns*

**Description**

An identity function which vanishes upon concatenation of fns

**Usage**

```r
Id()
```
Value

fn of class idfn

Examples

```r
x <- Xt()
id <- Id()

(id*x)(1:10, pars = c(a = 1))
(x*id)(1:10, pars = c(a = 1))
str(id*x)
str(x*id)
```

jakstat

Time-course data for the JAK-STAT cell signaling pathway

Description

Phosphorylated Epo receptor (pEpoR), phosphorylated STAT in the cytoplasm (tpSTAT) and total STAT (tSTAT) in the cytoplasm have been measured at times 0, ..., 60.

lbind

Bind named list of data.frames into one data.frame

Description

Bind named list of data.frames into one data.frame

Usage

```r
lbind(mylist)
```

Arguments

mylist A named list of data.frame. The data.frames are expected to have the same structure.

Details

Each data.frame is augmented by a "condition" column containing the name attributed of the list entry. Subsequently, the augmented data.frames are bound together by `rbind`.

Value
data.frame with the original columns augmented by a "condition" column.
load.parlist

Construct fitlist from temporary files.

Description
An aborted mstrust leaves behind results of already completed fits. This command loads these fits into a fitlist.

Usage
load.parlist(folder)

Arguments
folder Path to the folder where the fit has left its results.

Details
The command mstrust saves each completed fit along the multi-start sequence such that the results can be resurrected on abortion. This command loads a fitlist from these intermediate results.

Value
An object of class parlist.

Author(s)
Wolfgang Mader, <Wolfgang.Mader@fdm.uni-freiburg.de>

See Also
mstrust

loadDLL

Load shared object for a dMod object

Description
Usually when restarting the R session, although all objects are saved in the workspace, the dynamic libraries are not linked any more. loadDLL is a wrapper for dynLoad that uses the "modelname" attribute of dMod objects like prediction functions, observation functions, etc. to load the corresponding shared object.

Usage
loadDLL(...)
Arguments

... objects of class prdfn, obsfn, parfn, objfn, ...

long2wide

Translate long to wide format (inverse of wide2long.matrix)

Description

Translate long to wide format (inverse of wide2long.matrix)

Usage

long2wide(out)

Arguments

out data.frame in long format

Value

data.frame in wide format

lsdMod

Print list of dMod objects in .GlobalEnv

Description

Lists the objects for a set of classes.

Usage

lsdMod(
    classlist = c("odemodel", "parfn", "prdfn", "obsfn", "objfn", "datalist"),
    envir = .GlobalEnv
)

Arguments

classlist List of object classes to print.
envir Alternative environment to search for objects.

Examples

## Not run:
lsdMod()
lsdMod(classlist = "prdfn", envir = environment(obj))

## End(Not run)
**match.fnargs**

### dMod match function arguments

**Description**

The function is exported for dependency reasons.

**Usage**

```r
dMod::match.fnargs(arglist, choices)
```

**Arguments**

- `arglist` list
- `choices` character

---

**mname**

Get modelname from single object (used internally)

**Description**

Get modelname from single object (used internally).

**Usage**

```r
mname(x, conditions = NULL)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'NULL'
mname(x, conditions = NULL)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'character'
mname(x, conditions = NULL)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'objfn'
mname(x, conditions = NULL)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'fn'
mname(x, conditions = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` dMod object
- `conditions` character vector of conditions
### modelname

Get and set modelname

**Description**

The modelname attribute refers to the name of a C file associated with a dMod function object like prediction-, parameter transformation- or objective functions.

**Usage**

```r
modelname(..., conditions = NULL)

modelname(x, ...) <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'fn'
modelname(x, conditions = NULL, ...) <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'objfn'
modelname(x, conditions = NULL, ...) <- value
```

**Arguments**

- `...`: objects of type `prdfn`, `parfn`, `objfn`
- `conditions`: character vector of conditions
- `x`: dMod object for which the model name should be set
- `value`: character, the new modelname (does not change the C file)

**Value**

Character vector of model names, corresponding to C files in the local directory.

---

### msParframe

Reproducibly construct "random" parframes

**Description**

The output of this function can be used for the `center` argument of `mstrust`.

**Usage**

```r
msParframe(pars, n = 20, seed = 12345, samplefun = stats::rnorm, ...)
```
mstrust

Arguments
pars Named vector. If samplefun has a "mean"-argument, values of pars will used as mean
n Integer how many lines should the parframe have
seed Seed for the random number generator
samplefun random number generator: rnorm, runif, etc...
... arguments going to samplefun

Value
parframe (without metanames)

See Also
mstrust and parframe

Examples
msParframe(c(a = 0, b = 100000), 5)
# Parameter specific sigma
msParframe(c(a = 0, b = 100000), 5, samplefun = rnorm, sd = c(100, 0.5))

mstrust Non-Linear Optimization, multi start

Description
Wrapper around trust allowing for multiple fits from randomly chosen initial values.

Usage
mstrust(
  objfun,
  center,
  studyname,
  rinit = 0.1,
  rmax = 10,
  fits = 20,
  cores = 1,
  samplefun = "rnorm",
  resultPath = ".",
  stats = FALSE,
  output = FALSE,
  ...
)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>objfun</code></td>
<td>Objective function, see <code>trust</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>center</code></td>
<td>Parameter values around which the initial values for each fit are randomly sampled. The initial values handed to <code>trust</code> are the sum of center and the output of <code>samplefun</code>, center + <code>samplefun</code>. See <code>trust</code>, <code>parinit</code>. center Can also be a parframe, then the parameter values are taken from the parframe. In this case, the <code>fits</code> argument is overwritten. To use a reproducible set of initial guesses, generate center with <code>msParframe</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>studyname</code></td>
<td>The names of the study or fit. This name is used to determine filenames for interim and final results. See Details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>rinit</code></td>
<td>Starting trust region radius, see <code>trust</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>rmax</code></td>
<td>Maximum allowed trust region radius, see <code>trust</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>fits</code></td>
<td>Number of fits (jobs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>cores</code></td>
<td>Number of cores for job parallelization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>samplefun</code></td>
<td>Function to sample random initial values. It is assumed, that <code>samplefun</code> has a named parameter &quot;n&quot; which defines how many random numbers are to be returned, such as for <code>rnorm</code> or <code>runif</code>. By default <code>rnorm</code> is used. Parameters for samplefun are simply appended as named parameters to the <code>mstrust</code> call and automatically handed to samplefun by matching parameter names.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>resultPath</code></td>
<td>Character indicating the folder where the results should be stored. Defaults to &quot;.&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>stats</code></td>
<td>If true, the same summary statistic as written to the logfile is printed to command line on mstrust completion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>output</code></td>
<td>Logical. If true, writes output to the disc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>...</code></td>
<td>Additional parameters handed to <code>trust()</code>, <code>samplefun()</code>, or the objective function by matching parameter names. All unmatched parameters are handed to the objective function <code>objfun()</code>. The log file starts with a table telling which parameter was assigned to which function.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details

By running multiple fits starting at randomly chosen initial parameters, the chi-square landscape can be explored using a deterministic optimizer. Here, `trust` is used for optimization. The standard procedure to obtain random initial values is to sample random variables from a uniform distribution (`rnorm`) and adding these to ‘center’. It is, however, possible, to employ any other sampling strategy by handing the respective function to `mstrust()`, ‘samplefun’.

In case a special sampling is required, a customized sampling function can be used. If, e.g., initial values leading to a non-physical systems are to be discarded upfront, the objective function can be adapted accordingly.

All started fits either lead to an error or complete converged or unconverged. A statistics about the return status of fits can be shown by setting ‘stats’ to TRUE.

Fit final and intermediat results are stored under ‘studyname’. For each run of `mstrust` for the same study name, a folder under ‘studyname’ of the form "trial-x-date" is created. "x" is the number of the trial, date is the current time stamp. In this folder, the intermediate results are stored.
These intermediate results can be loaded by `load.parlist`. These are removed on successful completion of `mstrust`. In this case, the final list of fit parameters (parameterList.Rda) and the fit log (mstrust.log) are found instead.

**Value**

A parlist holding errored and converged fits.

**Author(s)**

Wolfgang Mader, <Wolfgang.Mader@fdm.uni-freiburg.de>

**See Also**

1. `trust`, for the used optimizer, 2. `rnorm`, `runif` for two common sampling functions, 3. `msParframe` for passing a reproducible set of random initial guesses to `mstrust`, 4. `as.parframe` for formatting the output to a handy table

---

### nll

#### Compute the negative log-likelihood

**Description**

Compute the negative log-likelihood

**Usage**

`nll(nout)`

**Arguments**

- `nout` : data.frame (result of `res`) or object of class `objframe`.

**Value**

list with entries value (numeric, the weighted residual sum of squares), gradient (numeric, gradient) and hessian (matrix of type numeric).
normL2

L2 norm between data and model prediction

Description

For parameter estimation and optimization, an objective function is needed. normL2 returns an objective function for the L2 norm of data and model prediction. The resulting objective function can be used for optimization with the trust optimizer, see mstrust.

Usage

normL2(data, x, errmodel = NULL, times = NULL, attr.name = "data")

Arguments

data object of class datalist
x object of class prdfn
errmodel object of class obsfn. errmodel does not need to be defined for all conditions.
times numeric vector, additional time points where the prediction function is evaluated. If NULL, time points are extracted from the datalist solely. If the prediction function makes use of events, hand over event times here.
attr.name character. The constraint value is additionally returned in an attributed with this name

Details

Objective functions can be combined by the "+" operator, see sumobjfn.

Value

Object of class obsfn, i.e. a function obj(...,fixed,deriv,conditions,env) that returns an objective list, objlist.

Examples

```r
## Generate a prediction function

times <- 0:5
grid <- data.frame(name = "A", time = times, row.names = paste0("p", times))
x <- Xd(grid, condition = "C1")
pars <- structure(rep(0, nrow(grid)), names = row.names(grid))

## Simulate data

data.list <- lapply(1:3, function(i) {
  prediction <- x(times, pars + rnorm(length(pars), 0, 1))
  cbind(wide2long(prediction), sigma = 1)
})
```
data <- as.dataList(do.call(rbind, data.list))

## Generate objective function based on data and model
## Then fit the data and plot the result
obj <- normL2(data, x)
myfit <- trust(obj, pars, rinit = 1, rmax = 10)
plot(x(times, myfit$argument), data)

nullZ

Find integer-null space of matrix A

Description
Find integer-null space of matrix A

Usage
nullZ(A, tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps))

Arguments
A
matrix for which the null space is searched
tol
tolerance to find pivots in rref-function below

Value
null space of A with only integers in it

Author(s)
Malenka Mader, <Malenka.Mader@fdm.uni-freiburg.de>

objframe

Objective frame

Description
An objective frame is supposed to store the residuals of a model prediction with respect to a data frame.

Usage
objframe(mydata, deriv = NULL, deriv.err = NULL)
Arguments

- mydata: data.frame as being generated by `res`.
- deriv: matrix of the derivatives of the residuals with respect to parameters.
- deriv.err: matrix of the derivatives of the error model.

Value

An object of class `objframe`, i.e. a data frame with attribute "deriv".

---

### objlist

*Generate objective list*

#### Description

An objective list contains an objective value, a gradient, and a Hessian matrix.

Objective lists can contain additional numeric attributes that are preserved or combined with the corresponding attributes of another objective list when both are added by the "+" operator, see `sumobjlist`.

Objective lists are returned by objective functions as being generated by `normL2`, `constraintL2`, `priorL2` and `datapointL2`.

#### Usage

```r
objlist(value, gradient, hessian)
```

**Arguments**

- value: numeric of length 1
- gradient: named numeric
- hessian: matrix with rownames and colnames according to gradient names

**Value**

Object of class `objlist`
Description

An observation function is a function that is concatenated with a prediction function via \text{prdfn} to yield a new prediction function, see \text{prdfn}. Observation functions are generated by \text{Y}. Handling of the conditions is then organized by the \text{obsfn} object.

Usage

\text{obsfn(X2Y, parameters = NULL, condition = NULL)}

Arguments

\begin{itemize}
\item \text{X2Y} \text{the low-level observation function generated e.g. by \text{Y}.}
\item \text{parameters} \text{character vector with parameter names}
\item \text{condition} \text{character, the condition name}
\end{itemize}

Details

Observation functions can be "added" by the "+" operator, see \text{sumfn}. Thereby, observations for different conditions are merged or overwritten. Observation functions can also be concatenated with other functions, e.g. observation functions (\text{obsfn}) or prediction functions (\text{prdfn}) by the "*" operator, see \text{prodfn}.

Value

Object of class \text{obsfn}, i.e. a function \text{x(...,fixed,deriv,conditions,env)} which returns a \text{prdlist}. The arguments \text{out} (prediction) and \text{pars} (parameter values) should be passed via the \text{...} argument.

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
# Define a time grid on which to make a prediction by piece-wise linear function.
# Then define a (generic) prediction function based on this grid.
times <- 0:5
grid <- data.frame(name = "A", time = times, row.names = paste0("p", times))
x <- Xd(grid)

# Define an observable and an observation function
observables <- eqnvec(Aobs = "s*A")
g <- Y(g = observables, f = NULL, states = "A", parameters = "s")

# Collect parameters and define an overarching parameter transformation
# for two "experimental conditions".
dynpars <- attr(x, "parameters")
obspars <- attr(g, "parameters")
\end{verbatim}
innerpars <- c(dynpars, obspars)

trafo <- structure(innerpars, names = innerpars)
trafo_C1 <- replaceSymbols(innerpars, paste(innerpars, "C1", sep = "_"), trafo)
trafo_C2 <- replaceSymbols(innerpars, paste(innerpars, "C2", sep = "_"), trafo)

p <- NULL
p <- p + P(trafo = trafo_C1, condition = "C1")
p <- p + P(trafo = trafo_C2, condition = "C2")

# Collect outer (overarching) parameters and
# initialize with random values
outerpars <- attr(p, "parameters")
pars <- structure(runif(length(outerpars), 0, 1), names = outerpars)

# Predict internal/unobserved states
out1 <- (x*p)(times, pars)
plot(out1)

# Predict observed states in addition to unobserved
out2 <- (g*x*p)(times, pars)
plot(out2)

odemodel

Generate the model objects for use in Xs (models with sensitivities)

Description
Generate the model objects for use in Xs (models with sensitivities)

Usage
odemodel(
  f,
  deriv = TRUE,
  forcings = NULL,
  events = NULL,
  outputs = NULL,
  fixed = NULL,
  estimate = NULL,
  modelname = "odemodel",
  solver = c("deSolve", "Sundials"),
  gridpoints = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE,
  ...
)

Arguments

- **f**: Something that can be converted to `eqnvec`, e.g. a named character vector with the ODE.
- **deriv**: logical, generate sensitivities or not.
- **forcings**: Character vector with the names of the forcings.
- **events**: `data.frame` of events with columns "var" (character, the name of the state to be affected), "time" (character or numeric, time point), "value" (character or numeric, value), "method" (character, either "replace" or "add"). See `events`. Events need to be defined here if they contain parameters, like the event time or value. If both, time and value are purely numeric, they can be specified in `Xs()`, too.
- **outputs**: Named character vector for additional output variables.
- **fixed**: Character vector with the names of parameters (initial values and dynamic) for which no sensitivities are required (will speed up the integration).
- **estimate**: Character vector specifying parameters (initial values and dynamic) for which sensitivities are returned. If `estimate` is specified, it overwrites 'fixed'.
- **modelname**: Character, the name of the C file being generated.
- **solver**: Solver for which the equations are prepared.
- **gridpoints**: Integer, the minimum number of time points where the ODE is evaluated internally.
- **verbose**: Print compiler output to R command line.
- **...**: Further arguments being passed to `funC`.

Value

list with `func` (ODE object) and `extended` (ODE+Sensitivities object)

Examples

```r
## Not run:

## Generate a compiled ODE model from an equation vector
## The model will not return sensitivities for "switch"
## Files will be generated in your working directory!

f <- eqnvec(A = "-k*A + switch*F")
model <- odemodel(f, forcings = "F", fixed = "switch")
print(model)

## Generate the same model from an equation list
f <- addReaction(NULL, from = "", to = "A", rate = "switch*F", description = "production")
f <- addReaction(f, from = "A", to = "", rate = "k*A", description = "degradation")
print(f)
model <- odemodel(f, forcings = "F", fixed = "switch")
print(model)
```
# create forcings
forc1 <- data.frame(name = "F", time = seq(0.5, 0.5, 0.1), value = sin(seq(0.5, 0.5, 0.1)))
forc2 <- data.frame(name = "F", time = seq(0.5, 0.5, 0.1), value = exp(-seq(0.5, 0.5, 0.1)))
forc3 <- data.frame(name = "F", time = 0, value = 0.1)

x <- Xs(model, forc1, condition = "forc1") +
    Xs(model, forc2, condition = "forc2") +
    Xs(model, forc3, condition = "forc3")

g <- Y(c(out1 = "F * A", out2 = "F"), x)
times <- seq(0.5, 0.001)
pars <- setNames(runif(length(getParameters(x))), getParameters(x))
pred <- (g*x)(times, pars)
plot(pred)

## End(Not run)

---

**P**

*Generate a parameter transformation function*

---

**Description**

Generate parameter transformation function from a named character vector or object of class `eqnvec`. This is a wrapper function for `Pexpl` and `Pimpl`. See for more details there.

**Usage**

```r
P(
    trafo = NULL,
    parameters = NULL,
    condition = NULL,
    attach.input = FALSE,
    keep.root = TRUE,
    compile = FALSE,
    modelname = NULL,
    method = c("explicit", "implicit"),
    verbose = FALSE
)
```
Arguments

trafo: object of class eqnvec or named character or list thereof. In case, trafo is a list, \( P() \) is called on each element and conditions are assumed to be the list names.

parameters: character vector

condition: character, the condition for which the transformation is generated

attach.input: attach those incoming parameters to output which are not overwritten by the parameter transformation.

keep.root: logical, applies for method = "implicit". The root of the last evaluation of the parameter transformation function is saved as guess for the next evaluation.

compile: logical, compile the function (see funC0)

modelname: character, see funC0

method: character, either "explicit" or "implicit"

verbose: Print out information during compilation

Value

An object of class parfn.

parfn

Parameter transformation function

Description

Generate functions that transform one parameter vector into another by means of a transformation, pushing forward the Jacobian matrix of the original parameter. Usually, this function is called internally, e.g. by \( P \). However, you can use it to add your own specialized parameter transformations to the general framework.

Usage

parfn(p2p, parameters = NULL, condition = NULL)

Arguments

p2p: a transformation function for one condition, i.e. a function \( p2p(p, fixed, deriv) \) which translates a parameter vector \( p \) and a vector of fixed parameter values fixed into a new parameter vector. If \( deriv = \text{TRUE} \), the function should return an attribute deriv with the Jacobian matrix of the parameter transformation.

parameters: character vector, the parameters accepted by the function

condition: character, the condition for which the transformation is defined
Value

object of class parfn, i.e. a function \( p(..., \text{fixed}, \text{deriv}, \text{conditions}, \text{env}) \). The argument \( \text{pars} \) should be passed via the \( ... \) argument.

Contains attributes "mappings", a list of \( p2p \) functions, "parameters", the union of parameters accepted by the mappings and "conditions", the total set of conditions.

See Also

sumfn, P

Examples

# Define a time grid on which to make a prediction by piece-wise linear function.
# Then define a (generic) prediction function based on this grid.

times <- 0:5
grid <- data.frame(name = "A", time = times, row.names = paste0("p", times))
x <- Xd(grid)

# Define an observable and an observation function
observables <- eqnvec(Aobs = "s*A")
g <- Y(g = observables, f = NULL, states = "A", parameters = "s")

# Collect parameters and define an overarching parameter transformation
# for two "experimental conditions".
dynpars <- attr(x, "parameters")
obspars <- attr(g, "parameters")
innerpars <- c(dynpars, obspars)

trafo <- structure(innerpars, names = innerpars)
trafo_C1 <- replaceSymbols(innerpars, paste(innerpars, "C1", sep = "_"), trafo)
trafo_C2 <- replaceSymbols(innerpars, paste(innerpars, "C2", sep = "_"), trafo)

p <- NULL
p <- p + P(trafo = trafo_C1, condition = "C1")
p <- p + P(trafo = trafo_C2, condition = "C2")

# Collect outer (overarching) parameters and
# initialize with random values
outerpars <- attr(p, "parameters")
pars <- structure(runif(length(outerpars), 0, 1), names = outerpars)

# Predict internal/unobserved states
out1 <- (x*p)(times, pars)
plot(out1)

# Predict observed states in addition to unobserved
out2 <- (g*x*p)(times, pars)
plot(out2)
Description
A parameter frame is a data.frame where the rows correspond to different parameter specifications. The columns are divided into three parts: (1) the meta-information columns (e.g., index, value, constraint, etc.), (2) the attributes of an objective function (e.g., data contribution and prior contribution) and (3) the parameters.

Usage
parframe(
  x = NULL,
  parameters = colnames(x),
  metanames = NULL,
  obj.attributes = NULL
)

is.parframe(x)

## S3 method for class 'parframe'
x[i = NULL, j = NULL, drop = FALSE]

## S3 method for class 'parframe'
subset(x, ...)

Arguments
x data.frame.
parameters character vector, the names of the parameter columns.
metanames character vector, the names of the meta-information columns.
obj.attributes character vector, the names of the objective function attributes.
i row index in any format
j column index in any format
drop logical. If TRUE the result is coerced to the lowest possible dimension
... additional arguments

Details
Parameter frames can be subsetted either by [ , ] or by subset. If [ , index] is used, the names of the removed columns will also be removed from the corresponding attributes, i.e., metanames, obj.attributes and parameters.
Value

An object of class `parframe`, i.e. a data.frame with attributes for the different names. Inherits from `data.frame`.

See Also

`profile`, `mstrust`

Examples

```r
## Generate a prediction function
regfn <- c(y = "sin(a*time)")

g <- Y(regfn, parameters = "a")
x <- Xt(condition = "C1")

## Generate data
data <- datalist(
  C1 = data.frame(
    name = "y",
    time = 1:5,
    value = sin(1:5) + rnorm(5, 0, .1),
    sigma = .1
  )
)

## Initialize parameters and time
pars <- c(a = 1)
times <- seq(0, 5, .1)

plot((g*x)(times, pars), data)

## Do many fits from random positions and store them into parlist
out <- as.parlist(lapply(1:50, function(i) {
  trust(normL2(data, g*x), pars + rnorm(length(pars), 0, 1), rinit = 1, rmax = 10)
}))

summary(out)

## Reduce parlist to parframe
parframe <- as.parframe(out)
plotValues(parframe)

## Reduce parframe to best fit
bestfit <- as.parvec(parframe)
plot((g*x)(times, bestfit), data)
```
**Parameter list**

**Description**

The special use of a parameter list is to save the outcome of multiple optimization runs provided by `mstrust`, into one list.

Fitlists carry an fit index which must be held unique on merging multiple fitlists.

**Usage**

```r
parlist(...)  
as.parlist(x = NULL)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'parlist'
summary(object, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'parlist'
c(...)
```

**Arguments**

- `...` Objects to be coerced to parameter list.
- `x` list of lists, as returned by `trust`
- `object` a parlist

**Author(s)**

Wolfgang Mader, <Wolfgang.Mader@fdm.uni-freiburg.de>

**See Also**

`load.parlist`, `plot.parlist`

**Examples**

```r
## Generate a prediction function
regfn <- c(y = "sin(a*time)")

g <- Y(regfn, parameters = "a")
x <- Xt(condition = "C1")

## Generate data
data <- datalist(
  C1 = data.frame(
    name = "y",
    ...
  ))
```
parvec

Parameter vector

Description

A parameter vector is a named numeric vector (the parameter values) together with a "deriv" attribute (the Jacobian of a parameter transformation by which the parameter vector was generated).

Usage

parvec(..., deriv = NULL)
as.parvec(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'numeric'
as.parvec(x, names = NULL, deriv = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'parvec'
x[... , drop = FALSE]
## S3 method for class 'parvec'
c(…)

### Arguments

... objects to be concatenated

deriv matrix with rownames (according to names of ...) and colnames according to the names of the parameter by which the parameter vector was generated.

x numeric or named numeric, the parameter values

names optional character vector, the parameter names. Otherwise, names are taken from x.

drop logical, drop empty columns in Jacobian after subsetting. ATTENTION: Be careful with this option. The default behavior is to keep the columns in the Jacobian. This can lead to unintended results when subsetting the parvec and using it e.g. in another parameter transformation.

### Value

An object of class parvec, i.e. a named numeric vector with attribute "deriv".

### Examples

```r
# Generate a parameter vector
v <- parvec(a = 2, b = 3)
print(v)
print(getDerivs(v))

# Parameter vector from a named numeric
M <- matrix(c(1, 1, 0, 1),
nrow = 2, ncol = 2,
dimnames = list(c("a", "b"), c("A", "B"))
)
v <- as.parvec(x = c(a = 2, b = 3), deriv = M)
print(v)
print(getDerivs(v))

# Subsetting of parameter vectors
# Case 1: Dependencies in the Jacobian are maintained
w <- v[1]
print(w)
print(getDerivs(w))

# Case 2: Dependencies are dropped
w <- v[1, drop = TRUE]
print(w)
print(getDerivs(w))

# Concatenating parameter vectors
w <- parvec(c = 4, d = 5)
print(c(v, w))
print(getDerivs(c(v, w)))
```

Parameter transformation

**Usage**

```r
Pexpl(
  trafo,
  parameters = NULL,
  attach.input = FALSE,
  condition = NULL,
  compile = FALSE,
  modelname = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

**Arguments**

- **trafo**: Named character vector. Names correspond to the parameters being fed into the model (the inner parameters). The elements of `trafo` are equations that express the inner parameters in terms of other parameters (the outer parameters).
- **parameters**: Character vector. Optional. If given, the generated parameter transformation returns values for each element in `parameters`. If elements of `parameters` are not in `names(trafo)` the identity transformation is assumed.
- **attach.input**: attach those incoming parameters to output which are not overwritten by the parameter transformation.
- **condition**: character, the condition for which the transformation is generated.
- **compile**: Logical, compile the function (see `funC0`).
- **modelname**: Character, used if `compile = TRUE`, sets a fixed filename for the C file.
- **verbose**: Print compiler output to R command line.

**Value**

A function `p2p(p, fixed = NULL, deriv = TRUE)` representing the parameter transformation. Here, `p` is a named numeric vector with the values of the outer parameters, `fixed` is a named numeric vector with values of the outer parameters being considered as fixed (no derivatives returned) and `deriv` is a logical determining whether the Jacobian of the parameter transformation is returned as attribute "deriv".

**See Also**

- `Pimpl` for implicit parameter transformations
Examples

```r
trafo <- c(k1 = "exp(logk1)", k2 = "exp(logk2)", 
          A = "exp(logA)", B = "exp(logB")

p_log <- P(logtrafo)

pars <- c(logk1 = 1, logk2 = -1, logA = 0, logB = 0)
out <- p_log(pars)
getDerivs(out)
```

Description

Parameter transformation (implicit)

Usage

```r
Pimpl( 
  trafo, 
  parameters = NULL, 
  condition = NULL, 
  keep.root = TRUE, 
  positive = TRUE, 
  compile = FALSE, 
  modelname = NULL, 
  verbose = FALSE 
)
```

Arguments

- `trafo` Named character vector defining the equations to be set to zero. Names correspond to dependent variables.
- `parameters` Character vector, the independent variables.
- `condition` character, the condition for which the transformation is generated
- `keep.root` logical, applies for method = "implicit". The root of the last evaluation of the parameter transformation function is saved as guess for the next evaluation.
- `positive` logical, returns projection to the (semi)positive range. Comes with a warning if the steady state has been found to be negative.
- `compile` Logical, compile the function (see funC0)
- `modelname` Character, used if compile = TRUE, sets a fixed filename for the C file.
- `verbose` Print compiler output to R command line.
Details

Usually, the equations contain the dependent variables, the independent variables and other parameters. The argument p of p2p must provide values for the independent variables and the parameters but ALSO FOR THE DEPENDENT VARIABLES. Those serve as initial guess for the dependent variables. The dependent variables are then numerically computed by multiroot. The Jacobian of the solution with respect to dependent variables and parameters is computed by the implicit function theorem. The function p2p returns all parameters as they are with corresponding 1-entries in the Jacobian.

Value

A function p2p(p, fixed = NULL, deriv = TRUE) representing the parameter transformation. Here, p is a named numeric vector with the values of the outer parameters, fixed is a named numeric vector with values of the outer parameters being considered as fixed (no derivatives returned) and deriv is a logical determining whether the Jacobian of the parameter transformation is returned as attribute "deriv".

See Also

Pexpl for explicit parameter transformations

Examples

```r
########################################################################
## Example 1: Steady-state trafo
########################################################################
f <- c(A = "-k1*A + k2*B",
       B = "k1*A - k2*B")
P.steadyState <- Pimpl(f, "A")
p.outerValues <- c(k1 = 1, k2 = 0.1, A = 10, B = 1)
P.steadyState(p.outerValues)

########################################################################
## Example 2: Steady-state trafo combined with log-transform
########################################################################
f <- c(A = "-k1*A + k2*B",
       B = "k1*A - k2*B")
P.steadyState <- Pimpl(f, "A")
logtrafo <- c(k1 = "exp(logk1)", k2 = "exp(logk2)",
              A = "exp(logA)", B = "exp(logB)")
P.log <- P(logtrafo)
p.outerValue <- c(logk1 = 1, logk2 = -1, logA = 0, logB = 0)
(P.log)(p.outerValue)
(P.steadyState * P.log)(p.outerValue)

########################################################################
## Example 3: Steady-states with conserved quantities
########################################################################
f <- c(A = "-k1*A + k2*B", B = "k1*A - k2*B")
```
replacement <- c(B = "A + B - total")
f[names(replacement)] <- replacement

pSS <- Pimpl(f, "total")
pSS(c(k1 = 1, k2 = 2, A = 5, B = 5, total = 3))

plot.datalist  Plot a list data points

Description

Plot a list data points

Usage

## S3 method for class 'datalist'
plot(x, ..., scales = "free", facet = "wrap")

Arguments

x  Named list of data.frames as being used in res, i.e. with columns name, time, value and sigma.
...

Further arguments going to dplyr::filter.
scales  The scales argument of facet_wrap or facet_grid, i.e. "free", "fixed", "free_x" or "free_y"

facet  Either "wrap" or "grid"

Details

The data.frame being plotted has columns time, value, sigma, name and condition.

Value

A plot object of class ggplot.
plot.parlist

Plot a parameter list.

Description

Plot a parameter list.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'parlist'
plot(x, path = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`: fitlist obtained from mstrust
- `path`: print path of parameters from initials to convergence. For this option to be TRUE mstrust must have had the option 'blather'.
- `...`: additional arguments

Details

If path=TRUE:

Author(s)

Malenka Mader, <Malenka.Mader@fdm.uni-freiburg.de>

plotCombined

Plot a list of model predictions and a list of data points in a combined plot

Description

Plot a list of model predictions and a list of data points in a combined plot

Usage

```r
plotCombined(prediction, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'prdlist'
plot(x, data = NULL, ..., scales = "free", facet = "wrap", transform = NULL)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'prdlist'
plotCombined(
  prediction,
```
data = NULL,
..., scales = "free",
facet = "wrap",
transform = NULL,
aesthetics = NULL
)

## S3 method for class 'prdframe'
plot(x, data = NULL, ..., scales = "free", facet = "wrap", transform = NULL)

Arguments

prediction Named list of matrices or data.frames, usually the output of a prediction function as generated by Xs.
...
Further arguments going to dplyr::filter.
x prediction
data Named list of data.frames as being used in res, i.e. with columns name, time, value and sigma.
scales The scales argument of facet_wrap or facet_grid, i.e. "free", "fixed", "free_x" or "free_y"
facet "wrap" or "grid". Try "wrap_plain" for high amounts of conditions and low amounts of observables.
transform list of transformation for the states, see coordTransform.
aesthetics Named list of aesthetic mappings, specified as character, e.g. list(linetype = "name"). Can refer to variables in the condition.grid

Details

The data.frame being plotted has columns time, value, sigma, name and condition.

Value

A plot object of class ggplot.

Examples

## Observation function
fn <- eqnvec(
  sine = "1 + sin(6.28*omega*time)",
  cosine = "cos(6.28*omega*time)"
)
g <- Y(fn, parameters = "omega")

## Prediction function for time
x <- Xt()
## Parameter transformations to split conditions

```r
p <- NULL
for (i in 1:3) {
  p <- p + P(trafo = c(omega = paste0("omega_", i)), condition = paste0("frequency_", i))
}
```

## Evaluate prediction

```r
times <- seq(0, 1, .01)
pars <- structure(seq(1, 2, length.out = 3), names = attr(p, "parameters"))
prediction <- (g*x*p)(times, pars)
```

## Plotting prediction

```r
plotPrediction(prediction)
plotPrediction(prediction, scales = "fixed")
plotPrediction(prediction, facet = "grid")
plotPrediction(prediction,
               scales = "fixed",
               transform = list(sine = "x^2", cosine = "x - 1"))
```

## Simulate data

```r
dataset <- wide2long(prediction)
dataset <- dataset[seq(1, nrow(dataset), 5),]
set.seed(1)
dataset$value <- dataset$value + rnorm(nrow(dataset), 0, .1)
dataset$sigma <- 0.1
data <- as.datalist(dataset, split.by = "condition")
```

## Plotting data

```r
plot1 <- plotData(data)
plot1
```

## Plotting data and prediction with subsetting

```r
plot2 <- plotCombined(prediction, data)
plot2
plot3 <- plotCombined(prediction, data,
                       time <= 0.5 & condition == "frequency_1")
plot3
plot4 <- plotCombined(prediction, data,
                       time <= 0.5 & condition != "frequency_1",
                       facet = "grid")
plot4
plot5 <- plotCombined(prediction, data, aesthetics = list(linetype = "condition"))
plot5
```
Description
Plot a list data points

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'datalist'
plotData(data, ..., scales = "free", facet = "wrap", transform = NULL)

plotData(data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
plotData(data, ...)
```

Arguments

- `data` Named list of data.frames as being used in `res`, i.e. with columns name, time, value and sigma.
- `...` Further arguments going to `subset`.
- `scales` The scales argument of `facet_wrap` or `facet_grid`, i.e. "free", "fixed", "free_x" or "free_y"
- `facet` Either "wrap" or "grid"
- `transform` list of transformation for the states, see `coordTransform`.

Details
The data.frame being plotted has columns time, value, sigma, name and condition.

Value
A plot object of class `ggplot`.

Examples

```r
## Observation function
fn <- eqnvec(
    sine = "1 + sin(6.28*omega*time)",
    cosine = "cos(6.28*omega*time)"
)
g <- Y(fn, parameters = "omega")

## Prediction function for time
x <- Xt()

## Parameter transformations to split conditions
p <- NULL
for (i in 1:3) {
    p <- p + P(trafo = c(omega = paste0("omega_", i)), condition = paste0("frequency_", i))
}
```
## Evaluate prediction

```r
times <- seq(0, 1, .01)
pars <- structure(seq(1, 2, length.out = 3), names = attr(p, "parameters"))
prediction <- (g*x*p)(times, pars)
```

## Plotting prediction

```r
# plot(prediction)
plotPrediction(prediction)
plotPrediction(prediction, scales = "fixed")
plotPrediction(prediction, facet = "grid")
plotPrediction(prediction,
               scales = "fixed",
               transform = list(sine = "x^2", cosine = "x - 1"))
```

## Simulate data

```r
dataset <- wide2long(prediction)
dataset <- dataset[seq(1, nrow(dataset), 5),]
set.seed(1)
dataset$value <- dataset$value + rnorm(nrow(dataset), 0, .1)
dataset$sigma <- 0.1
data <- as.dataList(dataset, split.by = "condition")
```

## Plotting data

```r
# plot(data)
plot1 <- plotData(data)
plot1
```

## Plotting data and prediction with subsetting

```r
# plot(prediction, data)
plot2 <- plotCombined(prediction, data)
plot2
plot3 <- plotCombined(prediction, data,
                       time <= 0.5 & condition == "frequency_1")
plot3
plot4 <- plotCombined(prediction, data,
                       time <= 0.5 & condition != "frequency_1",
                       facet = "grid")
plot4
plot5 <- plotCombined(prediction, data, aesthetics = list(linetype = "condition"))
plot5
```

---

**plotFluxes**

*Plot Fluxes given a list of flux Equations*

**Description**

Plot Fluxes given a list of flux Equations
plotFluxes(pouter, x, times, fluxEquations, nameFlux = "Fluxes:", ...)  

Arguments  

- `pouter`: parameters  
- `x`: The model prediction function `x(times, pouter, ...)`  
- `times`: Numeric vector of time points for the model prediction  
- `fluxEquations`: list of chars containing expressions for the fluxes, if names are given, they are shown in the legend. Easy to obtain via `subset.eqnlist`, see Examples.  
- `nameFlux`: character, name of the legend.  
- `...`: Further arguments going to `x`, such as `fixed` or conditions

Value  

A plot object of class `ggplot`.

Examples  

```r  
## Not run:  
plotFluxes(bestfit, x, times, subset(f, "B"%in%Product)$rates, nameFlux = "B production")  
## End(Not run)  
```

plotPars.parframe  

Plot parameter values for a fitlist

Description  

Plot parameter values for a fitlist

Usage  

```r  
## S3 method for class 'parframe'  
plotPars(x, tol = 1, ...)  
plotPars(x, ...)  
```

Arguments  

- `x`: parameter frame as obtained by `as.parframe(mstrust)`  
- `tol`: maximal allowed difference between neighboring objective values to be recognized as one.  
- `...`: arguments for subsetting of `x`
plotPaths

Profile likelihood: plot of the parameter paths.

Description

Profile likelihood: plot of the parameter paths.

Usage

plotPaths(
  profs,
  ...,
  whichPar = NULL,
  sort = FALSE,
  relative = TRUE,
  scales = "fixed"
)

Arguments

profs profile or list of profiles as being returned by `profile`

... arguments going to subset

whichPar Character or index vector, indicating the parameters that are taken as possible
reference (x-axis)

sort Logical. If paths from different parameter profiles are plotted together, possible
combinations are either sorted or all combinations are taken as they are.

relative logical indicating whether the origin should be shifted.

scales character, either "free" or "fixed".

Details

See `profile` for examples.

Value

A plot object of class ggplot.
plotPrediction

Plot a list of model predictions

Description

Plot a list of model predictions

Usage

plotPrediction(prediction, ...)

## S3 method for class 'prdlist'
plotPrediction(
  prediction,
  ...,
  errfn = NULL,
  scales = "free",
  facet = "wrap",
  transform = NULL
)

Arguments

prediction  Named list of matrices or data.frames, usually the output of a prediction function as generated by Xs.
...
errfn  error model function
scales  The scales argument of facet_wrap or facet_grid, i.e. "free", "fixed", "free_x" or "free_y"
facet  Either "wrap" or "grid"
transform  list of transformation for the states, see coordTransform.

Details

The data.frame being plotted has columns `time`, `value`, `name` and `condition`.

Value

A plot object of class `ggplot`.

Examples

## Observation function
fn <- eqnvec(
  sine = "1 + sin(6.28*omega*time),
)
cosine = "cos(6.28*omega*time)"
)
g <- Y(fn, parameters = "omega")

## Prediction function for time
x <- Xt()

## Parameter transformations to split conditions
p <- NULL
for (i in 1:3) {
p <- p + P(trafo = c(omega = paste0("omega_", i)), condition = paste0("frequency_", i))
}

## Evaluate prediction
times <- seq(0, 1, .01)
pars <- structure(seq(1, 2, length.out = 3), names = attr(p, "parameters"))
prediction <- (g*x*p)(times, pars)

## Plotting prediction
# plot(prediction)
plotPrediction(prediction)
plotPrediction(prediction, scales = "fixed")
plotPrediction(prediction, facet = "grid")
plotPrediction(prediction,
    scales = "fixed",
    transform = list(sine = "x^2", cosine = "x - 1"))

## Simulate data
dataset <- wide2long(prediction)
dataset <- dataset[seq(1, nrow(dataset), 5),]
set.seed(1)
dataset$value <- dataset$value + rnorm(nrow(dataset), 0, .1)
dataset$sigma <- 0.1
data <- as.datalist(dataset, split.by = "condition")

## Plotting data
# plot(data)
plot1 <- plotData(data)
plot1
## Plotting data and prediction with subsetting
# plot(prediction, data)
plot2 <- plotCombined(prediction, data)
plot2
plot3 <- plotCombined(prediction, data,
    time <= 0.5 & condition == "frequency_1")
plot3
plot4 <- plotCombined(prediction, data,
    time <= 0.5 & condition != "frequency_1",
    facet = "grid")
plot4
plot5 <- plotCombined(prediction, data, aesthetics = list(linetype = "condition"))
plot5
**plotProfile.parframe** Profile likelihood plot

**Description**
Profile likelihood plot

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'parframe'
plotProfile(profs, ..., maxvalue = 5, parlist = NULL)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'list'
plotProfile(profs, ..., maxvalue = 5, parlist = NULL)
```

```r
plotProfile(profs, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `profs`: Lists of profiles as being returned by `profile`.
- `...`: logical going to subset before plotting.
- `maxvalue`: Numeric, the value where profiles are cut off.
- `parlist`: Matrix or data.frame with columns for the parameters to be added to the plot as points. If a "value" column is contained, deltas are calculated with respect to lowest chisquare of profiles.

**Details**
See `profile` for examples.

**Value**
A plot object of class `ggplot`.
plotResiduals  

Plot residuals for a fitlist

Description

Plot residuals for a fitlist

Usage

plotResiduals(parframe, x, data, split = "condition", errmodel = NULL, ...)

Arguments

- **parframe**: Object of class parframe, e.g. returned by mstrust
- **x**: Prediction function returning named list of data.frames with names as data.
- **data**: Named list of data.frames, i.e. with columns name, time, value and sigma.
- **split**: List of characters specifying how to summarise the residuals by \( \sqrt{\text{res}_i^2} \), split[1] used for x-axis, split[2] for grouping (color), and any additional for facet_wrap()
- **errmodel**: object of type prdfn, the error model function.
- **...**: Additional arguments for x

Value

A plot object of class ggplot with data.frame as attribute attr(P,"out").

Examples

```r
# Not run:
# time axis:
plotResiduals(myfitlist, g*x*p, data,
  c("time","index","condition","name"),
  conditions = myconditions[1:4])

# condition axis (residuals summed over time for each observable and condition):
plotResiduals(myfitlist, g*x*p, data, c("condition","name","index"))
```

## End(Not run)
plotValues.parframe  

Plotting objective values of a collection of fits

Description

Plotting objective values of a collection of fits

Usage

## S3 method for class 'parframe'
plotValues(x, tol = 1, ...)

Arguments

x  
data.frame with columns "value", "converged" and "iterations", e.g. a parframe.
tol  
maximal allowed difference between neighboring objective values to be recognized as one.
...
arguments for subsetting of x

prdfn  
Prediction function

Description

A prediction function is a function x(..., fixed, deriv, conditions). Prediction functions are generated by Xs, Xf or Xd. For an example see the last one.

Usage

prdfn(P2X, parameters = NULL, condition = NULL)

Arguments

P2X  
transformation function as being produced by Xs.
parameters  
character vector with parameter names
condition  
character, the condition name

Details

Prediction functions can be "added" by the "+" operator, see sumfn. Thereby, predictions for different conditions are merged or overwritten. Prediction functions can also be concatenated with other functions, e.g. observation functions (obsfn) or parameter transformation functions (parfn) by the "*" operator, see prodfn.
Value

Object of class prdfn, i.e. a function \( x(...,\text{fixed},\text{deriv},\text{conditions},\text{env}) \) which returns a \texttt{prdlist}. The arguments \texttt{times} and \texttt{pars} (parameter values) should be passed via the \texttt{...} argument, in this order.

Examples

```r
# Define a time grid on which to make a prediction by piece-wise linear function.
# Then define a (generic) prediction function based on this grid.
times <- 0:5
grid <- data.frame(name = "A", time = times, row.names = paste0("p", times))
x <- Xd(grid)

# Define an observable and an observation function
observables <- eqnvec(Aobs = "s*A")
g <- Y(g = observables, f = NULL, states = "A", parameters = "s")

# Collect parameters and define an overarching parameter transformation
# for two "experimental conditions".
dynpars <- attr(x, "parameters")
obspars <- attr(g, "parameters")
innerpars <- c(dynpars, obspars)
trafo <- structure(innerpars, names = innerpars)
trafo_C1 <- replaceSymbols(innerpars, paste(innerpars, "C1", sep = "_")), trafo)
trafo_C2 <- replaceSymbols(innerpars, paste(innerpars, "C2", sep = "_")), trafo)

p <- NULL
p <- p + P(trafo = trafo_C1, condition = "C1")
p <- p + P(trafo = trafo_C2, condition = "C2")

# Collect outer (overarching) parameters and
# initialize with random values
outerpars <- attr(p, "parameters")
pars <- structure(runif(length(outerpars), 0, 1), names = outerpars)

# Predict internal/unobserved states
out1 <- (x*p)(times, pars)
plot(out1)

# Predict observed states in addition to unobserved
out2 <- (g*x*p)(times, pars)
plot(out2)
```
**Description**

A prediction frame is used to store a model prediction in a matrix. The columns of the matrix are "time" and one column per state. The prediction frame has attributes "deriv", the matrix of sensitivities with respect to "outer parameters" (see P), an attribute "sensitivities", the matrix of sensitivities with respect to the "inner parameters" (the model parameters, left-hand-side of the parameter transformation) and an attributes "parameters", the parameter vector of inner parameters to produce the prediction frame.

Prediction frames are usually the constituents of prediction lists (prdlist). They are produced by Xs, Xd or Xf. When you define your own prediction functions, see P2X in prdfn, the result should be returned as a prediction frame.

**Usage**

```r
prdframe(
  prediction = NULL,
  deriv = NULL,
  sensitivities = NULL,
  parameters = NULL
)
```

**Arguments**

- `prediction`: matrix of model prediction
- `deriv`: matrix of sensitivities wrt outer parameters
- `sensitivities`: matrix of sensitivities wrt inner parameters
- `parameters`: names of the outer parameters

**Value**

Object of class prdframe, i.e. a matrix with other matrices and vectors as attributes.

---

**prdlist**  
*Prediction list*

**Description**

A prediction list is used to store a list of model predictions from different prediction functions or the same prediction function with different parameter specifications. Each entry of the list is a prdframe.

**Usage**

```r
prdlist(...)  
as.prdlist(x, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 'list'
```r
as.prdlist(x = NULL, names = NULL, ...)
```
predict.prdfn

**Arguments**

- ... objects of class `prdframe` conditions.
- x list of prediction frames
- names character vector, the list names, e.g. the names of the experimental

**Description**

Make a model prediction for times and a parameter frame. The function is a generalization of the standard prediction by a prediction function object in that it allows to pass a parameter frame instead of a single parameter vector.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'prdfn'
predict(object, ..., times, pars, data = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- object prediction function
- ... Further arguments goint to the prediction function
- times numeric vector of time points
- pars parameter frame, e.g. output from `mstrust` or `profile`
- data data list object. If data is passed, its condition.grid attribute is used to augment the output dataframe by additional columns. "data" itself is returned as an attribute.

**Value**

A data frame
print.eqnlist  

Print or pander equation list

Description

Print or pander equation list

Usage

## S3 method for class 'eqnlist'
print(x, pander = FALSE, ...)

Arguments

x  
object of class eqnlist

pander  
logical, use pander for output (used with R markdown)

...  
additional arguments

Author(s)

Wolfgang Mader, <Wolfgang.Mader@fdm.uni-freiburg.de>

Daniel Kaschek, <daniel.kaschek@physik.uni-freiburg.de>

print.eqnvec  

Print equation vector

Description

Print equation vector

Usage

## S3 method for class 'eqnvec'
print(x, width = 140, pander = FALSE, ...)

Arguments

x  
object of class eqnvec.

width  
numeric, width of the print-out

pander  
logical, use pander for output (used with R markdown)

...  
not used right now

Author(s)

Wolfgang Mader, <Wolfgang.Mader@fdm.uni-freiburg.de>
**print.parvec**

Pretty printing for a parameter vector

### Description

Pretty printing for a parameter vector

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'parvec'
print(x, ...)
```

### Arguments

- `x`: object of class parvec
- `...`: not used yet.

### Author(s)

Wolfgang Mader, <Wolfgang.Mader@fdm.uni-freiburg.de>

---

**print.parfn**

Pretty printing parameter transformations

### Description

Pretty printing parameter transformations

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'parfn'
print(x, ...)
```

### Arguments

- `x`: prediction function
- `...`: additional arguments

### Author(s)

Wolfgang Mader, <Wolfgang.Mader@fdm.uni-freiburg.de>
print0

Description
Print object and its "default" attributes only.

Usage
print0(x, list_attributes = TRUE)

Arguments
x
Object to be printed
list_attributes
Prints the names of all attribute of x, defaults to TRUE

Details
Before the ‘x’ is printed by print.default, all its attributes not in the default list of attrs are removed.

Author(s)
Wolfgang Mader, <Wolfgang.Mader@fdm.uni-freiburg.de>
Mirjam Fehling-Kaschek, <mirjam.fehling@physik.uni-freiburg.de>

priorL2
L2 objective function for prior value

Description
As a prior function, it returns derivatives with respect to the penalty parameter in addition to parameter derivatives.

Usage
priorL2(mu, lambda = "lambda", attr.name = "prior", condition = NULL)

Arguments
mu
Named numeric, the prior values
lambda
Character of length one. The name of the penalty parameter in p.
attr.name
character. The constraint value is additionally returned in an attributed with this name
condition
character, the condition for which the constraint should apply. If NULL, applies to any condition.
Profile-likelihood (PL) computation

**Details**

Computes the constraint value

\[ e^{\lambda \| p - \mu \|^2} \]

and its derivatives with respect to \( p \) and \( \lambda \).

**Value**

List of class `objlist`, i.e. objective value, gradient and Hessian as list.

**See Also**

`wrss`

**Examples**

```r
p <- c(A = 1, B = 2, C = 3, lambda = 0)
mu <- c(A = 0, B = 0)
obj <- priorL2(mu = mu, lambda = "lambda")
obj(pars = p + rnorm(length(p), 0, .1))
```

```r
profile

Profile-likelihood (PL) computation

Usage

```r
profile(
  obj,
  pars,
  whichPar,
  alpha = 0.05,
  limits = c(lower = -Inf, upper = Inf),
  method = c("integrate", "optimize"),
  stepControl = NULL,
  algoControl = NULL,
  optControl = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE,
  cores = 1,
  ...)
```
```
Arguments

**obj**
Objective function `obj(pars, fixed, ...)` returning a list with "value", "gradient" and "hessian". If attribute "valueData" and/or "valuePrior" are returned they are attached to the return value.

**pars**
Parameter vector corresponding to the log-likelihood optimum.

**whichPar**
Numeric or character vector. The parameters for which the profile is computed.

**alpha**
Numeric, the significance level based on the chi-square distribution with df=1.

**limits**
Numeric vector of length 2, the lower and upper deviance from the original value of `pars[whichPar]`.

**method**
Character, either "integrate" or "optimize". This is a short-cut for setting `stepControl`, `algoControl` and `optControl` by hand.

**stepControl**
List of arguments controlling the step adaption. Defaults to integration set-up, i.e. `list(stepsize = 1e-4, min = 1e-4, max = Inf, atol = 1e-2, rtol = 1e-2, limit = 100)`.

**algoControl**
List of arguments controlling the fast PL algorithm. Defaults to `list(gamma = 1, W = "hessian", reoptimize = FALSE, correction = 1, reg = .Machine$double.eps)`.

**optControl**
List of arguments controlling the `trust()` optimizer. Defaults to `list(rinit = .1, rmax = 10, iterlim = 10, fterm = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps), mterm = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps))`. See `trust` for more details.

**verbose**
Logical, print verbose messages.

**cores**
Number of cores used when computing profiles for several parameters.

... Arguments going to `obj()`

Details

Computation of the profile likelihood is based on the method of Lagrangian multipliers and Euler integration of the corresponding differential equation of the profile likelihood paths.

**algoControl**: Since the Hessian which is needed for the differential equation is frequently misspecified, the error in integration needs to be compensated by a correction factor `gamma`. Instead of the Hessian, an identity matrix can be used. To guarantee that the profile likelihood path stays on the true path, each point proposed by the differential equation can be used as starting point for an optimization run when `reoptimize = TRUE`. The correction factor `gamma` is adapted based on the amount of actual correction. If this exceeds the value `correction`, `gamma` is reduced. In some cases, the Hessian becomes singular. This leads to problems when inverting the Hessian. To avoid this problem, the pseudoinverse is computed by removing all singular values lower than `reg`.

**stepControl**: The Euler integration starts with `stepsize`. In each step the predicted change of the objective function is compared with the actual change. If this is larger than `atol`, the stepsize is reduced. For small deviations, either compared the absolute tolerance `atol` or the relative tolerance `rtol`, the stepsize may be increased. `max` and `min` are upper and lower bounds for `stepsize`. `limit` is the maximum number of steps that are take for the profile computation. `stop` is a character, usually "value" or "data", for which the significance level `alpha` is evaluated.
Value

Named list of length one. The name is the parameter name. The list entry is a matrix with columns "value" (the objective value), "constraint" (deviation of the profiled parameter from the original value), "stepsize" (the stepsize taken for the iteration), "gamma" (the gamma value employed for the iteration), "valueData" and "valuePrior" (if specified in obj), one column per parameter (the profile paths).

Examples

## Not run:

```r
## Parameter transformation
trafo <- eqnvec(a = "exp(loga)",
                 b = "exp(logb)",
                 c = "exp(loga)*exp(logb)*exp(logc")
p <- P(traf0)

## Objective function
obj1 <- constraintL2(mu = c(a = .1, b = 1, c = 10), sigma = .6)
obj2 <- constraintL2(mu = c(loga = 0, logb = 0), sigma = 10)
obj <- obj1*p + obj2

## Initialize parameters and obtain fit
pars <- c(loga = 1, logb = 1, logc = 1)
myfit <- trust(obj, pars, rinit = 1, rmax = 10)
myfit.fixed <- trust(obj, pars[-1], rinit = 1, rmax = 10, fixed = pars[1])

## Compute profiles by integration method
profiles.approx <- do.call(
                         rbind,
                         lapply(1:3, function(i) {
                          profile(obj, myfit$argument, whichPar = i, limits = c(-3, 3),
                                     method = "integrate")
                        }))

## Compute profiles by repeated optimization
profiles.exact <- do.call(
                        rbind,
                        lapply(1:3, function(i) {
                         profile(obj, myfit$argument, whichPar = i, limits = c(-3, 3),
                                    method = "optimize")
                        }))

## Compute profiles for fit with fixed element by integration method
profiles.approx.fixed <- do.call(
                           rbind,
                           lapply(1:2, function(i) {
                            profile(obj, myfit.fixed$argument, whichPar = i, limits = c(-3, 3),
                                       method = "integrate",
                                       fixed = pars[1])
                           }))
```
## Plotting
plotProfile(profiles.approx)
plotProfile(list(profiles.approx, profiles.exact))
plotProfile(list(profiles.approx, profiles.approx.fixed))
plotPaths(profiles.approx, sort = TRUE)
plotPaths(profiles.approx, whichPar = "logc")
plotPaths(list(profiles.approx, profiles.approx.fixed), whichPar = "logc")

## Confidence Intervals
confint(profiles.approx, val.column = "value")

## End(Not run)

---

### Description
Progress bar

### Usage
progressBar(percentage, size = 50, number = TRUE)

### Arguments
- **percentage**: Numeric between 0 and 100
- **size**: Integer, the size of the bar print-out
- **number**: Logical, Indicates whether the percentage should be printed out.

### Description
Reduce replicated measurements to mean and standard deviation

### Usage
reduceReplicates(file, select = "condition", datatrans = NULL)
reduceReplicates

**Arguments**

- **file**
  Data file of csv. See Format for details.

- **select**
  Names of the columns in the data file used to define conditions, see Details.

- **datatrans**
  Character vector describing a function to transform data. Use x to refer to data.

**Format**

The following columns are mandatory for the data file.

- **name**
  Name of the observed species.

- **time**
  Measurement time point.

- **value**
  Measurement value.

- **condition**
  The condition under which the observation was made.

In addition to these columns, any number of columns can follow to allow a fine grained definition of conditions. The values of all columns named in ‘select’ are then merged to get the set of conditions.

**Details**

Experiments are usually repeated multiple times possibly under different conditions leading to replicated measurements. The column "Condition" in the data allows to group the data by their condition. However, sometimes, a more fine grained grouping is desirable. In this case, any number of additional columns can be appended to the data. These columns are referred to as "condition identifier". Which of the condition identifiers are used to do the grouping is user defined by announcing the to ‘select’. The mandatory column "Condition" is always used. The total set of different conditions is thus defined by all combinations of values occurring in the selected condition identifiers. The replicates of each condition are then reduced to mean and variance. New conditions names are derived by merging all conditions which were used in mean and std.

**Value**

A data frame of the following variables

- **time**
  Measurement time point.

- **name**
  Name of the observed species.

- **value**
  Mean of replicates.

- **sigma**
  Standard error of the mean, NA for single measurements.

- **n**
  The number of replicates reduced.

- **condition**
  The condition for which the value and sigma were calculated. If more than one column were used to define the condition, this variable holds the effective condition which is the combination of all applied single conditions.

**Author(s)**

Wolfgang Mader, <Wolfgang.Mader@fdm.uni-freiburg.de>
repar

Reparameterization

Description

Reparameterization

Usage

repar(expr, trafo = NULL, ..., reset = FALSE)

Arguments

expr character of the form "lhs ~ rhs" where rhs reparameterizes lhs. Both lhs and rhs can contain a number of symbols whose values need to be passed by the ... argument.

trafo character or equation vector or list thereof. The object where the replacement takes place in

... pass symbols as named arguments

reset logical. If true, the trafo element corresponding to lhs is reset according to rhs. If false, lhs wherever it occurs in the rhs of trafo is replaced by rhs of the formula.

Details

Left and right-hand side of expr are searched for symbols. If separated by "_", symbols are recognized as such, e.g. in Delta_x where the symbols are "Delta" and "x". Each symbol for which values (character or numbers) are passed by the ... argument is replaced.

Value

an equation vector with the reparameterization.

Examples

innerpars <- letters[1:3]
constraints <- c(a = "b + c")
mycondition <- "cond1"

trafo <- repar("x ~ x", x = innerpars)
trafo <- repar("x ~ y", trafo, x = names(constraints), y = constraints)
trafo <- repar("x ~ exp(x)", trafo, x = innerpars)
trafo <- repar("x ~ x + Delta_x_condition", trafo, x = innerpars, condition = mycondition)
res

Compare data and model prediction by computing residuals

Description

Compare data and model prediction by computing residuals

Usage

res(data, out, err = NULL)

Arguments

data  data.frame with name (factor), time (numeric), value (numeric) and sigma (numeric)
out  output of ode(), optionally augmented with attributes "deriv" (output of ode() for the sensitivity equations) and "parameters" (character vector of parameter names, a subset of those contained in the sensitivity equations). If "deriv" is given, also "parameters" needs to be given.
err  output of the error model function

Value

data.frame with the original data augmented by columns "prediction" (numeric, the model prediction), "residual" (numeric, difference between prediction and data value), "weighted.residual" (numeric, residual divided by sigma). If "deriv" was given, the returned data.frame has an attribute "deriv" (data.frame with the derivatives of the residuals with respect to the parameters).

resolveRecurrence

Place top elements into bottom elements

Description

Place top elements into bottom elements

Usage

resolveRecurrence(variables)

Arguments

variables  named character vector
Details

If the names of top vector elements occur in the bottom of the vector, they are replaced by the character of the top entry. Useful for steady state conditions.

Value

named character vector of the same length as variables

Examples

```r
resolveRecurrence(c(A = "k1*B/k2", C = "A*k3+k4", D="A*C*k5"))
```

---

**rref**

Transform matrix A into reduced row echelon form this function is written along the lines of the rref-matlab function.

### Description

Transform matrix A into reduced row echelon form this function is written along the lines of the rref-matlab function.

### Usage

```r
rref(A, tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps), verbose = FALSE, fractions = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

- **A**: matrix for which the reduced row echelon form is searched
- **tol**: tolerance to find pivots
- **verbose**: logical, print verbose information
- **fractions**: logical, not used right now.

### Value

a list of two entries is returned; ret[[1]] is the reduced row echelon form of A, ret[[2]] is the index of columns in which a pivot was found

### Author(s)

Malenka Mader, <Malenka.Mader@fdm.uni-freiburg.de>
scale_color_dMod  
*Standard dMod color palette*

**Description**

Standard dMod color palette

**Usage**

```r
scale_color_dMod(...)
```

**Arguments**

... arguments goint to codescale_color_manual()

**Examples**

```r
library(ggplot2)
times <- seq(0, 2*pi, 0.1)
values <- sin(times)
data <- data.frame(
time = times,
value = c(values, 1.2*values, 1.4*values, 1.6*values),
group = rep(c("C1", "C2", "C3", "C4"), each = length(times))
)
qplot(time, value, data = data, color = group, geom = "line") +
theme_dMod() + scale_color_dMod()
```

---

scale_fill_dMod  
*Standard dMod color scheme*

**Description**

Standard dMod color scheme

**Usage**

```r
scale_fill_dMod(...)
```

**Arguments**

... arguments goint to codescale_color_manual()
stat.parlist  

Gather statistics of a fitlist

Description

Gather statistics of a fitlist

Usage

stat.parlist(x)

Arguments

x  The fitlist

steadyStates  

Calculate analytical steady states.

Description

This function follows the method published in [1]. The determined steady-state solution is tailored to parameter estimation. Please note that kinetic parameters might be fixed for solution of steady-state equations. Note that additional parameters might be introduced to ensure positivity of the solution.

The function calls a python script via rPython. Usage problems might occur when different python versions are used. The script was written and tested for python 2.7.12, sympy 0.7.6 and numpy 1.8.2.

Recently, users went into problems with RJSONIO when rPython was used. Unless a sound solution is available, please try to reinstall RJSONIO in these cases.

Usage

steadyStates(
    model,
    file = NULL,
    smatrix = NULL,
    states = NULL,
    rates = NULL,
    forcings = NULL,
    givenCQs = NULL,
    neglect = NULL,
    sparsifyLevel = 2,
    outputFormat = "R"
)
steadyStates

Arguments

- **model**: Either name of the csv-file or the eqnlist of the model. If NULL, specify smatrix, states and rates by hand.
- **file**: Name of the file to which the steady-state equations are saved. Read this file with `readRDS`.
- **smatrix**: Numeric matrix, stiochiometry matrix of the system
- **states**: Character vector, state vector of the system
- **rates**: Character vector, flux vector of the system
- **forcings**: Character vector with the names of the forcings
- **givenCQs**: Character vector with conserved quantities. Use the format c("A + pA = totA", "B + pB = totB"). If NULL, conserved quantities are automatically calculated.
- **neglect**: Character vector with names of states and parameters that must not be used for solving the steady-state equations
- **sparsifyLevel**: numeric. Upper bound for length of linear combinations used for simplifying the stoichiometric matrix
- **outputFormat**: Define the output format. By default "R" generating dMod compatible output. To obtain an output appropriate for d2d [2] "M" must be selected.

Value

Character vector of steady-state equations.

Author(s)

Marcus Rosenblatt, <marcus.rosenblatt@fdm.uni-freiburg.de>

References

[1] https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4863410/

Examples

```r
## Not run:
reactions <- eqnlist()
reactions <- addReaction(reactions, "Tca_buffer", "Tca_cyto", "import_Tca*Tca_buffer", "Basolateral uptake")
reactions <- addReaction(reactions, "Tca_cyto", "Tca_buffer", "export_Tca_baso*Tca_cyto", "Basolateral efflux")
reactions <- addReaction(reactions, "Tca_cyto", "Tca_canalicular", "transport_Tca*Tca_canalicular", "Canalicular efflux")
mysteadies <- steadyStates(reactions)
print(mysteadies)
## End(Not run)
```
**strelide**

*Elide character vector*

---

**Description**

Elide character vector

**Usage**

`strelide(string, width, where = "right", force = FALSE)`

**Arguments**

- `string`: String subject to eliding
- `width`: Width including eliding... of return string
- `where`: Eliding can happen at 'left', 'middel', or 'right'. Defaults to 'right'.
- `force`: Elide, even is `<string>` is shorter than `<width>`. Default to 'FALSE'.

**Details**

Elide a string to `<width>`. Eliding can happen at 'left', 'middle', or 'right'. If forcing = FALSE, which is the default, strings shorter than `<width>` are returned unaltered; forcing = TRUE inserts eliding symbols (...) in any case.

**Value**

Elided string of length `<width>`.

**Author(s)**

Wolfgang Mader, <Wolfgang.Mader@fdm.uni-freiburg.de>

---

**strpad**

*Pad string to desired width*

---

**Description**

Pad string to desired width

**Usage**

`strpad(string, width, where = "right", padding = " ", autoelide = FALSE)`
Arguments

- **string**: String to pad
- **width**: Desired width of padded string
- **where**: Padding can be inserted to the right or left of `<string>`. Default to 'right'.
- **padding**: A single character with with the padding space is filled. Defaults to blank ''. yielding invisible padding.
- **autoelide**: If TRUE, `<string>` is elided if it is wider than `<width>`. The position of eliding follows `<where>`. Defaults to FALSE.

Value

Padded string of length `<width>`.

Author(s)

Wolfgang Mader, Wolfgang.Mader@fdm.uni-freiburg.de

---

**submatrix**

*Submatrix of a matrix returning ALWAYS a matrix*

Description

Submatrix of a matrix returning ALWAYS a matrix

Usage

```
submatrix(M, rows = 1:nrow(M), cols = 1:ncol(M))
```

Arguments

- **M**: matrix
- **rows**: Index vector
- **cols**: Index vector

Value

The matrix `M[rows,cols]`, keeping/adjusting attributes like ncol nrow and dimnames.
subset.eqnlist  subset of an equation list

Description
subset of an equation list

Usage
## S3 method for class 'eqnlist'
subset(x, ...)

Arguments
x the equation list
... logical expression for subsetting

Details
The argument ... can contain "Educt", "Product", "Rate" and "Description". The "

Value
An object of class eqnlist

Examples
reactions <- data.frame(Description = c("Activation", "Deactivation"),
                        Rate = c("act*A", "deact*pA"), A=c(-1,1), pA=c(1, -1) )
f <- as.eqnlist(reactions)
subset(f, "A" %in% Educt)
subset(f, "pA" %in% Product)
subset(f, grepl("act", Rate))

summary.eqnvec  Summary of an equation vector

Description
Summary of an equation vector

Usage
## S3 method for class 'eqnvec'
summary(object, ...)

symmetryDetection

Arguments

object of class eqnvec.

... additional arguments

Author(s)

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Description

This function follows the method published in [1].

The function calls a python script via rPython. Usage problems might occur when different python versions are used. The script was written and tested for python 2.7.12, sympy 0.7.6.

Recently, users went into problems with RJSONIO when rPython was used. Unless a sound solution is available, please try to reinstall RJSONIO in these cases.

Usage

```r
symmetryDetection(
  f,
  obsvect = NULL,
  prediction = NULL,
  initial = NULL,
  ansatz = "uni",
  pMax = 2,
  inputs = NULL,
  fixed = NULL,
  cores = 1,
  allTrafos = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

f object containing the ODE for which as.eqnvec() is defined

obsvect vector of observation functions

prediction vector containing prediction to be tested

initial vector containing initial values

ansatz type of infinitesimal ansatz used for the analysis (uni, par, multi)

pMax maximal degree of infinitesimal ansatz

inputs specify the input variables

fixed variables to consider fixed

cores maximal number of cores used for the analysis

allTrafos do not remove transformations with a common parameter factor
theme_dMod

References


Examples

```r
## Not run:
eq <- NULL
eq <- addReaction(eq, "A", "B", "k1*A")
eq <- addReaction(eq, "B", "A", "k2*B")

observables <- eqnvec(Aobs = "alpha * A")
symmetryDetection(eq, observables)

## End(Not run)
```

### theme_dMod

**Standard plotting theme of dMod**

#### Description

Standard plotting theme of dMod

#### Usage

```r
theme_dMod(base_size = 11, base_family = "")
```

#### Arguments

- `base_size`: numeric, font-size
- `base_family`: character, font-name

#### trust

**Non-Linear Optimization**

#### Description

This function carries out a minimization or maximization of a function using a trust region algorithm. See the references for details.
Usage

```
trust(
  objfun,
  parinit,
  rinit,
  rmax,
  parscale,
  iterlim = 100,
  fterm = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps),
  mterm = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps),
  minimize = TRUE,
  blather = FALSE,
  parupper = Inf,
  parlower = -Inf,
  printIter = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

```
trustL1(
  objfun,
  parinit,
  mu = 0 * parinit,
  one.sided = FALSE,
  lambda = 1,
  rinit,
  rmax,
  parscale,
  iterlim = 100,
  fterm = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps),
  mterm = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps),
  minimize = TRUE,
  blather = FALSE,
  blather2 = FALSE,
  parupper = Inf,
  parlower = -Inf,
  printIter = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- `objfun` an R function that computes value, gradient, and Hessian of the function to be minimized or maximized and returns them as a list with components value, gradient, and hessian. Its first argument should be a vector of the length of `parinit` followed by any other arguments specified by the `...` argument.
- `parinit` starting parameter values for the optimization. Must be feasible (in the domain).
- `rinit` starting trust region radius. The trust region radius (see details below) is adjusted as the algorithm proceeds. A bad initial value wastes a few steps while the radius
trust is adjusted, but does not keep the algorithm from working properly.

**rmax**
maximum allowed trust region radius. This may be set very large. If set small, the algorithm traces a steepest descent path (steepest ascent, when minimize = FALSE).

**parscale**
an estimate of the size of each parameter at the minimum. The algorithm operates as if optimizing function(x, ...) objfun(x / parscale, ...). May be missing in which case no rescaling is done. See also the details section below.

**iterlim**
a positive integer specifying the maximum number of iterations to be performed before the program is terminated.

**fterm**
a positive scalar giving the tolerance at which the difference in objective function values in a step is considered close enough to zero to terminate the algorithm.

**mterm**
a positive scalar giving the tolerance at which the two-term Taylor-series approximation to the difference in objective function values in a step is considered close enough to zero to terminate the algorithm.

**minimize**
If TRUE minimize. If FALSE maximize.

**blather**
If TRUE return extra info.

**parupper**
named numeric vector of upper bounds.

**parlower**
named numeric vector of lower bounds.

**printIter**
print iteration information to R console

... additional argument to objfun

**mu**
named numeric value. The reference value for L1 penalized parameters.

**one.sided**
logical. One-sided penalization.

**lambda**
strength of the L1 penalty

**blather2**
even more information

### Details
See Fletcher (1987, Section 5.1) or Nocedal and Wright (1999, Section 4.2) for detailed expositions.

### Value
A list containing the following components:

- value: the value returned by objfun at the final iterate.
- gradient: the gradient returned by objfun at the final iterate.
- hessian: the Hessian returned by objfun at the final iterate.
- argument: the final iterate
- converged: if TRUE the final iterate was deemed optimal by the specified termination criteria.
- iterations: number of trust region subproblems done (including those whose solutions are not accepted).
- argpath: (if blather == TRUE) the sequence of iterates, not including the final iterate.
- argvtry: (if blather == TRUE) the sequence of solutions of the trust region subproblem.
• steptype: (if blather == TRUE) the sequence of cases that arise in solutions of the trust region subproblem. "Newton" means the Newton step solves the subproblem (lies within the trust region). Other values mean the subproblem solution is constrained. "easy-easy" means the eigenvectors corresponding to the minimal eigenvalue of the rescaled Hessian are not all orthogonal to the gradient. The other cases are rarely seen. "hard-hard" means the Lagrange multiplier for the trust region constraint is minus the minimal eigenvalue of the rescaled Hessian; "hard-easy" means it isn’t.
• accept: (if blather == TRUE) indicates which of the sequence of solutions of the trust region subproblem were accepted as the next iterate. (When not accepted the trust region radius is reduced, and the previous iterate is kept.)
• r: (if blather == TRUE) the sequence of trust region radii.
• rho: (if blather == TRUE) the sequence of ratios of actual over predicted decrease in the objective function in the trust region subproblem, where predicted means the predicted decrease in the two-term Taylor series model used in the subproblem.
• valpath: (if blather == TRUE) the sequence of objective function values at the iterates.
• valtry: (if blather == TRUE) the sequence of objective function values at the solutions of the trust region subproblem.
• preddiff: (if blather == TRUE) the sequence of predicted differences using the two-term Taylor-series model between the function values at the current iterate and at the solution of the trust region subproblem.
• stepnorm: (if blather == TRUE) the sequence of norms of steps, that is distance between current iterate and proposed new iterate found in the trust region subproblem.

---

**unique.parframe**

*Extract those lines of a parameter frame with unique elements in the value column*

**Description**

Extract those lines of a parameter frame with unique elements in the value column

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'parframe'
unique(x, incomparables = FALSE, tol = 1, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**: parameter frame
- **incomparables**: not used. Argument exists for compatibility with S3 generic.
- **tol**: tolerance to decide when values are assumed to be equal, see `plotValues()`. 
- **...**: additional arguments being passed to `plotValues()`, e.g. for subsetting.

**Value**

A subset of the parameter frame `x`. 
wide2long

**Description**
Translate wide output format (e.g. from ode) into long format

**Usage**
```r
wide2long(out, keep = 1, na.rm = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**
- `out`: data.frame or matrix or list of matrices in wide format
- `keep`: Index vector, the columns to keep
- `na.rm`: Logical, if TRUE, missing values are removed in the long format.

**Details**
The function assumes that out[,1] represents a time-like vector whereas out[,-1] represents the values. Useful for plotting with ggplot. If a list is supplied, the names of the list are added as extra column names "condition"

**Value**
data.frame in long format, i.e. columns "time" (out[,1]), "name" (colnames(out[,-1])), "value" (out[,-1]) and, if out was a list, "condition" (names(out))

---

**wide2long.data.frame**

**Description**
Translate wide output format (e.g. from ode) into long format

**Usage**
```r
# S3 method for class 'data.frame'
wide2long(out, keep = 1, na.rm = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**
- `out`: data.frame or matrix or list of matrices in wide format
- `keep`: Index vector, the columns to keep
- `na.rm`: Logical, if TRUE, missing values are removed in the long format.
Details

The function assumes that `out[,1]` represents a time-like vector whereas `out[-1]` represents the values. Useful for plotting with `ggplot`. If a list is supplied, the names of the list are added as extra column names "condition"

Value

data.frame in long format, i.e. columns "time" (out[,1]), "name" (colnames(out[-1])), "value" (out[-1]) and, if out was a list, "condition" (names(out))

---

**wide2long.list**

Translate wide output format (e.g. from ode) into long format

Description

Translate wide output format (e.g. from ode) into long format

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'list'
wide2long(out, keep = 1, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `out` list of matrices in wide format
- `keep` Index vector, the columns to keep
- `na.rm` Logical, if TRUE, missing values are removed in the long format.

Details

The function assumes that `out[,1]` represents a time-like vector whereas `out[-1]` represents the values. Useful for plotting with `ggplot`. If a list is supplied, the names of the list are added as extra column names "condition"

Value

data.frame in long format, i.e. columns "time" (out[,1]), "name" (colnames(out[-1])), "value" (out[-1]) and, if out was a list, "condition" (names(out))
wide2long.matrix

Translate wide output format (e.g. from ode) into long format

Description

Translate wide output format (e.g. from ode) into long format

Usage

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
wide2long(out, keep = 1, na.rm = FALSE)

Arguments

out data.frame or matrix or list of matrices in wide format
keep Index vector, the columns to keep
na.rm Logical, if TRUE, missing values are removed in the long format.

Details

The function assumes that out[,1] represents a time-like vector whereas out[,-1] represents the values. Useful for plotting with ggplot. If a list is supplied, the names of the list are added as extra column names "condition"

Value

data.frame in long format, i.e. columns "time" (out[,1]), "name" (colnames(out[,1])), "value" (out[,-1]) and, if out was a list, "condition" (names(out))

write.eqnlist

Write equation list into a csv file

Description

Write equation list into a csv file

Usage

write.eqnlist(eqnlist, ...)

Arguments

eqnlist object of class eqnlist
... Arguments going to write.table
**wrss**

Compute the weighted residual sum of squares

**Description**

Compute the weighted residual sum of squares

**Usage**

```
wrss(nout)
```

**Arguments**

- `nout` : data.frame (result of `res`) or object of class `objframe`.

**Value**

- list with entries `value` (numeric, the weighted residual sum of squares), `gradient` (numeric, gradient) and `hessian` (matrix of type numeric).

---

**Xd**

Model prediction function from data.frame

**Description**

Model prediction function from data.frame

**Usage**

```
Xd(data, condition = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `data` : data.frame with columns "name", "time", and row names that are taken as parameter names. The data frame can contain a column "value" to initialize the parameters.
- `condition` : either NULL (generic prediction for any condition) or a character, denoting the condition for which the function makes a prediction.

**Value**

Object of class `prdfn`, i.e. a function `x(times,pars,deriv = TRUE,conditions = NULL)`, see also `Xs`. Attributes are "parameters", the parameter names (row names of the data frame), and possibly "pouter", a named numeric vector which is generated from `data$value`. 

Examples

```r
# Generate a data.frame and corresponding prediction function
timesD <- seq(0, 2*pi, 0.5)
mydata <- data.frame(name = "A", time = timesD, value = sin(timesD),
                      row.names = paste0("par", 1:length(timesD)))
x <- xD(mydata)

# Evaluate the prediction function at different time points
times <- seq(0, 2*pi, 0.01)
pouter <- structure(mydata$value, names = rownames(mydata))
prediction <- x(times, pouter)
plot(prediction)
```

---

**Xf**

*Model prediction function for ODE models without sensitivities.*

**Description**

Interface to get an ODE into a model function `x(times, pars, forcings, events)` returning ODE output. It is a reduced version of `Xs`, missing the sensitivities.

**Usage**

```r
Xf(
 odemodel,
  forcings = NULL,
  events = NULL,
  condition = NULL,
  optionsOde = list(method = "lsoda")
)
```

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>odemodel</code></td>
<td>Object of class <code>odemodel</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>forcings</code></td>
<td>see <code>Xs</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>events</code></td>
<td>see <code>Xs</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>condition</code></td>
<td>either NULL (generic prediction for any condition)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>optionsOde</code></td>
<td>list with arguments to be passed to odeC() for the ODE integration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Details**

Can be used to integrate additional quantities, e.g. fluxes, by adding them to `f`. All quantities that are not initialised by `pars` in `x(..., forcings, events)` are initialized with 0. For more details and the return value see `Xs`. 
Xs

Model prediction function for ODE models.

Description

Interface to combine an ODE and its sensitivity equations into one model function \(x(t, \text{pars}, \text{deriv} = \text{TRUE})\) returning ODE output and sensitivities.

Usage

Xs(
  odemodel,
  forcings = NULL,
  events = NULL,
  names = NULL,
  condition = NULL,
  optionsOde = list(method = "lsoda"),
  optionsSens = list(method = "lsodes")
)

Arguments

- **odemodel**: object of class odemodel
- **forcings**: data.frame with columns name (factor), time (numeric) and value (numeric). The ODE forcings.
- **events**: data.frame of events with columns "var" (character, the name of the state to be affected), "time" (numeric, time point), "value" (numeric, value), "method" (character, either "replace", "add" or "multiply"). See events. ATTENTION: Sensitivities for event states will only be correctly computed if defined within odemodel(). Specify events within Xs() only for forward simulation.
- **names**: character vector with the states to be returned. If NULL, all states are returned.
- **condition**: either NULL (generic prediction for any condition) or a character, denoting the condition for which the function makes a prediction.
- **optionsOde**: list with arguments to be passed to odeC() for the ODE integration.
- **optionsSens**: list with arguments to be passed to odeC() for integration of the extended system

Value

Object of class prdfn. If the function is called with parameters that result from a parameter transformation (see \(P\)), the Jacobian of the parameter transformation and the sensitivities of the ODE are multiplied according to the chain rule for differentiation. The result is saved in the attributed "deriv", i.e. in this case the attributes "deriv" and "sensitivities" do not coincide.
**Xt**

*Generate a prediction function that returns times*

**Description**

Function to deal with non-ODE models within the framework of dMod. See example.

**Usage**

```r
Xt(condition = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `condition`: either NULL (generic prediction for any condition) or a character, denoting the condition for which the function makes a prediction.

**Value**

Object of class `prdfn`.

**Examples**

```r
x <- Xt()
g <- Y(c(y = "a*time^2+b"), f = NULL, parameters = c("a", "b"))
times <- seq(-1, 1, by = .05)
pars <- c(a = .1, b = 1)
plot((g*x)(times, pars))
```

**Y**

*Observation functions.*

**Description**

Creates an object of type `obsfn` that evaluates an observation function and its derivatives based on the output of a model prediction function, see `prdfn`, as e.g. produced by `Xs`.

**Usage**

```r
Y(g, 
f = NULL, 
states = NULL, 
parameters = NULL, 
condition = NULL,
```

```r
```
Arguments

\textbf{g} 
Named character vector or equation vector defining the observation function

\textbf{f} 
Named character of equations or object that can be converted to eqnvec or object of class fn. If \( f \) is provided, states and parameters are guessed from \( f \).

\textbf{states} 
character vector, alternative definition of "states", usually the names of \( f \). If both, \( f \) and states are provided, the states argument overwrites the states derived from \( f \).

\textbf{parameters} 
character vector, alternative definition of the "parameters", usually the symbols contained in "g" and "f" except for states and the code word time. If both, \( f \) and parameters are provided, the parameters argument overwrites the parameters derived from \( f \) and g.

\textbf{condition} 
either NULL (generic prediction for any condition) or a character, denoting the condition for which the function makes a prediction.

\textbf{attach.input} 
logical, indicating whether the original input should be returned with the output.

\textbf{deriv} 
logical, generate function to evaluate derivatives of observables. Necessary for parameter estimation.

\textbf{compile} 
Logical, compile the function (see \texttt{funC0})

\textbf{modelname} 
Character, used if \( \text{compile} = \text{TRUE} \), sets a fixed filename for the C file.

\textbf{verbose} 
Print compiler output to R command line.

Details

For \texttt{odemodels} with forcings, it is best, to pass the prediction function \( x \) to the "f"-argument instead of the equations themselves. If an eqnvec is passed to "f" in this case, the forcings and states have to be specified manually via the "states"-argument.

Value

Object of class \texttt{obsfn}, i.e. a function \( y(\ldots, \text{deriv} = \text{TRUE}, \text{conditions} = \text{NULL}) \) representing the evaluation of the observation function. Arguments \texttt{out} (model prediction) and \texttt{pars} (parameter values) should be passed by the \ldots argument. If \texttt{out} has the attribute "sensitivities", the result of \( y(\text{out}, \text{pars}) \), will have an attributed "deriv" which reflects the sensitivities of the observation with respect to the parameters. If \texttt{pars} is the result of a parameter transformation \( p(\text{pars}) \) (see \texttt{P}), the Jacobian of the parameter transformation and the sensitivities of the observation function are multiplied according to the chain rule for differentiation.
Examples

# Define a time grid on which to make a prediction by piece-wise linear function.
# Then define a (generic) prediction function based on this grid.
times <- 0:5
grid <- data.frame(name = "A", time = times, row.names = paste0("p", times))
x <- Xd(grid)

# Define an observable and an observation function
observables <- eqnvec(Aobs = "s*A")
g <- Y(g = observables, f = NULL, states = "A", parameters = "s")

# Collect parameters and define an overarching parameter transformation
# for two "experimental conditions".
dynpars <- attr(x, "parameters")
obspars <- attr(g, "parameters")
innerpars <- c(dynpars, obspars)
trafo <- structure(innerpars, names = innerpars)
trafo_C1 <- replaceSymbols(innerpars, paste(innerpars, "C1", sep = "_"), trafo)
trafo_C2 <- replaceSymbols(innerpars, paste(innerpars, "C2", sep = "_"), trafo)

p <- NULL
p <- p + P(trafo = trafo_C1, condition = "C1")
p <- p + P(trafo = trafo_C2, condition = "C2")

# Collect outer (overarching) parameters and
# initialize with random values
outerpars <- attr(p, "parameters")
pars <- structure(runif(length(outerpars), 0, 1), names = outerpars)

# Predict internal/unobserved states
out1 <- (x*p)(times, pars)
plot(out1)

# Predict observed states in addition to unobserved
out2 <- (g*x*p)(times, pars)
plot(out2)

Multiplication of objective functions with scalars

Description

The %.*% operator allows to multiply objects of class objlist or objfn with a scalar.

Usage

x1 %.*% x2
Arguments

- x1: object of class objfn or objlist.
- x2: numeric of length one.

Value

An objective function or objlist object.
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