Package 'rxode2'

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Version 3.0.3

Title Facilities for Simulating from ODE-Based Models

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Depends R (>= 4.0.0)

Suggests Matrix, DT, covr, crayon, curl, digest, dplyr (>= 0.8.0), ggrepel, gridExtra, htmltools, knitr, learnr, microbenchmark, nlme, remotes, rlang, rmarkdown, scales, shiny, stringi, symengine, testthat, tidyr, usethis, vdiffr (>= 1.0), withr, xgxr, pillar, tibble, units (>= 0.6-0), rsconnect, devtools, patchwork, nlmixr2data, lifecycle, kableExtra

Imports PreciseSums (>= 0.7), Rcpp (>= 0.12.3), backports, cli (>= 2.0.0), checkmate, ggplot2 (>= 3.4.0), inline, lotri (>= 1.0.0), magrittr, memoise, methods, rex, sys, tools, utils, dparser (>= 1.3.1-12), rxode2ll(>= 2.0.9), data.table (>= 1.12.4), qs (>= 0.26.3)

Description Facilities for running simulations from ordinary differential equation ('ODE') models, such as pharmacometrics and other compartmental models. A compilation manager translates the ODE model into C, compiles it, and dynamically loads the object code into R for improved computational efficiency. An event table object facilitates the specification of complex dosing regimens (optional) and sampling schedules. NB: The use of this package requires both C and Fortran compilers, for details on their use with R please see Section 6.3, Appendix A, and Appendix D in the ``R Administration and Installation'' manual. Also the code is mostly released under GPL. The 'VODE' and 'LSODA' are in the public domain. The information is available in the inst/COPYRIGHTS.

BugReports https://github.com/nlmixr2/rxode2/issues/

NeedsCompilation yes

VignetteBuilder knitr

License GPL (>= 3)

URL https://nlmixr2.github.io/rxode2/, https://github.com/nlmixr2/rxode2/

RoxygenNote 7.3.2

Biarch true

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Repository CRAN

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Contents

`.cbindOme` *cbind Ome*

Description

cbind Ome

Usage

```
.cbindOme(et, mat, n)
```

Arguments

`et`	The theta data frame
`mat`	The full matrix simulation from omegas
`n`	number of subject simulated

Value

data frame with et combined with simulated omega matrix values

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

.collectWarnings *Collect warnings and just warn once.*

Description

Collect warnings and just warn once.

Usage

```
.collectWarnings(expr, lst = FALSE)
```

Arguments

expr	R expression
lst	When TRUE return a list with list(object,warnings) instead of issuing the warnings. Otherwise, when FALSE issue the warnings and return the object.

Value

The value of the expression or a list with the value of the expression and a list of warning messages

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

.copyUi *This copies the rxode2 UI object so it can be modified*

Description

This copies the rxode2 UI object so it can be modified

Usage

```
.copyUi(ui)
```

Arguments

ui	Original UI object

Value

Copied UI object

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

`.handleSingleErrTypeNormOrTFoceiBase` *Handle the single error for normal or t distributions*

Description

Handle the single error for normal or t distributions

Usage

```
.handleSingleErrTypeNormOrTFoceiBase(
  env,
  pred1,
  errNum = 1L,
  rxPredLlik = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`env`	Environment for the parsed model
`pred1`	The `data.frame` of the current error
`errNum`	The number of the error specification in the nlmixr2 model
`rxPredLlik`	A boolean indicating if the log likelihood should be calculated for non-normal distributions. By default `TRUE`.

Value

A list of the lines added. The lines will contain

- `rx_yj_` which is an integer that corresponds to the transformation type.
- `rx_lambda_` is the transformation lambda
- `rx_low_` The lower boundary of the transformation
- `rx_hi_` The upper boundary of the transformation
- `rx_pred_f_` The prediction function
- `rx_pred_` The transformed prediction function
- `rx_r_` The transformed variance

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

.matchesLangTemplate *Check if a language object matches a template language object*

Description

- If `template == str2lang(".")`, it will match anything.
- If `template == str2lang(".name")`, it will match any name.
- If `template == str2lang(".call()")`, it will match any call.

Usage

```
.matchesLangTemplate(x, template)
```

Arguments

`x`	The object to check
`template`	The template object it should match

Value

TRUE if it matches, FALSE, otherwise

Examples

```
.matchesLangTemplate(str2lang("d/dt(foo)"), str2lang("d/dt(.name)"))
.matchesLangTemplate(str2lang("d/dt(foo)"), str2lang("d/foo(.name)"))
.matchesLangTemplate(str2lang("d/dt(foo)"), str2lang("d/."))
```

.modelHandleModelLines *Handle model lines*

Description

Handle model lines

Usage

```
.modelHandleModelLines(
  modelLines,
  rxui,
  modifyIni = FALSE,
  append = NULL,
  auto = getOption("rxode2.autoVarPiping", TRUE),
  cov = NULL,
  envir
)
```

Arguments

modelLines	The model lines that are being considered
rxui	The rxode2 UI object
modifyIni	Should the ini() be considered
append	This is a boolean to determine if the lines are appended in piping. The possible values for this is: • TRUE which is when the lines are appended to the model instead of replaced • FALSE when the lines are replaced in the model (default) • NA is when the lines are pre-pended to the model instead of replaced • lhs expression, which will append the lines after the last observed line of the expression lhs
auto	This boolean tells if piping automatically selects the parameters should be characterized as a population parameter, between subject variability, or a covariate. When TRUE this automatic selection occurs. When FALSE this automatic selection is turned off and everything is added as a covariate (which can be promoted to a parameter with the ini statement). By default this is TRUE, but it can be changed by options(rxode2.autoVarPiping=FALSE).
cov	is a character vector of variables that should be assumed to be covariates. This will override automatic promotion to a population parameter estimate (or an eta)
envir	Environment for evaluation

Value

New UI

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

.quoteCallInfoLines *Returns quoted call information*

Description

Returns quoted call information

Usage

```
.quoteCallInfoLines(callInfo, envir = parent.frame(), iniDf = NULL)
```

Arguments

callInfo	Call information
envir	Environment for evaluation (if needed)
iniDf	The parent model iniDf when piping in a ini block (NULL otherwise)

Value

Quote call information. for `name=expression`, change to `name<-expression` in quoted call list. For expressions that are within brackets ie `{}`, unlist the brackets as if they were called in one single sequence.

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

.rxLinCmtGen *Internal function to generate the model variables for a linCmt() model*

Description

Internal function to generate the model variables for a linCmt() model

Usage

```
.rxLinCmtGen(lenState, vars)
```

Arguments

`lenState`	Length of the state
`vars`	Variables in the model

Value

Model variables of expanded linCmt model

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

.rxode2ptrs *Get the rxode2 function pointers*

Description

This function is used to get the function pointers for rxode2. This is used to allow rxode2 to have binary linkage to nlmixr2est.

Usage

```
.rxode2ptrs()
```

Value

a list of function pointers

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
.rxode2ptrs()
```

.rxWithOptions *Temporarily set options then restore them while running code*

Description

Temporarily set options then restore them while running code

Usage

```
.rxWithOptions(ops, code)
```

Arguments

ops	list of options that will be temporarily set for the code
code	The code to run during the sink

Value

value of code

Examples

```
.rxWithOptions(list(digits = 21), {
  print(pi)
})

print(pi)
```

.rxWithWd *Temporarily set options then restore them while running code*

Description

Temporarily set options then restore them while running code

Usage

```
.rxWithWd(wd, code)
```

Arguments

wd	working directory to temporarily set the system to while evaluating the code
code	The code to run during the sink

Value

value of code

Examples

```
.rxWithWd(tempdir(), {
  getwd()
})

getwd()
```

.toClassicEvid *This converts NONMEM-style EVIDs to classic RxODE events*

Description

This converts NONMEM-style EVIDs to classic RxODE events

Usage

```
.toClassicEvid(cmt = 1L, amt = 0, rate = 0, dur = 0, ii = 0, evid = 0L, ss = 0)
```

Arguments

cmt	compartment flag
amt	dose amount
rate	dose rate
dur	dose duration
ii	inter-dose interval
evid	event id
ss	steady state

Value

classic evids, excluding evids that are added (you need to add them manually) or simply use etTran. This is mostly for testing and really shouldn't be used directly.

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
.toClassicEvid(cmt=10, amt=3, evid=1)
.toClassicEvid(cmt=10, amt=3, rate=2, evid=1)
.toClassicEvid(cmt=10, amt=3, rate=-1, evid=1)
.toClassicEvid(cmt=10, amt=3, rate=-2, evid=1)
.toClassicEvid(cmt=10, amt=3, dur=2, evid=1)
.toClassicEvid(cmt=304, amt=3, dur=2, evid=1)
.toClassicEvid(cmt=7, amt=0, rate=2, evid=1, ss=1)
.toClassicEvid(cmt=-10, amt=3, evid=1)
.toClassicEvid(cmt=10, amt=3, evid=5)
.toClassicEvid(cmt=6, amt=3, evid=6)
.toClassicEvid(cmt=6, amt=3, evid=7)
.toClassicEvid(evid=2)
.toClassicEvid(evid=4)
```

.vecDf *Convert numeric vector to repeated data.frame*

Description

Convert numeric vector to repeated data.frame

Usage

```
.vecDf(vec, n)
```

Arguments

vec	Named input vector
n	Number of columns

Value

Data frame with repeated vec

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

---

add.dosing *Add dosing to eventTable*

Description

This adds a dosing event to the event table. This is provided for piping syntax through magrittr. It can also be accessed by `eventTable$add.dosing(...)`

Usage

```
add.dosing(
  eventTable,
  dose,
  nbr.doses = 1L,
  dosing.interval = 24,
  dosing.to = 1L,
  rate = NULL,
  amount.units = NA_character_,
  start.time = 0,
  do.sampling = FALSE,
  time.units = NA_character_,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

eventTable	eventTable object; When accessed from object it would be `eventTable$`
dose	numeric scalar, dose amount in `amount.units`;
nbr.doses	integer, number of doses;
dosing.interval	required numeric scalar, time between doses in `time.units`, defaults to 24 of `time.units="hours"`;
dosing.to	integer, compartment the dose goes into (first compartment by default);

rate	for infusions, the rate of infusion (default is NULL, for bolus dosing;
amount.units	optional string indicating the dosing units. Defaults to NA to indicate as per the original EventTable definition.
start.time	required dosing start time;
do.sampling	logical, should observation sampling records be added at the dosing times? Defaults to FALSE.
time.units	optional string indicating the time units. Defaults to "hours" to indicate as per the original EventTable definition.
...	Other parameters passed to et().

Value

eventTable with updated dosing (note the event table will be updated anyway)

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Matthew L Fidler, Wenping Wang

References

Wang W, Hallow K, James D (2015). "A Tutorial on rxode2: Simulating Differential Equation Pharmacometric Models in R." CPT: Pharmacometrics and Systems Pharmacology, 5(1), 3-10. ISSN 2163-8306

See Also

eventTable, add.sampling, add.dosing, et, etRep, etRbind, rxode2

Examples

```
## Not run:

library(rxode2)
library(units)

# Model from rxode2 tutorial
# Using a nlmixr2 style function

mod1 <-function(){
  ini({
    KA <- 2.94E-01
    CL <- 1.86E+01
    V2 <- 4.02E+01
    Q <- 1.05E+01
    V3 <- 2.97E+02
    Kin <- 1
    Kout <- 1
    EC50 <- 200
```

```
  })
 model({
    C2 <- centr/V2
    C3 <- peri/V3
    d/dt(depot) <- -KA*depot
    d/dt(centr) <- KA*depot - CL*C2 - Q*C2 + Q*C3
    d/dt(peri)  <-                   Q*C2 - Q*C3
    d/dt(eff)   <- Kin - Kout*(1-C2/(EC50+C2))*eff
 })
}

## These are making the more complex regimens of the rxode2 tutorial

## bid for 5 days
bid <- et(timeUnits="hr") |>
       et(amt=10000,ii=12,until=set_units(5, "days"))

## qd for 5 days
qd <- et(timeUnits="hr") |>
      et(amt=20000,ii=24,until=set_units(5, "days"))

## bid for 5 days followed by qd for 5 days

et <- seq(bid,qd) |>
      et(seq(0,11*24,length.out=100))

bidQd <- rxSolve(mod1, et)

plot(bidQd, C2)


## Now Infusion for 5 days followed by oral for 5 days

##  note you can dose to a named compartment instead of using the compartment number
infusion <- et(timeUnits = "hr") |>
      et(amt=10000, rate=5000, ii=24, until=set_units(5, "days"), cmt="centr")


qd <- et(timeUnits = "hr") |>
  et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(5, "days"), cmt="depot")

et <- seq(infusion,qd)

infusionQd <- rxSolve(mod1, et)

plot(infusionQd, C2)

## 2wk-on, 1wk-off

qd <- et(timeUnits = "hr") |>
      et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(2, "weeks"), cmt="depot")

et <- seq(qd, set_units(1,"weeks"), qd) |>
```

```
     add.sampling(set_units(seq(0, 5.5,by=0.005),weeks))

wkOnOff <- rxSolve(mod1, et)

plot(wkOnOff, C2)

## You can also repeat the cycle easily with the rep function

qd <-et(timeUnits = "hr") |>
     et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(2, "weeks"), cmt="depot")

et <- etRep(qd, times=4, wait=set_units(1,"weeks")) |>
      add.sampling(set_units(seq(0, 12.5,by=0.005),weeks))

repCycle4 <- rxSolve(mod1, et)

plot(repCycle4, C2)


## End(Not run)
```

`add.sampling` *Add sampling to eventTable*

Description

This adds a dosing event to the event table. This is provided for piping syntax through magrittr. It can also be accessed by `eventTable$add.sampling()`

Usage

```
add.sampling(eventTable, time, time.units = NA)
```

Arguments

`eventTable`	An eventTable object. When accessed from object it would be `eventTable$`
`time`	a vector of time values (in `time.units`).
`time.units`	an optional string specifying the time units. Defaults to the units specified when the `EventTable` was initialized.

Value

eventTable with updated sampling. (Note the event table will be updated even if you don't reassign the eventTable)

Author(s)

Matthew L Fidler, Wenping Wang

References

Wang W, Hallow K, James D (2015). "A Tutorial on rxode2: Simulating Differential Equation Pharmacometric Models in R." CPT: Pharmacometrics and Systems Pharmacology, 5(1), 3-10. ISSN 2163-8306

See Also

eventTable, add.sampling, add.dosing, et, etRep, etRbind, rxode2

Examples

```
## Not run:

library(rxode2)
library(units)

# Model from rxode2 tutorial
# Using a nlmixr2 style function

mod1 <-function(){
  ini({
    KA <- 2.94E-01
    CL <- 1.86E+01
    V2 <- 4.02E+01
    Q <- 1.05E+01
    V3 <- 2.97E+02
    Kin <- 1
    Kout <- 1
    EC50 <- 200
  })
 model({
    C2 <- centr/V2
    C3 <- peri/V3
    d/dt(depot) <- -KA*depot
    d/dt(centr) <- KA*depot - CL*C2 - Q*C2 + Q*C3
    d/dt(peri)  <-                   Q*C2 - Q*C3
    d/dt(eff)   <- Kin - Kout*(1-C2/(EC50+C2))*eff
 })
}

## These are making the more complex regimens of the rxode2 tutorial

## bid for 5 days
bid <- et(timeUnits="hr") |>
       et(amt=10000,ii=12,until=set_units(5, "days"))

## qd for 5 days
qd <- et(timeUnits="hr") |>
      et(amt=20000,ii=24,until=set_units(5, "days"))

## bid for 5 days followed by qd for 5 days
```

```
et <- seq(bid,qd) |>
      et(seq(0,11*24,length.out=100))

bidQd <- rxSolve(mod1, et)

plot(bidQd, C2)


## Now Infusion for 5 days followed by oral for 5 days

##  note you can dose to a named compartment instead of using the compartment number
infusion <- et(timeUnits = "hr") |>
      et(amt=10000, rate=5000, ii=24, until=set_units(5, "days"), cmt="centr")


qd <- et(timeUnits = "hr") |>
  et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(5, "days"), cmt="depot")

et <- seq(infusion,qd)

infusionQd <- rxSolve(mod1, et)

plot(infusionQd, C2)

## 2wk-on, 1wk-off

qd <- et(timeUnits = "hr") |>
      et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(2, "weeks"), cmt="depot")

et <- seq(qd, set_units(1,"weeks"), qd) |>
     add.sampling(set_units(seq(0, 5.5,by=0.005),weeks))

wkOnOff <- rxSolve(mod1, et)

plot(wkOnOff, C2)

## You can also repeat the cycle easily with the rep function

qd <-et(timeUnits = "hr") |>
     et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(2, "weeks"), cmt="depot")

et <- etRep(qd, times=4, wait=set_units(1,"weeks")) |>
      add.sampling(set_units(seq(0, 12.5,by=0.005),weeks))

repCycle4 <- rxSolve(mod1, et)

plot(repCycle4, C2)


## End(Not run)
```

as.et *Coerce object to data.frame*

Description

Coerce object to data.frame

Usage

```
as.et(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
as.et(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Object to coerce to et.
...	Other parameters

Value

An event table

as.ini *Turn into an ini block for initialization*

Description

Turn into an ini block for initialization

Usage

```
as.ini(x)

## S3 method for class 'character'
as.ini(x)

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

## S3 method for class 'call'
as.ini(x)

## S3 method for class 'lotriFix'
as.ini(x)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'matrix'
as.ini(x)

## Default S3 method:
as.ini(x)
```

Arguments

x	Item to convert to a rxode2/nlmixr2 ui ini expression

Value

rxode2 ini expression

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
ini <- quote(ini({
  tka <- log(1.57)
  tcl <- log(2.72)
  tv <- log(31.5)
  eta.ka ~ 0.6
  eta.cl ~ 0.3
  eta.v ~ 0.1
  add.sd <- 0.7
}))

as.ini(ini)

l <- quote(lotri({
  tka <- log(1.57)
  tcl <- log(2.72)
  tv <- log(31.5)
  eta.ka ~ 0.6
  eta.cl ~ 0.3
  eta.v ~ 0.1
  add.sd <- 0.7
 }))

as.ini(l)

m <- lotri({
   eta.ka ~ 0.6
   eta.cl ~ 0.3
   eta.v ~ 0.1
})

as.ini(m)
```

```
one.compartment <- function() {
  ini({
    tka <- log(1.57)
    tcl <- log(2.72)
    tv <- log(31.5)
    eta.ka ~ 0.6
    eta.cl ~ 0.3
    eta.v ~ 0.1
    add.sd <- 0.7
  })
  model({
    ka <- exp(tka + eta.ka)
    cl <- exp(tcl + eta.cl)
    v <- exp(tv + eta.v)
    d/dt(depot) = -ka * depot
    d/dt(center) = ka * depot - cl / v * center
    cp = center / v
    cp ~ add(add.sd)
  })
}

as.ini(one.compartment)

ui <- one.compartment()

as.ini(ui)

ui$iniDf

as.ini(ui$iniDf)

ini <- c("ini({",
          "tka <- log(1.57)",
          "tcl <- log(2.72)",
          "tv <- log(31.5)",
          "eta.ka ~ 0.6",
          "eta.cl ~ 0.3",
          "eta.v ~ 0.1",
          "add.sd <- 0.7",
          "})")

as.ini(ini)

ini <- paste(ini, collapse="\n")

as.ini(ini)
```

---

as.model *Turn into a model expression*

Description

Turn into a model expression

Usage

```
as.model(x)

## S3 method for class 'character'
as.model(x)

## S3 method for class 'call'
as.model(x)

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

## Default S3 method:
as.model(x)
```

Arguments

x	item to convert to a `model({})` expression

Value

model expression

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
model <- quote(model({
  ka <- exp(tka + eta.ka)
  cl <- exp(tcl + eta.cl)
  v <- exp(tv + eta.v)
  d/dt(depot) = -ka * depot
  d/dt(center) = ka * depot - cl / v * center
  cp = center / v
  cp ~ add(add.sd)
}))

as.model(model)

one.compartment <- function() {
  ini({
    tka <- log(1.57)
    tcl <- log(2.72)
    tv <- log(31.5)
```

```
    eta.ka ~ 0.6
    eta.cl ~ 0.3
    eta.v ~ 0.1
    add.sd <- 0.7
  })
  model({
    ka <- exp(tka + eta.ka)
    cl <- exp(tcl + eta.cl)
    v <- exp(tv + eta.v)
    d/dt(depot) = -ka * depot
    d/dt(center) = ka * depot - cl / v * center
    cp = center / v
    cp ~ add(add.sd)
  })
}

as.model(one.compartment)

ui <- one.compartment()

as.model(ui)

model <- c("model({",
           "ka <- exp(tka + eta.ka)",
           "cl <- exp(tcl + eta.cl)",
           "v <- exp(tv + eta.v)",
           "d/dt(depot) = -ka * depot",
           "d/dt(center) = ka * depot - cl / v * center",
           "cp = center / v",
           "cp ~ add(add.sd)",
           "})")

as.model(model)

model <- paste(model, collapse="\n")

as.model(model)
```

`as.rxUi` *As rxode2 ui*

Description

As rxode2 ui

Usage

```
as.rxUi(x)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'rxode2'
as.rxUi(x)

## S3 method for class 'rxode2tos'
as.rxUi(x)

## S3 method for class 'rxModelVars'
as.rxUi(x)

## S3 method for class '`function`'
as.rxUi(x)

## S3 method for class 'rxUi'
as.rxUi(x)

## Default S3 method:
as.rxUi(x)
```

Arguments

x	Object to convert to rxUi object

Value

rxUi object (or error if it cannot be converted)

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
mod1 <- function() {
 ini({
   # central
   KA=2.94E-01
   CL=1.86E+01
   V2=4.02E+01
   # peripheral
   Q=1.05E+01
   V3=2.97E+02
   # effects
   Kin=1
   Kout=1
   EC50=200
 })
 model({
   C2 <- centr/V2
   C3 <- peri/V3
   d/dt(depot) <- -KA*depot
   d/dt(centr) <- KA*depot - CL*C2 - Q*C2 + Q*C3
```

```
    d/dt(peri)  <- Q*C2 - Q*C3
    eff(0) <- 1
    d/dt(eff)   <- Kin - Kout*(1-C2/(EC50+C2))*eff
  })
}

as.rxUi(mod1)
```

`assertCompartmentExists` *Verify that the compartment exists in a model*

Description

Verify that the compartment exists in a model

Usage

```
assertCompartmentExists(ui, x)

testCompartmentExists(ui, x)
```

Arguments

`ui`	is the model to test
`x`	The value to test (can be a vector of strings)

Value

the value of the compartment that exists; if it is a vector returns the first item that matches

Functions

- `testCompartmentExists()`: Test if compartment exists

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler & Bill Denney

See Also

Other Assertions: `assertCompartmentName()`, `assertCompartmentNew()`, `assertRxUi()`, `assertVariableExists()`, `assertVariableNew()`, `testIniDf()`, `testRxUnbounded()`

`assertCompartmentName` *Verify that a value is a valid nlmixr2 compartment name*

Description

Verify that a value is a valid nlmixr2 compartment name

Usage

```
assertCompartmentName(x)

assertVariableName(x)

assertParameterValue(x)

assertExists(ui, x)

testExists(ui, x)
```

Arguments

`x`	The value to test
`ui`	when needed, this is the rxode2/nlmixr2 model

Value

The value or an error

Functions

- `assertVariableName()`: Verify that a value is a valid nlmixr2 variable name
- `assertParameterValue()`: Verify that a value is a valid nlmixr2 parameter value
- `assertExists()`: Assert compartment/variable exists
- `testExists()`: Test compartment/variable exists

Author(s)

Bill Denney

See Also

Other Assertions: `assertCompartmentExists()`, `assertCompartmentNew()`, `assertRxUi()`, `assertVariableExists()`, `assertVariableNew()`, `testIniDf()`, `testRxUnbounded()`

assertCompartmentNew *Verify that a compartment would be new to the model*

Description

Verify that a compartment would be new to the model

Usage

```
assertCompartmentNew(ui, x)
```

Arguments

ui	is the model to test that a model paramet exists
x	The value to test

Value

The value or an error

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler & Bill Denney

See Also

Other Assertions: assertCompartmentExists(), assertCompartmentName(), assertRxUi(), assertVariableExists(), assertVariableNew(), testIniDf(), testRxUnbounded()

assertRxUi *Assert properties of the rxUi models*

Description

Assert properties of the rxUi models

Usage

```
assertRxUi(ui, extra = "", .var.name = .vname(ui))

assertRxUiPrediction(ui, extra = "", .var.name = .vname(ui))

assertRxUiSingleEndpoint(ui, extra = "", .var.name = .vname(ui))

assertRxUiTransformNormal(ui, extra = "", .var.name = .vname(ui))
```

```
assertRxUiNormal(ui, extra = "", .var.name = .vname(ui))

assertRxUiMuRefOnly(ui, extra = "", .var.name = .vname(ui))

assertRxUiEstimatedResiduals(ui, extra = "", .var.name = .vname(ui))

assertRxUiPopulationOnly(ui, extra = "", .var.name = .vname(ui))

assertRxUiMixedOnly(ui, extra = "", .var.name = .vname(ui))

assertRxUiRandomOnIdOnly(ui, extra = "", .var.name = .vname(ui))
```

Arguments

ui	Model to check
extra	Extra text to append to the error message (like "for focei")
.var.name	[character(1)] Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

Details

These functions have different types of assertions

- assertRxUi – Make sure this is a proper rxode2 model (if not throw error)
- assertRxUiSingleEndpoint – Make sure the rxode2 model is only a single endpoint model (if not throw error)
- assertRxUiTransformNormal – Make sure that the model residual distribution is normal or transformably normal
- assertRxUiNormal – Make sure that the model residual distribution is normal
- assertRxUiEstimatedResiduals – Make sure that the residual error parameters are estimated (not modeled).
- assertRxUiPopulationOnly – Make sure the model is the population only model (no mixed effects)
- assertRxUiMixedOnly – Make sure the model is a mixed effect model (not a population effect, only)
- assertRxUiPrediction – Make sure the model has predictions
- assertRxUiMuRefOnly – Make sure that all the parameters are mu-referenced
- assertRxUiRandomOnIdOnly – Make sure there are only random effects at the ID level

Value

the rxUi model

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

See Also

Other Assertions: assertCompartmentExists(), assertCompartmentName(), assertCompartmentNew(), assertVariableExists(), assertVariableNew(), testIniDf(), testRxUnbounded()

Examples

```
one.cmt <- function() {
 ini({
   tka <- 0.45; label("Ka")
   tcl <- log(c(0, 2.7, 100)); label("Cl")
   tv <- 3.45; label("V")
   eta.ka ~ 0.6
   eta.cl ~ 0.3
   eta.v ~ 0.1
   add.sd <- 0.7
 })
 model({
   ka <- exp(tka + eta.ka)
   cl <- exp(tcl + eta.cl)
   v <- exp(tv + eta.v)
   linCmt() ~ add(add.sd)
 })
}

assertRxUi(one.cmt)
# assertRxUi(rnorm) # will fail

assertRxUiSingleEndpoint(one.cmt)
```

---

assertVariableExists *Assert a variable exists in the model*

Description

Assert a variable exists in the model

Usage

```
assertVariableExists(ui, x)

testVariableExists(ui, x)
```

Arguments

ui	rxode2 ui model
x	does the x variable exist in the model. If it is a vector of variable check to see if any exists, but all must be valid nlmixr2 variable names

Value

variable that matches, in the case of multiple variables, the first that matches. If nothing matches return error

Functions

- `testVariableExists()`: Test if variable exists

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

See Also

Other Assertions: `assertCompartmentExists()`, `assertCompartmentName()`, `assertCompartmentNew()`, `assertRxUi()`, `assertVariableNew()`, `testIniDf()`, `testRxUnbounded()`

`assertVariableNew` *Assert a variable would be new to the model*

Description

Assert a variable would be new to the model

Usage

```
assertVariableNew(ui, x)
```

Arguments

`ui`	rxode2 ui model
`x`	would the variable `x` variable be new in the model

Value

nothing, but will error if `x` would not be new

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

See Also

Other Assertions: `assertCompartmentExists()`, `assertCompartmentName()`, `assertCompartmentNew()`, `assertRxUi()`, `assertVariableExists()`, `testIniDf()`, `testRxUnbounded()`

binomProbs *Calculate expected confidence bands with binomial sampling distribution*

Description

This is meant to perform in the same way as `quantile()` so it can be a drop in replacement for code using `quantile()` but using distributional assumptions.

Usage

```
binomProbs(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
binomProbs(
  x,
  probs = c(0.025, 0.05, 0.5, 0.95, 0.975),
  na.rm = FALSE,
  names = TRUE,
  onlyProbs = TRUE,
  n = 0L,
  m = 0L,
  pred = FALSE,
  piMethod = c("lim"),
  M = 5e+05,
  tol = .Machine$double.eps^0.25,
  ciMethod = c("wilson", "wilsonCorrect", "agrestiCoull", "wald", "wc", "ac"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`x`	numeric vector whose mean and probability based confidence values are wanted, NA and NaN values are not allowed in numeric vectors unless `na.rm` is `TRUE`.
`...`	Arguments passed to default method, allows many different methods to be applied.
`probs`	numeric vector of probabilities with values in the interval 0 to 1, inclusive. When 0, it represents the maximum observed, when 1, it represents the maximum observed. When 0.5 it represents the expected probability (mean).
`na.rm`	logical; if true, any NA and NaN's are removed from `x` before the quantiles are computed.
`names`	logical; if true, the result has a names attribute.
`onlyProbs`	logical; if true, only return the probability based confidence interval/prediction interval estimates, otherwise return extra statistics.

n	integer/integerish; this is the n used to calculate the prediction or confidence interval. When n=0 (default) use the number of non-NA observations. When calculating the prediction interval, this represents the number of observations used in the input ("true") distribution.
m	integer. When using the prediction interval this represents the number of samples that will be observed in the future for the prediction interval.
pred	Use a prediction interval instead of a confidence interval. By default this is FALSE.
piMethod	gives the prediction interval method (currently only lim) from Lu 2020
M	number of simulations to run for the LIM PI.
tol	tolerance of root finding in the LIM prediction interval
ciMethod	gives the method for calculating the confidence interval. Can be: • "argestiCoull" or "ac" – Agresti-Coull method. For a 95\ interval, this method does not use the concept of "adding 2 successes and 2 failures," but rather uses the formulas explicitly described in the following link: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Binomial_proportion_confidence_interval#Agresti-Coull_Interval. • "wilson" – Wilson Method • "wilsonCorrect" or "wc" – Wilson method with continuity correction • "wald" – Wald confidence interval or standard z approximation.

Details

It is used for confidence intervals with rxode2 solved objects using `confint(mean="binom")`

Value

By default the return has the probabilities as names (if named) with the points where the expected distribution are located given the sampling mean and standard deviation. If `onlyProbs=FALSE` then it would prepend mean, variance, standard deviation, minimum, maximum and number of non-NA observations.

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

References

- Newcombe, R. G. (1998). "Two-sided confidence intervals for the single proportion: comparison of seven methods". Statistics in Medicine. 17 (8): 857–872. doi:10.1002/(SICI)1097-0258(19980430)17:8<857::AID-SIM777>3.0.CO;2-E. PMID 9595616.
- Hezhi Lu, Hua Jin, A new prediction interval for binomial random variable based on inferential models, Journal of Statistical Planning and Inference, Volume 205, 2020, Pages 156-174, ISSN 0378-3758, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jspi.2019.07.001.

Examples

```
x<- rbinom(7001, p=0.375, size=1)
binomProbs(x)

# you can also use the prediction interval

binomProbs(x, pred=TRUE)


# Can get some extra statistics if you request onlyProbs=FALSE
binomProbs(x, onlyProbs=FALSE)

x[2] <- NA_real_

binomProbs(x, onlyProbs=FALSE)

binomProbs(x, na.rm=TRUE)
```

---

boxCox *boxCox/yeoJohnson and inverse boxCox/yeoJohnson functions*

Description

boxCox/yeoJohnson and inverse boxCox/yeoJohnson functions

Usage

```
boxCox(x, lambda = 1)

boxCoxInv(x, lambda = 1)

yeoJohnson(x, lambda = 1)

yeoJohnsonInv(x, lambda = 1)
```

Arguments

x	input value(s) to transform
lambda	lambda value for the transformation

Value

values from boxCox and boxCoxInv

Examples

```
boxCox(10, 0.5)

boxCoxInv(4.32, 0.5)

yeoJohnson(10, 0.5)

yeoJohnsonInv(4.32, 0.5)
```

`cvPost` *Sample a covariance Matrix from the Posterior Inverse Wishart distribution.*

Description

Note this Inverse wishart rescaled to match the original scale of the covariance matrix.

Usage

```
cvPost(
  nu,
  omega,
  n = 1L,
  omegaIsChol = FALSE,
  returnChol = FALSE,
  type = c("invWishart", "lkj", "separation"),
  diagXformType = c("log", "identity", "variance", "nlmixrSqrt", "nlmixrLog",
    "nlmixrIdentity")
)
```

Arguments

`nu`	Degrees of Freedom (Number of Observations) for covariance matrix simulation.
`omega`	Either the estimate of covariance matrix or the estimated standard deviations in matrix form each row forming the standard deviation simulated values
`n`	Number of Matrices to sample. By default this is 1. This is only useful when `omega` is a matrix. Otherwise it is determined by the number of rows in the input `omega` matrix of standard deviations
`omegaIsChol`	is an indicator of if the omega matrix is in the Cholesky decomposition. This is only used when `type="invWishart"`
`returnChol`	Return the Cholesky decomposition of the covariance matrix sample. This is only used when `type="invWishart"`
`type`	The type of covariance posterior that is being simulated. This can be:

- `invWishart` The posterior is an inverse wishart; This allows for correlations between parameters to be modeled. All the uncertainty in the parameter is captured in the degrees of freedom parameter.
- `lkj` The posterior separates the standard deviation estimates (modeled outside and provided in the `omega` argument) and the correlation estimates. The correlation estimate is simulated with the `rLKJ1()`. This simulation uses the relationship `eta=(nu-1)/2`. This is relationship based on the proof of the relationship between the restricted LKJ-distribution and inverse wishart distribution (XXXXXX). Once the correlation posterior is calculated, the estimated standard deviations are then combined with the simulated correlation matrix to create the covariance matrix.
- `separation` Like the `lkj` option, this separates out the estimation of the correlation and standard deviation. Instead of using the `LKJ` distribution to simulate the correlation, it simulates the inverse wishart of the identity matrix and converts the result to a correlation matrix. This correlation matrix is then used with the standard deviation to calculate the simulated covariance matrix.

`diagXformType` Diagonal transformation type. These could be:

- `log` The standard deviations are log transformed, so the actual standard deviations are exp(omega)
- `identity` The standard deviations are not transformed. The standard deviations are not transformed; They should be positive.
- `variance` The variances are specified in the `omega` matrix; They are transformed into standard deviations.
- `nlmixrSqrt` These standard deviations come from an nlmixr omega matrix where diag(chol(inv(omega))) = x^2
- `nlmixrLog` These standard deviations come from a nlmixr omega matrix omega matrix where diag(chol(solve(omega))) = exp(x)
- `nlmixrIdentity` These standard deviations come from a nlmixr omega matrix omega matrix where diag(chol(solve(omega))) = x

The nlmixr transformations only make sense when there is no off-diagonal correlations modeled.

Details

If your covariance matrix is a 1x1 matrix, this uses an scaled inverse chi-squared which is equivalent to the Inverse Wishart distribution in the uni-directional case.

In general, the separation strategy is preferred for diagonal matrices. If the dimension of the matrix is below 10, `lkj` is numerically faster than `separation` method. However, the `lkj` method has densities too close to zero (XXXX) when the dimension is above 10. In that case, though computationally more expensive `separation` method performs better.

For matrices with modeled covariances, the easiest method to use is the inverse Wishart which allows the simulation of correlation matrices (XXXX). This method is more well suited for well behaved matrices, that is the variance components are not too low or too high. When modeling nonlinear mixed effects modeling matrices with too high or low variances are considered sub-optimal in describing a system. With these rules in mind, it is reasonable to use the inverse Wishart.

Value

a matrix (n=1) or a list of matrices (n > 1)

Author(s)

Matthew L.Fidler & Wenping Wang

References

Alvarez I, Niemi J and Simpson M. (2014) *Bayesian Inference for a Covariance Matrix*. Conference on Applied Statistics in Agriculture.

Wang1 Z, Wu Y, and Chu H. (2018) *On Equivalence of the LKJ distribution and the restricted Wishart distribution*. <doi:10.48550/arXiv.1809.047463

Examples

```
## Sample a single covariance.
draw1 <- cvPost(3, matrix(c(1, .3, .3, 1), 2, 2))

## Sample 3 covariances
set.seed(42)
draw3 <- cvPost(3, matrix(c(1, .3, .3, 1), 2, 2), n = 3)

## Sample 3 covariances, but return the cholesky decomposition
set.seed(42)
draw3c <- cvPost(3, matrix(c(1, .3, .3, 1), 2, 2), n = 3, returnChol = TRUE)

## Sample 3 covariances with lognormal standard deviations via LKJ
## correlation sample
cvPost(3, sapply(1:3, function(...) {
  rnorm(10)
}), type = "lkj")

## or return cholesky decomposition
cvPost(3, sapply(1:3, function(...) {
  rnorm(10)
}),
type = "lkj",
returnChol = TRUE
)

## Sample 3 covariances with lognormal standard deviations via separation
## strategy using inverse Wishart correlation sample
cvPost(3, sapply(1:3, function(...) {
  rnorm(10)
}), type = "separation")

## or returning the cholesky decomposition
cvPost(3, sapply(1:3, function(...) {
  rnorm(10)
}),
```

```
type = "separation",
returnChol = TRUE
)
```

---

dELU *Derivatives of the Exponential Linear Unit (ELU) Activation Function*

Description

Derivatives of the Exponential Linear Unit (ELU) Activation Function

Usage

```
dELU(x, alpha = 1)

d2ELU(x, alpha = 1)

d2aELU(x, alpha = 1)

dELUa(x, alpha = 1)

d2ELUa(x, alpha = 1)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector. All elements must be finite and non-missing.
alpha	A numeric scalar. All elements must be finite and non-missing.

Value

A numeric vector where the derivative(s) of the ELU function has been applied to each element of x.

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

See Also

Other Activation Functions: ELU(), GELU(), PReLU(), ReLU(), SELU(), Swish(), dGELU(), dPReLU(), dReLU(), dSELU(), dSwish(), dlReLU(), dsoftplus(), lReLU(), softplus()

Examples

```
dELU(c(-1, 0, 1, 2), 2)
d2ELU(c(-1, 0, 1, 2), 2)
d2aELU(c(-1, 0, 1, 2), 2)
dELUa(c(-1, 0, 1, 2), 2)
d2ELUa(c(-1, 0, 1, 2), 2)

# Can also be used in rxode2:
r <- rxode2({
  r1=dELU(time, 2)
  r2=d2ELU(time, 2)
  r2a=d2aELU(time, 2)
  ra=dELUa(time, 2)
  r2a=d2ELUa(time, 2)
})

e <- et(c(-1, 0, 1, 2))
rxSolve(r, e)
```

---

dfWishart *This uses simulations to match the rse*

Description

This uses simulations to match the rse

Usage

```
dfWishart(omega, n, rse, upper, totN = 1000, diag = TRUE, seed = 1234)
```

Arguments

omega	represents the matrix for simulation
n	This represents the number of subjects/samples this comes from (used to calculate rse). When present it assumes the rse= sqrt(2)/sqrt(n)
rse	This is the rse that we try to match, if not specified, it is derived from n
upper	The upper boundary for root finding in terms of degrees of freedom. If not specified, it is n*200
totN	This represents the total number of simulated inverse wishart deviates
diag	When TRUE, represents the rse to match is the diagonals, otherwise it is the total matrix.
seed	to make the simulation reproducible, this represents the seed that is used for simulating the inverse Wishart distribution

Value

output from uniroot() to find the right estimate

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
dfWishart(lotri::lotri(a+b~c(1, 0.5, 1)), 100)
```

---

dGELU *Derivatives of GELU*

Description

Derivatives of GELU

Usage

```
dGELU(x)

d2GELU(x)

d3GELU(x)

d4GELU(x)
```

Arguments

x	numeric vector

Value

numeric vector

See Also

Other Activation Functions: ELU(), GELU(), PReLU(), ReLU(), SELU(), Swish(), dELU(), dPReLU(), dReLU(), dSELU(), dSwish(), dlReLU(), dsoftplus(), lReLU(), softplus()

Examples

```
dGELU(c(-2, -1, 0, 1, 2))
d2GELU(c(-2, -1, 0, 1, 2))
d3GELU(c(-2, -1, 0, 1, 2))
d4GELU(c(-2, -1, 0, 1, 2))
# you can use rxode2 as well
r <- rxode2({
   r1 <- dGELU(time)
   r2 <- d2GELU(time)
```

```
   r3 <- d3GELU(time)
   r4 <- d4GELU(time)
})
et <- et(c(-2, -1, 0, 1, 2))
rxSolve(r, et)
```

---

dlReLU *Derivative of Leaky ReLU activation function*

Description

Derivative of Leaky ReLU activation function

Usage

```
dlReLU(x)
```

Arguments

x	numeric vector

Value

numeric vector

See Also

Other Activation Functions: ELU(), GELU(), PReLU(), ReLU(), SELU(), Swish(), dELU(), dGELU(), dPReLU(), dReLU(), dSELU(), dSwish(), dsoftplus(), lReLU(), softplus()

Examples

```
dlReLU(c(-1, 0, 1))

# Can use in rxode2 as well

r <- rxode2({r <- dlReLU(time)})
e <- et(c(-1, 0, 1))
rxSolve(r, e)
```

dPReLU *Derivatives Parametric ReLU Activation Function*

Description

Derivatives Parametric ReLU Activation Function

Usage

```
dPReLU(x, alpha = 1)

dPReLUa(x, alpha = 1)

dPReLUa1(x, alpha = 1)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector. All elements must be finite and non-missing.
alpha	A numeric scalar. All elements must be finite and non-missing.

Value

A numeric vector where the derivative(s) of the ELU function has been applied to each element of x.

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

See Also

Other Activation Functions: ELU(), GELU(), PReLU(), ReLU(), SELU(), Swish(), dELU(), dGELU(), dReLU(), dSELU(), dSwish(), dlReLU(), dsoftplus(), lReLU(), softplus()

Examples

```
dPReLU(c(-1, 0, 1, 2), 2)
dPReLUa(c(-1, 0, 1, 2), 2)
dPReLUa1(c(-1, 0, 1, 2), 2)


# Can also be used in rxode2:
r <- rxode2({
  r1=dPReLU(time, 2)
  r2a=dPReLUa(time, 2)
  ra=dPReLUa1(time, 2)
})

e <- et(c(-1, 0, 1, 2))
rxSolve(r, e)
```

dReLU *Derivative of the Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU) Activation Function*

Description

This function applies the derivative of the Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU) activation function to the input numeric vector.

Usage

```
dReLU(x)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector. All elements must be finite and non-missing.

Value

A numeric vector where the derivative of the ReLU function

See Also

Other Activation Functions: ELU(), GELU(), PReLU(), ReLU(), SELU(), Swish(), dELU(), dGELU(), dPReLU(), dSELU(), dSwish(), dlReLU(), dsoftplus(), lReLU(), softplus()

Examples

```
dReLU(c(-1, 0, 1, 2))

# Can also be used in rxode2:
x <- rxode2({
   r=dReLU(time)
})

e <- et(c(-1, 0, 1, 2))

rxSolve(x, e)
```

dSELU *Derivative of the Scaled Exponential Linear Unit (SELU) Activation Function*

Description

Derivative of the Scaled Exponential Linear Unit (SELU) Activation Function

Usage

```
dSELU(x)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector. All elements must be finite and non-missing.

Value

A numeric vector where the derivative of the SELU function has been applied to each element of x.

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

See Also

Other Activation Functions: ELU(), GELU(), PReLU(), ReLU(), SELU(), Swish(), dELU(), dGELU(), dPReLU(), dReLU(), dSwish(), dlReLU(), dsoftplus(), lReLU(), softplus()

Examples

```
dSELU(c(-1, 0, 1, 2))
# Can also be used in rxode2:
x <- rxode2({
  r=dSELU(time)
})
e <- et(c(-1, 0, 1, 2))
rxSolve(x, e)
```

---

dsoftplus *Default Softplus Activation Function*

Description

Default Softplus Activation Function

Usage

```
dsoftplus(x)

d2softplus(x)

d3softplus(x)

d4softplus(x)
```

Arguments

x	numeric vector

Value

numeric vector

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

See Also

Other Activation Functions: ELU(), GELU(), PReLU(), ReLU(), SELU(), Swish(), dELU(), dGELU(), dPReLU(), dReLU(), dSELU(), dSwish(), dlReLU(), lReLU(), softplus()

Examples

```
dsoftplus(c(-1, 0, 1, 2))

# You can use rxode2 too:

r <- rxode2({
 s1 <- dsoftplus(time)
})

e <- et(c(-1, 0, 1, 2))

rxSolve(r, e)
```

---

dSwish *Derivative of the Swish Activation Function*

Description

Derivative of the Swish Activation Function

Usage

```
dSwish(x)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector. All elements must be finite and non-missing.

Value

A numeric vector where the derivative of the SELU function has been applied to each element of x.

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

See Also

Other Activation Functions: ELU(), GELU(), PReLU(), ReLU(), SELU(), Swish(), dELU(), dGELU(), dPReLU(), dReLU(), dSELU(), dlReLU(), dsoftplus(), lReLU(), softplus()

Examples

```
dSwish(c(-1, 0, 1, 2))

# Can also be used in rxode2:
x <- rxode2({
  r <- dSwish(time)
})
e <- et(c(-1, 0, 1, 2))
rxSolve(x, e)
```

ELU *Exponential Linear Unit (ELU) Activation Function*

Description

Exponential Linear Unit (ELU) Activation Function

Usage

```
ELU(x, alpha = 1)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector. All elements must be finite and non-missing.
alpha	A numeric scalar. All elements must be finite and non-missing.

Value

A numeric vector where the ReLU function has been applied to each element of x.

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

See Also

Other Activation Functions: GELU(), PReLU(), ReLU(), SELU(), Swish(), dELU(), dGELU(), dPReLU(), dReLU(), dSELU(), dSwish(), dlReLU(), dsoftplus(), lReLU(), softplus()

Examples

```
ELU(c(-1, 0, 1, 2), 2)

# Can also be used in rxode2:
x <- rxode2({
   r=SELU(time)
})

e <- et(c(-1, 0, 1, 2))

rxSolve(x, e)
```

`erf` *Error function*

Description

Error function

Usage

```
erf(x)
```

Arguments

x	vector or real values

Value

erf of x

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
erf(1.0)
```

et *Event Table Function*

Description

Event Table Function

Usage

```
et(x, ..., envir = parent.frame())

## S3 method for class 'rxode2'
et(x, ..., envir = parent.frame())

## S3 method for class '`function`'
et(x, ..., envir = parent.frame())

## S3 method for class 'rxUi'
et(x, ..., envir = parent.frame())

## S3 method for class 'rxSolve'
et(x, ..., envir = parent.frame())

## S3 method for class 'rxParams'
et(x, ..., envir = parent.frame())

## Default S3 method:
et(
  x,
  ...,
  time,
  amt,
  evid,
  cmt,
  ii,
  addl,
  ss,
  rate,
  dur,
  until,
  id,
  amountUnits,
  timeUnits,
  addSampling,
  envir = parent.frame(),
  by = NULL,
  length.out = NULL
```

)

Arguments

x	This is the first argument supplied to the event table. This is named to allow et to be used in a pipe-line with arbitrary objects.
...	Times or event tables. They can also be one of the named arguments below.
envir	the environment in which expr is to be evaluated. May also be NULL, a list, a data frame, a pairlist or an integer as specified to sys.call.
time	Time is the time of the dose or the sampling times. This can also be unspecified and is determined by the object type (list or numeric/integer).
amt	Amount of the dose. If specified, this assumes a dosing record, instead of a sampling record.
evid	Event ID; This can be:

Numeric Value	Description
0	An observation. This can also be specified as evid=obs
1	A dose observation. This can also be specified as evid=dose
2	A non-dose event. This can also be specified as evid=other
3	A reset event. This can also be specified as evid=reset.
4	Dose and reset event. This can also be specified as evid=doseReset or evid=resetDose

Note a reset event resets all the compartment values to zero and turns off all infusions.

cmt	Compartment name or number. If a number, this is an integer starting at 1. Negative compartments turn off a compartment. If the compartment is a name, the compartment name is changed to the correct state/compartment number before running the simulation. For a compartment named "-cmt" the compartment is turned off.
	Can also specify `cmt` as `dosing.to`, `dose.to`, `doseTo`, `dosingTo`, and `state`.
ii	When specifying a dose, this is the inter-dose interval for ss, addl and until options (described below).
addl	The number of additional doses at a inter-dose interval after one dose.
ss	Steady state flag; It can be one of:

Value	Description
0	This dose is not a steady state dose
1	This dose is a steady state dose with the between/inter-dose interval of ii
2	Superposition steady state

When ss=2 the steady state dose that uses the super-position principle to allow more complex steady states, like 10 mg in the morning and 20 mg at night, or

dosing at 8 am 12 pm and 8 pm instead of every 12 hours. Since it uses the super positioning principle, it only makes sense when you know the kinetics are linear.

All other values of SS are currently invalid.

rate — When positive, this is the rate of infusion. Otherwise:

Value	Description
0	No infusion is on this record
-1	Modeled rate (in rxode2:`rate(cmt) =`); Can be `et(rate=model)`.
-2	Modeled duration (in rxode2: `dur(cmt) =`); Can be`et(dur=model)` or `et(rate=dur)`.

When a modeled bioavailability is applied to positive rates (`rate` > 0), the duration of infusion is changed. This is because the data specify the rate and amount, the only think that modeled bioavailability can affect is duration.

If instead you want the modeled bioavailability to increase the rate of infusion instead of the duration of infusion, specify the `dur` instead or model the duration with `rate=2`.

dur — Duration of infusion. When `amt` and `dur` are specified the rate is calculated from the two data items. When `dur` is specified instead of `rate`, the bioavailability changes will increase rate instead of duration.

until — This is the time until the dosing should end. It can be an easier way to figure out how many additional doses are needed over your sampling period.

id — A integer vector of IDs to add or remove from the event table. If the event table is identical for each ID, then you may expand it to include all the IDs in this vector. All the negative IDs in this vector will be removed.

amountUnits — The units for the dosing records (`amt`)

timeUnits — The units for the time records (`time`)

addSampling — This is a boolean indicating if a sampling time should be added at the same time as a dosing time. By default this is `FALSE`.

by — number: increment of the sequence.

length.out — desired length of the sequence. A non-negative number, which for `seq` and `seq.int` will be rounded up if fractional.

Value

A new event table

Author(s)

Matthew L Fidler, Wenping Wang

References

Wang W, Hallow K, James D (2015). "A Tutorial on rxode2: Simulating Differential Equation Pharmacometric Models in R." CPT: Pharmacometrics and Systems Pharmacology, 5(1), 3-10. ISSN 2163-8306

See Also

eventTable, add.sampling, add.dosing, et, etRep, etRbind, rxode2

Examples

```
## Not run:

library(rxode2)
library(units)

# Model from rxode2 tutorial
# Using a nlmixr2 style function

mod1 <-function(){
  ini({
    KA <- 2.94E-01
    CL <- 1.86E+01
    V2 <- 4.02E+01
    Q <- 1.05E+01
    V3 <- 2.97E+02
    Kin <- 1
    Kout <- 1
    EC50 <- 200
  })
 model({
    C2 <- centr/V2
    C3 <- peri/V3
    d/dt(depot) <- -KA*depot
    d/dt(centr) <- KA*depot - CL*C2 - Q*C2 + Q*C3
    d/dt(peri)  <-                   Q*C2 - Q*C3
    d/dt(eff)   <- Kin - Kout*(1-C2/(EC50+C2))*eff
 })
}

## These are making the more complex regimens of the rxode2 tutorial

## bid for 5 days
bid <- et(timeUnits="hr") |>
       et(amt=10000,ii=12,until=set_units(5, "days"))

## qd for 5 days
qd <- et(timeUnits="hr") |>
      et(amt=20000,ii=24,until=set_units(5, "days"))

## bid for 5 days followed by qd for 5 days

et <- seq(bid,qd) |>
      et(seq(0,11*24,length.out=100))

bidQd <- rxSolve(mod1, et)

plot(bidQd, C2)
```

```
## Now Infusion for 5 days followed by oral for 5 days

##  note you can dose to a named compartment instead of using the compartment number
infusion <- et(timeUnits = "hr") |>
      et(amt=10000, rate=5000, ii=24, until=set_units(5, "days"), cmt="centr")


qd <- et(timeUnits = "hr") |>
  et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(5, "days"), cmt="depot")

et <- seq(infusion,qd)

infusionQd <- rxSolve(mod1, et)

plot(infusionQd, C2)

## 2wk-on, 1wk-off

qd <- et(timeUnits = "hr") |>
      et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(2, "weeks"), cmt="depot")

et <- seq(qd, set_units(1,"weeks"), qd) |>
     add.sampling(set_units(seq(0, 5.5,by=0.005),weeks))

wkOnOff <- rxSolve(mod1, et)

plot(wkOnOff, C2)

## You can also repeat the cycle easily with the rep function

qd <-et(timeUnits = "hr") |>
     et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(2, "weeks"), cmt="depot")

et <- etRep(qd, times=4, wait=set_units(1,"weeks")) |>
      add.sampling(set_units(seq(0, 12.5,by=0.005),weeks))

repCycle4 <- rxSolve(mod1, et)

plot(repCycle4, C2)


## End(Not run)
```

---

etExpand *Expand additional doses*

Description

Expand additional doses

Usage

```
etExpand(et)
```

Arguments

et	Event table to expand additional doses for.

Value

New event table with addl doses expanded

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

Examples

```
ev <- et(amt = 3, ii = 24, until = 240)
print(ev)
etExpand(ev) # expands event table, but doesn't modify it

print(ev)

ev$expand() ## Expands the current event table and saves it in ev
```

---

etRbind *Combining event tables*

Description

Combining event tables

Usage

```
etRbind(
  ...,
  samples = c("use", "clear"),
  waitII = c("smart", "+ii"),
  id = c("merge", "unique")
)

## S3 method for class 'rxEt'
rbind(..., deparse.level = 1)
```

Arguments

`...`	The event tables and optionally time between event tables, called waiting times in this help document.
`samples`	How to handle samples when repeating an event table. The options are: • `"clear"` Clear sampling records before combining the datasets • `"use"` Use the sampling records when combining the datasets
`waitII`	This determines how waiting times between events are handled. The options are: • `"smart"` This "smart" handling of waiting times is the default option. In this case, if the waiting time is above the last observed inter-dose interval in the first combined event table, then the actual time between doses is given by the wait time. If it is smaller than the last observed inter-dose interval, the time between event tables is given by the inter-dose interval + the waiting time between event tables. • `"+ii"` In this case, the wait time is added to the inter-dose interval no matter the length of the wait time or inter-dose interval
`id`	This is how rbind will handle IDs. There are two different types of options: • `merge` with `id="merge"`, the IDs are merged together, overlapping IDs would be merged into a single event table. • `unique` with `id="unique"`, the IDs will be renumbered so that the IDs in all the event tables are not overlapping.
`deparse.level`	The `deparse.level` of a traditional `rbind` is ignored.

Value

An event table

Author(s)

Matthew L Fidler

Matthew L Fidler, Wenping Wang

References

Wang W, Hallow K, James D (2015). "A Tutorial on rxode2: Simulating Differential Equation Pharmacometric Models in R." CPT: Pharmacometrics and Systems Pharmacology, 5(1), 3-10. ISSN 2163-8306

See Also

`eventTable`, `add.sampling`, `add.dosing`, `et`, `etRep`, `etRbind`, `rxode2`

Examples

```
## Not run:

library(rxode2)
library(units)

# Model from rxode2 tutorial
# Using a nlmixr2 style function

mod1 <-function(){
  ini({
    KA <- 2.94E-01
    CL <- 1.86E+01
    V2 <- 4.02E+01
    Q <- 1.05E+01
    V3 <- 2.97E+02
    Kin <- 1
    Kout <- 1
    EC50 <- 200
  })
 model({
    C2 <- centr/V2
    C3 <- peri/V3
    d/dt(depot) <- -KA*depot
    d/dt(centr) <- KA*depot - CL*C2 - Q*C2 + Q*C3
    d/dt(peri)  <-                   Q*C2 - Q*C3
    d/dt(eff)   <- Kin - Kout*(1-C2/(EC50+C2))*eff
 })
}

## These are making the more complex regimens of the rxode2 tutorial

## bid for 5 days
bid <- et(timeUnits="hr") |>
       et(amt=10000,ii=12,until=set_units(5, "days"))

## qd for 5 days
qd <- et(timeUnits="hr") |>
      et(amt=20000,ii=24,until=set_units(5, "days"))

## bid for 5 days followed by qd for 5 days

et <- seq(bid,qd) |>
      et(seq(0,11*24,length.out=100))

bidQd <- rxSolve(mod1, et)

plot(bidQd, C2)


## Now Infusion for 5 days followed by oral for 5 days
```

```
##  note you can dose to a named compartment instead of using the compartment number
infusion <- et(timeUnits = "hr") |>
      et(amt=10000, rate=5000, ii=24, until=set_units(5, "days"), cmt="centr")


qd <- et(timeUnits = "hr") |>
  et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(5, "days"), cmt="depot")

et <- seq(infusion,qd)

infusionQd <- rxSolve(mod1, et)

plot(infusionQd, C2)

## 2wk-on, 1wk-off

qd <- et(timeUnits = "hr") |>
      et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(2, "weeks"), cmt="depot")

et <- seq(qd, set_units(1,"weeks"), qd) |>
     add.sampling(set_units(seq(0, 5.5,by=0.005),weeks))

wkOnOff <- rxSolve(mod1, et)

plot(wkOnOff, C2)

## You can also repeat the cycle easily with the rep function

qd <-et(timeUnits = "hr") |>
     et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(2, "weeks"), cmt="depot")

et <- etRep(qd, times=4, wait=set_units(1,"weeks")) |>
      add.sampling(set_units(seq(0, 12.5,by=0.005),weeks))

repCycle4 <- rxSolve(mod1, et)

plot(repCycle4, C2)


## End(Not run)
```

---

etRep *Repeat an rxode2 event table*

Description

Repeat an rxode2 event table

Usage

```
etRep(
  x,
  times = 1,
  length.out = NA,
  each = NA,
  n = NULL,
  wait = 0,
  id = integer(0),
  samples = c("clear", "use"),
  waitII = c("smart", "+ii"),
  ii = 24
)

## S3 method for class 'rxEt'
rep(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An rxode2 event table
times	Number of times to repeat the event table
length.out	Invalid with rxode2 event tables, will throw an error if used.
each	Invalid with rxode2 event tables, will throw an error if used.
n	The number of times to repeat the event table. Overrides `times`.
wait	Waiting time between each repeated event table. By default there is no waiting, or wait=0
id	A integer vector of IDs to add or remove from the event table. If the event table is identical for each ID, then you may expand it to include all the IDs in this vector. All the negative IDs in this vector will be removed.
samples	How to handle samples when repeating an event table. The options are: • `"clear"` Clear sampling records before combining the datasets • `"use"` Use the sampling records when combining the datasets
waitII	This determines how waiting times between events are handled. The options are: • `"smart"` This "smart" handling of waiting times is the default option. In this case, if the waiting time is above the last observed inter-dose interval in the first combined event table, then the actual time between doses is given by the wait time. If it is smaller than the last observed inter-dose interval, the time between event tables is given by the inter-dose interval + the waiting time between event tables. • `"+ii"` In this case, the wait time is added to the inter-dose interval no matter the length of the wait time or inter-dose interval
ii	When specifying a dose, this is the inter-dose interval for `ss`, `addl` and `until` options (described below).
...	Times or event tables. They can also be one of the named arguments below.

Value

An event table

Author(s)

Matthew L Fidler, Wenping Wang

References

Wang W, Hallow K, James D (2015). "A Tutorial on rxode2: Simulating Differential Equation Pharmacometric Models in R." CPT: Pharmacometrics and Systems Pharmacology, 5(1), 3-10. ISSN 2163-8306

See Also

eventTable, add.sampling, add.dosing, et, etRep, etRbind, rxode2

Examples

```
## Not run:

library(rxode2)
library(units)

# Model from rxode2 tutorial
# Using a nlmixr2 style function

mod1 <-function(){
  ini({
    KA <- 2.94E-01
    CL <- 1.86E+01
    V2 <- 4.02E+01
    Q <- 1.05E+01
    V3 <- 2.97E+02
    Kin <- 1
    Kout <- 1
    EC50 <- 200
  })
 model({
    C2 <- centr/V2
    C3 <- peri/V3
    d/dt(depot) <- -KA*depot
    d/dt(centr) <- KA*depot - CL*C2 - Q*C2 + Q*C3
    d/dt(peri)  <-                   Q*C2 - Q*C3
    d/dt(eff)   <- Kin - Kout*(1-C2/(EC50+C2))*eff
 })
}

## These are making the more complex regimens of the rxode2 tutorial

## bid for 5 days
bid <- et(timeUnits="hr") |>
```

```
       et(amt=10000,ii=12,until=set_units(5, "days"))

## qd for 5 days
qd <- et(timeUnits="hr") |>
      et(amt=20000,ii=24,until=set_units(5, "days"))

## bid for 5 days followed by qd for 5 days

et <- seq(bid,qd) |>
      et(seq(0,11*24,length.out=100))

bidQd <- rxSolve(mod1, et)

plot(bidQd, C2)


## Now Infusion for 5 days followed by oral for 5 days

##  note you can dose to a named compartment instead of using the compartment number
infusion <- et(timeUnits = "hr") |>
      et(amt=10000, rate=5000, ii=24, until=set_units(5, "days"), cmt="centr")


qd <- et(timeUnits = "hr") |>
  et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(5, "days"), cmt="depot")

et <- seq(infusion,qd)

infusionQd <- rxSolve(mod1, et)

plot(infusionQd, C2)

## 2wk-on, 1wk-off

qd <- et(timeUnits = "hr") |>
      et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(2, "weeks"), cmt="depot")

et <- seq(qd, set_units(1,"weeks"), qd) |>
     add.sampling(set_units(seq(0, 5.5,by=0.005),weeks))

wkOnOff <- rxSolve(mod1, et)

plot(wkOnOff, C2)

## You can also repeat the cycle easily with the rep function

qd <-et(timeUnits = "hr") |>
     et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(2, "weeks"), cmt="depot")

et <- etRep(qd, times=4, wait=set_units(1,"weeks")) |>
      add.sampling(set_units(seq(0, 12.5,by=0.005),weeks))

repCycle4 <- rxSolve(mod1, et)
```

```
plot(repCycle4, C2)


## End(Not run)
```

---

etSeq *Sequence of event tables*

Description

This combines a sequence of event tables.

Usage

```
etSeq(..., samples = c("clear", "use"), waitII = c("smart", "+ii"), ii = 24)

## S3 method for class 'rxEt'
seq(...)
```

Arguments

`...`	The event tables and optionally time between event tables, called waiting times in this help document.
`samples`	How to handle samples when repeating an event table. The options are: • `"clear"` Clear sampling records before combining the datasets • `"use"` Use the sampling records when combining the datasets
`waitII`	This determines how waiting times between events are handled. The options are: • `"smart"` This "smart" handling of waiting times is the default option. In this case, if the waiting time is above the last observed inter-dose interval in the first combined event table, then the actual time between doses is given by the wait time. If it is smaller than the last observed inter-dose interval, the time between event tables is given by the inter-dose interval + the waiting time between event tables. • `"+ii"` In this case, the wait time is added to the inter-dose interval no matter the length of the wait time or inter-dose interval
`ii`	If there was no inter-dose intervals found in the event table, assume that the interdose interval is given by this `ii` value. By default this is `24`.

Details

This sequences all the event tables in added in the argument list `...`. By default when combining the event tables the offset is at least by the last inter-dose interval in the prior event table (or `ii`). If you separate any of the event tables by a number, the event tables will be separated at least the wait time defined by that number or the last inter-dose interval.

Value

An event table

Author(s)

Matthew L Fidler, Wenping Wang

References

Wang W, Hallow K, James D (2015). "A Tutorial on rxode2: Simulating Differential Equation Pharmacometric Models in R." CPT: Pharmacometrics and Systems Pharmacology, 5(1), 3-10. ISSN 2163-8306

See Also

eventTable, add.sampling, add.dosing, et, etRep, etRbind, rxode2

Examples

```
## Not run:

library(rxode2)
library(units)

# Model from rxode2 tutorial
# Using a nlmixr2 style function

mod1 <-function(){
  ini({
    KA <- 2.94E-01
    CL <- 1.86E+01
    V2 <- 4.02E+01
    Q <- 1.05E+01
    V3 <- 2.97E+02
    Kin <- 1
    Kout <- 1
    EC50 <- 200
  })
 model({
    C2 <- centr/V2
    C3 <- peri/V3
    d/dt(depot) <- -KA*depot
    d/dt(centr) <- KA*depot - CL*C2 - Q*C2 + Q*C3
    d/dt(peri)  <-                   Q*C2 - Q*C3
    d/dt(eff)   <- Kin - Kout*(1-C2/(EC50+C2))*eff
 })
}

## These are making the more complex regimens of the rxode2 tutorial

## bid for 5 days
bid <- et(timeUnits="hr") |>
```

```
       et(amt=10000,ii=12,until=set_units(5, "days"))

## qd for 5 days
qd <- et(timeUnits="hr") |>
      et(amt=20000,ii=24,until=set_units(5, "days"))

## bid for 5 days followed by qd for 5 days

et <- seq(bid,qd) |>
      et(seq(0,11*24,length.out=100))

bidQd <- rxSolve(mod1, et)

plot(bidQd, C2)


## Now Infusion for 5 days followed by oral for 5 days

##  note you can dose to a named compartment instead of using the compartment number
infusion <- et(timeUnits = "hr") |>
      et(amt=10000, rate=5000, ii=24, until=set_units(5, "days"), cmt="centr")


qd <- et(timeUnits = "hr") |>
  et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(5, "days"), cmt="depot")

et <- seq(infusion,qd)

infusionQd <- rxSolve(mod1, et)

plot(infusionQd, C2)

## 2wk-on, 1wk-off

qd <- et(timeUnits = "hr") |>
      et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(2, "weeks"), cmt="depot")

et <- seq(qd, set_units(1,"weeks"), qd) |>
     add.sampling(set_units(seq(0, 5.5,by=0.005),weeks))

wkOnOff <- rxSolve(mod1, et)

plot(wkOnOff, C2)

## You can also repeat the cycle easily with the rep function

qd <-et(timeUnits = "hr") |>
     et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(2, "weeks"), cmt="depot")

et <- etRep(qd, times=4, wait=set_units(1,"weeks")) |>
      add.sampling(set_units(seq(0, 12.5,by=0.005),weeks))

repCycle4 <- rxSolve(mod1, et)
```

```
plot(repCycle4, C2)

## End(Not run)
```

`eventTable` *Create an event table object*

Description

Initializes an object of class 'EventTable' with methods for adding and querying dosing and observation records

Usage

```
eventTable(amount.units = NA, time.units = NA)
```

Arguments

`amount.units`	string denoting the amount dosing units, e.g., "mg", "ug". Default to `NA` to denote unspecified units. It could also be a solved rxode2 object. In that case, eventTable(obj) returns the eventTable that was used to solve the rxode2 object.
`time.units`	string denoting the time units, e.g., "hours", "days". Default to `"hours"`.
	An `eventTable` is an object that consists of a data.frame storing ordered time-stamped events of an (unspecified) PK/PD dynamic system, units (strings) for dosing and time records, plus a list of functions to add and extract event records.
	Currently, events can be of two types: dosing events that represent inputs to the system and sampling time events that represent observations of the system with 'amount.units' and 'time.units', respectively.

Value

A modified data.frame with the following accessible functions:

- `get.EventTable()` returns the current event table
- `add.dosing()` adds dosing records to the event table.
- `get.dosing()` returns a data.frame of dosing records.
- `clear.dosing()` clears or deletes all dosing from event table
- `'add.sampling()` adds sampling time observation records to the event table.
- `get.sampling()`returns a data.frame of sampled observation records.
- `clear.sampling()` removes all sampling from event table.
- `get.obs.rec()` returns a logical vector indicating whether each event record represents an observation or not.
- `get.nobs()` returns the number of observation (not dosing) records.

- `get.units()` returns a two-element character vector with the dosing and time units, respectively
- `copy()` makes a copy of the current event table. To create a copy of an event table object use `qd2 <- qd$copy()`
- `expand()` Expands the event table for multi-subject solving. This is done by `qd$expand(400)` for a 400 subject data expansion

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler, Melissa Hallow and Wenping Wang

See Also

`et()`

Examples

```
# create dosing and observation (sampling) events
# QD 50mg dosing, 5 days followed by 25mg 5 days
#
qd <- eventTable(amount.units = "mg", time.units = "days")
#
qd$add.dosing(dose = 50, nbr.doses = 5, dosing.interval = 1, do.sampling = FALSE)
#
# sample the system's drug amounts hourly the first day, then every 12 hours
# for the next 4 days
qd$add.sampling(seq(from = 0, to = 1, by = 1 / 24))
qd$add.sampling(seq(from = 1, to = 5, by = 12 / 24))
#
# print(qd$get.dosing())     # table of dosing records
print(qd$get.nobs()) # number of observation (not dosing) records
#
# BID dosing, 5 days
bid <- eventTable("mg", "days") # only dosing
bid$add.dosing(
  dose = 10000, nbr.doses = 2 * 5,
  dosing.interval = 12, do.sampling = FALSE
)
#
# Use the copy() method to create a copy (clone) of an existing
# event table (simple assignments just create a new reference to
# the same event table object (closure)).
#
bid.ext <- bid$copy() # three-day extension for a 2nd cohort
bid.ext$add.dosing(
  dose = 5000, nbr.doses = 2 * 3,
  start.time = 120, dosing.interval = 12, do.sampling = FALSE
)

# You can also use the Piping operator to create a table
```

```
qd2 <- eventTable(amount.units = "mg", time.units = "days") %>%
  add.dosing(dose = 50, nbr.doses = 5, dosing.interval = 1, do.sampling = FALSE) %>%
  add.sampling(seq(from = 0, to = 1, by = 1 / 24)) %>%
  add.sampling(seq(from = 1, to = 5, by = 12 / 24))
# print(qd2$get.dosing())     # table of dosing records
print(qd2$get.nobs()) # number of observation (not dosing) records

# Note that piping with %>% will update the original table.

qd3 <- qd2 %>% add.sampling(seq(from = 5, to = 10, by = 6 / 24))
print(qd2$get.nobs())
print(qd3$get.nobs())
```

---

gammap *Gammap: normalized lower incomplete gamma function*

Description

This is the gamma_p from the boost library

Usage

```
gammap(a, z)
```

Arguments

a	The numeric 'a' parameter in the normalized lower incomplete gamma
z	The numeric 'z' parameter in the normalized lower incomplete gamma

Details

The gamma p function is given by:

gammap = lowergamma(a, z)/gamma(a)

Value

gammap results

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
gammap(1, 3)
gammap(1:3, 3)
gammap(1, 1:3)
```

gammapDer *gammapDer: derivative of gammap*

Description

This is the gamma_p_derivative from the boost library

Usage

```
gammapDer(a, z)
```

Arguments

a	The numeric 'a' parameter in the upper incomplete gamma
z	The numeric 'z' parameter in the upper incomplete gamma

Value

lowergamma results

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
gammapDer(1:3, 3)

gammapDer(1, 1:3)
```

gammapInv *gammapInv and gammapInva: Inverses of normalized gammap function*

Description

gammapInv and gammapInva: Inverses of normalized gammap function

Usage

```
gammapInv(a, p)

gammapInva(x, p)
```

Arguments

a	The numeric 'a' parameter in the upper incomplete gamma
p	The numeric 'p' parameter in the upper incomplete gamma
x	The numeric 'x' parameter in the upper incomplete gamma

Details

With the equation:

p = gammap(a, x)

The 'gammapInv' function returns a value 'x' that satisfies the equation above

The 'gammapInva' function returns a value 'q' that satisfies the equation above

NOTE: gammapInva is slow

Value

inverse gammap results

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
gammapInv(1:3, 0.5)

gammapInv(1, 1:3 / 3.1)

gammapInv(1:3, 1:3 / 3.1)

gammapInva(1:3, 1:3 / 3.1)
```

---

gammaq *Gammaq: normalized upper incomplete gamma function*

Description

This is the gamma_q from the boost library

Usage

```
gammaq(a, z)
```

Arguments

a	The numeric 'a' parameter in the normalized upper incomplete gamma
z	The numeric 'z' parameter in the normalized upper incomplete gamma

Details

The gamma q function is given by:

gammaq = uppergamma(a, z)/gamma(a)

Value

gammaq results

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
gammaq(1, 3)
gammaq(1:3, 3)
gammaq(1, 1:3)
```

`gammaqInv` *gammaqInv and gammaqInva: Inverses of normalized gammaq function*

Description

gammaqInv and gammaqInva: Inverses of normalized gammaq function

Usage

```
gammaqInv(a, q)

gammaqInva(x, q)
```

Arguments

`a`	The numeric 'a' parameter in the upper incomplete gamma
`q`	The numeric 'q' parameter in the upper incomplete gamma
`x`	The numeric 'x' parameter in the upper incomplete gamma

Details

With the equation:

q = gammaq(a, x)

The 'gammaqInv' function returns a value 'x' that satisfies the equation above

The 'gammaqInva' function returns a value 'a' that satisfies the equation above

NOTE: gammaqInva is slow

Value

inverse gammaq results

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
gammaqInv(1:3, 0.5)

gammaqInv(1, 1:3 / 3)

gammaqInv(1:3, 1:3 / 3.1)

gammaqInva(1:3, 1:3 / 3.1)
```

GELU *GELU activation function*

Description

GELU activation function

Usage

```
GELU(x)
```

Arguments

x	numeric vector

Value

numeric vector

See Also

Other Activation Functions: ELU(), PReLU(), ReLU(), SELU(), Swish(), dELU(), dGELU(), dPReLU(), dReLU(), dSELU(), dSwish(), dlReLU(), dsoftplus(), lReLU(), softplus()

Examples

```
GELU(c(-2, -1, 0, 1, 2))

# you can use rxode2 as well
r <- rxode2({
  r = GELU(time)
})
et <- et(c(-2, -1, 0, 1, 2))
rxSolve(r, et)
```

`genShinyApp.template` *Generate an example (template) of a dosing regimen shiny app*

Description

Create a complete shiny application for exploring dosing regimens given a (hardcoded) PK/PD model.

Usage

```
genShinyApp.template(
  appDir = "shinyExample",
  verbose = TRUE,
 ODE.config = list(ode = "model", params = c(KA = 0.294), inits = c(eff = 1), method =
    "lsoda", atol = 1e-08, rtol = 1e-06)
)

write.template.server(appDir)

write.template.ui(appDir, statevars)
```

Arguments

`appDir`	a string with a directory where to store the shiny app, by default is `"shinyExample"`. The directory `appDir` will be created if it does not exist.
`verbose`	logical specifying whether to write messages as the shiny app is generated. Defaults to `TRUE`.
`ODE.config`	model name compiled and list of parameters sent to `rxSolve()`.
`statevars`	List of statevars passed to to the `write.template.ui()` function. This usually isn't called directly. A PK/PD model is defined using `rxode2()`, and a set of parameters and initial values are defined. Then the appropriate R scripts for the shiny's user interface `ui.R` and the server logic `server.R` are created in the directory `appDir`. The function evaluates the following PK/PD model by default:

```
C2 = centr/V2;
C3 = peri/V3;
d/dt(depot) =-KA*depot;
d/dt(centr) = KA*depot - CL*C2 - Q*C2 + Q*C3;
d/dt(peri)  =                   Q*C2 - Q*C3;
d/dt(eff)  = Kin - Kout*(1-C2/(EC50+C2))*eff;
```

This can be changed by the `ODE.config` parameter.
To launch the shiny app, simply issue the `runApp(appDir)` R command.

Value

None, these functions are used for their side effects.

Note

These functions create a simple, but working example of a dosing regimen simulation web application. Users may want to modify the code to experiment creating shiny applications for their specific `rxode2` models.

See Also

`rxode2()`,`eventTable()`, and the package **shiny** (`https://shiny.posit.co`).

Examples

```
# remove myapp when the example is complete
on.exit(unlink("myapp", recursive = TRUE, force = TRUE))
# create the shiny app example (template)
genShinyApp.template(appDir = "myapp")
# run the shiny app
if (requireNamespace("shiny", quietly=TRUE)) {
  library(shiny)
  # runApp("myapp") # Won't launch in environments without browsers
}
```

---

getRxThreads *Get/Set the number of threads that rxode2 uses*

Description

Get/Set the number of threads that rxode2 uses

Usage

```
getRxThreads(verbose = FALSE)

setRxThreads(threads = NULL, percent = NULL, throttle = NULL)

rxCores(verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

verbose	Display the value of relevant OpenMP settings
threads	NULL (default) rereads environment variables. 0 means to use all logical CPUs available. Otherwise a number >= 1
percent	If provided it should be a number between 2 and 100; the percentage of logical CPUs to use. By default on startup, 50 percent.
throttle	2 (default) means that, roughly speaking, a single thread will be used when number subjects solved for is <=2, 2 threads when the number of all points is <=4, etc. The throttle is to speed up small data tasks (especially when repeated many times) by not incurring the overhead of managing multiple threads. The throttle will also suppress sorting which ID will be solved first when there are (nsubject solved)*throttle <= nthreads. In rxode2 this sorting occurs to minimize the time for waiting for another thread to finish. If the last item solved is has a long solving time, all the other solving have to wait for that last costly solving to occur. If the items which are likely to take more time are solved first, this wait is less likely to have an impact on the overall solving time. In rxode2 the IDs are sorted by the individual number of solving points (largest first). It also has a C interface that allows these IDs to be resorted by total time spent solving the equation. This allows packages like nlmixr to sort by solving time if needed. Overall the the number of threads is throttled (restricted) for small tasks and sorting for IDs are suppressed.

Value

number of threads that rxode2 uses

---

ini.rxUi *Ini block for rxode2/nlmixr models*

Description

The ini block controls initial conditions for 'theta' (fixed effects), 'omega' (random effects), and 'sigma' (residual error) elements of the model.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'rxUi'
ini(x, ..., envir = parent.frame(), append = NULL)

## Default S3 method:
ini(x, ..., envir = parent.frame(), append = NULL)

ini(x, ..., envir = parent.frame(), append = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	expression
...	Other expressions for ini() function
envir	the environment in which unevaluated model expressions is to be evaluated. May also be NULL, a list, a data frame, a pairlist or an integer as specified to sys.call.
append	Reorder theta parameters. NULL means no change to parameter order. A parameter name (as a character string) means to put the new parameter after the named parameter. A number less than or equal to zero means to put the parameter at the beginning of the list. A number greater than the last parameter number means to put the parameter at the end of the list.

Details

The ini() function is used in two different ways. The main way that it is used is to set the initial conditions and associated attributes (described below) in a model. The other way that it is used is for updating the initial conditions in a model, often using the pipe operator.

'theta' and 'sigma' can be set using either <- or = such as tvCL <- 1 or equivalently tvCL = 1. 'omega' can be set with a ~ such as etaCL ~ 0.1.

Parameters can be named or unnamed (though named parameters are preferred). A named parameter is set using the name on the left of the assignment while unnamed parameters are set without an assignment operator. tvCL <- 1 would set a named parameter of tvCL to 1. Unnamed parameters are set using just the value, such as 1.

For some estimation methods, lower and upper bounds can be set for 'theta' and 'sigma' values. To set a lower and/or upper bound, use a vector of values. The vector is c(lower, estimate, upper). The vector may be given with just the estimate (estimate), the lower bound and estimate (c(lower, estimate)), or all three (c(lower, estimate,upper)). To set an estimate and upper bound without a lower bound, set the lower bound to -Inf, c(-Inf, estimate, upper). When an estimation method does not support bounds, the bounds will be ignored with a warning.

'omega' values can be set as a single value or as the values of a lower-triangular matrix. The values may be set as either a variance-covariance matrix (the default) or as a correlation matrix for the off-diagonals with the standard deviations on the diagonals. Names may be set on the left side of the ~. To set a variance-covariance matrix with variance values of 2 and 3 and a covariance of -2.5 use ~c(2, 2.5, 3). To set the same matrix with names of iivKa and iivCL, use iivKa + iivCL~c(2, 2.5, 3). To set a correlation matrix with standard deviations on the diagonal, use cor() like iivKa + iivCL~cor(2, -0.5, 3). As of rxode2 3.0 you can also use iivKa ~ 2, iivCL ~ c(2.5, 3) for covariance matrices as well.

Values may be fixed (and therefore not estimated) using either the name fixed at the end of the assignment or by calling fixed() as a function for the value to fix. For 'theta' and 'sigma', either the estimate or the full definition (including lower and upper bounds) may be included in the fixed setting. For example, the following are all effectively equivalent to set a 'theta' or 'sigma' to a fixed value (because the lower and upper bounds are ignored for a fixed value): tvCL <- fixed(1), tvCL <-fixed(0, 1), tvCL <- fixed(0, 1, 2), tvCL <- c(0, fixed(1),2), or tvCL <- c(0, 1, fixed). For 'omega' assignment, the full block or none of the block must be set as fixed. Examples of setting an 'omega' value as fixed are: iivKa~fixed(1), iivKa + iivCL~fixed(1, 2, 3),

or `iivKa + iivCL~c(1, 2, 3, fixed)`. Anywhere that `fixed` is used, `FIX`, `FIXED`, or `fix` may be used equivalently.

For any value, standard mathematical operators or functions may be used to define the value. For example, `log(2)` and `24*30` may be used to define a value anywhere that a number can be used (e.g. lower bound, estimate, upper bound, variance, etc.).

Values may be labeled using the `label()` function after the assignment. Labels are are used to make reporting easier by giving a human-readable description of the parameter, but the labels do not have any effect on estimation. The typical way to set a label so that the parameter `tvCL` has a label of "Typical Value of Clearance (L/hr)" is `tvCL <- 1; label("Typical Value of Clearance (L/hr)")`.

Off diagonal values of 'omega' can be set to zero using the `diag()` to remove all off-diagonals can be removed with `ini(diag())`. To remove covariances of 'omega' item with `iivKa`, you can use `%>% ini(diag(iivKa))`. Or to remove covariances that contain either `iivKa` or `iivCl` you can use `%>% ini(diag(iivKa, iivCl))`. For finer control you can remove the covariance between two items (like `iivKa` and `iivCl`) by '%>% ini(-cov(iivKa, iivCl))

`rxode2`/`nlmixr2` will attempt to determine some back-transformations for the user. For example, `CL <- exp(tvCL)` will detect that `tvCL` must be back-transformed by `exp()` for easier interpretation. When you want to control the back-transformation, you can specify the back-transformation using `backTransform()` after the assignment. For example, to set the back-transformation to `exp()`, you can use `tvCL <- 1; backTransform(exp())`.

Value

ini block

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

See Also

Other Initial conditions: `zeroRe()`

Examples

```
# Set the ini() block in a model
one.compartment <- function() {
  ini({
    tka <- log(1.57); label("Ka")
    tcl <- log(2.72); label("Cl")
    tv <- log(31.5); label("V")
    eta.ka ~ 0.6
    eta.cl ~ 0.3
    eta.v ~ 0.1
    add.sd <- 0.7
  })
  model({
    ka <- exp(tka + eta.ka)
    cl <- exp(tcl + eta.cl)
```

```
    v <- exp(tv + eta.v)
    d/dt(depot) = -ka * depot
    d/dt(center) = ka * depot - cl / v * center
    cp = center / v
    cp ~ add(add.sd)
  })
}

# Use piping to update initial conditions
one.compartment %>% ini(tka <- log(2))
one.compartment %>% ini(tka <- label("Absorption rate, Ka (1/hr)"))
# Move the tka parameter to be just below the tv parameter (affects parameter
# summary table, only)
one.compartment %>% ini(tka <- label("Absorption rate, Ka (1/hr)"), append = "tv")
# When programming with rxode2/nlmixr2, it may be easier to pass strings in
# to modify the ini
one.compartment %>% ini("tka <- log(2)")
```

`ini<-` *Assign the ini block in the rxode2 related object*

Description

Assign the ini block in the rxode2 related object

Usage

```
ini(x, envir = environment(x)) <- value
```

Arguments

`x`	rxode2 related object
`envir`	Environment where assignment occurs
`value`	Value of the object

Value

rxode2 related object

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

is.rxStackData *Return if the object can be stacked*

Description

Return if the object can be stacked

Usage

```
is.rxStackData(object)
```

Arguments

object	object to test if it can be stacked

Value

boolean to tell if an object can be stacked using rxode2

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
is.rxStackData(NULL)
```

linMod *Linear model to replace in rxode2 ui model*

Description

Linear model to replace in rxode2 ui model

Usage

```
linMod(
  variable,
  power,
  dv = "dv",
  intercept = TRUE,
  type = c("replace", "before", "after"),
  num = NULL,
  iniDf = NULL,
  data = FALSE,
  mv = FALSE
```

```
)

linMod0(..., intercept = FALSE)

linModB(..., type = "before")

linModB0(..., intercept = FALSE, type = "before")

linModA(..., type = "after")

linModA0(..., intercept = FALSE, type = "after")

linModD(..., intercept = TRUE, data = TRUE)

linModD0(..., intercept = FALSE, data = TRUE)

linModM(..., intercept = TRUE, mv = TRUE)

linModM0(..., intercept = FALSE, mv = TRUE)
```

Arguments

variable	The variable that the rxode2 will be made on.
power	The power of the polynomial that will be generated.
dv	the dependent variable to use to generate the initial estimates from the data. If NULL query using rxUdfUiData().
intercept	Boolean that tells if the intercept be generated.
type	the type of linear model replacement to be used.
num	the number the particular model is being generated. If unspecified, query using rxUdfUiNum().
iniDf	the initialization data.frame, if NULL query using rxUdfUiIniDf()
data	logical that tells if the initial estimates of the linear model should be estimated from the data.
mv	logical that tell if the model variables need to be used to generate model variables.
...	arguments that are passed to linMod() for the other abbreviations of linMod()

Value

a list for use in when generating the rxode2 ui model see rxUdfUi() for details.

Functions

- linMod0(): linear model without intercept
- linModB(): linear model before where it occurs
- linModB0(): linear model before where the user function occurs

- `linModA()`: linear model after where the user function occurs
- `linModA0()`: liner model without an intercept placed after where the user function occurs
- `linModD()`: linear model where initial estimates are generated from the data
- `linModD0()`: linear model where initial estimates are generated from the data (no intercept)
- `linModM()`: linear model where the model variables are used to generate the model variables
- `linModM0()`: linear model where the model variables are used to generate the model variables (no intercept)

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

See Also

Other User functions: `rxUdfUiControl()`, `rxUdfUiData()`, `rxUdfUiEst()`, `rxUdfUiIniLhs()`, `rxUdfUiMv()`, `rxUdfUiNum()`, `rxUdfUiParsing()`

Examples

```
linMod(x, 3)
```

---

llikBeta *Calculate the log likelihood of the binomial function (and its derivatives)*

Description

Calculate the log likelihood of the binomial function (and its derivatives)

Usage

```
llikBeta(x, shape1, shape2, full = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x`	Observation
`shape1`, `shape2`	non-negative parameters of the Beta distribution.
`full`	Add the data frame showing x, mean, sd as well as the fx and derivatives

Details

In an `rxode2()` model, you can use `llikBeta()` but you have to use all arguments. You can also get the derivative of `shape1` and `shape2` with `llikBetaDshape1()` and `llikBetaDshape2()`.

Value

data frame with `fx` for the log pdf value of with `dShape1` and `dShape2` that has the derivatives with respect to the parameters at the observation time-point

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
x <- seq(1e-4, 1 - 1e-4, length.out = 21)

llikBeta(x, 0.5, 0.5)

llikBeta(x, 1, 3, TRUE)

et <- et(seq(1e-4, 1-1e-4, length.out=21))
et$shape1 <- 0.5
et$shape2 <- 1.5

model <- function() {
  model({
    fx <- llikBeta(time, shape1, shape2)
    dShape1 <- llikBetaDshape1(time, shape1, shape2)
    dShape2 <- llikBetaDshape2(time, shape1, shape2)
  })
}

rxSolve(model, et)
```

---

llikBinom *Calculate the log likelihood of the binomial function (and its derivatives)*

Description

Calculate the log likelihood of the binomial function (and its derivatives)

Usage

```
llikBinom(x, size, prob, full = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	Number of successes
size	Size of trial
prob	probability of success
full	Add the data frame showing x, mean, sd as well as the fx and derivatives

Details

In an rxode2() model, you can use llikBinom() but you have to use all arguments. You can also get the derivative of prob with llikBinomDprob()

Value

data frame with fx for the pdf value of with dProb that has the derivatives with respect to the parameters at the observation time-point

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
llikBinom(46:54, 100, 0.5)

llikBinom(46:54, 100, 0.5, TRUE)

# In rxode2 you can use:

et <- et(46:54)
et$size <- 100
et$prob <-0.5

model <- function() {
  model({
    fx <- llikBinom(time, size, prob)
    dProb <- llikBinomDprob(time, size, prob)
  })
}

rxSolve(model, et)
```

`llikCauchy` *log likelihood of Cauchy distribution and it's derivatives (from stan)*

Description

log likelihood of Cauchy distribution and it's derivatives (from stan)

Usage

```
llikCauchy(x, location = 0, scale = 1, full = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x`	Observation
`location`, `scale`	location and scale parameters.
`full`	Add the data frame showing x, mean, sd as well as the fx and derivatives

Details

In an `rxode2()` model, you can use `llikCauchy()` but you have to use all arguments. You can also get the derivative of `location` and `scale` with `llikCauchyDlocation()` and `llikCauchyDscale()`.

Value

data frame with `fx` for the log pdf value of with `dLocation` and `dScale` that has the derivatives with respect to the parameters at the observation time-point

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
x <- seq(-3, 3, length.out = 21)

llikCauchy(x, 0, 1)

llikCauchy(x, 3, 1, full=TRUE)

et <- et(-3, 3, length.out=10)
et$location <- 0
et$scale <- 1

model <- function() {
  model({
    fx <- llikCauchy(time, location, scale)
    dLocation <- llikCauchyDlocation(time, location, scale)
    dScale <- llikCauchyDscale(time, location, scale)
```

```
  })
}

rxSolve(model, et)
```

`llikChisq` *log likelihood and derivatives for chi-squared distribution*

Description

log likelihood and derivatives for chi-squared distribution

Usage

```
llikChisq(x, df, full = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x`	variable that is distributed by chi-squared distribution
`df`	degrees of freedom (non-negative, but can be non-integer).
`full`	Add the data frame showing x, mean, sd as well as the fx and derivatives

Details

In an `rxode2()` model, you can use `llikChisq()` but you have to use the x and df arguments. You can also get the derivative of `df` with `llikChisqDdf()`.

Value

data frame with `fx` for the log pdf value of with `dDf` that has the derivatives with respect to the `df` parameter the observation time-point

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
llikChisq(1, df = 1:3, full=TRUE)

llikChisq(1, df = 6:9)

et <- et(1:3)
et$x <- 1

model <- function() {
  model({
```

```
   fx <- llikChisq(x, time)
   dDf <- llikChisqDdf(x, time)
  })
}

rxSolve(model, et)
```

`llikExp` *log likelihood and derivatives for exponential distribution*

Description

log likelihood and derivatives for exponential distribution

Usage

```
llikExp(x, rate, full = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x`	variable that is distributed by exponential distribution
`rate`	vector of rates.
`full`	Add the data frame showing x, mean, sd as well as the fx and derivatives

Details

In an `rxode2()` model, you can use `llikExp()` but you have to use the x and rate arguments. You can also get the derivative of `rate` with `llikExpDrate()`.

Value

data frame with `fx` for the log pdf value of with `dRate` that has the derivatives with respect to the `rate` parameter the observation time-point

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
llikExp(1, 1:3)

llikExp(1, 1:3, full=TRUE)

# You can use rxode2 for these too:

et <- et(1:3)
et$x <- 1
```

```
model <- function() {
  model({
    fx <- llikExp(x, time)
    dRate <- llikExpDrate(x, time)
  })
}

rxSolve(model, et)
```

`llikF` *log likelihood and derivatives for F distribution*

Description

log likelihood and derivatives for F distribution

Usage

```
llikF(x, df1, df2, full = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x`	variable that is distributed by f distribution
`df1`, `df2`	degrees of freedom. `Inf` is allowed.
`full`	Add the data frame showing x, mean, sd as well as the fx and derivatives

Details

In an `rxode2()` model, you can use `llikF()` but you have to use the x and rate arguments. You can also get the derivative of `df1` and `df2` with `llikFDdf1()` and `llikFDdf2()`.

Value

data frame with `fx` for the log pdf value of with `dDf1` and `dDf2` that has the derivatives with respect to the `df1`/`df2` parameters at the observation time-point

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
x <- seq(0.001, 5, length.out = 100)

llikF(x^2, 1, 5)

model <- function(){
  model({
    fx <- llikF(time, df1, df2)
    dMean <- llikFDdf1(time, df1, df2)
    dSd <- llikFDdf2(time, df1, df2)
  })
}

et <- et(x)
et$df1 <- 1
et$df2 <- 5

rxSolve(model, et)
```

`llikGamma` *log likelihood and derivatives for Gamma distribution*

Description

log likelihood and derivatives for Gamma distribution

Usage

```
llikGamma(x, shape, rate, full = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x`	variable that is distributed by gamma distribution
`shape`	this is the distribution's shape parameter. Must be positive.
`rate`	this is the distribution's rate parameters. Must be positive.
`full`	Add the data frame showing x, mean, sd as well as the fx and derivatives

Details

In an `rxode2()` model, you can use `llikGamma()` but you have to use the x and rate arguments. You can also get the derivative of `shape` or `rate` with `llikGammaDshape()` and `llikGammaDrate()`.

Value

data frame with `fx` for the log pdf value of with `dProb` that has the derivatives with respect to the `prob` parameters at the observation time-point

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
llikGamma(1, 1, 10)

# You can use this in `rxode2` too:

et  <- et(seq(0.001, 1, length.out=10))
et$shape <- 1
et$rate <- 10

model <- function() {
  model({
    fx <- llikGamma(time, shape, rate)
    dShape<- llikGammaDshape(time, shape, rate)
    dRate <- llikGammaDrate(time, shape, rate)
  })
}

rxSolve(model, et)
```

`llikGeom` *log likelihood and derivatives for Geom distribution*

Description

log likelihood and derivatives for Geom distribution

Usage

```
llikGeom(x, prob, full = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x`	variable distributed by a geom distribution
`prob`	probability of success in each trial. `0 < prob <= 1`.
`full`	Add the data frame showing x, mean, sd as well as the fx and derivatives

Details

In an `rxode2()` model, you can use `llikGeom()` but you have to use the x and rate arguments. You can also get the derivative of `prob` with `llikGeomDprob()`.

Value

data frame with `fx` for the log pdf value of with `dProb` that has the derivatives with respect to the `prob` parameters at the observation time-point

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
llikGeom(1:10, 0.2)

et  <- et(1:10)
et$prob <- 0.2

model <- function() {
  model({
    fx <- llikGeom(time, prob)
    dProb <- llikGeomDprob(time, prob)
  })
}

rxSolve(model, et)
```

---

llikNbinom *Calculate the log likelihood of the negative binomial function (and its derivatives)*

Description

Calculate the log likelihood of the negative binomial function (and its derivatives)

Usage

```
llikNbinom(x, size, prob, full = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x`	Number of successes
`size`	Size of trial
`prob`	probability of success
`full`	Add the data frame showing x, mean, sd as well as the fx and derivatives

Details

In an rxode2() model, you can use llikNbinom() but you have to use all arguments. You can also get the derivative of prob with llikNbinomDprob()

Value

data frame with fx for the pdf value of with dProb that has the derivatives with respect to the parameters at the observation time-point

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
llikNbinom(46:54, 100, 0.5)

llikNbinom(46:54, 100, 0.5, TRUE)

# In rxode2 you can use:

et <- et(46:54)
et$size <- 100
et$prob <-0.5

model <- function() {
  model({
    fx <- llikNbinom(time, size, prob)
    dProb <- llikNbinomDprob(time, size, prob)
  })
}

rxSolve(model, et)
```

---

llikNbinomMu *Calculate the log likelihood of the negative binomial function (and its derivatives)*

Description

Calculate the log likelihood of the negative binomial function (and its derivatives)

Usage

```
llikNbinomMu(x, size, mu, full = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	Number of successes
size	Size of trial
mu	mu parameter for negative binomial
full	Add the data frame showing x, mean, sd as well as the fx and derivatives

Details

In an rxode2() model, you can use llikNbinomMu() but you have to use all arguments. You can also get the derivative of mu with llikNbinomMuDmu()

Value

data frame with fx for the pdf value of with dProb that has the derivatives with respect to the parameters at the observation time-point

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
llikNbinomMu(46:54, 100, 40)

llikNbinomMu(46:54, 100, 40, TRUE)

et <- et(46:54)
et$size <- 100
et$mu <- 40

model <- function() {
  model({
    fx <- llikNbinomMu(time, size, mu)
    dProb <- llikNbinomMuDmu(time, size, mu)
  })
}

rxSolve(model, et)
```

---

llikNorm *Log likelihood for normal distribution*

Description

Log likelihood for normal distribution

Usage

```
llikNorm(x, mean = 0, sd = 1, full = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	Observation
mean	Mean for the likelihood
sd	Standard deviation for the likelihood
full	Add the data frame showing x, mean, sd as well as the fx and derivatives

Details

In an rxode2() model, you can use llikNorm() but you have to use all arguments. You can also get the derivatives with llikNormDmean() and llikNormDsd()

Value

data frame with fx for the pdf value of with dMean and dSd that has the derivatives with respect to the parameters at the observation time-point

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
llikNorm(0)

llikNorm(seq(-2,2,length.out=10), full=TRUE)

# With rxode2 you can use:

et <- et(-3, 3, length.out=10)
et$mu <- 0
et$sigma <- 1

model <- function(){
  model({
    fx <- llikNorm(time, mu, sigma)
    dMean <- llikNormDmean(time, mu, sigma)
    dSd <- llikNormDsd(time, mu, sigma)
  })
 }

ret <- rxSolve(model, et)
ret
```

`llikPois` *log-likelihood for the Poisson distribution*

Description

log-likelihood for the Poisson distribution

Usage

```
llikPois(x, lambda, full = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x`	non negative integers
`lambda`	non-negative means
`full`	Add the data frame showing x, mean, sd as well as the fx and derivatives

Details

In an `rxode2()` model, you can use `llikPois()` but you have to use all arguments. You can also get the derivatives with `llikPoisDlambda()`

Value

data frame with `fx` for the pdf value of with `dLambda` that has the derivatives with respect to the parameters at the observation time-point

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
llikPois(0:7, lambda = 1)

llikPois(0:7, lambda = 4, full=TRUE)

# In rxode2 you can use:

et <- et(0:10)
et$lambda <- 0.5

model <- function() {
  model({
    fx <- llikPois(time, lambda)
    dLambda <- llikPoisDlambda(time, lambda)
  })
}
```

```
rxSolve(model, et)
```

`llikT` *Log likelihood of T and it's derivatives (from stan)*

Description

Log likelihood of T and it's derivatives (from stan)

Usage

```
llikT(x, df, mean = 0, sd = 1, full = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x`	Observation
`df`	degrees of freedom (> 0, maybe non-integer). `df = Inf` is allowed.
`mean`	Mean for the likelihood
`sd`	Standard deviation for the likelihood
`full`	Add the data frame showing x, mean, sd as well as the fx and derivatives

Details

In an `rxode2()` model, you can use `llikT()` but you have to use all arguments. You can also get the derivative of `df`, `mean` and `sd` with `llikTDdf()`, `llikTDmean()` and `llikTDsd()`.

Value

data frame with `fx` for the log pdf value of with `dDf` `dMean` and `dSd` that has the derivatives with respect to the parameters at the observation time-point

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
x <- seq(-3, 3, length.out = 21)

llikT(x, 7, 0, 1)

llikT(x, 15, 0, 1, full=TRUE)

et <- et(-3, 3, length.out=10)
et$nu <- 7
```

```
et$mean <- 0
et$sd <- 1

model <- function() {
  model({
    fx <- llikT(time, nu, mean, sd)
    dDf <- llikTDdf(time, nu, mean, sd)
    dMean <- llikTDmean(time, nu, mean, sd)
    dSd   <- llikTDsd(time, nu, mean, sd)
  })
}

rxSolve(model, et)
```

`llikUnif` *log likelihood and derivatives for Unif distribution*

Description

log likelihood and derivatives for Unif distribution

Usage

```
llikUnif(x, alpha, beta, full = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x`	variable distributed by a uniform distribution
`alpha`	is the lower limit of the uniform distribution
`beta`	is the upper limit of the distribution
`full`	Add the data frame showing x, mean, sd as well as the fx and derivatives

Details

In an `rxode2()` model, you can use `llikUnif()` but you have to use the x and rate arguments. You can also get the derivative of `alpha` or `beta` with `llikUnifDalpha()` and `llikUnifDbeta()`.

Value

data frame with `fx` for the log pdf value of with `dProb` that has the derivatives with respect to the `prob` parameters at the observation time-point

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
llikUnif(1, -2, 2)

et  <- et(seq(1,1, length.out=4))
et$alpha <- -2
et$beta <- 2

model <- function() {
  model({
    fx <- llikUnif(time, alpha, beta)
    dAlpha<- llikUnifDalpha(time, alpha, beta)
    dBeta <- llikUnifDbeta(time, alpha, beta)
  })
}

rxSolve(model, et)
```

---

llikWeibull *log likelihood and derivatives for Weibull distribution*

Description

log likelihood and derivatives for Weibull distribution

Usage

```
llikWeibull(x, shape, scale, full = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	variable distributed by a Weibull distribution
shape, scale	shape and scale parameters, the latter defaulting to 1.
full	Add the data frame showing x, mean, sd as well as the fx and derivatives

Details

In an `rxode2()` model, you can use `llikWeibull()` but you have to use the x and rate arguments. You can also get the derivative of `shape` or `scale` with `llikWeibullDshape()` and `llikWeibullDscale()`.

Value

data frame with `fx` for the log pdf value of with `dProb` that has the derivatives with respect to the `prob` parameters at the observation time-point

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
llikWeibull(1, 1, 10)

# rxode2 can use this too:

et  <- et(seq(0.001, 1, length.out=10))
et$shape <- 1
et$scale <- 10

model <- function() {
  model({
    fx <- llikWeibull(time, shape, scale)
    dShape<- llikWeibullDshape(time, shape, scale)
    dScale <- llikWeibullDscale(time, shape, scale)
  })
}

rxSolve(model, et)
```

---

logit *logit and inverse logit (expit) functions*

Description

logit and inverse logit (expit) functions

Usage

```
logit(x, low = 0, high = 1)

expit(alpha, low = 0, high = 1)

logitNormInfo(mean = 0, sd = 1, low = 0, high = 1, abs.tol = 1e-06, ...)

probitNormInfo(mean = 0, sd = 1, low = 0, high = 1, abs.tol = 1e-06, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Input value(s) in range [low,high] to translate -Inf to Inf
low	Lowest value in the range
high	Highest value in the range
alpha	Infinite value(s) to translate to range of [low, high]

mean	logit-scale mean
sd	logit-scale standard deviation
abs.tol	absolute accuracy requested.
...	other parameters passed to integrate()

Details

logit is given by:

logit(p) = -log(1/p-1)

where:

p = x-low/high-low

expit is given by:

expit(p, low, high) = (high-low)/(1+exp(-alpha)) + low

The logitNormInfo() gives the mean, variance and coefficient of variability on the untransformed scale.

Value

values from logit and expit

Examples

```
logit(0.25)

expit(-1.09)

logitNormInfo(logit(0.25), sd = 0.1)

logitNormInfo(logit(1, 0, 10), sd = 1, low = 0, high = 10)
```

---

lowergamma *lowergamma: upper incomplete gamma function*

Description

This is the tgamma_lower from the boost library

Usage

```
lowergamma(a, z)
```

Arguments

a	The numeric 'a' parameter in the upper incomplete gamma
z	The numeric 'z' parameter in the upper incomplete gamma

Details

The lowergamma function is given by:

$$lowergamma(a, z) = \int_0^z t^{a-1} \cdot e^{-t} dt$$

Value

lowergamma results

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
lowergamma(1, 3)

lowergamma(1:3, 3)

lowergamma(1, 1:3)
```

`lReLU` *Leaky ReLU activation function*

Description

Leaky ReLU activation function

Usage

```
lReLU(x)
```

Arguments

x	numeric vector

Value

numeric vector

See Also

Other Activation Functions: `ELU()`, `GELU()`, `PReLU()`, `ReLU()`, `SELU()`, `Swish()`, `dELU()`, `dGELU()`, `dPReLU()`, `dReLU()`, `dSELU()`, `dSwish()`, `dlReLU()`, `dsoftplus()`, `softplus()`

Examples

```
lReLU(c(-1, 0, 1))

# Can use in rxode2 as well

r <- rxode2({r <- lReLU(time)})
e <- et(c(-1, 0, 1))
rxSolve(r, e)
```

`meanProbs` *Calculate expected confidence bands or prediction intreval with normal or t sampling distribution*

Description

The generic function `meanProbs` produces expected confidence bands under either the t distribution or the normal sampling distribution. This uses `qnorm()` or `qt()` with the mean and standard deviation.

Usage

```
meanProbs(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
meanProbs(
  x,
  probs = seq(0, 1, 0.25),
  na.rm = FALSE,
  names = TRUE,
  useT = TRUE,
  onlyProbs = TRUE,
  pred = FALSE,
  n = 0L,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`x`	numeric vector whose mean and probability based confidence values are wanted, NA and NaN values are not allowed in numeric vectors unless 'na.rm' is 'TRUE'.
`...`	Arguments passed to default method, allows many different methods to be applied.
`probs`	numeric vector of probabilities with values in the interval from 0 to 1 .
`na.rm`	logical; if true, any NA and NaN's are removed from `x` before the quantiles are computed.
`names`	logical; if true, the result has a names attribute.

useT	logical; if true, use the t-distribution to calculate the confidence-based estimates. If false use the normal distribution to calculate the confidence based estimates.
onlyProbs	logical; if true, only return the probability based confidence interval estimates, otherwise return
pred	logical; if true use the prediction interval instead of the confidence interval
n	integer/integerish; this is the n used to calculate the prediction or confidence interval. When n=0 (default) use the number of non-NA observations.

Details

For a single probability, p, it uses either:

mean + qt(p, df=n)*sd/sqrt(n)

or

mean + qnorm(p)*sd/sqrt(n)

The smallest observation corresponds to a probability of 0 and the largest to a probability of 1 and the mean corresponds to 0.5.

The mean and standard deviation of the sample is calculated based on Welford's method for a single pass.

This is meant to perform in the same way as quantile() so it can be a drop in replacement for code using quantile() but using distributional assumptions.

Value

By default the return has the probabilities as names (if named) with the points where the expected distribution are located given the sampling mean and standard deviation. If onlyProbs=FALSE then it would prepend mean, variance, standard deviation, minimum, maximum and number of non-NA observations.

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
quantile(x<- rnorm(1001))
meanProbs(x)

# Can get some extra statistics if you request onlyProbs=FALSE
meanProbs(x, onlyProbs=FALSE)

x[2] <- NA_real_

meanProbs(x, onlyProbs=FALSE)

quantile(x<- rnorm(42))

meanProbs(x)
```

```
meanProbs(x, useT=FALSE)
```

`model.function` *Model block for rxode2/nlmixr models*

Description

Model block for rxode2/nlmixr models

Usage

```
## S3 method for class '`function`'
model(
  x,
  ...,
  append = NULL,
  auto = getOption("rxode2.autoVarPiping", TRUE),
  cov = NULL,
  envir = parent.frame()
)

## S3 method for class 'rxUi'
model(
  x,
  ...,
  append = NULL,
  auto = getOption("rxode2.autoVarPiping", TRUE),
  cov = NULL,
  envir = parent.frame()
)

## S3 method for class 'rxode2'
model(
  x,
  ...,
  append = NULL,
  auto = getOption("rxode2.autoVarPiping", TRUE),
  cov = NULL,
  envir = parent.frame()
)

## S3 method for class 'rxModelVars'
model(
  x,
  ...,
  append = NULL,
```

```
  auto = getOption("rxode2.autoVarPiping", TRUE),
  cov = NULL,
  envir = parent.frame()
)

model(
  x,
  ...,
  append = FALSE,
  auto = getOption("rxode2.autoVarPiping", TRUE),
  cov = NULL,
  envir = parent.frame()
)

## Default S3 method:
model(x, ..., append = FALSE, cov = NULL, envir = parent.frame())
```

Arguments

x	model expression
...	Other arguments
append	This is a boolean to determine if the lines are appended in piping. The possible values for this is: • TRUE which is when the lines are appended to the model instead of replaced • FALSE when the lines are replaced in the model (default) • NA is when the lines are pre-pended to the model instead of replaced • lhs expression, which will append the lines after the last observed line of the expression lhs
auto	This boolean tells if piping automatically selects the parameters should be characterized as a population parameter, between subject variability, or a covariate. When TRUE this automatic selection occurs. When FALSE this automatic selection is turned off and everything is added as a covariate (which can be promoted to a parameter with the ini statement). By default this is TRUE, but it can be changed by options(rxode2.autoVarPiping=FALSE).
cov	is a character vector of variables that should be assumed to be covariates. This will override automatic promotion to a population parameter estimate (or an eta)
envir	the environment in which unevaluated model expressions is to be evaluated. May also be NULL, a list, a data frame, a pairlist or an integer as specified to sys.call.

Value

Model block with ini information included. ini must be called before model block

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

model<- *Assign the model block in the rxode2 related object*

Description

Assign the model block in the rxode2 related object

Usage

```
model(x, envir = environment(x)) <- value
```

Arguments

x	rxode2 related object
envir	Environment where assignment occurs
value	Value of the object

Value

rxode2 related object

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

modelExtract *Extract model lines from a rxui model*

Description

Extract model lines from a rxui model

Usage

```
modelExtract(
  x,
  ...,
  expression = FALSE,
  endpoint = FALSE,
  lines = FALSE,
  envir = parent.frame()
)

## S3 method for class '`function`'
modelExtract(
```

```
  x,
  ...,
  expression = FALSE,
  endpoint = FALSE,
  lines = FALSE,
  envir = parent.frame()
)

## S3 method for class 'rxUi'
modelExtract(
  x,
  ...,
  expression = FALSE,
  endpoint = FALSE,
  lines = FALSE,
  envir = parent.frame()
)

## S3 method for class 'rxode2'
modelExtract(
  x,
  ...,
  expression = FALSE,
  endpoint = FALSE,
  lines = FALSE,
  envir = parent.frame()
)

## S3 method for class 'rxModelVars'
modelExtract(
  x,
  ...,
  expression = FALSE,
  endpoint = FALSE,
  lines = FALSE,
  envir = parent.frame()
)

## Default S3 method:
modelExtract(
  x,
  ...,
  expression = FALSE,
  endpoint = FALSE,
  lines = FALSE,
  envir = parent.frame()
)
```

Arguments

x	model to extract lines from
...	variables to extract. When it is missing, it will extract the entire model (conditioned on the endpoint option below)
expression	return expressions (if TRUE) or strings (if FALSE)
endpoint	include endpoint. This can be: • NA – Missing means include both the endpoint and non-endpoint lines • TRUE – Only include endpoint lines • FALSE – Only include non-endpoint lines
lines	is a boolean. When TRUE this will add the lines as an attribute to the output value ie attr(, "lines")
envir	Environment for evaluating variables

Value

expressions or strings of extracted lines. Note if there is a duplicated lhs expression in the line, it will return both lines

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
one.compartment <- function() {
  ini({
    tka <- 0.45 # Log Ka
    tcl <- 1 # Log Cl
    tv <- 3.45    # Log V
    eta.ka ~ 0.6
    eta.cl ~ 0.3
    eta.v ~ 0.1
    add.sd <- 0.7
  })
  model({
    ka <- exp(tka + eta.ka)
    cl <- exp(tcl + eta.cl)
    v  <- exp(tv + eta.v)
    d/dt(depot)  <- -ka * depot
    d/dt(center) <-  ka * depot - cl / v * center
    cp <- center / v
    cp ~ add(add.sd)
  })
 }

 f <- one.compartment()

 modelExtract(f, cp)
```

```
modelExtract(one.compartment, d/dt(depot))

# from variable
var <- "d/dt(depot)"

modelExtract(one.compartment, var)

modelExtract(f, endpoint=NA, lines=TRUE, expression=TRUE)
```

`odeMethodToInt` *Conversion between character and integer ODE integration methods for rxode2*

Description

If `NULL` is given as the method, all choices are returned as a named vector.

Usage

```
odeMethodToInt(method = c("liblsoda", "lsoda", "dop853", "indLin"))
```

Arguments

`method`	The method for solving ODEs. Currently this supports: • `"liblsoda"` thread safe lsoda. This supports parallel thread-based solving, and ignores user Jacobian specification. • `"lsoda"` – LSODA solver. Does not support parallel thread-based solving, but allows user Jacobian specification. • `"dop853"` – DOP853 solver. Does not support parallel thread-based solving nor user Jacobian specification • `"indLin"` – Solving through inductive linearization. The rxode2 dll must be setup specially to use this solving routine.

Value

An integer for the method (unless the input is NULL, in which case, see the details)

phi *Cumulative distribution of standard normal*

Description

Cumulative distribution of standard normal

Usage

```
phi(q)
```

Arguments

q	vector of quantiles

Value

cumulative distribution of standard normal distribution

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

Examples

```
# phi is equivalent to pnorm(x)
phi(3)

# See
pnorm(3)

# This is provided for NONMEM-like compatibility in rxode2 models
```

plot.rxSolve *Plot rxode2 objects*

Description

Plot rxode2 objects

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'rxSolve'
plot(x, y, ..., log = "", xlab = "Time", ylab = "")

## S3 method for class 'rxSolveConfint1'
plot(x, y, ..., xlab = "Time", ylab = "", log = "")

## S3 method for class 'rxSolveConfint2'
plot(x, y, ..., xlab = "Time", ylab = "", log = "")
```

Arguments

x	rxode2 object to plot
y	Compartments or left-hand-side values to plot either as a bare name or as a character vector
...	Ignored
log	Should "" (neither x nor y), "x", "y", or "xy" (or "yx") be log-scale?
xlab, ylab	The x and y axis labels

Value

A ggplot2 object

See Also

Other rxode2 plotting: `rxTheme()`

PReLU *Parametric ReLU Activation Function*

Description

Parametric ReLU Activation Function

Usage

```
PReLU(x, alpha = 1)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector. All elements must be finite and non-missing.
alpha	A numeric scalar. All elements must be finite and non-missing.

Value

A numeric vector where the ReLU function has been applied to each element of x.

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

See Also

Other Activation Functions: ELU(), GELU(), ReLU(), SELU(), Swish(), dELU(), dGELU(), dPReLU(), dReLU(), dSELU(), dSwish(), dlReLU(), dsoftplus(), lReLU(), softplus()

Examples

```
PReLU(c(-1, 0, 1, 2), 2)

# Can also be used in rxode2:
x <- rxode2({
   r=PReLU(time, 2)
})

e <- et(c(-1, 0, 1, 2))

rxSolve(x, e)
```

---

print.rxModelVars *Print Values*

Description

print prints its argument and returns it *invisibly* (via invisible(x)). It is a generic function which means that new printing methods can be easily added for new classes.

Usage

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

Arguments

x	an object used to select a method.
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

The default method, print.default has its own help page. Use methods("print") to get all the methods for the print generic.

print.factor allows some customization and is used for printing ordered factors as well.

print.table for printing tables allows other customization. As of R 3.0.0, it only prints a description in case of a table with 0-extents (this can happen if a classifier has no valid data).

See noquote as an example of a class whose main purpose is a specific print method.

Value

This returns invisibly the model variables object

References

Chambers, J. M. and Hastie, T. J. (1992) *Statistical Models in S.* Wadsworth & Brooks/Cole.

See Also

The default method `print.default`, and help for the methods above; further `options`, `noquote`.

For more customizable (but cumbersome) printing, see `cat`, `format` or also `write`. For a simple prototypical print method, see `.print.via.format` in package **tools**.

Examples

```
require(stats)

ts(1:20)  #-- print is the "Default function" --> print.ts(.) is called
for(i in 1:3) print(1:i)

## Printing of factors
attenu$station ## 117 levels -> 'max.levels' depending on width

## ordered factors: levels  "l1 < l2 < .."
esoph$agegp[1:12]
esoph$alcgp[1:12]

## Printing of sparse (contingency) tables
set.seed(521)
t1 <- round(abs(rt(200, df = 1.8)))
t2 <- round(abs(rt(200, df = 1.4)))
table(t1, t2) # simple
print(table(t1, t2), zero.print = ".") # nicer to read

## same for non-integer "table":
T <- table(t2,t1)
T <- T * (1+round(rlnorm(length(T)))/4)
print(T, zero.print = ".") # quite nicer,
print.table(T[,2:8] * 1e9, digits=3, zero.print = ".")
## still slightly inferior to  Matrix::Matrix(T)  for larger T

## Corner cases with empty extents:
table(1, NA) # < table of extent 1 x 0 >
```

`probit` *probit and inverse probit functions*

Description

probit and inverse probit functions

Usage

```
probit(x, low = 0, high = 1)

probitInv(x, low = 0, high = 1)
```

Arguments

x	Input value(s) in range [low,high] to translate -Inf to Inf
low	Lowest value in the range
high	Highest value in the range

Value

values from probit, probitInv and probitNormInfo

Examples

```
probit(0.25)

probitInv(-0.674)

probitNormInfo(probit(0.25), sd = 0.1)

probitNormInfo(probit(1, 0, 10), sd = 1, low = 0, high = 10)
```

ReLU *Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU) Activation Function*

Description

This function applies the Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU) activation function to the input numeric vector. The ReLU function is defined as the positive part of its argument: $f(x) = max(0, x)$.

Usage

```
ReLU(x)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector. All elements must be finite and non-missing.

Value

A numeric vector where the ReLU function has been applied to each element of x.

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

See Also

Other Activation Functions: ELU(), GELU(), PReLU(), SELU(), Swish(), dELU(), dGELU(), dPReLU(), dReLU(), dSELU(), dSwish(), dlReLU(), dsoftplus(), lReLU(), softplus()

Examples

```
ReLU(c(-1, 0, 1, 2))

# Can also be used in rxode2:
x <- rxode2({
   r=ReLU(time)
})

e <- et(c(-1, 0, 1, 2))

rxSolve(x, e)
```

---

rinvchisq *Scaled Inverse Chi Squared distribution*

Description

Scaled Inverse Chi Squared distribution

Usage

```
rinvchisq(n = 1L, nu = 1, scale = 1)
```

Arguments

n	Number of random samples
nu	degrees of freedom of inverse chi square
scale	Scale of inverse chi squared distribution (default is 1).

Value

a vector of inverse chi squared deviates.

Examples

```
rinvchisq(3, 4, 1) ## Scale = 1, degrees of freedom = 4
rinvchisq(2, 4, 2) ## Scale = 2, degrees of freedom = 4
```

rxAllowUnload *Allow unloading of dlls*

Description

Allow unloading of dlls

Usage

```
rxAllowUnload(allow)
```

Arguments

allow	boolean indicating if garbage collection will unload of rxode2 dlls.

Value

Boolean allow; called for side effects

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

Examples

```
# Garbage collection will not unload un-used rxode2 dlls
rxAllowUnload(FALSE);

# Garbage collection will unload unused rxode2 dlls
rxAllowUnload(TRUE);
```

rxAppendModel *Append two rxui models together*

Description

Append two rxui models together

Usage

```
rxAppendModel(..., common = TRUE)
```

Arguments

...	models to append together
common	boolean that determines if you need a common value to bind

Value

New model with both models appended together

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
ocmt <- function() {
  ini({
    tka <- exp(0.45) # Ka
    tcl <- exp(1) # Cl
    tv <- exp(3.45); # log V
    ## the label("Label name") works with all models
    add.sd <- 0.7
  })
  model({
    ka <- tka
    cl <- tcl
    v <- tv
    d/dt(depot) <- -ka * depot
    d/dt(center) <- ka * depot - cl / v * center
    cp <- center / v
    cp ~ add(add.sd)
  })
}

idr <- function() {
  ini({
    tkin <- log(1)
    tkout <- log(1)
    tic50 <- log(10)
    gamma <- fix(1)
    idr.sd <- 1
  })
  model({
    kin <- exp(tkin)
    kout <- exp(tkout)
    ic50 <- exp(tic50)
    d/dt(eff) <- kin - kout*(1-ceff^gamma/(ic50^gamma+ceff^gamma))
    eff ~ add(idr.sd)
  })
}

rxAppendModel(ocmt %>% model(ceff=cp,append=TRUE), idr)
```

rxAssignControlValue *Assign Control Variable*

Description

Assign Control Variable

Usage

```
rxAssignControlValue(ui, option, value)
```

Arguments

ui	rxode2 ui function
option	Option name in the control to modify
value	Value of control to modify

Value

Nothing; called for the side effects

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

rxAssignPtr *Assign pointer based on model variables*

Description

Assign pointer based on model variables

Usage

```
rxAssignPtr(object = NULL)
```

Arguments

object	rxode2 family of objects

Value

nothing, called for side effects

rxbeta *Simulate beta variable from threefry generator*

Description

Care should be taken with this method not to encounter the birthday problem, described https://www.johndcook.com/blog/2016/01/29/random-number-generator-seed-mistakes/. Since the sitmo threefry, this currently generates one random deviate from the uniform distribution to seed the engine threefry and then run the code.

Usage

```
rxbeta(shape1, shape2, n = 1L, ncores = 1L)
```

Arguments

shape1, shape2	non-negative parameters of the Beta distribution.
n	number of observations. If length(n) > 1, the length is taken to be the number required.
ncores	Number of cores for the simulation rxnorm simulates using the threefry sitmo generator. rxnormV used to simulate with the vandercorput simulator, but since it didn't satisfy the normal properties it was changed to simple be an alias of rxnorm. It is no longer supported in rxode2({}) blocks

Details

Therefore, a simple call to the random number generated followed by a second call to random number generated may have identical seeds. As the number of random number generator calls are increased the probability that the birthday problem will increase.

The key to avoid this problem is to either run all simulations in the rxode2 environment once (therefore one seed or series of seeds for the whole simulation), pre-generate all random variables used for the simulation, or seed the rxode2 engine with rxSetSeed()

Internally each ID is seeded with a unique number so that the results do not depend on the number of cores used.

Value

beta random deviates

Examples

```
## Use threefry engine

rxbeta(0.5, 0.5, n = 10) # with rxbeta you have to explicitly state n
```

```
rxbeta(5, 1, n = 10, ncores = 2) # You can parallelize the simulation using openMP

rxbeta(1, 3)


## This example uses `rxbeta` directly in the model

rx <- function() {
  model({
    a <- rxbeta(2, 2)
  })
}

et <- et(1, id = 1:2)

s <- rxSolve(rx, et)
```

`rxbinom` *Simulate Binomial variable from threefry generator*

Description

Care should be taken with this method not to encounter the birthday problem, described https://www.johndcook.com/blog/2016/01/29/random-number-generator-seed-mistakes/. Since the `sitmo threefry`, this currently generates one random deviate from the uniform distribution to seed the engine `threefry` and then run the code.

Usage

```
rxbinom(size, prob, n = 1L, ncores = 1L)
```

Arguments

`size`	number of trials (zero or more).
`prob`	probability of success on each trial.
`n`	number of observations. If `length(n) > 1`, the length is taken to be the number required.
`ncores`	Number of cores for the simulation `rxnorm` simulates using the threefry sitmo generator. `rxnormV` used to simulate with the vandercorput simulator, but since it didn't satisfy the normal properties it was changed to simple be an alias of `rxnorm`. It is no longer supported in `rxode2({})` blocks

Details

Therefore, a simple call to the random number generated followed by a second call to random number generated may have identical seeds. As the number of random number generator calls are increased the probability that the birthday problem will increase.

The key to avoid this problem is to either run all simulations in the `rxode2` environment once (therefore one seed or series of seeds for the whole simulation), pre-generate all random variables used for the simulation, or seed the rxode2 engine with `rxSetSeed()`

Internally each ID is seeded with a unique number so that the results do not depend on the number of cores used.

Value

binomial random deviates

Examples

```
## Use threefry engine

rxbinom(10, 0.9, n = 10) # with rxbinom you have to explicitly state n
rxbinom(3, 0.5, n = 10, ncores = 2) # You can parallelize the simulation using openMP

rxbinom(4, 0.7)


## This example uses `rxbinom` directly in the model

rx <- function() {
  model({
    a <- rxbinom(1, 0.5)
  })
}

et <- et(1, id = 1:2)

s <- rxSolve(rx, et)
```

---

rxcauchy *Simulate Cauchy variable from threefry generator*

Description

Care should be taken with this method not to encounter the birthday problem, described https://www.johndcook.com/blog/2016/01/29/random-number-generator-seed-mistakes/. Since the `sitmo threefry`, this currently generates one random deviate from the uniform distribution to seed the engine `threefry` and then run the code.

Usage

```
rxcauchy(location = 0, scale = 1, n = 1L, ncores = 1L)
```

Arguments

location, scale	location and scale parameters.
n	number of observations. If length(n) > 1, the length is taken to be the number required.
ncores	Number of cores for the simulation rxnorm simulates using the threefry sitmo generator. rxnormV used to simulate with the vandercorput simulator, but since it didn't satisfy the normal properties it was changed to simple be an alias of rxnorm. It is no longer supported in rxode2({}) blocks

Details

Therefore, a simple call to the random number generated followed by a second call to random number generated may have identical seeds. As the number of random number generator calls are increased the probability that the birthday problem will increase.

The key to avoid this problem is to either run all simulations in the rxode2 environment once (therefore one seed or series of seeds for the whole simulation), pre-generate all random variables used for the simulation, or seed the rxode2 engine with rxSetSeed()

Internally each ID is seeded with a unique number so that the results do not depend on the number of cores used.

Value

Cauchy random deviates

Examples

```
## Use threefry engine

rxcauchy(0, 1, n = 10) # with rxcauchy you have to explicitly state n
rxcauchy(0.5, n = 10, ncores = 2) # You can parallelize the simulation using openMP

rxcauchy(3)


## This example uses `rxcauchy` directly in the model

rx <- function() {
  model({
    a <- rxcauchy(2)
  })
}

et <- et(1, id = 1:2)
```

```
s <- rxSolve(rx, et)
```

`rxCbindStudyIndividual` *Bind the study parameters and individual parameters*

Description

Bind the study parameters and individual parameters

Usage

```
rxCbindStudyIndividual(studyParameters, individualParameters)
```

Arguments

`studyParameters`
: These are the study parameters, often can be generated by sampling from a population. This can be either a matrix or a data frame

`individualParameters`
: A data frame of individual parameters

Value

Data frame that can be used in rxode2 simulations

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

Examples

```
# Function for coverting coefficient of covariance into a variance
logncv <- function(x){log((x/100)^2+1)}

set.seed(32)

nSub  <-  100
nStud  <-  10

#define theta
theta <- c(lka=log(0.5), # log ka
          lCl=log(5), # log Cl
          lV=log(300) # log V
          )
```

```
#define theta Matrix
thetaMat <- lotri(lCl ~ lognCv(5),
                  lV  ~ lognCv(5),
                  lka ~ lognCv(5))


nev <- nSub*nStud

ev1 <- data.frame(COV1=rnorm(nev,50,30),COV2=rnorm(nev,75,10),
                  COV3=sample(c(1.0,2.0),nev,replace=TRUE))


tmat <-rxRmvn(nStud, theta[dimnames(thetaMat)[[1]]], thetaMat)

rxCbindStudyIndividual(tmat, ev1)
```

`rxchisq` *Simulate chi-squared variable from threefry generator*

Description

Care should be taken with this method not to encounter the birthday problem, described https://www.johndcook.com/blog/2016/01/29/random-number-generator-seed-mistakes/. Since the `sitmo threefry`, this currently generates one random deviate from the uniform distribution to seed the engine `threefry` and then run the code.

Usage

```
rxchisq(df, n = 1L, ncores = 1L)
```

Arguments

`df`	degrees of freedom (non-negative, but can be non-integer).
`n`	number of observations. If `length(n) > 1`, the length is taken to be the number required.
`ncores`	Number of cores for the simulation `rxnorm` simulates using the threefry sitmo generator. `rxnormV` used to simulate with the vandercorput simulator, but since it didn't satisfy the normal properties it was changed to simple be an alias of `rxnorm`. It is no longer supported in `rxode2({})` blocks

Details

Therefore, a simple call to the random number generated followed by a second call to random number generated may have identical seeds. As the number of random number generator calls are increased the probability that the birthday problem will increase.

The key to avoid this problem is to either run all simulations in the rxode2 environment once (therefore one seed or series of seeds for the whole simulation), pre-generate all random variables used for the simulation, or seed the rxode2 engine with rxSetSeed()

Internally each ID is seeded with a unique number so that the results do not depend on the number of cores used.

Value

chi squared random deviates

Examples

```
## Use threefry engine

rxchisq(0.5, n = 10) # with rxchisq you have to explicitly state n
rxchisq(5, n = 10, ncores = 2) # You can parallelize the simulation using openMP

rxchisq(1)


## This example uses `rxchisq` directly in the model

rx <- function() {
  model({
    a <- rxchisq(2)
  })
}

et <- et(1, id = 1:2)

s <- rxSolve(rx, et)
```

---

rxClean *Cleanup anonymous DLLs by unloading them*

Description

This cleans up any rxode2 loaded DLLs

Usage

```
rxClean(wd)
```

Arguments

wd	What directory should be cleaned; (DEPRECIATED), this no longer does anything. This unloads all rxode2 anonymous dlls.

Value

TRUE if successful

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

---

rxCompile *Compile a model if needed*

Description

This is the compilation workhorse creating the rxode2 model DLL files.

Usage

```
rxCompile(
  model,
  dir,
  prefix,
  force = FALSE,
  modName = NULL,
  package = NULL,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'rxModelVars'
rxCompile(
  model,
  dir = NULL,
  prefix = NULL,
  force = FALSE,
  modName = NULL,
  package = NULL,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'character'
rxCompile(
  model,
  dir = NULL,
```

```
  prefix = NULL,
  force = FALSE,
  modName = NULL,
  package = NULL,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'rxDll'
rxCompile(model, ...)

## S3 method for class 'rxode2'
rxCompile(model, ...)
```

Arguments

model	This is the ODE model specification. It can be: • a string containing the set of ordinary differential equations (ODE) and other expressions defining the changes in the dynamic system. • a file name where the ODE system equation is contained An ODE expression enclosed in \{\} (see also the filename argument). For details, see the sections "Details" and rxode2 Syntax below.
dir	This is the model directory where the C file will be stored for compiling. If unspecified, the C code is stored in a temporary directory, then the model is compiled and moved to the current directory. Afterwards the C code is removed. If specified, the C code is stored in the specified directory and then compiled in that directory. The C code is not removed after the DLL is created in the same directory. This can be useful to debug the c-code outputs.
prefix	is a string indicating the prefix to use in the C based functions. If missing, it is calculated based on file name, or md5 of parsed model.
force	is a boolean stating if the (re)compile should be forced if rxode2 detects that the models are the same as already generated.
modName	a string to be used as the model name. This string is used for naming various aspects of the computations, including generating C symbol names, dynamic libraries, etc. Therefore, it is necessary that modName consists of simple ASCII alphanumeric characters starting with a letter.
package	Package name for pre-compiled binaries.
...	Other arguments sent to the rxTrans() function.

Value

An rxDll object that has the following components

- `dll` DLL path
- `model` model specification
- `.c` A function to call C code in the correct context from the DLL using the `.C()` function.
- `.call` A function to call C code in the correct context from the DLL using the `.Call()` function.
- `args` A list of the arguments used to create the rxDll object.

Author(s)

Matthew L.Fidler

See Also

`rxode2()`

`rxControlUpdateSens` *This updates the tolerances based on the sensitivity equations*

Description

This assumes the normal ODE equations are the first equations and the ODE is expanded by the forward sensitivities or other type of sensitivity (like adjoint)

Usage

```
rxControlUpdateSens(rxControl, sensCmt = NULL, ncmt = NULL)
```

Arguments

`rxControl`	Input list or rxControl type of list
`sensCmt`	Number of sensitivity compartments
`ncmt`	Number of compartments

Value

Updated rxControl where `$atol`, `$rtol`, `$ssAtol` `$ssRtol` are updated with different sensitivities for the normal ODEs (first) and a different sensitivity for the larger compartments (sensitivities).

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
tmp <- rxControl()

tmp2 <- rxControlUpdateSens(tmp, 3, 6)

tmp2$atol
tmp2$rtol
tmp2$ssAtol
tmp2$ssRtol
```

`rxCreateCache` *This will create the cache directory for rxode2 to save between sessions*

Description

When run, if the `R_user_dir` for rxode2's cache isn't present, create the cache

Usage

```
rxCreateCache()
```

Value

nothing

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

`rxD` *Add to rxode2's derivative tables*

Description

Add to rxode2's derivative tables

Usage

```
rxD(name, derivatives)
```

Arguments

`name`	Function Name
`derivatives`	A list of functions. Each function takes the same number of arguments as the original function. The first function will construct the derivative with respect to the first argument; The second function will construct the derivitive with respect to the second argument, and so on.

Value

nothing

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

Examples

```
## Add an arbitrary list of derivative functions
## In this case the fun(x,y) is assumed to be 0.5*x^2+0.5*y^2

rxD("fun", list(
  function(x, y) {
    return(x)
  },
  function(x, y) {
    return(y)
  }
))
```

`rxDelete` *Delete the DLL for the model*

Description

This function deletes the DLL, but doesn't delete the model information in the object.

Usage

```
rxDelete(obj)
```

Arguments

`obj`	rxode2 family of objects

Value

A boolean stating if the operation was successful.

Author(s)

Matthew L.Fidler

rxDerived *Calculate derived parameters for the 1-, 2-, and 3- compartment linear models.*

Description

This calculates the derived parameters based on what is provided in a data frame or arguments

Usage

```
rxDerived(..., verbose = FALSE, digits = 0)
```

Arguments

`...`	The input can be: • A data frame with PK parameters in it; This should ideally be a data frame with one pk parameter per row since it will output a data frame with one PK parameter per row. • PK parameters as either a vector or a scalar
`verbose`	boolean that when TRUE provides a message about the detected pk parameters and the detected compartmental model. By default this is `FALSE`.
`digits`	represents the number of significant digits for the output; If the number is zero or below (default), do not round.

Value

Return a data.frame of derived PK parameters for a 1-, 2-, or 3-compartment linear model given provided clearances and volumes based on the inferred model type.

The model parameters that will be provided in the data frame are:

- `vc`: Central Volume (for 1-, 2- and 3- compartment models)
- `kel`: First-order elimination rate (for 1-, 2-, and 3-compartment models)
- `k12`: First-order rate of transfer from central to first peripheral compartment; (for 2- and 3-compartment models)
- `k21`: First-order rate of transfer from first peripheral to central compartment, (for 2- and 3-compartment models)
- `k13`: First-order rate of transfer from central to second peripheral compartment; (3-compartment model)
- `k31`: First-order rate of transfer from second peripheral to central compartment (3-compartment model)
- `vp`: Peripheral Volume (for 2- and 3- compartment models)
- `vp2`: Peripheral Volume for 3rd compartment (3- compartment model)
- `vss`: Volume of distribution at steady state; (1-, 2-, and 3-compartment models)

- t12alpha: $t_{1/2,\alpha}$; (1-, 2-, and 3-compartment models)
- t12beta: $t_{1/2,\beta}$; (2- and 3-compartment models)
- t12gamma: $t_{1/2,\gamma}$; (3-compartment model)
- alpha: α; (1-, 2-, and 3-compartment models)
- beta: β; (2- and 3-compartment models)
- gamma: β; (3-compartment model)
- A: true A; (1-, 2-, and 3-compartment models)
- B: true B; (2- and 3-compartment models)
- C: true C; (3-compartment model)
- fracA: fractional A; (1-, 2-, and 3-compartment models)
- fracB: fractional B; (2- and 3-compartment models)
- fracC: fractional C; (3-compartment model)

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler and documentation from Justin Wilkins, <justin.wilkins@occams.com>

References

Shafer S. L. CONVERT.XLS

Rowland M, Tozer TN. Clinical Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics: Concepts and Applications (4th). Clipping Williams & Wilkins, Philadelphia, 2010.

Examples

```
## Note that rxode2 parses the names to figure out the best PK parameter

params <- rxDerived(cl = 29.4, v = 23.4, Vp = 114, vp2 = 4614, q = 270, q2 = 73)

## That is why this gives the same results as the value before

params <- rxDerived(CL = 29.4, V1 = 23.4, V2 = 114, V3 = 4614, Q2 = 270, Q3 = 73)

## You may also use micro-constants alpha/beta etc.

params <- rxDerived(k12 = 0.1, k21 = 0.2, k13 = 0.3, k31 = 0.4, kel = 10, v = 10)

## or you can mix vectors and scalars

params <- rxDerived(CL = 29.4, V = 1:3)

## If you want, you can round to a number of significant digits
## with the `digits` argument:

params <- rxDerived(CL = 29.4, V = 1:3, digits = 2)
```

rxDfdy *Jacobian and parameter derivatives*

Description

Return Jacobain and parameter derivatives

Usage

```
rxDfdy(obj)
```

Arguments

obj	rxode2 family of objects

Value

A list of the jacobian parameters defined in this rxode2 object.

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

See Also

Other Query model information: rxInits(), rxLhs(), rxModelVars(), rxParams(), rxState()

rxEtDispatchSolve *Dispatch solve to 'rxode2' solve*

Description

Dispatch solve to 'rxode2' solve

Usage

```
rxEtDispatchSolve(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
rxEtDispatchSolve(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	rxode2 solve dispatch object
...	other arguments

Value

if 'rxode2' is loaded, a solved object, otherwise an error

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

`rxEvid` *EVID formatting for tibble and other places.*

Description

This is to make an EVID more readable by non pharmacometricians. It displays what each means and allows it to be displayed in a tibble.

Usage

```
rxEvid(x)

as.rxEvid(x)

## S3 method for class 'rxEvid'
c(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'rxEvid'
x[...]

## S3 method for class 'rxEvid'
as.character(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'rxEvid'
x[[...]]

## S3 replacement method for class 'rxEvid'
units(x) <- value

## S3 method for class 'rxRateDur'
c(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'rxEvid'
format(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'rxRateDur'
format(x, ...)

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

Arguments

x	Item to be converted to a rxode2 EVID specification.
...	Other parameters
value	It will be an error to set units for evid

Value

rxEvid specification

Examples

```
rxEvid(1:7)
```

---

rxexp *Simulate exponential variable from threefry generator*

Description

Care should be taken with this method not to encounter the birthday problem, described https://www.johndcook.com/blog/2016/01/29/random-number-generator-seed-mistakes/. Since the sitmo threefry, this currently generates one random deviate from the uniform distribution to seed the engine threefry and then run the code.

Usage

```
rxexp(rate, n = 1L, ncores = 1L)
```

Arguments

rate	vector of rates.
n	number of observations. If length(n) > 1, the length is taken to be the number required.
ncores	Number of cores for the simulation rxnorm simulates using the threefry sitmo generator. rxnormV used to simulate with the vandercorput simulator, but since it didn't satisfy the normal properties it was changed to simple be an alias of rxnorm. It is no longer supported in rxode2({}) blocks

Details

Therefore, a simple call to the random number generated followed by a second call to random number generated may have identical seeds. As the number of random number generator calls are increased the probability that the birthday problem will increase.

The key to avoid this problem is to either run all simulations in the rxode2 environment once (therefore one seed or series of seeds for the whole simulation), pre-generate all random variables used for the simulation, or seed the rxode2 engine with rxSetSeed()

Internally each ID is seeded with a unique number so that the results do not depend on the number of cores used.

Value

exponential random deviates

Examples

```
## Use threefry engine

rxexp(0.5, n = 10) # with rxexp you have to explicitly state n
rxexp(5, n = 10, ncores = 2) # You can parallelize the simulation using openMP

rxexp(1)


## This example uses `rxexp` directly in the model

rx <- function() {
  model({
    a <- rxexp(2)
  })
}

et <- et(1, id = 1:2)

s <- rxSolve(rx, et)
```

---

rxf *Simulate F variable from threefry generator*

Description

Care should be taken with this method not to encounter the birthday problem, described https://www.johndcook.com/blog/2016/01/29/random-number-generator-seed-mistakes/. Since the sitmo threefry, this currently generates one random deviate from the uniform distribution to seed the engine threefry and then run the code.

Usage

```
rxf(df1, df2, n = 1L, ncores = 1L)
```

Arguments

df1, df2	degrees of freedom. Inf is allowed.
n	number of observations. If length(n) > 1, the length is taken to be the number required.

ncores — Number of cores for the simulation

rxnorm simulates using the threefry sitmo generator.

rxnormV used to simulate with the vandercorput simulator, but since it didn't satisfy the normal properties it was changed to simple be an alias of rxnorm. It is no longer supported in rxode2({}) blocks

Details

Therefore, a simple call to the random number generated followed by a second call to random number generated may have identical seeds. As the number of random number generator calls are increased the probability that the birthday problem will increase.

The key to avoid this problem is to either run all simulations in the rxode2 environment once (therefore one seed or series of seeds for the whole simulation), pre-generate all random variables used for the simulation, or seed the rxode2 engine with rxSetSeed()

Internally each ID is seeded with a unique number so that the results do not depend on the number of cores used.

Value

f random deviates

Examples

```
## Use threefry engine

rxf(0.5, 0.5, n = 10) # with rxf you have to explicitly state n
rxf(5, 1, n = 10, ncores = 2) # You can parallelize the simulation using openMP

rxf(1, 3)


## This example uses `rxf` directly in the model

rx <- function() {
  model({
    a <- rxf(2, 2)
  })
}

et <- et(1, id = 1:2)

s <- rxSolve(rx, et)
```

rxFixPop *Apply the fixed population estimated parameters*

Description

Apply the fixed population estimated parameters

Usage

```
rxFixPop(ui, returnNull = FALSE)
```

Arguments

ui	rxode2 ui function
returnNull	boolean for if unchanged values should return the original ui (FALSE) or null (TRUE)

Value

when returnNull is TRUE, NULL if nothing was changed, or the changed model ui. When returnNull is FALSE, return a ui no matter if it is changed or not.

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
One.comp.transit.allo <- function() {
 ini({
   # Where initial conditions/variables are specified
   lktr <- log(1.15)  #log k transit (/h)
   lcl  <- log(0.15)  #log Cl (L/hr)
   lv   <- log(7)     #log V (L)
   ALLC <- fix(0.75)  #allometric exponent cl
   ALLV <- fix(1.00)  #allometric exponent v
   prop.err <- 0.15   #proportional error (SD/mean)
   add.err <- 0.6     #additive error (mg/L)
   eta.ktr ~ 0.5
   eta.cl ~ 0.1
   eta.v ~ 0.1
 })
 model({
   #Allometric scaling on weight
   cl <- exp(lcl + eta.cl + ALLC * logWT70)
   v  <- exp(lv + eta.v + ALLV * logWT70)
   ktr <- exp(lktr + eta.ktr)
   # RxODE-style differential equations are supported
   d/dt(depot)   = -ktr * depot
```

```
   d/dt(central) =  ktr * trans - (cl/v) * central
   d/dt(trans)   =  ktr * depot - ktr * trans
   ## Concentration is calculated
   cp = central/v
   # And is assumed to follow proportional and additive error
   cp ~ prop(prop.err) + add(add.err)
 })
}

m <- rxFixPop(One.comp.transit.allo)
m

# now everything is already fixed, so calling again will do nothing

rxFixPop(m)

# if you call it with returnNull=TRUE when no changes have been
# performed, the function will return NULL

rxFixPop(m, returnNull=TRUE)
```

---

rxFun *Add/Create C functions for use in rxode2*

Description

Add/Create C functions for use in rxode2

Usage

```
rxFun(name, args, cCode)

rxRmFun(name)
```

Arguments

name	This can either give the name of the user function or be a simple R function that you wish to convert to C. If you have rxode2 convert the R function to C, the name of the function will match the function name provided and the number of arguments will match the R function provided. Hence, if you are providing an R function for conversion to C, the rest of the arguments are implied.
args	This gives the arguments of the user function
cCode	This is the C-code for the new function

Examples

```
# Right now rxode2 is not aware of the function fun
# Therefore it cannot translate it to symengine or
# Compile a model with it.

try(rxode2("a=fun(a,b,c)"))

# Note for this approach to work, it cannot interfere with C
# function names or reserved rxode2 special terms.  Therefore
# f(x) would not work since f is an alias for bioavailability.

fun <- "
double fun(double a, double b, double c) {
  return a*a+b*a+c;
}
" # C-code for function

rxFun("fun", c("a", "b", "c"), fun) ## Added function

# Now rxode2 knows how to translate this function to symengine

rxToSE("fun(a,b,c)")

# And will take a central difference when calculating derivatives

rxFromSE("Derivative(fun(a,b,c),a)")

## Of course, you could specify the derivative table manually
rxD("fun", list(
  function(a, b, c) {
    paste0("2*", a, "+", b)
  },
  function(a, b, c) {
    return(a)
  },
  function(a, b, c) {
    return("0.0")
  }
))

rxFromSE("Derivative(fun(a,b,c),a)")

# You can also remove the functions by `rxRmFun`

rxRmFun("fun")

# you can also use R functions directly in rxode2


gg <- function(x, y) {
  x + y
}
```

```
f <- rxode2({
 z = gg(x, y)
})


e <- et(1:10) |> as.data.frame()

e$x <- 1:10
e$y <- 21:30

rxSolve(f, e)

# Note that since it touches R, it can only run single-threaded.
# There are also requirements for the function:
#
# 1. It accepts one value per argument (numeric)
#
# 2. It returns one numeric value

# If it is a simple function (like gg) you can also convert it to C
# using rxFun and load it into rxode2

rxFun(gg)

rxSolve(f, e)

# to stop the recompile simply reassign the function
f <- rxode2(f)

rxSolve(f, e)

rxRmFun("gg")
rm(gg)
rm(f)


# You can also automatically convert a R function to R code (and
# calculate first derivatives)

fun <- function(a, b, c) {
  a^2+b*a+c
}

rxFun(fun)

# You can see the R code if you want with rxC

message(rxC("fun"))

# you can also remove both the function and the
# derivatives with rxRmFun("fun")
```

```
rxRmFun("fun")
```

`rxgamma` *Simulate gamma variable from threefry generator*

Description

Care should be taken with this method not to encounter the birthday problem, described https://www.johndcook.com/blog/2016/01/29/random-number-generator-seed-mistakes/. Since the `sitmo threefry`, this currently generates one random deviate from the uniform distribution to seed the engine `threefry` and then run the code.

Usage

```
rxgamma(shape, rate = 1, n = 1L, ncores = 1L)
```

Arguments

`shape`	The shape of the gamma random variable
`rate`	an alternative way to specify the scale.
`n`	number of observations. If `length(n) > 1`, the length is taken to be the number required.
`ncores`	Number of cores for the simulation `rxnorm` simulates using the threefry sitmo generator. `rxnormV` used to simulate with the vandercorput simulator, but since it didn't satisfy the normal properties it was changed to simple be an alias of `rxnorm`. It is no longer supported in `rxode2({})` blocks

Details

Therefore, a simple call to the random number generated followed by a second call to random number generated may have identical seeds. As the number of random number generator calls are increased the probability that the birthday problem will increase.

The key to avoid this problem is to either run all simulations in the `rxode2` environment once (therefore one seed or series of seeds for the whole simulation), pre-generate all random variables used for the simulation, or seed the rxode2 engine with `rxSetSeed()`

Internally each ID is seeded with a unique number so that the results do not depend on the number of cores used.

Value

gamma random deviates

Examples

```
## Use threefry engine

rxgamma(0.5, n = 10) # with rxgamma you have to explicitly state n
rxgamma(5, n = 10, ncores = 2) # You can parallelize the simulation using openMP

rxgamma(1)


## This example uses `rxbeta` directly in the model

rx <- function() {
  model({
    a <- rxgamma(2)
  })
}

et <- et(1, id = 1:2)

s <- rxSolve(rx, et)
```

`rxgeom` *Simulate geometric variable from threefry generator*

Description

Care should be taken with this method not to encounter the birthday problem, described https://www.johndcook.com/blog/2016/01/29/random-number-generator-seed-mistakes/. Since the `sitmo threefry`, this currently generates one random deviate from the uniform distribution to seed the engine `threefry` and then run the code.

Usage

```
rxgeom(prob, n = 1L, ncores = 1L)
```

Arguments

`prob`	probability of success in each trial. `0 < prob <= 1`.
`n`	number of observations. If `length(n) > 1`, the length is taken to be the number required.
`ncores`	Number of cores for the simulation
	`rxnorm` simulates using the threefry sitmo generator.
	`rxnormV` used to simulate with the vandercorput simulator, but since it didn't satisfy the normal properties it was changed to simple be an alias of `rxnorm`. It is no longer supported in `rxode2({})` blocks

Details

Therefore, a simple call to the random number generated followed by a second call to random number generated may have identical seeds. As the number of random number generator calls are increased the probability that the birthday problem will increase.

The key to avoid this problem is to either run all simulations in the `rxode2` environment once (therefore one seed or series of seeds for the whole simulation), pre-generate all random variables used for the simulation, or seed the rxode2 engine with `rxSetSeed()`

Internally each ID is seeded with a unique number so that the results do not depend on the number of cores used.

Value

geometric random deviates

Examples

```
## Use threefry engine

rxgeom(0.5, n = 10) # with rxgeom you have to explicitly state n
rxgeom(0.25, n = 10, ncores = 2) # You can parallelize the simulation using openMP

rxgeom(0.75)


## This example uses `rxgeom` directly in the model

rx <- function() {
  model({
    a <- rxgeom(0.24)
  })
}

et <- et(1, id = 1:2)

s <- rxSolve(rx, et)
```

`rxGetControl` *rxGetControl option from ui*

Description

rxGetControl option from ui

Usage

```
rxGetControl(ui, option, default)
```

Arguments

ui	rxode2 ui object
option	Option to get
default	Default value

Value

Option (if present) or default value

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

---

rxGetLin *Get the linear compartment model true function*

Description

Get the linear compartment model true function

Usage

```
rxGetLin(
  model,
  linCmtSens = c("linCmtA", "linCmtB", "linCmtC"),
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

model	This is the ODE model specification. It can be: • a string containing the set of ordinary differential equations (ODE) and other expressions defining the changes in the dynamic system. • a file name where the ODE system equation is contained An ODE expression enclosed in \{\} (see also the filename argument). For details, see the sections "Details" and rxode2 Syntax below.
linCmtSens	The method to calculate the linCmt() solutions
verbose	When TRUE be verbose with the linear compartmental model

Value

model with linCmt() replaced with linCmtA()

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

rxGetrxode2 *Get rxode2 model from object*

Description

Get rxode2 model from object

Usage

```
rxGetrxode2(obj)
```

Arguments

obj	rxode2 family of objects

Value

rxode2 model

rxGetSeed *Get the rxode2 seed*

Description

Get the rxode2 seed

Usage

```
rxGetSeed()
```

Value

rxode2 seed state or -1 when the seed isn't set

See Also

rxSetSeed, rxWithSeed, rxWithPreserveSeed

Examples

```
# without setting seed

rxGetSeed()
# Now set the seed
rxSetSeed(42)

rxGetSeed()

rxnorm()

rxGetSeed()

# don't use the rxode2 seed again

rxSetSeed(-1)

rxGetSeed()

rxnorm()

rxGetSeed()
```

---

rxHtml *Format rxSolve and related objects as html.*

Description

Format rxSolve and related objects as html.

Usage

```
rxHtml(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'rxSolve'
rxHtml(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	rxode2 object
...	Extra arguments sent to kable

Value

html code for rxSolve object

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

rxIndLinState *Set the preferred factoring by state*

Description

Set the preferred factoring by state

Usage

```
rxIndLinState(preferred = NULL)
```

Arguments

preferred	A list of each state's preferred factorization

Value

Nothing

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

rxIndLinStrategy *This sets the inductive linearization strategy for matrix building*

Description

When there is more than one state in a ODE that cannot be separated this specifies how it is incorporated into the matrix exponential.

Usage

```
rxIndLinStrategy(strategy = c("curState", "split"))
```

Arguments

strategy	The strategy for inductive linearization matrix building • curState Prefer parameterizing in terms of the current state, followed by the first state observed in the term. • split Split the parameterization between all states in the term by dividing each by the number of states in the term and then adding a matrix term for each state.

Value

Nothing

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

`rxIntToBase` *Convert a positive base*

Description

Convert a positive base

Usage

```
rxIntToBase(x, base = 36L)
```

Arguments

`x`	integer to convert
`base`	can be 2 to 36

Value

a sequence of letters and representing the number(s) input

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
rxIntToBase(1:100)
```

rxIntToLetter *Convert a positive integer to a letter series*

Description

Convert a positive integer to a letter series

Usage

```
rxIntToLetter(x, base = 26L)
```

Arguments

x	integer to convert
base	can be 2 to 26

Value

a sequence of letters representing the number(s) input

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
rxIntToLetter(1:100)
```

rxInv *Invert matrix using RcppArmadillo.*

Description

Invert matrix using RcppArmadillo.

Usage

```
rxInv(matrix)
```

Arguments

matrix	matrix to be inverted.

Value

inverse or pseudo inverse of matrix.

rxIsCurrent *Checks if the rxode2 object was built with the current build*

Description

Checks if the rxode2 object was built with the current build

Usage

```
rxIsCurrent(obj)
```

Arguments

obj	rxode2 family of objects

Value

boolean indicating if this was built with current rxode2

rxLhs *Left handed Variables*

Description

This returns the model calculated variables

Usage

```
rxLhs(obj)
```

Arguments

obj	rxode2 family of objects

Value

a character vector listing the calculated parameters

Author(s)

Matthew L.Fidler

See Also

rxode2

Other Query model information: rxDfdy(), rxInits(), rxModelVars(), rxParams(), rxState()

rxLock *Lock/unlocking of rxode2 dll file*

Description

Lock/unlocking of rxode2 dll file

Usage

```
rxLock(obj)

rxUnlock(obj)
```

Arguments

obj	A rxode2 family of objects

Value

nothing; called for side effects

rxnbinom *Simulate Binomial variable from threefry generator*

Description

Care should be taken with this method not to encounter the birthday problem, described https://www.johndcook.com/blog/2016/01/29/random-number-generator-seed-mistakes/. Since the sitmo threefry, this currently generates one random deviate from the uniform distribution to seed the engine threefry and then run the code.

Usage

```
rxnbinom(size, prob, n = 1L, ncores = 1L)

rxnbinomMu(size, mu, n = 1L, ncores = 1L)
```

Arguments

size	target for number of successful trials, or dispersion parameter (the shape parameter of the gamma mixing distribution). Must be strictly positive, need not be integer.
prob	probability of success in each trial. 0 < prob <= 1.
n	number of observations. If length(n) > 1, the length is taken to be the number required.

ncores	Number of cores for the simulation rxnorm simulates using the threefry sitmo generator. rxnormV used to simulate with the vandercorput simulator, but since it didn't satisfy the normal properties it was changed to simple be an alias of rxnorm. It is no longer supported in rxode2({}) blocks
mu	alternative parametrization via mean: see 'Details'.

Details

Therefore, a simple call to the random number generated followed by a second call to random number generated may have identical seeds. As the number of random number generator calls are increased the probability that the birthday problem will increase.

The key to avoid this problem is to either run all simulations in the rxode2 environment once (therefore one seed or series of seeds for the whole simulation), pre-generate all random variables used for the simulation, or seed the rxode2 engine with rxSetSeed()

Internally each ID is seeded with a unique number so that the results do not depend on the number of cores used.

Value

negative binomial random deviates. Note that rxbinom2 uses the mu parameterization an the rxbinom uses the prob parameterization (mu=size/(prob+size))

Examples

```
## Use threefry engine

rxnbinom(10, 0.9, n = 10) # with rxbinom you have to explicitly state n
rxnbinom(3, 0.5, n = 10, ncores = 2) # You can parallelize the simulation using openMP

rxnbinom(4, 0.7)

# use mu parameter
rxnbinomMu(40, 40, n=10)

## This example uses `rxbinom` directly in the model

rx <- function() {
  model({
    a <- rxnbinom(10, 0.5)
  })
}

et <- et(1, id = 1:100)

s <- rxSolve(rx, et)

rx <- function() {
  model({
    a <- rxnbinomMu(10, 40)
```

```
  })
}

s <- rxSolve(rx, et)
```

---

rxNorm *Get the normalized model*

Description

This get the syntax preferred model for processing

Usage

```
rxNorm(obj, condition = NULL, removeInis, removeJac, removeSens)
```

Arguments

obj	rxode2 family of objects
condition	Character string of a logical condition to use for subsetting the normalized model. When missing, and a condition is not set via rxCondition, return the whole code with all the conditional settings intact. When a condition is set with rxCondition, use that condition.
removeInis	A boolean indicating if parameter initialization will be removed from the model
removeJac	A boolean indicating if the Jacobians will be removed.
removeSens	A boolean indicating if the sensitivities will be removed.

Value

Normalized Normal syntax (no comments)

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

rxnormV *Simulate random normal variable from threefry generator*

Description

Simulate random normal variable from threefry generator

Usage

```
rxnormV(mean = 0, sd = 1, n = 1L, ncores = 1L)

rxnorm(mean = 0, sd = 1, n = 1L, ncores = 1L)
```

Arguments

mean	vector of means.
sd	vector of standard deviations.
n	number of observations
ncores	Number of cores for the simulation
	rxnorm simulates using the threefry sitmo generator.
	rxnormV used to simulate with the vandercorput simulator, but since it didn't satisfy the normal properties it was changed to simple be an alias of rxnorm. It is no longer supported in rxode2({}) blocks

Value

normal random number deviates

Examples

```
## Use threefry engine

rxnorm(n = 10) # with rxnorm you have to explicitly state n
rxnorm(n = 10, ncores = 2) # You can parallelize the simulation using openMP

rxnorm(2, 3) ## The first 2 arguments are the mean and standard deviation


## This example uses `rxnorm` directly in the model

rx <- function() {
  model({
    a <- rxnorm()
  })
}

et <- et(1, id = 1:2)
```

```
s <- rxSolve(rx, et)
```

---

rxode2 *Create an ODE-based model specification*

Description

Create a dynamic ODE-based model object suitably for translation into fast C code

Usage

```
rxode2(
  model,
  modName = basename(wd),
  wd = getwd(),
  filename = NULL,
  extraC = NULL,
  debug = FALSE,
  calcJac = NULL,
  calcSens = NULL,
  collapseModel = FALSE,
  package = NULL,
  ...,
  linCmtSens = c("linCmtA", "linCmtB", "linCmtC"),
  indLin = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  fullPrint = getOption("rxode2.fullPrint", FALSE),
  envir = parent.frame()
)

RxODE(
  model,
  modName = basename(wd),
  wd = getwd(),
  filename = NULL,
  extraC = NULL,
  debug = FALSE,
  calcJac = NULL,
  calcSens = NULL,
  collapseModel = FALSE,
  package = NULL,
  ...,
  linCmtSens = c("linCmtA", "linCmtB", "linCmtC"),
  indLin = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
```

```
  fullPrint = getOption("rxode2.fullPrint", FALSE),
  envir = parent.frame()
)

rxode(
  model,
  modName = basename(wd),
  wd = getwd(),
  filename = NULL,
  extraC = NULL,
  debug = FALSE,
  calcJac = NULL,
  calcSens = NULL,
  collapseModel = FALSE,
  package = NULL,
  ...,
  linCmtSens = c("linCmtA", "linCmtB", "linCmtC"),
  indLin = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  fullPrint = getOption("rxode2.fullPrint", FALSE),
  envir = parent.frame()
)
```

Arguments

model	This is the ODE model specification. It can be: • a string containing the set of ordinary differential equations (ODE) and other expressions defining the changes in the dynamic system. • a file name where the ODE system equation is contained An ODE expression enclosed in \{\} (see also the filename argument). For details, see the sections "Details" and rxode2 Syntax below.
modName	a string to be used as the model name. This string is used for naming various aspects of the computations, including generating C symbol names, dynamic libraries, etc. Therefore, it is necessary that modName consists of simple ASCII alphanumeric characters starting with a letter.
wd	character string with a working directory where to create a subdirectory according to modName. When specified, a subdirectory named after the "modName.d" will be created and populated with a C file, a dynamic loading library, plus various other working files. If missing, the files are created (and removed) in the temporary directory, and the rxode2 DLL for the model is created in the current directory named rx_????_platform, for example rx_129f8f97fb94a87ca49ca8dafe691e1e_i386.dll
filename	A file name or connection object where the ODE-based model specification resides. Only one of model or filename may be specified.
extraC	Extra c code to include in the model. This can be useful to specify functions in the model. These C functions should usually take double precision arguments, and return double precision values.

debug	is a boolean indicating if the executable should be compiled with verbose debugging information turned on.
calcJac	boolean indicating if rxode2 will calculate the Jacobain according to the specified ODEs.
calcSens	boolean indicating if rxode2 will calculate the sensitivities according to the specified ODEs.
collapseModel	boolean indicating if rxode2 will remove all LHS variables when calculating sensitivities.
package	Package name for pre-compiled binaries.
...	ignored arguments.
linCmtSens	The method to calculate the linCmt() solutions
indLin	Calculate inductive linearization matrices and compile with inductive linearization support.
verbose	When TRUE be verbose with the linear compartmental model
fullPrint	When using printf within the model, if TRUE print on every step (except ME/indLin), otherwise when FALSE print only when calculating the d/dt
envir	is the environment to look for R user functions (defaults to parent environment)

Details

The Rx in the name rxode2 is meant to suggest the abbreviation *Rx* for a medical prescription, and thus to suggest the package emphasis on pharmacometrics modeling, including pharmacokinetics (PK), pharmacodynamics (PD), disease progression, drug-disease modeling, etc.

The ODE-based model specification may be coded inside four places:

- Inside a rxode2({}) block statements:

```
library(rxode2)
mod <- rxode2({
  # simple assignment
  C2 <- centr/V2

  # time-derivative assignment
  d/dt(centr) <- F*KA*depot - CL*C2 - Q*C2 + Q*C3;
})
```

- Inside a rxode2("") string statement:

```
mod <- rxode2("
  # simple assignment
  C2 <- centr/V2

  # time-derivative assignment
  d/dt(centr) <- F*KA*depot - CL*C2 - Q*C2 + Q*C3;
")
```

- In a file name to be loaded by rxode2:

```
writeLines("
  # simple assignment
  C2 <- centr/V2

  # time-derivative assignment
  d/dt(centr) <- F*KA*depot - CL*C2 - Q*C2 + Q*C3;
", "modelFile.rxode2")
mod <- rxode2(filename='modelFile.rxode2')
unlink("modelFile.rxode2")
```

- In a model function which can be parsed by rxode2:

```
mod <- function() {
  model({
    # simple assignment
    C2 <- centr/V2

    # time-derivative assignment
    d/dt(centr) <- F*KA*depot - CL*C2 - Q*C2 + Q*C3;
  })
}

mod <- rxode2(mod) # or simply mod() if the model is at the end of the function

# These model functions often have residual components and initial
# (`ini({})`) conditions attached as well. For example the
# theophylline model can be written as:

one.compartment <- function() {
  ini({
    tka <- 0.45 # Log Ka
    tcl <- 1 # Log Cl
    tv <- 3.45    # Log V
    eta.ka ~ 0.6
    eta.cl ~ 0.3
    eta.v ~ 0.1
    add.sd <- 0.7
  })
  model({
    ka <- exp(tka + eta.ka)
    cl <- exp(tcl + eta.cl)
    v <- exp(tv + eta.v)
    d/dt(depot) = -ka * depot
    d/dt(center) = ka * depot - cl / v * center
    cp = center / v
    cp ~ add(add.sd)
  })
```

```
}

# after parsing the model
mod <- one.compartment()
```

For the block statement, character string or text file an internal `rxode2` compilation manager translates the ODE system into C, compiles it and loads it into the R session. The call to `rxode2` produces an object of class `rxode2` which consists of a list-like structure (environment) with various member functions.

For the last type of model (a model function), a call to `rxode2` creates a parsed `rxode2` ui that can be translated to the `rxode2` compilation model.

```
mod$simulationModel

# or
mod$simulationIniModel
```

This is the same type of function required for `nlmixr2` estimation and can be extended and modified by model piping. For this reason will be focused on in the documentation.

This basic model specification consists of one or more statements optionally terminated by semicolons `;` and optional comments (comments are delimited by # and an end-of-line).

A block of statements is a set of statements delimited by curly braces, `{ ... }`.

Statements can be either assignments, conditional `if`/`else if`/`else`, `while` loops (can be exited by `break`), special statements, or printing statements (for debugging/testing).

Assignment statements can be:

- **simple** assignments, where the left hand is an identifier (i.e., variable). This includes string assignments
- special **time-derivative** assignments, where the left hand specifies the change of the amount in the corresponding state variable (compartment) with respect to time e.g., `d/dt(depot)`:
- special **initial-condition** assignments where the left hand specifies the compartment of the initial condition being specified, e.g. `depot(0) = 0`
- special model event changes including **bioavailability** (`f(depot)=1`), **lag time** (`alag(depot)=0`), **modeled rate** (`rate(depot)=2`) and **modeled duration** (`dur(depot)=2`). An example of these model features and the event specification for the modeled infusions the rxode2 data specification is found in rxode2 events vignette.
- special **change point syntax, or model times**. These model times are specified by `mtime(var)=time`
- special **Jacobian-derivative** assignments, where the left hand specifies the change in the compartment ode with respect to a variable. For example, if `d/dt(y) = dy`, then a Jacobian for this compartment can be specified as `df(y)/dy(dy) = 1`. There may be some advantage to obtaining the solution or specifying the Jacobian for very stiff ODE systems. However, for the few stiff systems we tried with LSODA, this actually slightly slowed down the solving.
- Special **string value declarations** which tell what values a string variable will take within a `rxode2` solving structure. These values will then cause a factor to be created for this variable on solving the `rxode2` model. As such, they are declared in much the same way as `R`, that is: `labels(a) <- c("a1", "a2")`.

Note that assignment can be done by =, <- or ~.

When assigning with the ~ operator, the **simple assignments** and **time-derivative** assignments will not be output. Note that with the rxode2 model functions assignment with ~ can also be overloaded with a residual distribution specification.

Special statements can be:

- **Compartment declaration statements**, which can change the default dosing compartment and the assumed compartment number(s) as well as add extra compartment names at the end (useful for multiple-endpoint nlmixr models); These are specified by `cmt(compartmentName)`
- **Parameter declaration statements**, which can make sure the input parameters are in a certain order instead of ordering the parameters by the order they are parsed. This is useful for keeping the parameter order the same when using 2 different ODE models. These are specified by `param(par1, par2,...)`
- **Variable interpolation statements**, which tells the interpolation for specific covariates. These include `locf(cov1, cov2, ...)` for last observation carried forward, `nocb(cov1, cov2, ...)` for next observation carried backward, `linear(cov1, cov2, ...)` for linear interpolation and `midpoint(cov1, cov2, ...)` for midpoint interpolation.

An example model is shown below:

```
# simple assignment
C2 <- centr/V2

# time-derivative assignment
d/dt(centr) <- F*KA*depot - CL*C2 - Q*C2 + Q*C3;
```

Expressions in assignment and `if` statements can be numeric or logical.

Numeric expressions can include the following numeric operators `+`, `-`, `*`, `/`, `^` and those mathematical functions defined in the C or the R math libraries (e.g., `fabs`, `exp`, `log`, `sin`, `abs`).

You may also access the R's functions in the R math libraries, like `lgammafn` for the log gamma function.

The rxode2 syntax is case-sensitive, i.e., `ABC` is different than `abc`, `Abc`, `ABc`, etc.

Identifiers:

Like R, Identifiers (variable names) may consist of one or more alphanumeric, underscore _ or period . characters, but the first character cannot be a digit or underscore _.

Identifiers in a model specification can refer to:

- State variables in the dynamic system (e.g., compartments in a pharmacokinetics model).
- Implied input variable, `t` (time), `tlast` (last time point), and `podo` (oral dose, in the undocumented case of absorption transit models).
- Special constants like `pi` or R's predefined constants.
- Model parameters (e.g., `ka` rate of absorption, `CL` clearance, etc.)
- Others, as created by assignments as part of the model specification; these are referred as *LHS* (left-hand side) variable.

Currently, the rxode2 modeling language only recognizes system state variables and "parameters", thus, any values that need to be passed from R to the ODE model (e.g., age) should be either passed in the params argument of the integrator function rxSolve() or be in the supplied event data-set.

There are certain variable names that are in the rxode2 event tables. To avoid confusion, the following event table-related items cannot be assigned, or used as a state but can be accessed in the rxode2 code:

- cmt
- dvid
- addl
- ss
- amt
- dur
- rate
- Rprintf
- print
- printf
- id

However the following variables are cannot be used in a model specification:

- evid
- ii

Sometimes rxode2 generates variables that are fed back to rxode2. Similarly, nlmixr2 generates some variables that are used in nlmixr estimation and simulation. These variables start with the either the rx or nlmixr prefixes. To avoid any problems, it is suggested to not use these variables starting with either the rx or nlmixr prefixes.

Logical Operators:

Logical operators support the standard R operators ==, != >= <= > and <. Like R these can be in if() or while() statements, ifelse() expressions. Additionally they can be in a standard assignment. For instance, the following is valid:

```
cov1 = covm*(sexf == "female") + covm*(sexf != "female")
```

Notice that you can also use character expressions in comparisons. This convenience comes at a cost since character comparisons are slower than numeric expressions. Unlike R, as.numeric or as.integer for these logical statements is not only not needed, but will cause an syntax error if you try to use the function.

Supported functions:

All the supported functions in rxode2 can be seen with the rxSupportedFuns().

A brief description of the built-in functions are in the following table:

Function	Description
gamma(x)	The Gamma function
lgamma(x)	Natural logarithm of absolute value of gamma function
digamma(x)	First derivative of lgamma

trigamma(x)	Second derivative of lgamma
tetragamma(x)	Third derivative of lgamma
pentagamma(x)	Fourth derivative of lgamma
psigamma(x, deriv)	n-th derivative of Psi, the digamma function, which is the derivative of lgammafn. In othe
cospi(x)	cos(pi*x)
sinpi(x)	sin(pi*x)
tanpi(x)	tan(pi*x)
beta(a, b)	Beta function
lbeta(a, b)	log Beta function
bessel_i(x, nu, expo)	Bessel function type I with index nu
bessel_j(x, nu)	Bessel function type J with index nu
bessel_k(x, ku, expo)	Bessel function type K with index nu
bessel_y(x, nu)	Bessel function type Y with index nu
R_pow(x, y)	x^y
R_pow_di(x, I)	x^y
log1pmx	log(1+x) - x
log1pexp	log(1+exp(x))
expm1(x)	exp(x)-1
lgamma1p(x)	log(gamma(x+1))
sign(x)	Compute the signum function where sign(x) is 1, 0 -1
fsign(x, y)	abs(x)*sign(y)
fprec(x, digits)	x rounded to digits (after the decimal point, used by signif()
fround(x, digits)	Round, used by R's round()
ftrunc(x)	Truncated towards zero
abs(x)	absolute value of x
sin(x)	sine of x
cos(x)	cos of x
tan(x)	tan of x
factorial(x)	factorial of x
lfactorial(x)	log(factorial(x))
log10(x)	log base 10
log2(x)	log base 2
pnorm(x)	Normal CDF of x
qnorm(x)	Normal pdf of x
probit(x, low=0, hi=1)	Probit (normal pdf) of x transforming into a range
probitInv(q, low=0, hi=1)	Inverse probit of x transforming into a range
acos(x)	Inverse cosine
asin(x)	Inverse sine
atan(x)	Inverse tangent
atan2(a, b)	Four quadrant inverse tangent
sinh(x)	Hyperbolic sine
cosh(x)	Hyperbolic cosine
tanh(x)	Hyperbolic tangent
floor(x)	Downward rounding
ceil(x)	Upward rounding
logit(x, low=0, hi=1)	Logit transformation of x transforming into a range
expit(x, low=0, hi=1)	expit transofmration in range
gammaq(a, z)	Normalized incomplete gamma from boost

gammaqInv(a, q)	Normalized incomplete gamma inverse from boost
ifelse(cond, trueValue, falseValue)	if else function
gammap(a, z)	Normalized lower incomplete gamma from boost
gammapInv(a, p)	Inverse of Normalized lower incomplete gamma from boost
gammapInva(x, p)	Inverse of Normalized lower incomplete gamma from boost
rxnorm(x)	Generate one deviate of from a normal distribution for each observation scale
rxnormV(x)	Generate one deviate from low discrepancy normal for each observation
rxcauchy	Generate one deviate from the cauchy distribution for each observation
rxchisq	Generate one deviate from the chisq distribution for each observation
rxexp	Generate one deviate from the exponential distribution for each observation
rxf	Generate one deviate from low discrepancy normal for each observation
rxgamma	Generate one deviate from the gamma distribution for each observation
rxbeta	Generate one deviate from the beta distribution for each observation
rxgeom	Generate one deviate from the geometric distribution for each observation
rxpois	Generate one deviate from the poission distribution for each observation
rxt	Generate one deviate from the t distribtuion for each observation
tad() or tad(x)	Time after dose (tad()) or time after dose for a compartment tad(cmt); no dose=NA
tad0() or tad0(x)	Time after dose (tad0()) or time after dose for a compartment tad0(cmt); no dose=0
tafd() or tafd(x)	Time after first dose (tafd()) or time after first dose for a compartment tafd(cmt); no dose
tafd0() or tafd0(x)	Time after first dose (tafd()) or time after first dose for a compartment tafd(cmt); no dose
dosenum()	Dose Number
tlast() or tlast(cmt)	Time of Last dose; This takes into consideration any lag time, so if there is a dose at time
tlast0() or tlast0(cmt)	Time of Last dose; This takes into consideration any lag time, so if there is a dose at time
tfirst() or tfirst(cmt)	Time since first dose or time since first dose of a compartment; no dose=NA
tfirst0() or tfirst0(cmt)	Time since first dose or time since first dose of a compartment; no dose=0
prod(...)	product of terms; This uses PreciseSums so the product will not have as much floating po
sum(...)	sum of terms; This uses PreciseSums so the product will not have as much floating point
max(...)	maximum of a group of numbers
min(...)	Min of a group of numbers
lag(parameter, number=1)	Get the lag of an input parameter; You can specify a number of lagged observations
lead(parameter, number=2)	Get the lead of an input parameter; You can specify a number of lead observation
diff(par, number=1)	Get the difference between the current parameter and the last parameter; Can change the
first(par)	Get the first value of an input parameter
last(par)	Get the last value of an input parameter
transit()	The transit compartment psuedo function
is.na()	Determine if a value is NA
is.nan()	Determine if a value is NaN
is.infinite()	Check to see if the value is infinite
rinorm(x)	Generate one deviate of from a normal distribution for each individual
rinormV(x)	Generate one deviate from low discrepancy normal for each individual
ricauchy	Generate one deviate from the cauchy distribution for each individual
richisq	Generate one deviate from the chisq distribution for each individual
riexp	Generate one deviate from the exponential distribution for each individual
rif	Generate one deviate from low discrepancy normal for each individual
rigamma	Generate one deviate from the gamma distribution for each individual
ribeta	Generate one deviate from the beta distribution for each individual
rigeom	Generate one deviate from the geometric distribution for each individual
ropois	Generate one deviate from the poission distribution for each individual

rit	Generate one deviate from the t distribtuion for each individual
simeps	Simulate EPS from possibly truncated sigma matrix. Will take sigma matrix from the cur
simeta	Simulate ETA from possibly truncated omega matrix. Will take the omega matrix from th

Note that `lag(cmt) =` is equivalent to `alag(cmt) =` and not the same as `= lag(wt)`

Reserved keywords:

There are a few reserved keywords in a rxode2 model. They are in the following table:

Reserved Name	Meaning
time	solver time
podo	In Transit compartment models, last dose amount
tlast	Time of Last dose
M_E	Exp(1)
M_LOG2E	log2(e)
M_LOG10E	log10(e)
M_LN2	log(2)
M_LN10	log(10)
M_PI	pi
M_PI_2	pi/2
M_PI_4	pi/4
M_1_PI	1/pi
M_2_PI	2/pi
M_2_SQRTPI	2/sqrt(pi)
M_SQRT2	sqrt(2)
M_SQRT1_2	1/sqrt(2)
M_SQRT_3	sqrt(3)
M_SQRT_32	sqrt(32)
M_LOG10_2	Log10(2)
M_2PI	2*pi
M_SQRT_PI	sqrt(pi)
M_1_SQRT_2PI	1/(sqrt(2*pi))
M_LN_SQRT_PI	log(sqrt(pi))
M_LN_SQRT_2PI	log(sqrt(2*pi))
M_LN_SQRT_PId2	log(sqrt(pi/2))
pi	pi
NA	R's NA value
NaN	Not a Number Value
Inf	Infinite Value
newind	1: First record of individual; 2: Subsequent record of individual
rxFlag	Flag for what part of the rxode2 model is being run; 1: ddt; 2: jac; 3: ini; 4: F; 5: lag; 6: rate; 7: dur; 8:

Note that `rxFlag` will always output 11 or `calc_lhs` since that is where the final variables are calculated, though you can tweak or test certain parts of `rxode2` by using this flag.

Residual functions when using rxode2 functions:

In addition to ~ hiding output for certain types of output, it also is used to specify a residual output or endpoint when the input is an rxode2 model function (that includes the residual in the model({}) block).

These specifications are of the form:

```
var ~ add(add.sd)
```

Indicating the variable var is the variable that represents the individual central tendencies of the model and it also represents the compartment specification in the data-set.

You can also change the compartment name using the | syntax, that is:

```
var ~ add(add.sd) | cmt
```

In the above case var represents the central tendency and cmt represents the compartment or dvid specification.

Transformations:

For normal and related distributions, you can apply the transformation on both sides by using some keywords/functions to apply these transformations.

Transformation	rxode2/nlmixr2 code
Box-Cox	+boxCox(lambda)
Yeo-Johnson	+yeoJohnson(lambda)
logit-normal	+logitNorm(logit.sd, low, hi)
probit-normal	+probitNorm(probid.sd, low, hi)
log-normal	+lnorm(lnorm.sd)

By default for the likelihood for all of these transformations is calculated on the **untransformed** scale.

For bounded variables like logit-normal or probit-normal the low and high values are defaulted to 0 and 1 if missing.

For models where you wish to have a proportional model on one of these transformation you can replace the standard deviation with NA

To allow for more transformations, lnorm(), probitNorm() and logitNorm() can be combined the variance stabilizing yeoJohnson() transformation.

Normal and t-related distributions:

For the normal and t-related distributions, we wanted to keep the ability to use skewed distributions additive and proportional in the t/cauchy-space, so these distributions are specified differently in comparison to the other supported distributions within nlmixr2:

Distribution	How to Add	Example
Normal (log-likelihood)	+dnorm()	cc ~ add(add.sd) + dnorm()
T-distribution	+dt(df)	cc ~a dd(add.sd) + dt(df)
Cauchy (t with df=1)	+dcauchy()	cc ~ add(add.sd) + dcauchy()

Note that with the normal and t-related distributions nlmixr2 will calculate cwres and npde under the normal assumption to help assess the goodness of the fit of the model.

Also note that the +dnorm() is mostly for testing purposes and will slow down the estimation procedure in nlmixr2. We suggest not adding it (except for explicit testing). When there are

multiple endpoint models that mix non-normal and normal distributions, the whole problem is shifted to a log-likelihood method for estimation in `nlmixr2`.

Notes on additive + proportional models:
There are two different ways to specify additive and proportional models, which we will call **combined1** and **combined2**, the same way that Monolix calls the two distributions (to avoid between software differences in naming).
The first, **combined1**, assumes that the additive and proportional differences are on the standard deviation scale, or:
y=f+(a+b* f^c)*err
The second, **combined2**, assumes that the additive and proportional differences are combined on a variance scale:
y=f+[sqrt(a^2+b^2 *f^(2c))]*err
The default in `nlmixr2`/`rxode2` if not otherwise specified is **combined2** since it mirrors how adding 2 normal distributions in statistics will add their variances (not the standard deviations). However, the **combined1** can describe the data possibly even better than **combined2** so both are possible options in `rxode2`/`nlmixr2`.

Distributions of known likelihoods:
For residuals that are not related to normal, t-distribution or cauchy, often the residual specification is of the form:

```
cmt ~ dbeta(alpha, beta)
```

Where the compartment specification is on the left handed side of the specification.
For generalized likelihood you can specify:

```
ll(cmt) ~ llik specification
```

Ordinal likelihoods:
Finally, ordinal likelihoods/simulations can be specified in 2 ways. The first is:

```
err ~ c(p0, p1, p2)
```

Here `err` represents the compartment and `p0` is the probability of being in a specific category:

Category	Probability
1	p0
2	p1
3	p2
4	1-p0-p1-p2

It is up to the model to ensure that the sum of the `p` values are less than `1`. Additionally you can write an arbitrary number of categories in the ordinal model described above.
It seems a little off that `p0` is the probability for category `1` and sometimes scores are in non-whole numbers. This can be modeled as follows:

```
err ~ c(p0=0, p1=1, p2=2, 3)
```

Here the numeric categories are specified explicitly, and the probabilities remain the same:

Category	Probability
0	p0
1	p1

2	p2
3	1-p0-p1-p2

General table of supported residual distributions:
In general all the that are supported are in the following table (available in `rxode2::rxResidualError`)

Error model	Functional Form	Transformation	code
constant		None	var ~ add(add.sd)
proportional		None	var ~ prop(prop.sd)
power		None	var ~ pow(pow.sd, exponent)
additive+proportional	combined1	None	var ~ add(add.sd) + prop(prop.sd) + combined1()
additive+proportional	combined2	None	var ~ add(add.sd) + prop(prop.sd) + combined2()
additive+power	combined1	None	var ~ add(add.sd) + pow(pow.sd, exponent) + con
additive+power	combined2	None	var ~ add(add.sd) + pow(pow.sd, exponent) + con
constant		log	var ~ lnorm(add.sd)
proportional		log	var ~ lnorm(NA) + prop(prop.sd)
power		log	var ~ lnorm(NA) + pow(pow.sd, exponent)
additive+proportional	combined1	log	var ~ lnorm(add.sd) + prop(prop.sd) + combined1
additive+proportional	combined2	log	var ~ lnorm(add.sd) + prop(prop.sd) + combined2
additive+power	combined1	log	var ~ lnorm(add.sd) + pow(pow.sd, exponent) + c
additive+power	combined2	log	var ~ lnorm(add.sd) + pow(pow.sd, exponent) + c
constant		boxCox	var ~ boxCox(lambda) + add(add.sd)
proportional		boxCox	var ~ boxCox(lambda) + prop(prop.sd)
power		boxCox	var ~ boxCox(lambda) + pow(pow.sd, exponent)
additive+proportional	combined1	boxCox	var ~ boxCox(lambda) + add(add.sd) + prop(prop
additive+proportional	combined2	boxCox	var ~ boxCox(lambda) + add(add.sd) + prop(prop
additive+power	combined1	boxCox	var ~ boxCox(lambda) + add(add.sd) + pow(pop.
additive+power	combined2	boxCox	var ~ boxCox(lambda) + add(add.sd) + pow(pop.
constant		yeoJohnson	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + add(add.sd)
proportional		yeoJohnson	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + prop(prop.sd)
power		yeoJohnson	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + pow(pow.sd, expone
additive+proportional	combined1	yeoJohnson	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + add(add.sd) + prop(
additive+proportional	combined2	yeoJohnson	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + add(add.sd) + prop(
additive+power	combined1	yeoJohnson	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + add(add.sd) + pow(p
additive+power	combined2	yeoJohnson	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + add(add.sd) + pow(p
constant		logit	var ~ logitNorm(logit.sd)
proportional		logit	var ~ logitNorm(NA) + prop(prop.sd)
power		logit	var ~ logitNorm(NA) + pow(pow.sd, exponent)
additive+proportional	combined1	logit	var ~ logitNorm(logit.sd) + prop(prop.sd)
additive+proportional	combined2	logit	var ~ logitNorm(logit.sd) + prop(prop.sd)
additive+power	combined1	logit	var ~ logitNorm(logit.sd) + pow(pow.sd, exponen
additive+power	combined2	logit	var ~ logitNorm(logit.sd) + pow(pow.sd, exponen
additive		yeoJohnson(logit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + logitNorm(logit.sd)
proportional		yeoJohnson(logit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + logitNorm(NA) + pr
power		yeoJohnson(logit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + logitNorm(NA) + po
additive+proportional	combined1	yeoJohnson(logit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + logitNorm(logit.sd)
additive+proportional	combined2	yeoJohnson(logit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + logitNorm(logit.sd)
additive+power	combined1	yeoJohnson(logit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + logitNorm(logit.sd)

additive+power	combined2	yeoJohnson(logit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + logitNorm(logit.sd)
constant		logit	var ~ probitNorm(probit.sd)
proportional		probit	var ~ probitNorm(NA) + prop(prop.sd)
power		probit	var ~ probitNorm(NA) + pow(pow.sd, exponent)
additive+proportional	combined1	probit	var ~ probitNorm(probit.sd) + prop(prop.sd) + co
additive+proportional	combined2	probit	var ~ probitNorm(probit.sd) + prop(prop.sd) + co
additive+power	combined1	probit	var ~ probitNorm(probit.sd) + pow(pow.sd, expor
additive+power	combined2	probit	var ~ probitNorm(probit.sd) + pow(pow.sd, expor
additive		yeoJohnson(probit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + probitNorm(probit.s
proportional		yeoJohnson(probit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + probitNorm(NA) + p
power		yeoJohnson(probit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + probitNorm(NA) + p
additive+proportional	combined1	yeoJohnson(probit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + probitNorm(probit.s
additive+proportional	combined2	yeoJohnson(probit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + probitNorm(probit.s
additive+power	combined1	yeoJohnson(probit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + probitNorm(probit.s
additive+power	combined2	yeoJohnson(probit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + probitNorm(probit.s
constant+t		None	var ~ add(add.sd) + dt(df)
proportional+t		None	var ~ prop(prop.sd) + dt(df)
power+t		None	var ~ pow(pow.sd, exponent) + dt(df)
additive+proportional+t	combined1	None	var ~ add(add.sd) + prop(prop.sd) + dt(df) + com
additive+proportional+t	combined2	None	var ~ add(add.sd) + prop(prop.sd) + dt(df) + com
additive+power+t	combined1	None	var ~ add(add.sd) + pow(pow.sd, exponent) + dt(d
additive+power+t	combined2	None	var ~ add(add.sd) + pow(pow.sd, exponent) + dt(d
constant+t		log	var ~ lnorm(add.sd) + dt(df)
proportional+t		log	var ~ lnorm(NA) + prop(prop.sd) + dt(df)
power+t		log	var ~ lnorm(NA) + pow(pow.sd, exponent) + dt(d
additive+proportional+t	combined1	log	var ~ lnorm(add.sd) + prop(prop.sd) + dt(df) +co
additive+proportional+t	combined2	log	var ~ lnorm(add.sd) + prop(prop.sd) + dt(df) + co
additive+power+t	combined1	log	var ~ lnorm(add.sd) + pow(pow.sd, exponent) + d
additive+power+t	combined2	log	var ~ lnorm(add.sd) + pow(pow.sd, exponent) + d
constant+t		boxCox	var ~ boxCox(lambda) + add(add.sd)+dt(df)
proportional+t		boxCox	var ~ boxCox(lambda) + prop(prop.sd)+dt(df)
power+t		boxCox	var ~ boxCox(lambda) + pow(pow.sd, exponent)+
additive+proportional+t	combined1	boxCox	var ~ boxCox(lambda) + add(add.sd) + prop(prop
additive+proportional+t	combined2	boxCox	var ~ boxCox(lambda) + add(add.sd) + prop(prop
additive+power+t	combined1	boxCox	var ~ boxCox(lambda) + add(add.sd) + pow(pop.
additive+power+t	combined2	boxCox	var ~ boxCox(lambda) + add(add.sd) + pow(pop.
constant+t		yeoJohnson	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + add(add.sd) + dt(df)
proportional+t		yeoJohnson	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + prop(prop.sd) + dt(d
power+t		yeoJohnson	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + pow(pow.sd, expone
additive+proportional+t	combined1	yeoJohnson	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + add(add.sd) + prop(
additive+proportional+t	combined2	yeoJohnson	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + add(add.sd) + prop(
additive+power+t	combined1	yeoJohnson	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + add(add.sd) + pow(p
additive+power+t	combined2	yeoJohnson	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + add(add.sd) + pow(p
constant+t		logit	var ~ logitNorm(logit.sd)+dt(df)
proportional+t		logit	var ~ logitNorm(NA) + prop(prop.sd)+dt(df)
power+t		logit	var ~ logitNorm(NA) + pow(pow.sd, exponent) +
additive+proportional+t	combined1	logit	var ~ logitNorm(logit.sd) + prop(prop.sd) + dt(df
additive+proportional+t	combined2	logit	var ~ logitNorm(logit.sd) + prop(prop.sd) + dt(df

additive+power+t	combined1	logit	var ~ logitNorm(logit.sd) + pow(pow.sd, exponen
additive+power+t	combined2	logit	var ~ logitNorm(logit.sd) + pow(pow.sd, exponen
additive+t		yeoJohnson(logit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + logitNorm(logit.sd)
proportional+t		yeoJohnson(logit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + logitNorm(NA) + pr
power+t		yeoJohnson(logit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + logitNorm(NA) + po
additive+proportional+t	combined1	yeoJohnson(logit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + logitNorm(logit.sd)
additive+proportional+t	combined2	yeoJohnson(logit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + logitNorm(logit.sd)
additive+power+t	combined1	yeoJohnson(logit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + logitNorm(logit.sd)
additive+power+t	combined2	yeoJohnson(logit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + logitNorm(logit.sd)
constant+t		logit	var ~ probitNorm(probit.sd) + dt(df)
proportional+t		probit	var ~ probitNorm(NA) + prop(prop.sd) + dt(df)
power+t		probit	var ~ probitNorm(NA) + pow(pow.sd, exponent)
additive+proportional+t	combined1	probit	var ~ probitNorm(probit.sd) + prop(prop.sd) + dt
additive+proportional+t	combined2	probit	var ~ probitNorm(probit.sd) + prop(prop.sd) + dt
additive+power+t	combined1	probit	var ~ probitNorm(probit.sd) + pow(pow.sd, expor
additive+power+t	combined2	probit	var ~ probitNorm(probit.sd) + pow(pow.sd, expor
additive+t		yeoJohnson(probit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + probitNorm(probit.s
proportional+t		yeoJohnson(probit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + probitNorm(NA) + p
power+t		yeoJohnson(probit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + probitNorm(NA) + p
additive+proportional+t	combined1	yeoJohnson(probit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + probitNorm(probit.s
additive+proportional+t	combined2	yeoJohnson(probit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + probitNorm(probit.s
additive+power+t	combined1	yeoJohnson(probit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + probitNorm(probit.s
additive+power+t	combined2	yeoJohnson(probit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + probitNorm(probit.s
constant+cauchy		None	var ~ add(add.sd) + dcauchy()
proportional+cauchy		None	var ~ prop(prop.sd) + dcauchy()
power+cauchy		None	var ~ pow(pow.sd, exponent) + dcauchy()
additive+proportional+cauchy	combined1	None	var ~ add(add.sd) + prop(prop.sd) + dcauchy() +
additive+proportional+cauchy	combined2	None	var ~ add(add.sd) + prop(prop.sd) + dcauchy() +
additive+power+cauchy	combined1	None	var ~ add(add.sd) + pow(pow.sd, exponent) + dca
additive+power+cauchy	combined2	None	var ~ add(add.sd) + pow(pow.sd, exponent) + dca
constant+cauchy		log	var ~ lnorm(add.sd) + dcauchy()
proportional+cauchy		log	var ~ lnorm(NA) + prop(prop.sd) + dcauchy()
power+cauchy		log	var ~ lnorm(NA) + pow(pow.sd, exponent) + dcau
additive+proportional+cauchy	combined1	log	var ~ lnorm(add.sd) + prop(prop.sd) + dcauchy()
additive+proportional+cauchy	combined2	log	var ~ lnorm(add.sd) + prop(prop.sd) + dcauchy()
additive+power+cauchy	combined1	log	var ~ lnorm(add.sd) + pow(pow.sd, exponent) + d
additive+power+cauchy	combined2	log	var ~ lnorm(add.sd) + pow(pow.sd, exponent) + d
constant+cauchy		boxCox	var ~ boxCox(lambda) + add(add.sd)+dcauchy()
proportional+cauchy		boxCox	var ~ boxCox(lambda) + prop(prop.sd)+dcauchy(
power+cauchy		boxCox	var ~ boxCox(lambda) + pow(pow.sd, exponent)+
additive+proportional+cauchy	combined1	boxCox	var ~ boxCox(lambda) + add(add.sd) + prop(prop
additive+proportional+cauchy	combined2	boxCox	var ~ boxCox(lambda) + add(add.sd) + prop(prop
additive+power+cauchy	combined1	boxCox	var ~ boxCox(lambda) + add(add.sd) + pow(pop.
additive+power+cauchy	combined2	boxCox	var ~ boxCox(lambda) + add(add.sd) + pow(pop.
constant+cauchy		yeoJohnson	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + add(add.sd) + dcauc
proportional+cauchy		yeoJohnson	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + prop(prop.sd) + dcau
power+cauchy		yeoJohnson	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + pow(pow.sd, expone
additive+proportional+cauchy	combined1	yeoJohnson	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + add(add.sd) + prop(

additive+proportional+cauchy	combined2	yeoJohnson	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + add(add.sd) + prop(
additive+power+cauchy	combined1	yeoJohnson	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + add(add.sd) + pow(
additive+power+cauchy	combined2	yeoJohnson	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + add(add.sd) + pow(
constant+cauchy		logit	var ~ logitNorm(logit.sd)+dcauchy()
proportional+cauchy		logit	var ~ logitNorm(NA) + prop(prop.sd)+dcauchy()
power+cauchy		logit	var ~ logitNorm(NA) + pow(pow.sd, exponent) +
additive+proportional+cauchy	combined1	logit	var ~ logitNorm(logit.sd) + prop(prop.sd) + dcau
additive+proportional+cauchy	combined2	logit	var ~ logitNorm(logit.sd) + prop(prop.sd) + dcau
additive+power+cauchy	combined1	logit	var ~ logitNorm(logit.sd) + pow(pow.sd, exponen
additive+power+cauchy	combined2	logit	var ~ logitNorm(logit.sd) + pow(pow.sd, exponen
additive+cauchy		yeoJohnson(logit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + logitNorm(logit.sd)
proportional+cauchy		yeoJohnson(logit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + logitNorm(NA) + pr
power+cauchy		yeoJohnson(logit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + logitNorm(NA) + po
additive+proportional+cauchy	combined1	yeoJohnson(logit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + logitNorm(logit.sd)
additive+proportional+cauchy	combined2	yeoJohnson(logit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + logitNorm(logit.sd)
additive+power+cauchy	combined1	yeoJohnson(logit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + logitNorm(logit.sd)
additive+power+cauchy	combined2	yeoJohnson(logit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + logitNorm(logit.sd)
constant+cauchy		logit	var ~ probitNorm(probit.sd) + dcauchy()
proportional+cauchy		probit	var ~ probitNorm(NA) + prop(prop.sd) + dcauchy
power+cauchy		probit	var ~ probitNorm(NA) + pow(pow.sd, exponent)
additive+proportional+cauchy	combined1	probit	var ~ probitNorm(probit.sd) + prop(prop.sd) + dc
additive+proportional+cauchy	combined2	probit	var ~ probitNorm(probit.sd) + prop(prop.sd) + dc
additive+power+cauchy	combined1	probit	var ~ probitNorm(probit.sd) + pow(pow.sd, expor
additive+power+cauchy	combined2	probit	var ~ probitNorm(probit.sd) + pow(pow.sd, expor
additive+cauchy		yeoJohnson(probit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + probitNorm(probit.s
proportional+cauchy		yeoJohnson(probit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + probitNorm(NA) + p
power+cauchy		yeoJohnson(probit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + probitNorm(NA) + p
additive+proportional+cauchy	combined1	yeoJohnson(probit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + probitNorm(probit.s
additive+proportional+cauchy	combined2	yeoJohnson(probit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + probitNorm(probit.s
additive+power+cauchy	combined1	yeoJohnson(probit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + probitNorm(probit.s
additive+power+cauchy	combined2	yeoJohnson(probit())	var ~ yeoJohnson(lambda) + probitNorm(probit.s
poission		none	cmt ~ dpois(lamba)
binomial		none	cmt ~ dbinom(n, p)
beta		none	cmt ~ dbeta(alpha, beta)
chisq		none	cmt ~ dchisq(nu)
exponential		none	cmt ~ dexp(r)
uniform		none	cmt ~ dunif(a, b)
weibull		none	cmt ~ dweibull(a, b)
gamma		none	cmt ~ dgamma(a, b)
geometric		none	cmt ~ dgeom(a)
negative binomial form #1		none	cmt ~ dnbinom(n, p)
negative binomial form #2		none	cmt ~ dnbinomMu(size, mu)
ordinal probability		none	cmt ~ c(p0=0, p1=1, p2=2, 3)
log-likelihood		none	ll(cmt) ~ log likelihood expression

Value

An object (environment) of class rxode2 (see Chambers and Temple Lang (2001)) consisting of the following list of strings and functions:

```
* `model` a character string holding the source model specification.
* `get.modelVars`a function that returns a list with 3 character
    vectors, `params`, `state`, and `lhs` of variable names used in the model
   specification. These will be output when the model is computed (i.e., the ODE solved by integration).

  * `solve`{this function solves (integrates) the ODE. This
      is done by passing the code to [rxSolve()].
      This is as if you called `rxSolve(rxode2object, ...)`,
      but returns a matrix instead of a rxSolve object.

      `params`: a numeric named vector with values for every parameter
      in the ODE system; the names must correspond to the parameter
      identifiers used in the ODE specification;

      `events`: an `eventTable` object describing the
      input (e.g., doses) to the dynamic system and observation
      sampling time points (see  [eventTable()]);

      `inits`: a vector of initial values of the state variables
      (e.g., amounts in each compartment), and the order in this vector
      must be the same as the state variables (e.g., PK/PD compartments);


      `stiff`: a logical (`TRUE` by default) indicating whether
      the ODE system is stiff or not.

      For stiff ODE systems (`stiff = TRUE`), `rxode2` uses
      the LSODA (Livermore Solver for Ordinary Differential Equations)
      Fortran package, which implements an automatic method switching
      for stiff and non-stiff problems along the integration interval,
      authored by Hindmarsh and Petzold (2003).

      For non-stiff systems (`stiff = FALSE`), `rxode2` uses `DOP853`,
      an explicit Runge-Kutta method of order 8(5, 3) of Dormand and Prince
      as implemented in C by Hairer and Wanner (1993).

      `trans_abs`: a logical (`FALSE` by default) indicating
      whether to fit a transit absorption term
      (TODO: need further documentation and example);

      `atol`: a numeric absolute tolerance (1e-08 by default);

      `rtol`: a numeric relative tolerance (1e-06 by default).
```

```
      The output of \dQuote{solve} is a matrix with as many rows as there
      are sampled time points and as many columns as system variables
      (as defined by the ODEs and additional assignments in the rxode2 model
          code).}

  * `isValid` a function that (naively) checks for model validity,
      namely that the C object code reflects the latest model
      specification.
  * `version` a string with the version of the `rxode2`
      object (not the package).
  * `dynLoad` a function with one `force = FALSE` argument
      that dynamically loads the object code if needed.
  * `dynUnload` a function with no argument that unloads
      the model object code.
  * `delete` removes all created model files, including C and DLL files.
      The model object is no longer valid and should be removed, e.g.,
      `rm(m1)`.
  * `run` deprecated, use `solve`.
  * `get.index` deprecated.
  * `getObj` internal (not user callable) function.
```

Creating rxode2 models

NA

Note on strings in rxode2

Strings are converted to double values inside of rxode2, hence you can refer to them as an integer corresponding to the string value or the string value itself. For covariates these are calculated on the fly based on your data and you should likely not try this, though you should be aware. For strings defined in the model, this is fixed and both could be used.

For example:

```
if (APGAR == 10 || APGAR == 8 || APGAR == 9) {
    tAPGAR <- "High"
  } else if (APGAR == 1 || APGAR == 2 || APGAR == 3) {
    tAPGAR <- "Low"
  } else if (APGAR == 4 || APGAR == 5 || APGAR == 6 || APGAR == 7) {
    tAPGAR <- "Med"
  } else {
    tAPGAR<- "Med"
  }
```

Could also be replaced by:

```
if (APGAR == 10 || APGAR == 8 || APGAR == 9) {
    tAPGAR <- "High"
  } else if (APGAR == 1 || APGAR == 2 || APGAR == 3) {
```

```
  tAPGAR <- "Low"
} else if (APGAR == 4 || APGAR == 5 || APGAR == 6 || APGAR == 7) {
  tAPGAR <- "Med"
} else {
  tAPGAR<- 3
}
```

Since "Med" is already defined

If you wanted you can pre-declare what levels it has (and the order) to give you better control of this:

```
levels(tAPGAR) <- c("Med", "Low", "High")
if (APGAR == 10 || APGAR == 8 || APGAR == 9) {
    tAPGAR <- 3
  } else if (APGAR == 1 || APGAR == 2 || APGAR == 3) {
    tAPGAR <- 2
  } else if (APGAR == 4 || APGAR == 5 || APGAR == 6 || APGAR == 7) {
    tAPGAR <- 1
  } else {
    tAPGAR<- 1
  }
```

You can see that the number changed since the declaration change the numbers in each variable for `tAPGAR`. These `levels()` statements need to be declared before the variable occurs to ensure the numbering is consistent with what is declared.

Author(s)

Melissa Hallow, Wenping Wang and Matthew Fidler

References

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Hindmarsh, A. C. *ODEPACK, A Systematized Collection of ODE Solvers*. Scientific Computing, R. S. Stepleman et al. (Eds.), North-Holland, Amsterdam, 1983, pp. 55-64.

Petzold, L. R. *Automatic Selection of Methods for Solving Stiff and Nonstiff Systems of Ordinary Differential Equations*. Siam J. Sci. Stat. Comput. 4 (1983), pp. 136-148.

Hairer, E., Norsett, S. P., and Wanner, G. *Solving ordinary differential equations I, nonstiff problems*. 2nd edition, Springer Series in Computational Mathematics, Springer-Verlag (1993).

Plevyak, J. `dparser`, https://dparser.sourceforge.net/. Web. 12 Oct. 2015.

See Also

`eventTable()`, `et()`, `add.sampling()`, `add.dosing()`

Examples

```
mod <- function() {
  ini({
    KA   <- .291
    CL   <- 18.6
    V2   <- 40.2
    Q    <- 10.5
    V3   <- 297.0
    Kin  <- 1.0
    Kout <- 1.0
    EC50 <- 200.0
  })
  model({
    # A 4-compartment model, 3 PK and a PD (effect) compartment
    # (notice state variable names 'depot', 'centr', 'peri', 'eff')
    C2 <- centr/V2
    C3 <- peri/V3
    d/dt(depot) <- -KA*depot;
    d/dt(centr) <- KA*depot - CL*C2 - Q*C2 + Q*C3;
    d/dt(peri)  <-                   Q*C2 - Q*C3;
    d/dt(eff)   <- Kin - Kout*(1-C2/(EC50+C2))*eff;
    eff(0)      <- 1
  })
}

m1 <- rxode2(mod)
print(m1)

# Step 2 - Create the model input as an EventTable,
# including dosing and observation (sampling) events

# QD (once daily) dosing for 5 days.

qd <- et(amountUnits = "ug", timeUnits = "hours") %>%
  et(amt = 10000, addl = 4, ii = 24)

# Sample the system hourly during the first day, every 8 hours
# then after
qd <- qd %>% et(0:24) %>%
  et(from = 24 + 8, to = 5 * 24, by = 8)

# Step 3 - solve the system

qd.cp <- rxSolve(m1, qd)

head(qd.cp)
```

rxode2<- *Set the function body of an rxUi object while retaining other object information (like data)*

Description

Set the function body of an rxUi object while retaining other object information (like data)

Usage

```
rxode2(x, envir = environment(x)) <- value

## S3 replacement method for class '`function`'
rxode2(x, envir = environment(x)) <- value

## Default S3 replacement method:
rxode2(x, envir = environment(x)) <- value

rxode(x, envir = environment(x)) <- value

RxODE(x, envir = environment(x)) <- value
```

Arguments

x	The rxUi object
envir	environment where the assignment ocurs
value	the value that will be assigned

Value

The rxode2 ui/function

Examples

```
one.compartment <- function() {
  ini({
    tka <- log(1.57); label("Ka")
    tcl <- log(2.72); label("Cl")
    tv <- log(31.5); label("V")
    eta.ka ~ 0.6
    eta.cl ~ 0.3
    eta.v ~ 0.1
    add.sd <- 0.7
  })
  model({
    ka <- exp(tka + eta.ka)
    cl <- exp(tcl + eta.cl)
    v <- exp(tv + eta.v)
```

```
    d/dt(depot) = -ka * depot
    d/dt(center) = ka * depot - cl / v * center
    cp = center / v
    cp ~ add(add.sd)
  })
}

two.compartment <- function() {
  ini({
    lka <- 0.45 ; label("Absorption rate (Ka)")
    lcl <- 1 ; label("Clearance (CL)")
    lvc  <- 3 ; label("Central volume of distribution (V)")
    lvp  <- 5 ; label("Peripheral volume of distribution (Vp)")
    lq  <- 0.1 ; label("Intercompartmental clearance (Q)")
    propSd <- 0.5 ; label("Proportional residual error (fraction)")
  })
  model({
    ka <- exp(lka)
    cl <- exp(lcl)
    vc <- exp(lvc)
    vp <- exp(lvp)
    q  <- exp(lq)
    kel <- cl/vc
    k12 <- q/vc
    k21 <- q/vp
    d/dt(depot) <- -ka*depot
    d/dt(central) <-  ka*depot - kel*central - k12*central + k21*peripheral1
    d/dt(peripheral1) <- k12*central - k21*peripheral1
    cp <- central / vc
    cp ~ prop(propSd)
  })
}

ui <- rxode2(one.compartment)

rxode2(ui) <- two.compartment
```

`rxode2parse` *Internal translation to get model variables list*

Description

Internal translation to get model variables list

Usage

```
rxode2parse(
  model,
  linear = FALSE,
```

```
  linCmtSens = c("linCmtA", "linCmtB", "linCmtC"),
  verbose = FALSE,
  code = NULL,
  envir = parent.frame()
)
```

Arguments

model	Model (either file name or string)
linear	boolean indicating if linear compartment model should be generated from linCmt() (default FALSE)
linCmtSens	Linear compartment model sensitivity type
verbose	is a boolean indicating the type of model detected with linCmt() parsing
code	is a file name where the c code is written to (for testing purposes mostly, it needs rxode2 to do anything fancy)
envir	is the environment to look for R user functions (defaults to parent environment)

Value

A rxModelVars object that has the model variables of a rxode2 syntax expression

Examples

```
rxode2parse("a=3")
```

---

rxode2parseAssignTranslation

This assigns the c level linkages for a roxde2 model

Description

This assigns the c level linkages for a roxde2 model

Usage

```
rxode2parseAssignTranslation(df)
```

Arguments

df	data frame containing the character column names rxFun, fun, type, package, packageFun and the integer column names argMin and argMax

Value

Nothing called for side effects

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
rxode2parseAssignTranslation(rxode2parseGetTranslation())
```

---

rxode2parseD *This gives the derivative table for rxode2*

Description

This will help allow registration of functions in `rxode2`

Usage

```
rxode2parseD()
```

Details

This environment is a derivative table;

For example:

Derivative(f(a,b,c), a) = fa() Derivative(f(a,b,c), b) = fb() Derivative(f(a,b,c), c) = fc()

Then the derivative table for `f` would be:

assign("f", list(fa(a,b,c), fb(a,b,c), fc(a,b,c)), rxode2parseD())

fa translates the arguments to the derivative with respect to a fb translates the arguments to the derivative with respect to b

If any of the list is NULL then rxode2 won't know how to take a derivative with respect to the argument.

If the list is shorter than the length of the arguments then the argument then the derivative of arguments that are not specified cannot be taken.

Value

Derivative table environment for rxode2

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

rxode2parseGetPackagesToLoad

Control the packages that are loaded when a rxode2 *model dll is loaded*

Description

Control the packages that are loaded when a rxode2 model dll is loaded

Usage

```
rxode2parseGetPackagesToLoad()

rxode2parseAssignPackagesToLoad(pkgs = rxode2parseGetPackagesToLoad())
```

Arguments

pkgs	The packages to make sure are loaded every time you load an rxode2 model.

Value

List of packages to load

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

Examples

```
rxode2parseGetPackagesToLoad()

rxode2parseAssignPackagesToLoad(rxode2parseGetPackagesToLoad())
```

rxode2parseGetPointerAssignment

This function gets the currently assigned function pointer assignments

Description

This function gets the currently assigned function pointer assignments

Usage

```
rxode2parseGetPointerAssignment()
```

Value

The currently assigned pointer assignments

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
rxode2parseGetTranslation()
```

`rxode2parseGetTranslation` *This function gets the currently assigned translations*

Description

This function gets the currently assigned translations

Usage

```
rxode2parseGetTranslation()
```

Value

The currently assigned translations

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
rxode2parseGetTranslation()
```

rxOptExpr *Optimize rxode2 for computer evaluation*

Description

This optimizes rxode2 code for computer evaluation by only calculating redundant expressions once.

Usage

```
rxOptExpr(x, msg = "model")
```

Arguments

x	rxode2 model that can be accessed by rxNorm
msg	This is the name of type of object that rxode2 is optimizing that will in the message when optimizing. For example "model" will produce the following message while optimizing the model: finding duplicate expressions in model...

Value

Optimized rxode2 model text. The order and type lhs and state variables is maintained while the evaluation is sped up. While parameters names are maintained, their order may be modified.

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

rxord *Simulate ordinal value*

Description

Simulate ordinal value

Usage

```
rxord(...)
```

Arguments

...	the probabilities to be simulated. These should sum up to a number below one.

Details

The values entered into the 'rxord' simulation will simulate the probability of falling each group. If it falls outside of the specified probabilities, it will simulate the group (number of probabilities specified + 1)

Value

A number from 1 to the (number of probabilities specified + 1)

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
# This will give values 1, and 2
rxord(0.5)
rxord(0.5)
rxord(0.5)
rxord(0.5)

# This will give values 1, 2 and 3
rxord(0.3, 0.3)
rxord(0.3, 0.3)
rxord(0.3, 0.3)
```

---

rxParams *Parameters specified by the model*

Description

This returns the model's parameters that are required to solve the ODE system, and can be used to pipe parameters into an rxode2 solve

Usage

```
rxParams(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'rxode2'
rxParams(
  obj,
  constants = TRUE,
  ...,
  params = NULL,
  inits = NULL,
  iCov = NULL,
  keep = NULL,
```

```
  thetaMat = NULL,
  omega = NULL,
  dfSub = NULL,
  sigma = NULL,
  dfObs = NULL,
  nSub = NULL,
  nStud = NULL
)

## S3 method for class 'rxSolve'
rxParams(
  obj,
  constants = TRUE,
  ...,
  params = NULL,
  inits = NULL,
  iCov = NULL,
  keep = NULL,
  thetaMat = NULL,
  omega = NULL,
  dfSub = NULL,
  sigma = NULL,
  dfObs = NULL,
  nSub = NULL,
  nStud = NULL
)

## S3 method for class 'rxEt'
rxParams(
  obj,
  ...,
  params = NULL,
  inits = NULL,
  iCov = NULL,
  keep = NULL,
  thetaMat = NULL,
  omega = NULL,
  dfSub = NULL,
  sigma = NULL,
  dfObs = NULL,
  nSub = NULL,
  nStud = NULL
)

rxParam(obj, ...)
```

Arguments

obj	rxode2 family of objects

...	Other arguments including scaling factors for each compartment. This includes S# = numeric will scale a compartment # by a dividing the compartment amount by the scale factor, like NONMEM.
constants	is a boolean indicting if constants should be included in the list of parameters. Currently rxode2 parses constants into variables in case you wish to change them without recompiling the rxode2 model.
params	a numeric named vector with values for every parameter in the ODE system; the names must correspond to the parameter identifiers used in the ODE specification;
inits	a vector of initial values of the state variables (e.g., amounts in each compartment), and the order in this vector must be the same as the state variables (e.g., PK/PD compartments);
iCov	A data frame of individual non-time varying covariates to combine with the events dataset. The iCov dataset has one covariate per ID and should match the event table
keep	Columns to keep from either the input dataset or the iCov dataset. With the iCov dataset, the column is kept once per line. For the input dataset, if any records are added to the data LOCF (Last Observation Carried forward) imputation is performed.
thetaMat	Named theta matrix.
omega	Estimate of Covariance matrix. When omega is a list, assume it is a block matrix and convert it to a full matrix for simulations. When omega is NA and you are using it with a rxode2 ui model, the between subject variability described by the omega matrix are set to zero.
dfSub	Degrees of freedom to sample the between subject variability matrix from the inverse Wishart distribution (scaled) or scaled inverse chi squared distribution.
sigma	Named sigma covariance or Cholesky decomposition of a covariance matrix. The names of the columns indicate parameters that are simulated. These are simulated for every observation in the solved system. When sigma is NA and you are using it with a rxode2 ui model, the unexplained variability described by the sigma matrix are set to zero.
dfObs	Degrees of freedom to sample the unexplained variability matrix from the inverse Wishart distribution (scaled) or scaled inverse chi squared distribution.
nSub	Number between subject variabilities (ETAs) simulated for every realization of the parameters.
nStud	Number virtual studies to characterize uncertainty in estimated parameters.

Value

When extracting the parameters from an rxode2 model, a character vector listing the parameters in the model.

Author(s)

Matthew L.Fidler

See Also

Other Query model information: rxDfdy(), rxInits(), rxLhs(), rxModelVars(), rxState()

`rxParseSuppressMsg` *Respect suppress messages*

Description

This turns on the silent REprintf in C when `suppressMessages()` is turned on. This makes the `REprintf` act like `messages` in R, they can be suppressed with `suppressMessages()`

Usage

```
rxParseSuppressMsg()
```

Value

Nothing

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

Examples

```
# rxParseSuppressMsg() is called with rxode2()

# Note the errors are output to the console

try(rxode2parse("d/dt(matt)=/3"), silent = TRUE)

# When using suppressMessages, the output is suppressed

suppressMessages(try(rxode2parse("d/dt(matt)=/3"), silent = TRUE))

# In rxode2, we use REprintf so that interrupted threads do not crash R
# if there is a user interrupt. This isn't captured by R's messages, but
# This interface allows the `suppressMessages()` to suppress the C printing
# as well

# If you  want to suppress messages from rxode2 in other packages, you can use
# this function
```

rxPkg *Creates a package from compiled rxode2 models*

Description

Creates a package from compiled rxode2 models

Usage

```
rxPkg(
  ...,
  package,
  wd = getwd(),
  action = c("install", "build", "binary", "create"),
  license = c("gpl3", "lgpl", "mit", "agpl3"),
  name = "Firstname Lastname",
  fields = list()
)
```

Arguments

`...`	Models to build a package from
`package`	String of the package name to create
`wd`	character string with a working directory where to create a subdirectory according to `modName`. When specified, a subdirectory named after the "`modName.d`" will be created and populated with a C file, a dynamic loading library, plus various other working files. If missing, the files are created (and removed) in the temporary directory, and the rxode2 DLL for the model is created in the current directory named `rx_????_platform`, for example `rx_129f8f97fb94a87ca49ca8dafe691e1e_i386.dll`
`action`	Type of action to take after package is created
`license`	is the type of license for the package.
`name`	Full name of author
`fields`	A named list of fields to add to `DESCRIPTION`, potentially overriding default values. See `use_description()` for how you can set personalized defaults using package options.

Value

this function returns nothing and is used for its side effects

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

rxpois *Simulate random Poisson variable from threefry generator*

Description

Care should be taken with this method not to encounter the birthday problem, described https://www.johndcook.com/blog/2016/01/29/random-number-generator-seed-mistakes/. Since the sitmo threefry, this currently generates one random deviate from the uniform distribution to seed the engine threefry and then run the code.

Usage

```
rxpois(lambda, n = 1L, ncores = 1L)
```

Arguments

lambda	vector of (non-negative) means.
n	number of random values to return.
ncores	Number of cores for the simulation rxnorm simulates using the threefry sitmo generator. rxnormV used to simulate with the vandercorput simulator, but since it didn't satisfy the normal properties it was changed to simple be an alias of rxnorm. It is no longer supported in rxode2({}) blocks

Details

Therefore, a simple call to the random number generated followed by a second call to random number generated may have identical seeds. As the number of random number generator calls are increased the probability that the birthday problem will increase.

The key to avoid this problem is to either run all simulations in the rxode2 environment once (therefore one seed or series of seeds for the whole simulation), pre-generate all random variables used for the simulation, or seed the rxode2 engine with rxSetSeed()

Internally each ID is seeded with a unique number so that the results do not depend on the number of cores used.

Value

poission random number deviates

Examples

```
## Use threefry engine

rxpois(lambda = 3, n = 10) # with rxpois you have to explicitly state n
rxpois(lambda = 3, n = 10, ncores = 2) # You can parallelize the simulation using openMP
```

```
rxpois(4) ## The first arguments are the lambda parameter


## This example uses `rxpois` directly in the model

rx <- function() {
  model({
    a <- rxpois(3)
  })
}

et <- et(1, id = 1:2)

s <- rxSolve(rx, et)
```

---

rxPp *Simulate a from a Poisson process*

Description

Simulate a from a Poisson process

Usage

```
rxPp(
  n,
  lambda,
  gamma = 1,
  prob = NULL,
  t0 = 0,
  tmax = Inf,
  randomOrder = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

n	Number of time points to simulate in the Poisson process
lambda	Rate of Poisson process
gamma	Asymmetry rate of Poisson process. When gamma=1.0, this simulates a homogenous Poisson process. When gamma<1.0, the Poisson process has more events early, when gamma > 1.0, the Poisson process has more events late in the process. When gamma is non-zero, the tmax should not be infinite but indicate the end of the Poisson process to be simulated. In most pharamcometric cases, this will be the end of the study. Internally this uses a rate of: l(t) = lambda*gamma*(t/tmax)^(gamma-1)

prob	When specified, this is a probability function with one argument, time, that gives the probability that a Poisson time t is accepted as a rejection time.
t0	the starting time of the Poisson process
tmax	the maximum time of the Poisson process
randomOrder	when TRUE randomize the order of the Poisson events. By default (FALSE) it returns the Poisson process is in order of how the events occurred.

Value

This returns a vector of the Poisson process times; If the dropout is >= tmax, then all the rest of the times are = tmax to indicate the dropout is equal to or after tmax.

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

Examples

```
## Sample homogenous Poisson process of rate 1/10
rxPp(10, 1 / 10)

## Sample inhomogenous Poisson rate of 1/10

rxPp(10, 1 / 10, gamma = 2, tmax = 100)

## Typically the Poisson process times are in a sequential order,
## using randomOrder gives the Poisson process in random order

rxPp(10, 1 / 10, gamma = 2, tmax = 10, randomOrder = TRUE)

## This uses an arbitrary function to sample a non-homogenous Poisson process

rxPp(10, 1 / 10, prob = function(x) {
  1/(1+abs(x))
})
```

---

rxPreferredDistributionName

Change distribution name to the preferred distribution name term

---

Description

This is determined by the internal preferred condition name list `.errIdenticalDists`

Usage

```
rxPreferredDistributionName(dist)
```

Arguments

dist	This is the input distribution

Value

Preferred distribution term

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

Examples

```
rxPreferredDistributionName("dt")

rxPreferredDistributionName("add")

# can be vectorized

rxPreferredDistributionName(c("add","dt"))
```

---

rxProgress *rxode2 progress bar functions*

Description

rxProgress sets up the progress bar

Usage

```
rxProgress(num, core = 0L)

rxTick()

rxProgressStop(clear = TRUE)

rxProgressAbort(error = "Aborted calculation")
```

Arguments

num	Tot number of operations to track
core	Number of cores to show. If below 1, don't show number of cores
clear	Boolean telling if you should clear the progress bar after completion (as if it wasn't displayed). By default this is TRUE
error	With rxProgressAbort this is the error that is displayed

Details

`rxTick` is a progress bar tick

`rxProgressStop` stop progress bar

`rxProgressAbort` shows an abort if `rxProgressStop` wasn't called.

Value

All return NULL invisibly.

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
f <- function() {
  on.exit({
    rxProgressAbort()
  })
  rxProgress(100)
  for (i in 1:100) {
    rxTick()
    Sys.sleep(1 / 100)
  }
  rxProgressStop()
}

f()
```

---

rxRateDur *Creates a rxRateDur object*

Description

This is primarily to display information about rate

Usage

```
rxRateDur(x)

## S3 method for class 'rxRateDur'
x[...]

as.rxRateDur(x)

## S3 method for class 'rxRateDur'
```

```
as.character(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'rxRateDur'
x[[...]]
```

Arguments

x	rxRateDur data
...	Other parameters

Value

rxRateDur object

`rxRemoveControl` *rxRemoveControl options for UI object*

Description

rxRemoveControl options for UI object

Usage

```
rxRemoveControl(ui)
```

Arguments

ui	rxode2 ui object

Value

Nothing, called for side effects

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

rxRename *Rename items inside of a* rxode2 *ui model*

Description

rxRename() changes the names of individual variables, lhs, and ode states using new_name = old_name syntax

Usage

```
rxRename(.data, ..., envir = parent.frame())

.rxRename(.data, ..., envir = parent.frame())

rename.rxUi(.data, ...)

rename.function(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'rxUi'
rxRename(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class '`function`'
rxRename(.data, ...)

## Default S3 method:
rxRename(.data, ...)
```

Arguments

.data	rxode2 ui function, named data to be consistent with dplyr::rename()
...	rename items
envir	Environment for evaluation

Details

This is similar to dplyr's rename() function. When dplyr is loaded, the s3 methods work for the ui objects.

Note that the .rxRename() is the internal function that is called when renaming and is likely not what you need to call unless you are writing your own extension of the function

Value

New model with items renamed

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
ocmt <- function() {
  ini({
    tka <- exp(0.45) # Ka
    tcl <- exp(1) # Cl
    ## This works with interactive models
    ## You may also label the preceding line with label("label text")
    tv <- exp(3.45) # log V
    ## the label("Label name") works with all models
    add.sd <- 0.7
  })
  model({
    ka <- tka
    cl <- tcl
    v <- tv
    d/dt(depot) = -ka * depot
    d/dt(center) = ka * depot - cl / v * center
    cp = center / v
    cp ~ add(add.sd)
  })
}

ocmt %>% rxRename(cpParent=cp)
```

---

rxReservedKeywords *A list and description of rxode2 supported reserved keywords*

Description

A list and description of rxode2 supported reserved keywords

Usage

```
rxReservedKeywords
```

Format

A data frame with 3 columns and 31 rows

Reserved Name Reserved Keyword Name

Meaning Reserved Keyword Meaning

Alias Keyword Alias

rxResidualError *A description of Rode2 supported residual errors*

Description

A description of Rode2 supported residual errors

Usage

```
rxResidualError
```

Format

A data frame with 6 columns and 181 rows

Error model A description of the type of residual error

Functional Form For additive and proportional what functional form is used

Transformation The type of transformation that is done on the DV and the prediction

code Example code for the residual error type

addProp The type of add+prop residual error default that would be equivalent

lhs what the left handed side of the specification represents, either a response variable, or a compartment specification

rxRmvn *Simulate from a (truncated) multivariate normal*

Description

This is simulated with the fast, thread-safe threefry simulator and can use multiple cores to generate the random deviates.

Usage

```
rxRmvn(
  n,
  mu = NULL,
  sigma,
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = Inf,
  ncores = 1,
  isChol = FALSE,
  keepNames = TRUE,
  a = 0.4,
  tol = 2.05,
  nlTol = 1e-10,
  nlMaxiter = 100L
)
```

Arguments

n	Number of random row vectors to be simulated OR the matrix to use for simulation (faster).
mu	mean vector
sigma	Covariance matrix for multivariate normal or a list of covariance matrices. If a list of covariance matrix, each matrix will simulate n matrices and combine them to a full matrix
lower	is a vector of the lower bound for the truncated multivariate norm
upper	is a vector of the upper bound for the truncated multivariate norm
ncores	Number of cores used in the simulation
isChol	A boolean indicating if sigma is a cholesky decomposition of the covariance matrix.
keepNames	Keep the names from either the mean or covariance matrix.
a	threshold for switching between methods; They can be tuned for maximum speed; There are three cases that are considered: case 1: a < l < u case 2: l < u < -a case 3: otherwise where l=lower and u = upper
tol	When case 3 is used from the above possibilities, the tol value controls the acceptance rejection and inverse-transformation; When abs(u-l)>tol, uses accept-reject from randn
nlTol	Tolerance for newton line-search
nlMaxiter	Maximum iterations for newton line-search

Value

If n==integer (default) the output is an (n x d) matrix where the i-th row is the i-th simulated vector.

If is.matrix(n) then the random vector are store in n, which is provided by the user, and the function returns NULL invisibly.

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler, Zdravko Botev and some from Matteo Fasiolo

References

John K. Salmon, Mark A. Moraes, Ron O. Dror, and David E. Shaw (2011). Parallel Random Numbers: As Easy as 1, 2, 3. D. E. Shaw Research, New York, NY 10036, USA.

The thread safe multivariate normal was inspired from the mvnfast package by Matteo Fasiolo https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=mvnfast

The concept of the truncated multivariate normal was taken from Zdravko Botev Botev (2017) doi:10.1111/rssb.12162 and Botev and L'Ecuyer (2015) doi:10.1109/WSC.2015.7408180 and converted to thread safe simulation;

Examples

```
## From mvnfast
## Unlike mvnfast, uses threefry simulation

d <- 5
mu <- 1:d

# Creating covariance matrix
tmp <- matrix(rnorm(d^2), d, d)
mcov <- tcrossprod(tmp, tmp)


set.seed(414)
rxRmvn(4, 1:d, mcov)

set.seed(414)
rxRmvn(4, 1:d, mcov)

set.seed(414)
rxRmvn(4, 1:d, mcov, ncores = 2) # r.v. generated on the second core are different

###### Here we create the matrix that will hold the simulated
#  random variables upfront.
A <- matrix(NA, 4, d)
class(A) <- "numeric" # This is important. We need the elements of A to be of class "numeric".

set.seed(414)
rxRmvn(A, 1:d, mcov, ncores = 2) # This returns NULL ...
A # ... but the result is here

## You can also simulate from a truncated normal:

rxRmvn(10, 1:d, mcov, lower = 1:d - 1, upper = 1:d + 1)


# You can also simulate from different matrices (if they match
# dimensions) by using a list of matrices.

matL <- lapply(1:4, function(...) {
  tmp <- matrix(rnorm(d^2), d, d)
  tcrossprod(tmp, tmp)
})


rxRmvn(4, setNames(1:d, paste0("a", 1:d)), matL)
```

---

rxS *Load a model into a symengine environment*

Description

Load a model into a symengine environment

Usage

```
rxS(x, doConst = TRUE, promoteLinSens = FALSE, envir = parent.frame())
```

Arguments

x	rxode2 object
doConst	Load constants into the environment as well.
promoteLinSens	Promote solved linear compartment systems to sensitivity-based solutions.
envir	default is NULL; Environment to put symengine variables in.

Value

rxode2/symengine environment

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

---

rxSetControl *rxSetControl options for UI object*

Description

rxSetControl options for UI object

Usage

```
rxSetControl(ui, control)
```

Arguments

ui	rxode2 ui object
control	Default value

Value

Nothing, called for side effects

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

`rxSetCovariateNamesForPiping` *Assign covariates for piping*

Description

Assign covariates for piping

Usage

```
rxSetCovariateNamesForPiping(covariates = NULL)
```

Arguments

`covariates`	NULL (for no covariates), or the list of covariates. nlmixr uses this function to set covariates if you pipe from a nlmixr fit.

Value

Nothing, called for side effects

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
# First set the name of known covariates
# Note this is case sensitive

rxSetCovariateNamesForPiping(c("WT","HT", "TC"))

one.compartment <- function() {
 ini({
   tka <- 0.45 ; label("Log Ka")
   tcl <- 1 ; label("Log Cl")
   tv <- 3.45 ; label("Log V")
   eta.ka ~ 0.6
   eta.cl ~ 0.3
   eta.v ~ 0.1
   add.err <- 0.7
 })
 model({
   ka <- exp(tka + eta.ka)
   cl <- exp(tcl + eta.cl)
   v <- exp(tv + eta.v)
   d / dt(depot) <- -ka * depot
   d/dt(depot) <- -ka * depot
   d / dt(center) <- ka * depot - cl / v * center
```

```
   cp <- center / v
   cp ~ add(add.err)
 })
}

# now TC is detected as a covariate instead of a population parameter

one.compartment %>%
  model({ka <- exp(tka + eta.ka + TC * cov_C)})

# You can turn it off by simply adding it back

rxSetCovariateNamesForPiping()

one.compartment %>%
  model({ka <- exp(tka + eta.ka + TC * cov_C)})

# The covariates you set with `rxSetCovariateNamesForPiping()`
# are turned off every time you solve (or fit in nlmixr)
```

`rxSetIni0` *Set Initial conditions to time zero instead of the first observed/dosed time*

Description

Set Initial conditions to time zero instead of the first observed/dosed time

Usage

```
rxSetIni0(ini0 = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`ini0`	When `TRUE` (default), set initial conditions to time zero. Otherwise the initial conditions are the first observed time.

Value

the boolean ini0, though this is called for its side effects

`rxSetPipingAuto` *Set the variables for the model piping automatic covarite selection*

Description

Set the variables for the model piping automatic covarite selection

Usage

```
rxSetPipingAuto(
 thetamodelVars = rex::rex(or("tv", "t", "pop", "POP", "Pop", "TV", "T", "cov", "err",
    "eff")),
  covariateExceptions = rex::rex(start, or("wt", "sex", "crcl", "kout"), end),
 etaParts = c("eta", "ETA", "Eta", "ppv", "PPV", "Ppv", "iiv", "Iiv", "bsv", "Bsv",
    "BSV", "bpv", "Bpv", "BPV", "psv", "PSV", "Psv")
)
```

Arguments

`thetamodelVars`	This is the prefixes for the theta model variables in a regular expression
`covariateExceptions`	This is a regular expression of covariates that should always be covariates
`etaParts`	This is the list of eta prefixes/post-fixes that identify a variable as a between subject variability

Details

This is called once at startup to set the defaults, though you can change this if you wish so that piping can work differently for your individual setup

Value

Nothing, called for side effects

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

rxSetProd *Defunct setting of product*

Description

Defunct setting of product

Usage

```
rxSetProd(type = c("long double", "double", "logify"))
```

Arguments

type	used to be type of product

Value

nothing

rxSetProgressBar *Set timing for progress bar*

Description

Set timing for progress bar

Usage

```
rxSetProgressBar(seconds = 1)
```

Arguments

seconds	This sets the number of seconds that need to elapse before drawing the next segment of the progress bar. When this is zero or below this turns off the progress bar.

Value

nothing, used for side effects

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

`rxSetSeed` *Set the parallel seed for rxode2 random number generation*

Description

This sets the seed for the rxode2 parallel random number generation. If set, then whenever a seed is set for the threefry or vandercorput simulation engine, it will use this seed, increment for the number of seeds and continue with the sequence the next time the random number generator is called.

Usage

```
rxSetSeed(seed)
```

Arguments

`seed`	An integer that represents the rxode2 parallel and internal random number generator seed. When positive, use this seed for random number generation and increment and reseed any parallel or new engines that are being called. When negative, turn off the rxode2 seed and generate a seed from the R's uniform random number generator. Best practice is to set this seed.

Details

In contrast, when this is not called, the time that the vandercorput or threefry simulation engines are seeded it comes from a uniform random number generated from the standard R random seed. This may cause a duplicate seed based on the R seed state. This means that there could be correlations between simulations that do not exist This will avoid the birthday problem picking exactly the same seed using the seed state of the R random number generator. The more times the seed is called, the more likely this becomes.

Value

Nothing, called for its side effects

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

References

JD Cook. (2016). Random number generator seed mistakes. https://www.johndcook.com/blog/2016/01/29/random-number-generator-seed-mistakes/

See Also

rxGetSeed, rxWithSeed, rxWithPreserveSeed

Examples

```
rxSetSeed(42)

# seed with generator 42
rxnorm()

# Use R's random number generator
rnorm(1)

rxSetSeed(42)

# reproduces the same number
rxnorm()

# But R's random number is not the same

rnorm(1)

# If we reset this to use the R's seed
# (internally rxode2 uses a uniform random number to span seeds)
# This can lead to duplicate sequences and seeds

rxSetSeed(-1)

# Now set seed works for both.

# This is not recommended, but illustrates the different types of
# seeds that can be generated.

set.seed(42)

rxnorm()

rnorm(1)

set.seed(42)

rxnorm()

rnorm(1)
```

---

rxSetSum *Defunct setting of sum*

Description

Defunct setting of sum

Usage

```
rxSetSum(type = c("pairwise", "fsum", "kahan", "neumaier", "c"))
```

Arguments

type	used to be type of product

Value

nothing

`rxShiny` *Use Shiny to help develop an rxode2 model*

Description

Use Shiny to help develop an rxode2 model

Usage

```
rxShiny(
  object,
  params = NULL,
  events = NULL,
  inits = NULL,
  ...,
  data = data.frame()
)

## S3 method for class 'rxSolve'
rxShiny(
  object,
  params = NULL,
  events = NULL,
  inits = NULL,
  ...,
  data = data.frame()
)

## Default S3 method:
rxShiny(
  object = NULL,
  params = NULL,
  events = NULL,
  inits = NULL,
  ...,
  data = data.frame()
)
```

Arguments

object	A rxode2 family of objects. If not supplied a 2-compartment indirect effect model is used. If it is supplied, use the model associated with the rxode2 object for the model exploration.
params	Initial parameters for model
events	Event information (currently ignored)
inits	Initial estimates for model
...	Other arguments passed to rxShiny. Currently doesn't do anything.
data	Any data that you would like to plot. If the data has a `time` variable as well as a compartment or calculated variable that matches the rxode2 model, the data will be added to the plot of a specific compartment or calculated variable.

Value

Nothing; Starts a shiny server

Author(s)

Zufar Mulyukov and Matthew L. Fidler

---

rxSimThetaOmega *Simulate Parameters from a Theta/Omega specification*

Description

Simulate Parameters from a Theta/Omega specification

Usage

```
rxSimThetaOmega(
  params = NULL,
  omega = NULL,
  omegaDf = NULL,
  omegaLower = as.numeric(c(R_NegInf)),
  omegaUpper = as.numeric(c(R_PosInf)),
  omegaIsChol = FALSE,
  omegaSeparation = "auto",
  omegaXform = 1L,
  nSub = 1L,
  thetaMat = NULL,
  thetaLower = as.numeric(c(R_NegInf)),
  thetaUpper = as.numeric(c(R_PosInf)),
  thetaDf = NULL,
  thetaIsChol = FALSE,
  nStud = 1L,
```

```
  sigma = NULL,
  sigmaLower = as.numeric(c(R_NegInf)),
  sigmaUpper = as.numeric(c(R_PosInf)),
  sigmaDf = NULL,
  sigmaIsChol = FALSE,
  sigmaSeparation = "auto",
  sigmaXform = 1L,
  nCoresRV = 1L,
  nObs = 1L,
  dfSub = 0,
  dfObs = 0,
  simSubjects = TRUE,
  simVariability = as.logical(c(NA_LOGICAL))
)
```

Arguments

params	Named Vector of rxode2 model parameters
omega	Estimate of Covariance matrix. When omega is a list, assume it is a block matrix and convert it to a full matrix for simulations. When omega is NA and you are using it with a rxode2 ui model, the between subject variability described by the omega matrix are set to zero.
omegaDf	The degrees of freedom of a t-distribution for simulation. By default this is NULL which is equivalent to Inf degrees, or to simulate from a normal distribution instead of a t-distribution.
omegaLower	Lower bounds for simulated ETAs (by default -Inf)
omegaUpper	Upper bounds for simulated ETAs (by default Inf)
omegaIsChol	Indicates if the omega supplied is a Cholesky decomposed matrix instead of the traditional symmetric matrix.
omegaSeparation	Omega separation strategy Tells the type of separation strategy when simulating covariance with parameter uncertainty with standard deviations modeled in the thetaMat matrix. • "lkj" simulates the correlation matrix from the rLKJ1 matrix with the distribution parameter eta equal to the degrees of freedom nu by (nu-1)/2 • "separation" simulates from the identity inverse Wishart covariance matrix with nu degrees of freedom. This is then converted to a covariance matrix and augmented with the modeled standard deviations. While computationally more complex than the "lkj" prior, it performs better when the covariance matrix size is greater or equal to 10 • "auto" chooses "lkj" when the dimension of the matrix is less than 10 and "separation" when greater than equal to 10.
omegaXform	When taking omega values from the thetaMat simulations (using the separation strategy for covariance simulation), how should the thetaMat values be turned int standard deviation values:

- identity This is when standard deviation values are directly modeled by the params and thetaMat matrix
- variance This is when the params and thetaMat simulates the variance that are directly modeled by the thetaMat matrix
- log This is when the params and thetaMat simulates log(sd)
- nlmixrSqrt This is when the params and thetaMat simulates the inverse cholesky decomposed matrix with the x\^2 modeled along the diagonal. This only works with a diagonal matrix.
- nlmixrLog This is when the params and thetaMat simulates the inverse cholesky decomposed matrix with the exp(x\^2) along the diagonal. This only works with a diagonal matrix.
- nlmixrIdentity This is when the params and thetaMat simulates the inverse cholesky decomposed matrix. This only works with a diagonal matrix.

nSub — Number between subject variabilities (ETAs) simulated for every realization of the parameters.

thetaMat — Named theta matrix.

thetaLower — Lower bounds for simulated population parameter variability (by default -Inf)

thetaUpper — Upper bounds for simulated population unexplained variability (by default Inf)

thetaDf — The degrees of freedom of a t-distribution for simulation. By default this is NULL which is equivalent to Inf degrees, or to simulate from a normal distribution instead of a t-distribution.

thetaIsChol — Indicates if the theta supplied is a Cholesky decomposed matrix instead of the traditional symmetric matrix.

nStud — Number virtual studies to characterize uncertainty in estimated parameters.

sigma — Named sigma covariance or Cholesky decomposition of a covariance matrix. The names of the columns indicate parameters that are simulated. These are simulated for every observation in the solved system. When sigma is NA and you are using it with a rxode2 ui model, the unexplained variability described by the sigma matrix are set to zero.

sigmaLower — Lower bounds for simulated unexplained variability (by default -Inf)

sigmaUpper — Upper bounds for simulated unexplained variability (by default Inf)

sigmaDf — Degrees of freedom of the sigma t-distribution. By default it is equivalent to Inf, or a normal distribution.

sigmaIsChol — Boolean indicating if the sigma is in the Cholesky decomposition instead of a symmetric covariance

sigmaSeparation

separation strategy for sigma;

Tells the type of separation strategy when simulating covariance with parameter uncertainty with standard deviations modeled in the thetaMat matrix.

- "lkj" simulates the correlation matrix from the rLKJ1 matrix with the distribution parameter eta equal to the degrees of freedom nu by (nu-1)/2

- "separation" simulates from the identity inverse Wishart covariance matrix with nu degrees of freedom. This is then converted to a covariance matrix and augmented with the modeled standard deviations. While computationally more complex than the "lkj" prior, it performs better when the covariance matrix size is greater or equal to 10
- "auto" chooses "lkj" when the dimension of the matrix is less than 10 and "separation" when greater than equal to 10.

sigmaXform When taking sigma values from the thetaMat simulations (using the separation strategy for covariance simulation), how should the thetaMat values be turned int standard deviation values:

- identity This is when standard deviation values are directly modeled by the params and thetaMat matrix
- variance This is when the params and thetaMat simulates the variance that are directly modeled by the thetaMat matrix
- log This is when the params and thetaMat simulates log(sd)
- nlmixrSqrt This is when the params and thetaMat simulates the inverse cholesky decomposed matrix with the x\^2 modeled along the diagonal. This only works with a diagonal matrix.
- nlmixrLog This is when the params and thetaMat simulates the inverse cholesky decomposed matrix with the exp(x\^2) along the diagonal. This only works with a diagonal matrix.
- nlmixrIdentity This is when the params and thetaMat simulates the inverse cholesky decomposed matrix. This only works with a diagonal matrix.

nCoresRV Number of cores used for the simulation of the sigma variables. By default this is 1. To reproduce the results you need to run on the same platform with the same number of cores. This is the reason this is set to be one, regardless of what the number of cores are used in threaded ODE solving.

nObs Number of observations to simulate (with sigma matrix)

dfSub Degrees of freedom to sample the between subject variability matrix from the inverse Wishart distribution (scaled) or scaled inverse chi squared distribution.

dfObs Degrees of freedom to sample the unexplained variability matrix from the inverse Wishart distribution (scaled) or scaled inverse chi squared distribution.

simSubjects boolean indicated rxode2 should simulate subjects in studies (TRUE, default) or studies (FALSE)

simVariability determines if the variability is simulated. When NA (default) this is determined by the solver.

Value

a data frame with the simulated subjects

Author(s)

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rxSolve *Options, Solving & Simulation of an ODE/solved system*

Description

This uses rxode2 family of objects, file, or model specification to solve a ODE system. There are many options for a solved rxode2 model, the first are the required `object`, and `events` with the some-times optional `params` and `inits`.

Usage

```
rxSolve(
  object,
  params = NULL,
  events = NULL,
  inits = NULL,
  scale = NULL,
  method = c("liblsoda", "lsoda", "dop853", "indLin"),
  sigdig = NULL,
  atol = 1e-08,
  rtol = 1e-06,
  maxsteps = 70000L,
  hmin = 0,
  hmax = NA_real_,
  hmaxSd = 0,
  hini = 0,
  maxordn = 12L,
  maxords = 5L,
  ...,
  cores,
  covsInterpolation = c("locf", "linear", "nocb", "midpoint"),
  naInterpolation = c("locf", "nocb"),
  keepInterpolation = c("na", "locf", "nocb"),
  addCov = TRUE,
  sigma = NULL,
  sigmaDf = NULL,
  sigmaLower = -Inf,
  sigmaUpper = Inf,
  nCoresRV = 1L,
  sigmaIsChol = FALSE,
  sigmaSeparation = c("auto", "lkj", "separation"),
  sigmaXform = c("identity", "variance", "log", "nlmixrSqrt", "nlmixrLog",
    "nlmixrIdentity"),
  nDisplayProgress = 10000L,
  amountUnits = NA_character_,
  timeUnits = "hours",
  theta = NULL,
```

```
 thetaLower = -Inf,
 thetaUpper = Inf,
 eta = NULL,
 addDosing = FALSE,
 stateTrim = Inf,
 updateObject = FALSE,
 omega = NULL,
 omegaDf = NULL,
 omegaIsChol = FALSE,
 omegaSeparation = c("auto", "lkj", "separation"),
 omegaXform = c("variance", "identity", "log", "nlmixrSqrt", "nlmixrLog",
   "nlmixrIdentity"),
 omegaLower = -Inf,
 omegaUpper = Inf,
 nSub = 1L,
 thetaMat = NULL,
 thetaDf = NULL,
 thetaIsChol = FALSE,
 nStud = 1L,
 dfSub = 0,
 dfObs = 0,
returnType = c("rxSolve", "matrix", "data.frame", "data.frame.TBS", "data.table",
   "tbl", "tibble"),
 seed = NULL,
 nsim = NULL,
 minSS = 10L,
 maxSS = 1000L,
 infSSstep = 12,
 strictSS = TRUE,
 istateReset = TRUE,
 subsetNonmem = TRUE,
 maxAtolRtolFactor = 0.1,
 from = NULL,
 to = NULL,
 by = NULL,
 length.out = NULL,
 iCov = NULL,
 keep = NULL,
 indLinPhiTol = 1e-07,
 indLinPhiM = 0L,
 indLinMatExpType = c("expokit", "Al-Mohy", "arma"),
 indLinMatExpOrder = 6L,
 drop = NULL,
 idFactor = TRUE,
 mxhnil = 0,
 hmxi = 0,
 warnIdSort = TRUE,
 warnDrop = TRUE,
```

```
  ssAtol = 1e-08,
  ssRtol = 1e-06,
  safeZero = TRUE,
  safeLog = TRUE,
  safePow = TRUE,
  sumType = c("pairwise", "fsum", "kahan", "neumaier", "c"),
  prodType = c("long double", "double", "logify"),
  sensType = c("advan", "autodiff", "forward", "central"),
  linDiff = c(tlag = 1.5e-05, f = 1.5e-05, rate = 1.5e-05, dur = 1.5e-05, tlag2 =
    1.5e-05, f2 = 1.5e-05, rate2 = 1.5e-05, dur2 = 1.5e-05),
 linDiffCentral = c(tlag = TRUE, f = TRUE, rate = TRUE, dur = TRUE, tlag2 = TRUE, f2 =
    TRUE, rate2 = TRUE, dur2 = TRUE),
  resample = NULL,
  resampleID = TRUE,
  maxwhile = 1e+05,
  atolSens = 1e-08,
  rtolSens = 1e-06,
  ssAtolSens = 1e-08,
  ssRtolSens = 1e-06,
  simVariability = NA,
  nLlikAlloc = NULL,
  useStdPow = FALSE,
  naTimeHandle = c("ignore", "warn", "error"),
  addlKeepsCov = FALSE,
  addlDropSs = TRUE,
  ssAtDoseTime = TRUE,
  ss2cancelAllPending = FALSE,
  envir = parent.frame()
)

## S3 method for class '`function`'
rxSolve(
  object,
  params = NULL,
  events = NULL,
  inits = NULL,
  ...,
  theta = NULL,
  eta = NULL,
  envir = parent.frame()
)

## S3 method for class 'rxUi'
rxSolve(
  object,
  params = NULL,
  events = NULL,
  inits = NULL,
```

```
  ...,
  theta = NULL,
  eta = NULL,
  envir = parent.frame()
)

## S3 method for class 'rxode2tos'
rxSolve(
  object,
  params = NULL,
  events = NULL,
  inits = NULL,
  ...,
  theta = NULL,
  eta = NULL,
  envir = parent.frame()
)

## S3 method for class 'nlmixr2FitData'
rxSolve(
  object,
  params = NULL,
  events = NULL,
  inits = NULL,
  ...,
  theta = NULL,
  eta = NULL,
  envir = parent.frame()
)

## S3 method for class 'nlmixr2FitCore'
rxSolve(
  object,
  params = NULL,
  events = NULL,
  inits = NULL,
  ...,
  theta = NULL,
  eta = NULL,
  envir = parent.frame()
)

## Default S3 method:
rxSolve(
  object,
  params = NULL,
  events = NULL,
  inits = NULL,
```

```
  ...,
  theta = NULL,
  eta = NULL,
  envir = parent.frame()
)

## S3 method for class 'rxSolve'
update(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'rxode2'
predict(object, ...)

## S3 method for class '`function`'
predict(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'rxUi'
predict(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'rxSolve'
predict(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'rxEt'
predict(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'rxParams'
predict(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'rxode2'
simulate(object, nsim = 1L, seed = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'rxSolve'
simulate(object, nsim = 1L, seed = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'rxParams'
simulate(object, nsim = 1L, seed = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'rxSolve'
solve(a, b, ...)

## S3 method for class 'rxUi'
solve(a, b, ...)

## S3 method for class '`function`'
solve(a, b, ...)

## S3 method for class 'rxode2'
solve(a, b, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'rxParams'
solve(a, b, ...)

## S3 method for class 'rxEt'
solve(a, b, ...)

rxControl(
  ...,
  params = NULL,
  events = NULL,
  inits = NULL,
  envir = parent.frame()
)
```

Arguments

object	is a either a rxode2 family of objects, or a file-name with a rxode2 model specification, or a string with a rxode2 model specification.
params	a numeric named vector with values for every parameter in the ODE system; the names must correspond to the parameter identifiers used in the ODE specification;
events	an eventTable object describing the input (e.g., doses) to the dynamic system and observation sampling time points (see eventTable());
inits	a vector of initial values of the state variables (e.g., amounts in each compartment), and the order in this vector must be the same as the state variables (e.g., PK/PD compartments);
scale	a numeric named vector with scaling for ode parameters of the system. The names must correspond to the parameter identifiers in the ODE specification. Each of the ODE variables will be divided by the scaling factor. For example scale=c(center=2) will divide the center ODE variable by 2.
method	The method for solving ODEs. Currently this supports: • "liblsoda" thread safe lsoda. This supports parallel thread-based solving, and ignores user Jacobian specification. • "lsoda" – LSODA solver. Does not support parallel thread-based solving, but allows user Jacobian specification. • "dop853" – DOP853 solver. Does not support parallel thread-based solving nor user Jacobian specification • "indLin" – Solving through inductive linearization. The rxode2 dll must be setup specially to use this solving routine.
sigdig	Specifies the "significant digits" that the ode solving requests. When specified this controls the relative and absolute tolerances of the ODE solvers. By default the tolerance is 0.5*10^(-sigdig-2) for regular ODEs. For the sensitivity equations the default is 0.5*10\^(-sigdig-1.5) (sensitivity changes only applicable for liblsoda). This also controls the atol/rtol of the steady state solutions. The ssAtol/ssRtol is 0.5*10\^(-sigdig) and for the sensitivities 0.5*10\^(-sigdig+0.625). By default this is unspecified (NULL) and uses the standard atol/rtol.

`atol` a numeric absolute tolerance (1e-8 by default) used by the ODE solver to determine if a good solution has been achieved; This is also used in the solved linear model to check if prior doses do not add anything to the solution.

`rtol` a numeric relative tolerance (`1e-6` by default) used by the ODE solver to determine if a good solution has been achieved. This is also used in the solved linear model to check if prior doses do not add anything to the solution.

`maxsteps` maximum number of (internally defined) steps allowed during one call to the solver. (5000 by default)

`hmin` The minimum absolute step size allowed. The default value is 0.

`hmax` The maximum absolute step size allowed. When `hmax=NA` (default), uses the average difference + hmaxSd*sd in times and sampling events. The `hmaxSd` is a user specified parameter and which defaults to zero. When `hmax=NULL` rxode2 uses the maximum difference in times in your sampling and events. The value 0 is equivalent to infinite maximum absolute step size.

`hmaxSd` The number of standard deviations of the time difference to add to hmax. The default is 0

`hini` The step size to be attempted on the first step. The default value is determined by the solver (when `hini = 0`)

`maxordn` The maximum order to be allowed for the nonstiff (Adams) method. The default is 12. It can be between 1 and 12.

`maxords` The maximum order to be allowed for the stiff (BDF) method. The default value is 5. This can be between 1 and 5.

`...` Other arguments including scaling factors for each compartment. This includes S# = numeric will scale a compartment # by a dividing the compartment amount by the scale factor, like NONMEM.

`cores` Number of cores used in parallel ODE solving. This is equivalent to calling `setRxThreads()`

`covsInterpolation`

specifies the interpolation method for time-varying covariates. When solving ODEs it often samples times outside the sampling time specified in `events`. When this happens, the time varying covariates are interpolated. Currently this can be:

- `"linear"` interpolation, which interpolates the covariate by solving the line between the observed covariates and extrapolating the new covariate value.
- `"locf"` – Last observation carried forward (the default).
- `"nocb"` – Next Observation Carried Backward. This is the same method that NONMEM uses.
- `"midpoint"` Last observation carried forward to midpoint; Next observation carried backward to midpoint.
  For time-varying covariates where a missing value is present, the interpolation method will use either "locf" or "nocb" throughout if they are the type of covariate interpolation that is selected.
  When using the linear or midpoint interpolation, the lower point in the interpolation will use locf to interpolate missing covariates and the upper point will use the nocb to interpolate missing covariates.

naInterpolation

specifies the interpolation method for time-varying covariates when the instantaneous value is NA (not during an explicit interpolation) and the covsInterpolation is either "midpoint" or "linear". This can be:

- "locf" – last observation carried forward (default)
- "nocb" – next observation carried backward.

This will look for the prior value (backwards/locf) when instantaneously missing, or the next value when instantaneously missing. If all the covariates are missing and you find the end/beginning of the individual record, switch direction. If all are really missing, then return missing.

keepInterpolation

specifies the interpolation method for variables in the keep column. When nlmixr2 creates mtime, addl doses etc, these items were not originally in the dataset. The interpolation methods you can choose are:

- "locf" – last observation carried forward (default)
- "nocb" – next observation carried backward.
- "na" – no interpolation, simply put NA for the interpolated keep covariates.

addCov A boolean indicating if covariates should be added to the output matrix or data frame. By default this is disabled.

sigma Named sigma covariance or Cholesky decomposition of a covariance matrix. The names of the columns indicate parameters that are simulated. These are simulated for every observation in the solved system. When sigma is NA and you are using it with a rxode2 ui model, the unexplained variability described by the sigma matrix are set to zero.

sigmaDf Degrees of freedom of the sigma t-distribution. By default it is equivalent to Inf, or a normal distribution.

sigmaLower Lower bounds for simulated unexplained variability (by default -Inf)

sigmaUpper Upper bounds for simulated unexplained variability (by default Inf)

nCoresRV Number of cores used for the simulation of the sigma variables. By default this is 1. To reproduce the results you need to run on the same platform with the same number of cores. This is the reason this is set to be one, regardless of what the number of cores are used in threaded ODE solving.

sigmaIsChol Boolean indicating if the sigma is in the Cholesky decomposition instead of a symmetric covariance

sigmaSeparation

separation strategy for sigma;

Tells the type of separation strategy when simulating covariance with parameter uncertainty with standard deviations modeled in the thetaMat matrix.

- "lkj" simulates the correlation matrix from the rLKJ1 matrix with the distribution parameter eta equal to the degrees of freedom nu by (nu-1)/2
- "separation" simulates from the identity inverse Wishart covariance matrix with nu degrees of freedom. This is then converted to a covariance matrix and augmented with the modeled standard deviations. While computationally more complex than the "lkj" prior, it performs better when the covariance matrix size is greater or equal to 10

- "auto" chooses "lkj" when the dimension of the matrix is less than 10 and "separation" when greater than equal to 10.

sigmaXform When taking sigma values from the thetaMat simulations (using the separation strategy for covariance simulation), how should the thetaMat values be turned int standard deviation values:

- identity This is when standard deviation values are directly modeled by the params and thetaMat matrix
- variance This is when the params and thetaMat simulates the variance that are directly modeled by the thetaMat matrix
- log This is when the params and thetaMat simulates log(sd)
- nlmixrSqrt This is when the params and thetaMat simulates the inverse cholesky decomposed matrix with the x\^2 modeled along the diagonal. This only works with a diagonal matrix.
- nlmixrLog This is when the params and thetaMat simulates the inverse cholesky decomposed matrix with the exp(x\^2) along the diagonal. This only works with a diagonal matrix.
- nlmixrIdentity This is when the params and thetaMat simulates the inverse cholesky decomposed matrix. This only works with a diagonal matrix.

nDisplayProgress

An integer indicating the minimum number of c-based solves before a progress bar is shown. By default this is 10,000.

amountUnits This supplies the dose units of a data frame supplied instead of an event table. This is for importing the data as an rxode2 event table.

timeUnits This supplies the time units of a data frame supplied instead of an event table. This is for importing the data as an rxode2 event table.

theta A vector of parameters that will be named THETA\[#\] and added to parameters

thetaLower Lower bounds for simulated population parameter variability (by default -Inf)

thetaUpper Upper bounds for simulated population unexplained variability (by default Inf)

eta A vector of parameters that will be named ETA\[#\] and added to parameters

addDosing Boolean indicating if the solve should add rxode2 EVID and related columns. This will also include dosing information and estimates at the doses. Be default, rxode2 only includes estimates at the observations. (default FALSE). When addDosing is NULL, only include EVID=0 on solve and exclude any model-times or EVID=2. If addDosing is NA the classic rxode2 EVID events are returned. When addDosing is TRUE add the event information in NONMEM-style format; If subsetNonmem=FALSE rxode2 will also include extra event types (EVID) for ending infusion and modeled times:

- EVID=-1 when the modeled rate infusions are turned off (matches rate=-1)
- EVID=-2 When the modeled duration infusions are turned off (matches rate=-2)
- EVID=-10 When the specified rate infusions are turned off (matches rate>0)
- EVID=-20 When the specified dur infusions are turned off (matches dur>0)
- EVID=101,102,103,... Modeled time where 101 is the first model time, 102 is the second etc.

stateTrim When amounts/concentrations in one of the states are above this value, trim them to be this value. By default Inf. Also trims to -stateTrim for large negative amounts/concentrations. If you want to trim between a range say `c(0, 2000000)` you may specify 2 values with a lower and upper range to make sure all state values are in the reasonable range.

updateObject This is an internally used flag to update the rxode2 solved object (when supplying an rxode2 solved object) as well as returning a new object. You probably should not modify it's `FALSE` default unless you are willing to have unexpected results.

omega Estimate of Covariance matrix. When omega is a list, assume it is a block matrix and convert it to a full matrix for simulations. When `omega` is `NA` and you are using it with a `rxode2` ui model, the between subject variability described by the `omega` matrix are set to zero.

omegaDf The degrees of freedom of a t-distribution for simulation. By default this is `NULL` which is equivalent to `Inf` degrees, or to simulate from a normal distribution instead of a t-distribution.

omegaIsChol Indicates if the `omega` supplied is a Cholesky decomposed matrix instead of the traditional symmetric matrix.

omegaSeparation

Omega separation strategy

Tells the type of separation strategy when simulating covariance with parameter uncertainty with standard deviations modeled in the `thetaMat` matrix.

- `"lkj"` simulates the correlation matrix from the `rLKJ1` matrix with the distribution parameter `eta` equal to the degrees of freedom `nu` by `(nu-1)/2`
- `"separation"` simulates from the identity inverse Wishart covariance matrix with `nu` degrees of freedom. This is then converted to a covariance matrix and augmented with the modeled standard deviations. While computationally more complex than the `"lkj"` prior, it performs better when the covariance matrix size is greater or equal to 10
- `"auto"` chooses `"lkj"` when the dimension of the matrix is less than 10 and `"separation"` when greater than equal to 10.

omegaXform When taking `omega` values from the `thetaMat` simulations (using the separation strategy for covariance simulation), how should the `thetaMat` values be turned int standard deviation values:

- `identity` This is when standard deviation values are directly modeled by the `params` and `thetaMat` matrix
- `variance` This is when the `params` and `thetaMat` simulates the variance that are directly modeled by the `thetaMat` matrix
- `log` This is when the `params` and `thetaMat` simulates `log(sd)`
- `nlmixrSqrt` This is when the `params` and `thetaMat` simulates the inverse cholesky decomposed matrix with the `x\^2` modeled along the diagonal. This only works with a diagonal matrix.
- `nlmixrLog` This is when the `params` and `thetaMat` simulates the inverse cholesky decomposed matrix with the `exp(x\^2)` along the diagonal. This only works with a diagonal matrix.

- nlmixrIdentity This is when the params and thetaMat simulates the inverse cholesky decomposed matrix. This only works with a diagonal matrix.

omegaLower — Lower bounds for simulated ETAs (by default -Inf)

omegaUpper — Upper bounds for simulated ETAs (by default Inf)

nSub — Number between subject variabilities (ETAs) simulated for every realization of the parameters.

thetaMat — Named theta matrix.

thetaDf — The degrees of freedom of a t-distribution for simulation. By default this is NULL which is equivalent to Inf degrees, or to simulate from a normal distribution instead of a t-distribution.

thetaIsChol — Indicates if the theta supplied is a Cholesky decomposed matrix instead of the traditional symmetric matrix.

nStud — Number virtual studies to characterize uncertainty in estimated parameters.

dfSub — Degrees of freedom to sample the between subject variability matrix from the inverse Wishart distribution (scaled) or scaled inverse chi squared distribution.

dfObs — Degrees of freedom to sample the unexplained variability matrix from the inverse Wishart distribution (scaled) or scaled inverse chi squared distribution.

returnType — This tells what type of object is returned. The currently supported types are:

- "rxSolve" (default) will return a reactive data frame that can change easily change different pieces of the solve and update the data frame. This is the currently standard solving method in rxode2, is used for rxSolve(object, ...), solve(object,...),
- "data.frame" – returns a plain, non-reactive data frame; Currently very slightly faster than returnType="matrix"
- "matrix" – returns a plain matrix with column names attached to the solved object. This is what is used object$run as well as object$solve
- "data.table" – returns a data.table; The data.table is created by reference (ie setDt()), which should be fast.
- "tbl" or "tibble" returns a tibble format.

seed — an object specifying if and how the random number generator should be initialized

nsim — represents the number of simulations. For rxode2, if you supply single subject event tables (created with [eventTable()])

minSS — Minimum number of iterations for a steady-state dose

maxSS — Maximum number of iterations for a steady-state dose

infSSstep — Step size for determining if a constant infusion has reached steady state. By default this is large value, 12.

strictSS — Boolean indicating if a strict steady-state is (TRUE) required then at least minSS doses are administered and the total number of steady states doses will continue until maxSS is reached, or atol and rtol for every compartment have been reached. However, if ODE solving problems occur after the minSS has been reached the whole subject is considered an invalid

solve. If strictSS is FALSE then as long as minSS has been reached the last good solve before ODE solving problems occur is considered the steady state, even though either atol, rtol or maxSS have not been achieved.

istateReset When TRUE, reset the ISTATE variable to 1 for lsoda and liblsoda with doses, like deSolve; When FALSE, do not reset the ISTATE variable with doses.

subsetNonmem subset to NONMEM compatible EVIDs only. By default TRUE.

maxAtolRtolFactor
The maximum atol/rtol that FOCEi and other routines may adjust to. By default 0.1

from When there is no observations in the event table, start observations at this value. By default this is zero.

to When there is no observations in the event table, end observations at this value. By default this is 24 + maximum dose time.

by When there are no observations in the event table, this is the amount to increment for the observations between from and to.

length.out The number of observations to create if there isn't any observations in the event table. By default this is 200.

iCov A data frame of individual non-time varying covariates to combine with the events dataset. The iCov dataset has one covariate per ID and should match the event table

keep Columns to keep from either the input dataset or the iCov dataset. With the iCov dataset, the column is kept once per line. For the input dataset, if any records are added to the data LOCF (Last Observation Carried forward) imputation is performed.

indLinPhiTol the requested accuracy tolerance on exponential matrix.

indLinPhiM the maximum size for the Krylov basis

indLinMatExpType
This is them matrix exponential type that is use for rxode2. Currently the following are supported:

- Al-Mohy Uses the exponential matrix method of Al-Mohy Higham (2009)
- arma Use the exponential matrix from RcppArmadillo
- expokit Use the exponential matrix from Roger B. Sidje (1998)

indLinMatExpOrder
an integer, the order of approximation to be used, for the Al-Mohy and expokit values. The best value for this depends on machine precision (and slightly on the matrix). We use 6 as a default.

drop Columns to drop from the output

idFactor This boolean indicates if original ID values should be maintained. This changes the default sequentially ordered ID to a factor with the original ID values in the original dataset. By default this is enabled.

mxhnil maximum number of messages printed (per problem) warning that T + H = T on a step (H = step size). This must be positive to result in a non-default value. The default value is 0 (or infinite).

hmxi — inverse of the maximum absolute value of H to are used. hmxi = 0.0 is allowed and corresponds to an infinite hmax1 (default). hminandhmximay be changed at any time, but wi

warnIdSort — Warn if the ID is not present and rxode2 assumes the order of the parameters/iCov are the same as the order of the parameters in the input dataset.

warnDrop — Warn if column(s) were supposed to be dropped, but were not present.

ssAtol — Steady state atol convergence factor. Can be a vector based on each state.

ssRtol — Steady state rtol convergence factor. Can be a vector based on each state.

safeZero — Use safe zero divide. By default this is turned on but you may turn it off if you wish.

safeLog — Use safe log. When enabled if your value that you are taking log() of is negative or zero, this will return log(machine epsilon). By default this is turned on.

safePow — Use safe powers. When enabled if your power is negative and your base is zero, this will return the machine epsilon^(negative power). By default this is turned on.

sumType — Sum type to use for sum() in rxode2 code blocks.

pairwise uses the pairwise sum (fast, default)

fsum uses the PreciseSum package's fsum function (most accurate)

kahan uses Kahan correction

neumaier uses Neumaier correction

c uses no correction: default/native summing

prodType — Product to use for prod() in rxode2 blocks

long double converts to long double, performs the multiplication and then converts back.

double uses the standard double scale for multiplication.

sensType — Sensitivity type for linCmt() model:

advan Use the direct advan solutions

autodiff Use the autodiff advan solutions

forward Use forward difference solutions

central Use central differences

linDiff — This gives the linear difference amount for all the types of linear compartment model parameters where sensitivities are not calculated. The named components of this numeric vector are:

- "lag" Central compartment lag
- "f" Central compartment bioavailability
- "rate" Central compartment modeled rate
- "dur" Central compartment modeled duration
- "lag2" Depot compartment lag
- "f2" Depot compartment bioavailability
- "rate2" Depot compartment modeled rate
- "dur2" Depot compartment modeled duration

linDiffCentral — This gives the which parameters use central differences for the linear compartment model parameters. The are the same components as linDiff

`resample` A character vector of model variables to resample from the input dataset; This sampling is done with replacement. When `NULL` or `FALSE` no resampling is done. When `TRUE` resampling is done on all covariates in the input dataset

`resampleID` boolean representing if the resampling should be done on an individual basis `TRUE` (ie. a whole patient is selected) or each covariate is resampled independent of the subject identifier `FALSE`. When `resampleID=TRUE` correlations of parameters are retained, where as when `resampleID=FALSE` ignores patient covariate correaltions. Hence the default is `resampleID=TRUE`.

`maxwhile` represents the maximum times a while loop is evaluated before exiting. By default this is 100000

`atolSens` Sensitivity atol, can be different than atol with liblsoda. This allows a less accurate solve for gradients (if desired)

`rtolSens` Sensitivity rtol, can be different than rtol with liblsoda. This allows a less accurate solve for gradients (if desired)

`ssAtolSens` Sensitivity absolute tolerance (atol) for calculating if steady state has been achieved for sensitivity compartments.

`ssRtolSens` Sensitivity relative tolerance (rtol) for calculating if steady state has been achieved for sensitivity compartments.

`simVariability` determines if the variability is simulated. When `NA` (default) this is determined by the solver.

`nLlikAlloc` The number of log likelihood endpoints that are used in the model. This allows independent log likelihood per endpoint in focei for nlmixr2. It likely shouldn't be set, though it won't hurt anything if you do (just may take up more memory for larger allocations).

`useStdPow` This uses C's `pow` for exponentiation instead of R's `R_pow` or `R_pow_di`. By default this is `FALSE`

`naTimeHandle` Determines what time of handling happens when the time becomes `NA`: current options are:

- `ignore` this ignores the `NA` time input and passes it through.
- `warn` (default) this will produce a warning at the end of the solve, but continues solving passing through the `NA` time
- `error` this will stop this solve if this is not a parallel solved ODE (otherwise stopping can crash R)

`addlKeepsCov` This determines if the additional dosing items repeats the dose only (`FALSE`) or keeps the covariates at the record of the dose (`TRUE`)

`addlDropSs` When there are steady state doses with an `addl` specification the steady state flag is dropped with repeated doses (when `TRUE`) or retained (when `FALSE`)

`ssAtDoseTime` Boolean that when `TRUE` back calculates the steady concentration at the actual time of dose, otherwise when `FALSE` the doses are shifted

`ss2cancelAllPending`
When `TRUE` the `SS=2` event type cancels all pending doses like `SS=1`. When `FALSE` the pending doses not canceled with `SS=2` (the infusions started before `SS=2` occurred are canceled, though).

`envir` is the environment to look for R user functions (defaults to parent environment)

a — when using `solve()`, this is equivalent to the `object` argument. If you specify `object` later in the argument list it overwrites this parameter.

b — when using `solve()`, this is equivalent to the `params` argument. If you specify `params` as a named argument, this overwrites the output

Details

The rest of the document focus on the different ODE solving methods, followed by the core solving method's options, rxode2 event handling options, rxode2's numerical stability options, rxode2's output options, and finally internal rxode2 options or compatibility options.

Value

An "rxSolve" solve object that stores the solved value in a special data.frame or other type as determined by `returnType`. By default this has as many rows as there are sampled time points and as many columns as system variables (as defined by the ODEs and additional assignments in the rxode2 model code). It also stores information about the call to allow dynamic updating of the solved object.

The operations for the object are similar to a data-frame, but expand the `$` and `[[""]]` access operators and assignment operators to resolve based on different parameter values, initial conditions, solver parameters, or events (by updating the `time` variable).

You can call the `eventTable()` methods on the solved object to update the event table and resolve the system of equations.

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler, Melissa Hallow and Wenping Wang

References

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Hindmarsh, A. C. *ODEPACK, A Systematized Collection of ODE Solvers*. Scientific Computing, R. S. Stepleman et al. (Eds.), North-Holland, Amsterdam, 1983, pp. 55-64.

Petzold, L. R. *Automatic Selection of Methods for Solving Stiff and Nonstiff Systems of Ordinary Differential Equations*. Siam J. Sci. Stat. Comput. 4 (1983), pp. 136-148.

Hairer, E., Norsett, S. P., and Wanner, G. *Solving ordinary differential equations I, nonstiff problems*. 2nd edition, Springer Series in Computational Mathematics, Springer-Verlag (1993).

See Also

`rxode2()`

rxStack *Stack a solved object for things like default ggplot2 plot*

Description

Stack a solved object for things like default ggplot2 plot

Usage

```
rxStack(data, vars = NULL, doSim = TRUE)
```

Arguments

data	is a rxode2 object to be stacked.
vars	Variables to include in stacked data; By default this is all the variables when vars is NULL. When vars is sim and comes from a rxode2 ui simulation with multiple endpoints (ie it has a CMT in the simulation), it will rework the data as if it was stacked based the value based on the compartments in the multiple endpoint model. When the vars is sim.endpoint1 it will subset the stack to endpoint1, you can also have 'c("sim.endpoint1", "sim.endpoint2") and the "stack" will subset to endpoint1 and endpoint2. When you specify the sim type variables they have to be all prefixed with sim otherwise, the stack will not treat them differently.
doSim	boolean that determines if the "sim" variable in a rxSolve dataset is actually "stacking" based on the endpoint (TRUE) or simply treating sim as a variable.

Value

Stacked data with value and trt, where value is the values and trt is the state and lhs variables.

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

rxState *State variables*

Description

This returns the model's compartments or states.

Usage

```
rxState(obj = NULL, state = NULL)
```

Arguments

obj	rxode2 family of objects
state	is a string indicating the state or compartment that you would like to lookup.

Value

If state is missing, return a character vector of all the states.

If state is a string, return the compartment number of the named state.

Author(s)

Matthew L.Fidler

See Also

rxode2()

Other Query model information: rxDfdy(), rxInits(), rxLhs(), rxModelVars(), rxParams()

---

rxSumProdModel *Recast model in terms of sum/prod*

Description

Recast model in terms of sum/prod

Usage

```
rxSumProdModel(model, expand = FALSE, sum = TRUE, prod = TRUE)
```

Arguments

model	rxode2 model
expand	Boolean indicating if the expression is expanded.
sum	Use sum(...)
prod	Use prod(...)

Value

model string with prod(.) and sum(.) for all these operations.

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

rxSupportedFuns *Get list of supported functions*

Description

Get list of supported functions

Usage

```
rxSupportedFuns()
```

Value

list of supported functions in rxode2

Examples

```
rxSupportedFuns()
```

rxSuppressMsg *Respect suppress messages*

Description

This turns on the silent REprintf in C when `suppressMessages()` is turned on. This makes the `REprintf` act like `messages` in R, they can be suppressed with `suppressMessages()`

Usage

```
rxSuppressMsg()
```

Value

Nothing

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

Examples

```
# rxSupressMsg() is called with rxode2()

# Note the errors are output to the console

try(rxode2("d/dt(matt)=/3"), silent = TRUE)

# When using suppressMessages, the output is suppressed

suppressMessages(try(rxode2("d/dt(matt)=/3"), silent = TRUE))

# In rxode2, we use REprintf so that interrupted threads do not crash R
# if there is a user interrupt. This isn't captured by R's messages, but
# This interface allows the `suppressMessages()` to suppress the C printing
# as well

# If you  want to suppress messages from rxode2 in other packages, you can use
# this function
```

`rxSymInvChol` *Get Omega^-1 and derivatives*

Description

Get Omega^-1 and derivatives

Usage

```
rxSymInvChol(
  invObjOrMatrix,
  theta = NULL,
  type = "cholOmegaInv",
  thetaNumber = 0L
)
```

Arguments

`invObjOrMatrix`	Object for inverse-type calculations. If this is a matrix, setup the object for inversion `rxSymInvCholCreate()` with the default arguments and return a reactive s3 object. Otherwise, use the inversion object to calculate the requested derivative/inverse.
`theta`	Thetas to be used for calculation. If missing (`NULL`), a special s3 class is created and returned to access `Omega^1` objects as needed and cache them based on the theta that is used.
`type`	The type of object. Currently the following types are supported: • `cholOmegaInv` gives the Cholesky decomposition of the Omega Inverse matrix.

- omegaInv gives the Omega Inverse matrix.
- d(omegaInv) gives the d(Omega^-1) withe respect to the theta parameter specified in thetaNumber.
- d(D) gives the d(diagonal(Omega^-1)) with respect to the theta parameter specified in the thetaNumber parameter

thetaNumber — For types d(omegaInv) and d(D), the theta number that the derivative is taken against. This must be positive from 1 to the number of thetas defining the Omega matrix.

Value

Matrix based on parameters or environment with all the matrixes calculated in variables omega, omegaInv, dOmega, dOmegaInv.

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

---

rxSyncOptions *Sync options with rxode2 variables*

Description

Accessing rxode2 options via getOption slows down solving. This allows the options to be synced with variables.

Usage

```
rxSyncOptions(setDefaults = c("none", "permissive", "strict"))
```

Arguments

setDefaults — This will setup rxode2's default solving options with the following options:

- "none" leave the options alone
- "permissive" This is a permissive option set similar to R language specifications.
- "strict" This is a strict option set similar to the original rxode2(). It requires semicolons at the end of lines and equals for assignment

Value

nothing; called for side effects

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

rxSyntaxFunctions *A list and description of Rode supported syntax functions*

Description

A list and description of Rode supported syntax functions

Usage

```
rxSyntaxFunctions
```

Format

A data frame with 3 columns and 102 rows

Function Reserved function Name

Description Description of function

Aliases Function Aliases

rxt *Simulate student t variable from threefry generator*

Description

Care should be taken with this method not to encounter the birthday problem, described https://www.johndcook.com/blog/2016/01/29/random-number-generator-seed-mistakes/. Since the sitmo threefry, this currently generates one random deviate from the uniform distribution to seed the engine threefry and then run the code.

Usage

```
rxt(df, n = 1L, ncores = 1L)
```

Arguments

df	degrees of freedom (> 0, maybe non-integer). df = Inf is allowed.
n	number of observations. If length(n) > 1, the length is taken to be the number required.
ncores	Number of cores for the simulation rxnorm simulates using the threefry sitmo generator. rxnormV used to simulate with the vandercorput simulator, but since it didn't satisfy the normal properties it was changed to simple be an alias of rxnorm. It is no longer supported in rxode2({}) blocks

Details

Therefore, a simple call to the random number generated followed by a second call to random number generated may have identical seeds. As the number of random number generator calls are increased the probability that the birthday problem will increase.

The key to avoid this problem is to either run all simulations in the `rxode2` environment once (therefore one seed or series of seeds for the whole simulation), pre-generate all random variables used for the simulation, or seed the rxode2 engine with `rxSetSeed()`

Internally each ID is seeded with a unique number so that the results do not depend on the number of cores used.

Value

t-distribution random numbers

Examples

```
## Use threefry engine
rxt(df = 3, n = 10) # with rxt you have to explicitly state n
rxt(df = 3, n = 10, ncores = 2) # You can parallelize the simulation using openMP

rxt(4) ## The first argument is the df parameter


## This example uses `rxt` directly in the model

rx <- function() {
   model({
    a <- rxt(3)
   })
}

et <- et(1, id = 1:2)

s <- rxSolve(rx, et)
```

`rxTempDir` *Get the rxode2 temporary directory*

Description

Get the rxode2 temporary directory

Usage

```
rxTempDir()
```

Value

rxode2 temporary directory.

`rxTheme` *rxTheme is the ggplot2 theme for rxode2 plots*

Description

rxTheme is the ggplot2 theme for rxode2 plots

Usage

```
rxTheme(
  base_size = 11,
  base_family = "",
  base_line_size = base_size/22,
  base_rect_size = base_size/22,
  grid = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`base_size`	base font size, given in pts.
`base_family`	base font family
`base_line_size`	base size for line elements
`base_rect_size`	base size for rect elements
`grid`	a Boolean indicating if the grid is on (`TRUE`) or off (`FALSE`). This could also be a character indicating `x` or `y`.

Value

ggplot2 theme used in rxode2

See Also

Other rxode2 plotting: `plot.rxSolve()`

rxToSE *rxode2 to symengine environment*

Description

rxode2 to symengine environment

Usage

```
rxToSE(
  x,
  envir = NULL,
  progress = FALSE,
  promoteLinSens = TRUE,
  parent = parent.frame()
)

.rxToSE(x, envir = NULL, progress = FALSE)

rxFromSE(
  x,
  unknownDerivatives = c("forward", "central", "error"),
  parent = parent.frame()
)

.rxFromSE(x)
```

Arguments

x	expression
envir	default is NULL; Environment to put symengine variables in.
progress	shows progress bar if true.
promoteLinSens	Promote solved linear compartment systems to sensitivity-based solutions.
parent	is the parent environment to look for R-based user functions
unknownDerivatives	When handling derivatives from unknown functions, the translator will translate into different types of numeric derivatives. The currently supported methods are: - `forward` for forward differences - `central` for central differences - `error` for throwing an error for unknown derivatives

Value

An rxode2 symengine environment

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

`rxTrans` *Translate the model to C code if needed*

Description

This function translates the model to C code, if needed

Usage

```
rxTrans(
  model,
  modelPrefix = "",
  md5 = "",
  modName = NULL,
  modVars = FALSE,
  ...
)

## Default S3 method:
rxTrans(
  model,
  modelPrefix = "",
  md5 = "",
  modName = NULL,
  modVars = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'character'
rxTrans(
  model,
  modelPrefix = "",
  md5 = "",
  modName = NULL,
  modVars = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`model` This is the ODE model specification. It can be:

- a string containing the set of ordinary differential equations (ODE) and other expressions defining the changes in the dynamic system.

- a file name where the ODE system equation is contained

An ODE expression enclosed in `\{\}`

(see also the `filename` argument). For details, see the sections "Details" and `rxode2 Syntax` below.

`modelPrefix`	Prefix of the model functions that will be compiled to make sure that multiple rxode2 objects can coexist in the same R session.
`md5`	Is the md5 of the model before parsing, and is used to embed the md5 into DLL, and then provide for functions like `rxModelVars()`.
`modName`	a string to be used as the model name. This string is used for naming various aspects of the computations, including generating C symbol names, dynamic libraries, etc. Therefore, it is necessary that `modName` consists of simple ASCII alphanumeric characters starting with a letter.
`modVars`	returns the model variables instead of the named vector of translated properties.
`...`	Ignored parameters.

Value

a named vector of translated model properties including what type of jacobian is specified, the `C` function prefixes, as well as the `C` functions names to be called through the compiled model.

Author(s)

Matthew L.Fidler

See Also

`rxode2()`, `rxCompile()`.

`rxUdfUiControl` *Return the control that is being processed or setup control for processing*

Description

Return the control that is being processed or setup control for processing

Usage

```
rxUdfUiControl(value)
```

Arguments

`value`	when specified, this assigns the control to be processed, or resets it by assigning it to be `NULL`.

Value

value of the `data.frame` being processed or `NULL`.

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

See Also

Other User functions: `linMod()`, `rxUdfUiData()`, `rxUdfUiEst()`, `rxUdfUiIniLhs()`, `rxUdfUiMv()`, `rxUdfUiNum()`, `rxUdfUiParsing()`

Examples

```
rxUdfUiControl()
```

---

rxUdfUiData — *Return the data.frame that is being processed or setup data.frame for processing*

Description

Return the data.frame that is being processed or setup data.frame for processing

Usage

```
rxUdfUiData(value)
```

Arguments

`value`	when specified, this assigns the data.frame to be processed, or resets it by assigning it to be `NULL`.

Value

value of the `data.frame` being processed or `NULL`.

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

See Also

Other User functions: `linMod()`, `rxUdfUiControl()`, `rxUdfUiEst()`, `rxUdfUiIniLhs()`, `rxUdfUiMv()`, `rxUdfUiNum()`, `rxUdfUiParsing()`

Examples

```
rxUdfUiData()
```

`rxUdfUiEst` *Return the current estimation method for the UI processing*

Description

Return the current estimation method for the UI processing

Usage

```
rxUdfUiEst(value)
```

Arguments

`value`	when specified, this assigns the character value of the estimation method or NULL if there is nothing being estimated

Value

value of the estimation method being processed or NULL

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

See Also

Other User functions: `linMod()`, `rxUdfUiControl()`, `rxUdfUiData()`, `rxUdfUiIniLhs()`, `rxUdfUiMv()`, `rxUdfUiNum()`, `rxUdfUiParsing()`

Examples

```
rxUdfUiEst()
```

rxUdfUiIniDf — *Get the rxode2 iniDf of the current UI being processed (or return NULL)*

Description

Get the rxode2 iniDf of the current UI being processed (or return NULL)

Usage

```
rxUdfUiIniDf()
```

Value

Initial `data.frame` being processed or `NULL` for nothing.

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
rxUdfUiIniDf()
```

rxUdfUiIniLhs — *Return the lhs parsed language expression*

Description

Return the lhs parsed language expression

Usage

```
rxUdfUiIniLhs()
```

Value

lhs language expression or NULL

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

See Also

Other User functions: linMod(), rxUdfUiControl(), rxUdfUiData(), rxUdfUiEst(), rxUdfUiMv(), rxUdfUiNum(), rxUdfUiParsing()

Examples

```
rxUdfUiIniLhs()
```

`rxUdfUiMv` *Return the model variables that is being processed or setup model variables for processing*

Description

Return the model variables that is being processed or setup model variables for processing

Usage

```
rxUdfUiMv(value)
```

Arguments

`value`	when specified, this assigns the model variables to be processed, or resets it by assigning it to be `NULL`.

Value

value of the `modelVariables` being processed or `NULL`.

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

See Also

Other User functions: linMod(), rxUdfUiControl(), rxUdfUiData(), rxUdfUiEst(), rxUdfUiIniLhs(), rxUdfUiNum(), rxUdfUiParsing()

Examples

```
rxUdfUiMv()
```

`rxUdfUiNum` *This gives the current number in the ui of the particular function being called.*

Description

If this is called outside of function parsing or the input is unexpected this returns 1L. This is useful when writing replacement UI functions

Usage

```
rxUdfUiNum()
```

Value

integer greater than 1L

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

See Also

Other User functions: `linMod()`, `rxUdfUiControl()`, `rxUdfUiData()`, `rxUdfUiEst()`, `rxUdfUiIniLhs()`, `rxUdfUiMv()`, `rxUdfUiParsing()`

Examples

```
rxUdfUiNum()
```

`rxUdfUiParsing` *Returns if the current ui function is being parsed*

Description

Returns if the current ui function is being parsed

Usage

```
rxUdfUiParsing()
```

Value

logical if the current ui function is being parsed

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

See Also

Other User functions: `linMod()`, `rxUdfUiControl()`, `rxUdfUiData()`, `rxUdfUiEst()`, `rxUdfUiIniLhs()`, `rxUdfUiMv()`, `rxUdfUiNum()`

Examples

```
rxUdfUiParsing()
```

`rxUiDecompress` *Compress/Decompress* `rxode2` *ui*

Description

Compress/Decompress `rxode2` ui

Usage

```
rxUiDecompress(ui)

rxUiCompress(ui)
```

Arguments

`ui`	rxode2 ui object

Value

A compressed or decompressed rxui object

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
one.cmt <- function() {
  ini({
    ## You may label each parameter with a comment
    tka <- 0.45 # Log Ka
    tcl <- log(c(0, 2.7, 100)) # Log Cl
    ## This works with interactive models
    ## You may also label the preceding line with label("label text")
    tv <- 3.45; label("log V")
    ## the label("Label name") works with all models
    eta.ka ~ 0.6
```

```
    eta.cl ~ 0.3
    eta.v ~ 0.1
    add.sd <- 0.7
  })
  model({
    ka <- exp(tka + eta.ka)
    cl <- exp(tcl + eta.cl)
    v <- exp(tv + eta.v)
    linCmt() ~ add(add.sd) | tmp
  })
}

f <- rxode2(one.cmt)
print(class(f))
print(is.environment(f))

f  <- rxUiDecompress(f)
print(class(f))
print(is.environment(f))

f  <- rxUiCompress(f)
print(class(f))
print(is.environment(f))
```

`rxUiDeparse` *This is a generic function for deparsing certain objects when printing out a rxode2 object. Currently it is used for any meta-information*

Description

This is a generic function for deparsing certain objects when printing out a rxode2 object. Currently it is used for any meta-information

rxUiDeparse.rxControl(rxControl(covsInterpolation="linear", method="dop853", naInterpolation="nocb", keepInterpolation="nocb", sigmaXform="variance", omegaXform="variance", returnType="data.frame", sumType="fsum", prodType="logify", sensType="central"), "ctl")

Usage

```
rxUiDeparse(object, var)

## S3 method for class 'lotriFix'
rxUiDeparse(object, var)

## Default S3 method:
rxUiDeparse(object, var)

## S3 method for class 'rxControl'
rxUiDeparse(object, var)
```

Arguments

object	object to be deparsed
var	variable name to be assigned

Value

parsed R expression that can be used for printing and as.function() calls.

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(c(1, 0.1, 0.1, 1), 2, 2, dimnames=list(c("a", "b"), c("a", "b")))

rxUiDeparse(matrix(c(1, 0.1, 0.1, 1), 2, 2, dimnames=list(c("a", "b"), c("a", "b"))), "x")
```

---

rxUiGet.cmtLines *S3 for getting information from UI model*

Description

S3 for getting information from UI model

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cmtLines'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'dvidLine'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'paramsLine'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'interpLines'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'simulationSigma'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'simulationModel'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'symengineModelNoPrune'
rxUiGet(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'symengineModelPrune'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'simulationIniModel'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'levels'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'state'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'stateDf'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'statePropDf'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'props'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'theta'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'lstChr'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'omega'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'funTxt'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'allCovs'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'muRefTable'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'multipleEndpoint'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'funPrint'
rxUiGet(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'fun'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'md5'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ini'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'iniFun'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'modelFun'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'model'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'modelDesc'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'thetaLower'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'thetaUpper'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'lhsVar'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'varLhs'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'lhsEta'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'lhsTheta'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'lhsCov'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'etaLhs'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'thetaLhs'
rxUiGet(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'covLhs'
rxUiGet(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
rxUiGet(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	list of (UIenvironment, exact). UI environment is the parsed function for rxode2. exact is a boolean that says if an exact match is required.
...	Other arguments

Value

value that was requested from the UI object

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

---

rxunif *Simulate uniform variable from threefry generator*

Description

Care should be taken with this method not to encounter the birthday problem, described https://www.johndcook.com/blog/2016/01/29/random-number-generator-seed-mistakes/. Since the sitmo threefry, this currently generates one random deviate from the uniform distribution to seed the engine threefry and then run the code.

Usage

```
rxunif(min = 0, max = 1, n = 1L, ncores = 1L)
```

Arguments

min, max	lower and upper limits of the distribution. Must be finite.
n	number of observations. If length(n) > 1, the length is taken to be the number required.
ncores	Number of cores for the simulation rxnorm simulates using the threefry sitmo generator. rxnormV used to simulate with the vandercorput simulator, but since it didn't satisfy the normal properties it was changed to simple be an alias of rxnorm. It is no longer supported in rxode2({}) blocks

Details

Therefore, a simple call to the random number generated followed by a second call to random number generated may have identical seeds. As the number of random number generator calls are increased the probability that the birthday problem will increase.

The key to avoid this problem is to either run all simulations in the `rxode2` environment once (therefore one seed or series of seeds for the whole simulation), pre-generate all random variables used for the simulation, or seed the rxode2 engine with `rxSetSeed()`

Internally each ID is seeded with a unique number so that the results do not depend on the number of cores used.

Value

uniform random numbers

Examples

```
## Use threefry engine

rxunif(min = 0, max = 4, n = 10) # with rxunif you have to explicitly state n
rxunif(min = 0, max = 4, n = 10, ncores = 2) # You can parallelize the simulation using openMP

rxunif()


## This example uses `rxunif` directly in the model

rx <- function() {
  model({
    a <- rxunif(0, 3)
  })
}

et <- et(1, id = 1:2)

s <- rxSolve(rx, et)
```

`rxUnloadAll` *Unloads all rxode2 compiled DLLs*

Description

Unloads all rxode2 compiled DLLs

Usage

```
rxUnloadAll()
```

Value

List of rxode2 dlls still loaded

boolean of if all rxode2 dlls have been unloaded

Examples

```
print(rxUnloadAll())
```

`rxUse` *Use model object in your package*

Description

Use model object in your package

Usage

```
rxUse(obj, overwrite = TRUE, compress = "bzip2", internal = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`obj`	model to save.
`overwrite`	By default, `use_data()` will not overwrite existing files. If you really want to do so, set this to `TRUE`.
`compress`	Choose the type of compression used by `save()`. Should be one of "gzip", "bzip2", or "xz".
`internal`	If this is run internally. By default this is FALSE

Value

Nothing; This is used for its side effects and shouldn't be called by a user

---

`rxValidate` *Validate rxode2 This allows easy validation/qualification of nlmixr by running the testing suite on your system.*

Description

Validate rxode2 This allows easy validation/qualification of nlmixr by running the testing suite on your system.

Usage

```
rxValidate(type = NULL, skipOnCran = TRUE)

rxTest(type = NULL, skipOnCran = TRUE)
```

Arguments

type	Type of test or filter of test type, When this is an expression, evaluate the contents, respecting skipOnCran
skipOnCran	when TRUE skip the test on CRAN.

Value

nothing

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

---

rxweibull *Simulate Weibull variable from threefry generator*

Description

Care should be taken with this method not to encounter the birthday problem, described https://www.johndcook.com/blog/2016/01/29/random-number-generator-seed-mistakes/. Since the sitmo threefry, this currently generates one random deviate from the uniform distribution to seed the engine threefry and then run the code.

Usage

```
rxweibull(shape, scale = 1, n = 1L, ncores = 1L)
```

Arguments

shape, scale	shape and scale parameters, the latter defaulting to 1.
n	number of observations. If length(n) > 1, the length is taken to be the number required.
ncores	Number of cores for the simulation
	rxnorm simulates using the threefry sitmo generator.
	rxnormV used to simulate with the vandercorput simulator, but since it didn't satisfy the normal properties it was changed to simple be an alias of rxnorm. It is no longer supported in rxode2({}) blocks

Details

Therefore, a simple call to the random number generated followed by a second call to random number generated may have identical seeds. As the number of random number generator calls are increased the probability that the birthday problem will increase.

The key to avoid this problem is to either run all simulations in the rxode2 environment once (therefore one seed or series of seeds for the whole simulation), pre-generate all random variables used for the simulation, or seed the rxode2 engine with rxSetSeed()

Internally each ID is seeded with a unique number so that the results do not depend on the number of cores used.

Value

Weibull random deviates

Examples

```
## Use threefry engine

# with rxweibull you have to explicitly state n
rxweibull(shape = 1, scale = 4, n = 10)

# You can parallelize the simulation using openMP
rxweibull(shape = 1, scale = 4, n = 10, ncores = 2)

rxweibull(3)


## This example uses `rxweibull` directly in the model

rx <- function() {
  model({
    a <- rxweibull(1, 3)
  })
}

et <- et(1, id = 1:2)

s <- rxSolve(rx, et)
```

---

rxWithSeed *Preserved seed and possibly set the seed*

Description

Preserved seed and possibly set the seed

Usage

```
rxWithSeed(
  seed,
  code,
  rxseed = rxGetSeed(),
  kind = "default",
  normal.kind = "default",
  sample.kind = "default"
)

rxWithPreserveSeed(code)
```

Arguments

seed	R seed to use for the session
code	Is the code to evaluate
rxseed	is the rxode2 seed that is being preserved
kind	character or NULL. If kind is a character string, set R's RNG to the kind desired. Use "default" to return to the R default. See 'Details' for the interpretation of NULL.
normal.kind	character string or NULL. If it is a character string, set the method of Normal generation. Use "default" to return to the R default. NULL makes no change.
sample.kind	character string or NULL. If it is a character string, set the method of discrete uniform generation (used in sample, for instance). Use "default" to return to the R default. NULL makes no change.

Value

returns whatever the code is returning

See Also

rxGetSeed, rxSetSeed

Examples

```
rxGetSeed()
rxWithSeed(1, {
   print(rxGetSeed())
   rxnorm()
   print(rxGetSeed())
   rxnorm()
}, rxseed=3)
```

SELU *Scaled Exponential Linear Unit (SELU) Activation Function*

Description

Scaled Exponential Linear Unit (SELU) Activation Function

Usage

```
SELU(x)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector. All elements must be finite and non-missing.

Value

A numeric vector where the ReLU function has been applied to each element of x.

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

See Also

Other Activation Functions: ELU(), GELU(), PReLU(), ReLU(), Swish(), dELU(), dGELU(), dPReLU(), dReLU(), dSELU(), dSwish(), dlReLU(), dsoftplus(), lReLU(), softplus()

Examples

```
SELU(c(-1, 0, 1, 2))

# Can also be used in rxode2:
x <- rxode2({
   r=SELU(time)
})

e <- et(c(-1, 0, 1, 2))

rxSolve(x, e)
```

---

softplus *Softplus Activation Function*

Description

Softplus Activation Function

Usage

```
softplus(x)
```

Arguments

x	numeric vector

Value

numeric vector

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

See Also

Other Activation Functions: ELU(), GELU(), PReLU(), ReLU(), SELU(), Swish(), dELU(), dGELU(), dPReLU(), dReLU(), dSELU(), dSwish(), dlReLU(), dsoftplus(), lReLU()

Examples

```
softplus(c(-1, 0, 1, 2))

# You can use rxode2 too:

r <- rxode2({
 s <- softplus(time)
})

e <- et(c(-1, 0, 1, 2))

rxSolve(r, e)
```

---

stat_amt *Dosing/Amt geom/stat*

Description

This is a dosing geom that shows the vertical lines where a dose occurs

Usage

```
stat_amt(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  ...
)

geom_amt(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

mapping	Set of aesthetic mappings created by aes(). If specified and inherit.aes = TRUE (the default), it is combined with the default mapping at the top level of the plot. You must supply mapping if there is no plot mapping.
data	The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options: If NULL, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot(). A data.frame, or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See fortify() for which variables will be created. A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a data.frame, and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. ~ head(.x, 10)).
position	A position adjustment to use on the data for this layer. This can be used in various ways, including to prevent overplotting and improving the display. The position argument accepts the following: • The result of calling a position function, such as position_jitter(). This method allows for passing extra arguments to the position. • A string naming the position adjustment. To give the position as a string, strip the function name of the position_ prefix. For example, to use position_jitter(), give the position as "jitter". • For more information and other ways to specify the position, see the layer position documentation.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.
inherit.aes	If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. borders().
...	Other arguments passed on to layer()'s params argument. These arguments broadly fall into one of 4 categories below. Notably, further arguments to the position argument, or aesthetics that are required can *not* be passed through .... Unknown arguments that are not part of the 4 categories below are ignored. • Static aesthetics that are not mapped to a scale, but are at a fixed value and apply to the layer as a whole. For example, colour = "red" or linewidth = 3. The geom's documentation has an **Aesthetics** section that lists the available options. The 'required' aesthetics cannot be passed on to the params. Please note that while passing unmapped aesthetics as vectors is technically possible, the order and required length is not guaranteed to be parallel to the input data. • When constructing a layer using a stat_*() function, the ... argument can be used to pass on parameters to the geom part of the layer. An example of this is stat_density(geom = "area", outline.type = "both"). The geom's documentation lists which parameters it can accept.

- Inversely, when constructing a layer using a `geom_*()` function, the `...` argument can be used to pass on parameters to the `stat` part of the layer. An example of this is `geom_area(stat = "density", adjust = 0.5)`. The stat's documentation lists which parameters it can accept.
- The `key_glyph` argument of `layer()` may also be passed on through `...`. This can be one of the functions described as key glyphs, to change the display of the layer in the legend.

Details

Requires the following aesthetics:

- x representing the x values, usually time
- amt representing the dosing values; They are missing or zero when no dose is given

Value

This returns a stat_amt in context of a ggplot2 plot

Examples

```
library(rxode2)
library(units)


## Model from RxODE tutorial
mod1 <- function() {
  ini({
    KA <- 2.94E-01
    CL <- 1.86E+01
    V2 <- 4.02E+01
    Q  <- 1.05E+01
    V3 <- 2.97E+02
    Kin <- 1
    Kout <- 1
    EC50 <- 200
  })
  model({
    C2 <- centr/V2
    C3 <- peri/V3
    d/dt(depot) <- -KA*depot
    d/dt(centr) <-  KA*depot - CL*C2 - Q*C2 + Q*C3
    d/dt(peri)  <-                     Q*C2 - Q*C3
    d/dt(eff)   <- Kin - Kout*(1-C2/(EC50+C2))*eff
  })
}

## These are making the more complex regimens of the rxode2 tutorial

## bid for 5 days
```

```
bid <- et(timeUnits="hr") %>%
  et(amt=10000,ii=12,until=set_units(5, "days"))

## qd for 5 days
qd <- et(timeUnits="hr") %>%
      et(amt=20000,ii=24,until=set_units(5, "days"))

## bid for 5 days followed by qd for 5 days

et <- seq(bid,qd) %>% et(seq(0,11*24,length.out=100))

bidQd <- rxSolve(mod1, et, addDosing=TRUE)

# by default dotted and under-stated
plot(bidQd, C2) + geom_amt(aes(amt=amt))

# of course you can make it a bit more visible

plot(bidQd, C2) + geom_amt(aes(amt=amt), col="red", lty=1, linewidth=1.2)
```

---

stat_cens *Censoring geom/stat*

Description

This is a censoring geom that shows the left or right censoring specified in the nlmixr input data-set or fit

Usage

```
stat_cens(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  width = 0.01,
  ...
)

geom_cens(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  width = 0.01,
```

```
  ...
)
```

Arguments

mapping	Set of aesthetic mappings created by aes(). If specified and inherit.aes = TRUE (the default), it is combined with the default mapping at the top level of the plot. You must supply mapping if there is no plot mapping.
data	The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options: If NULL, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot(). A data.frame, or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See fortify() for which variables will be created. A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a data.frame, and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. ~ head(.x, 10)).
position	A position adjustment to use on the data for this layer. This can be used in various ways, including to prevent overplotting and improving the display. The position argument accepts the following: • The result of calling a position function, such as position_jitter(). This method allows for passing extra arguments to the position. • A string naming the position adjustment. To give the position as a string, strip the function name of the position_ prefix. For example, to use position_jitter(), give the position as "jitter". • For more information and other ways to specify the position, see the layer position documentation.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.
inherit.aes	If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. borders().
width	represents the width (in \ censoring box
...	Other arguments passed on to layer()'s params argument. These arguments broadly fall into one of 4 categories below. Notably, further arguments to the position argument, or aesthetics that are required can *not* be passed through .... Unknown arguments that are not part of the 4 categories below are ignored. • Static aesthetics that are not mapped to a scale, but are at a fixed value and apply to the layer as a whole. For example, colour = "red" or linewidth = 3. The geom's documentation has an **Aesthetics** section that lists the available options. The 'required' aesthetics cannot be passed on to the params. Please note that while passing unmapped aesthetics as vectors is technically possible, the order and required length is not guaranteed to be parallel to the input data.

- When constructing a layer using a `stat_*()` function, the `...` argument can be used to pass on parameters to the geom part of the layer. An example of this is `stat_density(geom = "area", outline.type = "both")`. The geom's documentation lists which parameters it can accept.
- Inversely, when constructing a layer using a `geom_*()` function, the `...` argument can be used to pass on parameters to the `stat` part of the layer. An example of this is `geom_area(stat = "density", adjust = 0.5)`. The stat's documentation lists which parameters it can accept.
- The `key_glyph` argument of `layer()` may also be passed on through `....` This can be one of the functions described as key glyphs, to change the display of the layer in the legend.

Details

Requires the following aesthetics:

- `x` Represents the independent variable, often the time scale
- `y` represents the dependent variable
- `CENS` for the censoring information; (`-1` right censored, `0` no censoring or `1` left censoring)
- `LIMIT` which represents the corresponding limit ()

Will add boxes representing the areas of the fit that were censored.

Value

This returns a ggplot2 stat

`summary.rxode2` *Print expanded information about the rxode2 object.*

Description

This prints the expanded information about the rxode2 object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'rxode2'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	rxode2 object
`...`	Ignored parameters

Value

object is returned

Author(s)

Matthew L.Fidler

`swapMatListWithCube` *Swaps the matrix list with a cube*

Description

Swaps the matrix list with a cube

Usage

```
swapMatListWithCube(matrixListOrCube)
```

Arguments

`matrixListOrCube`	Either a list of 2-dimensional matrices or a cube of matrices

Value

A list or a cube (opposite format as input)

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
# Create matrix list
matLst <- cvPost(10, lotri::lotri(a+b~c(1, 0.25, 1)), 3)
print(matLst)

# Convert to cube
matCube <- swapMatListWithCube(matLst)
print(matCube)

# Convert back to list
matLst2 <- swapMatListWithCube(matCube)
print(matLst2)
```

`Swish` *Switch Activation Function*

Description

The switch activation function is defined as:

Usage

```
Swish(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	A numeric vector. All elements must be finite and non-missing.

Details

$$f(x) = x \cdot \text{sigmoid}(x)$$

Value

A numeric vector where the ReLU function has been applied to each element of `x`.

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

See Also

Other Activation Functions: `ELU()`, `GELU()`, `PReLU()`, `ReLU()`, `SELU()`, `dELU()`, `dGELU()`, `dPReLU()`, `dReLU()`, `dSELU()`, `dSwish()`, `dlReLU()`, `dsoftplus()`, `lReLU()`, `softplus()`

Examples

```
Swish(c(-1, 0, 1, 2))

# Can also be used in rxode2:
x <- rxode2({
   r<- Swish(time)
})

e <- et(c(-1, 0, 1, 2))

rxSolve(x, e)
```

testIniDf *This function tests if this object is a iniDf as needed by the UI*

Description

This function tests if this object is a iniDf as needed by the UI

Usage

```
testIniDf(iniDf)

assertIniDf(iniDf, extra = "", .var.name = .vname(iniDf), null.ok = FALSE)
```

Arguments

iniDf	the object to test if it is a rxode2 ui iniDf data.frame
extra	information to append to the error message
.var.name	[character(1)] Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.
null.ok	[logical(1)] If set to TRUE, x may also be NULL. In this case only a type check of x is performed, all additional checks are disabled.

Value

boolean, indicating if the object is a valid initialization data frame

Functions

- assertIniDf(): Assert that the object is a valid rxode2 ui initialization data frame

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

See Also

Other Assertions: assertCompartmentExists(), assertCompartmentName(), assertCompartmentNew(), assertRxUi(), assertVariableExists(), assertVariableNew(), testRxUnbounded()

Examples

```
testIniDf(TRUE)
```

`testRxLinCmt` *Test if rxode2 uses linear solved systems*

Description

Test if rxode2 uses linear solved systems

Usage

```
testRxLinCmt(ui, extra = "", .var.name = .vname(ui))

assertRxLinCmt(ui, extra = "", .var.name = .vname(ui))
```

Arguments

`ui`	rxode2 model
`extra`	Extra text to append to the error message (like "for focei")
`.var.name`	[`character(1)`] Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in `vname`.

Value

TRUE if the model uses linear solved systems, FALSE otherwise

Functions

- `assertRxLinCmt()`: Assert that the rxode2 uses linear solved systems

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
one.cmt <- function() {
  ini({
   ## You may label each parameter with a comment
   tka <- 0.45 # Log Ka
   tcl <- log(c(0, 2.7, 100)) # Log Cl
   ## This works with interactive models
   ## You may also label the preceding line with label("label text")
   tv <- 3.45; label("log V")
   ## the label("Label name") works with all models
   eta.ka ~ 0.6
   eta.cl ~ 0.3
   eta.v ~ 0.1
   add.sd <- 0.7
```

```
 })
 model({
   ka <- exp(tka + eta.ka)
   cl <- exp(tcl + eta.cl)
   v <- exp(tv + eta.v)
   linCmt() ~ add(add.sd)
 })
}

testRxLinCmt(one.cmt)
```

`testRxUnbounded` *Test if the rxode2 model has any parameters with user defined boundaries*

Description

Test if the rxode2 model has any parameters with user defined boundaries

Usage

```
testRxUnbounded(ui)

assertRxUnbounded(ui, extra = "", .var.name = .vname(ui))

warnRxBounded(ui, extra = "", .var.name = .vname(ui))
```

Arguments

`ui`	rxode2 ui
`extra`	extra information to append to the error message
`.var.name`	variable name

Value

boolean indicating if any parameters have user defined boundaries

Functions

- `assertRxUnbounded()`: Assert that the rxode2 model has any parameters with user defined boundaries
- `warnRxBounded()`: Warn that the rxode2 model has any parameters with user defined boundaries

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

See Also

Other Assertions: assertCompartmentExists(), assertCompartmentName(), assertCompartmentNew(), assertRxUi(), assertVariableExists(), assertVariableNew(), testIniDf()

Examples

```
one.cmt <- function() {
  ini({
    tka <- 0.45; label("Ka")
    tcl <- log(c(0, 2.7, 100)); label("Cl")
    tv <- 3.45; label("V")
    eta.ka ~ 0.6
    eta.cl ~ 0.3
    eta.v ~ 0.1
    add.sd <- 0.7
  })
  model({
    ka <- exp(tka + eta.ka)
    cl <- exp(tcl + eta.cl)
    v <- exp(tv + eta.v)
    linCmt() ~ add(add.sd)
  })
}

testRxUnbounded(one.cmt)

try(assertRxUnbounded(one.cmt))

warnRxBounded(one.cmt)
```

---

toTrialDuration *Convert event data to trial duration data A helper function to create a custom event table. The observation time will start from the first event time (baseline) and end at trial duration. The interval is the spacing between each observation.*

Description

Convert event data to trial duration data A helper function to create a custom event table. The observation time will start from the first event time (baseline) and end at trial duration. The interval is the spacing between each observation.

Usage

```
toTrialDuration(ev, trialEnd, interval, writeDir = NULL)
```

Arguments

ev	event data
trialEnd	extend trial duration. Must be same time unit as event data
interval	observation interval. Must be same time unit as event data
writeDir	if not NULL, write the output to a csv file

Author(s)

Omar Elashkar

Examples

```
# Create event table with unique time for each ID
ev = et(data.frame(id = rep(1:10, 3),  time = runif(min = 10, max = 20, n = 30)))

# select the duration and spacing interval (assuming time is in years)
toTrialDuration(ev, trialEnd = 1.5, interval = 0.2)
```

---

update.rxUi *Update for rxUi*

Description

Update for rxUi

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'rxUi'
update(object, ..., envir = parent.frame())
```

Arguments

object	rxode2 UI object
...	Lines to update
envir	Environment for evaluating ini() style calls

Value

a new rxode2 updated UI object

uppergamma *uppergamma: upper incomplete gamma function*

Description

This is the tgamma from the boost library

Usage

```
uppergamma(a, z)
```

Arguments

a	The numeric 'a' parameter in the upper incomplete gamma
z	The numeric 'z' parameter in the upper incomplete gamma

Details

The uppergamma function is given by:

$uppergamma(a, z) = \int_z^\infty t^{a-1} \cdot e^{-t} dt$

Value

uppergamma results

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

```
uppergamma(1, 3)

uppergamma(1:3, 3)

uppergamma(1, 1:3)
```

zeroRe *Set random effects and residual error to zero*

Description

Set random effects and residual error to zero

Usage

```
zeroRe(object, which = c("omega", "sigma"), fix = TRUE)
```

Arguments

object	The model to modify
which	The types of parameters to set to zero
fix	Should the parameters be fixed to the zero value?

Value

The object with some parameters set to zero

Author(s)

Bill Denney

See Also

Other Initial conditions: ini.rxUi()

Examples

```
one.compartment <- function() {
  ini({
    tka <- log(1.57); label("Ka")
    tcl <- log(2.72); label("Cl")
    tv <- log(31.5); label("V")
    eta.ka ~ 0.6
    eta.cl ~ 0.3
    eta.v ~ 0.1
    add.sd <- 0.7
  })
  model({
    ka <- exp(tka + eta.ka)
    cl <- exp(tcl + eta.cl)
    v <- exp(tv + eta.v)
    d/dt(depot) = -ka * depot
    d/dt(center) = ka * depot - cl / v * center
    cp = center / v
    cp ~ add(add.sd)
```

```
  })
}
zeroRe(one.compartment)
```

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