Package 'mrgsim.sa'

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Type Package

Title Sensitivity Analysis with 'mrgsolve'

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Description Perform sensitivity analysis on ordinary differential equation based models, including ad-hoc graphical analyses based on structured sequences of parameters as well as local sensitivity analysis. Functions are provided for creating inputs, simulating scenarios and plotting outputs.

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BugReports https://github.com/kylebaron/mrgsim.sa/issues

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R topics documented:

`lsa` *Perform local sensitivity analysis*

Description

Perform local sensitivity analysis

Usage

```
lsa(mod, par, var, fun = .lsa_fun, eps = 1e-07, ...)

lsa_plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`mod`	a mrgsolve model object.
`par`	parameter names as character vector or comma-separated string.
`var`	output names (compartment or capture) as character vector or comma-separated string.
`fun`	generating simulated for sensitivity analysis (see details).
`eps`	parameter change value for sensitivity analysis.
`...`	passed to `plot.lsa()`.
`x`	output from `lsa()`.

Value

A tibble with class `lsa`.

Examples

```
mod <- mrgsolve::house(delta=0.1)

par <- "CL,VC,KA"

var <- "CP"

dose <- ev(amt = 100)

fun <- function(mod, ...) mrgsolve::mrgsim_e(mod, dose, output="df")

out <- lsa(mod, par, var, fun)

head(out)

lsa_plot(out)
```

`mrgsim.sa` *Sensitivity Analysis with 'mrgsolve'*

Description

Perform local sensitivity analysis on ordinary differential equation based models, including ad-hoc graphical analyses based on sequences of parameters as well as local sensitivity analysis. Functions are provided for creating inputs, simulating scenarios and plotting outputs.

Details

- Local sensitivity analysis: `lsa()`
- Run ad-hoc sensitivity analyses: `sens_each()`, `sens_grid()`, `sens_run()`
  - Use `sens_each_data()` and `sens_grid_data()` to pass in data sets
- Parameter sequence generation:
  - In a pipeline: `parseq_cv()`, `parseq_fct()`, `parseq_range()`, `parseq_manual()`
  - Stand alone: `seq_cv()`, `seq_fct()`, `seq_geo()`, `seq_even()`
- Plot ad-hoc sensitivity analysis results
  - Use `sens_plot()`
- Select a subset of sensitivity analysis results
  - Use `select_sens()`

parseq_cv *Generate a sequence of parameters based on CV*

Description

Generate a sequence of parameters based on CV

Usage

```
parseq_cv(mod, ..., .cv = 30, .n = 5, .nsd = 2, .digits = NULL)
```

Arguments

mod	a model object.
...	model parameter names.
.cv	a coefficient of variation used to determine range of test parameters.
.n	number of parameters to simulate in the sequence.
.nsd	number of standard deviations used to determine the range.
.digits	if numeric, the number of significant digits in the parameter sensitivity values are set using base::signif().

Details

- .cv is passed to seq_cv() as cv
- .n is passed to seq_cv() as n
- .nsd is passed to seq_cv() as nsd

See Also

parseq_fct(), parseq_range(), parseq_manual()

Examples

```
mod <- mrgsolve::house()

mod %>%
  parseq_cv(CL,VC) %>%
  sens_each()
```

parseq_fct *Generate a sequence of parameters*

Description

Generate a sequence of parameters

Usage

```
parseq_fct(mod, ..., .n = 5, .factor = 2, .geo = TRUE, .digits = NULL)

parseq_factor(mod, ..., .n = 5, .factor = 2, .geo = TRUE, .digits = NULL)
```

Arguments

mod	a model object.
...	unquoted parameter names.
.n	number of parameters to simulate between the minimum and maximum parameter values.
.factor	a numeric vector used to divide and multiply the parameter value thus generating the minimum and maximum parameter values, respectively, for the sequence; if .factor is length 1 it will be recycled to length 2; the first value is used to divide the nominal value generating the minimum value; the second value is used to multiply the nominal value generating the maximum value.
.geo	if TRUE a geometric sequence is generated (evenly spaced from min to max on log scale); otherwise, the sequence is evenly spaced on Cartesian scale.
.digits	if numeric, the number of significant digits in the parameter sensitivity values are set using base::signif().

Details

- .n is passed to seq_fct() as n
- .factor is passed to seq_fct() as factor

See Also

parseq_cv(), parseq_range(), parseq_manual()

Examples

```
mod <- mrgsolve::house()

mod %>%
  parseq_fct(CL,VC) %>%
  sens_each()
```

parseq_manual *Simulation helper to manually specify parameter sequences*

Description

Simulation helper to manually specify parameter sequences

Usage

```
parseq_manual(mod, ...)
```

Arguments

mod	mrgsolve model object.
...	named numeric vectors of parameter values to simulate; names must correspond to parameters in the model object.

Details

Parameter value vectors passed via ... will be sorted prior to simulation.

See Also

parseq_cv(), parseq_range(), parseq_fct()

Examples

```
mod <- mrgsolve::house()

mod %>%
  parseq_manual(CL = c(0.5, 1, 1.5)) %>%
  sens_each()
```

parseq_range *Simulation helper to generate a sequence of parameters from a range*

Description

Simulation helper to generate a sequence of parameters from a range

Usage

```
parseq_range(mod, ..., .n = 5, .geo = TRUE, .digits = NULL)
```

Arguments

mod	mrgsolve model object.
...	named parameter range vectors)minimum and maximum) for model parameters; each vector must have length 2 and names must correspond to model parameters.
.n	number of values to simulate for each parameter sequence; passed to seq_geo() as n.
.geo	if TRUE generate a geometric sequence; otherwise, generate a sequence evenly spaced on Cartesian scale; see seq_geo().
.digits	if numeric, the number of significant digits in the parameter sensitivity values are set using base::signif().

Details

Parameter range vectors passed via ... will be sorted prior to simulation.

See Also

parseq_cv(), parseq_fct(), parseq_manual()

Examples

```
mod <- mrgsolve::house()

mod %>%
  parseq_range(CL = c(0.5,1),VC = c(10,40)) %>%
  sens_each()
```

---

parseq_reference *Set reference values for each parameter*

Description

Set reference values for each parameter

Usage

```
parseq_reference(mod, auto = TRUE)
```

Arguments

mod	a model object.
auto	if TRUE then the model parameter list is used.

select_par *Identify parameters in a model for sensitivity analysis*

Description

Identify parameters in a model for sensitivity analysis

Usage

```
select_par(mod, ...)
```

Arguments

mod	an mrgsolve model object.
...	unquoted parameter names.

Examples

```
mod <- mrgsolve::house()
select_par(mod, CL, VC)
```

select_sens *Select sensitivity runs from a sens_each object*

Description

Select sensitivity runs from a sens_each object

Usage

```
select_sens(x, dv_name = NULL, p_name = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	a sens_each object.
dv_name	character names of dependent variables to select; can be a comma-separated string.
p_name	character names of parameters to select; can be a comma-separated string.

Value

The updated sens_each object is returned.

Examples

```
library(dplyr)

mod <- mrgsolve::house()

out1 <- mod %>% parseq_factor(CL,VC) %>% sens_each()

out2 <- select_sens(out1, dv_name = "CP,RESP", p_name = "CL")
```

---

sens_fun *Run an ad-hoc sensitivity analysis*

Description

Use `sens_each()` to examine sequences of parameters, one at a time. Use `sens_grid()` to examine all combinations of sequences of parameters. The `sens_each_data()` and `sens_grid_data()` variants allow you to pass in a data set to simulate from.

Usage

```
sens_each(mod, idata = NULL, ...)

sens_each_data(mod, data, idata = NULL, ...)

sens_grid(mod, idata = NULL, ...)

sens_grid_data(mod, data, idata = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`mod`	an mrgsolve model object (usually read in with `mrgsolve::mread()`).
`idata`	included only to prevent users from passing through; the function will create an `idata_set` if appropriate.
`...`	passed to `mrgsolve::mrgsim_d()`.
`data`	a simulation input data set (see `mrgsolve::data_set()`).

Value

A tibble-like object with class `sens_each` or `sens_grid`, depending on the vary method that was used. These objects will look just like a tibble, but they can be plotted with `sens_plot()`.

See Also

`sens_plot()`

Examples

```
mod <- mrgsolve::house()

mod <- mrgsolve::ev(mod, amt = 100)

out_each <- parseq_cv(mod, CL, VC, .n = 3) %>% sens_each()

sens_plot(out_each, dv_name = "CP,RESP", layout = "facet_grid")

out_grid <- parseq_cv(mod, CL, VC) %>% sens_grid()

sens_plot(out_grid, dv_name = "CP")
```

---

sens_plot *Plot sensitivity analysis results*

Description

Plot sensitivity analysis results

Usage

```
sens_plot(data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sens_each'
sens_plot(
  data,
  dv_name = NULL,
  p_name = NULL,
  logy = FALSE,
  ncol = NULL,
  lwd = 0.8,
  digits = 3,
  plot_ref = TRUE,
  xlab = "time",
  ylab = dv_name[1],
  layout = c("default", "facet_grid", "facet_wrap", "list"),
  grid = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'sens_grid'
sens_plot(
  data,
  dv_name = NULL,
  digits = 2,
```

```
  ncol = NULL,
  lwd = 0.8,
  logy = FALSE,
  plot_ref = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

data	output from sens_each() or sens_grid().
...	arguments passed on to methods.
dv_name	dependent variable names to plot; can be a comma-separated string; if NULL, then the unique values of dv_name in data are used.
p_name	parameter names to plot; can be a comma-separates string.
logy	if TRUE, y-axis is transformed to log scale
ncol	passed to ggplot2::facet_wrap().
lwd	passed to ggplot2::geom_line().
digits	used to format numbers on the strips.
plot_ref	if TRUE, then the reference case will be plotted in a black dashed line.
xlab	x-axis title.
ylab	y-axis title; not used for facet_grid or facet_wrap layouts.
layout	specifies how plots should be returned when dv_name requests multiple dependent variables; see Details.
grid	if TRUE, plots from the sens_each method will be arranged on a page with patchwork::wrap_plots(); see the ncol argument.

Details

The layout argument is only used for the sens_each method. It lets you get the plots back in different formats when multiple dependent variables are requested via dv_name.

- Use default to get the plots back in a list if multiple dependent variables are requested otherwise a single plot is returned.
- Use facet_grid to get a single plot, with parameters in columns and dependent variables in rows.
- Use facet_wrap to get a plot with faceted using ggplot2::facet_wrap(), with both the parameter name and the dependent variable name in the strip.
- Use list to force output to be a list of plots; this output can be further arranged using patchwork::wrap_plots() if desired.

When grid is TRUE, a list of plots will be returned when multiple dependent variables are requested.

Value

A ggplot object when one dv_name is specified or a list of ggplot objects when multiple dv_names are specified.

Examples

```
mod <- mrgsolve::house()

dose <- mrgsolve::ev(amt = 100)

out <- sens_run(mod, sargs = list(events = dose),  par = "CL,VC")

sens_plot(out, dv_name = "CP")
```

---

sens_run *Run ad-hoc parameter sensitivity analyses with mrgsolve*

Description

Run ad-hoc parameter sensitivity analyses with mrgsolve

Usage

```
sens_run(
  mod,
  par = NULL,
  var = NULL,
  method = c("factor", "cv", "range", "manual"),
  vary = c("each", "grid"),
  ...,
  sargs = list()
)
```

Arguments

mod	a mrgsolve model object.
par	parameter names for sensitivity analysis; this can be a character vector or a comma-separated string (see examples).
var	names of model output variables to include in simulated output; this could be the name of a compartment or another output derived inside of the model (e.g. DV or CP or logV, but is specific to what is coded into mod).
method	parameter sequence generation method.
vary	use each to vary one parameter at a time or grid to vary all combinations of parameters.
...	passed to method function.
sargs	a named list of arguments passed to sens_each() or sens_grid() and eventually to mrgsolve::mrgsim().

Examples

```
mod <- mrgsolve::house()

dose <- mrgsolve::ev(amt = 100)

sens_run(
  mod,
  par = "CL,VC",
  method = "cv",
  vary = "each",
  sargs = list(events = dose)
)
```

---

seq_cv *Generate a sequence based on coefficient of variation*

Description

Generate a sequence based on coefficient of variation

Usage

```
seq_cv(point, cv = 30, n = 5, nsd = 2, digits = NULL)
```

Arguments

point	reference parameter value.
cv	coefficient of variation.
n	number of values to simulate in the sequence.
nsd	number of standard deviations defining the range of simulated \ parameter values.
digits	number of significant digits in the answer; if NULL (the default) all digits are retained.

Examples

```
seq_cv(10)

seq_cv(5, n = 10)
```

seq_even *Generate evenly spaced sequence*

Description

Generate evenly spaced sequence

Usage

```
seq_even(from, to, n = 5, digits = NULL)
```

Arguments

from	passed to base::seq().
to	passed to base::seq().
n	passed to base::seq() as length.out.
digits	number of significant digits in the answer; if NULL (the default) all digits are retained.

Examples

```
seq_even(1, 10, 4)
```

seq_fct *Generate a sequence by fold increase and decrease from a point*

Description

Generate a sequence by fold increase and decrease from a point

Usage

```
seq_fct(point, n = 5, factor = c(3, 3), geo = TRUE, digits = NULL)
```

Arguments

point	a numeric vector of length 1.
n	number of elements in the sequence.
factor	an integer vector of length 1 or 2; if length 1, values will be recycled to length 2; the first number used to divide point to generate the minimum value in the sequence; the second number is used to multiply point to generate the maximum value in the sequence.
geo	if TRUE, seq_geo() is used to generate the sequence; otherwise, seq_even() is used to generate the sequence.
digits	number of significant digits in the answer; if NULL (the default) all digits are retained.

Examples

```
seq_fct(10)

seq_fct(10, n = 4, factor = 2)

seq_fct(10, n = 4, factor = 2, geo = TRUE)
```

`seq_geo` *Generate a geometric sequence of parameter values*

Description

Generate a geometric sequence of parameter values

Usage

```
seq_geo(from, to, n = 5, digits = NULL)
```

Arguments

`from`	passed to `base::seq()`; must be numeric and positive.
`to`	passed to `base::seq()`; must be numeric and positive.
`n`	passed to `base::seq()` as `length.out`.
`digits`	number of significant digits in the answer; if `NULL` (the default) all digits are retained.

Examples

```
seq_geo(from = 1, to = 10, n = 10)
```

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