



How to Study Evolution Using Scientific Python: **Appendix**

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Encyclopædia Britannica Online

Fixation time

How much time does it take variant **1** to go extinct or to fix?

We want to keep track of **time***

```
def simulation(N, s, repetitions):  
    n1 = np.ones(repetitions)  
    T = np.empty_like(n1)  
    update = (n1 > 0) & (n1 < N)
```

```
t = 0
```

t keeps track of time

```
while update.any():
```

```
    t += 1
```

```
    p = n1 * (1 + s) / (N + n1 * s)
```

```
    n1[update] = binomial(N, p[update])
```

```
    T[update] = t
```

```
    update = (n1 > 0) & (n1 < N)
```

```
return n1 == N, T
```

```

def simulation(N, s, repetitions):
    n1 = np.ones(repetitions)
    T = np.empty_like(n1)
    update = (n1 > 0) & (n1 < N)
    t = 0

    while update.any():
        t += 1
        p = n1 * (1 + s) / (N + n1 * s)
        n1[update] = binomial(N, p[update])
        T[update] = t
        update = (n1 > 0) & (n1 < N)

    return n1 == N, T

```

T holds time for extinction/fixation

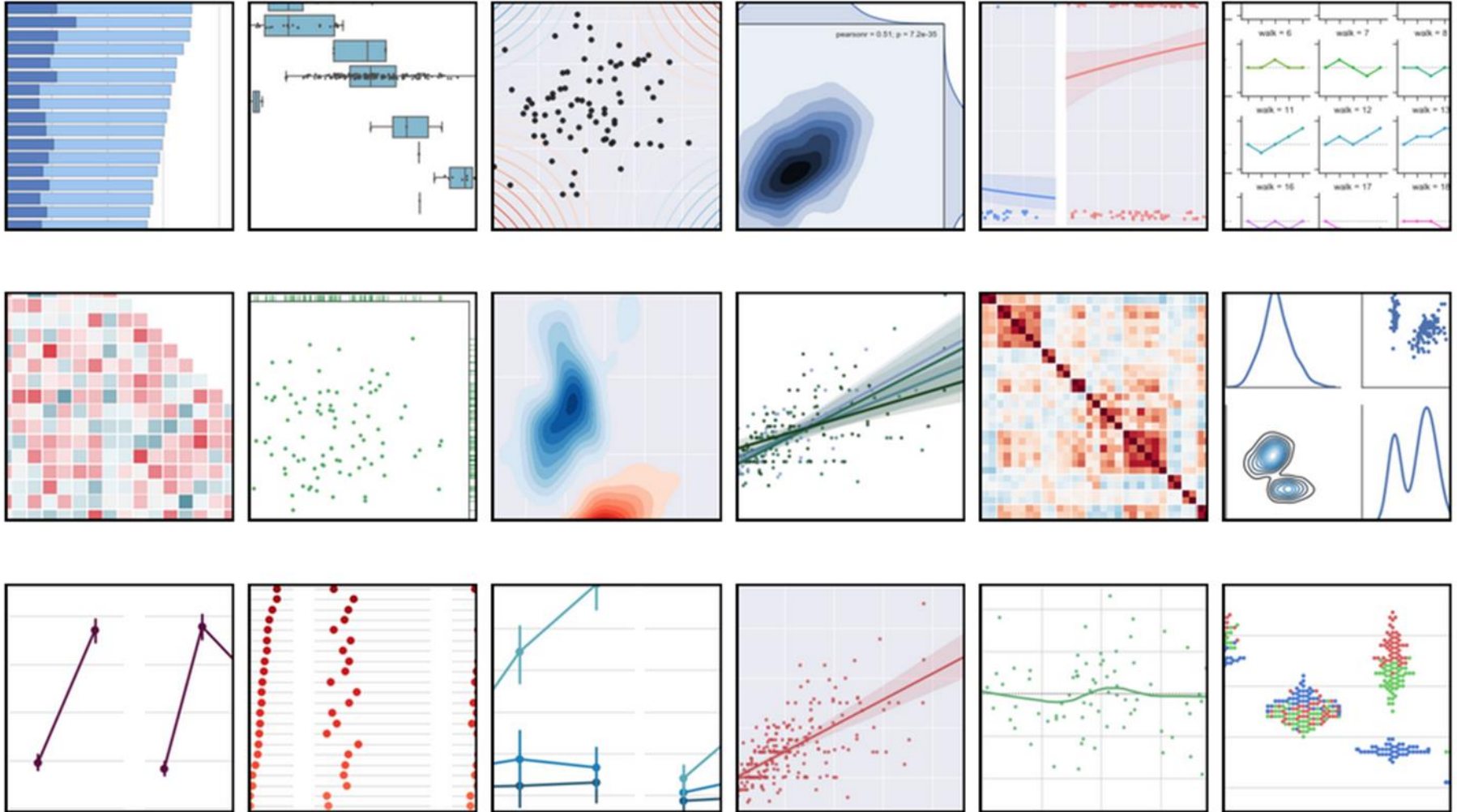
```
def simulation(N, s, repetitions):  
    n1 = np.ones(repetitions)  
    T = np.empty_like(n1)  
    update = (n1 > 0) & (n1 < N)  
    t = 0
```

**Return both Booleans
and times (T)**

```
    while update.any():  
        t += 1  
        p = n1 * (1 + s) / (N + n1 * s)  
        n1[update] = binomial(N, p[update])  
        T[update] = t  
        update = (n1 > 0) & (n1 < N)
```

```
    return n1 == N, T
```


Statistical data visualization with Seaborn



Plot with Seaborn

```
from seaborn import distplot
```

```
fixations, times = simulation(...)
```

```
distplot(times[fixations])
```

```
distplot(times[~fixations])
```

Plot with Seaborn

```
from seaborn import distplot
```

```
fixations, times = simulation(...)
```

```
distplot(times[fixations])
```

```
distplot(times[~fixations])
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Plot with Seaborn

```
from seaborn import distplot
```

```
fixations, times = simulation(...)
```

```
distplot(times[fixations])
```

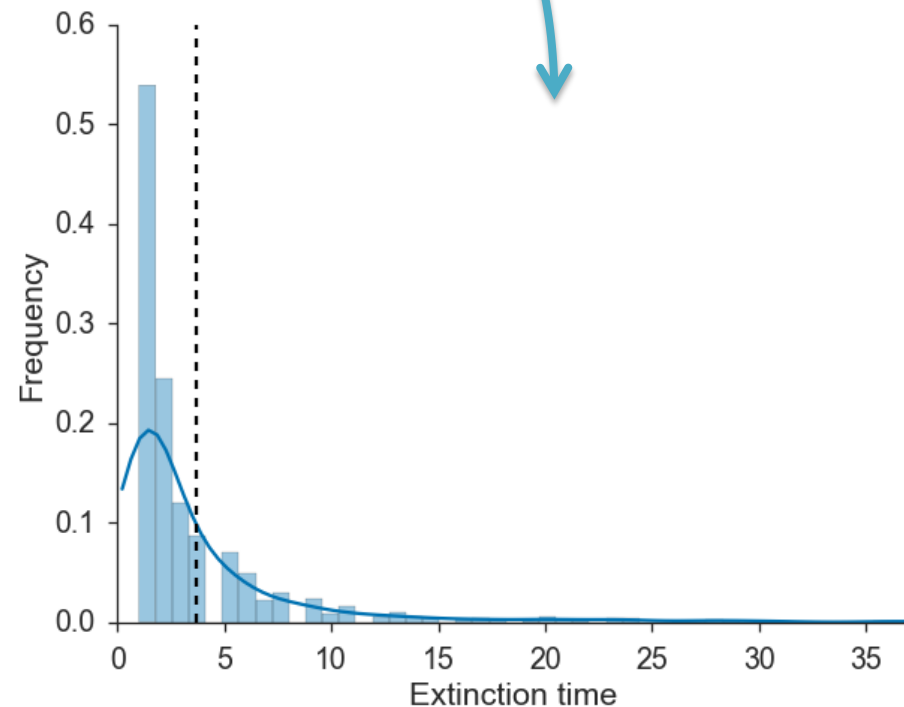
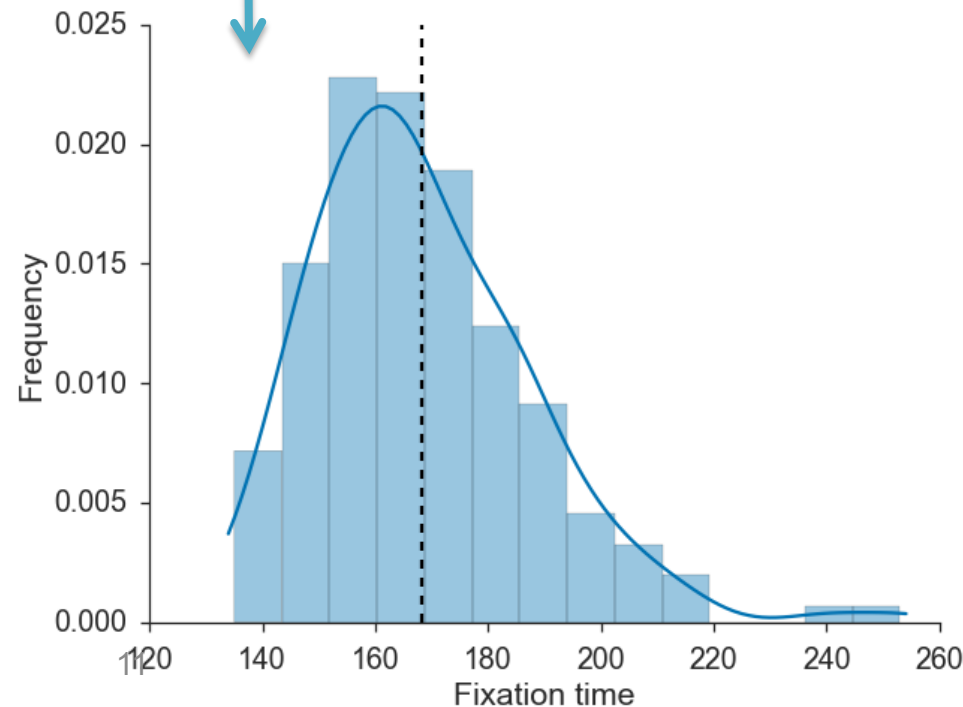
```
distplot(times[~fixations])
```

Plot with Seaborn

```
fixations, times = simulation(...)
```

```
distplot(times[fixations])
```

```
distplot(times[~fixations])
```



Diffusion equation approximation

$$I_1(x) = \frac{1 - e^{-2Nsx} - e^{-2Ns(1-x)} + e^{-2Ns}}{x(1-x)}$$

$$I_2(x) = \frac{(e^{2Nsx} - 1)(1 - e^{-2Ns(1-x)})}{x(1-x)}$$

$$J_1 = \frac{1}{s(1 - e^{-2Ns})} \int_x^1 I_1(y) dy$$

$$J_2 = \frac{1}{s(1 - e^{-2Ns})} \int_0^x I_2(y) dt$$

$$u = \frac{1 - e^{-2Nsx}}{1 - e^{-2Ns}}$$

$$T_{fix} = J_1 + \frac{1-u}{u} J_2$$



Motoo Kimura

1924-1994

Japan & USA

Diffusion equation approximation

$$I_1(x) = \frac{1 - e^{-2Nsx} - e^{-2Ns(1-x)} + e^{-2Ns}}{x(1-x)}$$

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$$u = \frac{1 - e^{-2Nsx}}{1 - e^{-2Ns}}$$

$$T_{fix} = J_1 + \frac{1-u}{u} J_2$$

**Requires
integration...**



Motoo Kimura
1924-1994
Japan & USA

```
from functools import partial  
from scipy.integrate import quad
```

```
def integral(f, N, s, a, b):  
    f = partial(f, N, s)  
    return quad(f, a, b)[0]
```

integral will calculate $\int_a^b f(N, s, x) dx$

```
from functools import partial  
from scipy.integrate import quad
```

```
def integral(f, N, s, a, b):  
    f = partial(f, N, s)  
    return quad(f, a, b)[0]
```

**partial freezes N and s
in $f(N, s, x)$ to create $f(x)$**


```
from functools import partial
from scipy.integrate import quad
```

```
def integral(f, N, s, a, b):
    f = partial(f, N, s)
    return quad(f, a, b)[0]
```

SciPy's quad computes a definite integral $\int_a^b f(x)dx$
(using a technique from the Fortran library QUADPACK)

def **I1**(N, s, x):

...

def **I2**(N, s, x):

...

$$I_1(x) = \frac{1 - e^{-2Nsx} - e^{-2Ns(1-x)} + e^{-2Ns}}{x(1-x)}$$

$$I_2(x) = \frac{(e^{2Nsx} - 1)(1 - e^{-2Ns(1-x)})}{x(1-x)}$$

$$J_1 = \frac{1}{s(1 - e^{-2Ns})} \int_x^1 I_1(y) dy$$

$$J_2 = \frac{1}{s(1 - e^{-2Ns})} \int_0^x I_2(y) dt$$

$$u = \frac{1 - e^{-2Nsx}}{1 - e^{-2Ns}}$$

$$T_{fix} = J_1 + \frac{1 - u}{u} J_2$$

I1 and I2 are defined according to the equations

```

@np.vectorize
def T_kimura(N, s):
    x = 1.0 / N
    J1 = -1.0 / (s * expm1(-2 * N * s)) *
        integral(I1, N, s, x, 1)
    J2 = -1.0 / (s * expm1(-2 * N * s)) *
        integral(I2, N, s, 0, x)
    u = expm1(-2 * N * s * x) /
        expm1(-2 * N * s)

    return J1 + ((1 - u) / u) * J2

```

T_kimura is the fixation time given a single copy of variant 1: frequency $x=1/N$


```

@np.vectorize
def T_kimura(N, s):
    x = 1.0 / N
    J1 = -1.0 / (s * expm1(-2 * N * s)) *
        integral(I1, N, s, x, 1)
    J2 = -1.0 / (s * expm1(-2 * N * s)) *
        integral(I2, N, s, 0, x)
    u = expm1(-2 * N * s * x) /
        expm1(-2 * N * s)

    return J1 + ((1 - u) / u) * J2

```

**J1 and J2 are calculated using integrals of I1
and I2**

```

@np.vectorize
def T_kimura(N, s):
    x = 1.0 / N
    J1 = -1.0 / (s * expm1(-2 * N * s)) *
        integral(I1, N, s, x, 1)
    J2 = -1.0 / (s * expm1(-2 * N * s)) *
        integral(I2, N, s, 0, x)
    u = expm1(-2 * N * s * x) /
        expm1(-2 * N * s)

    return J1 + ((1 - u) / u) * J2

```

T_{fix} is the return value

@np.vectorize

```
def T_kimura(N, s):
```

```
    x = 1.0 / N
```

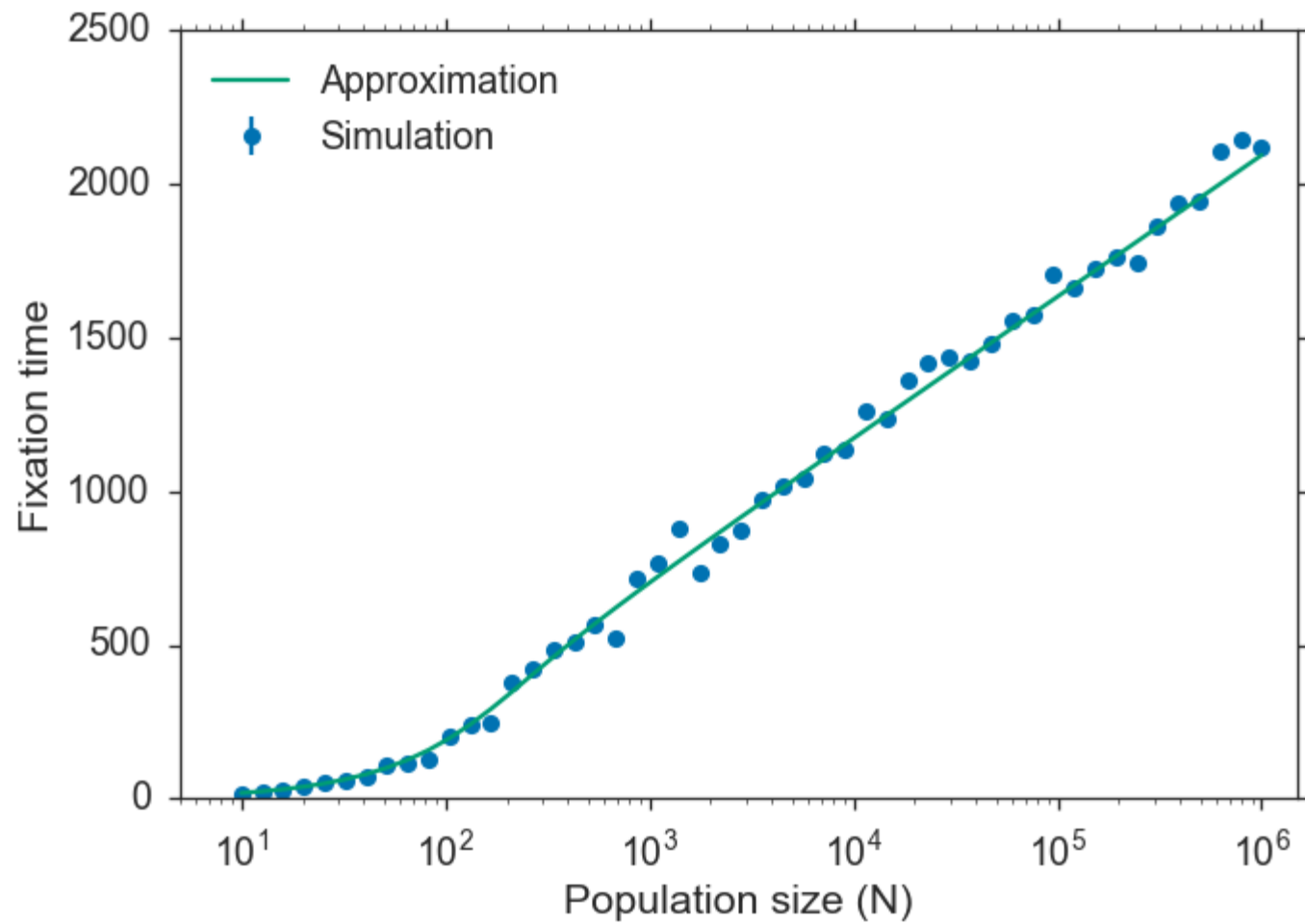
```
    J1 = -1.0 / (s * expm1(-2 * N * s)) *  
          integral(I1, N, s, x, 1)
```

```
    J2 = -1.0 / (s * expm1(-2 * N * s)) *  
          integral(I2, N, s, 0, x)
```

```
    u = expm1(-2 * N * s * x) /  
        expm1(-2 * N * s)
```

```
    return J1 + ((1 - u) / u) * J2
```

**np.vectorize creates a function that takes a
sequence and returns an array - x2 faster**



Presentation, Jupyter notebook, and more at
github.com/yoavram/PyConIL2016



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