# Package 'simode'

April 21, 2019
Type Package
<b>Title</b> Statistical Inference for Systems of Ordinary Differential Equations using Separable Integral-Matching
Version 1.1.4
<b>Description</b> Implements statistical inference for systems of ordinary differential equations, that uses the integral-matching criterion and takes advantage of the separability of parameters, in order to obtain initial parameter estimates for nonlinear least squares optimization. Dattner & Yaari (2018) <arxiv:1807.04202>.  Dattner et al. (2017) <doi:10.1098 rsif.2016.0525="">.  Dattner &amp; Klaassen (2015) <doi:10.1214 15-ejs1053="">.</doi:10.1214></doi:10.1098></arxiv:1807.04202>
<b>Depends</b> R (>= $3.4.0$ )
Imports deSolve, pracma, quadprog
Suggests parallel, Rcgmin, Rvmmin, R.rsp, knitr
License GPL (>= 2)
Encoding UTF-8
LazyData true
RoxygenNote 6.1.1
VignetteBuilder R.rsp
NeedsCompilation no
Author Itai Dattner [aut], Rami Yaari [aut, cre]
Maintainer Rami Yaari <ramiyaari@gmail.com></ramiyaari@gmail.com>
R topics documented:
confint.profile.simode plot.confint.simode plot.list.simode plot.profile.simode plot.simode plot_trace print.confint.simode print.profile.simode print.profile.simode print.simode

2 plot.confint.simode

```
      profile.simode
      7

      simode
      8

      simode.control
      11

      sir_example
      13

      solve_ode
      14

      solve_ode2
      14

      summary.list.simode
      15

      summary.simode
      16
```

Index 17

confint.profile.simode

Calculates confidence intervals for the model parameters

### **Description**

Calculates confidence intervals for the model parameters, based on the given likelihood profiles

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'profile.simode'
confint(object, parm = NULL, level = 0.95,
...)
```

### **Arguments**

object A fitted model object: profile.simode object returned by a call to profile.

parm A specification of which parameters are to be given confidence intervals (named vector). If missing, all parameters are considered.

1evel The confidence level required.

Additional argument(s) for methods.

### Value

The confidence intervals.

plot.confint.simode Plot confidence intervals for the model parameters

### Description

Plot confidence intervals for the model parameters of a simode object, calculated based on likelihood profiles

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'confint.simode'
plot(x, which = NULL, pars_true = NULL,
  legend = F, cols = list(fit = "blue", true = "black"), ...)
```

plot.list.simode 3

### **Arguments**

X	confint.simode object returned by a call to confint
which	Which parameters to plot the confidence intervals for. If empty, the plot will include all of the parameters in $\mathbf{x}$ .
pars_true	The true parameter values (if are known).
legend	Whether or not to add a figure legend.
cols	List of colors for each element of the plot.
	Additional argument(s) for methods.

plot.list.simode

Plot the fit/estimates of a list.simode object

### Description

Plot the fit or parameter estimates obtained from a call to simode with obs\_sets>1.

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'list.simode'
plot(x, type = c("fit", "est"), show = c("nls",
   "im", "both"), which = NULL, pars_true = NULL, time = NULL,
   plot_mean_sd = F, plot_im_smooth = F, legend = F,
   mfrow = par("mfrow"), cols = list(nls_fit = "blue", im_fit = "green",
   true = "black", obs = "red", im_smooth = "magenta"), ...)
```

X	list.simode object.
type	Type of plot - 'fit' to plot the fitted equations and 'est' to plot the parameter estimates.
show	Whether to plot the fit/estimates obtained using nonlinear least squares ('nls'), integral-matching ('im') or both ('both').
which	Which variables to plot in case type='fit', or which parameters to plot in case type='est'. If empty, the plot will include all of the variables/parameters in x.
pars_true	The true parameter values (if are known). Should be named using the parameter names. If given, the true values for the variables/parameters will be added to the plot.
time	The time points to use for the fitted curves (relevant only for type='fit'). If not given then the time points of the observations in x will be used.
plot_mean_sd	Plot the mean and standard deviation for the fit/estimates of the simode objects in x. To be used when x is the result of fitting monte-carlo simulations.
plot_im_smooth	Whether or not to plot the smoothed curves created and used by the integral-matching procedure (relevant only for type='fit').
legend	Whether or not to add a figure legend.
mfrow	A vector of the form $c(nr,nc)$ setting the layout of subplots in one plot (see also par).
cols	List of colors for each element of the plot.
	Additional argument(s) for methods.

4 plot.simode

plot.profile.simode Plot the likelihood profiles for the model parameters

### **Description**

Plot the likelihood profiles for the model parameters

#### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'profile.simode'
plot(x, which = NULL, mfrow = par("mfrow"),
  cols = list(fit = "blue", threshold = "red"), ...)
```

### **Arguments**

Х	profile.simode object returned by a call to profile.
which	Which parameters to plot the likelihood profiles for. If empty, the plot will include all of the parameters in $x$ .
mfrow	A vector of the form c(nr,nc) setting the layout of subplots in one plot (see also par).
cols	List of colors for each element of the plot.
	Additional argument(s) for methods.

plot.simode

Plot the fit/estimates of a simode object

### Description

Plot the fit or parameter estimates obtained from a call to simode.

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'simode'
plot(x, type = c("fit", "est"), show = c("nls", "im",
   "both"), which = NULL, pars_true = NULL, time = NULL,
   plot_im_smooth = F, legend = F, mfrow = par("mfrow"),
   cols = list(nls_fit = "blue", im_fit = "green", true = "black", obs =
   "red", im_smooth = "magenta"), ...)
```

X	simode object returned by a call to simode.
type	Type of plot - 'fit' to plot the fitted variables and 'est' to plot the parameter estimates.
show	Whether to plot the fit/estimates obtained using nonlinear least squares ('nls'), integral-matching ('im') or both ('both').
which	Which variables to plot in case type='fit', or which parameters to plot in case type='est'. If empty, the plot will include all of the variables/parameters in x.

plot\_trace 5

pars_true	The true parameter values (if are known). Should be named using the parameter names. If given, the true values for the variables/parameters will be added to the plot.
time	The time points to use for the fitted curves (relevant only for type='fit'). If not given then the time points of the observations in $x$ will be used.
plot_im_smooth	Whether or not to plot the smoothed curves created and used by the integral-matching procedure (relevant only for type='fit').
legend	Whether or not to add a figure legend.
mfrow	A vector of the form $c(nr,nc)$ setting the layout of subplots in one plot (see also par).
cols	List of colors for each element of the plot.
	Additional argument(s) for methods.

plot\_trace

Plot optimization trace of a call to simode

### Description

Plot a trace of the loss values and parameter estimates during the integral-matching/nonlinear least squares optimization within a call to simode. For the traces to exist, the arguments save\_im\_trace and/or save\_nls\_trace in simode.control should be set to true, when calling simode.

### Usage

```
plot_trace(x, show = c("nls", "im", "both"), which = NULL,
    mfrow = par("mfrow"), cols = list(nls_fit = "blue", im_fit =
    "green"), ...)
```

X	simode object returned by a call to simode.
show	Whether to plot the estimates obtained using nonlinear least squares ('nls'), integral-matching ('im') or both ('both').
which	Which parameters' traces to plot. If NULL, the trace for all the parameters in $\boldsymbol{x}$ will be plotted.
mfrow	A vector of the form $c(nr,nc)$ setting the layout of subplots in one plot (see also par).
cols	List of colors for each element of the plot.
	Additional argument(s) for methods.

6 print.simode

```
print.confint.simode Print method for confint.simode objects
```

### Description

Print method for confint. simode objects

### Usage

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

### **Arguments**

x The confint.simode object.

... Additional argument(s) for methods.

```
print.profile.simode Print method for profile.simode objects
```

### **Description**

Print method for profile.simode objects

#### Usage

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

### Arguments

x The profile.simode object.... Additional argument(s) for methods.

print.simode

Print method for simode objects

### Description

Print method for simode objects

### Usage

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

### **Arguments**

x The simode object.

... Additional argument(s) for methods.

print.summary.simode 7

```
print.summary.simode Print method for summary.simode objects
```

### **Description**

Print method for summary.simode objects

### Usage

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

### Arguments

x The summary.simode object.... Additional argument(s) for methods.

profile.simode

Calculate likelihood profiles for the model parameters

### **Description**

Calculate likelihood profiles for the model parameters

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'simode'
profile(fitted, which = NULL, optim_type = c("nls",
   "both"), step_size, max_steps = 100, alpha = 0.05, skip_err = T,
   trace = 0, save_to_log = F, ...)
```

fitted	simode object returned by a call to simode.
which	Which parameters to estimate the profile for.
optim_type	Whether to calculate the profiles based on maximum-likelihood optimization only ('nls') or based on integral-matching followed by maximum-likelihood optimization ('both').
step_size	Step size for profiling (one value for all parameters or a value for each parameter in which).
max_steps	Maximum number of steps to take in each direction.
alpha	Maximum (two-sided) likelihood ratio test confidence level to find.
skip_err	Whether on not to stop the calculation if encountering a problem with one point in the profile.
trace	Report level (0-4), with higher values producing more tracing information.
save_to_log	Whether to redirect output to log file. The log file will be saved to tempdir().
	Additional argument(s) for methods.

8 simode

#### **Details**

If the call to simode, which returned the fitted object given to this method, included a user-defined likelihood function (with the calc\_nll argument), then the likelihood profiles will be calculated using this function. Otherwise, the profiles will be calculated using a likelihood based on a Gaussian distribuion with fixed sigma, where sigma will be estimated in the background together with the rest of the model parameters.

#### Value

The likelihood profiles.

simode

Statistical inference of ordinary differential equations using separable integral-matching

### Description

Estimating the parameters of an ODE system in two stages: 1) Estimate the parameters using separable integral-matching, 2) Estimate the parameters using nonlinear least squares starting from the values obtained in stage 1.

### Usage

```
simode(equations, pars, time, obs, obs_sets = 1, nlin_pars = NULL,
  likelihood_pars = NULL, fixed = NULL, start = NULL, lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL, im_method = c("separable", "non-separable"),
  decouple_equations = F, gen_obs = NULL, calc_nll = NULL,
  scale_pars = NULL, simode_ctrl = simode.control(), ...)
```

#### **Arguments**

equations

Named vector. The equations describing the ODE system. Each element of the vector should contain a character representation of the right-hand side of an equation, and should be named according to the left-hand side of the equation (i.e., the variable name). An equation can contain parameters appearing in pars, variables appearing in the equations names, observed non-modeled variables appearing in obs, and/or any function of 't', which is a reserved symbol for the time domain.

pars

The names of the parameters and initial conditions to be estimated. An initial condition name for a certain variable is the name given to the relevant equation in equations (e.g., if an equation is named 'x' than its initial condition should be named 'x' as well). Note: The symbol 't' is reserved for the time domain and cannot be used as a parameter name.

time

Time points of the observations. Either a vector, if the same time points were used for observing all variables, or a list of vectors the length of obs, of which each element is the length of the relevant element in obs.

obs

Named list. The observations. When obs\_sets=1, obs should contain a list of vectors with observations of either a variable described by one of the equations (named according to the relevant equation name) or a non-modeled variable appearing in one of the equations. Each observations vector should be the length

simode 9

	of the relevant time vector. When obs_sets>1, obs should contain a list, where each list member is a list that fits the description in the case of obs_sets=1.
obs_sets	Number of observations sets. When obs_sets>1, the function will fit the set of observations according to the value of obs_sets_fit in simode_ctrl.
nlin_pars	Names of parameters or initial conditions that will be estimated in stage 1 using nonlinear least squares optimization. The parameter names in nlin_pars must appear in pars.
likelihood_par	S
	Names of likelihood parameters not appearing in the ODE system, which are needed for the user-defined function calc_nll. The parameter names in likelihood_pars must appear in pars.
fixed	Named vector. Fixed values for one or more of the ODE system parameters or initial conditions. Parameters in this list will not be estimated.
start	Named vector. Starting values for optimization of parameters/initial conditions. Must contain starting values for all the parameters in nlin_pars and likelihood_pars. If im_method="non-seperable", can optionally contain starting values for any other parameter/initial condition.
lower	Named vector. Lower bounds for any parameter/initial condition.
upper	Named vector. Upper bounds for any parameter/initial condition.
im_method	The method to use for integral-matching. Default "separable" means that linear parameters are estimated directly while "non-separable" means that linear parameters are estimated using nonlinear least squares optimization. If none of the parameters are linear then the default can be used.
decouple_equat	
	Whether to fit each equation separately in the integral-matching stage.
gen_obs	An optional user-defined function for completing missing observations (see Details).
calc_nll	An optional user-defined function for calculating negative log-likelihood for the model (see Details).
scale_pars	An optional user-defined function for scaling transformations of parameters estimated using non-linear optimization (see Details).

### **Details**

. . .

simode\_ctrl

gen\_obs can be used in cases of a partially observed system, for which observations of the missing variables can be generated given values for the system parameters. The function will be called during the optimization using integral-matching.

Additional arguments passed to optim, gen\_obs and calc\_nll

Various control parameters. See simode.control.

It must be defined as gen\_obs <- function(equations, pars, x0, time, obs, ...), where:

- $\bullet$  equations the ODE equations
- pars the parameter values
- x0 the initial conditions
- time the timing of the observations (vector or list)
- obs the observations
- ... additional parameters passed from the call to simode

10 simode

The function should return a list with two items:

- time the vector or list of time points of the observations
- obs the list of observations with the newly generated observations

calc\_nll allows the user to pass his own likelihood function to be used in the optimization in the second stage (if not defined, the default nonlinear least squares optimization will be used). The likelihood function will also be used in a following call to profile, for the calculation of likelihood profiles. It must be defined as calc\_nll <- function(pars, time, obs, model\_out, ...), where:

- pars the parameter values
- time the timing of the observations (vector or list)
- obs the observations
- model\_out the model output returned from a call to solve\_ode. If time is a list with possibly different times for each variable then model\_out will contain a union of all these times.
- ... additional parameters passed from the call to simode

The function should return the negative log-likelihood.

scale\_pars allows the user to pass a function for rescaling transformations of some/all of the parameters estimated using non-linear optimization. The function will be called at each step of the optimization with the current values of the parameters, as the optimization algorithm sees them, and will return rescaled parameters values to be used in estimation of the direct parameters (stage 1) and in solving the ODE equations (stage 2). It must be defined as scale\_pars <- function(pars, ...), where:

- pars the parameter values
- ... additional parameters passed from the call to simode

The function should return the rescaled parameter values.

#### Value

If obs\_sets=1, the function returns a simode object containing the parameter estimates and solutions after integral-matching (stage 1) and after nonlinear least squares optimization (stage 2). If obs\_sets>1 and obs\_sets\_fit!="together" in simode\_ctrl, the function returns a list.simode object which is a list of simode objects the length of obs\_sets.

#### References

Dattner & Klaassen (2015). Optimal Rate of Direct Estimators in Systems of Ordinary Differential Equations Linear in Functions of the Parameters, Electronic Journal of Statistics, Vol. 9, No. 2, 1939-1973.

Dattner, Miller, Petrenko, Kadouriz, Jurkevitch & Huppert (2017). Modelling and Parameter Inference of Predator-prey Dynamics in Heterogeneous Environments Using The Direct Integral Approach, Journal of The Royal Society Interface 14.126: 20160525.

### **Examples**

simode.control 11

```
## generate model equations and parameters (X=Prey,Y=Predator)
pars <- c('alpha','beta','gamma','delta')</pre>
vars <- c('X','Y')</pre>
eq_X <- 'alpha*X-beta*X*Y'
eq_Y <- 'delta*X*Y-gamma*Y'
equations <- c(eq_X,eq_Y)
names(equations) <- vars</pre>
x0 < -c(0.9, 0.9)
names(x0) \leftarrow vars
theta <- c(2/3,4/3,1,1)
names(theta) <- pars</pre>
## generate observations
n <- 50
time <- seq(0,25,length.out=n)</pre>
model_out <- solve_ode(equations, theta, x0, time)</pre>
x_det <- model_out[,vars]</pre>
set.seed(1000)
sigma <- 0.05
obs <- list()
for(i in 1:length(vars)) {
 obs[[i]] <- pmax(0, rnorm(n,x_det[,i],sigma))</pre>
names(obs) <- vars</pre>
## estimate model parameters with known initial conditions
simode_fit1 <- simode(equations=equations, pars=pars, fixed=x0, time=time, obs=obs)</pre>
plot(simode_fit1, type='fit', time=seq(0,25,length.out=100), pars_true=theta, mfrow=c(2,1))
plot(simode_fit1, type='est', pars_true=theta)
## estimate model parameters and initial conditions
simode_fit2 <- simode(equations=equations, pars=c(pars,vars), time=time, obs=obs)</pre>
plot(simode_fit2, type='fit', time=seq(0,25,length.out=100), pars_true=c(theta,x0), mfrow=c(2,1))
plot(simode_fit2, type='est', pars_true=c(theta,x0))
profiles_fit2 <- profile(simode_fit2,step_size=0.01,max_steps=50)</pre>
plot(profiles_fit2,mfrow=c(2,3))
ci_fit2 <- confint(profiles_fit2)</pre>
ci_fit2
plot(ci_fit2,pars_true=c(theta,x0),legend=T)
```

simode.control

Class containing control parameters for a call to simode

### **Description**

Class containing control parameters for a call to simode

#### Usage

```
simode.control(optim_type = c("both", "im", "nls"),
```

12 simode.control

```
im_optim_method = c("BFGS", "Nelder-Mead", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", "SANN",
"Brent", "Rcgmin", "Rvmmin"), nls_optim_method = c("BFGS",
"Nelder-Mead", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", "SANN", "Brent", "Rcgmin", "Rvmmin"),
im_optim_control = list(), nls_optim_control = list(),
ode_control = list(method = "lsoda"), im_smoothing = c("splines",
"kernel", "none"), im_grid_size = 0, bw_factor = 1.5,
use_pars2vars_mapping = F, trace = 0, save_im_trace = F,
save_nls_trace = F, obs_sets_fit = c("separate", "separate_x0",
"together"), parallel = F, save_to_log = F)
```

#### **Arguments**

optim\_type

Controls what optimization will be performed: either only integral-matching ('im'), only nonlinear least squares ('nls') or both (the default, i.e., first integral-matching then nonlinear least squares starting from the integral-matching estimates).

im\_optim\_method

Method for optimization during the integral-matching stage. Accepted values are any method supported by the method argument in optim, as well as \'Rvmmin\' and \'Rcgmin\', if the relevant packages are installed.

nls\_optim\_method

Method for optimization during the nonlinear least squares stage. Accepted values are the same as in im\_optim\_method.

im\_optim\_control

A list with control parameters for optimization during the integral-matching stage. Can include anything that would appear in the control argument in optim/Rvmmin/Rcgmin (depending on the choice of im\_optim\_method). See optim, Rvmmin, Rcgmin.

nls\_optim\_control

Control parameters for optimization during the nonlinear least squares stage (as in im\_optim\_control)

ode\_control A list w

A list with control parameters for the ODE solver. Can include the argument method appearing in the arguments to ode, as well as any other control parameters accepted as additional parameters in the call to ode.

im\_smoothing Choice of type of smoothing during the integral-matching stage (see Details).

im\_grid\_size Number of points used in integral-matching grid (not relevant when im\_smoothing='kernel').

Value <= 0 means the grid size will be set according to maximum number of observations for any of the equations in the call to simode.

bw factor

Controls the bandwidth when im\_smoothing='kernel'. The bandwidth for each equation will be bw\_factor\*the maximum time interval between two observations (should be >= 1).

use\_pars2vars\_mapping

Whether to use pars2vars mapping (see Details).

trace Report level (0-4), with higher values producing more tracing information (see Details).

save\_im\_trace Whether to save trace information of integral-matching optimization, which can then be plotted using plot\_trace.

save\_nls\_trace Whether to save trace information of nonlinear least squares optimization, which can then be plotted using plot\_trace.

sir\_example 13

obs\_sets\_fit Controls the way multiple observation sets are fitted: either "separate" (each set can be fitted with its own parameter values and initial conditions), "separate\_x0" (same parameter values fitted for all sets while initial conditions may be different for each set) or "together" (fitting the mean of all observations sets).

Controls whether to fit sequentially or in parallel multiple observation sets (obs\_sets>1 in the call to simode) that are fitted separately (obs\_sets\_fit="separate").

Fitting in parallel requires that the parallel package will be installed. When

running in parallel, output will not be displayed regardless of the trace level. Instead, one can set save\_to\_log to true to save the output to a log file.

save\_to\_log Controls whether to redirect output to a log file. If true, output will be saved to

the file 'simode.log' in tempdir.

#### **Details**

Possible values for im\_smoothing are \'splines\' (the default), in which case smoothing will be performed using smooth.spline with generalized cross-validation, \'kernel\', using own kernel smoother function, or \'none\' (using the observations as is, with interpolation if necessary). use\_pars2vars\_mapping controls whether to use a mapping of which equations are affected by each of the parameters. When set to true, previous matrices computed as part of the integral-matching estimation are stored during the integral-matching optimization, and are updated only for the equations that were affected by the change in the parameter estimates from the previous iteration. When the number of equations is large and some of the parameters affect only a few equations, setting this option to true can significantly reduce the optimization time during the integral-matching stage (while increasing the storage usage). This is especially true with derivative based optimization methods (such as \'BFGS\' of optim) which updates only one of the optimized parameters in each iteration. trace has 5 possible levels:

With trace=0, there would be no output displayed if there are no errors.

With trace=1, a message will be displayed at the beginning and end of each optimization stage.

With trace=2, non-critical errors occurring during the optimization iterations will be displayed.

With trace=3, non-critical warnings occurring during the optimization iterations will be displayed.

With trace=4, the calculated loss value for each iteration of the integral-matching and nonlinear least squares optimizations will be displayed.

sir\_example

Example dataset for a multi-group SIR model

#### **Description**

A model for the spread of a seasonal influenza epidemics in two groups over five seasons.

#### Usage

sir\_example

#### Format

A list containing the following variables:

**equations** The ODE equations describing the system, including ten equations for the susceptible dynamics (2 groups \* 5 seasons) and ten equations for the infected dynamics.

**beta** The 2x2 transmission matrix parameters (in time unit of weeks).

14 solve\_ode2

gamma The recovery rate parameter (in time unit of weeks).

**kappa** The relative infectiousness of seasons 2-5 compared to season 1.

**S0** The initial conditions for the susceptible variables.

**I0** The initial conditions for the infected variables.

time Times in which the observations were made (in weeks).

**obs** A list of observations of the infected variables, generated using Gaussian measurement error with sigma=1e-3.

solve\_ode

Ordinary differential equations solver

### **Description**

A wrapper for the ode function that solves a system of ordinary differential equations described using symbolic equations.

#### Usage

```
solve_ode(equations, pars, x0, time, xvars = NULL, ...)
```

#### **Arguments**

equations	The equations describing the ODE system. See simode.
pars	The parameter values. Named according to their names in equations.
x0	The initial conditions. Named accroding to the names of equations.
time	The time points for which the ODE variables' values will be computed.
xvars	External observations of time-dependant variables refered to in equations
	Additional argument(s) for methods.

#### Value

A matrix whose first column contains the given time points and subsequent columns hold the computed ODE equations' values at these time points.

solve\_ode2

Ordinary differential equations solver using a simode object

### **Description**

A wrapper for the ode function that solves a system of ordinary differential equations described using symbolic equations.

#### Usage

```
solve_ode2(x, type = c("both", "im", "nls"))
```

summary.list.simode 15

### **Arguments**

X	A simode object returned from a call to simode.
type	Which solution to generate ('both'\'nls'\'im').

### Value

A matrix whose first column contains the given time points and subsequent columns hold the computed ODE equations' values at these time points.

summary.list.simode Summary method for list.simode objects

### Description

Summary method for list.simode objects

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'list.simode'
summary(object, sum_mean_sd = F,
   pars_true = NULL, digits = max(3, getOption("digits") - 3), ...)
```

### **Arguments**

object	list.simode object returned by a call to simode with obs_sets>1
sum_mean_sd	Whether to calculate mean and standard deviation for the parameter estimates in the fits included in the given object. To be used when object is the result of fitting monte-carlo simulations.
pars_true	The true parameter values (relevant only for when sum_mean_sd=T). When given, the summary will also include the bias and RMSE for each parameter estimate.
digits	The number of significant digits to use.
	Additional argument(s) for methods.

### Value

The mean and standard deviation for the loss values and parameter estimates obtained from the integral-matching and nonlinear least squares optimizations. If pars\_true is given, then will also calculate bias and RMSE for the parameter estimates.

16 summary.simode

summary.simode

Summary method for simode objects

### Description

Summary method for simode objects

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'simode'
summary(object, digits = max(3, getOption("digits") -
3), ...)
```

### Arguments

object The simode object.

digits The number of significant digits to use.
... Additional argument(s) for methods.

## **Index**

```
*Topic datasets
    sir_example, 13
confint, 3
confint.profile.simode, 2
ode, 12, 14
optim, 12
par, 3–5
plot.confint.simode, 2
plot.list.simode, 3
plot.profile.simode, 4
\verb"plot.simode", 4"
plot_trace, 5, 12
print.confint.simode, 6
print.profile.simode, 6
print.simode, 6
print.summary.simode, 7
profile, 2, 4, 10
profile.simode, 7
Rcgmin, 12
Rvmmin, 12
simode, 4, 5, 7, 8, 8, 9, 10, 13-15
simode.control, 5, 9, 11
sir\_example, 13
smooth.spline, 13
solve_ode, 10, 14
solve\_ode2, 14
summary.list.simode, 15
summary.simode, 16
```