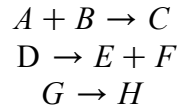# Enumerate reaction networks composed with heteromultimer and single transformations
November 2014

This particular code is to enumerate all possible reaction networks (with certain dimensions, $n \times m$ where n is speciese number m is reaction number) composed of three types of interactions:

$$A + B \rightarrow C$$
$$D \rightarrow E + F$$
$$G \rightarrow H$$

Those are heterodimerization, disassociation and single transformation.

With those three types of elementary reactions, we could construct a set of reaction networks, then we could use DSR graphs and bipartie to characteristic those networks if they are multistationary and has closed competition loop.

But before to go through such checking, we need to preclude situations that clearly not a complex balanced reaction network, by which mean it obeys the following three constraints:
0. Only allow elementary reactions described above, which is the starting point to construct the matrix;
   (more complex version should be including $I \rightarrow 2\,J$ and $2\,K \rightarrow L$ in future)
   list all possibly combinations and select m of those into matrix (sequence does not matter), then seperate into pos and neg matrices

1. Mass conservation;
   (it's very difficult to check, currently implemented without this checking but manual checking afterwards)

2. Complex banlanced: each species has at least one in flow and one out flow;
   (easy to check)
   Check pos matrix and neg matrix, (there is no zeros in columSum)

Then we need to:
4. check competition: there are at least one species has two -1 and there is another -1 in each of the according reactions;
   (in neg matrix, check if there are any two intersections of colSum and rowSum $\geqslant -2$ in a row are -1)
   find col indices, then get the other two species (competitors)

5. check loop: take indices of competitors, do the network searching, find the loop from one to another and then from the other to this one.

Cluster matrix into four categories: bistable with closed competition loop, bistable without closed competition loop, monostable with closed competition loop, monostable without closed competition loop.

Some functions might need:
sprintf(fmt, x1, ..., xn)
StringTools[Join](stringList, sep)
StringTools[CaseJoin](stringList)

mkdir(dirName)
FileTools[RemoveDirectory](dirName, options)
FileTools[Remove](file, file2, ...)
ListDirectory(dir, opt1, opt2, ...)
ArrayTools[AddAlongDimension](A,dim)

Initializations

```
> restart :
> interface(rtablesize = 400) :
> with(ListTools) :
> with(LinearAlgebra) :
> with(VectorCalculus) :
> with(GraphTheory) :
> with(combinat) :
> with(ArrayTools) :
> _Envsignum0 := 0 :
>
```

Functions for multistationality checking (execute before proceeding)

Step 1. Procedures to create the DSR-graph from the stoichiometric matrix

Find the matrix Z from the stoichiometric matrix A:

```
> findZ := proc(A)
     local Z, n, m, i, j :
      n := Dimension(A)[1] :
      m := Dimension(A)[2] :
      Z := Matrix(n, m) :
   for i from 1 to n by 1 do
     for j from 1 to m by 1 do
       if A[i, j] < 0 then Z[i, j] := z[i, j]; end if;    ### what is the z?
     end do;
   end do:
     return(Z) :
     end proc:
```

```
>
```

Find the DSR graph from labels, A and Z

```
> ##Create signed DSR graph: entries are two matrices and the labels of the nodes
  createDSRgraphsigned := proc(mynodes, A, Z)
    local G, n, m, Adj, varsZ, Zsign, varsA, Asign, X :
    n := Dimension(A)[1] : m := Dimension(A)[2] :
    X := Transpose(Z) :
    varsZ := indets(X) :
    Zsign := subs(seq(varsZ[i] = 1, i = 1 ..numelems(varsZ)), X) :

    Adj := Matrix(n + m, n + m) :
    Adj[[n + 1 ..n + m], [1 ..n]] := Transpose(map(signum, A)) :
    Adj[[1 ..n], [n + 1 ..n + m]] := Transpose(Zsign) :

    G := GraphTheory[Graph](mynodes, Adj, weighted = true) :
    return(G) :
  end proc:
```

Find the DSR graph from labels and A and return the list of edges:

```
> findedgesDSR := proc(mynodes, A)
    local G, Z :
    Z := findZ(A) :
    G := createDSRgraphsigned(mylabels, A, Z) :
    return(Edges(G, weights)) :
  end proc:
```

```
>
```

▼ Step 2. Procedures to test for multistationarity

▼ *Procedures*

```
> ## compute Mtilde determinant
  computdet := proc(N, X)
    global Mt :
    local M, F, i, bigdet, n1, s1 :
```

```
    n1 := Dimension(N)[1] : s1 := Rank(N) :
    M := N.X :
    Mt := M :
  if s1 < n1 then
    F
      := ReducedRowEchelonForm(Transpose(Matrix([op(NullSpace(Transpose(
        N))) ]))) :
    for i from 1 by 1 to Dimension(F)[1] do
      Mt[ArrayTools[SearchArray](F[i])[1]] := F[i] :
    end do:
  end if:
  bigdet := expand(Determinant(Mt)) :
  return(bigdet) :
  end proc:
```

```
> ## compute Mtilde determinant
  computdet2 := proc(N, X)
   global Mt :
   local M, F, i, bigdet, n1, s1 :
   n1 := Dimension(N)[1] : s1 := Rank(N) :
   M := N.X :
   Mt := M :
  if s1 < n1 then
    F
      := ReducedRowEchelonForm(Transpose(Matrix([op(NullSpace(Transpose(
        N))) ]))) :
    for i from 1 by 1 to Dimension(F)[1] do
      Mt[ArrayTools[SearchArray](F[i])[1]] := F[i] :
    end do:
  end if:
  bigdet := expand(Determinant(Mt)) :
  return(bigdet, Mt) :
  end proc:
>
```

```
> ## injectivity check
  injective := proc(N, X)
   local det, signs, i, l, k :
   det := computdet(N, X) :
   signs := ListTools[MakeUnique](map(sign, [coeffs(det)])) :
   if det ≠ 0 then
      i := (-1)^{numelems(signs) + 1} :
  else i := 0 :  end if:
    return(i, det) :
  end proc:
> ## injectivity check
```

```
injectivePW := proc(N, X)
 local det, signs, i, n, m, X1, l, k :
 n := Dimension(N)[1] : m := Dimension(N)[2] :
 X1 := DiagonalMatrix(Vector([seq(k_i, i = 1..m)])).X
     .DiagonalMatrix(Vector([seq(l_i, i = 1..n)])) :

 det := computdet(N, X1) :
 signs := ListTools[MakeUnique](map(sign, [coeffs(det)])) :
 if det ≠ 0 then
     i := (-1)^{numelems(signs) + 1} :
 else  i := 0 :  end if:
  return(i, det) :
 end proc:
```

```
> findV := proc(A)
    local V, n, m, i, j :
    n := Dimension(A)[1] :
    m := Dimension(A)[2] :
     V := Matrix(n, m) :
  for i from 1 to n by 1 do
    for j from 1 to m by 1 do
        if A[i, j] < 0 then V[i, j] := -A[i, j]; end if;
    end do;
  end do:
   return(Transpose(V)) :
   end proc:
```

```
> isinjective := proc(A)
    local V, i, det :
    V := findV(A) :
    i, det := injectivePW(A, V) :
    if i = 1 then return(1) :
    else
       return(0) :
     end if:
   end proc:
```

```
> ## compute Mtilde determinant with F given
   computdetF := proc(N, X, F)
    global Mt :
    local M, i, bigdet, n1, s1, sp :
    n1 := Dimension(N)[1] : s1 := Rank(N) : sp := Dimension(X)[2] :
    M := N.X :
```

```
    Mt := Matrix(sp, sp) :
     Mt[1 ..Dimension(F)[1]] := F :
     Mt[Dimension(F)[1] + 1 ..sp] := M :

    bigdet := expand(Determinant(Mt)) :
    return(bigdet) :
   end proc:
```

> ## compute Mtilde determinant with F given
```
   computdetF2 := proc(N, X, F)
    local M, i, bigdet, n1, s1, sp, Mt :
    n1 := Dimension(N)[1] : s1 := Rank(N) : sp := Dimension(X)[2] :
    M := N.X :
    Mt := Matrix(sp, sp) :
     Mt[1 ..Dimension(F)[1]] := F :
     Mt[Dimension(F)[1] + 1 ..sp] := M :

    bigdet := expand(Determinant(Mt)) :
    return(bigdet, Mt) :
   end proc:
```

> ## injectivity check with F given
```
   injectivePWF := proc(N, X, F)
    local det, signs, i, n, m, X1, l, k :
    n := Dimension(X)[2] : m := Dimension(X)[1] :
    X1 := DiagonalMatrix(Vector([seq(k_i, i = 1 ..m)])).X
       .DiagonalMatrix(Vector([seq(l_i, i = 1 ..n)])) :

    det := computdetF(N, X1, F) :
    signs := ListTools[MakeUnique](map(sign, [coeffs(det)])) :
     if det ≠ 0 then
        i := (-1)^{numelems(signs) + 1} :
    else  i := 0 :  end if:
     return(i, det) :
   end proc:
```

> ## injectivity check with F given
```
   injectivePWF2 := proc(N, X, F)
    local det, signs, i, n, m, X1, l, k, Mt :
    n := Dimension(X)[2] : m := Dimension(X)[1] :
    X1 := DiagonalMatrix(Vector([seq(k_i, i = 1 ..m)])).X
       .DiagonalMatrix(Vector([seq(l_i, i = 1 ..n)])) :

    det, Mt := computdetF2(N, X1, F) :
    signs := ListTools[MakeUnique](map(sign, [coeffs(det)])) :
```

```
        if det ≠ 0 then
            i := (-1)^{numelems(signs) + 1} :
        else i := 0 :  end if:
         return (i, det, Mt) :
        end proc:


>  ## check if after gauss reduction the system becomes injective: check all
    gaussinjallpos := proc(B, V, F)
        local m, myset, n, i, det, bigset, seenset, B2, V2, B1, myset2, control, control2 :
        m := Dimension(B)[2] : n := Dimension(B)[1] :
        myset := {seq(i, i = 1 ..n)} : control := 0 :
        bigset := {seq(i, i = 1 ..m)} :
        seenset := [myset] :

        while myset ≠ FAIL and control = 0 do
            B2 := B[ .., [op(myset), op(bigset minus myset)]] :
            V2 := V[[op(myset), op(bigset minus myset)],..] :
            i, det, B1 := gaussinj(B2, V2, F) :
            if i = 1 then control := 1 : end if:  ## injective found
            if i = 2 then control := 2 : end if:  ## no positive steady states
            myset2 := { } :
            for i from 1 by 1 to Dimension(B1)[1] do
                myset2 := {op(myset2), ArrayTools[SearchArray](B1[i])[1]} :
            end do:
            seenset := [op(seenset), myset2] :
            seenset := [op(seenset), myset] :
            seenset := ListTools[MakeUnique](seenset) :
            while member(myset, seenset) and myset ≠ FAIL do
                myset := nextcomb(myset, m) :
            end do:
        end do:
        control2 := 0 :
        if control = 1 then
            while myset ≠ FAIL and control = 1 do
                B2 := B[ .., [op(myset), op(bigset minus myset)]] :
                B1 := ReducedRowEchelonForm(B2) :
                control2 := gausssamesign(B1) :
                if control2 = 1 then control := 2 : end if:
                seenset := [op(seenset), myset] :
                seenset := ListTools[MakeUnique](seenset) :
                while member(myset, seenset) and myset ≠ FAIL do
                    myset := nextcomb(myset, m) :
                end do:
            end do:
        end if:
        return (control) :
        end proc:
```

>

> ## *check if after gauss reduction the system becomes injective: check all*
```
gausssignall := proc(B)
   local m, myset, n, i, det, bigset, seenset, B2, V2, B1, myset2, control, control2 :
   m := Dimension(B)[2] : n := Dimension(B)[1] :
   myset := {seq(i, i = 1 ..n)} :
   bigset := {seq(i, i = 1 ..m)} :

   control2 := 0 :
      while myset ≠ FAIL and control2 = 0 do
        B2 := B[ .., [op(myset), op(bigset minus myset)]] :
        B1 := ReducedRowEchelonForm(B2) :
        control2 := gausssamesign(B1) :
        myset := nextcomb(myset, m) :
      end do:
   return(control2) :
   end proc:
```
>

> ## *check if after gauss reduction the system becomes injective*
```
gaussinj := proc(N, V, F)
   local p, mysigns, control2, myset, B, i, m, n, maxcols, B1, B3, V3, j, maxcols2, count,
      indiceslist, mypos, B4, V4, control, M, Mt, det, signs, sp, det2, l, k :
   m := Dimension(N)[2] : n := Dimension(N)[1] : sp := Dimension(V)[2] :
   B1 := N :
   maxcols := numelems(ArrayTools[SearchArray](B1)) − n :
   B3 := Matrix(Dimension(B1)[1], maxcols) :
   V3 := Matrix(maxcols, sp) :

   count := 1 : indiceslist := [ ] :
   for i from 1 by 1 to Dimension(B1)[1] do
      maxcols2 := ArrayTools[SearchArray](B1[i]) :
      for j from 2 by 1 to numelems(maxcols2) do
         control := 0 :
         mypos := ListTools[Search](maxcols2[j], indiceslist) :
         if mypos ≠ 0 then
            ##print(i, j, mypos) :
            if Equal(V[maxcols2[j]] − V[maxcols2[1]], V3[mypos]) then
               B3[i, mypos] := -B1[i, maxcols2[j]] : control := 1 :
            end if:
         end if:
         if control = 0 then
            V3[count] := V[maxcols2[j]] − V[maxcols2[1]] :
            indiceslist := [op(indiceslist), maxcols2[j]] :
            B3[i, count] := -B1[i, maxcols2[j]] :
```

```
                  count := count + 1 :
              end if:
            end do:

          end do:
          B4 := SubMatrix(B3, [1 ..Dimension(B3)[1]], [1 ..count − 1]) :
          V4 := SubMatrix(V3, [1 ..count − 1], [1 ..Dimension(V3)[2]]) :

          M := B4.DiagonalMatrix(Vector([seq(k_i, i = 1 ..Dimension(V4)[1])])).V4
              .DiagonalMatrix(Vector([seq(l_i, i = 1 ..Dimension(V4)[2])])) :
          Mt := Matrix(sp, sp) :
          Mt[1 ..Dimension(F)[1]] := F :
          Mt[Dimension(F)[1] + 1 ..sp] := M :

          ##injectivity test
          det := Determinant(Mt) :
          det2 := collect(det, indets(det),'distributed') :
          signs := ListTools[MakeUnique](map(sign, [coeffs(det2)])) :
          if det2 ≠ 0 then
              i := (−1)^{numelems(signs) + 1} :
          else  i := 0 :  end if:
          return(i, det, B1) :
       end proc:

> ## check if after gauss reduction the system becomes injective and return also the
      matrices
  gaussinjV := proc(N, V, F)
      local p, mysigns, control2, myset, B, i, m, n, maxcols, B1, B3, V3, j, maxcols2, count,
          indiceslist, mypos, B4, V4, control, M, Mt, det, sp, signs, det2 :
  m := Dimension(N)[2] : n := Dimension(N)[1] : sp := Dimension(V)[2] :
  B1 := N :
  maxcols := numelems(ArrayTools[SearchArray](B1)) − n :
  B3 := Matrix(Dimension(B1)[1], maxcols) :
  V3 := Matrix(maxcols, sp) :

  count := 1 : indiceslist := [ ] :
  for i from 1 by 1 to Dimension(B1)[1] do
      maxcols2 := ArrayTools[SearchArray](B1[i]) :
      for j from 2 by 1 to numelems(maxcols2) do
          control := 0 :
          mypos := ListTools[Search](maxcols2[j], indiceslist) :
          if mypos ≠ 0 then
              ##print(i, j, mypos) :
              if Equal(V[maxcols2[j]] − V[maxcols2[1]], V3[mypos]) then
                  B3[i, mypos] := −B1[i, maxcols2[j]] : control := 1 :
              end if:
          end if:
          if control = 0 then
```

```
                    V3[count] := V[maxcols2[j]] − V[maxcols2[1]] :
                     indiceslist := [op(indiceslist), maxcols2[j]] :
                    B3[i, count] := -B1[i, maxcols2[j]] :
                    count := count + 1 :
               end if:
            end do:

          end do:
          B4 := SubMatrix(B3, [1 ..Dimension(B3)[1]], [1 ..count − 1]) :
          V4 := SubMatrix(V3, [1 ..count − 1], [1 ..Dimension(V3)[2]]) :

          M := B4.DiagonalMatrix(Vector([seq(h_i, i = 1 ..Dimension(V4)[1])])).V4
             .DiagonalMatrix(Vector([seq(l_i, i = 1 ..Dimension(V4)[2])])) :
          Mt := Matrix(sp, sp) :
          Mt[1 ..Dimension(F)[1]] := F :
          Mt[Dimension(F)[1] + 1 ..sp] := M :
          ##injectivity test
          det := Determinant(Mt) :
          det2 := collect(det, indets(det),'distributed') :
          signs := ListTools[MakeUnique](map(sign, [coeffs(det2)])) :
          if det2 ≠ 0 then
              i := (-1)^{numelems(signs) + 1} :
          else  i := 0 :  end if:
          return(i, det, B4, V4) :
      end proc:


>  ## check if after gauss reduction the system becomes injective: check all
   gaussinjall := proc(B, V, F, myred)
      local m, myset, i, n, k, det, bigset, seenset, B2, V2, B1, myset2, myset3, control,
        control2 :
      m := Dimension(B)[2] : n := Dimension(B)[1] :
      myset := {seq(i, i = 1 ..n)} : control := 0 :
      bigset := {seq(i, i = 1 ..m)} :
      seenset := [myset] :

      while myset ≠ FAIL and control = 0 do
        B2 := B[.., [op(myset), op(bigset minus myset)]] :
        V2 := V[[op(myset), op(bigset minus myset)],..] :
        B1 := ReducedRowEchelonForm(B2) :

        myset2 := { } :
        for k from 1 by 1 to n do
            myset2 := {op(myset2), ArrayTools[SearchArray](B1[k])[1]} :
        end do:
        myset3 := {op([op(myset), op(bigset minus myset)][[op(myset2)]])} :
        if not member(myset3, seenset) then
            i, det, B1 := gaussinj(B1, V2, F) :
```

```
                    if i = 1 then control := 1 : end if:    ## injective found
               end if:
               seenset := [op(seenset), myset3] :
               seenset := [op(seenset), myset] :
               seenset := ListTools[MakeUnique](seenset) :

               ## find new subset, filtered by seenset and the already known independent columns
               control2 := 0 :
               while control2 = 0 do
                    control2 := 1 :
                    myset := nextcomb(myset, m) :
                    if myset ≠ FAIL then
                         if member(myset, seenset) then control2 := 0 :
                         else
                           k := 1 :
                           while k ≤ numelems(myred) and control2 = 1 do
                                if subset(myred[k], myset) then control2 := 0 : end if:
                                k := k + 1 :
                             end do:
                         end if:
                       end if:
                    end do:
                end do:    ##end big do, for myset and control

          return(control) :
         end proc:
>
```

```
                                    k := k + 1 :
                          end do:
                      end if:
                  end if:
                j := j + 1 :
          end do:
      return (control) :
      end proc:
```
>

> ## check if after gauss reduction the system becomes injective: check bistable
```
    Bistablecheck2 := proc(B)
      local m, n, j, k, control, control2, myrow, myvec, signvec, disjsets, nonzerocols,
        totalcard :
      m := Dimension(B)[2] : n := Dimension(B)[1] :
      j := 1 : disjsets := [ ] :
      control2 := 0 :
      control := 2 :
      while control2 = 0 and j ≤ n do
          myrow := convert(ArrayTools[SearchArray](B[j]), list) :
          if numelems(myrow) ≤ 1 then control2 := 1 : control := 3 :
          else
              myvec := convert(B[j][myrow[2 ..numelems(myrow)]], list) :
              signvec := ListTools[MakeUnique](map(sign, myvec)) :
              if signvec ≠ [-1] then control2 := 1 : control := 0 :
              else k := 2 :
                  while control2 = 0 and k ≤ numelems(myrow) do
                      nonzerocols := ArrayTools[SearchArray](B[ .., myrow[k]]) :
                      if numelems(nonzerocols) > 1 then disjsets := [op(disjsets),
          convert(nonzerocols, list)] :
                      end if:
                      k := k + 1 :
                  end do:
              end if:
          end if:
        j := j + 1 :
      end do:
    disjsets := MakeUnique(disjsets) :
    totalcard := 0 :
    for k from 1 by 1 to numelems(disjsets) do  totalcard := totalcard
        + numelems(disjsets[k]) : end do:
    if numelems(MakeUnique(Flatten(disjsets))) ≠ totalcard then control := 0 : end
      if:

    return (control) :
    end proc:
```

```
> ## check if after gauss reduction the system becomes injective: check all
  gaussinjallBi := proc(B, V, F, myred)
     local m, myset, i, n, k, det, bigset, seenset, B2, V2, B1, myset2, myset3, control,
       control2 :
     m := Dimension(B)[2] : n := Dimension(B)[1] :
     myset := {seq(i, i = 1 ..n)} : control := 0 :
     bigset := {seq(i, i = 1 ..m)} :
     seenset := [myset] :

    while myset ≠ FAIL and control = 0 do
      B2 := B[ .., [op(myset), op(bigset minus myset)]] :
      V2 := V[[op(myset), op(bigset minus myset)],..] :
      B1 := ReducedRowEchelonForm(B2) :

      myset2 := { } :
      for k from 1 by 1 to n do
          myset2 := {op(myset2), ArrayTools[SearchArray](B1[k])[1]} :
      end do:
      myset3 := {op([op(myset), op(bigset minus myset)][[op(myset2)]])} :
      if not member(myset3, seenset) then
          i, det, B1 := gaussinj(B1, V2, F) :
          if i = 1 then control := 1 : end if:  ## injective found
          if i = -1 or i = 0 then
               control := Bistablecheck(B1) :
          end if:
      end if:
      seenset := [op(seenset), myset3] :
      seenset := [op(seenset), myset] :
      seenset := ListTools[MakeUnique](seenset) :

      ## find new subset, filtered by seenset and the already known independent columns
      control2 := 0 :
      while control2 = 0 do
         control2 := 1 :
         myset := nextcomb(myset, m) :
        if myset ≠ FAIL then
          if member(myset, seenset) then control2 := 0 :
          else
           k := 1 :
           while k ≤ numelems(myred) and control2 = 1 do
              if subset(myred[k], myset) then control2 := 0 : end if:
              k := k + 1 :
            end do:
          end if:
        end if:
       end do:
     end do:  ##end big do, for myset and control
```

```
   return (control) :
  end proc:
>


> gaussinjallBi2 := proc(B, V, F, myred)
      local m, myset, i, n, k, det, bigset, seenset, B2, V2, B1, myset2, myset3, control,
       control2, lastseen, myseen :
     m := Dimension(B)[2] : n := Dimension(B)[1] :
     myset := {seq(i, i = 1 ..n)} : control := 0 :
     bigset := {seq(i, i = 1 ..m)} :
    seenset := [ ] :
    myseen := [ ] :

    while myset ≠ FAIL and control = 0 do
      B2 := B[ .., [op(myset), op(bigset minus myset)]] :
      V2 := V[[op(myset), op(bigset minus myset)],..] :
      B1 := ReducedRowEchelonForm(B2) :
      lastseen := myset : myseen := [op(myseen), myset] :
      myset2 := { } :
      for k from 1 by 1 to n do
          myset2 := {op(myset2), ArrayTools[SearchArray](B1[k])[1]} :
      end do:
      myset3 := {op([op(myset), op(bigset minus myset)][[op(myset2)]])} :
      if not member(myset3, seenset) then
          i, det, B1 := gaussinj(B1, V2, F) :
          if i = 1 then control := 1 : end if:   ## injective found
          if i = -1 or i = 0 then
               control := Bistablecheck2(B1) :
          end if:
      end if:
      seenset := [op(seenset), myset3] :
      seenset := [op(seenset), myset] :
      seenset := ListTools[MakeUnique](seenset) :

      ## find new subset, filtered by seenset and the already known independent columns
      control2 := 0 :
      while control2 = 0 do
         control2 := 1 :
         myset := nextcomb(myset, m) :
        if myset ≠ FAIL then
           if member(myset, seenset) then control2 := 0 :
           else
            k := 1 :
            while k ≤ numelems(myred) and control2 = 1 do
               if subset(myred[k], myset) then control2 := 0 : end if:
               k := k + 1 :
             end do:
```

```
            end if:
          end if:
          end do:
       end do:   ##end big do, for myset and control

       return (control, myset, B1, lastseen, myseen) :
     end proc:



>  isinjectiveextended := proc(A)
       local V, M, F, i, n1, s1, B, toexclude, myred, control, myset, B1, lastseen, myseen :
       myred := { } :
       V := findV(A) :
       n1 := Dimension(A)[1] : s1 := Rank(A) :
       toexclude := [ ] :
       if s1 < n1 then
          F
            := ReducedRowEchelonForm(Transpose(Matrix([op(NullSpace(Transpose(
            A)))]))) :
            for i from 1 by 1 to Dimension(F)[1] do
                toexclude := [op(toexclude), ArrayTools[SearchArray](F[i])[1]] :
            end do:
       else
          F := [ ] :
       end if:
       B := SubMatrix(A, [op({seq(i, i = 1 .. n1)} minus {op(toexclude)})], [1
          ..Dimension(A)[2]]) :
       if Dimension(B)[1] < Dimension(B)[2] then
            control, myset, B1, lastseen, myseen := gaussinjallBi2(B, V, F, myred) :
            return (control) :
       else
            return (0) :
       end if:
     end proc:


>
```

Step 3. Finding the positive feedback loops for multistationary networks

Auxiliary procedures

```
> addlist := proc(mylist, myaddlist)
      local i, newlist :
      newlist := [op(mylist), op(myaddlist)] :
      return newlist :
   end proc:
```

This procedure computes the polynomial $p_{A, Z}$ in the main text. The input are the matrices A and Z (in the function denoted N and X).

```
> ## compute Mtilde determinant
   computdetS := proc(N, X)
    global Mt :
    local M, F, i, bigdet, n1, s1 :
    n1 := Dimension(N)[1] : s1 := Rank(N) :
    M := N.Transpose(X) :
    Mt := M :
    if s1 < n1 then
      F
       := ReducedRowEchelonForm(Transpose(Matrix([op(NullSpace(Transpose(
       N))))]))) :
      for i from 1 by 1 to Dimension(F)[1] do
         Mt[ArrayTools[SearchArray](F[i])[1]] := F[i] :
      end do:
    end if:
    bigdet := expand(Determinant(Mt)) :
    return (bigdet) :
   end proc:
```

This function returns the list of monomials that have the wrong sign. The input are the determinant and the wrong sign.

```
> ##Given a determinant and a wrong sign, return the list of wrong monomials
   badterms := proc(deter, mysign)
      local vars, coeflist, monomlist, coeflistsign, wterms, i :
      vars := indets(deter) :
      coeflist := [coeffs(deter, vars, 't')] :
      monomlist := [t] :
      coeflistsign := map(sign, coeflist) :
      wterms := [ ] :
      for i from 1 by 1 to numelems(coeflistsign) do
         if mysign = coeflistsign[i] then wterms := [op(wterms), monomlist[i]] : end
        if:
      end do:
      return (wterms) :

   end proc:
```

Given a monomial on the entries of a matrix Amatrix, this function finds a matrix from Amatrix such that the variables in the monomial become 1 and the rest are zero.

```
> ##Find submatrix of a matrix corresponding to a monomial
  findmatrix := proc(wmonom, Amatrix)
     local vars, wvarscomp, Anew, i, Anew1 :
     vars := indets(wmonom) :
     wvarscomp := indets(Amatrix) minus vars :
     Anew := subs(seq(wvarscomp[i] = 0, i = 1 ..numelems(wvarscomp)), Amatrix) :
     Anew1 := subs(seq(vars[i] = 1, i = 1 ..numelems(vars)), Anew) :
     return(Anew1) :
   end proc:
```

Find the two submatrices of A and Z corresponding to the monomial, and make A symbolic by introducing a new variable x.

```
> ## Find the two matrices A,Z corresponding to a monomial
  twomatrices := proc(wmonom)
     global A, Z :
     local vars, wvarscomp, Zembed, i, row, col, Aembed, Aembedx, nZ, X :
     X := Transpose(Z) :
     vars := indets(wmonom) :
     wvarscomp := indets(X) minus vars :
     Zembed := subs(seq(wvarscomp[i] = 0, i = 1 ..numelems(wvarscomp)), X) :
     row, col := ArrayTools[SearchArray](Zembed) :
     Zembed := Zembed[convert(row, list), convert(col, list)] :
     nZ := numelems(vars) :
     Aembed := A[convert(col, list), convert(row, list)] :
     Aembed := map(signum, Aembed) :
     row, col := ArrayTools[SearchArray](Aembed) :
     Aembedx := Matrix(nZ, nZ) :
     for i from 1 by 1 to numelems(col) do
      Aembedx[row[i], col[i]] := Aembed[row[i], col[i]]·x_i :

     end do:
     return(Aembedx, Zembed) :
  end proc:
```

Extract the indices of the species and the reaction in the given monomial in the variables of Z

```
> ## Extract indices of species and reaction in the monomial from Z
  extractsr := proc(wmonom)
     global Z :
     local vars, wvarscomp, Zembed, i, row, col, X :
     X := Transpose(Z) :
     vars := indets(wmonom) :
     wvarscomp := indets(X) minus vars :
      ## indeterminates not in the monomial
     Zembed := subs(seq(wvarscomp[i] = 0, i = 1 ..numelems(wvarscomp)), X) :
```

```
          ##set the entries of the indeterminates not in the monomial to zero
          row, col := ArrayTools[SearchArray](Zembed) :
          ##find the nonzero entries of the resulting matrix.
          return(row, col) :   ##return the species and reaction indices
       end proc:


>  ##Create DSR graph: entries are two matrices and the labels of the nodes
   createDSRgraph := proc(mynodes, A, Z)
      local G, n, m, Adj, varsZ, Zsign, varsA, Asign, X :
      n := Dimension(A)[1] : m := Dimension(A)[2] :
      X := Transpose(Z) :
      varsZ := indets(X) :
      Zsign := subs(seq(varsZ[i] = 1, i = 1 ..numelems(varsZ)), X) :
      varsA := indets(A) :
      Asign := subs(seq(varsA[i] = 1, i = 1 ..numelems(varsA)), A) :

      Adj := Matrix(n + m, n + m) :
      Adj[[n + 1 ..n + m], [1 ..n]] := Transpose(map(signum, Asign)) :
      Adj[[1 ..n], [n + 1 ..n + m]] := Transpose(Zsign) :

      G := GraphTheory[Graph](mynodes, Adj, weighted = true) :
      return(G) :
   end proc:
>
```

This function selects the subgraphs that give rise to the monomials with the wrong sign.

```
>  ## Select the subgraphs that correspond to the wrong terms of A and Z
   graphlist := proc(mydet)
   global A, Z :
   local srlist, row, col, Gsub, s, wsign, wrongterms, k, wcurrent, Aembedx, Zembed,
       detZ, detAx, wsignA, wrongtermsA, wcurrentA, j, Aembedx1, mynodes :
   Gsub := [ ] :
   srlist := [ ] :
   s := Rank(A) :
   wsign := (-1)^{s + 1} :                          ## find wrong sign
   wrongterms := badterms(mydet, wsign) :
       ## select the monomials with the wrong sign
   for k from 1 by 1 to numelems(wrongterms) do
       ## for each such monomial, find the associated subgraph
       wcurrent := wrongterms[k] :
       row, col := extractsr(wcurrent) :
       ## find the indices of the species and the reactions in the monomial
       mynodes := [seq(S_{col[i]}, i = 1 ..numelems(col)), seq(R_{row[i]}, i = 1
        ..numelems(row))] :
       Aembedx, Zembed := twomatrices(wcurrent) :
```

```
## the returned Zembed is giving half of the edges of the subgraphs
detZ := subs(seq(indets(Zembed)[i] = 1, i = 1 ..numelems(indets(Zembed))),
  Determinant(Zembed)) :
detAx := expand(Determinant(Aembedx)) :
wsignA := wsign·detZ :
wrongtermsA := badterms(detAx, wsignA) :
## select the monomials with the wrong sign of the subsystem
for j from 1 by 1 to numelems(wrongtermsA) do
    wcurrentA := wrongtermsA[j] :
    Aembedx1 := findmatrix(wcurrentA, Aembedx) :
## find the other half of the edges of the subgraphs
    Gsub := [op(Gsub), createDSRgraph(mynodes, Aembedx1, Zembed)] :
end do:
end do:
return(Gsub) :   ##return the list of graphs
end proc:
```

Given a list of edges that form a loop, the function returns the edges ordered such that connected they form the loop.

```
>  ## Order the edges to have a loop
   orderedge := proc(myedges)
     local orderededges, endpoint, total, control, k :
     orderededges := [myedges[1]] :
     endpoint := myedges[1][1][2] :
     total := numelems(myedges) :
     while numelems(orderededges) < total do
       control := 0 : k := 2 :
       while control = 0 do
         if endpoint = myedges[k][1][1] then
             orderededges := [op(orderededges), myedges[k]] :
             control := 1 :
             endpoint := myedges[k][1][2] :

         end if:
         k := k + 1 :
       end do:
     end do:
     return(orderededges) :
   end proc:
```

Find the sequence of signs of the loop

```
>  ##Extract the  sequence  of signs of a loop
   extractsign := proc(orderededges)
     local graphsign, i :
     graphsign := [ ] :
     for i from 1 by 1 to numelems(orderededges) do
```

```
                graphsign := [op(graphsign), orderededges[i][2]] :
             end do:
          return(graphsign) :
       end proc:
```

Given a list of graphs, we find the positive feedback loops that they contain and return the sign pattern of each positive feedback loop as well (as those given in Table 1 in the main text).

```
>  ##Find the positive feedback loops in the list of graphs
   positivefeed := proc(Gsub)
      local selected, j, mygraph, Gsubcomp, k, mycomp, newgraph, wedges, myprod, i,
        signcycle :
      selected := [ ] :
      signcycle := [ ] :
      Gsubcomp := [ ] :
      for j from 1 by 1 to numelems(Gsub) do
        mygraph := Gsub[j] :
        Gsubcomp := ConnectedComponents(mygraph) :
        for k from 1 by 1 to numelems(Gsubcomp) do
          mycomp := Gsubcomp[k] :
          newgraph := InducedSubgraph(mygraph, mycomp) :
          wedges := Edges(newgraph, weights) :
          myprod := mul(wedges[i][2], i = 1 ..numelems(wedges)) :
          if myprod = 1 then            ##if the loop is positive, select it
             selected := [op(selected), [op(wedges)]] :
          end if:
         end do:
       end do:
      selected := ListTools[MakeUnique](selected) :
      for k from 1 by 1 to numelems(selected) do
        selected[k] := orderedge(selected[k]) :
        signcycle := [op(signcycle), extractsign(selected[k])] :
      end do:
      return(selected, signcycle) :
    end proc:
```

The main procedure to find the positive loop is the following:

```
>  ##main program: find the positive loops
   findloops := proc( )
      global A, Z :
      local Gsub, selected, signcycle, mydet :
```

```
        mydet := computdetS(A, Z) :    ## find the polynomial p_{A, Z}
      Gsub := graphlist(mydet) :
        ## find the list of subgraphs corresponding to the wrong signs
      selected, signcycle := positivefeed(Gsub) :
        ## find the positive feedback loops and their sign pattern
      return (selected) :
    end proc:
```

The second main procedure of the method is the function that draws the selected positive feedback loops. It requires a list with the names of the nodes (see the examples below)

```
> ## draw the positive feedback loops
  drawloops := proc(selected, speciesord)
    local loops, i, vertices, speciesdic, selected2 :
    loops := [ ] :
    speciesdic := {seq(S_i = speciesord[i], i = 1 ..numelems (speciesord))} :
    selected2 := subs(speciesdic, selected) :
    for i from 1 by 1 to numelems(selected2) do
        vertices := ListTools[MakeUnique]([seq(op(selected2[i][j][1]), j = 1
        ..numelems (selected2[i]))]) :
        loops := [op(loops), Digraph(vertices, {op(selected2[i])})] :
    end do:
  DrawGraph(loops, style = circle);

    end proc:
```

Functions for constructing stoichiomatric matrix and examine the existence of competition and closed loop.

1. constructing stoichiomatric vectors based on the certain reaction patterns

List all reaction types based on the number of species. $R_n = \binom{n}{2} \cdot 2 + \binom{n}{3} \cdot 6$

```
> listRs := proc(n)
    local R, r, se, i, j, k, sign, l :
    r := \binom{n}{2} \cdot 2 + \binom{n}{3} \cdot 6 :
    R := Matrix(r, n) :
```

```
# Now construct the reaction pattern matrix
i := 1 :

# here we first consider single transformation
for se from -1 to 1 by 2 do
   for j from 1 to n by 1 do
      for k from j + 1 to n by 1 do
         R[i, j] := se :
         R[i, k] := -se :
         i := i + 1 :
      end do:
   end do:
end do:

# now consider heterodimerization and disassociation
for sign from -1 to 1 by 2 do
   for j from 1 to n by 1 do
      for k from j + 1 to n by 1 do
         for l from k + 1 to n by 1 do
            R[i, j] := sign :
            R[i, k] := -sign :
            R[i, l] := -sign :
            i := i + 1 :
            R[i, j] := sign :
            R[i, k] := sign :
            R[i, l] := -sign :
            i := i + 1 :
            R[i, j] := sign :
            R[i, k] := -sign :
            R[i, l] := sign :
            i := i + 1 :
         end do:
      end do:
   end do:
end do:

# in this case we don't consider homodimerization and disassociation

# Here transpose the R
# R := Transpose(R) :
 # no need to ranspose, need to assign rows to untransposed A's rows
return(R) :
end proc:
```

Here is a long function to enumerate first two reaction pattern (will reduce large mount of symmetric reactions).

```
> listR2 := proc(n)
    local R2, r2, R3, r3, R4, r4 :
    if n ≥ 4 then
       r2 := 29·2 :
       R2 := Matrix(r2, 4) :

       # in this case we don't consider homodimerization and disassociation

       ## now we construct the reaction pattern with n = 4
       R2[1] := ⟨1,-1⟩ : R2[2] := ⟨0, 0, 1,-1⟩ :
       R2[3] := ⟨1,-1⟩ : R2[4] := ⟨0, 1,-1⟩ :
       R2[5] := ⟨1,-1⟩ : R2[6] := ⟨1, 0,-1⟩ :
       R2[7] := ⟨1,-1⟩ : R2[8] := ⟨0,-1, 1⟩ :
       R2[9] := ⟨1,-1⟩ : R2[10] := ⟨-1, 0, 1⟩ :
       R2[11] := ⟨1,-1⟩ : R2[12] := ⟨-1, 1⟩ :
       R2[13] := ⟨1,-1⟩ : R2[14] := ⟨0, 1,-1,-1⟩ :
       R2[15] := ⟨1,-1⟩ : R2[16] := ⟨1, 0,-1,-1⟩ :
       R2[17] := ⟨1,-1⟩ : R2[18] := ⟨0,-1, 1,-1⟩ :
       R2[19] := ⟨1,-1⟩ : R2[20] := ⟨-1, 0, 1,-1⟩ :
       R2[21] := ⟨1,-1⟩ : R2[22] := ⟨0, 1, 1,-1⟩ :
       R2[23] := ⟨1,-1⟩ : R2[24] := ⟨1, 0, 1,-1⟩ :
       R2[25] := ⟨1,-1⟩ : R2[26] := ⟨0,-1, 1, 1⟩ :
       R2[27] := ⟨1,-1⟩ : R2[28] := ⟨-1, 0, 1, 1⟩ :
       R2[29] := ⟨1,-1⟩ : R2[30] := ⟨-1,-1, 1⟩ :
       R2[31] := ⟨1,-1⟩ : R2[32] := ⟨1, 1,-1⟩ :
       R2[33] := ⟨1,-1,-1⟩ : R2[34] := ⟨0, 1,-1,-1⟩ :
       R2[35] := ⟨1,-1,-1⟩ : R2[36] := ⟨1, 0,-1,-1⟩ :
       R2[37] := ⟨1,-1,-1⟩ : R2[38] := ⟨0,-1,-1, 1⟩ :
       R2[39] := ⟨1,-1,-1⟩ : R2[40] := ⟨-1,-1, 0, 1⟩ :
       R2[41] := ⟨1,-1,-1⟩ : R2[42] := ⟨0, 1, 1,-1⟩ :
       R2[43] := ⟨1,-1,-1⟩ : R2[44] := ⟨1, 1, 0,-1⟩ :
       R2[45] := ⟨1,-1,-1⟩ : R2[46] := ⟨0, 1,-1, 1⟩ :
       R2[47] := ⟨1,-1,-1⟩ : R2[48] := ⟨-1, 1, 0, 1⟩ :
       R2[49] := ⟨1,-1,-1⟩ : R2[50] := ⟨-1, 1, 1⟩ :
       R2[51] := ⟨1, 1,-1⟩ : R2[52] := ⟨0, 1, 1,-1⟩ :
       R2[53] := ⟨1, 1,-1⟩ : R2[54] := ⟨1, 1, 0,-1⟩ :
       R2[55] := ⟨1, 1,-1⟩ : R2[56] := ⟨0, 1,-1, 1⟩ :
       R2[57] := ⟨1, 1,-1⟩ : R2[58] := ⟨1,-1, 0, 1⟩ :


       if n ≥ 5 then
          ## now we add the reaction pattern with n = 5

          r3 := 43·2 :
          R3 := Matrix(r3, 5) :
          R3[1..r2] := R2[] :

          R3[59] := ⟨1,-1⟩ : R3[60] := ⟨0, 0, 1,-1,-1⟩ :
```

$R3[61] := \langle 1, -1 \rangle : R3[62] := \langle 0, 0, 1, 1, -1 \rangle :$
$R3[63] := \langle 1, -1, -1 \rangle : R3[64] := \langle 0, 0, 1, -1, -1 \rangle :$
$R3[65] := \langle 1, -1, -1 \rangle : R3[66] := \langle 1, 0, 0, -1, -1 \rangle :$
$R3[67] := \langle 1, -1, -1 \rangle : R3[68] := \langle 0, 0, -1, 1, -1 \rangle :$
$R3[69] := \langle 1, -1, -1 \rangle : R3[70] := \langle -1, 0, 0, 1, -1 \rangle :$
$R3[71] := \langle 1, -1, -1 \rangle : R3[72] := \langle 0, 0, 1, 1, -1 \rangle :$
$R3[73] := \langle 1, -1, -1 \rangle : R3[74] := \langle 1, 0, 0, 1, -1 \rangle :$
$R3[75] := \langle 1, -1, -1 \rangle : R3[76] := \langle 0, 0, -1, 1, 1 \rangle :$
$R3[77] := \langle 1, -1, -1 \rangle : R3[78] := \langle -1, 0, 0, 1, 1 \rangle :$
$R3[79] := \langle 1, 1, -1 \rangle : R3[80] := \langle 0, 0, 1, 1, -1 \rangle :$
$R3[81] := \langle 1, 1, -1 \rangle : R3[82] := \langle 1, 0, 0, 1, -1 \rangle :$
$R3[83] := \langle 1, 1, -1 \rangle : R3[84] := \langle 0, 0, -1, 1, 1 \rangle :$
$R3[85] := \langle 1, 1, -1 \rangle : R3[86] := \langle -1, 0, 0, 1, 1 \rangle :$

if $n \geq 6$ **then**
    ## now we add the reaction pattern with n = 6

    $r4 := 46 \cdot 2 :$
    $R4 := Matrix(r4, n) :$
    $R4[1..r3] := R3[\ ] :$

    $R4[87] := \langle 1, -1, -1 \rangle : R4[88] := \langle 0, 0, 0, 1, -1, -1 \rangle :$
    $R4[89] := \langle 1, -1, -1 \rangle : R4[90] := \langle 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, -1 \rangle :$
    $R4[91] := \langle 1, 1, -1 \rangle : R4[92] := \langle 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, -1 \rangle :$

    return $(R4) :$
  else
    return $(R3) :$
  end if:
else
  return $(R2) :$
end if:
else
  error "ERROR: n is smaller than 4"
end if:

    end proc:

▼ 2. Now we can construct stoichiomatric matrix based on the reaction patterns, and examine their properties.

Here, we construct the stoichiomatric matrices.

The total number of stoichiomatric matrices is $\binom{R_n}{m}$, which is still a huge number. But currently there seems no other better options.

We only consider when $m \leq 6$.

The function(s) to examine existence of competition and loops a stoichiomatric matrix.

>

Construct and examine the properties of all stoichiomatric matrices.

> $constrM := \mathbf{proc}(n, m)$
  $\quad \mathbf{local}\ R, A, r, g, h, i, j, k, l, total, right, x, y, z, absAdd, Add, V, R2, r2, inject, inject0,$
  $\quad inject1, injectEx, injectEx0, injectEx1, injectEx2, injectEx3, fileName, matrixData, tA,$
  $\quad mA :$

$$r := \binom{n}{2} \cdot 2 + \binom{n}{3} \cdot 6 :$$

$$A := Matrix(m, n) :$$

$$R := listRs(n) :$$
$$R2 := listR2(n) :$$

$\quad \mathbf{if}\ n = 4 \quad \mathbf{then} \quad r2 := 29 \cdot 2 : \quad \mathbf{end\ if}:$
$\quad \mathbf{if}\ n = 5 \quad \mathbf{then} \quad r2 := 43 \cdot 2 : \quad \mathbf{end\ if}:$
$\quad \mathbf{if}\ n \geq 6 \quad \mathbf{then} \quad r2 := 46 \cdot 2 : \quad \mathbf{end\ if}:$
$\quad \mathbf{if}\ n < 4\ \mathbf{then\ error}\ \text{"ERROR: n is smaller than 4"}\ \mathbf{end\ if}:$

$$total := \frac{r2}{2} \cdot \binom{r}{m-2} :$$

$\quad$# here we use some variable to count how many reactions are correct.
$\quad right := 0 : inject0 := 0 : inject1 := 0 : injectEx0 := 0 : injectEx1 := 0 : injectEx2$
$\quad \quad := 0 : injectEx3 := 0 :$
$\quad \mathbf{for}\ l\ \mathbf{from}\ 1\ \mathbf{to}\ r2 - 1\ \mathbf{by}\ 2\ \mathbf{do}$
$\quad \quad A[1] := R2[l] :$
$\quad \quad A[2] := R2[l+1] :$
$\quad \quad \mathbf{for}\ g\ \mathbf{from}\ 1\ \mathbf{to}\ r\ \mathbf{by}\ 1\ \mathbf{do}$
$\quad \quad \quad A[3] := R[g] :$
$\quad \quad \quad \mathbf{for}\ h\ \mathbf{from}\ g + 1\ \mathbf{to}\ r\ \mathbf{by}\ 1\ \mathbf{do}$
$\quad \quad \quad \quad A[4] := R[h] :$
$\quad \quad \quad \quad$#for i from h+1 to r by 1 do
$\quad \quad \quad \quad \quad$#A[5] := R[i]:
$\quad \quad \quad \quad \quad$#for j from i+1 to r by 1 do
$\quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad$#A[6] := R[j]:

$\quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad$# now we have matrix A, we need to exam A with constraints.
$\quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad absAdd := AddAlongDimension(|A|, 1) :$
$\quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad z := Search(0, absAdd) :$

```
                    if z = 0 then
                       Add := AddAlongDimension(A, 1) :
                       x := Search(0, VectorAdd(absAdd, Add, 1, -1)) :
                       if x = 0 then
                          y := Search(0, VectorAdd(absAdd, Add, 1, 1)) :
                          if y = 0 then
                             right := right + 1 :
                             tA := Transpose(A) :
                             mA := convert(tA, Matrix, datatype = integer) :
                             inject := isinjective(mA) :
                             if inject = 0 then
                                inject0 := inject0 + 1 :
                             #  fileName := sprintf("%1dspecies/noninjective_%d.csv", n,
inject0) :
                             #  ExportMatrix(fileName, mA, target = csv, format
= rectangular, mode = ascii) :


                                injectEx := isinjectiveextended(mA) :
                                if injectEx = 0 then
                                   injectEx0 := injectEx0 + 1 :

                                elif injectEx = 1 then
                                   injectEx1 := injectEx1 + 1 :

                                elif injectEx = 2 then
                                   injectEx2 := injectEx2 + 1 :
                                #   fileName := sprintf("%1dspecies/bistable_%d.csv", n,
injectEx1) :
                                #   ExportMatrix(fileName, mA, target = csv, format
= rectangular, mode = ascii) :

                                elif injectEx = 3 then
                                   injectEx3 := injectEx3 + 1 :
                                else

error "ERROR: injectivity extended of A is not any of 0 to 3."
                                end if:
                             elif inject = 1 then
                                inject1 := inject1 + 1 :
                             else
                                error "ERROR: the injectivity of A is neither 0 nor 1."
                             end if:
                          end if:
                       end if:
                    end if:
                 #end do:
              #end do:
           end do:
```

```
        end do:
      end do:

      V := [injectEx0, injectEx1, injectEx2, injectEx3, inject0, inject1, right, total, r, r2] :
      return(V) :
   end proc:
>
```

Testing

Here we test all functions:

```
> V := constrM(4, 4) # just count right matrices ~ 12s
```
$$V := [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2359, 18270, 36, 58]$$ (3.1)

```
> V := constrM(4, 4) # also count injective matrices ~ 38s
```
$$V := [0, 0, 0, 0, 554, 1805, 2359, 18270, 36, 58]$$ (3.2)

```
> V := constrM(4, 4) # also count injective matrices and export noninjective matrices ~ 40s
```
$$V := [0, 0, 0, 0, 554, 1805, 2359, 18270, 36, 58]$$ (3.3)

```
> V := constrM(4, 4) # also count injective extended matrices ~ 12s
Error, (in gaussinj) invalid input: LinearAlgebra:-Dimension
expects its 1st argument, A, to be of type {Matrix, Vector} or
coercible via `~Simplify`, but received []
> V := constrM(4, 4)
      # also count injective extended matrices and export bistable matrices ~ 13s
>
>
```