# nested-design-v6

April 11, 2020

# 1 Nesting Designs, version 6

### 1.1 Load packages.

```
[1]: require(abind)
   require(data.table)
   require(deSolve)
   require(magrittr)
   require(rTensor)
   require(ggplot2)
   require(GGally)
   Loading required package: abind
   Loading required package: data.table
   Loading required package: deSolve
   Loading required package: magrittr
   Loading required package: rTensor
   Loading required package: ggplot2
   Loading required package: GGally
   Registered S3 method overwritten by 'GGally':
     method from
     +.gg
            ggplot2
```

#### 1.2 Function to generate simulations.

```
[2]: # Create a multivariate function with specified properties:
    # tmax: maximum time
    # multiplicities: number of correlations each parameter has
    # degrees: polynomial degree of each parameter
    # dimension: the dimension of the output
    # returns a multivariate function of the vector of parameters and time
    makeGenerator <- function(multiplicities, degrees, dimension) {
        single <- function(degree) {
            x0 <- runif(1)
            z0 <- runif(1)</pre>
```

```
function(x) {
           if (x < x0)
               0
           else
               z0 * (x - x0)^degree
      }
    }
    locations <- lapply(multiplicities, function(m) sample(1:dimension, m))</pre>
    functions <- lapply(degrees, single)</pre>
    start <- runif(dimension, -0.25, 0.75)</pre>
    coefs <- matrix(runif(dimension^2, -0.25, 0.75), dimension, dimension)</pre>
    shift <- matrix(runif(dimension^2, -0.25, 0.75), dimension, dimension)</pre>
    function(x, ts) {
        z <- rep(0, dimension)</pre>
        for (i in 1:length(locations))
             for (j in locations[[i]])
                 z[j] \leftarrow z[j] + functions[[i]](x[i])
        ode(start, ts, function(t, y, params) {list((coefs %*% y) * z * (1 -__
 →((shift %*% y) * z)))})
    }
}
```

#### 1.3 Functions for nesting designs

```
[3]: ssa.digits <- 30
[4]: ssa.scale <- 2^ssa.digits
[5]: ssa.level <- function(i) {
    if (i == 0)
        return(ssa.digits)
    n <- 0
    while (bitwAnd(i, 1) == 0) {
        n <- n + 1
        i <- bitwShiftR(i, 1)
        }
        n
}</pre>
[6]: ssa.depth <- function(i) {
        ssa.digits - ssa.level(i)
}
```

```
[7]: ssa.corner <- function(i, offset=0){
        d <- ssa.level(i) - offset</pre>
        c(i - 2^d, i + 2^d)
[8]: ssa.corners <- function(i1, i2, i3, offset=0) {
        axis <- function(s1, s2, s3) {</pre>
            if (s1 == 0)
                4 * s1 + 2 * s2 + s3
            else
                4 * (1 - s1) + 2 * (1 - s2) + (1 - s3)
        }
        merge(merge(
            data.table(
                d1 = 1,
                d2 = 2,
                d3 = 4
            ),
            data.table(d1=1, i1=ssa.corner(i1, offset=offset), s1=0:1), by="d1", u
     →allow.cartesian=TRUE),
            data.table(d2=2, i2=ssa.corner(i2, offset=offset), s2=0:1), by="d2", ___
     →allow.cartesian=TRUE),
            data.table(d3=4, i3=ssa.corner(i3, offset=offset), s3=0:1), by="d3", __
     →allow.cartesian=TRUE
        )[,
        . (
            i1,
            i2,
            axis=mapply(axis, s1, s2, s3)
        )]
    }
[9]: ssa.candidates <- function(i1, i2, i3) {
        CJ(
            i1=c(i1, ssa.corner(i1)),
            i2=c(i2, ssa.corner(i2)),
            i3=c(i3, ssa.corner(i3))
        )[,
            . (
                i1,
                i2,
                i3,
                x1 = i1 / ssa.scale,
                x2 = i2 / ssa.scale,
                x3 = i3 / ssa.scale
            )
        ]
```

```
}
[10]: ssa.start <- function() {
         result <- CJ(
             i1=c(0, ssa.scale),
             i2=c(0, ssa.scale),
             i3=c(0, ssa.scale)
         )[,
             . (
                 sequence = 1:8
                 generation = 0
                 i1
                 i2
                 i3
                 x1 = i1 / ssa.scale,
                 x2 = i2 / ssa.scale,
                 x3 = i3 / ssa.scale,
                 compute = TRUE
                 measure = FALSE
                 probed = TRUE
                 s1 = 0
                 s2 = 0
                 s3 = 0
                 s = 0
             )
         ]
         result <- rbind(</pre>
             result,
             data.table(
                 sequence = 9
                 generation = NA
                 i1 = ssa.scale / 2,
                 i2 = ssa.scale / 2,
                 i3 = ssa.scale / 2,
                 x1 = 0.5
                 x2 = 0.5
                 x3 = 0.5
                 compute = FALSE
                 measure = TRUE
                 probed = FALSE
                 s1 = 0. / 0.
                 s2 = 0. / 0.
                 s3 = 0. / 0.
                 s = 0. / 0.
             )
         setkeyv(result, c("i1", "i2", "i3"))
```

```
}
[11]: ssa.compute <- function(f, ts, xs, ys) {</pre>
         needed <- xs[compute == TRUE]</pre>
         for (row in 1:nrow(xs)) {
             ys <- rbind(</pre>
                 ys,
                 data.table(f(as.numeric(xs[row, .(x1, x2, x3)]), ts))[,
                          sequence = xs[row, sequence],
                          t = time,
                          y1 = 1,
                          y2 = `2`,
                          y3 = 3
                      )
                 ]
             )
         }
         xs[compute == TRUE, compute := FALSE]
         ys
     }
[12]: | ssa.measure <- function(xs, ys, focus=2) {</pre>
         result <- merge(</pre>
             merge(
                 xs[measure == TRUE][, ssa.corners(i1, i2, i3), by=.
      xs,
                 by=c("i1", "i2", "i3"),
                 allow.cartesian=TRUE
             )[, .(center, axis, sequence)],
             by="sequence",
             allow.cartesian=TRUE
         )[,
             (y1 = mean(y1), y2 = mean(y2), y3 = mean(y3)), by=.(sequence=center, )
      \rightarrowaxis, t)
         ][,
             .(s1 = sd(y1), s2 = sd(y2), s3 = sd(y3)), by=.(sequence, t)
         ][,
             .(s1 = max(s1), s2 = max(s2), s3 = max(s3)), by=sequence
         ]
         xs[
             sequence %in% result$sequence,
             `:=`(
                 s1=result$s1,
```

```
s2=result$s2,
                  s3=result$s3,
                  generation=xs[, 1 + max(generation, na.rm=TRUE)]
         ]
         y1min = min(ys\$y1)
         y1max = max(ys\$y1)
         y2min = min(ys\$y2)
         y2max = max(ys\$y2)
         y3min = min(ys$y3)
         y3max = max(ys$y3)
         normalize <- function (i, s1, s2, s3)
             \max(s1 / (y1max - y1min), s2 / (y2max - y2min), s3 / (y3max - y3min)) *_{\square}
      →focus<sup>sa.depth(i)</sup>
         xs[, `:=`(measure = FALSE, s = mapply(normalize, i1, s1, s2, s3))]
         result
     }
[13]: ssa.probe <- function(xs) {
         probe <- xs[</pre>
             probed == FALSE,
              .(sequence, i1, i2, i3, rank=frank(-s, ties.method="random"))
         ٦٢
             rank == 1,
             .(sequence, i1, i2, i3)
         ]
         candidates <- ssa.candidates(probe$i1, probe$i2, probe$i3)</pre>
         setkeyv(candidates, c("i1", "i2", "i3"))
         candidates <- candidates[!xs]</pre>
         candidates <- candidates[, .(</pre>
              sequence = xs[, max(sequence)] + (1:nrow(candidates)),
             generation = NA,
             i1, i2, i3,
             x1, x2, x3,
             compute = TRUE ,
             measure = FALSE,
             probed = FALSE,
             s1 = 0. / 0.,
             s2 = 0. / 0.,
             s3 = 0. / 0.,
             s = 0. / 0.
         probes <- ssa.corners(probe$i1, probe$i2, probe$i3, offset=1)</pre>
         probes <- probes[, .(</pre>
```

```
sequence = max(candidates$sequence) + (1:nrow(probes)),
        generation = NA,
        i1, i2, i3,
        x1 = i1 / ssa.scale,
        x2 = i2 / ssa.scale,
        x3 = i3 / ssa.scale,
        compute = FALSE,
        measure = TRUE ,
        probed = FALSE,
        s1 = 0. / 0.,
        s2 = 0. / 0.,
        s3 = 0. / 0.,
        s = 0. / 0.
    )]
    result <- rbind(</pre>
        xs,
        candidates,
        probes
    )
    result[sequence == probe$sequence, `:=`(compute=TRUE, measure=FALSE,__
 →probed=TRUE)]
    setkeyv(result, c("i1", "i2", "i3"))
    list(
        sequence=probe$sequence,
        xs=result
    )
}
```

#### 1.4 Reproducible random numbers.

```
[14]: RNGkind("Mersenne-Twister", "Inversion", "Rejection")
[15]: set.seed(46)
```

#### 1.5 Create a simulation function.

```
[16]: f <- makeGenerator(c(2, 2, 3), c(0, 1, 2), 3)
```

### 1.6 Example application

#### 1.6.1 Set time resolution.

```
[17]: ts <- (0:20) / 2
```

#### 1.6.2 Initialize experiment at bounds of domain.

```
[18]: xs <- ssa.start()
[19]: xs
```

	sequence	generation	i1	i2	i3	x1	x2	<b>x</b> 3
A data.table: 9 x 15	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl:< td=""></dbl:<>						
	1	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2	0	0	0	1073741824	0.0	0.0	1.0
	3	0	0	1073741824	0	0.0	1.0	0.0
	4	0	0	1073741824	1073741824	0.0	1.0	1.0
	9	NA	536870912	536870912	536870912	0.5	0.5	0.5
	5	0	1073741824	0	0	1.0	0.0	0.0
	6	0	1073741824	0	1073741824	1.0	0.0	1.0
	7	0	1073741824	1073741824	0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	8	0	1073741824	1073741824	1073741824	1.0	1.0	1.0

#### 1.6.3 Iterate several times.

```
[20]: ys <- NULL
     sequences <- NULL
[21]: for (k in 1:250) {
         # Perform pending computations.
         ys <- ssa.compute(f, ts, xs, NULL)</pre>
         # Measure divergences.
         ssa.measure(xs, ys, focus = (sqrt(5) + 1) / 2)
         # Select where to probe further.
         result <- ssa.probe(xs)</pre>
         # Tally results.
         sequences <- rbind(</pre>
              sequences,
              xs[
                  sequence == result$sequence,
                  . (
                      sequence,
                      x1, x2, x3,
                      generation,
                      depth=mapply(ssa.depth, i1))
              ]
         # Update grid.
         xs <- result$xs</pre>
     sequences
```

sequence	x1	x2	x3	generation	depth
<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>
9	0.500000	0.500000	0.500000	1	1
33	0.750000	0.250000	0.750000	2	2
55	0.625000	0.125000	0.875000	3	3
56	0.625000	0.375000	0.625000	3	3
109	0.687500	0.312500	0.562500	5	4
108	0.562500	0.437500	0.687500	5	$\overline{4}$
35	0.750000	0.750000	0.750000	2	2
179	0.625000	0.625000	0.875000	8	3
181	0.625000	0.875000	0.875000	8	3
105	0.562500	0.312500	0.562500	5	4
107	0.562500	0.437500	0.562500	5	4
158	0.531250	0.406250	0.718750	7	5
163	0.593750	0.468750	0.656250	7	5
268	0.593750	0.468750	0.593750	12	5
245	0.531250	0.281250	0.593750	11	5
250	0.593750	0.343750	0.531250	11	5
262	0.531250	0.406250	0.593750	12	5
162	0.593750	0.406250	0.718750	7	5
164	0.593750	0.468750	0.718750	7	5
208	0.687500	0.562500	0.937500	9	4
82	0.562500	0.187500	0.812500	4	4
226	0.562500	0.937500	0.812500	10	4
83	0.562500	0.187500	0.937500	4	4
205	0.562500	0.687500	0.812500	9	4
316	0.578125	0.484375	0.671875	14	6
315	0.578125	0.484375	0.640625	14	6
58	0.875000	0.125000	0.625000	3	3
57	0.625000	0.375000	0.875000	3	3
659	0.562500	0.437500	0.812500	29	4
A data.table: 250 x 6 661	0.687500	0.312500	0.812500	29	4
•••					
1672	0.5703125	0.9296875	0.6171875	75	7
1670	0.5703125	0.9140625	0.6171875	75	7
2093	0.5703125	0.7578125	0.6171875	93	7
2150	0.5859375	0.4609375	0.6171875	96	7
2135	0.5859375	0.8984375	0.6171875	95	7
2267	0.5859375	0.2578125	0.6171875	102	7
2291	0.5859375	0.8203125	0.6171875	103	7
2246	0.5859375	0.3203125	0.6171875	101	7
2144	0.5703125	0.4453125	0.6171875	96	7
2363	0.5781250	0.9843750	0.7968750	107	6
1871	0.5859375	0.4140625	0.7109375	84	7
2734	0.5703125	0.4921875	0.7109375	126	7
2735	0.5859375	0.4765625	0.6953125	126	7
1872	0.5859375	0.4296875	0.6953125	84	7
2820	0.5859375	0.9921875	0.6953125	130	7
2835	0.5859375	0.9765625	0.5390625	131	7
2834		90.9921875	0.5546875	131	7
2698	0.5859375	0.9453125	0.5390625	124	7
2630	0.5312500	0.7812500	0.8437500	121	5
2514	0.5312500	0.2812500	0.8437500	115	5

#### 1.6.4 Save results.

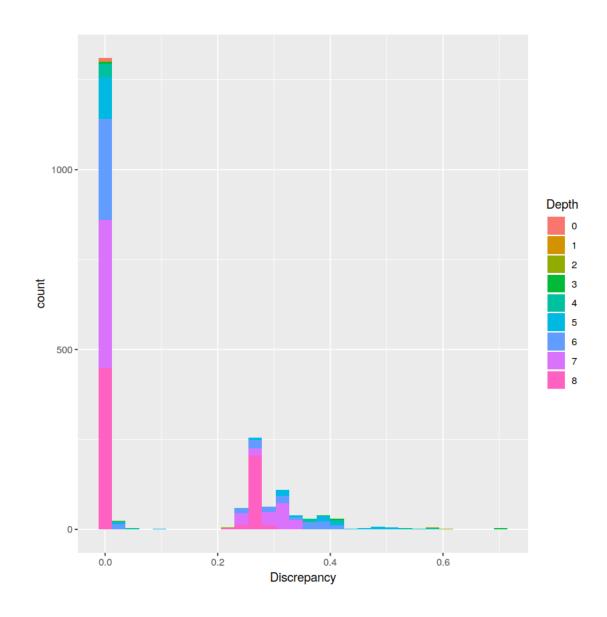
```
[22]: write.table(xs, file="xs-v6.csv", row.names=FALSE, sep=",")
xs %>% dim

1.5509 2.15
[23]: write.table(ys, file="ys-v6.csv", row.names=FALSE, sep=",")
ys %>% dim

1.115164 2.5
```

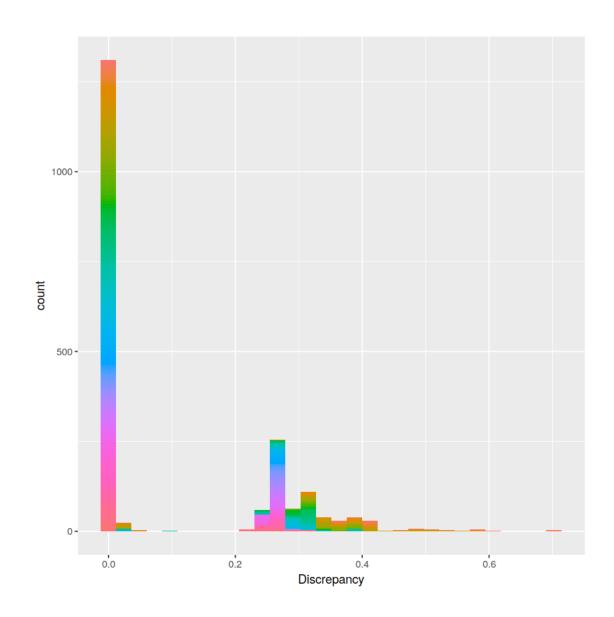
#### 1.6.5 Plot sampling pattern.

Distribution of discrepancies, distinguished by depth.



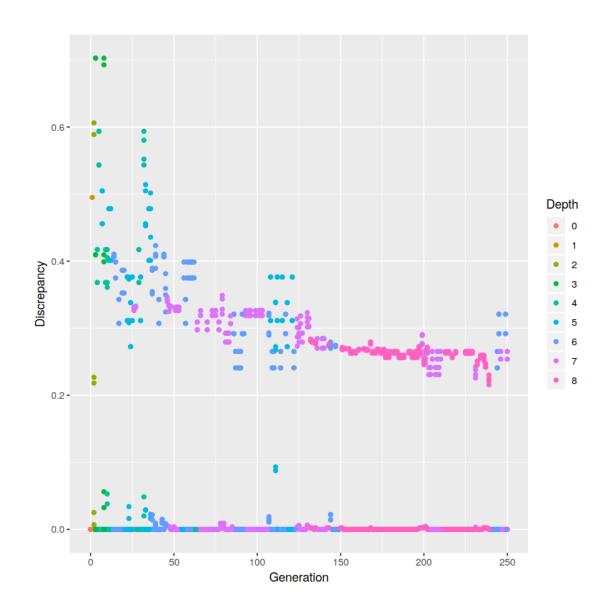
# Distribution of discrepancies, distinguished by generation.

```
[32]: ggplot(
    xs[!is.na(generation), .(Generation=factor(generation), Discrepancy=s, □
    →Depth=factor(mapply(ssa.depth, i1)))],
    aes(x=Discrepancy, fill=Generation)
) + geom_histogram(bins = 30) + theme(legend.position = "none")
```



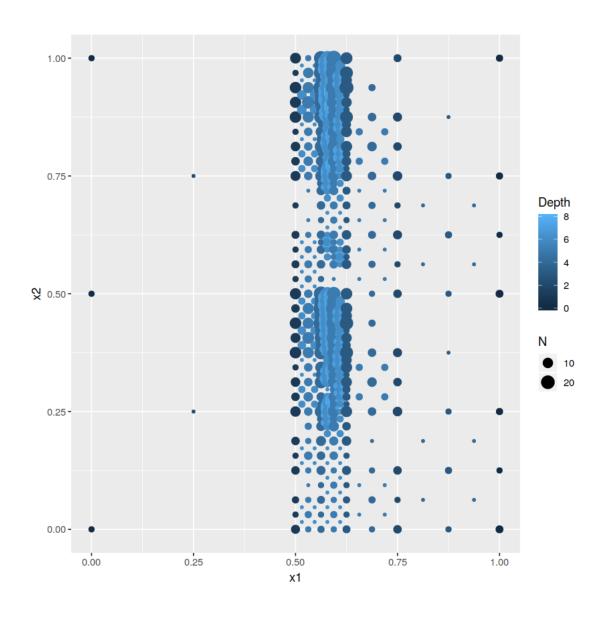
# Discrepancies and depth as a function of generation.

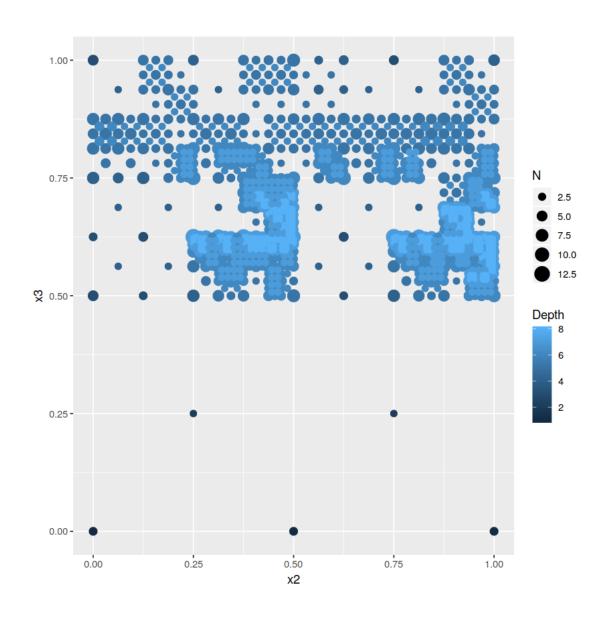
```
[26]: ggplot(
          xs[!is.na(generation), .(Generation=generation, Discrepancy=s,
          →Depth=factor(mapply(ssa.depth, i1)))],
          aes(x=Generation, y=Discrepancy, color=Depth)
) + geom_point()
```

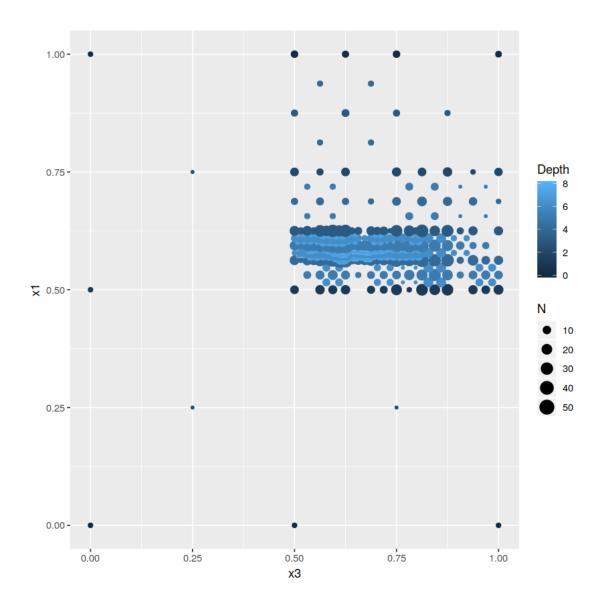


# Marginal densities of sampling.

```
x1 vs x2.
[27]: ggplot(
    xs[compute == FALSE, .(N=.N, Depth=max(mapply(ssa.depth, i1))), by=.(x1,u
    x2)],
    aes(x=x1, y=x2, size=N, color=Depth)
) + geom_point()
```







Pairs.
[30]: ggpairs(xs, 6:8)

