

GenSSI

'2017-08-09'

Generated by Doxygen 1.8.11

Contents

1	GenSSI 2.0 General Documentation	1
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Availability	2
1.3	Installation	3
2	Model Definition & Simulation	3
2.1	Model Definition	3
2.2	Model Analysis	5
2.3	Conversion Utilities	6
3	Code Organization	12
3.1	Directory Structure	12
3.2	Document Creation	13
4	Class Index	13
4.1	Class List	13
5	Class Documentation	14
5.1	cell Class Reference	14
5.2	char Class Reference	14
5.3	colvec Class Reference	14
5.4	double Class Reference	14
5.5	function_handle Class Reference	15
5.6	integer Class Reference	15
5.7	logical Class Reference	15
5.8	rowvec Class Reference	15
5.9	struct Class Reference	16
5.10	varargin Class Reference	16
5.11	varargout Class Reference	16

6	File Documentation	16
6.1	genssiComputeLieDerivatives.m File Reference	16
6.2	genssiComputeReducedTableau.m File Reference	18
6.3	genssiComputeTableau.m File Reference	19
6.4	genssiFromAmici.m File Reference	20
6.5	genssiFromSBML.m File Reference	21
6.6	genssiMain.m File Reference	22
6.7	genssiOrderTableau.m File Reference	23
6.8	genssiPolySys.m File Reference	25
6.9	genssiRemoveZeroColumns.m File Reference	26
6.10	genssiRemoveZeroElementsC.m File Reference	27
6.11	genssiRemoveZeroElementsR.m File Reference	28
6.12	genssiRemoveZeroRows.m File Reference	29
6.13	genssiReportInputs.m File Reference	30
6.14	genssiReportResults.m File Reference	31
6.15	genssiStartup.m File Reference	32
6.16	genssiStructToSource.m File Reference	32
6.17	genssiTableauImage.m File Reference	33
6.18	genssiToAmici.m File Reference	34
6.19	genssiToPolynomial.m File Reference	34
Index		37

1 GenSSI 2.0 General Documentation

1.1 Introduction

GenSSI is a Matlab implementation of generating series for structural identifiability as defined in

- Chiş, O.-T., Banga, J.R. and Balsa-Canto, E. (2011) Structural Identifiability of Systems Biology Models: A Critical Comparison of Methods, PLoS ONE, 6, e27755.
- Chiş, O., Banga, J.R. and Balsa-Canto, E. (2011) GenSSI: a software toolbox for structural identifiability analysis of biological models, Bioinformatics, 27, 2610-2611.

With GenSSI, the user can specify differential equation models in terms of symbolic variables in Matlab and then analyze the models to determine which parameters are globally or locally identifiable. In addition, there are some utilities for converting models to polynomial form, or to or from AMICI format.

1.2 Availability

The sources for GenSSI are accessible as

- Source [tarball](#)
- Source [zipball](#)
- Git repository on [github](#)

Once you've obtained your copy check out the [Installation](#)

1.2.1 Obtaining GenSSI via the Git versioning system

In order to always stay up to date with the latest GenSSI versions, simply pull it from our Git repository and recompile it when a new release is available. For more information about Git checkout their [website](#)

The Git repository can currently be found at <https://github.com/thomassligon/GenSSI> and a direct clone is possible via

```
git clone https://github.com/thomassligon/GenSSI.git GenSSI
```

1.2.2 License Conditions

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1.3 Installation

If GenSSI was downloaded as a zip, it needs to be unpacked in a convenient directory. If GenSSI was obtained via cloning of the git repository, no further unpacking is necessary.

Models are generally stored in

```
GenSSI/Examples  
GenSSI/Examples/AMICI  
GenSSI/Examples/SBML
```

but GenSSI should be able to find them in any directory that is in the Matlab path.

When a model is analyzed GenSSI stores the results in

```
GenSSI/Results
```

To use GenSSI, start Matlab and add the GenSSI directory to the Matlab path. To add all toolbox directories to the Matlab path, execute the Matlab script

```
genssiStartup.m
```

To use the SBML import, libSBML (http://sbml.org/Software/libSBML/Downloading_libSBML#MATLAB) has to be downloaded and the directory has to be included in the MATLAB path. To store the installation for further Matlab session, the path can be saved via

```
savepath
```

2 Model Definition & Simulation

In the following we will give a detailed overview how to specify models in GenSSI and how to call the code for analyzing the model. We use the Goodwin oscillator as an example.

2.1 Model Definition

This manual will guide the user to specify models in Matlab. For example implementations, see the models in the example directory.

2.1.1 Header

The model definition needs to be defined as a function which returns a struct with all symbolic definitions and options.

```
function [model] = Goodwin()
```

2.1.2 Name

Give the model a name.

```
model.Name = 'Goodwin';
```

2.1.3 Derivatives

Set the number of derivatives to be calculated.

```
model.Nder = 8;
```

2.1.4 States

Create the respective symbolic variables. The name of the symbolic variable can be chosen arbitrarily.

```
syms x1 x2 x3
```

Create the state vector containing all states:

```
model.X = [x1 x2 x3];
```

Define the number of states.

```
model.Neq = 3;
```

2.1.5 Parameters

Create the respective symbolic variables. The name of the symbolic variable can be chosen arbitrarily.

```
syms p1 p2 p3 p4 p5 p6 p7 p8
```

Create the parameters vector of parameters to be considered for identifiability.

```
model.Par = [p1 p2 p3 p4 p5 p6 p7 p8];
```

Specify the number of parameters to be considered for identifiability.

```
model.Npar = 8;
```

2.1.6 Equations

Define the equations of the model.

```
A1 = -p4*x1+p1/(p2+x3^p3);  
A2 = p5*x1-p6*x2;  
A3 = p7*x2-p8*x3;  
model.F=[A1 A2 A3];
```

2.1.7 Controls

Define the controls.

```
g1=0;  
g2=0;  
g3=0;  
model.G=[g1 g2 Ag3];
```

Define the number of controls.

```
model.Noc = 0;
```

Note that the length of the control vector should match the number of states, even if there are fewer controls.

2.1.8 Observables

Define the observables.

```
h1 = x1;  
h2 = x2;  
h3 = x3;  
model.H = [h1 h2 h3];
```

Define the number of observables.

```
model.Nobs = 1;
```

2.1.9 Initial Conditions

Define the initial conditions.

```
model.IC = [0.3 0.9 1.3];
```

2.2 Model Analysis

The model can then be analyzed by calling `genssiMain`. The first parameter is the name of the model, and the second parameter is the format. If the format is absent, the model is assumed to be a function, as described above. If it is equal to 'mat', the model is assumed to be a Matlab file with name `Modelname.mat` (e.g. `Goodwin.mat`) and containing the model struct.

```
genssiMain('Goodwin')
```

The function `genssiMain` will call the model function or load the .mat file, which puts the model struct in memory. After that, it will call all other GenSSI functions required to analyze the model.

2.3 Conversion Utilities

The GenSSI package also includes some functions for converting models from one format to another.

2.3.1 Convert from SBML Format

```
genssiFromSBML(modelNameIn,modelNameOut)
```

genssiFromSBML converts an SBML model to GenSSI format.

modelNameIn: name of the SBML model (string).

modelNameOut: name of the GenSSI model (string).

Reminder: To use the SBML import, libSBML (http://sbml.org/Software/libSBML/Downloading_libSBML#MATLAB) has to be downloaded and the directory has to be included in the MATLAB path.

The input SBML model should be stored in the directory

```
GenSSI/Examples/SBML
```

Note: There are limitations to this conversion. The SBML model contains a list of all parameters used by the model, but GenSSI needs a list of parameters to be considered for analysis. In addition, the GenSSI model created by the conversion contains default values for parameters such as the number of derivatives. It may be necessary to manually edit the GenSSI model after conversion.

As an example for this conversion, we have chosen to use an SBML model from the biomodels database. We begin by accessing the web site <http://www.ebi.ac.uk/biomodels-main/> searching for MAPK and downloading the file BIOMD0000000010.xml. In order to make this easier to write, we renamed the file, so that our SBML model is now contained in

```
Kholodenko.xml
```

To convert this SBML model to a GenSSI model with the same name, we execute

```
genssiFromSBML('Kholodenko','Kholodenko');
```

The resulting file includes several default values. Here, we set the full list of parameters model.P to model.Par and reduce the list of parameters model.Par for which identifiability analysis is performed. Using all 22 parameters is in principle possible, but does not work on a desktop computer with 8GB RAM, because the size of the Jacobian grows quickly with number of parameters. In addition to the parameters, we set the observables (model.H = [MAPK, MAPK_P, and MAPK_PP]), the number of observables (model.Nobs = 3) and the number of Lie derivatives (model.Nder = 6). In addition we split the long lines (syms, model.P, and model.F) to improve the readability of the file. This yields a GenSSI model:


```

function model = Kholodenko()
syms MKKK MKKK_P MKK MKK_P MKK_PP MAPK MAPK_P MAPK_PP
syms V1_J0 Ki_J0 n_J0 K1_J0 V2_J1 KK2_J1 k3_J2 KK3_J2 k4_J3 KK4_J3 V5_J4
syms KK5_J4 V6_J5 KK6_J5 k7_J6 KK7_J6 k8_J7 KK8_J7 V9_J8 KK9_J8 V10_J9 KK10_J9
model.Name = 'Kholodenko';
model.Nder = 6;
model.X = [MKKK, MKKK_P, MKK, MKK_P, MKK_PP, MAPK, MAPK_P, MAPK_PP];
model.Neq = 8;
model.G = [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0];
model.Noc = 0;
model.P = [V1_J0, Ki_J0, n_J0, K1_J0, V2_J1, KK2_J1, k3_J2, KK3_J2, k4_J3, ...
           KK4_J3, V5_J4, KK5_J4, V6_J5, KK6_J5, k7_J6, KK7_J6, k8_J7, ...
           KK8_J7, V9_J8, KK9_J8, V10_J9, KK10_J9];
model.Par = [V1_J0, V2_J1, V5_J4, V6_J5, V9_J8, V10_J9];
model.Npar = 6;
model.IC = [90, 10, 280, 10, 10, 280, 10, 10];
model.H = [MAPK, MAPK_P, MAPK_PP];
model.Nobs = 3;
model.F = [(MKKK_P*V2_J1)/(KK2_J1 + MKKK_P) - (MKKK*V1_J0)/(((MAPK_PP/Ki_J0)^n_J0 + 1)*(K1_J0 + MKKK)), ...
           (MKKK*V1_J0)/(((MAPK_PP/Ki_J0)^n_J0 + 1)*(K1_J0 + MKKK)) - (MKKK_P*V2_J1)/(KK2_J1 + MKKK_P), ...
           (MKK_P*V6_J5)/(KK6_J5 + MKK_P) - (MKK*MKKK_P*k3_J2)/(KK3_J2 + MKK), ...
           (MKK_PP*V5_J4)/(KK5_J4 + MKK_PP) - (MKK_P*V6_J5)/(KK6_J5 + MKK_P), ...
           + (MKK*MKKK_P*k3_J2)/(KK3_J2 + MKK) - (MKK_P*MKKK_P*k4_J3)/(KK4_J3 + MKK_P), ...
           (MKK_P*MKKK_P*k4_J3)/(KK4_J3 + MKK_P) - (MKK_PP*V5_J4)/(KK5_J4 + MKK_PP), ...
           (MAPK_P*V10_J9)/(KK10_J9 + MAPK_P) - (MAPK*MKK_PP*k7_J6)/(KK7_J6 + MAPK), ...
           (MAPK_PP*V9_J8)/(KK9_J8 + MAPK_PP) - (MAPK_P*V10_J9)/(KK10_J9 + MAPK_P), ...
           + (MAPK*MKK_PP*k7_J6)/(KK7_J6 + MAPK) - (MAPK_P*MKK_PP*k8_J7)/(KK8_J7 + MAPK_P), ...
           (MAPK_P*MKK_PP*k8_J7)/(KK8_J7 + MAPK_P) - (MAPK_PP*V9_J8)/(KK9_J8 + MAPK_PP)];
end

```

This model can now be analyzed using the functionality of GenSSI:

```
genssiMain('Kholodenko');
```

The results show that 3 of the 6 parameters are locally identifiable and the other 3 are globally identifiable.

2.3.2 Convert to Polynomial Format

```
genssiToPolynomial(modelNameIn, modelNameOut)
```

`genssiToPolynomial` converts a model, expressed in terms of rational expressions, to pure polynomial format. This increases the number of state variables, but can sometimes significantly reduce the computational overhead for analyzing the model.

`modelNameIn`: name of model to be converted (string).

`modelNameOut`: name of model to be created (string).

2.3.3 Convert to AMICI Format

```
genssiToAMICI(modelNameIn, modelNameOut)
```

`genssiToAMICI` converts a GenSSI model to AMICI format. The AMICI package uses Sundials Ccodes to efficiently solve ODEs from within Matlab. It is available at <https://github.com/AMICI-developer/AMICI>.

`modelNameIn`: name of the GenSSI model (string).

`modelNameOut`: name of the AMICI model (string).

Note: There are limitations to this conversion. The GenSSI model contains a list of parameters to be considered for analysis, but AMICI needs a "sym" statement containing a list of all parameters used by the model. It may be necessary to manually edit the AMICI model after conversion. In order to avoid this, the GenSSI model can contain a variable `model.P`, containing all parameters (`model.Par` only contains the parameters to be considered for identifiability).

2.3.4 Convert from AMICI Format

```
genssiFromAMICI(modelNameIn, modelNameOut)
```

`genssiFromAMICI` converts an AMICI model to GenSSI format.

`modelNameIn`: name of the AMICI model (string).

`modelNameOut`: name of the GenSSI model (string).

The input AMICI model should be stored in the directory

```
GenSSI/Examples/AMICI
```

Note: There are limitations to this conversion. The AMICI model contains a list of all parameters used by the model, but GenSSI needs a list of parameters to be considered for analysis. In addition, the GenSSI model created by the conversion contains default values for parameters such as the number of derivatives. It may be necessary to manually edit the GenSSI model after conversion.

2.3.5 Convert from Model Structure to Model Source Format

```
genssiStructToSource(model)
```

```
amiciStructToSource(model)
```

`genssiStructToSource` reads the GenSSI model struct and converts it to source format (Matlab function definition), and `amiciStructToSource` does the same for AMICI models. In general, the source format is more convenient for smaller models, since it is easier to modify, but the struct format, typically saved in a Matlab file (e.g. Goodwin.mat) is more convenient for large models, since it does not require editing of long lines of code.

`model`: model definition (struct).

2.3.6 Create Multi-Experiment Model

```
genssiMultiExperiment(modelNameIn, fileFormat, mExDef, modelNameOut)
```

`genssiMultiExperiment` converts a GenSSI model to a new GenSSI model based on a multi-experiment definition.

`modelNameIn`: the name of the input model (a string).

`fileFormat`: either 'function' (default), if the model is a MatLab function, or 'mat', if the model is a .mat file.

`mExDef`: the name of a multi-experiment definition file (string).

`modelNameOut`: the name of the output model (a string).

In chemistry, it is often possible for the chemist to arbitrarily change certain parameters, such as temperature, pressure, and the concentration of specific substances. For example, in a continuous-flow stirred tank reactor (CFSTR), the feed flow provides a constant feed of substances, at a rate that can be chosen as needed. This situation has led to the concept of "controls", which are also used in identifiability analysis. From the point of theory, the controls are variables that can be changed at will, so they have a very strong positive influence on the identifiability of a model.

In contrast, in biology, certain parameters and feed rates may be varied, but most often not arbitrarily. Often, these parameters can be varied discretely by creating a new experiment with new substances or substance concentrations. Now, in identifiability, we would like to analyze multiple experiments in one model. The result is a model for which the identifiability lies somewhere between the models without controls and those with controls.

Now we will explain the parameters used by the multi-experiment model creation on the basis of a specific example.

We begin with a model for mRNA, including translation and degradation. The model definition is:

```

function model = M1_1_U2()
    model.Name='M1_1_U1';
    syms m G d b kTL m0
    model.Nder=4;
    model.X=[m G];
    model.Neq=2;
    A1=-d*m;
    A2=0;
    model.F=[A1 A2];
    model.G=[0, kTL*m; ...
             0, -b*G];
    model.Noc=2;
    h1=G;
    model.H=[h1];
    model.Nobs=1;
    model.IC=[m0 0];
    model.P=[d b kTL m0];
    model.Par=[d b kTL m0];
    model.Npar=4;
end

```

The states (model.X) are m (mRNA) and G (GFP, green fluorescent protein), of which only GFP is observed (model.H). The differential equations (model.F) define degradation of mRNA ($-d \cdot m$), degradation of GFP ($-b \cdot G$) and translation of mRNA to GFP ($kTL \cdot m$). Note that translation and GFP degradation have been defined as controls (model.G).

Based on this model, we define a total of 4 experiments, in the experiment definition function. The experiments are defined by modifying the controls and the initial conditions. The experiments are:

- 1) original configuration
- 2) change in transfection (m0) via IC: The initial concentration of mRNA is changed.
- 3) change in translation via control u1 = uInh: The rate of translation is changed, for example by treating the cell with an antibiotic.
- 4) change in GFP degradation via control u2 = uDeg: The rate of GFP degradation is changed, for example by using destabilized GFP (d2eGFP) instead of normal GFP (eGFP).

The experiment definition is:

```

function multiExp = M1_1_eDef4()
    multiExp.Name='M1_1_eDef4';
    syms d b kTL m0Exp1
    multiExp.Nexp=4;
    multiExp.U = [1, 1; ...
                  1, 1; ...
                  .5, 1; ...
                  1, .75];
    multiExp.IC = [m0Exp1, 0, ...
                   0.5*m0Exp1, 0, ...
                   m0Exp1, 0, ...
                   m0Exp1, 0];
    multiExp.P=[d, b, kTL, m0Exp1];
    multiExp.Par=[d, b, kTL, m0Exp1];
end

```

The number of experiments is coded in multiExp.Nexp=4.

The variable multiExp.U defines the changes in the controls and the variable multiExp.IC defines the changes in the initial conditions. Both of these variables contain one row for each experiment and one column for each state variable. In the first experiment (original configuration), the controls are 1 and the initial mRNA concentration is m0Exp1. In the second experiment (change in transfection), the initial concentration of mRNA is changed. In the third experiment (change in translation), the rate of translation is changed by changing the value of the first control. In the fourth experiment (change in GFP degradation), the rate of GFP degradation is changed by changing the value of the second control.

The original model is converted to the multi-experiment model by means of this line of code:

```
genssiMultiExperiment('M1_1_U2','function','M1_1_eDef4','M1_1_ME4');
```

The result of the conversion is the following (multi-experiment) model:

```
function model = M1_1_ME4()
    syms mExp1 GExp1 mExp2 GExp2 mExp3 GExp3 mExp4 GExp4
    syms d b kTL m0Exp1
    model.Name = 'M1_1_ME4';
    model.Nder = 4;
    model.X = [mExp1, GExp1, mExp2, GExp2, mExp3, GExp3, mExp4, GExp4];
    model.Neq = 8;
    model.G = [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0];
    model.Noc = 0;
    model.P = [d, b, kTL, m0Exp1];
    model.Par = [d, b, kTL, m0Exp1];
    model.Npar = 4;
    model.IC = [m0Exp1, 0, m0Exp1/2, 0, m0Exp1, 0, m0Exp1, 0];
    model.H = [GExp1, GExp2, GExp3, GExp4];
    model.Nobs = 4;
    model.F = [-d*mExp1, ...
                kTL*mExp1 - GExp1*b, ...
                -d*mExp2, ...
                kTL*mExp2 - GExp2*b, ...
                -d*mExp3, ...
                (kTL*mExp3)/2 - GExp3*b, ...
                -d*mExp4, ...
                kTL*mExp4 - (3*GExp4*b)/4];
end
```

Based on the original 2 state variables and 4 experiments, we now have $2*4=8$ state variables (model.X). In addition, all parameters now appear directly in the differential equations (model.F), and there are no controls.

2.3.7 Transform Model

```
genssiTransformation(modelNameIn, fileFormat, transDef, modelNameOut)
```

genssiTransformation converts a GenSSI model to a new GenSSI model based on a transformation definition.

modelNameIn: the name of the input model (a string).

fileFormat: either 'function' (default), if the model is a MatLab function, or 'mat', if the model is a .mat file.

transDef: the name of a transformation definition file (string).

modelNameOut: the name of the output model (a string).

When we analyze equations for the purpose of determining identifiability, it is sometimes useful to make two changes. The first change is removing redundant equations, which can reduce the number of state variables and the number of parameters. The second change is rescaling the variables, which can reduce the number of parameters. Both of these changes are supported by genssiTransformation.

We begin with a model for mRNA, including translation and degradation. In contrast with the simpler model used for the multi-experiment conversion (above), this model involves mRNA degradation via the action of an enzyme. The model definition is:

```

function model = M2_1_Y1()
    model.Name='M2_1_Y1';
    syms m G E1 mE d1 d2 d3 b kTL m0 E0
    model.Nder=8;
    model.Neq=4;
    model.Npar=7;
    model.Noc=0;
    model.Nobs=1;
    model.X=[m G E1 mE];
    A1=-d1*m-d2*m*E1;
    A2=kTL*m-b*G;
    A3=d3*mE-d2*m*E1;
    A4=-d3*mE+d2*m*E1;
    model.F=[A1 A2 A3 A4];
    g1=0;g2=0;g3=0;g4=0;
    model.G=[g1 g2 g3 g4];
    h1=G;
    model.H=[h1];
    model.IC=[m0 0 E0 0];
    model.P=[d1 d2 d3 b kTL m0 E0];
    model.Par=[d1 d2 d3 b kTL m0 E0];
end

```

The state variables in this model (model.X) are mRNA (m), GFP (G), enzyme (E1), and the mRNA-enzyme complex (mE). We have used E1 as the name of the enzyme instead of E since there are cases where Matlab will treat the symbolic variable E as e or exp(1). The differential equations show mRNA (m) decreasing due to degradation ($-d1*m$) and decreasing due to complexation ($-d2*m*E1$). GFP (G) increases due to translation ($kTL*m$) and decreases due to complexation ($-d2*m*E1$). The enzyme (E1) decreases due to complexation ($-d2*m*E1$) and increases due to decomplexation ($d3*mE$). The change in the complex (mE) is exactly the opposite of the change in the enzyme. As a result of this, we know that $E1-E1(0)=-(mE-mE(0))$ or, since $mE(0)=0$, $E1-E0+mE=0$. In addition, we know that the concentration of GFP always depends on the product of $mRNA(0)*kTL$, so we will be able to reduce the number of parameters by rescaling (dividing by $m0$).

With these observations, we can create our transformation definition:

```

function transDef = M2_1_tDef()
    transDef.Name='M2_1_tDef';
    syms m G E1 mE m0 E0
    syms mdm0 Eldm0
    syms d1 d2 d3 b kTL
    syms d2tm0 kTLtm0 E0dm0
    transDef.Transformation = [m/m0;G;E1/m0];
    transDef.Constraint = [E1-E0+mE];
    transDef.P = [d1,d2tm0,d3,b,kTLtm0,E0dm0];
    transDef.Par = [d1,d2tm0,d3,b,kTLtm0,E0dm0];
    syms mnew Gnew E1new
    transDef.stateSubs = [mdm0,mnew;...
                        G,Gnew;...
                        Eldm0,E1new];
    transDef.parSubs = [d2*m0,d2tm0;...
                      kTL*m0,kTLtm0;...
                      E0/m0,E0dm0];
end

```

The transformation is defined by two variables. The first, transDef.Transformation, defines the rescaling. It contains one entry for each element of the final state vector. Since we are converting a model with 4 state variables to 3, this contains 3 elements. The second part of the definition is the constraint, transDef.Constraint. This will be equated to zero during the transformation, so it is $E1-E0+mE=0$, or, equivalently, $E1-E1(0)=-(mE-mE(0))$. The variable transDef.Constraint can contain multiple constraints, separated by a semicolon. Finally, there are two optional definitions of substitutions. They contain a variable number of rows, each of which is a substitution, or change of names. During the transformation process, new variables are created for the state vector and the parameters, and the names are changed via the rules $"*"->"t"$ (for "times") and $" / "->"d"$ (for "divided by"). These names can be considered as suggestions for the new names, and the user can override them with the stateSubs and parSubs definitions. For example, mdm0 is replaced by mnew in the state vector, and $d2*m0$ is replaced by d2tm0 in the parameters. It is considered good practice to leave these 2 definitions out the first time the transformation is run, and then add them in later in order to gain more control over the naming.

This transformation is started by running the following line of code:

```
genssiTransformation('M2_1_Y1','function','M2_1_tDef','M2_2_test');
```

The result of the transformation is the following new model:

```
function model = M2_2_test()
    syms mnew Gnew E1new
    syms d1 d2tm0 d3 b kTLtm0 E0dm0
    model.Name = 'M2_2_test';
    model.Nder = 8;
    model.X = [mnew,Gnew,E1new];
    model.Neq = 3;
    model.G = [0,0,0,0];
    model.Noc = 0;
    model.P = [d1,d2tm0,d3,b,kTLtm0,E0dm0];
    model.Par = [d1,d2tm0,d3,b,kTLtm0,E0dm0];
    model.Npar = 6;
    model.IC = [1,0,E0dm0];
    model.H = [Gnew];
    model.Nobs = 1;
    model.F = [- d1*mnew - E1new*d2tm0*mnew,...
               kTLtm0*mnew - Gnew*b,...
               (E0*d3)/m0 - E1new*d2tm0*mnew - E1new*d3];
end
```

In this transformed model, the new state variables are `mnew`, `Gnew`, and `E1new`, based on the definition `trans-Def.stateSubs`. We could just as well have left the names of `mdm0`, `G`, and `E1dm0`, or used the simpler names of `m`, `G`, and `E1` for the new state vector. A similar remark is valid for the parameter names. The resulting differential equations (`model.F`) are less readable than in the original model, but we have eliminated one state variable and one parameter.

3 Code Organization

In the following we will briefly outline how the GenSSI code is organized. For a more detailed description we refer the reader to the documentation of the individual functions.

3.1 Directory Structure

The main, or root, directory, which we refer to as GenSSI, contains most of the GenSSI functions. In addition, the following subdirectories are used:

- GenSSI/Auxiliary contains some auxiliary functions, such as `genssiRemoveZeroRows`.
- GenSSI/Examples contains GenSSI model definitions.
- GenSSI/Examples/AMICI contains AMICI model definitions.
- GenSSI/Examples/SBML contains SBML model definitions.
- GenSSI/Results contains the results of analysis.
- GenSSI/Docu contains tools for creating the GenSSI documentation, as well as input and output of that process.
- GenSSI/Docu/config contains configuration files for the documentation tools.
- GenSSI/Docu/input contains input for document creation, including `.dox` files.
- GenSSI/Docu/output contains

3.2 Document Creation

New versions of the documentation are created with the help of:

- MatlabDocMaker.m (in GenSSI/Docu)
- mtoc++ (needs to be installed and available via the path variable)
- Doxygen (needs to be installed and available via the path variable)
- LaTeX (needs to be installed and available via the path variable)
- Graphviz (needs to be installed and available via the path variable)
- Ghostscript (needs to be installed and available via the path variable)

The documentation configuration is changed by editing the files in the GenSSI/Docu/config directory and by running

```
MatlabDocMaker.setup
```

A new version of the documentation is created by calling

```
MatlabDocMaker.create('latex',true)
```

This results in an html version of the guide (index.html and many other files in GenSSI/Docu/output), and a pdf version (refman.pdf in GenSSI/Docu/output/latex).

4 Class Index

4.1 Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:

cell		
	A MatLab cell array or matrix	14
char		
	A MatLab character array	14
colvec		
	A matlab column vector	14
double		
	A double value	14
function_handle		
	A MatLab function handle	15
integer		
	An integer value	15
logical		
	A boolean value	15

rowvec	
A matlab row vector	15
struct	
A MatLab struct	16
varargin	
A variable number of input arguments	16
varargout	
A variable number of output arguments	16

5 Class Documentation

5.1 cell Class Reference

A MatLab cell array or matrix.

5.1.1 Detailed Description

This class is an artificially created class in doxygen to allow more precise type declarations

5.2 char Class Reference

A MatLab character array.

5.2.1 Detailed Description

This class is an artificially created class in doxygen to allow more precise type declarations and represents string-like types.

5.3 colvec Class Reference

A matlab column vector.

5.3.1 Detailed Description

This class is an artificially created class in doxygen to allow more precise type declarations

5.4 double Class Reference

A double value.

5.4.1 Detailed Description

This class is an artificially created class in doxygen to allow more precise type declarations. The MatLab type associated with this class is double.

5.5 `function_handle` Class Reference

A MatLab function handle.

5.5.1 Detailed Description

This class is an artificially created class in doxygen to allow more precise type declarations

5.6 `integer` Class Reference

An integer value.

5.6.1 Detailed Description

This class is an artificially created class in doxygen to allow more precise type declarations. Matlab types associated with this class are all int-types (int8, uint8 etc).

5.7 `logical` Class Reference

A boolean value.

5.7.1 Detailed Description

This class can be seen as synonym for boolean values/flags used inside classes. In order to stick with matlab conventions/datatypes, this class was named logical instead of bool or boolean.

This class is an artificially created class in doxygen to allow more precise type declarations

5.8 `rowvec` Class Reference

A matlab row vector.

5.8.1 Detailed Description

This class is an artificially created class in doxygen to allow more precise type declarations

5.9 struct Class Reference

A MatLab struct.

5.9.1 Detailed Description

This class is an artificially created class in doxygen to allow more precise type declarations

5.10 varargin Class Reference

A variable number of input arguments.

5.10.1 Detailed Description

This class is an artificially created class in doxygen to allow more precise type declarations.

For more information about the varargin argument see the [MatLab documentation on varargin](#).

5.11 varargout Class Reference

A variable number of output arguments.

5.11.1 Detailed Description

This class is an artificially created class in doxygen to allow more precise type declarations.

For more information about the varargout argument see the [MatLab documentation on varargout](#).

6 File Documentation

6.1 genssiComputeLieDerivatives.m File Reference

genssiComputeLieDerivatives computes Lie derivatives of the output functions (model.H), the state vectors (model.X), and the initial conditions (model.IC) with respect to the equations (model.F) and controls (model.G)

Functions

- mlhsSubst< mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > > [genssi-ComputeLieDerivatives](#) (matlabtypesubstitute model, matlabtypesubstitute options)
genssiComputeLieDerivatives computes Lie derivatives of the output functions (model.H), the state vectors (model.X), and the initial conditions (model.IC) with respect to the equations (model.F) and controls (model.G)
- mlhsSubst< mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > > [mtoc_subst_genssiComputeLieDerivatives_m_tsbus_cotm_jacRank](#) (matlabtypesubstitute LDer, matlabtypesubstitute rankVector, matlabtypesubstitute order, matlabtypesubstitute model, matlabtypesubstitute options)
jacRank computes jacobian and rank, producing output text

6.1.1 Function Documentation

- 6.1.1.1 mlhsSubst< mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > > [genssiComputeLieDerivatives](#) (matlabtypesubstitute model, matlabtypesubstitute options)

Parameters

<i>model</i>	model definition (struct)
<i>options</i>	processing options (struct)

Return values

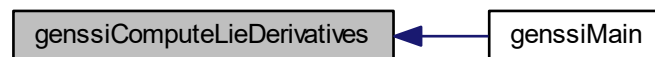
<i>options</i>	processing options (struct)
<i>VectorLieDerivatives</i>	a vector of all Lie derivatives

Definition at line 17 of file genssiComputeLieDerivatives.m.

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



6.1.1.2 `mlhsSubst< mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > >
mtoc_subst_genssiComputeLieDerivatives_m_tsbus_cotm_jacRank (matlabtypesubstitute LDer, matlabtypesubstitute
rankVector, matlabtypesubstitute order, matlabtypesubstitute model, matlabtypesubstitute options)`

Parameters

<i>LDer</i>	model definition (struct)
<i>rankVector</i>	vector of ranks (for results)
<i>order</i>	for output text, computing derivatives of order
<i>model</i>	model definition
<i>options</i>	processing options (struct)

Return values

<i>rankFull</i>	boolean, true if rank is full
-----------------	-------------------------------

Return values

<i>rankVector</i>	vector of ranks (for results)
-------------------	-------------------------------

Definition at line 106 of file `genssiComputeLieDerivatives.m`.

6.2 genssiComputeReducedTableau.m File Reference

`genssiComputeReducedTableau` computes reduced tableaus of the jacobian by eliminating rows and columns where solutions to relationships can found or excluded.

Functions

- `mlhsSubst< mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > >` `genssiComputeReducedTableau` (matlabtypesubstitute *model*, matlabtypesubstitute *results*, matlabtypesubstitute *VectorLieDerivatives*, matlabtypesubstitute *JacParam*, matlabtypesubstitute *options*)
genssiComputeReducedTableau computes reduced tableaus of the jacobian by eliminating rows and columns where solutions to relationships can found or excluded.

6.2.1 Function Documentation

6.2.1.1 `mlhsSubst< mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > >`
`genssiComputeReducedTableau` (matlabtypesubstitute *model*, matlabtypesubstitute *results*, matlabtypesubstitute *VectorLieDerivatives*, matlabtypesubstitute *JacParam*, matlabtypesubstitute *options*)

Parameters

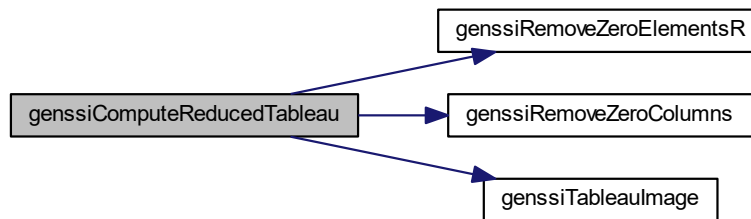
<i>model</i>	model definition (struct)
<i>results</i>	results of compute tableau (symbolic matrix)
<i>VectorLieDerivatives</i>	vector of Lie derivatives (symbolic array)
<i>JacParam</i>	jacobian with respect to parameters (symbolic matrix)
<i>options</i>	options (struct)

Return values

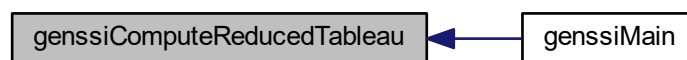
<i>options</i>	options (struct)
<i>results</i>	results of compute tableau (symbolic matrix)
<i>RJacParam01</i>	reduced tableau (binary matrix)
<i>ECC</i>	equations (symbolic matrix)
<i>rParam</i>	reduced list of parameters (symbolic array)

Definition at line 17 of file `genssiComputeReducedTableau.m`.

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



6.3 genssiComputeTableau.m File Reference

`genssiComputeTableau` computes the tableau based on the jacobian of the Lie derivatives.

Functions

- `mlhsSubst< mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > > genssiComputeTableau (matlabtypesubstitute model, matlabtypesubstitute VectorLieDerivatives, matlabtypesubstitute options)`

genssiComputeTableau computes the tableau based on the jacobian of the Lie derivatives.

6.3.1 Function Documentation

6.3.1.1 `mlhsSubst< mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > > genssiComputeTableau (matlabtypesubstitute model, matlabtypesubstitute VectorLieDerivatives, matlabtypesubstitute options)`

Parameters

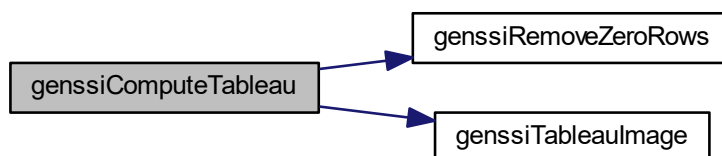
<i>model</i>	model definition (struct)
<i>VectorLieDerivatives</i>	vector of Lie derivatives (symbolic array)
<i>options</i>	options (struct)

Return values

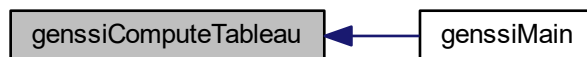
<i>options</i>	options (struct)
<i>results</i>	results of calculations (struct)
<i>JacParam</i>	jacobian of the Lie derivatives with respect to the parameters (symbolic matrix)

Definition at line 17 of file genssiComputeTableau.m.

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



6.4 genssiFromAmici.m File Reference

`GenSsiFromAmici` converts an AMICI model in the examples/AMICI directory to a GenSSI model and puts the results into the examples directory.

Functions

- `mlhsInnerSubst < matlabtypesubstitute > genssiFromAmici (matlabtypesubstitute modelNameIn, matlabtypesubstitute modelNameOut)`

GenSsiFromAmici converts an AMICI model in the examples/AMICI directory to a GenSSI model and puts the results into the examples directory.

6.4.1 Function Documentation

- ##### 6.4.1.1 `mlhsInnerSubst < matlabtypesubstitute > genssiFromAmici (matlabtypesubstitute modelNameIn, matlabtypesubstitute modelNameOut)`

Parameters

<i>modelNameIn</i>	name of the AMICI model (string)
<i>modelNameOut</i>	name of the GenSSI model (string)

Return values

<i>modelNameOut</i>	void
---------------------	------

Definition at line 17 of file genssiFromAmici.m.

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



6.5 genssiFromSBML.m File Reference

GenSsiFromSBML converts an SBML model in the examples/SBML directory to a GenSSI model and puts the results into the examples directory.

Functions

- `mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > genssiFromSBML` (`matlabtypesubstitute modelNameIn`, `matlabtypesubstitute modelNameOut`)

GenSsiFromSBML converts an SBML model in the examples/SBML directory to a GenSSI model and puts the results into the examples directory.

6.5.1 Function Documentation

6.5.1.1 `mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > genssiFromSBML (matlabtypesubstitute modelNameIn, matlabtypesubstitute modelNameOut)`

Parameters

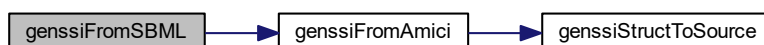
<i>modelNameIn</i>	name of the SBML model (string)
<i>modelNameOut</i>	name of the GenSSI model (string)

Return values

<i>modelNameOut</i>	void
---------------------	------

Definition at line 17 of file genssiFromSBML.m.

Here is the call graph for this function:



6.6 genssiMain.m File Reference

genssiMain is the main function of GenSSI. It reads a model and calls all other functions necessary for analyzing the model.

Functions

- mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > [genssiMain](#) (matlabtypesubstitute [varargin](#))
genssiMain is the main function of GenSSI. It reads a model and calls all other functions necessary for analyzing the model.

6.6.1 Function Documentation

6.6.1.1 mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > genssiMain (matlabtypesubstitute varargin)

Parameters

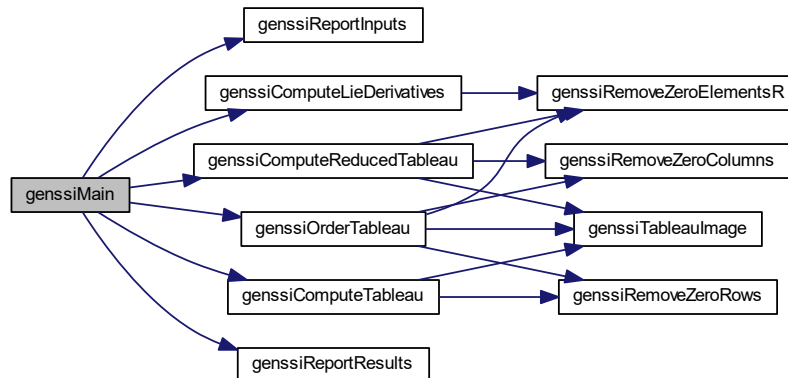
<i>varargin</i>	<p>generic input arguments</p> <pre>1 genssiMain (modelName, fileFormat, model, mat)</pre> <p><i>Required Parameters for varargin:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • modelName the name of the model to be analyzed (a string) • fileFormat the format of the model file • model (default) if the model is a function file (e.g. Goodwin.m) • mat if the model is a Matlab file (e.g. Goodwin.mat)
-----------------	---

Return values

<i>varargout</i>	generic output arguments
<i>options</i>	struct containing options

Definition at line 17 of file genssiMain.m.

Here is the call graph for this function:



6.7 genssiOrderTableau.m File Reference

`genssiOrderTableau` orders tableaus, searches for new opportunities to eliminate rows or columns by solving equations, and creates new (reduced) tableaus.

Functions

- `mlhsSubst< mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > > genssiOrderTableau` (matlabtypesubstitute model, matlabtypesubstitute results, matlabtypesubstitute RJacParam01, matlabtypesubstitute ECC, matlabtypesubstitute rParam, matlabtypesubstitute options)
genssiOrderTableau orders tableaus, searches for new opportunities to eliminate rows or columns by solving equations, and creates new (reduced) tableaus.
- `mlhsSubst< mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > > mtoc_subst_genssiOrderTableau_m` (matlabtypesubstitute Param, matlabtypesubstitute Param_local, matlabtypesubstitute global_ident_par, matlabtypesubstitute Mat_index, matlabtypesubstitute RJacparam_new, matlabtypesubstitute RJacParam01_nonzero_rows, matlabtypesubstitute sum_RJacParam01_nonzero_rows_t, matlabtypesubstitute ECC, matlabtypesubstitute ECC_new, matlabtypesubstitute options)
displayRelevantParameters displays relevant parameters
- `mlhsSubst< mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > > mtoc_subst_genssiOrderTableau_m_tsbu_cotm_displayReducedTableau` (matlabtypesubstitute ECC_remaining, matlabtypesubstitute Param_local, matlabtypesubstitute Param_display, matlabtypesubstitute global_ident_par, matlabtypesubstitute display_tableau_RJacparam_new, matlabtypesubstitute number_fig, matlabtypesubstitute options)

displayReducedTableau displays reduced tableaus

- `mlhsSubst< mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > > mtoc_subst_genssiOrderTableau_m_tsbus_cotm_displayRemainingParameters` (matlabtypesubstitute `ECC_remaining`, matlabtypesubstitute `Param_local`, matlabtypesubstitute `Param_remaining`, matlabtypesubstitute `global_ident_par`, matlabtypesubstitute `display_tableau_RJacparam_new`, matlabtypesubstitute `row_index_1`, matlabtypesubstitute `tableau_for_second_reduced_tableau`, matlabtypesubstitute `parameters_for_second_reduced_tableau`, matlabtypesubstitute `number_fig`, matlabtypesubstitute `options`)

displayReducedTableau displays the remaining parameters

- `mlhsSubst< mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > > mtoc_subst_genssiOrderTableau_m_tsbus_cotm_solveRemPar` (matlabtypesubstitute `ECC`, matlabtypesubstitute `Param`, matlabtypesubstitute `Param_local`, matlabtypesubstitute `global_ident_par`)

solveRemPar solves the remaining parameters

- `mlhsSubst< mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > > mtoc_subst_genssiOrderTableau_m_tsbus_cotm_getIndexOfDuplicateParams` (matlabtypesubstitute `ECC`, matlabtypesubstitute `RJacParam01_nonzero_rows`)

getIndexOfDuplicateParams gets index of duplicate parameters

6.7.1 Function Documentation

- 6.7.1.1 `mlhsSubst< mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > > genssiOrderTableau (matlabtypesubstitute model, matlabtypesubstitute results, matlabtypesubstitute RJacParam01, matlabtypesubstitute ECC, matlabtypesubstitute rParam, matlabtypesubstitute options)`

Parameters

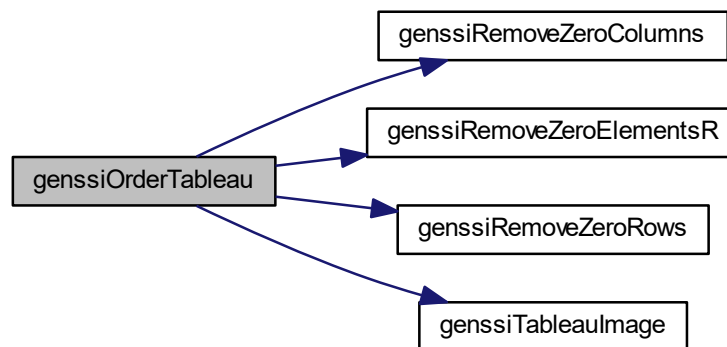
<i>model</i>	model definition (struct)
<i>results</i>	results of previous steps (struct)
<i>RJacParam01</i>	reduced tableau, i.e. binary form of jacobian of the Lie derivatives with respect to the parameters (binary matrix)
<i>ECC</i>	equations (symbolic array)
<i>rParam</i>	reduced list of parameters (symbolic array)
<i>options</i>	options (struct)

Return values

<i>options</i>	options (struct)
<i>results</i>	results of previous steps (struct)

Definition at line 17 of file `genssiOrderTableau.m`.

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



6.8 genssiPolySys.m File Reference

`genssiPolySys` converts a model to polynomial form. $[X,DX,X0] = \text{genssiPolySys}(X,DX,X0)$

Functions

- `mlhsInnerSubst` < matlabtypesubstitute > [genssiPolySys](#) (matlabtypesubstitute `varargin`)
genssiPolySys converts a model to polynomial form. $[X,DX,X0] = \text{genssiPolySys}(X,DX,X0)$

6.8.1 Function Documentation

6.8.1.1 `mlhsInnerSubst` < matlabtypesubstitute > `genssiPolySys` (matlabtypesubstitute `varargin`)

Parameters

<code>varargin</code>	
-----------------------	--

Definition at line 17 of file genssiPolySys.m.

Here is the caller graph for this function:



6.9 genssiRemoveZeroColumns.m File Reference

genssiRemoveZeroColumns removes zero columns from a matrix

Functions

- mlhsSubst< mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > > [genssiRemoveZeroColumns](#) (matlabtypesubstitute matrixIn)
genssiRemoveZeroColumns removes zero columns from a matrix

6.9.1 Function Documentation

6.9.1.1 mlhsSubst< mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > > [genssiRemoveZeroColumns](#) (matlabtypesubstitute *matrixIn*)

Parameters

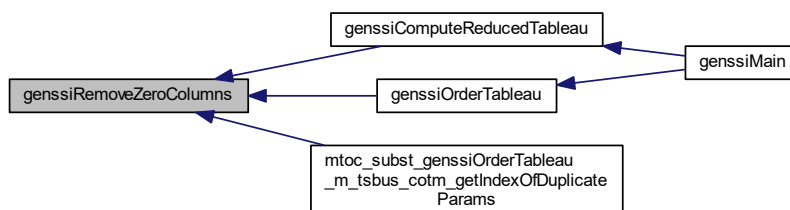
<i>matrixIn</i>	input (matrix)
-----------------	----------------

Return values

<i>matrixOut</i>	output (matrix)
<i>keepBoolean</i>	boolean vector of indices kept (array)
<i>keepIndex</i>	vector of indices kept (array)

Definition at line 17 of file genssiRemoveZeroColumns.m.

Here is the caller graph for this function:



6.10 genssiRemoveZeroElementsC.m File Reference

genssiRemoveZeroElements removes zero columns from a row vector

Functions

- mlhsSubst< mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > > [genssiRemoveZeroElementsC](#) (matlabtypesubstitute vectorIn)
genssiRemoveZeroElements removes zero columns from a row vector

6.10.1 Function Documentation

6.10.1.1 mlhsSubst< mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > > [genssiRemoveZeroElementsC](#) (matlabtypesubstitute *vectorIn*)

Parameters

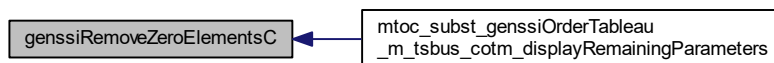
<i>vectorIn</i>	input (array)
-----------------	---------------

Return values

<i>vectorOut</i>	output (array)
<i>keepBoolean</i>	boolean vector of indices kept (array)
<i>keepIndex</i>	vector of indices kept (array)

Definition at line 17 of file genssiRemoveZeroElementsC.m.

Here is the caller graph for this function:



6.11 genssiRemoveZeroElementsR.m File Reference

`genssiRemoveZeroElements` removes zero columns from a row vector

Functions

- `mlhsSubst< mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > > genssiRemoveZeroElementsR (matlabtypesubstitute vectorIn)`
`genssiRemoveZeroElements` removes zero columns from a row vector

6.11.1 Function Documentation

6.11.1.1 `mlhsSubst< mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > > genssiRemoveZeroElementsR (matlabtypesubstitute vectorIn)`

Parameters

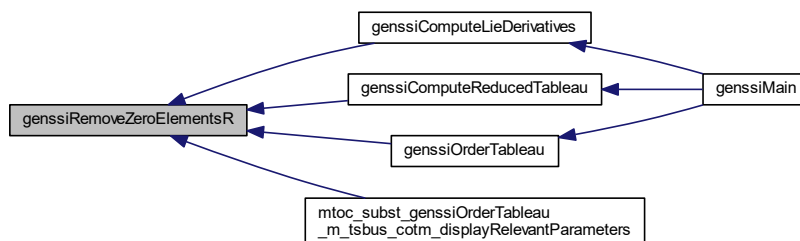
<i><code>vectorIn</code></i>	input (array)
------------------------------	---------------

Return values

<i><code>vectorOut</code></i>	output (array)
<i><code>keepBoolean</code></i>	boolean vector of indices kept (array)
<i><code>keepIndex</code></i>	vector of indices kept (array)

Definition at line 17 of file `genssiRemoveZeroElementsR.m`.

Here is the caller graph for this function:



6.12 genssiRemoveZeroRows.m File Reference

genssiRemoveZeroRows removes zero rows from a matrix

Functions

- `mlhsSubst< mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > > genssiRemoveZeroRows (matlabtypesubstitute matrixIn)`
genssiRemoveZeroRows removes zero rows from a matrix

6.12.1 Function Documentation

6.12.1.1 `mlhsSubst< mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute >,mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > > genssiRemoveZeroRows (matlabtypesubstitute matrixIn)`

Parameters

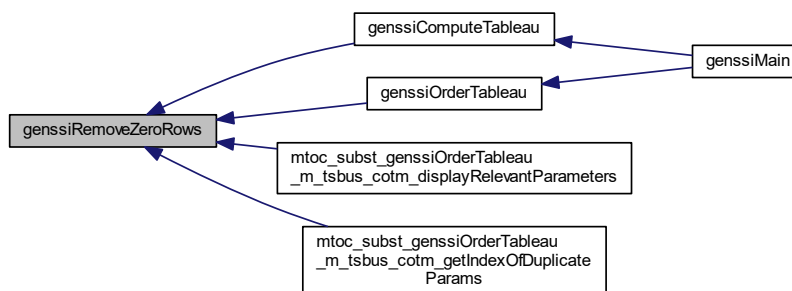
<i>matrixIn</i>	input (matrix)
-----------------	----------------

Return values

<i>matrixOut</i>	output (matrix)
<i>keepBoolean</i>	boolean vector of indices kept (array)
<i>keepIndex</i>	vector of indices kept (array)

Definition at line 17 of file `genssiRemoveZeroRows.m`.

Here is the caller graph for this function:



6.13 genssiReportInputs.m File Reference

`genssiReportInputs` reports inputs, i.e. model definition.

Functions

- `mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > genssiReportInputs` (`matlabtypesubstitute model`, `matlabtypesubstitute options`)
genssiReportInputs reports inputs, i.e. model definition.

6.13.1 Function Documentation

6.13.1.1 `mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > genssiReportInputs (matlabtypesubstitute model, matlabtypesubstitute options)`

Parameters

<i>model</i>	model definition (struct)
<i>options</i>	options (struct)

Return values

<i>options</i>	options (struct)
----------------	------------------

Definition at line 17 of file `genssiReportInputs.m`.

Here is the caller graph for this function:



6.14 `genssiReportResults.m` File Reference

`genssiReportResults` reports the results of the analysis.

Functions

- `mlhsInnerSubst` < `matlabtypesubstitute` > [genssiReportResults](#) (`matlabtypesubstitute model`, `matlabtypesubstitute results`, `matlabtypesubstitute options`)
genssiReportResults reports the results of the analysis.

6.14.1 Function Documentation

6.14.1.1 `mlhsInnerSubst` < `matlabtypesubstitute` > `genssiReportResults` (`matlabtypesubstitute model`, `matlabtypesubstitute results`, `matlabtypesubstitute options`)

Parameters

<i>model</i>	model definition (struct)
<i>results</i>	results of previous steps (struct)
<i>options</i>	options (struct)

Return values

<i>options</i>	options (struct)
----------------	------------------

Definition at line 17 of file `genssiReportResults.m`.

Here is the caller graph for this function:



6.15 genssiStartup.m File Reference

genssiStartup adds all paths required for GenSSI. It should be called at the beginning of a session.

Functions

- noret::substitute [genssiStartup](#) ()

genssiStartup adds all paths required for GenSSI. It should be called at the beginning of a session.

6.16 genssiStructToSource.m File Reference

genSsiStructToSource converts a model definition (struct) to a source format (Matlab function file) and saves the results in the examples directory.

Functions

- noret::substitute [genssiStructToSource](#) (matlabtypesubstitute model)

genSsiStructToSource converts a model definition (struct) to a source format (Matlab function file) and saves the results in the examples directory.

6.16.1 Function Documentation

6.16.1.1 noret::substitute genssiStructToSource (matlabtypesubstitute *model*)

Parameters

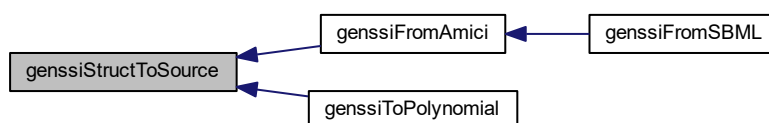
<i>model</i>	model definition (struct)
--------------	---------------------------

Return values

<i>model</i>	void
--------------	------

Definition at line 17 of file genssiStructToSource.m.

Here is the caller graph for this function:



6.17 genssiTableauImage.m File Reference

genssiTableauImage displays an identifiability tableau

Functions

- noret::substitute [genssiTableauImage](#) (matlabtypesubstitute figNum, matlabtypesubstitute tabMat, matlabtypesubstitute paramDisplay, matlabtypesubstitute options)
genssiTableauImage displays an identifiability tableau

6.17.1 Function Documentation

6.17.1.1 noret::substitute genssiTableauImage (matlabtypesubstitute *figNum*, matlabtypesubstitute *tabMat*, matlabtypesubstitute *paramDisplay*, matlabtypesubstitute *options*)

Parameters

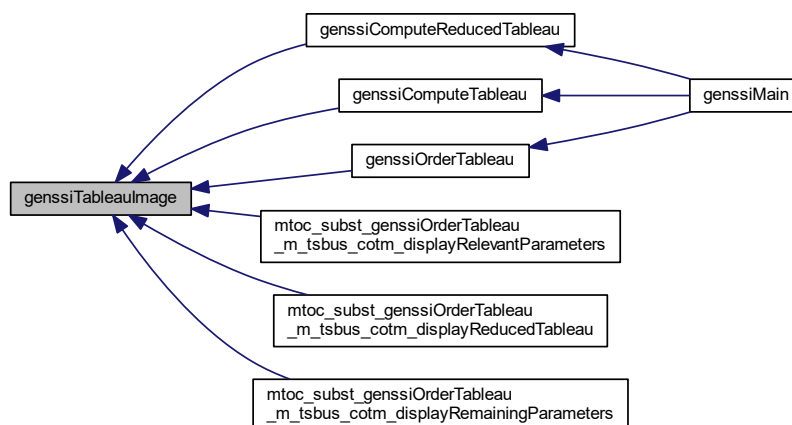
<i>figNum</i>	figure number
<i>tabMat</i>	matrix containing tableau
<i>paramDisplay</i>	parameter vector
<i>options</i>	options

Return values

<i>options</i>	void
----------------	------

Definition at line 17 of file genssiTableauImage.m.

Here is the caller graph for this function:



6.18 genssiToAmici.m File Reference

GenSsiToAmici converts a GenSSI model to AMICI model format and saves the results in the examples/AMICI directory.

Functions

- mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > [genssiToAmici](#) (matlabtypesubstitute modelNameIn, matlabtypesubstitute modelNameOut)

GenSsiToAmici converts a GenSSI model to AMICI model format and saves the results in the examples/AMICI directory.

6.18.1 Function Documentation

- 6.18.1.1 mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > [genssiToAmici](#) (matlabtypesubstitute *modelNameIn*, matlabtypesubstitute *modelNameOut*)

Parameters

<i>modelNameIn</i>	name of the GenSSI model (string)
<i>modelNameOut</i>	name of the AMICI model (string)

Return values

<i>modelNameOut</i>	void
---------------------	------

Definition at line 17 of file genssiToAmici.m.

6.19 genssiToPolynomial.m File Reference

genssiToPolynomial converts a GenSSI model to polynomial form. It reads the input model, converts to polynomial form, and creates an output model as a Matlab function modelNameOut.m and as a Matlab file modelNameOut.mat, both in the Examples folder.

Functions

- mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > [genssiToPolynomial](#) (matlabtypesubstitute modelNameIn, matlabtypesubstitute modelNameOut)

genssiToPolynomial converts a GenSSI model to polynomial form. It reads the input model, converts to polynomial form, and creates an output model as a Matlab function modelNameOut.m and as a Matlab file modelNameOut.mat, both in the Examples folder.

6.19.1 Function Documentation

- 6.19.1.1 mlhsInnerSubst< matlabtypesubstitute > [genssiToPolynomial](#) (matlabtypesubstitute *modelNameIn*, matlabtypesubstitute *modelNameOut*)

Parameters

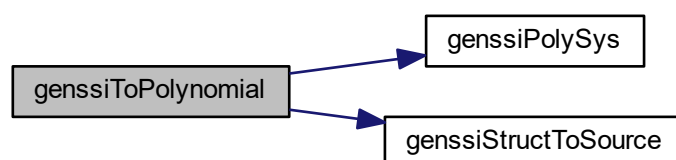
<i>modelNameIn</i>	the name of the input model (a string)
<i>modelNameOut</i>	the name of the output model (a string)

Return values

<i>modelNameOut</i>	void
---------------------	------

Definition at line 17 of file genssiToPolynomial.m.

Here is the call graph for this function:



Index

- cell, [14](#)
- char, [14](#)
- colvec, [14](#)
- double, [14](#)
- function_handle, [15](#)
- genssiComputeLieDerivatives
 - genssiComputeLieDerivatives.m, [16](#)
- genssiComputeLieDerivatives.m, [16](#)
 - genssiComputeLieDerivatives, [16](#)
 - mtoc_subst_genssiComputeLieDerivatives_m_tsbus_cotm_jacRank, [17](#)
- genssiComputeReducedTableau
 - genssiComputeReducedTableau.m, [18](#)
- genssiComputeReducedTableau.m, [18](#)
 - genssiComputeReducedTableau, [18](#)
- genssiComputeTableau
 - genssiComputeTableau.m, [19](#)
- genssiComputeTableau.m, [19](#)
 - genssiComputeTableau, [19](#)
- genssiFromAmici
 - genssiFromAmici.m, [20](#)
- genssiFromAmici.m, [20](#)
 - genssiFromAmici, [20](#)
- genssiFromSBML.m, [21](#)
 - genssiFromSBML, [21](#)
- genssiFromSBML
 - genssiFromSBML.m, [21](#)
- genssiMain
 - genssiMain.m, [22](#)
- genssiMain.m, [22](#)
 - genssiMain, [22](#)
- genssiOrderTableau
 - genssiOrderTableau.m, [24](#)
- genssiOrderTableau.m, [23](#)
 - genssiOrderTableau, [24](#)
- genssiPolySys
 - genssiPolySys.m, [25](#)
- genssiPolySys.m, [25](#)
 - genssiPolySys, [25](#)
- genssiRemoveZeroColumns
 - genssiRemoveZeroColumns.m, [26](#)
- genssiRemoveZeroColumns.m, [26](#)
 - genssiRemoveZeroColumns, [26](#)
- genssiRemoveZeroElementsC.m, [27](#)
 - genssiRemoveZeroElementsC, [27](#)
- genssiRemoveZeroElementsR.m, [28](#)
 - genssiRemoveZeroElementsR, [28](#)
- genssiRemoveZeroElementsC
 - genssiRemoveZeroElementsC.m, [27](#)
- genssiRemoveZeroElementsR
 - genssiRemoveZeroElementsR.m, [28](#)
- genssiRemoveZeroRows
 - genssiRemoveZeroRows.m, [29](#)
- genssiRemoveZeroRows.m, [29](#)
 - genssiRemoveZeroRows, [29](#)
- genssiReportInputs
 - genssiReportInputs.m, [30](#)
- genssiReportInputs.m, [30](#)
 - genssiReportInputs, [30](#)
- genssiReportResults
 - genssiReportResults.m, [31](#)
- genssiReportResults.m, [31](#)
 - genssiReportResults, [31](#)
- genssiStartup.m, [32](#)
- genssiStructToSource
 - genssiStructToSource.m, [32](#)
- genssiStructToSource.m, [32](#)
 - genssiStructToSource, [32](#)
- genssiTableauImage
 - genssiTableauImage.m, [33](#)
- genssiTableauImage.m, [33](#)
 - genssiTableauImage, [33](#)
- genssiToAmici
 - genssiToAmici.m, [34](#)
- genssiToAmici.m, [34](#)
 - genssiToAmici, [34](#)
- genssiToPolynomial
 - genssiToPolynomial.m, [34](#)
- genssiToPolynomial.m, [34](#)
 - genssiToPolynomial, [34](#)
- integer, [15](#)
- logical, [15](#)
- mtoc_subst_genssiComputeLieDerivatives_m_tsbus_cotm_jacRank
 - genssiComputeLieDerivatives.m, [17](#)
- rowvec, [15](#)
- struct, [16](#)
- varargin, [16](#)
- varargout, [16](#)