

# Package ‘Rmach’

July 20, 2024

**Title** Provides machine learning algorythm

**Version** 2.0.0.0

**Description** Provides these algorythms: coefficient finder for regression functions

**License** GPL (==3)

**Encoding** UTF-8

**Roxygen** list(markdown = TRUE)

**RoxygenNote** 7.3.1

**Imports** stringr

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best_model	<i>best_model</i>
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## Description

Returns the best input models. The coefficient of the best model can be found with the poly\_model function

## Usage

```
best_model(  
  inpt_datf,  
  Degree,  
  Coeff_v = NA,  
  Powers = NA,  
  Mth_symb,  
  Numrtr_v = NA  
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>inpt_datf</code>	is the input dataframe, first column for the x values and second column for the y values
<code>Degree</code>	is a vector containing all the degrees. Each degree represents how many coefficients the model has.
<code>Coeff_v</code>	is a list containing the vector containing the coefficients for each model. The first value of each coefficient vector is always the constant, so it is not linked to any math symbol
<code>Powers</code>	is a list containing all the values associated with the math symbols of <code>math_symb</code> list for each model. Because you can have multiple models in the function, so <code>Powers</code> is separated with the "-" separator between the different powers values for each model like in the examples
<code>Math_symb</code>	is a list containing the vector of the different math symbols linked to the coefficients from the second value
<code>Numerator_v</code>	is a list containing the different numerator values for each math symbol for each model, see examples

**Examples**

```
print(best_model(inpt_datf=data.frame(mtcars$wt, mtcars$mpg), Degree=c(2, 2), Coeff_v=c("1", "x^2", "x^2"), Powers=c(1, 2, 2), Math_symb=c("1", "x", "x"), Numerator_v=c(1, 2, 2))
[1] 2

print(best_model(inpt_datf=data.frame(mtcars$wt, mtcars$mpg), Degree=c(2, 2), Coeff_v=c("1", "x^2", "x^2"), Powers=c(1, 2, 2), Math_symb=c("1", "x", "x"), Numerator_v=c(1, 2, 2))
[1] 1

print(best_model(inpt_datf=data.frame(mtcars$wt, mtcars$mpg), Degree=c(2, 2), Coeff_v=c("1", "x^2", "x^2"), Powers=c(1, 2, 2), Math_symb=c("1", "x", "x"), Numerator_v=c(1, 2, 2))
[1] 1

print(best_model(inpt_datf=data.frame(mtcars$wt, mtcars$mpg), Degree=c(2, 2), Coeff_v=c("1", "x^2", "x^2"), Powers=c(1, 2, 2), Math_symb=c("1", "x", "x"), Numerator_v=c(1, 2, 2))
#' [1] 1
```

calcall

*calcall***Description**

Takes a formula as a character as an input and makes the calculation. Accepts also variables, in this case the part of the formula that contains the variable won't be calculated, but the others part will be as usual.

**Usage**

```
calcall(inpt)
```

**Arguments**

<code>inpt</code>	is the input formula as a character
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**Examples**

```

print(calcall(inpt="ze+(yu*((fgf)-(-12+8-Y+4-T+4+97+a)+tt))"))

[1] "ze+(yu*(fgf-(-4-Y+4-T+101+a)+tt))"

print(calcall(inpt="ze+(yu*((fgf)-(-12+8-7+3-67+4+97+1)+tt))"))

[1] "ze+(yu*(fgf-27+tt))"

print(calcall(inpt="ze+(yu*((fgf)+(12*3/2+4)+tt))"))

[1] "ze+(yu*(fgf+22+tt))"

print(calcall(inpt="1+3*2+(-2/-3*-3*((fgf)-(--12-6)+2))+5-3*5"))

[1] "7+(-2*(fgf-4))+20"

print(calcall(inpt="1+3*2+(-2/-3*-3*((fgf)-(--12-6)+2))+(-log_e_1_e_2+t+2^3)+m-log_e_1_e_2"))

[1] "7+(-2*(fgf-4))+(-2+t+8)+m+6-m-12+(e_ii-8+log_im_4-67)-4+(y+2)"

print(calcall("(6+4*(-4-5))+3/3"))

[1] "11"

print(calcall(inpt="1+3*2+(-2/-3*-3*((fgf)-(--12-6)+2))+(-log_e_1_e_2+t+2^3)+m-log_e_1_e_2"))

[1] "7+(-2*(fgf-4))+(-2+t+8)+m+6-m-16"

print(calcall(inpt="(log_5_Z-2-6+5)+-6+2"))

[1] "(log_5_Z-3)-4"

print(calcall(inpt="m--2+-5"))

[1] "m-3"

print(calcall(inpt="(-2-6)+-6+2"))

[1] "-12"

print(calcall(inpt="m-6"))

[1] "m-6"

print(calcall(inpt="--6"))

[1] "6"

```

## Description

Does the same thing as calcall function but calculates the formula that have variables. The values of the variables have to be given in a list of vectors, see examples.

## Usage

```
calcall_var(inpt, var_name_v, var_val_l)
```

## Arguments

<code>inpt</code>	is the input formula, with the variables
<code>var_name_v</code>	is the vector that contains the variables name in the order of apparition in the formula. If the variable appears multiple times in the formula, it has to be specified in this vector, see examples.
<code>var_val_l</code>	is the list containing the vectors containing the values of each variable, for each point you want to calculate. The vectors has to be given in the same order has the variable in <code>var_name_v</code> .

## Examples

```
print(calcall_var(inpt="(6+m*-(4-imp))+3/jp", var_name_v=c("m", "imp", "jp"),
  var_val_l=list(
    c(1:6),
    c(3, 4, 2, 5, 6, 1),
    c(6:1)))
[1] "5.5" "6.6" "0.75" "11" "17.5" "-9"

print(calcall_var(inpt="(6+m*-(4-imp))+3/jp+jp", var_name_v=c("m", "imp", "jp", "jp"),
  var_val_l=list(
    c(1:6),
    c(3, 4, 2, 5, 6, 1),
    c(6:1)))
[1] "11.5" "11.6" "4.75" "14" "19.5" "-8"
```

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individual_route	common_tracks
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## Description

From a time serie, allow to get the most common route for each individual at a given depth (time - 1). Access the frequency value as an element from the output vector and the value itself (the path) as a name of its element, see examples.

**Usage**

```
individual_route(inpt_datf, col_target, id_col, untl_last = 2)
```

**Arguments**

`inpt_datf` is the input time serie as a dataframe  
`col_target` is the column name or number that refers to the value of each individual  
`id_col` is the column name or number that refers to the individual (ids)  
`untl_last` is the depth value

**Examples**

```
datf_test <- data.frame("id" = c(1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5),
                        "city" = c("A", "C", "B", "B", "A", "C", "A", "C", "A", "C", "B", "B", "B", "B"))
```

```
print(individual_route(inpt_datf = datf_test,
                      col_target = "city",
                      id_col = "id",
                      untl_last = 2))
```

```
AC CA BA
2 1 2
```

```
print(individual_route(inpt_datf = datf_test,
                      col_target = "city",
                      id_col = "id",
                      untl_last = 3))
```

```
ACB AC CAC BA BAA
1 2 1 2 1
```

---

poly\_model

*Rmach poly\_model*

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**Description**

Take a datasets of x and y values and a function tha could fit all the data with the missing coefficients, and returns a list containing the coefficients that fit the best the data for a given function, as a vector for the first index, and at the second index, the actual sum of difference between each data point and the function at the same x values.

**Usage**

```
poly_model(
  inpt_datf,
  degree,
  twk_val = NA,
  sensi_val = twk_val,
  coeff_v = NA,
  powers = NA,
```

```

    mth_symb = c("x"),
    numrtr_v = NA
  )

```

### Arguments

<code>inpt_datf</code>	is the input data as a dataframe, first column is the x values and the second is the y values
<code>degree</code>	is how many coefficients will be involved (each coefficient multiplies either an x to the power of something, an exponential of something or a base something logarithm for a something value)
<code>twk_val</code>	is the value used for finding the best coefficients, it is directly linked to the accuracy of the coefficients, see the description for more information. Defaults to $(\max(yval) - \min(yval)) / n$
<code>sensi_val</code>	is the value from which two variations of a coefficient brings a so small accuracy contribution that the algorithm does not continue to find better coefficients. For example, if i set <code>sensi_val = 0.001</code> , so if coefficients <code>alpha1</code> and <code>beta1</code> brings a total difference between the function and the actual data of 10.8073 and then the algorithm find <code>alpha2</code> and <code>beta1</code> that brings a total difference equal to 10.8066, so the algorithm will stop running. But the coefficients returned will still be the best, that is <code>alpha2</code> and <code>beta1</code>
<code>coeff_v</code>	is a vector containing the original coefficients for the function, so the closest those are from the best one, the fastest the algorithm will compute the best coefficients. The first value of <code>coeff</code> is always the constant.
<code>powers</code>	is a vector containing the exponent, or related value to <code>mth_symb</code> . <code>powers</code> can be a vector if those values are constants or it could be a list of vectors the length of observed individuals, if those values varies like in the examples. Notthat if you use variables in <code>powers</code> (list), each values of a vector from this list has to be at the exact same x coordinates of each observed individuals in the input dataframe. Ex: <code>datf &lt;- data.frame("x"=c(4, 4, 3, 2, 1, 1), "y"=c(1:6))</code> , so vector(s) from <code>powers</code> that contain varying value must be of length 4. Also, the values are not ascendly sorted, don't worry values are ascendly sorted under the hood, so fill your <code>powers</code> vectors in the intuitive ascendly way
<code>mth_symb</code>	is a vector containing the elemnts linked to the coefficients from the second element. It can be x, e ( $\exp(x)$ ) or log-X ( $\log(x)$ -base), and their reverse like $1/x$ . If the numerator varies the element should be entered like tis list/x, list/e or list/log-base. See <code>numrtr_v</code> for the values related to list
<code>numrtr_v</code>	is a vector containing the values for the numerator related to <code>mth_symb</code> if on element is like this: list/x or list/e

### Examples

```

print(poly_model(inpt_datf=data.frame(mtcars$wt, mtcars$mpg), degree=2, coeff_v=c(32.5, -
                                     numrtr_v=NA))

[[1]]
[1] 33.234375 -4.265625

[[2]]
[1] 74.78275

```

```

print(poly_model(inpt_datf=data.frame(mtcars$wt, mtcars$mpg), degree=2, coeff_v=c(32.5, -
                                     numrtr_v=NA))

[[1]]
[1] 31.765625 -3.734375

[[2]]
[1] 80.36228

print(poly_model(inpt_datf=data.frame(mtcars$wt, mtcars$mpg), degree=2, coeff_v=c(32.5, -
                                     numrtr_v=NA))

[[1]]
[1] 32.5 -3.0

[[2]]
[1] 1.067436e+24

print(poly_model(inpt_datf=data.frame(mtcars$wt, mtcars$mpg), degree=2, coeff_v=c(32.5, -
                                     numrtr_v=list(c(length(mtcars$wt):1))))

[[1]]
[1] 19.28125 -0.06250

[[2]]
[1] 35839.44

print(poly_model(inpt_datf=data.frame(mtcars$wt, mtcars$mpg), degree=2, coeff_v=c(32.5, -
                                     numrtr_v=NA))

[[1]]
[1] 27.359375 -8.140625

[[2]]
[1] 160.2263

print(poly_model(inpt_datf=data.frame(mtcars$wt, mtcars$mpg), degree=1, coeff_v=c(32.5),
                                     numrtr_v=NA))

[[1]]
[1] 19.28125

[[2]]
[1] 148.7625

print(poly_model(inpt_datf=data.frame(mtcars$wt, mtcars$mpg), degree=2, coeff_v=c(32.5, -
                                     numrtr_v=NA))

[[1]]
[1] 0.921875 -5.203125 2.000000

[[2]]

```

```
[1] 455.6017
```

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v_Rmach_fold	<i>v_Rmach_fold</i>
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## Description

Allow to create uniform sampling dataset for cross validation, train and test, see examples and variables

## Usage

```
v_Rmach_fold(inpt_datf, train_prop, n_fold)
```

## Arguments

inpt_datf	is the input dataframe
train_prop	is the training proportion
n_fold	is the number of distinc pair of training and test dataset that will be outputed

## Examples

```
print(v_Rmach_fold(inpt_datf = iris[1:25,],
                    train_prop = 0.7,
                    n_fold = 4))
```

```
[[1]]
[[1]]$train
  Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species test_status
11           5.4         3.7         1.5         0.2   setosa           0
17           5.4         3.9         1.3         0.4   setosa           0
22           5.1         3.7         1.5         0.4   setosa           0
19           5.7         3.8         1.7         0.3   setosa           0
7            4.6         3.4         1.4         0.3   setosa           0
6            5.4         3.9         1.7         0.4   setosa           0
14           4.3         3.0         1.1         0.1   setosa           0
7.1          4.6         3.4         1.4         0.3   setosa           0
13           4.8         3.0         1.4         0.1   setosa           0
17.1          5.4         3.9         1.3         0.4   setosa           0
14.1          4.3         3.0         1.1         0.1   setosa           0
23           4.6         3.6         1.0         0.2   setosa           0
15           5.8         4.0         1.2         0.2   setosa           0
1            5.1         3.5         1.4         0.2   setosa           0
10           4.9         3.1         1.5         0.1   setosa           0
14.2          4.3         3.0         1.1         0.1   setosa           0
14.3          4.3         3.0         1.1         0.1   setosa           0
3            4.7         3.2         1.3         0.2   setosa           0

[[1]]$test
  Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species test_status
6            5.4         3.9         1.7         0.4   setosa           1
10           4.9         3.1         1.5         0.1   setosa           1
```



22	5.1	3.7	1.5	0.4	setosa	1
9	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa	1
21	5.4	3.4	1.7	0.2	setosa	1
4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa	1
3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa	1

[[2]]

[[2]]\$train

	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species	test_status
21	5.4	3.4	1.7	0.2	setosa	0
23	4.6	3.6	1.0	0.2	setosa	0
12	4.8	3.4	1.6	0.2	setosa	0
22	5.1	3.7	1.5	0.4	setosa	0
3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa	0
12.1	4.8	3.4	1.6	0.2	setosa	0
15	5.8	4.0	1.2	0.2	setosa	0
24	5.1	3.3	1.7	0.5	setosa	0
12.2	4.8	3.4	1.6	0.2	setosa	0
11	5.4	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa	0
15.1	5.8	4.0	1.2	0.2	setosa	0
15.2	5.8	4.0	1.2	0.2	setosa	0
6	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa	0
5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa	0
7	4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa	0
7.1	4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa	0
4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa	0
14	4.3	3.0	1.1	0.1	setosa	0

[[2]]\$test

	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species	test_status
17	5.4	3.9	1.3	0.4	setosa	1
15	5.8	4.0	1.2	0.2	setosa	1
5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa	1
5.1	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa	1
3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa	1
23	4.6	3.6	1.0	0.2	setosa	1
15.1	5.8	4.0	1.2	0.2	setosa	1

[[3]]

[[3]]\$train

	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species	test_status
24	5.1	3.3	1.7	0.5	setosa	0
9	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa	0
24.1	5.1	3.3	1.7	0.5	setosa	0
20	5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	setosa	0
9.1	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa	0
18	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.3	setosa	0
10	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	setosa	0
18.1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.3	setosa	0
12	4.8	3.4	1.6	0.2	setosa	0
5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa	0
19	5.7	3.8	1.7	0.3	setosa	0
2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa	0
7	4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa	0
23	4.6	3.6	1.0	0.2	setosa	0

8	5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa	0
17	5.4	3.9	1.3	0.4	setosa	0
16	5.7	4.4	1.5	0.4	setosa	0
2.1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa	0

```
[[3]]$test
```

	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species	test_status
24	5.1	3.3	1.7	0.5	setosa	1
14	4.3	3.0	1.1	0.1	setosa	1
8	5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa	1
9	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa	1
5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa	1
6	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa	1
9.1	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa	1

```
[[4]]
```

```
[[4]]$train
```

	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species	test_status
22	5.1	3.7	1.5	0.4	setosa	0
4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa	0
1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa	0
9	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa	0
4.1	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa	0
21	5.4	3.4	1.7	0.2	setosa	0
14	4.3	3.0	1.1	0.1	setosa	0
9.1	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa	0
3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa	0
21.1	5.4	3.4	1.7	0.2	setosa	0
20	5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	setosa	0
20.1	5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	setosa	0
23	4.6	3.6	1.0	0.2	setosa	0
8	5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa	0
9.2	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa	0
8.1	5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa	0
15	5.8	4.0	1.2	0.2	setosa	0
24	5.1	3.3	1.7	0.5	setosa	0

```
[[4]]$test
```

	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species	test_status
24	5.1	3.3	1.7	0.5	setosa	1
23	4.6	3.6	1.0	0.2	setosa	1
15	5.8	4.0	1.2	0.2	setosa	1
4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa	1
17	5.4	3.9	1.3	0.4	setosa	1
3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa	1
6	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa	1

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