

> Supplementary code for the subsections "Two experiments" and "Three experiments"

> with(Groebner) :

Generates an i-th copy of the formulas in terms of states with c1 and c2 plugged in

gen_replica := proc(i)

*return [(c1 - Y[i] - T1[i]) * (c2 - Y[i] - T2[i]) - X[i] * Y[i], kD1 * X[i] - T1[i] * (c1 - Y[i] - T1[i]), kD2 * X[i] - T2[i] * (c2 - Y[i] - T2[i])];*

end proc;

>

Generates the i-th copy of the formulas in terms of steady states from the second worksheet

parametrize := proc(i)

local for_T1, for_T2, other_eqs, sol;

*for_T2 := solve(T2[i]^2 - T2[i] * c2 + T2[i] * c3[i] + T2[i] * kD2 - c2 * kD2 = 0, {T2[i]})[1];*

*for_T1 := solve(T1[i]^2 - T1[i] * c1 + T1[i] * c3[i] + T1[i] * kD1 - c1 * kD1 = 0, {T1[i]})[1];*

*other_eqs := subs({op(for_T1), op(for_T2)}, {
D2[i] * c3[i] + T1[i] * T2[i] - T1[i] * c2 - T2[i] * c1 + T2[i] * c3[i] + c1 * c2 - c2 * c3[i] = 0,
D1[i] - D2[i] + T1[i] - T2[i] - c1 + c2 = 0,
-c2 + Y[i] + T2[i] + D2[i] = 0,
X[i] + D2[i] - T1[i] + c1 - c3[i] = 0
});*

sol := solve(other_eqs, {X[i], D1[i], D2[i], Y[i]});

return {op(sol), op(for_T1), op(for_T2)};

end proc;

> **We consider two experiments with the steady state data for T1, T2, X and the same values of the parameters and c1, c2.**

> *n := 2;*

eqs := [seq(op(gen_replica(i)), i = 1..n)];

We use two different ordering of variables for efficiency reasons

vars1 := [seq(Y[i], i = 1..n), c1, c2, seq(X[i], i = 1..n), seq(T1[i], i = 1..n), seq(T2[i], i = 1..n), kD1, kD2];

vars2 := [seq(Y[i], i = 1..n), c1, c2, kD2, kD1, seq(X[i], i = 1..n), seq(T1[i], i = 1..n), seq(T2[i], i = 1..n)];

gbtdeg := Basis(eqs, tdeg(op(vars1)));

gb := Walk(gbtdeg, tdeg(op(vars1)), plex(op(vars1)));

$$gb := Walk(gb, plex(op(vars1)), plex(op(vars2))) : \quad n := 2 \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> gb[1]; \\ &gb[2]; \\ &kDI^2 TI_1^2 T2_1 X_1 X_2^3 - kDI^2 TI_1 TI_2 T2_1 X_1^2 X_2^2 - kDI^2 TI_1 TI_2 T2_2 X_1^2 X_2^2 + kDI^2 TI_2^2 T2_2 \\ &X_1^3 X_2 - kDI TI_1^3 TI_2 T2_1 X_1 X_2^2 + kDI TI_1^2 TI_2^2 T2_1 X_1 X_2^2 + kDI TI_1^2 TI_2^2 T2_2 X_1^2 X_2 + kDI \\ &TI_1^2 TI_2 T2_1^2 X_1 X_2^2 - kDI TI_1^2 TI_2 T2_1 T2_2 X_1 X_2^2 + kDI TI_1^2 TI_2 T2_1 X_1 X_2^3 - kDI \\ &TI_1^2 TI_2 T2_2 X_1^2 X_2^2 - kDI TI_1 TI_2^3 T2_2 X_1^2 X_2 - kDI TI_1 TI_2^2 T2_1 T2_2 X_1^2 X_2 - kDI TI_1 \\ &TI_2^2 T2_1 X_1^2 X_2^2 + kDI TI_1 TI_2^2 T2_2^2 X_1^2 X_2 + kDI TI_1 TI_2^2 T2_2 X_1^3 X_2 - TI_1^3 TI_2^2 T2_1 X_1 X_2^2 + \\ &TI_1^3 TI_2^2 T2_2 X_1^2 X_2 + TI_1^2 TI_2^3 T2_1 X_1 X_2^2 - TI_1^2 TI_2^3 T2_2 X_1^2 X_2 \\ &kDI TI_1 T2_1 T2_2 X_2 - kDI TI_2 T2_1 T2_2 X_1 - kD2 TI_1 TI_2 T2_1 X_2 + kD2 TI_1 TI_2 T2_2 X_1 - \quad (2) \\ &TI_1^2 TI_2 T2_1 T2_2 + TI_1 TI_2^2 T2_1 T2_2 + TI_1 TI_2 T2_1^2 T2_2 - TI_1 TI_2 T2_1 T2_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

> We get two relations for kD1 and kD2. Let us investigate their leading terms.

$$\begin{aligned} &> d1 := degree(gb[1], kDI); \\ &factor(coeff(gb[1], kDI, d1)); \\ & \quad \quad \quad d1 := 2 \\ & \quad \quad \quad X_1 X_2 (TI_1 X_2 - TI_2 X_1) (TI_1 T2_1 X_2 - TI_2 T2_2 X_1) \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> d2 := degree(gb[2], kD2); \\ &factor(coeff(gb[2], kD2, d2)); \\ & \quad \quad \quad d2 := 1 \\ & \quad \quad \quad -TI_1 TI_2 (T2_1 X_2 - X_1 T2_2) \quad (4) \end{aligned}$$

> We see that, in order to have at most two solutions for kD1, kD2, it is sufficient that $X/T1$, $X/T2$, $X/(T1T3)$ are not constant functions with respect to $c3$ (which is what is varying across the experiments). We can verify this by using the parametrization in terms of steady states and additionally verify by numeric evaluation.

$$\begin{aligned} &> sol := parametrize(1); \\ &XT1 := simplify(subs(sol, X[1] / TI[1])); \\ &XT2 := simplify(subs(sol, X[1] / T2[1])); \\ &XTT := simplify(subs(sol, X[1] / (TI[1] * T2[1]))); \\ &XT1 := \left(\left(c2 + kD2 - c3_1 - \sqrt{c3_1^2 + (-2 c2 + 2 kD2) c3_1 + (c2 + kD2)^2} \right) (c1 + kDI \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -c3_1 - \sqrt{c3_1^2 + (-2c1 + 2kD1)c3_1 + (c1 + kD1)^2} \Big) \Big/ \Big(2c3_1 (c1 - kD1 - c3_1 \\
& + \sqrt{c3_1^2 + (-2c1 + 2kD1)c3_1 + (c1 + kD1)^2} \Big) \Big) \\
XT2 := & \Big(\Big(c2 + kD2 - c3_1 - \sqrt{c3_1^2 + (-2c2 + 2kD2)c3_1 + (c2 + kD2)^2} \Big) \Big(c1 + kD1 \\
& - c3_1 - \sqrt{c3_1^2 + (-2c1 + 2kD1)c3_1 + (c1 + kD1)^2} \Big) \Big/ \Big(2(c2 - kD2 - c3_1 \\
& + \sqrt{c3_1^2 + (-2c2 + 2kD2)c3_1 + (c2 + kD2)^2} \Big) c3_1 \Big) \\
XTT := & \Big(\Big(c2 + kD2 - c3_1 - \sqrt{c3_1^2 + (-2c2 + 2kD2)c3_1 + (c2 + kD2)^2} \Big) \Big(c1 + kD1 \\
& - c3_1 - \sqrt{c3_1^2 + (-2c1 + 2kD1)c3_1 + (c1 + kD1)^2} \Big) \Big/ \Big(c3_1 (c1 - kD1 - c3_1 \\
& + \sqrt{c3_1^2 + (-2c1 + 2kD1)c3_1 + (c1 + kD1)^2} \Big) \Big(c2 - kD2 - c3_1 \\
& + \sqrt{c3_1^2 + (-2c2 + 2kD2)c3_1 + (c2 + kD2)^2} \Big) \Big) \tag{5}
\end{aligned}$$

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> p1 := {kD1 = 1, kD2 = 2, c1 = 3, c2 = 4, c3[1] = 5} :
p2 := {kD1 = 1, kD2 = 2, c1 = 3, c2 = 4, c3[1] = 6} :
evalf(subs(p1, XT1) - subs(p2, XT1));
evalf(subs(p1, XT2) - subs(p2, XT2));
evalf(subs(p1, XTT) - subs(p2, XTT));
-1.353610332
-0.5513138034
-1.106204818

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(6)

> **Now we will consider the case of three experiments. We will take the quadratic equation for kD1 as above resulting from the 2nd and 3rd experiments, and check that it is not proportional to the one resulting from the 1st and 2nd. This would yield the uniqueness of solution.**

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> # substitution 1st experiment -> 3rd experiment
p := subs({T1[1] = T1[3], T2[1] = T2[3], X[1] = X[3]}, gb[1]) :

# the determinant of the matrix formed by the leading and constant coefficients of two quadratic
equations
S := coeff(gb[1], kD1, 2) * coeff(p, kD1, 0) - coeff(gb[1], kD1, 0) * coeff(p, kD1, 2) :

# Parametrization to check nonvanishing
sol := {op(parametrize(1)), op(parametrize(2)), op(parametrize(3))} :
Ssub := subs(sol, S) :
eval_p := {kD1 = 1, kD2 = 2, c1 = 3, c2 = 4, c3[1] = 5, c3[2] = 6, c3[3] = 7} :
evalf(subs(eval_p, Ssub));

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(7)

0.4196515980

(7)

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[> **Nonzero, voila !**