

# Package **limSolve** , solving linear inverse models in R

Karline Soetaert, Karel Van den Meersche and Dick van Oevelen

Centre for Estuarine and Marine Ecology

Netherlands Institute of Ecology

The Netherlands

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## Abstract

R package **limSolve** (Soetaert, Van den Meersche, and van Oevelen 2008) solves linear inverse models (LIM), consisting of linear equality and or linear inequality conditions, which may be supplemented with approximate linear equations, or a target (cost, profit) function. Depending on the determinacy of these models, they can be solved by least squares or linear programming techniques, by calculating ranges of unknowns or by randomly sampling the feasible solution space.

Amongst the possible scientific applications are: food web quantification (ecology), flux balance analysis (e.g. quantification of metabolic networks, systems biology), compositional estimation (ecology, chemistry,...), and operations research problems. Package **limSolve** contains examples of these four application domains.

*Keywords:* Linear inverse models, food web models, flux balance analysis, linear programming, quadratic programming, R.

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## 1. Introduction

In matrix notation, linear inverse problems are defined as: <sup>1</sup>

$$\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{x} \simeq \mathbf{b} \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{f} \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbf{G} \cdot \mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{h} \quad (3)$$

There are three sets of linear equations: equalities that have to be met as closely as possible (1), equalities that have to be met exactly (2) and inequalities (3).

Depending on the active set of equalities (2) and constraints (3), the system may either be underdetermined, even determined, or overdetermined. Solving these problems requires different mathematical techniques.

## 2. Even determined systems

An even determined problem has as many (independent and consistent) equations as unknowns. There is only one solution that satisfies the equations exactly.

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<sup>1</sup>notations: vectors and matrices are in **bold**; scalars in normal font. Vectors are indicated with a small letter; matrices with capital letter.

Even determined systems that do not comprise inequalities, can be solved with R function `solve`, or -more generally- with **limSolve** function `Solve`. The latter is based on the Moore-Penrose generalised inverse method, and can solve any linear system of equations. In case the model is even determined, and if **E** is square and positive definite, `Solve` returns the same solution as function `solve`. The function uses function `ginv` from package **MASS** ([Venables and Ripley 2002](#)).

Consider the following set of linear equations:

$$\begin{array}{rrcr} 3 \cdot x_1 & +2 \cdot x_2 & +x_3 & = & 2 \\ x_1 & & & = & 1 \\ 2 \cdot x_1 & & +2 \cdot x_3 & = & 8 \end{array}$$

which, in matrix notation is:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

where  $\mathbf{X} = [x_1, x_2, x_3]^T$ .

In R we write:

```
> E <- matrix(nrow=3,ncol=3,
+             data=c(3,1,2,2,0,0,1,0,2))
> F <- c(2,1,8)
> solve(E,F)
```

```
[1] 1 -2 3
```

```
> Solve(E,F)
```

```
[1] 1 -2 3
```

In the next example, an additional equation, which is a linear combination of the first two is added to the model (i.e.  $eq_4 = eq_1 + eq_2$ ).

As one set of equations is redundant, this problem is equivalent to the previous one. It is even determined although it contains 4 equations and only 3 unknowns.

As the input matrix is not square, this model can only be solved with function `Solve`

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 8 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
> E2 <- rbind(E,E[1,]+E[2,])
> F2 <- c(F,F[1]+F[2])
> #solve(E2,F2) # error
> Solve(E2,F2)
```

```
[1] 1 -2 3
```

### 3. Overdetermined systems

Overdetermined linear systems contain more independent equations than unknowns. In this case, there is only one solution in the least squares sense, i.e. a solution that satisfies:

$$\min_x \|\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}\|^2$$

The least squares solution can be singled out by function `lse` (*least squares with equalities and inequalities*).

If argument `fulloutput` is `TRUE`, this function also returns the parameter covariance matrix, which gives indication on the confidence interval and relations among the estimated unknowns.

#### 3.1. Equalities only

If there are no inequalities, then the least squares solution can also be estimated with `Solve`.

The following problem:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 8 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

is solved in R as follows:

```
> A <- matrix(nrow=4,ncol=3,
+             data=c(3,1,2,0,2,0,0,1,1,0,2,0))
> B <- c(2,1,8,3)
> lse(A=A,B=B,fulloutput=TRUE)
```

```
$X
```

```
[1] -1.1621622  0.8378378  4.8918919
```

```
$residualNorm
```

```
[1] 0
```

```
$solutionNorm
```

```
[1] 10.81081
```

```
$IsError
```

```
[1] FALSE
```

```
$type
```

```
[1] "lse"
```

```
$covar
      [,1]      [,2]      [,3]
[1,]  6.135866 -4.674945 -6.720234
[2,] -4.674945  6.135866  4.090577
[3,] -6.720234  4.090577  9.934259
```

```
$RankEq
[1] 0
```

```
$RankApp
[1] 3
```

Here the *residualNorm* is the sum of absolute values of the residuals of the equalities that have to be met exactly ( $\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{f}$ ) and of the violated inequalities ( $\mathbf{G} \cdot \mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{h}$ ). As in this case, there are none of those, this quantity is 0.

The *solutionNorm* is the value of the minimised quadratic function at the solution, i.e. the value of  $\|\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}\|^2$ .

The *covar* is the variance-covariance matrix of the unknowns. *RankEq* and *RankApp* give the rank of the equalities and of the approximate equalities respectively.

Alternatively, the problem can be solved by `Solve`:

```
> Solve(A,B)

[1] -1.1621622  0.8378378  4.8918919
```

### 3.2. Equalities and inequalities

If, in addition to the equalities, there are also inequalities, then `lsei` is the only method to find the least squares solution.

With the following inequalities:

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 - 2 \cdot x_2 &< 3 \\ x_1 - x_3 &> 2 \end{aligned}$$

the R-code becomes:

```
> G <- matrix(nrow=2, ncol=3, byrow=TRUE,
+             data=c(-1,2,0,1,0,-1))
> H <- c(-3,2)
> lsei(A=A,B=B,G=G,H=H)
```

```
$X
[1]  2.04142012 -0.47928994  0.04142012
```

```
$residualNorm
```

```
[1] 1.776357e-15
```

```
$solutionNorm
```

```
[1] 38.17751
```

```
$IsError
```

```
[1] FALSE
```

```
$type
```

```
[1] "lsei"
```

## 4. Underdetermined systems

Underdetermined linear systems contain less independent equations than unknowns. If the equations are consistent, there exist an infinite amount of solutions. To solve such models, there are several options:

- `ldei` - finds the "least distance" (or parsimonious) solution, i.e. the one where the sum of squared unknowns is minimal
- `lsei` - minimises some other set of linear functions ( $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{x} \simeq \mathbf{b}$ ) in a least squares sense.
- `linp` - finds the solution where **one** linear function (i.e. the sum of flows) is either minimized (a "cost" function) or maximized (a "profit" function). Uses linear programming.
- `xranges` - finds the possible ranges ([min,max]) for each unknown.
- `xsample` - randomly samples the solution space in a Bayesian way. This method returns the conditional probability density function for each unknown.

### 4.1. Equalities only

We start with an example including only equalities.

$$\begin{array}{rcccccl} 3 \cdot x_1 & +2 \cdot x_2 & +x_3 & = & 2 \\ x_1 & & & = & 1 \end{array}$$

Functions `Solve` and `ldei` retrieve the **parsimonious** solution, i.e. the solution for which  $\sum x_i^2$  is minimal.

```
> E <- matrix(nrow=2, ncol=3,
+           data=c(3,1,2,0,1,0))
> F <- c(2,1)
> Solve(E,F)
```

```
[1] 1.0 -0.4 -0.2
```

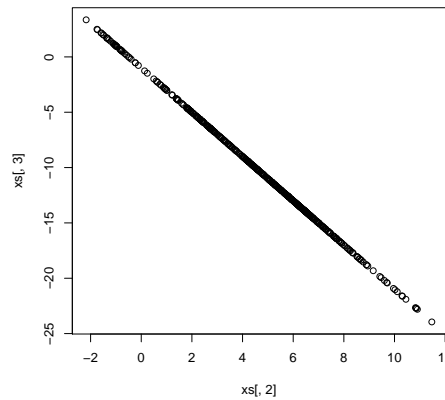


Figure 1: Random sample of the underdetermined system including only equalities. See text for explanation.

```
> ldei(E=E,F=F)$X
```

```
[1] 1.0 -0.4 -0.2
```

It is slightly more complex to select the parsimonious solution using `lsei`. Here the approximate equations (**A**, the identity matrix, and **b**) have to be specified.

```
> lsei(E=E,F=F,A=diag(3),B=rep(0,3))$X
```

```
[1] 1.0 -0.4 -0.2
```

It is also possible to **randomly sample** the solution space. This demonstrates that all valid solutions of  $x_2$  and  $x_3$  are located on a line (figure 1).

```
> xs <- xsample(E=E,F=F,iter=500)$X
> plot(xs[,2],xs[,3])
```

## 4.2. Equalities and inequalities

Consider the following set of linear equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 3 \cdot x_1 & +2 \cdot x_2 & +x_3 & +4 \cdot x_4 & = & 2 \\ x_1 & +x_2 & +x_3 & +x_4 & = & 2 \end{array}$$

complemented with the inequalities:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 2 \cdot x_1 & +x_2 & +x_3 & +x_4 & \geq & -1 \\ -1 \cdot x_1 & +3 \cdot x_2 & +2 \cdot x_3 & +x_4 & \geq & 2 \\ -1 \cdot x_1 & & +x_3 & & \geq & 1 \end{array}$$

As before, the **parsimonious** solution (that minimises the sum of squared flows) can be found by functions `ldei` and `lsei`.

```
> E <- matrix(ncol=4, byrow=TRUE,
+             data=c(3,2,1,4,1,1,1,1))
> F <- c(2,2)
> G <-matrix(ncol=4,byrow=TRUE,
+            data=c(2,1,1,1,-1,3,2,1,-1,0,1,0))
> H <- c(-1, 2, 1)
> ldei(E,F,G=G,H=H)$X

[1] 0.2 0.8 1.4 -0.4

> (pars<-lsei(E,F,G=G,H=H,A=diag(nrow=4),B=rep(0,4))$X)

[1] 0.2 0.8 1.4 -0.4
```

We can also estimate the **ranges** (minimal and maximal values) of all unknowns using function `xranges`.

```
> (xr<-xranges(E,F,G=G,H=H))

      min  max
[1,] -3.00 0.80
[2,] -6.75 7.50
[3,] -2.00 7.50
[4,] -0.50 4.25
```

The results are conveniently plotted using R function `dotchart` (figure 2). We plot the parsimonious solution as a point, the range as a horizontal line.

```
> dotchart(pars,xlim=range(c(pars,xr)),label=paste("x",1:4,""))
> segments(x0=xr[,1],x1=xr[,2],y0=1:nrow(xr),y1=1:nrow(xr))
```

A **random sample** of the infinite amount of solutions is generated by function `xsample`. For small problems, the coordinates directions algorithm ("cda") is a good choice.

```
> xs <- xsample(E=E,F=F,G=G,H=H,type="cda")$X
```

To visualise its output, we use R function `pairs`, with a density function on the diagonal, and without plotting the upper panel (figure 3).

```
> panel.dens <- function(x, ...)
+ {
+   usr <- par("usr"); on.exit(par(usr))
+   par(usr = c(usr[1:2], 0, 1.5) )
+   DD <- density(x); DD$y<- DD$y/max(DD$y)
+   polygon(DD,col="grey")
+ }
> pairs(xs,pch=".",cex=2,upper.panel=NULL,diag.panel=panel.dens)
```

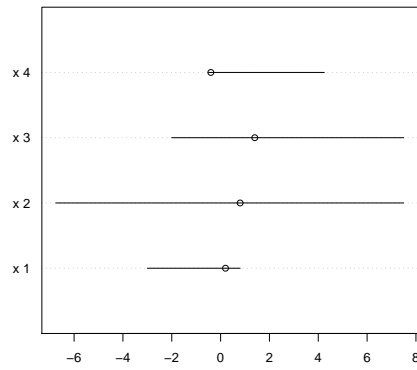


Figure 2: Parsimonious solution and ranges of the underdetermined system including equalities and inequalities. See text for explanation.

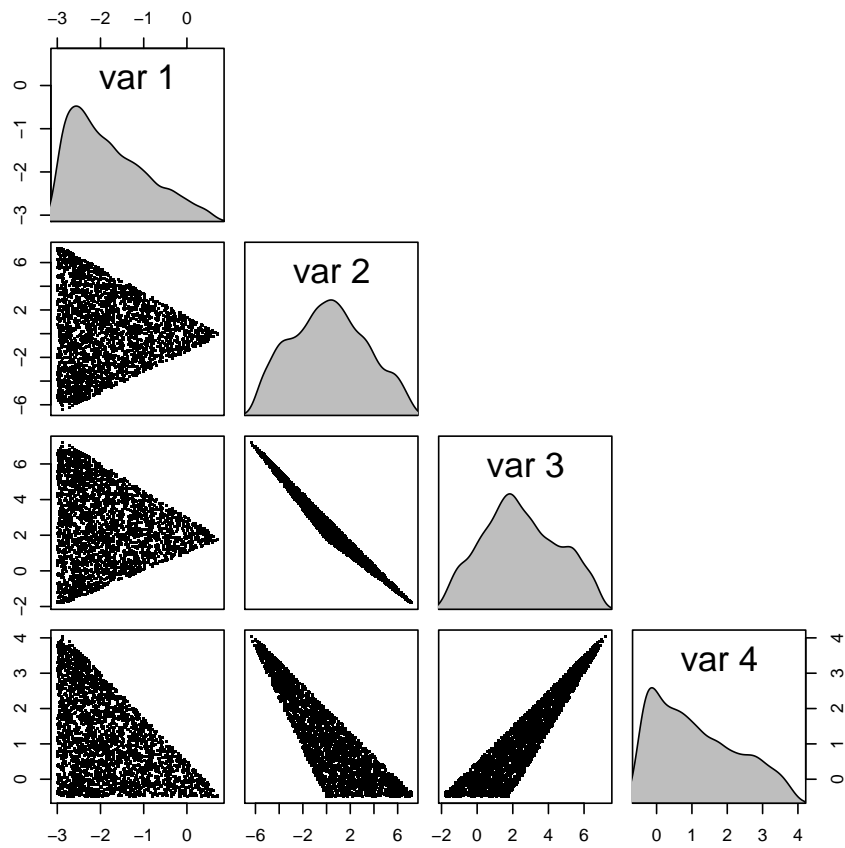


Figure 3: Random sample of the underdetermined system including equalities and inequalities. See text for explanation.



Assume that we define the following variable:

$$v_1 = x_1 + 2 \cdot x_2 - x_3 + x_4 + 2$$

We can use functions `varranges` and `varsample` to estimate its ranges and create a random sample respectively.

Variables are written as a matrix equation:

$$\mathbf{Va} \cdot \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{Vb}$$

```
> Va<-c(1,2,-1,1)
> Vb<- -2
> varranges(E,F,G=G,H=H,EqA=Va,EqB=Vb)
```

```
      min  max
[1,] -17.75 15.5
```

```
> summary(varsample(xs,EqA=Va,EqB=Vb))
```

```
      V1
Min.   :-16.7600
1st Qu.: -6.3019
Median : -0.3375
Mean    : -0.6973
3rd Qu.:  4.5104
Max.    : 14.7480
```

### 4.3. Equalities, inequalities and approximate equations

The following problem

$$\begin{array}{rrrrcl} 3 \cdot x_1 & +2 \cdot x_2 & +x_3 & +4 \cdot x_4 & = & 2 \\ x_1 & +x_2 & +x_3 & +x_4 & = & 2 \\ \\ 2 \cdot x_1 & +x_2 & +x_3 & +x_4 & \geq & -1 \\ -1 \cdot x_1 & +3 \cdot x_2 & +2 \cdot x_3 & +x_4 & \geq & 2 \\ -1 \cdot x_1 & & +x_3 & & \geq & 1 \\ \\ 2 \cdot x_1 & +2 \cdot x_2 & +x_3 & +6 \cdot x_4 & \simeq & 1 \\ x_1 & -x_2 & +x_3 & -x_4 & \simeq & 2 \end{array}$$

is implemented and solved in R as:

```
> A <- matrix(ncol=4, byrow=TRUE,
+             data=c(2,2,1,6,1,-1,1,-1))
> B <- c(1,2)
> lsei(E,F,G=G,H=H,A=A,B=B)$X
```

```
[1] 0.3333333 0.3333333 1.6666667 -0.3333333
```

Function **xsample randomly samples** the underdetermined problem (using the metropolis algorithm), selecting likely values given the approximate equations. The probability distribution of the latter is assumed Gaussian, with given standard deviation (argument **sdB**, here assumed 1).

The jump length (argument **jmp**) is finetuned such that a sufficient number of trials (~ 30%), but not too many, is accepted. Note how the ultimate distribution is determined both by the inequality constraints (the sharp edges) as well as by the approximate equations (figure 4).

```
> panel.dens <- function(x, ...)
+ {
+   usr <- par("usr"); on.exit(par(usr))
+   par(usr = c(usr[1:2], 0, 1.5) )
+   DD <- density(x); DD$y <- DD$y/max(DD$y)
+   polygon(DD,col="grey")
+ }
> xs <- xsample(E=E,F=F,G=G,H=H,A=A,B=B,jmp=0.5, sdB=1)$X
> pairs(xs,pch=".",cex=2,upper.panel=NULL,diag.panel=panel.dens)
```

#### 4.4. Equalities and inequalities and a target function

Another way to single out one solution out of the infinite amount of valid solutions is by minimising or maximising a linear target function, using linear programming. For instance,

$$\min(x_1 + 2 \cdot x_2 - 1 \cdot x_3 + 4 \cdot x_4)$$

subject to :

$$\begin{array}{rrrrcl} 3 \cdot x_1 & +2 \cdot x_2 & +x_3 & +4 \cdot x_4 & = & 2 \\ x_1 & +x_2 & +x_3 & +x_4 & = & 2 \\ \\ 2 \cdot x_1 & +x_2 & +x_3 & +x_4 & \geq & -1 \\ -1 \cdot x_1 & +3 \cdot x_2 & +2 \cdot x_3 & +x_4 & \geq & 2 \\ -1 \cdot x_1 & & +x_3 & & \geq & 1 \\ \\ x_i & \geq & 0 & \forall i \end{array}$$

is implemented in R as:

```
> E <- matrix(ncol=4, byrow=TRUE,
+             data=c(3,2,1,4,1,1,1,1))
> F <- c(2,2)
```

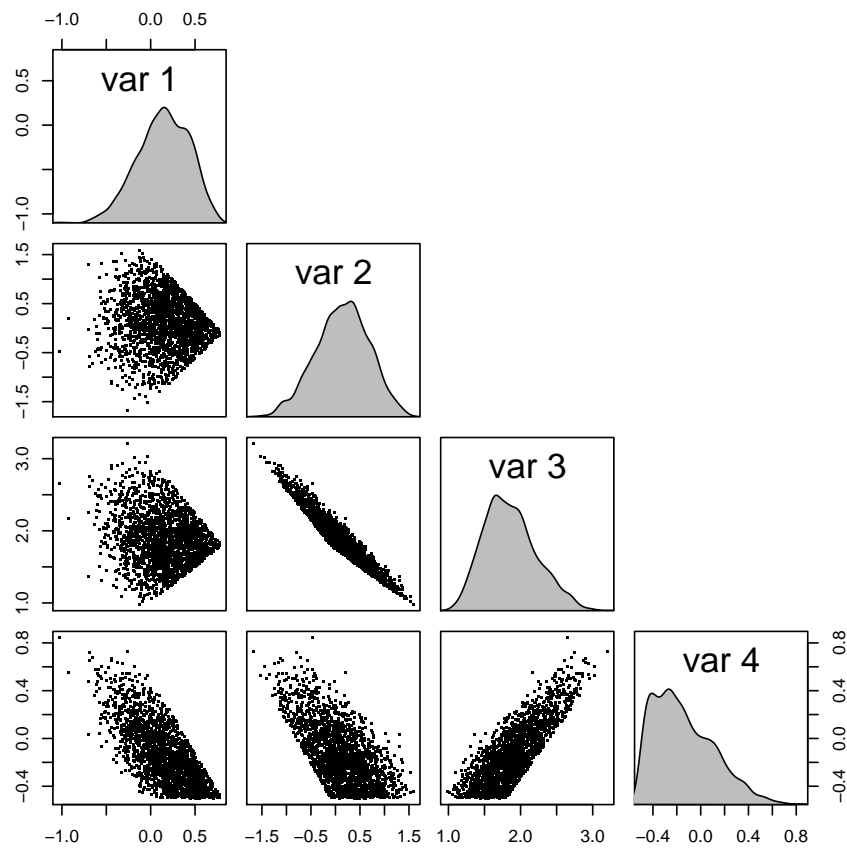


Figure 4: Random sample of the underdetermined system including equalities, inequalities, and approximate equations. See text for explanation.

```
> G <-matrix(ncol=4,byrow=TRUE,
+           data=c(2,1,1,1,-1,3,2,1,-1,0,1,0))
> H <- c(-1, 2, 1)
> Cost <- c(1,2,-1,4)
> linp(E,F,G,H,Cost)
```

```
$X
```

```
[1] 0 0 2 0
```

```
$residualNorm
```

```
[1] 0
```

```
$solutionNorm
```

```
[1] -2
```

```
$IsError
```

```
[1] FALSE
```

```
$type
```

```
[1] "linp"
```

The positivity requirement ( $x_i \geq 0$ ) is -by default- part of the linear programming problem, unless it is toggled off by setting argument `ispos` equal to `FALSE`.

```
> LP <-linp(E=E,F=F,G=G, H= H, Cost=Cost, ispos=FALSE)
> LP$X
```

```
[1] -3.00 -6.75  7.50  4.25
```

```
> LP$solutionNorm
```

```
[1] -7
```

## 5. datasets

There are five example applications in package **limSolve** :

- **Blending**. In this underdetermined problem, an optimal composition of a feeding mix is sought such that production costs are minimised subject to minimal nutrient constraints. The problem consists of one equality and 4 inequality conditions, and a cost function. It is solved by linear programming (`linp`). Feasible ranges are estimated (`xranges`) and feasible solutions generated (`xsample`)
- **Chemtax**. This is an overdetermined linear inverse problem, where the algal composition of a (field) sample is estimated based on (experimentally-determined) pigment

biomarkers. Biologists may know this problem as "Chemtax" (Mackey, Mackey, Higgins, and Wright 1996). See also R -package **BCE** (Van den Meersche and Soetaert 2008), (Van den Meersche, Soetaert, and Middelburg 2008). The problem contains 8 unknowns; it consists of 1 equality, 12 approximate equations, and 8 inequalities. It is solved using `lsei` and `xsample`.

- **Minkdiet**. This is another -underdetermined- compositional estimation problem, where the diet composition of Southeast Alaskan Mink is estimated, based on the C and N isotopic ratios of Mink and of its prey items (Ben-David, Hanley, Klein, and Schell 1997). The problem consists of 7 unknowns, 3 equations, and 7 inequalities
- **RigaWeb**. This is a food web problem, where food web flows of the Gulf of Riga planktonic food web in Spring are quantified (Donali, Olli, Heiskanen, and Andersen 1999). This underdetermined model comprises 26 unknowns, 14 equalities, and 45 inequalities. It is solved by `lsei`, `xranges`, and `xsample`.
- **E\_coli**. This is a flux balance problem, estimating the core metabolic fluxes of *Escherichia coli* (Edwards, Covert, and Palsson 2002). It is the largest example included in **limSolve**. There are 70 unknowns, 54 equalities and 62 inequalities, and one function to maximise. This model is solved using `lsei`, `linp`, `xranges`, and `xsample`.

## 6. Notes

Package **limSolve** provides FORTRAN implementations of:

- the least distance algorithms from (Lawson and Hanson 1974) (`ldp`, `ldei`, `nnls`).
- the least squares with equality and inequality algorithms from (Haskell and Hanson 1978) (`lsei`).
- a solver for banded linear systems from LINPACK (Dongarra, Bunch, Moler, and Stewart 1979).
- a solver for tridiagonal linear systems (own implementation).

In addition, the package provides a wrapper around functions:

- function `lp` from package **lpSolve** (Berkelaar *et al.* 2007)
- function `solve.QP` from package **quadprog** (Weingessel 2007)

This way, similar input can be used to solve least distance, least squares and linear programming problems. Note that the packages **lpSolve** and **quadprog** provide more options than used here.

For solving linear programming problems, `lp` from **lpSolve** is the only algorithm included. It is also the most robust linear programming algorithm we are familiar with.

For quadratic programming, we added the code `lsei`, which in our experience often gives a valid solution whereas other functions (including `solve.QP`) may fail.

Table 1: Summary of the functions in package **limSolve**

Function	Description
Solve	Finds the generalised inverse solution of $A \cdot x = b$
Solve.banded	Solves a banded system of linear equations
Solve.tridiag	Solves a tridiagonal system of linear equations
ldei	Least distance programming with equality and inequality conditions
ldp	Least distance programming (only inequality conditions)
linp	Linear programming
lsei	Least squares with equality and inequality conditions
nnls	Nonnegative least squares
resolution	Row and column resolution of a matrix
xranges	Calculates ranges of unknowns
varranges	Calculates ranges of variables (linear combinations of unknowns)
xsample	Randomly samples a linear inverse problem for the unknowns
varsample	Randomly samples a linear inverse problem for the inverse variables

Finalisation of this package was done using R-Forge (<http://r-forge.r-project.org/>), the framework for R project developers, based on GForge and tortoiseSVN (<http://tortoisesvn.net/>) for (sub) version control.

This vignette was created using Sweave (Leisch 2002).

The package is on CRAN, the R-archive website ((R Development Core Team 2008))

More examples can be found in the demo of package **limSolve** ("demo(limSolve)")

Another R -package, **LIM** (Soetaert and van Oevelen 2008) <sup>2</sup> is designed for reading and solving linear inverse models (LIM). The model problem is formulated in text files in a way that is natural and comprehensible. **LIM** then converts this input into the required linear equality and inequality conditions, which can be solved by the functions in package **limSolve**.

A list of all functions in **limSolve** is in table (1).

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<sup>2</sup>at this time, this package may not yet be on CRAN; in this case it may be found on R-forge

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**Affiliation:**

Karline Soetaert, Karel Van den Meersche, Dick van Oevelen  
Centre for Estuarine and Marine Ecology (CEME)  
Netherlands Institute of Ecology (NIOO)  
4401 NT Yerseke, Netherlands E-mail: [k.soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl](mailto:k.soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl)  
URL: <http://www.nioo.knaw.nl/ppages/ksoetaert>