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as.matrix.ipmr_matrix  Convert to bare matrices

Description
Converting objects to c("matrix", "array").

Usage

## S3 method for class 'ipmr_matrix'
as.matrix(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ipmr_ipm'
as.matrix(x, ...)

Arguments

x An object of class ipmr_matrix, or the output from make_ipm.
...
ignored.

Value
A matrix.

collapse_pop_state  Extract threshold based population size information

Description
Given a model object, this function computes population sizes given thresholds for a state variable of interest. For example, the number (or proportion) of individuals shorter than 60 cm tall at the 20th time step of the model.

Usage
collapse_pop_state(ipm, time_step, ...)

Arguments

ipm An object created by make_ipm
time_step the time step to pull out. Can be a single time step or a vector of multiple time steps. In the latter case, one value is computed for each time step.
...
Named expressions that provide the threshold information for the desired classes. The expression should be logicals with a state variable name on the left side, and a threshold value on the right side.
Value

A named list of numeric vectors containing the summed population sizes at each requested time step. Names are taken from ... .

Examples

data(gen_di_det_ex)

# Rebuild the model and return_main_env this time

gen_di_det_ex <- gen_di_det_ex$proto_ipm %>%
  make_ipm(iterate = TRUE, iterations = 50, return_main_env = TRUE)

disc_sizes <- collapse_pop_state(gen_di_det_ex,
  time_step = 20:25,
  seedlings = ht <= 10,
  NRA = ht > 10 & ht <= 200,
  RA = ht > 200)
define_impl

Arguments

proto_ipm The name of the model.

kernel_impl_list A named list. Names correspond to kernel names. Each kernel should have 3 slots defined - the int_rule (integration rule), the state_start (the domain the kernel begins on), and the state_end (the domain the kernel ends on). For more complicated models, it is usually safest to use make_impl_args_list to generate this.

kernel_names A character vector with the names of the kernels that parameters are being defined for.

int_rule The integration rule to be used for the kernel. The default is "midpoint". "b2b" (bin to bin) and "cdf" (cumulative density functions) will be implemented as well.

state_start The name of the state variable for the kernel that the kernel acts on at time t.

state_end The name of the state variable that the kernel produces at time t+1.

... Named expressions. See Details for more information on their usage in each define_* function.

pop_vectors If the population vectors are already pre-defined (i.e. are not defined by a function passed to ...), then they can be passed as a named list here.

data_list A list of named values that contain data used in the expressions in ... in define_env_state().

trait_values A numeric vector of trait values.

n_mesh The number of meshpoints to use when integrating the trait distribution.

pad_low The amount to pad the smallest value by, expressed as a proportion. For example, 0.8 would shrink the smallest value by 20%.

pad_high The amount to pad the largest value by, expressed as a proportion. For example, 1.2 would increase the largest value by 20%.

normalize A logical indicating whether to normalize the result to sum to 1.

na.rm A logical indicating whether to remove NAs from trait_distrib. If FALSE and trait_values contains NAs, returns a NA with a warning

Details

These are helper functions to define IPMs. They are used after defining the kernels, but before calling make_ipm(). They are meant to be called in the following order:

1. define_impl()
2. define_domains()
3. define_pop_state()
4. define_env_state()

The order requirement is so that information is correctly matched to each kernel. Below are specific details on the way each works.

define_impl
This has two arguments - proto_ipm (the model object you wish to work with), and the kernel_impl_list. The format of the kernel_impl_list is: names of the list should be kernel names, and each kernel should have 3 entries: int_rule, state_start, and state_end. See examples.

define_domains

If the int_rule = "midpoint", the ... entries are vectors of length 3 where the name corresponds to the state variable, the first entry is the lower bound of the domain, the second is the upper bound of the domain, and the third entry is the number of meshpoints. Other int_rules are not yet implemented, so for now this is the only format they can take. See examples.

define_pop_state

This takes either calls to functions in the ... or a pre-generated list of vectors in the pop_vectors. The names used for each entry in ... and/or for the pop_vectors should be n_<state_variable>. See examples.

define_env_state

Takes expressions that generate values for environmental covariates at each iteration of the model in .... The data_list should contain any parameters that the function uses, as well as the function itself. The functions should return named lists. Names in that list can be referenced in vital rate expressions and/or kernel formulas.

discretize_pop_vec

This takes a numeric vector of a trait distribution and computes the relative frequency of trait values. By default, it integrates the kernel density estimate of the trait using the midpoint rule with n_mesh mesh points. This is helpful for creating an initial population state vector that corresponds to an observed trait distribution.

Value

All define_* functions return a proto_ipm. make_impl_args_list returns a list, and so must be used within a call to define_impl or before initiating the model creation procedure.

Examples

# Example with kernels named "P" and "F", and a domain "z"

```r
kernel_impl_list <- list(P = list(int_rule = "midpoint",
                               state_start = "z",
                               state_end = "z"),
                           F = list(int_rule = "midpoint",
                                    state_start = "z",
                                    state_end = "z"))
```

# an equivalent version using make_impl_args_list

```r
kernel_impl_list <- make_impl_args_list(
    kernel_names = c("P", "F"),
    int_rule = c("midpoint", "midpoint"),
    state_start = c("z", "z"),
    state_end = c("z", "z")
)
```
data(sim_di_det_ex)

proto_ipm <- sim_di_det_ex$proto_ipm

# define_domains

lower_bound <- 1
upper_bound <- 100
n_meshpoints <- 50

define_domains(proto_ipm, c(lower_bound, upper_bound, n_meshpoints))

# define_pop_state with a state variable named "z". Note that "n_" is prefixed
# to denote that it is a population state function!

define_pop_state(proto_ipm, n_z = runif(100))

# alternative, we can make a list before starting to make the IPM

pop_vecs <- list(n_z = runif(100))

define_pop_state(proto_ipm, pop_vectors = pop_vecs)

# define_env_state. Generates a random draw from a known distribution
# of temperatures.

env_sampler <- function(env_pars) {
    temp <- rnorm(1, env_pars$temp_mean, env_pars$temp_sd)
    return(list(temp = temp))
}

env_pars <- list(temp_mean = 12, temp_sd = 2)

define_env_state(
    proto_ipm, 
    env_values = env_sampler(env_pars),
    data_list = list(env_sampler = env_sampler, 
        env_pars = env_pars)
)

data(iceplant_ex)

z <- c(iceplant_ex$log_size, iceplant_ex$log_size_next)

pop_vecs <- discretize_pop_vector(z, 
    n_mesh = 100, 
    pad_low = 1.2,
define_kernel

Functions to initialize and define IPM kernels

**Description**

Adds a new kernel to the `proto_ipm` structure.

**Usage**

```r
define_kernel(
  proto_ipm,  # The name of the model.
  name,  # The name of the new kernel.
  formula,  # A bare expression specifying the form of the kernel.
  family,  # The type of kernel. Options are "CC" for continuous to continuous transitions,
            # "DC" for discrete to continuous (e.g. emergence from a seedbank), "CD" for continuous to discrete (e.g.
            # entering a seedbank), and "DD" for discrete to discrete (e.g. stasis in a seedbank).
  ...,  # A set of named expressions that correspond to vital rates in formula. Parameter
          # set index syntax is supported.
  data_list = list(),  # A list of named values that correspond to constants in the formula and vital rate
                      # expressions in ....
  states,  # A list with character vector containing the names of each state variable used in
           # the kernel.
  uses_par_sets = FALSE,
  par_set_indices = list(),
  age_indices = list(),
  evict_cor = FALSE,
  evict_fun = NULL,
  integrate = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

- `proto_ipm` The name of the model.
- `name` The name of the new kernel.
- `formula` A bare expression specifying the form of the kernel.
- `family` The type of kernel. Options are "CC" for continuous to continuous transitions, "DC" for discrete to continuous (e.g. emergence from a seedbank), "CD" for continuous to discrete (e.g. entering a seedbank), and "DD" for discrete to discrete (e.g. stasis in a seedbank).
- `...` A set of named expressions that correspond to vital rates in formula. Parameter set index syntax is supported.
- `data_list` A list of named values that correspond to constants in the formula and vital rate expressions in ....
- `states` A list with character vector containing the names of each state variable used in the kernel.
uses_par_sets A logical indicating whether or not the parameters in the kernel and/or its underlying vital rates are derived from sets. See the introduction vignette for this feature for more details (vignettes(ipmr-introduction', package = 'ipmr')), and \code{vignettes(index-notation', package = 'ipmr')},

par_set_indices A named list with vectors corresponding to the values the index variable can take. The names should match the suffixes used in the vital rate expressions.

age_indices If \code{init_ipm(uses_age = TRUE)}, a list with possibly 2 entries: 1. "age": the range of possible ages in the model and, optionally, 2. "max_age": the maximum age individuals in the model can attain. Otherwise, not used.

evict_cor A logical indicating whether an eviction correction should be applied to the kernel.

evict_fun If \code{evict_cor = TRUE}, then a function that corrects for it. Currently, only \code{truncated_distributions} and \code{discrete_extrema} are possible.

integrate For \code{simple_*} models, this controls whether a "d_z" is automatically appended to the \code{formula} argument. When \code{TRUE}, this automatically generates \code{formula * d_z}. There may be some cases where this behavior is not desirable. Set this to \code{FALSE} and specify the correct form if needed. The default is \code{TRUE}. This argument is ignored for all \code{general_*} models.

Details
Different classes of IPMs may have many or only a few kernels. Each one requires its own call to \code{define_kernel}, though there are some exceptions, namely for kernels derived for models derived from parameter sets (e.g. vital rate models fit across plots and years).

A much more complete overview of how to generate kernels is provided in \code{vignette("ipmr-introduction", "ipmr")}.

Value
A \code{proto_ipm}.

domains Accessor functions for (proto_ipm objects)

Description
Functions that access slots of a \code{*_ipm} (including \code{proto_ipm}). default methods correspond to \code{*_ipm objects}. 
Usage

domains(object)

## S3 method for class 'proto_ipm'
domains(object)

## Default S3 method:
domains(object)

vital_rate_exprs(object)

## S3 method for class 'proto_ipm'
vital_rate_exprs(object)

## Default S3 method:
vital_rate_exprs(object)

vital_rate_funs(ipm)

## S3 method for class 'ipmr_ipm'
vital_rate_funs(ipm)

vital_rate_exprs(object, kernel, vital_rate) <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'proto_ipm'
vital_rate_exprs(object, kernel, vital_rate) <- value

new_fun_form(form)

kernel_formulae(object)

## S3 method for class 'proto_ipm'
kernel_formulae(object)

## Default S3 method:
kernel_formulae(object)

kernel_formulae(object, kernel) <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'proto_ipm'
kernelformulae(object, kernel) <- value

parameters(object)

## S3 method for class 'proto_ipm'
parameters(object)

## Default S3 method:
parameters(object)

parameters(object, ...) <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'proto_ipm'
parameters(object, ...) <- value

int_mesh(ipm, full_mesh = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'ipmr_ipm'
int_mesh(ipm, full_mesh = TRUE)

pop_state(object)

## S3 method for class 'proto_ipm'
pop_state(object)

## Default S3 method:
pop_state(object)

Arguments

object A proto_ipm or object created by make_ipm().
ipm An object created by make_ipm(). This argument only applies to int_mesh() and vital_rate_funs() (because these quantities don’t exist until make_ipm() is called).
kernel The name of the kernel to insert the new vital rate expression into.
vital_rate The name of the vital rate to replace. If the vital rate doesn’t already exist in the object, a new one with this name will be created.
value For parameters<-, a named list of new parameters. The new list does not need to contain all of the parameters, just the ones to update/append. For vital_rate_exprs<- and kernel_formulae<-, a new functional form. The new functional form must be wrapped in a call to new_fun_form.
form An expression representing the new vital rate or kernel formula to insert.
... Additional arguments used in RPadrino methods.
full_mesh Return the full integration mesh? Default is TRUE. FALSE returns only unique values for each state variable.

Details

The *.default method corresponds to output from make_ipm(), and the *.proto_ipm methods correspond to outputs from define_*.

When using kernel_formulae<- and vital_rates_exprs<-, the right hand side of the expression must be wrapped in new_fun_form. See examples.

Note that when using vital_rate_funs, unless the vital rate expression explicitly contains an expression for integration, these functions are not yet integrated! This is useful for things like sensitivity and elasticity analysis, but care must be taken to not use these values incorrectly.
**Value**

Depending on the class of object, a list with types numeric or character.

**Examples**

```r
data(gen_di_det_ex)

proto <- gen_di_det_ex$proto_ipm

# Create a new, iterated IPM
new_ipm <- make_ipm(proto, iterate = TRUE,
                   iterations = 100, return_all_envs = TRUE)

vital_rate_exprs(new_ipm)
kernel_formulae(new_ipm)
vital_rate_funs(new_ipm)

domains(new_ipm)
parameters(new_ipm)

# Usage is the same for proto_ipm's as *_ipm's

vital_rate_exprs(proto)
kernel_formulae(proto)

domains(proto)
parameters(proto)

int_mesh(new_ipm)

# Setting new parameters, vital rate expressions, and kernel formulae
# only works on proto_ipm's.

# This replaces the "g_int" parameter and leaves the rest untouched
parameters(proto) <- list(g_int = 1.5)

# This creates a new g_z parameter and leaves the rest of parameters untouched
parameters(proto) <- list(g_z = 2.2)

# setting a new vital rate or kernel expression requires wrapping the
# right-hand side in a call to new_fun_form(). new_fun_form uses expressions
# with the same format as ... in define_kernel()

vital_rate_exprs(proto,
                 kernel = "P",
                 vital_rate = "g_mu") <- new_fun_form(g_int + g_z + g_slope * ht_1)

kernel_formulae(proto, kernel = "stay_discrete") <- new_fun_form(g_z * d_ht)
```
format_mega_kernel

Create iteration kernels from an IPM object

Description

Creates iteration kernels for IPMs. ipmr does not create these to iterate models, but they may be useful for further analyses.

Usage

format_mega_kernel(ipm, ...)

## Default S3 method:
format_mega_kernel(ipm, mega_mat, ...)

## S3 method for class 'age_x_size_ipm'
format_mega_kernel(ipm, name_ps, f_forms, ...)

make_iter_kernel(ipm, ..., name_ps, f_forms)

Arguments

- **ipm**: Output from `make_ipm`
- **...**: Other arguments passed to methods.
- **mega_mat**: A vector with symbols, I's, and/or 0s representing the matrix blocks. They should be specified in ROW MAJOR order! Can also be a character string specifying the call. Parameter set index syntax is supported. When used, `format_mega_kernel` will produce as many mega-matrices as there are combinations of `par_set_indices` in the `proto_ipm`.
- **name_ps**: The prefix(es) for the kernel name that correspond to survival and growth/maturation of existing individuals. For the model $K = P_{age} + F_{age}$, this would be "P". Only applies to age X size models. The "_age" suffix is appended automatically, so does not need to be supplied.
- **f_forms**: The names of the kernels that correspond to production of new individuals, and possibly, how they are combined. For example, a model that includes sexual (with an "F" kernel) and asexual reproduction (with a "C" kernel), this would be "F + C". If data come from multiple sites or years, then this information is supplied using the index syntax (i.e. `f_forms = "F_yr + C_yr"`). Only applies to age X size models. The "_age" index is appended automatically, so does not need to be supplied.

Details

ipmr does not generate complete iteration kernels, and uses sub-kernels to iterate models. However, some further analyses are just easier to code with a complete iteration kernel. This handles
constructing those for simple and general models of all forms. `format_mega_kernel` is used internally by `make_iter_kernel` for general IPMs. The difference between these two functions is that `make_iter_kernel` always returns a list of objects with `c(ipmr_matrix, array, matrix)` classes, whereas `format_mega_kernel` always returns a list of objects with `c(array, matrix)` classes. The former has `plot()` methods while the latter does not.

I and 0 represent identity matrices and 0 matrices, respectively. They can be used to fill in blocks that represent either, without having to create those separately and append them to the model object. The function will work out the correct dimensions for both internally, and there is no restriction on the number that may be used in a given call.

For `age_size_ipms`, the correct form of `mega_mat` is generated internally by creating sub-diagonal matrices for the `name_ps` kernels, and a top row using the `f_forms`. If parameter set indices are part of the model, the indices should be attached to the `name_ps`, `f_forms` in the function arguments, and the correct block matrices will be generated internally.

**Value**

A list containing a large matrix or many large matrices (when used with suffix syntax). The names in the former case will be "mega_matrix" and in the latter case, "mega_matrix_<par_sets>" with the levels of the grouping effects substituted in.

**Examples**

```r
data(gen_di_det_ex)
big_k <- make_iter_kernel(gen_di_det_ex, mega_mat = c(0, go_discrete, leave_discrete, P))
char_call <- c(0, "go_discrete", "leave_discrete", "P")
big_k_c <- make_iter_kernel(gen_di_det_ex, mega_mat = char_call)
# Now, with an Identity matrix instead of a 0
big_k <- make_iter_kernel(gen_di_det_ex, mega_mat = c(I, go_discrete, leave_discrete, P))
# For simple IPMs with no grouping effects, this computes the sum of # the sub-kernels (i.e. \( K = P + F \))
data(sim_di_det_ex)
simple_k <- make_iter_kernel(sim_di_det_ex)
```
**Description**

A general deterministic IPM example

**Usage**

`gen_di_det_ex`

**Format**

A general deterministic IPM with the following slots:

- **sub_kernels** The computed sub-kernels for the model, named `P`, `go_discrete`, `stay_discrete`, and `leave_discrete`.
- **env_list** Empty
- **env_seq** Contains `NA`. Not particularly useful for deterministic IPMs, but critical for reproducing stochastic ones.
- **pop_state** A list of length 2, with names `n_b` and `n_ht`.
- **proto_ipm** The `proto_ipm` used to implement the model.

**iceplant_ex**

Raw demographic data to construct an example IPM

**Description**

Raw demographic data to construct an example IPM

**Usage**

`iceplant_ex`

**Format**

288 observations of 10 variables

- **id** Individual identification number
- **size** Surface area in square meters of each individual at time \( t \).
- **flower_n** If the plant is reproductive, the number of flowers it made.
- **log_size** Log transformed size.
- **repro** Either 0 or 1 to indicate whether the plant is reproductive.
**size_next** Surface area in square meters of each individual at time $t + 1$.

**flower_n_next** If the plant is reproductive at $t + 1$, the number of flowers it made.

**survival** Either 0 or 1 to indicate whether a plant at $t$ survives to $t + 1$.

**log_size_next** Log transformed $size_{next}$.

**repro_next** Either 0 or 1 to indicate whether a plant is reproductive at $t + 1$.

---

### Description

This is always the first step in constructing an IPM with ipmr. All you need for this is to know what type of IPM you want to construct - the rest comes later with define_kernel, make_ipm, and associated helper functions. See Details for complete overview of each option.

### Usage

```r
init_ipm(sim_gen, di_dd, det_stoch, kern_param = NULL, uses_age = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

- **sim_gen** Either "simple" or "general".
- **di_dd** Either "di" or "dd".
- **det_stoch** Either "det" or "stoch". If this is "det", then kern_param is ignored. If "stoch", then kern_param must be specified.
- **kern_param** If det_stoch = "stoch", then this should be either "kern" or "param".
- **uses_age** A logical indicating whether the model has age structure. Default is FALSE

### Details

Combinations of simple or general, dd or di, and det or stoch are generated to create 1 of 12 unique IPM classes.

Within stoch model types, there are two additional options: "kern" or "param". These distinguish between models that use kernel resampling vs those that use parameter resampling (sensu Metcalf et al. 2015). Below are quick definitions. More detailed explanations can be found in the vignettes("ipmr-introduction", package = 'ipmr').

- **sim_gen**
  - simple: an IPM with a single continuous state variable that does not include any discrete stages. Simple IPMs can still be stochastic and/or density dependent.
  - general: an IPM with more than one continuous state variable and/or a model that includes discrete stages.
- **di_dd**
  - dd: used to denote a density dependent IPM.
• di: used to denote a density independent IPM.

• det

• det_stoch

• stoch: used to denote a stochastic IPM. Stochasticity can be implemented in two ways in ipmr: "kern" resampling, and "param" resampling.

• kern_param - if using det, this should be omitted. If using stoch, then one of the following:

  • kern: used to denote an IPM that uses kernel resampling. Briefly, these models build all of the iteration kernels ahead of time and then choose one at random or in a user-specified order as they move from iteration to iteration. The user-specified population vector is multiplied by the chosen kernel and the result is multiplied by the next kernel for the desired number of iterations.

  • param: used to denote parameter resampling. This samples distributions for each parameter based on user-specified functions supplied to define_env_state(). This will be a bit slower than "kern" resampling because kernels need to be reconstructed from new parameters at every time step.

Value

An object with classes "proto_ipm" and a combination of sim_gen, di_dd, det_stoch, and possibly kern_param. If uses_age = TRUE, then an “age_x_size” class is also added.

References


---

**ipm_to_df**

Convert ipmr matrix to long data frame

**Description**

Converts IPM kernels into long data frames. These are useful for creating plots using ggplot2.

**Usage**

```r
ipm_to_df(ipm, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'array'
ipm_to_df(ipm, ...)
```

```r
## Default S3 method:
ipm_to_df(ipm, ..., mega_mat, name_ps = NULL, f_forms = NULL)
```
**is_conv_to_asymptotic**

**Description**

Checks for convergence to asymptotic dynamics numerically and visually. `is_conv_to_asymptotic` checks whether `lambda[iterations - 1]` equals `lambda[iterations]` within the specified tolerance, `tolerance`. `conv_plot` plots the time series of `lambda` (or `log(lambda)`). For stochastic models, a cumulative mean of `log(lambda)` is used to check for convergence.

**Arguments**

- `ipm`: Output from `make_ipm`.
- `...`: Other arguments passed to methods.
- `mega_mat`: A vector with symbols, I’s, and/or 0s representing the matrix blocks. They should be specified in ROW MAJOR order! Can also be a character string specifying the call. Parameter set index syntax is supported. When used, `format_mega_kernel` will produce as many mega-matrices as there are combinations of `par_set_indices` in the `proto_ipm`.
- `name_ps`: The prefix(es) for the kernel name that correspond to survival and growth/maturation of existing individuals. For the model $K = P_{\text{age}} + F_{\text{age}}$, this would be "P". Only applies to age X size models. The "_age" suffix is appended automatically, so does not need to be supplied.
- `f_forms`: The names of the kernels that correspond to production of new individuals, and possibly, how they are combined. For example, a model that includes sexual (with an "F" kernel) and asexual reproduction (with a "C" kernel), this would be "F + C". If data come from multiple sites or years, then this information is supplied using the index syntax (i.e. `f_forms = "F_yr + C_yr"`). Only applies to age X size models. The "_age" index is appended automatically, so does not need to be supplied.

**Value**

A data frame with 3 columns named "t", "t_1", and "value".

**Examples**

```r
data(gen_di_det_ex)
big_mat_df <- ipm_to_df(gen_di_det_ex,
    mega_mat = c(stay_discrete, go_discrete, leave_discrete, P))
```
is_conv_to_asymptotic

Usage

is_conv_to_asymptotic(ipm, tolerance, burn_in)

## S3 method for class 'ipmr_ipm'

is_conv_to_asymptotic(ipm, tolerance = 1e-06, burn_in = 0.1)

conv_plot(ipm, iterations, log, show_stable, burn_in, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ipmr_ipm'

conv_plot(  
ipm,  
iterations = NULL,  
log = NULL,  
show_stable = TRUE,  
burn_in = 0.1,  
...  
)

Arguments

ipm                An object returned by make_ipm().
tolerance          The tolerance for convergence in lambda or, in the case of stochastic models,  
                   the cumulative mean of log(lambda).
burn_in            The proportion of iterations to discard. Default is 0.1 (i.e. first 10% of iterations  
                   in the simulation). Ignored for deterministic models.
iterations         The range of iterations to plot lambda for. The default is every iteration.
log                A logical indicating whether to log transform lambda. This defaults to TRUE  
                   for stochastic models and FALSE for deterministic models.
show_stable        A logical indicating whether or not to draw a line indicating population stability  
                   at lambda = 1.  
...                Further arguments to plot.

Details

Plotting can be controlled by passing additional graphing parameters to ....

Value

is_conv_to_asymptotic: Either TRUE or FALSE. conv_plot: codeipm invisibly.

Examples

data(gen_di_det_ex)

proto <- gen_di_det_ex$proto_ipm %>%
define_pop_state(n_ht = runif(200),  
n_b = 200000)
ipm <- make_ipm(proto)

is_conv_to_asymptotic(ipm, tolerance = 1e-5)
conv_plot(ipm)

---

**lambda**

*Compute the per-capita growth rate for an IPM object*

**Description**

Compute the per-capita growth rate for a given model. Can handle stochastic and deterministic models, and has the option to discard burn in for stochastic models.

**Usage**

```r
lambda(ipm, ...)

# S3 method for class 'simple_di_det_ipm'
lambda(ipm, type_lambda = "last", log = FALSE, ...)

# S3 method for class 'simple_di_stoch_kern_ipm'
lambda(ipm, type_lambda = "stochastic", burn_in = 0.1, log = NULL, ...)

# S3 method for class 'simple_di_stoch_param_ipm'
lambda(ipm, type_lambda = "stochastic", burn_in = 0.1, log = NULL, ...)

# S3 method for class 'general_di_det_ipm'
lambda(ipm, type_lambda = "last", log = FALSE, ...)

# S3 method for class 'general_di_stoch_kern_ipm'
lambda(ipm, ... , type_lambda = "stochastic", burn_in = 0.1, log = NULL)

# S3 method for class 'general_di_stoch_param_ipm'
lambda(ipm, ... , type_lambda = "stochastic", burn_in = 0.1, log = NULL)

# S3 method for class 'simple_dd_det_ipm'
lambda(ipm, type_lambda = "all", ... , log = FALSE)

# S3 method for class 'simple_dd_stoch_kern_ipm'
lambda(ipm, ... , type_lambda = "stochastic", burn_in = 0.1, log = NULL)

# S3 method for class 'simple_dd_stoch_param_ipm'
lambda(ipm, ... , type_lambda = "stochastic", burn_in = 0.1, log = NULL)

# S3 method for class 'general_dd_det_ipm'
```
make_ipm

lambda(ipm, type_lambda = "last", ..., log = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'general_dd_stoch_kern_ipm'
lambda(ipm, ..., type_lambda = "stochastic", burn_in = 0.1, log = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'general_dd_stoch_param_ipm'
lambda(ipm, ..., type_lambda = "stochastic", burn_in = 0.1, log = NULL)

Arguments

ipm An object returned by make_ipm().
...
other arguments passed to methods.
type_lambda Either 'all', 'last', or 'stochastic'. 'all' returns a vector of lambda values for each time step of the simulation (equal in length to the iterations argument of make_ipm()). 'last' returns the lambda value for the final timestep. 'stochastic' returns a single value, which by default is mean(log(lambda(ipm, type_lambda = "all"))), with the proportion of burn_in iterations removed from the beginning of the simulation. Set log to FALSE to get lambda on the linear scale for stochastic models (i.e. \(\exp(\text{mean}(\log(\text{lambda})))\)).
log Return lambda on the log scale? This is TRUE by default for stochastic models, and FALSE for deterministic models.
burn_in The proportion of iterations to discard. Default is 0.1 (i.e. first 10% of iterations in the simulation).

Value

When type_lambda = "all", an array. Rows correspond to time steps, and columns correspond to parameter sets (if any). For other types, a numeric vector.

Description

The make_ipm.* methods convert a proto_ipm into a set of discretized kernels and population vectors. Methods have different requirements, so be sure to read the parameter documentation. vignette('ipmr-introduction', 'ipmr') a more complete introduction.

Usage

make_ipm(
  proto_ipm,
  return_main_env = TRUE,
  return_all_envs = FALSE,
  usr_funs = list(),
  ...
## S3 method for class 'simple_di_det'
make_ipm(
  proto_ipm,
  return_main_env = TRUE,
  return_all_envs = FALSE,
  usr_funs = list(),
  ..., 
  domain_list = NULL,
  iterate = TRUE,
  iterations = 50,
  normalize_pop_size = TRUE,
  iteration_direction = "right"
)

## S3 method for class 'simple_di_stoch_kern'
make_ipm(
  proto_ipm,
  return_main_env = TRUE,
  return_all_envs = FALSE,
  usr_funs = list(),
  ..., 
  domain_list = NULL,
  iterate = TRUE,
  iterations = 50,
  kernel_seq = NULL,
  normalize_pop_size = TRUE,
  report_progress = FALSE,
  iteration_direction = "right"
)

## S3 method for class 'simple_di_stoch_param'
make_ipm(
  proto_ipm,
  return_main_env = TRUE,
  return_all_envs = FALSE,
  usr_funs = list(),
  ..., 
  domain_list = NULL,
  iterate = TRUE,
  iterations = 50,
  kernel_seq = NULL,
  normalize_pop_size = TRUE,
  report_progress = FALSE,
  iteration_direction = "right",
  return_sub_kernels = FALSE
)
## S3 method for class 'general_di_det'

```r
make_ipm(
  proto_ipm,
  return_main_env = TRUE,
  return_all_envs = FALSE,
  usr_funs = list(),
  ..., 
  domain_list = NULL,
  iterate = TRUE,
  iterations = 50,
  normalize_pop_size = TRUE,
  iteration_direction = "right"
)
```

## S3 method for class 'general_di_stoch_kern'

```r
make_ipm(
  proto_ipm,
  return_main_env = TRUE,
  return_all_envs = FALSE,
  usr_funs = list(),
  ..., 
  domain_list = NULL,
  iterate = TRUE,
  iterations = 50,
  kernel_seq = NULL,
  normalize_pop_size = TRUE,
  report_progress = FALSE,
  iteration_direction = "right"
)
```

## S3 method for class 'general_di_stoch_param'

```r
make_ipm(
  proto_ipm,
  return_main_env = TRUE,
  return_all_envs = FALSE,
  usr_funs = list(),
  ..., 
  domain_list = NULL,
  iterate = TRUE,
  iterations = 50,
  kernel_seq = NULL,
  normalize_pop_size = TRUE,
  report_progress = FALSE,
  iteration_direction = "right",
  return_sub_kernels = FALSE
)
```
### S3 method for class 'simple_dd_det'

```r
make_ipm(
  proto_ipm,
  return_main_env = TRUE,
  return_all_envs = FALSE,
  usr_funs = list(),
  ...
)
```

### S3 method for class 'simple_dd_stoch_kern'

```r
make_ipm(
  proto_ipm,
  return_main_env = TRUE,
  return_all_envs = FALSE,
  usr_funs = list(),
  ...
)
```

### S3 method for class 'simple_dd_stoch_param'

```r
make_ipm(
  proto_ipm,
  return_main_env = TRUE,
  return_all_envs = FALSE,
  usr_funs = list(),
  ...
)
```
## S3 method for class 'general_dd_det'
make_ipm(
    proto_ipm,
    return_main_env = TRUE,
    return_all_envs = FALSE,
    usr_funs = list(),
    ...,  
    domain_list = NULL,
    iterate = TRUE,
    iterations = 50,
    normalize_pop_size = FALSE,
    report_progress = FALSE,
    iteration_direction = "right",
    return_sub_kernels = FALSE
)

## S3 method for class 'general_dd_stoch_kern'
make_ipm(
    proto_ipm,
    return_main_env = TRUE,
    return_all_envs = FALSE,
    usr_funs = list(),
    ...,  
    domain_list = NULL,
    iterate = TRUE,
    iterations = 50,
    kernel_seq = NA_character_,
    normalize_pop_size = FALSE,
    report_progress = FALSE,
    iteration_direction = "right",
    return_sub_kernels = FALSE
)

## S3 method for class 'general_dd_stoch_param'
make_ipm(
    proto_ipm,
    return_main_env = TRUE,
    return_all_envs = FALSE,
    usr_funs = list(),
    ...,  
    domain_list = NULL,
    iterate = TRUE,
    iterations = 50,
    kernel_seq = NA_character_,
    normalize_pop_size = FALSE,
    report_progress = FALSE,
iteration_direction = "right",
  return_sub_kernels = FALSE
)

Arguments

proto_ipm A proto_ipm. This should be the output of define_kernel, or the define_*
  functions.

return_main_env A logical indicating whether to return the main environment for the model. This
  environment contains the integration mesh, weights, and other potentially useful
  variables for subsequent analyses. Default is TRUE.

return_all_envs A logical indicating whether to return the environments that the kernel expres-
  sions are evaluated in. These may be useful for some analyses, such as regression-
  level sensitivity/elasticity analyses, but can also rapidly increase memory con-
  sumption for models with many kernels (e.g. ones with parameter set indices
  that have many levels, or any *_stoch_param model). Default is FALSE.

usr_funs An optional list of user-specified functions that are passed on to the model build-
  ing process. This can help make vital rate expressions more concise and expres-
  sive. Names in this list should exactly match the names of the function calls in
  the ... or formula.

... Other arguments passed to methods.

domain_list An optional list of new domain information to implement the IPM with.

iterate A logical indicating whether or not iterate the model before exiting or just return
  the sub-kernels. Only applies to density-independent, deterministic models and
  density-independent, stochastic kernel re-sampled models.

iterations If iterate is TRUE, then the number of iterations to run the model for.

normalize_pop_size A logical indicating whether to re-scale the population vector to sum to 1 be-
  fore each iteration. Default is TRUE for *_di_* methods and FALSE for *_dd_*
  methods.

iteration_direction Either "right" (default) or "left". This controls the direction of projection.
  Right iteration will generate the right eigenvector (if it exists), while left iteration
  generates the left eigenvector. These correspond to the stable trait distributions,
  and reproductive values, respectively. This parameter is mostly used internally
  by other functions. Use with care.

kernel_seq For *_stoch_kern methods, the sequence of kernels to use during the simu-
  lation process. It should have the same number of entries as the number of
  iterations. This should be a vector containing values of the parameter set
  indices specified in par_set_indices, or empty. Support for Markov chains
  will eventually get implemented. If it is empty, make_ipm will try to generate a
  sequence internally using a random selection of the par_set_indices defined
  in define_kernel.
make_ipm_report

report_progress
A logical indicating whether or not to periodically report progress for a stochastic simulation. Does not apply to deterministic methods. Default is FALSE.

return_sub_kernels
Only applies to density dependent and parameter resampled models. If TRUE, then all sub-kernels will be returned. These are required for some analyses, but a large number of iterations will take up lots of RAM. Default is FALSE.

Value

The make_ipm.* methods will always return a list of length 5 containing the following components:

- sub_kernels: a list of arrays specified in define_kernel.
- env_list: a list containing the evaluation environments of kernel. This will contain the main_env object if return_main_env = TRUE. It will also contain the sub-kernels evaluation environments if return_all_envs = TRUE.
- env_seq: a character vector with length iterations of kernel indices indicating the order in which kernels are to be/were resampled OR a matrix with as many columns as stochastic parameters and n_iterations rows.
- pop_state: population vectors stored as a list of arrays. The first dimension of each array corresponds to the state variable distribution, and the second dimension corresponds to time steps.
- proto_ipm: the proto_ipm object used to implement the model.

In addition to the list class, each object will have a class comprised of the arguments from init_ipm plus 'ipm' pasted together with underscores. This is to facilitate print, plot, and lambda methods. For example, a init_ipm("general", "di", "det") model will have the class 'general_di_det_ipm' once it has been implemented using make_ipm.

make_ipm_report Generate an RMarkdown file with IPM metadata

Description
Generates a .rmd file containing a mathematical description of the proto_ipm object.

Usage
make_ipm_report(
  object,
  rmd_dest = getwd(),
  title = "",
  output_format = "html",
  render_output = FALSE,
  block_eqs = TRUE,
  long_eq_length = 65
)
## make_ipm_report

### Default S3 method:

```r
make_ipm_report(
  object,
  rmd_dest = getwd(),
  title = "",
  output_format = "html",
  render_output = FALSE,
  block_eqs = TRUE,
  long_eq_length = 65
)
```

### S3 method for class 'ipmr_ipm'

```r
make_ipm_report(
  object,
  rmd_dest = getwd(),
  title = "",
  output_format = "html",
  render_output = FALSE,
  block_eqs = TRUE,
  long_eq_length = 65
)
```

```r
make_ipm_report_body(proto_ipm, block_eqs, rmd_dest, long_eq_length)
```

### Arguments

- **object**: A `proto_ipm` or output from `make_ipm()`.
- **rmd_dest**: The folder to save the Rmd file at. The default is `getwd()`. Alternatively, can be a complete file path that specifies the location and title of the document with the extension "*.rmd". in this case, the current date will be appended to the title.
- **title**: The title to include in the document. This is not necessarily the same as `rmd_dest`, as this appears at the top of the generated report, and is not included in the file path!
- **output_format**: The format to include in the YAML header for the created `.rmd` document.
- **render_output**: A logical indicating whether to call `rmarkdown::render` on the generated `.rmd` file. Often times, the `.rmd` file will need further editing before it's useful, so the default is `FALSE`.
- **block_eqs**: A logical. If `TRUE`, all equations will be inserted with blocks and numbered using `tag{}`. If `FALSE`, equations will be rendered as inline equations on a single line, and numbered as 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 (iteration expressions), 2.1, 2.2 (vital rate expressions), etc.
- **long_eq_length**: For longer equations, `make_ipm_report` tries to wrap these into multiple lines using `\`. This parameter controls the number of characters per line. Default is 65. Ignored when `block_eqs = FALSE`.
- **proto_ipm**: A `proto_ipm` object. Only used for `make_ipm_report_body`. 


Details

make_ipm_report_body only translates the iteration expressions and vital rate expressions into Markdown with LaTeX, and does not produce any headers needed to knit the file. This function is exported mostly for re-usage in pdb_report, and isn’t really intended for use by ipmr users.

Value

For make_ipm_report, the filepath to the .rmd file. The default name is "ipmr_report_<current_date>.rmd". For make_ipm_report_body, a character vector with Markdown and LaTeX suitable for rendering, but without a header.

Translations

For iteration expressions, vital rate expressions, and parameter names, make_ipm_report first translates all values in the data_list to beta_X. For example, \( s = \text{surv_int} + \text{surv_slope} \times z_1 \) is translated into \( \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times z_1 \), and then is translated into LaTeX equations. Since everything is call beta_X, a glossary is provided at the end of each report that matches betas to their names in the data_list.

mean_kernel

Mean kernels for stochastic models

Description

This function computes mean sub-kernels for stochastic parameter re-sampled and stochastic kernel re-sampled models.

Usage

mean_kernel(ipm)

Arguments

ipm A stochastic model created by make_ipm().

Details

For *_stoch_kern models, this computes the element-wise mean for each sub-kernel across all the different levels of par_set_indices. For models where not all sub-kernels contain parameter set indices, sub-kernels that do not have varying parameters are included in the output and are identical to their input.

For *_stoch_param models, this computes the element-wise mean for each sub-kernel created by the iteration procedure.

Value

A list of mean sub-kernels for the model.
monocarp_proto

A proto_ipm for a monocarpic perennial

**Description**

A proto_ipm for a monocarpic perennial

**Usage**

monocarp_proto

**Format**

A *proto_ipm* for a simple IPM of *Oenothera glazioviana*. The parameters are from Ellner, Childs, & Rees (2016), Chapter 2, and the data are from Kachi & Hirose (1985). Parameter values can be accessed with `parameters(monocarp_proto)`, vital rate expressions can be accessed with `vital_rate_exprs(monocarp_proto)`, etc.

**References**


---

plot.ipmr_matrix

*Plot a matrix or an ipm object*

**Description**

Plot a matrix or an *ipm* object

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'ipmr_matrix'
plot(
  x = NULL,
  y = NULL,
  A,
  col = grDevices::rainbow(100, start = 0.67, end = 0),
  bw = FALSE,
  do_contour = FALSE,
  do_legend = FALSE,
)```

```
## S3 method for class 'simple_di_det_ipm'
plot(
    x = NULL,
    y = NULL,
    ipm = NULL,
    col = rainbow(100, start = 0.67, end = 0),
    bw = FALSE,
    do_contour = FALSE,
    do_legend = FALSE,
    exponent = 1,
    n_row = 1,
    n_col = 1,
    ...
)

## S3 method for class 'simple_di_stoch_param_ipm'
plot(
    x = NULL,
    y = NULL,
    ipm = NULL,
    col = rainbow(100, start = 0.67, end = 0),
    bw = FALSE,
    do_contour = FALSE,
    do_legend = FALSE,
    exponent = 1,
    n_row = 1,
    n_col = 1,
    ...
)

## S3 method for class 'simple_di_stoch_kern_ipm'
plot(
    x = NULL,
    y = NULL,
    ipm = NULL,
    col = rainbow(100, start = 0.67, end = 0),
    bw = FALSE,
    do_contour = FALSE,
    do_legend = FALSE,
    exponent = 1,
    n_row = 1,
    n_col = 1,
    ...
)
## S3 method for class 'general_di_det_ipm'

```r
plot(
  x = NULL,
  y = NULL,
  ipm = NULL,
  mega_mat = NA_character_,
  col = rainbow(100, start = 0.67, end = 0),
  bw = FALSE,
  do_contour = FALSE,
  do_legend = FALSE,
  exponent = 1,
  n_row = 1,
  n_col = 1,
  ...
)
```

### Arguments
- **x, y**: Either the values of the meshpoints or NULL. If NULL, then a sequence is generated so that meshpoints are given sequential bin numbers.
- **A, ipm**: A matrix or a result from `make_ipm`, or NULL if `x` is specified as the matrix or IPM object.
- **col**: A vector of colors to use for plotting.
- **bw**: A logical indicating whether to use a greyscale palette for plotting.
- **do_contour**: A logical indicating whether or not to draw contour lines on the plot.
- **do_legend**: A logical indicating whether to draw a legend for the plot.
- **contour_cex**: A numeric specifying how large to make labels for the contour lines.
- **...**: further arguments passed to `legend`.
- **exponent**: The exponent to raise each kernel to. Setting this to a low number can help visualize kernels that are overwhelmed by a few very large numbers.
- **n_row, n_col**: If plotting multiple (sub-)kernels, how many rows and columns to arrange them in.
- **mega_mat**: A vector with symbols, I’s, and/or 0s representing the matrix blocks. They should be specified in ROW MAJOR order! Can also be a character string specifying the call. Parameter set index syntax is supported. When used, `format_mega_kernel` will produce as many mega-matrices as there are combinations of `par_set_indices` in the `proto_ipm`.

### Details
If an IPM kernel is overwhelmed by information in say, a fecundity sub-kernel, use the exponent argument in `plot.*_ipm` to make it more visually appealing.

### Value
- `A` or `ipm` invisibly
print.proto_ipm

Print proto_ipms or *_ipm objects

Generics for IPM classes

Usage

## S3 method for class 'proto_ipm'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'simple_di_det_ipm'
print(
  x,
  comp_lambda = TRUE,
  type_lambda = "last",
  sig_digits = 3,
  check_conv = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'simple_di_stoch_kern_ipm'
print(x, comp_lambda = TRUE, type_lambda = "stochastic", sig_digits = 3, ...)

## S3 method for class 'simple_di_stoch_param_ipm'
print(x, comp_lambda = TRUE, type_lambda = "stochastic", sig_digits = 3, ...)

## S3 method for class 'general_di_det_ipm'
print(
  x,
  comp_lambda = TRUE,
  type_lambda = "last",
  sig_digits = 3,
  check_conv = TRUE,
  ...
)
## S3 method for class 'general_dd_det_ipm'
print(x, comp_lambda = TRUE, type_lambda = "last", sig_digits = 3, ...)

## S3 method for class 'general_di_stoch_kern_ipm'
print(x, comp_lambda = TRUE, type_lambda = "stochastic", sig_digits = 3, ...)

## S3 method for class 'general_dd_stoch_kern_ipm'
print(x, comp_lambda = TRUE, type_lambda = "stochastic", sig_digits = 3, ...)

## S3 method for class 'general_di_stoch_param_ipm'
print(x, comp_lambda = TRUE, type_lambda = "stochastic", sig_digits = 3, ...)

## S3 method for class 'general_dd_stoch_param_ipm'
print(x, comp_lambda = TRUE, type_lambda = "stochastic", sig_digits = 3, ...)

### Arguments

- **x**: An object of class `proto_ipm` or produced by `make_ipm()`.
- **...**: Ignored
- **comp_lambda**: A logical indicating whether or not to calculate lambdas for the iteration kernels and display them.
- **type_lambda**: Either 'all' or 'stochastic'. See `lambda` for more details.
- **sig_digits**: The number of significant digits to round to if `comp_lambda = TRUE`.
- **check_conv**: A logical: for deterministic models, check if population state has converged to asymptotic dynamics? If `TRUE` and the model has not converged, a message will be printed.

### Details

For printing `proto_ipm` objects, indices are wrapped in `<index> to assist with debugging. These are not carried into the model, just a visual aid.

### Value

- **x invisibly.**

---

**right_ev**

*Compute the standardized left and right eigenvectors via iteration*

### Description

Compute the standardized left and right eigenvectors via iteration
Usage

right_ev(ipm, ...)

## S3 method for class 'simple_di_det_ipm'
right_ev(ipm, iterations = 100, tolerance = 1e-10, ...)

## S3 method for class 'simple_di_stoch_kern_ipm'
right_ev(ipm, burn_in = 0.25, ...)

## S3 method for class 'simple_di_stoch_param_ipm'
right_ev(ipm, burn_in = 0.25, ...)

## S3 method for class 'general_di_det_ipm'
right_ev(ipm, iterations = 100, tolerance = 1e-10, ...)

## S3 method for class 'general_di_stoch_kern_ipm'
right_ev(ipm, burn_in = 0.25, ...)

## S3 method for class 'general_di_stoch_param_ipm'
right_ev(ipm, burn_in = 0.25, ...)

left_ev(ipm, ...)

## S3 method for class 'simple_di_det_ipm'
left_ev(ipm, iterations = 100, tolerance = 1e-10, ...)

## S3 method for class 'simple_di_stoch_kern_ipm'
left_ev(ipm, iterations = 10000, burn_in = 0.25, kernel_seq = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'general_di_det_ipm'
left_ev(ipm, iterations = 100, tolerance = 1e-10, ...)

## S3 method for class 'general_di_stoch_kern_ipm'
left_ev(ipm, iterations = 10000, burn_in = 0.25, kernel_seq = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'general_di_stoch_param_ipm'
left_ev(ipm, iterations = 10000, burn_in = 0.25, kernel_seq = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'simple_di_stoch_param_ipm'
left_ev(ipm, iterations = 10000, burn_in = 0.25, kernel_seq = NULL, ...)

Arguments

- **ipm**: Output from `make_ipm()`.
- **...**: Other arguments passed to methods.
- **iterations**: The number of times to iterate the model to reach convergence. Default is 100.
- **tolerance**: Tolerance to evaluate convergence to asymptotic dynamics.
The proportion of early iterations to discard from the stochastic simulation

The sequence of parameter set indices used to select kernels during the iteration procedure. If NULL, will use the sequence stored in the ipm object. Should usually be left as NULL.

Value

A list of named numeric vector(s) corresponding to the stable trait distribution function (right_ev) or the reproductive values for each trait (left_ev).

Deterministic eigenvectors

For right_ev, if the model has already been iterated and has converged to asymptotic dynamics, then it will just extract the final population state and return that in a named list. Each element of the list is a vector with length >= 1 and corresponds each state variable’s portion of the eigenvector. If the model has been iterated, but has not yet converged to asymptotic dynamics, right_ev will try to iterate it further using the final population state as the starting point. The default number of iterations is 100, and can be adjusted using the iterations argument. If the model hasn't been iterated, then right_ev will try iterating it for iterations number of time steps and check for convergence. In the latter two cases, if the model still has not converged to asymptotic dynamics, it will return NA with a warning.

For left_ev, the transpose iteration (sensu Ellner & Rees 2006, Appendix A) is worked out based on the state_start and state_end in the model’s proto_ipm object. The model is then iterated for iterations times to produce a standardized left eigenvector.

Stochastic eigenvectors

left_ev and right_ev return different things for stochastic models. right_ev returns the trait distribution through time from the stochastic simulation (i.e. ipm$pop_state), and normalizes it such that the distribution at each time step integrates to 1 (if it is not already). It then discards the first burn_in * iterations time steps of the simulation to eliminate transient dynamics. See Ellner, Childs, & Rees 2016, Chapter 7.5 for more details.

left_ev returns a similar result as right_ev, except the trait distributions are the result of left multiplying the kernel and trait distribution. See Ellner, Childs, & Rees 2016, Chapter 7.5 for more details.

right_mult

Right/left multiplication

Description

Performs right and left multiplication.

Usage

right_mult(kernel, vectr, family = NULL, start_end = NULL)

left_mult(kernel, vectr)
sim_di_det_ex

Arguments

kernel, vectr kernel should be a bivariate kernel, vectr should be a univariate trait distribution.
family, start_end Used internally, do not touch.

Value

left_mult returns t(kernel) %*% vectr. right_mult returns kernel %*% vectr.

Description

Simple deterministic IPM example

Usage

sim_di_det_ex

Format

A simple deterministic IPM with the following slots:

sub_kernels The computed sub-kernels, named P and F.
env_list Empty
env_seq Empty.
pop_state Empty.
proto_ipm The proto_ipm object used to implement the model.

truncated_distributions

Eviction correction

Description

Various helpers to correct for unintentional eviction (Williams et al. 2012).

Usage

truncated_distributions(fun, target, ...)
discrete_extrema(target, state, ncol = NULL, nrow = NULL)
Arguments

fun
The density function to use. For example, could be "norm" to correct a Gaussian density function, or "lnorm" to correct a log-normal density function.

target
The parameter/vital rate being modified. If this is a vector, the distribution specified in fun will be recycled.

... Used internally, do not touch!

state
The state variable used in the kernel that is being discretized.

ncol, nrow
The number of rows or column that the final form of the iteration matrix should have. This is only necessary for rectangular kernels with class "CC". make_ipm works out the correct dimensions for "DC" and "CD" kernels internally.

Value

For truncated_distributions, a modified function call with that truncates the probability density function based on the cumulative density function.

For discrete_extrema, a numeric vector with modified entries based on the discretization process.

Note

Neither of these functions are intended for use outside of define_kernel, as they rely on internally generated variables to work inside of make_ipm.

References


use_vr_model

Predict methods in ipmr

Description

This function is used when a predict method is incorporated into the vital rate expressions of a kernel. Generally, ipmr can handle this without any additional user effort, but some model classes will fail (often with an obscure error message). When this happens, use_vr_model can ensure that model object is correctly represented in the data_list.

Usage

use_vr_model(model)

Arguments

model
A fitted model object representing a vital rate. Primarily used to avoid writing the mathematical expression for a vital rate, and using a predict() method instead.
ipmr usually recognizes model objects passed into the `data_list` argument automatically. Unfortunately, sometimes it'll miss one, and the user will need to manually protect it from the standard build process. This function provides a wrapper around that process. Additionally, please file a bug report here: https://github.com/padrinoDB/ipmr/issues describing what type of model you are trying to use so it can be added to later versions of the package.

Wrap a model object in `use_vr_model` when building the `data_list` to pass to `define_kernel`.

Value
A model object with a "flat_protect" attribute.

Examples

```r
data(iceplant_ex)

grow_mod <- lm(log_size_next ~ log_size, data = iceplant_ex)
surv_mod <- glm(survival ~ log_size, data = iceplant_ex, family = binomial())

data_list <- list(
  grow_mod = use_vr_model(grow_mod),
  surv_mod = use_vr_model(surv_mod),
  recruit_mean = 20,
  recruit_sd = 5
)
```

%-%
Raise a matrix to a power

Description

Raises a matrix `x` to the `y`-th power. `x ^ y` computes element wise powers, whereas this computes `y - 1` matrix multiplications. `mat_power(x, y)` is identical to `x %^% y`.

Usage

```r
x %^% y

mat_power(x, y)
```

Arguments

```r
x A numeric or integer matrix.

y An integer.
```
Value

A matrix.
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