Package 'ipmr'

July 22, 2025

Title Integral Projection Models

Version 0.0.7

Description Flexibly implements Integral Projection Models using a
mathematical(ish) syntax. This package will not help with the vital rate
modeling process, but will help convert those regression models into an
IPM. 'ipmr' handles density dependence and environmental stochasticity, with a
couple of options for implementing the latter. In addition, provides functions
to avoid unintentional eviction of individuals from models. Additionally,
provides model diagnostic tools, plotting functionality,
stochastic/deterministic simulations, and analysis tools.
Integral projection models are described in depth by Easterling et al. (2000)
<doi:10.1890/0012-9658(2000)081[0694:SSSAAN]2.0.CO;2>, Merow et al. (2013)
<doi:10.1111/2041-210X.12146>, Rees et al. (2014) <doi:10.1111/1365-2656.12178>,
and Metcalf et al. (2015) <doi:10.1111/2041-210X.12405>.
Williams et al. (2012) <doi:10.1890/11-2147.1> discuss the problem of
unintentional eviction.

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Suggests covr, knitr, lme4, mvtnorm, rmarkdown, roxygen2, spelling,
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URL https://padrinoDB.github.io/ipmr/,
https://github.com/padrinoDB/ipmr

Contents

---

as.matrix.ipmr_matrix   *Convert to bare matrices*

Description

Converts 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   *Helpers for IPM construction*

Description

Helpers for IPM construction

Usage

```
define_impl(proto_ipm, kernel_impl_list)

make_impl_args_list(kernel_names, int_rule, state_start, state_end)

define_domains(proto_ipm, ...)

define_pop_state(proto_ipm, ..., pop_vectors = list())

define_env_state(proto_ipm, ..., data_list = list())

discretize_pop_vector(
  trait_values,
  n_mesh,
  pad_low = NULL,
  pad_high = NULL,
  normalize = TRUE,
  na.rm = TRUE
)
```

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"

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

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,
                                  pad_high = 1.2)
```

---

define_kernel   *Functions to initialize and define IPM kernels*

Description

Adds a new kernel to the `proto_ipm` structure.

Usage

```
define_kernel(
  proto_ipm,
  name,
  formula,
  family,
  ...,
  data_list = list(),
  states,
  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 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 evict_cor = TRUE, then a function that corrects for it. Currently, only truncated_distributions and discrete_extrema are possible.

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

Details

Different classes of IPMs may have many or only a few kernels. Each one requires its own call to 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 vignette("ipmr-introduction", "ipmr").

Value

A proto_ipm.

---

domains   *Accessor functions for (proto_)ipm objects*

Description

Functions that access slots of a *_ipm (including proto_ipm). default methods correspond to *_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'
kernel_formulae(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

```
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

```
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)
```

---

gen_di_det_ex   *A general deterministic IPM example*

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*.

---

init_ipm   *Initialize an IPM*

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

```
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_stoch`
    - `det`: used to denote a deterministic IPM.
    - `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

Metcalf et al. (2015). Statistical modelling of annual variation for inference on stochastic population dynamics using Integral Projection Models. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 6: 1007-1017

---

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

```
ipm_to_df(ipm, ...)

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

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

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 automati-
                 cally, 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

```
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   *Check for model convergence to asymptotic dynamics*

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 toler-
ance, 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.

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

```
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'
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(mean(log(lambdas)))`).
`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.

---

make_ipm	*Methods to implement an IPM*

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'
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'
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'
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'
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 'simple_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 'simple_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
)

## 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.

report_progress
>   A logical indicating whether or not to periodically report progress for a stochas-
>   tic 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
)

## Default S3 method:
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'
make_ipm_report(
  object,
  rmd_dest = getwd(),
  title = "",
  output_format = "html",
  render_output = FALSE,
  block_eqs = TRUE,
  long_eq_length = 65
)

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 = surv_int + surv_slope * z_1` is translated into `beta_0 + beta_1 * 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_pro etc.

References

Kachi, H., & Hirose, T. (1985). Population dynamics of _Oenothera glazioviana_ in a sand-dune system with special reference to the adaptive significance of size-dependent reproduction. Journal of Ecology 73: 887-901. https://doi.org/10.2307/2260155

Ellner, S.P., Childs, D.Z., Rees, M. (2016) Data-driven modelling of structured populations: a practical guide to the integral projection model. Basel, Switzerland: Springer International Publishing AG

---

plot.ipmr_matrix   *Plot a matrix or an *_ipm object*

Description

Plot a matrix or an *_ipm object

Usage

```
## 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,
```

```
  contour_cex = 1,
  ...
)

## 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'
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 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*

Description

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_dd_det_ipm'
print(x, comp_lambda = TRUE, type_lambda = "last", sig_digits = 3, ...)

## 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_dd_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 'simple_dd_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.

burn_in   The proportion of early iterations to discard from the stochastic simulation

kernel_seq   The sequece 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.

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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)
```

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.

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sim_di_det_ex   *Simple deterministic IPM example*

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

Williams JL, Miller TEX & Ellner SP, (2012). Avoiding unintentional eviction from integral projection models.Ecology 93(9): 2008-2014.

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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.

Details

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

```
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

```
x %^% y

mat_power(x, y)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric or integer matrix.
y	An integer.

Value

A matrix.

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