Package ‘TestFunctions’

May 7, 2026

Type Package

Title Test Functions for Simulation Experiments and Evaluating Optimization and Emulation Algorithms

Version 0.2.2

Maintainer Collin Erickson <collinberickson@gmail.com>

Description Test functions are often used to test computer code. They are used in optimization to test algorithms and in metamodeling to evaluate model predictions. This package provides test functions that can be used for any purpose.

License GPL-3

RoxygenNote 7.3.1

Encoding UTF-8

Depends ContourFunctions, numDeriv, rmarkdown

Suggests knitr, covr, ggplot2, testthat

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

Author Collin Erickson [aut, cre]

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2024-09-15 04:10:08 UTC

Contents

add_linear_terms — *add_linear_terms: Add linear terms to another function. Allows you to easily change an existing function to include linear terms.*

Description

add_linear_terms: Add linear terms to another function. Allows you to easily change an existing function to include linear terms.

Usage

```
add_linear_terms(func, coeffs)
```

Arguments

func	Function to add linear terms to
coeffs	Linear coefficients, should have same length as function has dimensions

Value

Function with added linear terms

Examples

```
banana(c(.1,.2))
add_linear_terms(banana, coeffs=c(10,1000))(c(.1,.2))
```

add_noise — *add_noise: Adds noise to any function*

Description

add_noise: Adds noise to any function

Usage

```
add_noise(func, noise = 0, noise_type = "Gauss")
```

Arguments

func	Function to add noise to.
noise	Standard deviation of Gaussian noise
noise_type	Type of noise, only option now is "Gauss" for Gaussian noise.

Value

A function that has noise

Examples

```
tf <- add_noise(function(x)sin(2*x*pi));curve(tf)
tf <- add_noise(function(x)sin(2*x*pi), noise=.1);curve(tf)
```

---

add_null_dims — *add_null_dims: Add null dimensions to another function. Allows you to pass in input data with any number of dimensions and it will only keep the first nactive.*

Description

add_null_dims: Add null dimensions to another function. Allows you to pass in input data with any number of dimensions and it will only keep the first nactive.

Usage

```
add_null_dims(func, nactive)
```

Arguments

`func`	Function to add null dimensions to
`nactive`	Number of active dimensions in func

Value

Function that can take any dimensional input

Examples

```
banana(c(.1,.2))
# banana(c(.1,.2,.4,.5,.6,.7,.8)) # gives warning
add_null_dims(banana, nact=2)(c(.1,.2,.4,.5,.6,.7,.8))
```

add_zoom

add_zoom: Zoom in on region of another function. Allows you to easily change an existing function so that [0,1]^n refers to a subregion of the original function

Description

add_zoom: Zoom in on region of another function. Allows you to easily change an existing function so that [0,1]^n refers to a subregion of the original function

Usage

```
add_zoom(func, scale_low, scale_high)
```

Arguments

func	Function to add linear terms to
scale_low	Vector of low end of scale values for each dimension
scale_high	Vector of high end of scale values for each dimension

Value

Function with added linear terms

Examples

```
banana(c(.5,.85))
add_zoom(banana, c(0,.5), c(1,1))(c(.5,.7))
add_zoom(banana, c(.2,.5), c(.8,1))(matrix(c(.5,.7),ncol=2))
ContourFunctions::cf(banana)
ContourFunctions::cf(add_zoom(banana, c(0,.5), c(1,1)))
ContourFunctions::cf(add_zoom(banana, c(.2,.5), c(.8,1)))
```

bananagramacy2Dexp

bananagramacy2Dexp: bananagramacy2Dexp function 6 dimensional function. First two dimensions are banana function, next two are the gramacy2Dexp function, last two are null dimensions

Description

branin: A function. 2 dimensional function.

Usage

```
bananagramacy2Dexp(
  x,
  scale_it = T,
  scale_low = 0,
  scale_high = 1,
  noise = 0,
  ...
)

bananatimesgramacy2Dexp(
  x,
  scale_it = T,
  scale_low = 0,
  scale_high = 1,
  noise = 0,
  ...
)

gramacy2Dexp(x, scale_it = T, scale_low = -2, scale_high = 6, noise = 0, ...)

gramacy2Dexp3hole(
  x,
  scale_it = T,
  scale_low = 0,
  scale_high = 1,
  noise = 0,
  ...
)

gramacy6D(x, scale_it = T, scale_low = 0, scale_high = 1, noise = 0, ...)

branin(
  x,
  scale_it = T,
  scale_low = c(-5, 0),
  scale_high = c(10, 15),
  noise = 0
)

borehole(
  x,
  scale_it = T,
  scale_low = c(0.05, 100, 63070, 990, 63.1, 700, 1120, 9855),
  scale_high = c(0.15, 50000, 115600, 1110, 116, 820, 1680, 12045),
  noise = 0
)
```

```
franke(x, scale_it = F, scale_low = c(0, 0), scale_high = c(1, 1), noise = 0)

zhou1998(x, scale_it = F, scale_low = c(0, 0), scale_high = c(1, 1), noise = 0)

currin1991(
  x,
  scale_it = F,
  scale_low = c(0, 0),
  scale_high = c(1, 1),
  noise = 0
)

currin1991b(
  x,
  scale_it = F,
  scale_low = c(0, 0),
  scale_high = c(1, 1),
  noise = 0
)

limpoly(x, scale_it = F, scale_low = c(0, 0), scale_high = c(1, 1), noise = 0)

limnonpoly(
  x,
  scale_it = F,
  scale_low = c(0, 0),
  scale_high = c(1, 1),
  noise = 0
)

banana(
  x,
  scale_it = T,
  scale_low = c(-20, -10),
  scale_high = c(20, 5),
  noise = 0
)

banana_grad(
  x,
  scale_it = T,
  scale_low = c(-20, -10),
  scale_high = c(20, 5),
  noise = 0
)

gaussian1(
  x,
```

```
  scale_it = F,
  scale_low = c(0, 0),
  scale_high = c(1, 1),
  noise = 0
)

sinumoid(x, scale_it = F, scale_low = c(0, 0), scale_high = c(1, 1), noise = 0)

waterfall(
  x,
  scale_it = F,
  scale_low = c(0, 0),
  scale_high = c(1, 1),
  noise = 0
)

sqrtsin(
  x,
  scale_it = F,
  scale_low = c(0, 0),
  scale_high = c(1, 1),
  noise = 0,
  freq = 2 * pi
)

powsin(
  x,
  scale_it = F,
  scale_low = c(0, 0),
  scale_high = c(1, 1),
  noise = 0,
  freq = 2 * pi,
  pow = 0.7
)

OTL_Circuit(
  x,
  scale_it = T,
  scale_low = c(50, 25, 0.5, 1.2, 0.25, 50),
  scale_high = c(150, 70, 3, 2.5, 1.2, 300),
  noise = 0
)

GoldsteinPrice(
  x,
  scale_it = T,
  scale_low = c(-2, -2),
  scale_high = c(2, 2),
```

```
  noise = 0
)

GoldsteinPriceLog(
  x,
  scale_it = T,
  scale_low = c(-2, -2),
  scale_high = c(2, 2),
  noise = 0
)

ackley(
  x,
  scale_it = T,
  scale_low = -32.768,
  scale_high = 32.768,
  noise = 0,
  a = 20,
  b = 0.2,
  c = 2 * pi
)

piston(
  x,
  scale_it = T,
  scale_low = c(30, 0.005, 0.002, 1000, 90000, 290, 340),
  scale_high = c(60, 0.02, 0.01, 5000, 110000, 296, 360),
  noise = 0
)

wingweight(
  x,
  scale_it = T,
  scale_low = c(150, 220, 6, -10, 16, 0.5, 0.08, 2.5, 1700, 0.025),
  scale_high = c(200, 300, 10, 10, 45, 1, 0.18, 6, 2500, 0.08),
  noise = 0
)

welch(x, scale_it = T, scale_low = c(-0.5), scale_high = c(0.5), noise = 0)

robotarm(
  x,
  scale_it = T,
  scale_low = rep(0, 8),
  scale_high = c(rep(2 * pi, 4), rep(1, 4)),
  noise = 0
)
```

```
RoosArnold(x, scale_it = F, scale_low = 0, scale_high = 1, noise = 0)

Gfunction(x, scale_it = F, scale_low = 0, scale_high = 1, noise = 0, ...)

beale(x, scale_it = T, scale_low = -4.5, scale_high = 4.5, noise = 0, ...)

easom(x, scale_it = T, scale_low = -4.5, scale_high = 4.5, noise = 0, ...)

griewank(x, scale_it = T, scale_low = -600, scale_high = 600, noise = 0, ...)

hump(x, scale_it = T, scale_low = -5, scale_high = 5, noise = 0, ...)

levy(x, scale_it = T, scale_low = -10, scale_high = 10, noise = 0, ...)

levytilt(x, scale_it = T, scale_low = 0, scale_high = 1, noise = 0, ...)

michalewicz(x, scale_it = T, scale_low = 0, scale_high = pi, noise = 0, ...)

rastrigin(
  x,
  scale_it = T,
  scale_low = -5.12,
  scale_high = 5.12,
  noise = 0,
  ...
)

moon_high(x, scale_it = F, scale_low = 0, scale_high = 1, noise = 0, ...)

linkletter_nosignal(
  x,
  scale_it = F,
  scale_low = 0,
  scale_high = 1,
  noise = 0,
  ...
)

morris(x, scale_it = T, scale_low = 0, scale_high = 1, noise = 0, ...)

detpep8d(x, scale_it = T, scale_low = 0, scale_high = 1, noise = 0, ...)

hartmann(x, scale_it = F, scale_low = 0, scale_high = 1, noise = 0, ...)

quad_peaks(x, scale_it = T, scale_low = 0, scale_high = 1, noise = 0, ...)

quad_peaks_slant(
  x,
```

```
  scale_it = T,
  scale_low = 0,
  scale_high = 1,
  noise = 0,
  ...
)

SWNExpCos(x, scale_it = T, scale_low = 0, scale_high = 1, noise = 0, ...)

logistic(x, scale_it = T, scale_low = 0, scale_high = 1, noise = 0, ...)

logistic15(x, scale_it = T, scale_low = 0, scale_high = 1, noise = 0, ...)

logistic_plateau(
  x,
  scale_it = T,
  scale_low = 0,
  scale_high = 1,
  noise = 0,
  ...
)

vertigrad(x, scale_it = T, scale_low = 0, scale_high = 1, noise = 0, ...)

vertigrad_grad(x, scale_it = T, scale_low = 0, scale_high = 1, noise = 0, ...)

beambending(
  x,
  scale_it = T,
  scale_low = c(10, 1, 0.1),
  scale_high = c(20, 2, 0.2),
  noise = 0,
  ...
)

chengsandu(x, scale_it = T, scale_low = 0, scale_high = 1, noise = 0, ...)

steelcolumnstress(
  x,
  scale_it = T,
  scale_low = c(330, 4e+05, 420000, 420000, 200, 10, 100, 10, 12600),
  scale_high = c(470, 6e+05, 780000, 780000, 400, 30, 500, 50, 29400),
  noise = 0,
  ...
)

winkel(x, scale_it = T, scale_low = 0, scale_high = 1, noise = 0, ...)
```

```
boreholeMV(
  x,
  NOD = 51,
  scale_it = T,
  scale_low = c(0.05, 100, 63070, 990, 63.1, 700, 1120, 9855),
  scale_high = c(0.15, 50000, 115600, 1110, 116, 820, 1680, 12045),
  noise = 0
)

test_func_apply(func, x, scale_it, scale_low, scale_high, noise = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	Input value, either a matrix whose rows are points or a vector for a single point. Be careful with 1-D functions.
`scale_it`	Should the data be scaled from [0, 1]^D to [scale_low, scale_high]? This means the input data is confined to be in [0, 1]^D, but the function isn't.
`scale_low`	Lower bound for each variable
`scale_high`	Upper bound for each variable
`noise`	If white noise should be added, specify the standard deviation for normal noise
`...`	Additional parameters for func
`freq`	Wave frequency for sqrtsin and powsin
`pow`	Power for powsin
`a`	A constant for ackley()
`b`	A constant for ackley()
`c`	A constant for ackley()
`NOD`	number of output dimensions
`func`	A function to evaluate

Value

Function values at x

References

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Examples

```
bananagramacy2Dexp(runif(6))
bananagramacy2Dexp(matrix(runif(6*20),ncol=6))
bananatimesgramacy2Dexp(runif(6))
bananatimesgramacy2Dexp(matrix(runif(6*20),ncol=6))
gramacy2Dexp(runif(2))
gramacy2Dexp(matrix(runif(2*20),ncol=2))
gramacy2Dexp3hole(runif(2))
gramacy2Dexp3hole(matrix(runif(2*20),ncol=2))
gramacy6D(runif(6))
gramacy6D(matrix(runif(6*20),ncol=6))
branin(runif(2))
branin(matrix(runif(20), ncol=2))
borehole(runif(8))
borehole(matrix(runif(80), ncol=8))
franke(runif(2))
zhou1998(runif(2))
currin1991(runif(2))
currin1991b(runif(2))
limpoly(runif(2))
limnonpoly(runif(2))
banana(runif(2))
x <- y <- seq(0, 1, len=100)
z <- outer(x, y, Vectorize(function(a, b){banana(c(a, b))}))
contour(x, y, z)
banana_grad(runif(2))
x <- y <- seq(0, 1, len=100)
z <- outer(x, y, Vectorize(function(a, b){sum(banana_grad(c(a, b))^2)}))
contour(x, y, z)
gaussian1(runif(2))
sinumoid(runif(2))
x <- y <- seq(0, 1, len=100)
z <- outer(x, y, Vectorize(function(a, b){sinumoid(c(a, b))}))
contour(x, y, z)
waterfall(runif(2))
sqrtsin(runif(1))
curve(sqrtsin(matrix(x,ncol=1)))
powsin(runif(1))#,pow=2)
OTL_Circuit(runif(6))
OTL_Circuit(matrix(runif(60),ncol=6))
GoldsteinPrice(runif(2))
GoldsteinPrice(matrix(runif(60),ncol=2))
GoldsteinPriceLog(runif(2))
GoldsteinPriceLog(matrix(runif(60),ncol=2))
ackley(runif(2))
ackley(matrix(runif(60),ncol=2))
piston(runif(7))
piston(matrix(runif(7*20),ncol=7))
wingweight(runif(10))
```

```
wingweight(matrix(runif(10*20),ncol=10))
welch(runif(20))
welch(matrix(runif(20*20),ncol=20))
robotarm(runif(8))
robotarm(matrix(runif(8*20),ncol=8))
RoosArnold(runif(8))
RoosArnold(matrix(runif(8*20),ncol=8))
Gfunction(runif(8))
Gfunction(matrix(runif(8*20),ncol=8))
beale(runif(2))
beale(matrix(runif(2*20),ncol=2))
easom(runif(2))
easom(matrix(runif(2*20),ncol=2))
griewank(runif(2))
griewank(matrix(runif(2*20),ncol=2))
hump(runif(2))
hump(matrix(runif(2*20),ncol=2))
levy(runif(2))
levy(matrix(runif(2*20),ncol=2))
levytilt(runif(2))
levytilt(matrix(runif(2*20),ncol=2))
michalewicz(runif(2))
michalewicz(matrix(runif(2*20),ncol=2))
rastrigin(runif(2))
rastrigin(matrix(runif(2*20),ncol=2))
moon_high(runif(20))
moon_high(matrix(runif(20*20),ncol=20))
linkletter_nosignal(runif(2))
linkletter_nosignal(matrix(runif(2*20),ncol=2))
morris(runif(20))
morris(matrix(runif(20*20),ncol=20))
detpep8d(runif(2))
detpep8d(matrix(runif(2*20),ncol=2))
hartmann(runif(2))
hartmann(matrix(runif(6*20),ncol=6))
quad_peaks(runif(2))
quad_peaks(matrix(runif(2*20),ncol=2))
quad_peaks_slant(runif(2))
quad_peaks_slant(matrix(runif(2*20),ncol=2))
SWNExpCos(runif(2))
SWNExpCos(matrix(runif(2*20),ncol=2))
curve(logistic, from=-5,to=5)
curve(logistic(x,offset=.5, scl=15))
logistic(matrix(runif(20),ncol=1))
curve(logistic15)
curve(logistic15(x,offset=.25))
logistic15(matrix(runif(20),ncol=1))
curve(logistic_plateau(matrix(x,ncol=1)))
logistic_plateau(matrix(runif(20),ncol=1))
vertigrad(runif(2))
vertigrad(matrix(runif(2*20),ncol=2))
vertigrad_grad(runif(2))
vertigrad_grad(matrix(runif(2*20),ncol=2))
```

```
beambending(runif(3))
beambending(matrix(runif(3*20),ncol=3))
chengsandu(runif(2))
chengsandu(matrix(runif(2*20),ncol=2))
steelcolumnstress(runif(8))
steelcolumnstress(matrix(runif(8*20),ncol=8))
winkel(runif(2))
winkel(matrix(runif(2*20),ncol=2))
boreholeMV(runif(8))
boreholeMV(matrix(runif(80), ncol=8))
x <- matrix(seq(0,1,length.out=10), ncol=1)
y <- test_func_apply(sin, x, TRUE, 0, 2*pi, .05)
plot(x,y)
curve(sin(2*pi*x), col=2, add=TRUE)
```

---

funcprofile *Profile a function*

Description

Gives details about how linear it is.

Usage

```
funcprofile(func, d, n = 1000 * d, bins = 30)
```

Arguments

func	A function with a single output
d	The number of input dimensions for the function
n	The number of points to use for the linear model.
bins	Number of bins in histogram.

Value

Nothing, prints and plots

Examples

```
funcprofile(ackley, 2)
```

`nsin` *Wave functions*

Description

nsin: Block wave

Usage

```
nsin(xx)

vsin(xx)
```

Arguments

`xx`	Input values

Value

nsin evaluated at nsin

Examples

```
curve(nsin(2*pi*x), n = 1000)
curve(nsin(12*pi*x), n = 1000)
curve(vsin(2*pi*x), n = 1000)
curve(vsin(12*pi*x), n = 1000)
```

`numGrad` *Create function calculating the numerical gradient*

Description

Create function calculating the numerical gradient

Usage

```
numGrad(func, ...)
```

Arguments

`func`	Function to get gradient of.
`...`	Arguments passed to numDeriv::grad().

Value

A gradient function

Examples

```
numGrad(sin)
```

---

numHessian — *Create function calculating the numerical hessian*

Description

Create function calculating the numerical hessian

Usage

```
numHessian(func, ...)
```

Arguments

`func`	Function to get hessian of
`...`	Arguments passed to numDeriv::hessian().

Value

A hessian function

Examples

```
numHessian(sin)
```

RFF — *Evaluate an RFF (random wave function) at given input*

Description

Evaluate an RFF (random wave function) at given input

Usage

```
RFF(x, freq, mag, dirr, offset, wave = sin, noise = 0)
```

Arguments

`x`	Matrix whose rows are points to evaluate or a vector representing a single point. In 1 dimension you must use a matrix for multiple points, not a vector.
`freq`	Vector of wave frequencies
`mag`	Vector of wave magnitudes
`dirr`	Matrix of wave directions
`offset`	Vector of wave offsets
`wave`	Type of wave
`noise`	Standard deviation of random normal noise to add

Value

Output of RFF evaluated at x

Examples

```
curve(RFF(matrix(x,ncol=1),3,1,1,0))
curve(RFF(matrix(x,ncol=1),3,1,1,0, noise=.1), n=1e3, type='p', pch=19)

curve(RFF(matrix(x,ncol=1),c(3,20),c(1,.1),c(1,1),c(0,0)), n=1e3)
```

RFF_get — *Create a new RFF function*

Description

Create a new RFF function

Usage

```
RFF_get(D = 2, M = 30, wave = sin, noise = 0, seed = NULL)
```

Arguments

D	Number of dimensions
M	Number of random waves
wave	Type of wave
noise	Standard deviation of random normal noise to add
seed	Seed to set before randomly selecting function

Value

A random wave function

Examples

```
func <- RFF_get(D=1)
curve(func)

f <- RFF_get(D=1, noise=.1)
curve(f(matrix(x,ncol=1)))
for(i in 1:100) curve(f(matrix(x,ncol=1)), add=TRUE, col=sample(2:8,1))
```

standard_test_func *Create a standard test function.*

Description

This makes it easier to create many functions that follow the same template. R CMD check doesn't like the ... if this command is used to create functions in the package, so it is not currently used.

Usage

```
standard_test_func(
  func,
  scale_it_ = F,
  scale_low_ = NULL,
  scale_high_ = NULL,
  noise_ = 0,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

func	A function that takes a vector representing a single point.
scale_it_	Should the function scale the inputs from [0, 1]^D to [scale_low_, scale_high_] by default? This can be overridden when actually giving the output function points to evaluate.
scale_low_	What is the default lower bound of the data?
scale_high_	What is the default upper bound of the data?
noise_	Should noise be added to the function by default?
...	Parameters passed to func when evaluating points.

Value

A test function created using the standard_test_func template.

Examples

```
.gaussian1 <- function(x, center=.5, s2=.01) {
  exp(-sum((x-center)^2/2/s2))
}
gaussian1 <- standard_test_func(.gaussian1, scale_it=FALSE, scale_low = c(0,0), scale_high = c(1,1))
curve(gaussian1(matrix(x,ncol=1)))
```

subtractlm *Subtract linear model from a function*

Description

This returns a new function which a linear model has an r-squared of 0.

Usage

```
subtractlm(func, d, n = d * 100)
```

Arguments

func	A function
d	Number of input dimensions
n	Number of points to use for the linear model

Value

A new function

Examples

```
subtractlm(ackley, 2)


  f <- function(x) {
    if (is.matrix(x)) x[,1]^2
    else x[1]^2
  }
  ContourFunctions::cf(f)
  ContourFunctions::cf(subtractlm(f, 2), batchmax=Inf)
```

test_func_applyMO *General function for evaluating a test function with multivariate output*

Description

General function for evaluating a test function with multivariate output

Usage

```
test_func_applyMO(
  func,
  x,
  numoutdim,
  scale_it,
  scale_low,
  scale_high,
  noise = 0,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

func	A function to evaluate
x	Input value, either a matrix whose rows are points or a vector for a single point. Be careful with 1-D functions.
numoutdim	Number of output dimensions
scale_it	Should the data be scaled from [0, 1]^D to [scale_low, scale_high]? This means the input data is confined to be in [0, 1]^D, but the function isn't.
scale_low	Lower bound for each variable
scale_high	Upper bound for each variable
noise	If white noise should be added, specify the standard deviation for normal noise
...	Additional parameters for func

Value

Function values at x

Examples

```
x <- matrix(seq(0,1,length.out=10), ncol=1)
y <- test_func_apply(sin, x, TRUE, 0, 2*pi, .05)
plot(x,y)
curve(sin(2*pi*x), col=2, add=TRUE)
```

TF_ackley *TF_ackley: Ackley function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_ackley: Ackley function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_ackley(x, a = 20, b = 0.2, c = 2 * pi)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.
a	A constant for ackley()
b	A constant for ackley()
c	A constant for ackley()

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

Examples

```
TF_ackley(c(0, 0)) # minimum of zero, hard to solve
```

`TF_bananagramacy2Dexp` *TF_bananagramacy2Dexp: bananagramacy2Dexp function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_bananagramacy2Dexp: bananagramacy2Dexp function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_bananagramacy2Dexp(x)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

Examples

```
TF_bananagramacy2Dexp(rep(0,6))
TF_bananagramacy2Dexp(rep(1,6))
```

TF_bananatimesgramacy2Dexp *TF_bananatimesgramacy2Dexp: bananatimesgramacy2Dexp function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_bananatimesgramacy2Dexp: bananatimesgramacy2Dexp function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_bananatimesgramacy2Dexp(x)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

Examples

```
TF_bananatimesgramacy2Dexp(rep(0,6))
TF_bananatimesgramacy2Dexp(rep(1,6))
```

TF_beale *TF_beale: Beale function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_beale: Beale function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_beale(x)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

Examples

```
TF_beale(rep(0,2))
TF_beale(rep(1,2))
```

`TF_beambending` *TF_beambending: beambending function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_beambending: beambending function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_beambending(x)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

Examples

```
TF_beambending(rep(0,3))
TF_beambending(rep(1,3))
```

`TF_branin` *Base test function.*

Description

TF_branin: A function taking in a single vector. 2 dimensional function. See corresponding function with "TF_" for more details.

Usage

```
TF_branin(
  x,
  a = 1,
  b = 5.1/(4 * pi^2),
  cc = 5/pi,
  r = 6,
  s = 10,
  tt = 1/(8 * pi)
)

TF_borehole(x)
```

```
TF_franke(x)

TF_zhou1998(x)

TF_currin1991(x)

TF_currin1991b(x)

TF_limpoly(x)

TF_limnonpoly(x)

TF_banana(x)

TF_banana_grad(x, v1, v2)

TF_gaussian1(x, center = 0.5, s2 = 0.01)

TF_sinumoid(x)

TF_sqrtsin(x, freq = 2 * pi)

TF_powsin(x, freq = 2 * pi, pow = 0.7)

TF_OTL_Circuit(x)

TF_boreholeMV(x, NOD = 51)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.
a	Parameter for TF_branin
b	Parameter for TF_branin
cc	Parameter for TF_branin
r	Parameter for TF_branin
s	Parameter for TF_branin
tt	Parameter for TF_branin
v1	Scale parameter for first dimension
v2	Scale parameter for second dimension
center	Where to center the function, a vector.
s2	Variance of the Gaussian.
freq	Wave frequency for TF_sqrtsin and TF_powsin
pow	Power to raise wave to for TF_powsin.
NOD	number of output dimensions.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

References

Dixon, L. C. W. (1978). The global optimization problem: an introduction. Towards Global Optimiation 2, 1-15.

Morris, M. D., Mitchell, T. J., & Ylvisaker, D. (1993). Bayesian design and analysis of computer experiments: use of derivatives in surface prediction. Technometrics, 35(3), 243-255.

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Franke, R. (1979). A critical comparison of some methods for interpolation of scattered data. Monterey, California: Naval Postgraduate School. Page 13.

An, J., & Owen, A. (2001). Quasi-regression. Journal of complexity, 17(4), 588-607.

Currin, C., Mitchell, T., Morris, M., & Ylvisaker, D. (1991). Bayesian prediction of deterministic functions, with applications to the design and analysis of computer experiments. Journal of the American Statistical Association, 86(416), 953-963.

Currin, C., Mitchell, T., Morris, M., & Ylvisaker, D. (1991). Bayesian prediction of deterministic functions, with applications to the design and analysis of computer experiments. Journal of the American Statistical Association, 86(416), 953-963.

Haario, H., Saksman, E., & Tamminen, J. (1999). Adaptive proposal distribution for random walk Metropolis algorithm. Computational Statistics, 14(3), 375-396.

Joseph, V. R., Dasgupta, T., Tuo, R., & Wu, C. J. (2015). Sequential exploration of complex surfaces using minimum energy designs. Technometrics, 57(1), 64-74.

Ben-Ari, Einat Neumann, and David M. Steinberg. "Modeling data from computer experiments: an empirical comparison of kriging with MARS and projection pursuit regression." Quality Engineering 19.4 (2007): 327-338.

Morris, M. D., Mitchell, T. J., & Ylvisaker, D. (1993). Bayesian design and analysis of computer experiments: use of derivatives in surface prediction. Technometrics, 35(3), 243-255.

Worley, Brian A. Deterministic uncertainty analysis. No. ORNL-6428. Oak Ridge National Lab., TN (USA), 1987.

Examples

```
TF_branin(runif(2))
TF_borehole(runif(8))
TF_franke(runif(2))
TF_zhou1998(runif(2))
TF_currin1991(runif(2))
TF_currin1991b(runif(2))
TF_limpoly(runif(2))
TF_limnonpoly(runif(2))
TF_banana(runif(2))
TF_banana_grad(runif(2), v1=40, v2=15)
TF_gaussian1(runif(2))
TF_sinumoid(runif(2))
```

```
TF_sqrtsin(runif(2))
TF_powsin(runif(2))
TF_OTL_Circuit(c(50,25,0.5,1.2,0.25,50))
TF_boreholeMV(runif(8))
```

TF_chengsandu *TF_chengsandu: chengsandu function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_chengsandu: chengsandu function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_chengsandu(x)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

References

Cheng, Haiyan, and Adrian Sandu. "Collocation least-squares polynomial chaos method." In Proceedings of the 2010 Spring Simulation Multiconference, p. 80. Society for Computer Simulation International, 2010.

Examples

```
TF_chengsandu(rep(0,2))
TF_chengsandu(rep(1,2))
```

TF_detpep8d *TF_detpep8d: detpep8d function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_detpep8d: detpep8d function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_detpep8d(x)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

Examples

```
TF_detpep8d(rep(0,2))
TF_detpep8d(rep(1,2))
```

TF_easom *TF_easom: Easom function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_easom: Easom function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_easom(x)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

Examples

```
TF_easom(rep(0,2))
TF_easom(rep(1,2))
```

TF_Gfunction — *TF_Gfunction: G-function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_Gfunction: G-function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_Gfunction(x, a = (1:length(x) - 1)/2)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.
a	Parameter for Gfunction

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

Examples

```
TF_Gfunction(rep(0,8))
TF_Gfunction(rep(1,8))
```

TF_GoldsteinPrice — *TF_GoldsteinPrice: Goldstein Price function for evaluating a single point*

Description

TF_GoldsteinPrice: Goldstein Price function for evaluating a single point

Usage

```
TF_GoldsteinPrice(x)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

Examples

```
TF_GoldsteinPrice(c(0, -1)) # minimum
```

`TF_GoldsteinPriceLog` *TF_GoldsteinPrice: Goldstein Price function for evaluating a single point on a log scale, normalized to have mean 0 and variance 1.*

Description

TF_GoldsteinPrice: Goldstein Price function for evaluating a single point on a log scale, normalized to have mean 0 and variance 1.

Usage

```
TF_GoldsteinPriceLog(x)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

Examples

```
TF_GoldsteinPriceLog(c(0, -1)) # minimum
```

`TF_gramacy2Dexp` *TF_gramacy2Dexp: gramacy2Dexp function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_gramacy2Dexp: gramacy2Dexp function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_gramacy2Dexp(x)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

References

Gramacy, Robert B., and Herbert KH Lee. "Adaptive design and analysis of supercomputer experiments." Technometrics 51.2 (2009): 130-145.

Examples

```
TF_gramacy2Dexp(rep(0,2))
TF_gramacy2Dexp(rep(1,2))
```

TF_gramacy2Dexp3hole — *TF_gramacy2Dexp3hole: gramacy2Dexp3hole function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_gramacy2Dexp3hole: gramacy2Dexp3hole function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_gramacy2Dexp3hole(x)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

References

Gramacy, Robert B., and Herbert KH Lee. "Adaptive design and analysis of supercomputer experiments." Technometrics 51.2 (2009): 130-145.

Examples

```
TF_gramacy2Dexp3hole(rep(0,2))
TF_gramacy2Dexp3hole(rep(1,2))
```

TF_gramacy6D *TF_gramacy6D: gramacy6D function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

From Gramacy and Lee (2009).

Usage

```
TF_gramacy6D(x)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

References

Gramacy, Robert B., and Herbert KH Lee. "Adaptive design and analysis of supercomputer experiments." Technometrics 51.2 (2009): 130-145.

Examples

```
TF_gramacy6D(rep(0,6))
TF_gramacy6D(rep(1,6))
```

TF_griewank *TF_griewank: Griewank function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_griewank: Griewank function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_griewank(x)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

Examples

```
TF_griewank(rep(0,2))
TF_griewank(rep(1,2))
```

TF_hartmann *TF_hartmann: hartmann function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_hartmann: hartmann function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_hartmann(x)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

Examples

```
TF_hartmann(rep(0,6))
TF_hartmann(rep(1,6))
TF_hartmann(c(.20169, .150011, .476874, .275332, .311652, .6573)) # Global minimum of -3.322368
```

TF_hump *TF_hump: Hump function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_hump: Hump function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_hump(x)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

Examples

```
TF_hump(rep(0,2))
TF_hump(rep(1,2))
```

`TF_levy` *TF_levy: Levy function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_levy: Levy function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_levy(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

Examples

```
TF_levy(rep(0,2))
TF_levy(rep(1,2))
```

`TF_levytilt` *TF_levytilt: Levy function with a tilt for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_levytilt: Levy function with a tilt for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_levytilt(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

Examples

```
TF_levytilt(rep(0,2))
TF_levytilt(rep(1,2))
```

`TF_linkletter_nosignal` *TF_linkletter_nosignal: Linkletter (2006) no signal function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_linkletter_nosignal: Linkletter (2006) no signal function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_linkletter_nosignal(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

Examples

```
TF_linkletter_nosignal(rep(0,2))
TF_linkletter_nosignal(rep(1,2))
```

`TF_logistic` *TF_logistic: logistic function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_logistic: logistic function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_logistic(x, offset = 0, scl = 1)
```

Arguments

`x`	Input vector at which to evaluate.
`offset`	Amount it should be offset
`scl`	Scale parameter

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

Examples

```
TF_logistic(0)
TF_logistic(1)
```

`TF_logistic15` *TF_logistic15: logistic15 function for evaluating a single point. Same as logistic except adjusted to be reasonable from 0 to 1.*

Description

TF_logistic15: logistic15 function for evaluating a single point. Same as logistic except adjusted to be reasonable from 0 to 1.

Usage

```
TF_logistic15(x, offset = 0.5, scl = 15)
```

Arguments

`x`	Input vector at which to evaluate.
`offset`	Amount it should be offset
`scl`	Scale parameter

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

Examples

```
TF_logistic15(0)
TF_logistic15(1)
curve(Vectorize(TF_logistic15)(x))
```

TF_logistic_plateau *TF_logistic_plateau: logistic_plateau function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_logistic_plateau: logistic_plateau function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_logistic_plateau(x)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

Examples

```
TF_logistic_plateau(0)
TF_logistic_plateau(.5)
```

TF_michalewicz *TF_michalewicz: Michalewicz function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_michalewicz: Michalewicz function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_michalewicz(x, m = 10)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.
m	Parameter for the michalewicz function

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

Examples

```
TF_michalewicz(rep(0,2))
TF_michalewicz(rep(1,2))
```

TF_moon_high — *TF_moon_high: Moon (2010) high-dimensional function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_moon_high: Moon (2010) high-dimensional function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_moon_high(x)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

Examples

```
TF_moon_high(rep(0,20))
TF_moon_high(rep(1,20))
```

TF_morris — *TF_morris: morris function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_morris: morris function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_morris(x)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

References

http://www.abe.ufl.edu/jjones/ABE_5646/2010/Morris.1991

Examples

```
TF_morris(rep(0,20))
TF_morris(rep(1,20))
```

TF_piston — *TF_piston: Piston simulation function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_piston: Piston simulation function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_piston(x)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

Examples

```
TF_piston(c(30,.005,.002,1e3,9e4,290,340)) # minimum of zero, hard to solve
```

TF_quad_peaks — *TF_quad_peaks: quad_peaks function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_quad_peaks: quad_peaks function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_quad_peaks(x)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

Examples

```
TF_quad_peaks(rep(0,2))
TF_quad_peaks(rep(1,2))
```

`TF_quad_peaks_slant` *TF_quad_peaks_slant: quad_peaks_slant function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_quad_peaks_slant: quad_peaks_slant function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_quad_peaks_slant(x)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

Examples

```
TF_quad_peaks_slant(rep(0,2))
TF_quad_peaks_slant(rep(1,2))
```

`TF_rastrigin` *TF_rastrigin: Rastrigin function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_rastrigin: Rastrigin function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_rastrigin(x)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

Examples

```
TF_rastrigin(rep(0,2))
TF_rastrigin(rep(1,2))
```

TF_robotarm *TF_robotarm: Robot arm function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_robotarm: Robot arm function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_robotarm(x)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

Examples

```
TF_robotarm(rep(0,8))
TF_robotarm(rep(1,8))
```

TF_RoosArnold *TF_RoosArnold: Roos & Arnold (1963) function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_RoosArnold: Roos & Arnold (1963) function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_RoosArnold(x)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

Examples

```
TF_RoosArnold(rep(0,8))
TF_RoosArnold(rep(1,8))
```

`TF_steelcolumnstress` *TF_steelcolumnstress: steelcolumnstress function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_steelcolumnstress: steelcolumnstress function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_steelcolumnstress(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

References

Kuschel, Norbert, and Rudiger Rackwitz. "Two basic problems in reliability-based structural optimization." Mathematical Methods of Operations Research 46, no. 3 (1997): 309-333.

Prikhodko, Pavel, and Nikita Kotlyarov. "Calibration of Sobol indices estimates in case of noisy output." arXiv preprint arXiv:1804.00766 (2018).

Examples

```
TF_steelcolumnstress(rep(0,8))
TF_steelcolumnstress(rep(1,8))
```

TF_SWNExpCos *TF_SWNExpCos: SWNExpCos function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_SWNExpCos: SWNExpCos function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_SWNExpCos(x)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

References

Santner, T. J., Williams, B. J., & Notz, W. (2003). The Design and Analysis of Computer Experiments. Springer Science & Business Media.

Examples

```
TF_SWNExpCos(rep(0,2))
TF_SWNExpCos(rep(1,2))
```

TF_vertigrad *TF_vertigrad: vertigrad function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_vertigrad: vertigrad function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_vertigrad(x)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

Examples

```
TF_vertigrad(rep(0,2))
TF_vertigrad(rep(1,2))
```

`TF_vertigrad_grad` *TF_vertigrad_grad: vertigrad_grad function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_vertigrad_grad: vertigrad_grad function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_vertigrad_grad(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

References

Forrester, A., & Keane, A. (2008). Engineering design via surrogate modelling: a practical guide. John Wiley & Sons.

Examples

```
TF_vertigrad_grad(rep(0,2))
TF_vertigrad_grad(rep(1,2))
```

`TF_welch` *TF_welch: Welch function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_welch: Welch function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_welch(x)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

Examples

```
TF_welch(rep(0,20)) # minimum of zero, hard to solve
```

TF_wingweight *TF_wingweight: Wing weight function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_wingweight: Wing weight function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_wingweight(x)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

References

Forrester, A., & Keane, A. (2008). Engineering design via surrogate modelling: a practical guide. John Wiley & Sons.

Examples

```
TF_wingweight(c(150,220,6,-10,16,.5,.08,2.5,1700,.025)) # minimum of zero, hard to solve
```

TF_winkel — *TF_winkel: winkel function for evaluating a single point.*

Description

TF_winkel: winkel function for evaluating a single point.

Usage

```
TF_winkel(x)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector at which to evaluate.

Value

Function output evaluated at x.

References

Winkel, Munir A., Jonathan W. Stallings, Curt B. Storlie, and Brian J. Reich. "Sequential Optimization in Locally Important Dimensions." arXiv preprint arXiv:1804.10671 (2018).

Examples

```
TF_winkel(rep(0,2))
TF_winkel(rep(1,2))
```

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