

# Package: STMr (via r-universe)

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**Title** Strength Training Manual R-Language Functions

**Version** 0.1.6

**Description** Strength training prescription using percent-based approach requires numerous computations and assumptions. 'STMr' package allow users to estimate individual reps-max relationships, implement various progression tables, and create numerous set and rep schemes. The 'STMr' package is originally created as a tool to help writing Jovanović M. (2020) Strength Training Manual <ISBN:979-8604459898>.

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+.STMr_scheme	<i>Method for adding set and rep schemes</i>
---------------	--

---

### Description

Method for adding set and rep schemes

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'STMr_scheme'
lhs + rhs
```

### Arguments

lhs	STMr_scheme object
rhs	STMr_scheme object

### Value

STMr\_scheme object

**Examples**

```
scheme1 <- scheme_wave()
warmup_scheme <- scheme_perc_1RM()
plot(warmup_scheme + scheme1)
```

---

adj\_perc\_1RM

*Family of functions to adjust %1RM*

---

**Description**

Family of functions to adjust %1RM

**Usage**

```
adj_perc_1RM_RIR(
  reps,
  adjustment = 0,
  mfactor = 1,
  max_perc_1RM_func = max_perc_1RM_epley,
  ...
)
```

```
adj_perc_1RM_DI(
  reps,
  adjustment = 0,
  mfactor = 1,
  max_perc_1RM_func = max_perc_1RM_epley,
  ...
)
```

```
adj_perc_1RM_rel_int(
  reps,
  adjustment = 1,
  mfactor = 1,
  max_perc_1RM_func = max_perc_1RM_epley,
  ...
)
```

```
adj_perc_1RM_perc_MR(
  reps,
  adjustment = 1,
  mfactor = 1,
  max_perc_1RM_func = max_perc_1RM_epley,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

reps	Numeric vector. Number of repetition to be performed
adjustment	Numeric vector. Adjustment to be implemented
mfactor	Numeric vector. Default is 1 (i.e., no adjustment). Use mfactor = 2 to generate ballistic adjustment and tables
max_perc_1RM_func	Max %1RM function to be used. Default is <code>max_perc_1RM_epley</code>
...	Forwarded to <code>max_perc_1RM_func</code> . Usually the parameter value. For example <code>klin = 36</code> when using <code>max_perc_1RM_linear</code> as <code>max_perc_1RM_func</code> function

**Value**

Numeric vector. Predicted perc 1RM

**Functions**

- `adj_perc_1RM_RIR()`: Adjust max %1RM using the Reps In Reserve (RIR) approach
- `adj_perc_1RM_DI()`: Adjust max %1RM using the Deducted Intensity (DI) approach. This approach simple deducts adjustment from estimated %1RM
- `adj_perc_1RM_rel_int()`: Adjust max perc 1RM using the Relative Intensity (RelInt) approach. This approach simple multiplies estimated perc 1RM with adjustment
- `adj_perc_1RM_perc_MR()`: Adjust max perc 1RM using the %Max Reps (%MR) approach. This approach simple divides target reps with adjustment

**Examples**

```
# -----
# Adjustment using Reps In Reserve (RIR)
adj_perc_1RM_RIR(5)

# Use ballistic adjustment (this implies doing half the reps)
adj_perc_1RM_RIR(5, mfactor = 2)

# Use 2 reps in reserve
adj_perc_1RM_RIR(5, adjustment = 2)

# Use Linear model
adj_perc_1RM_RIR(5, max_perc_1RM_func = max_perc_1RM_linear, adjustment = 2)

# Use Modified Epley's equation with a custom parameter values
adj_perc_1RM_RIR(
  5,
  max_perc_1RM_func = max_perc_1RM_modified_epley,
  adjustment = 2,
  kmod = 0.06
)
# -----
# Adjustment using Deducted Intensity (DI)
```

```
adj_perc_1RM_DI(5)

# Use ballistic adjustment (this implies doing half the reps)
adj_perc_1RM_DI(5, mfactor = 2)

# Use 10 perc deducted intensity
adj_perc_1RM_DI(5, adjustment = -0.1)

# Use Linear model
adj_perc_1RM_DI(5, max_perc_1RM_func = max_perc_1RM_linear, adjustment = -0.1)

# Use Modified Epley's equation with a custom parameter values
adj_perc_1RM_DI(
  5,
  max_perc_1RM_func = max_perc_1RM_modified_epley,
  adjustment = -0.1,
  kmod = 0.06
)
# -----
# Adjustment using Relative Intensity (RelInt)
adj_perc_1RM_rel_int(5)

# Use ballistic adjustment (this implies doing half the reps)
adj_perc_1RM_rel_int(5, mfactor = 2)

# Use 90 perc relative intensity
adj_perc_1RM_rel_int(5, adjustment = 0.9)

# Use Linear model
adj_perc_1RM_rel_int(5, max_perc_1RM_func = max_perc_1RM_linear, adjustment = 0.9)

# Use Modified Epley's equation with a custom parameter values
adj_perc_1RM_rel_int(
  5,
  max_perc_1RM_func = max_perc_1RM_modified_epley,
  adjustment = 0.9,
  kmod = 0.06
)
# -----
# Adjustment using % max reps (%MR)
adj_perc_1RM_perc_MR(5)

# Use ballistic adjustment (this implies doing half the reps)
adj_perc_1RM_perc_MR(5, mfactor = 2)

# Use 70 perc max reps
adj_perc_1RM_perc_MR(5, adjustment = 0.7)

# Use Linear model
adj_perc_1RM_perc_MR(5, max_perc_1RM_func = max_perc_1RM_linear, adjustment = 0.7)

# Use Modified Epley's equation with a custom parameter values
adj_perc_1RM_perc_MR(
```

```
5,  
max_perc_1RM_func = max_perc_1RM_modified_epley,  
adjustment = 0.7,  
kmod = 0.06  
)
```

---

adj\_reps

*Family of functions to adjust number of repetition*

---

### Description

These functions are reverse version of the [adj\\_perc\\_1RM](#) family of functions. Use these when you want to estimate number of repetitions to be used when using the known %1RM and level of adjustment

### Usage

```
adj_reps_RIR(  
  perc_1RM,  
  adjustment = 0,  
  mfactor = 1,  
  max_reps_func = max_reps_epley,  
  ...  
)
```

```
adj_reps_DI(  
  perc_1RM,  
  adjustment = 1,  
  mfactor = 1,  
  max_reps_func = max_reps_epley,  
  ...  
)
```

```
adj_reps_rel_int(  
  perc_1RM,  
  adjustment = 1,  
  mfactor = 1,  
  max_reps_func = max_reps_epley,  
  ...  
)
```

```
adj_reps_perc_MR(  
  perc_1RM,  
  adjustment = 1,  
  mfactor = 1,  
  max_reps_func = max_reps_epley,  
  ...  
)
```

**Arguments**

perc_1RM	Numeric vector. %1RM used (use 0.5 for 50%, 0.9 for 90%)
adjustment	Numeric vector. Adjustment to be implemented
mfactor	Numeric vector. Default is 1 (i.e., no adjustment). Use mfactor = 2 to generate ballistic adjustment and tables
max_reps_func	Max reps function to be used. Default is <a href="#">max_reps_epley</a>
...	Forwarded to max_reps_func. Usually the parameter value. For example klin = 36 when using <a href="#">max_reps_linear</a> as max_reps_func function

**Value**

Numeric vector. Predicted number of repetitions to be performed

**Functions**

- `adj_reps_RIR()`: Adjust number of repetitions using the Reps In Reserve (RIR) approach
- `adj_reps_DI()`: Adjust number of repetitions using the Deducted Intensity (DI) approach
- `adj_reps_rel_int()`: Adjust number of repetitions using the Relative Intensity (RelInt) approach
- `adj_reps_perc_MR()`: Adjust number of repetitions using the % max reps (%MR) approach

**Examples**

```
# -----
# Adjustment using Reps In Reserve (RIR)
adj_reps_RIR(0.75)

# Use ballistic adjustment (this implies doing half the reps)
adj_reps_RIR(0.75, mfactor = 2)

# Use 2 reps in reserve
adj_reps_RIR(0.75, adjustment = 2)

# Use Linear model
adj_reps_RIR(0.75, max_reps_func = max_reps_linear, adjustment = 2)

# Use Modified Epley's equation with a custom parameter values
adj_reps_RIR(
  0.75,
  max_reps_func = max_reps_modified_epley,
  adjustment = 2,
  kmod = 0.06
)
# -----
# Adjustment using Deducted Intensity (DI)
adj_reps_DI(0.75)

# Use ballistic adjustment (this implies doing half the reps)
adj_reps_DI(0.75, mfactor = 2)
```

```
# Use 10% deducted intensity
adj_reps_DI(0.75, adjustment = -0.1)

# Use Linear model
adj_reps_DI(0.75, max_reps_func = max_reps_linear, adjustment = -0.1)

# Use Modified Epley's equation with a custom parameter values
adj_reps_DI(
  0.75,
  max_reps_func = max_reps_modified_epley,
  adjustment = -0.1,
  kmod = 0.06
)
# -----
# Adjustment using Relative Intensity (RelInt)
adj_reps_rel_int(0.75)

# Use ballistic adjustment (this implies doing half the reps)
adj_reps_rel_int(0.75, mfactor = 2)

# Use 85% relative intensity
adj_reps_rel_int(0.75, adjustment = 0.85)

# Use Linear model
adj_reps_rel_int(0.75, max_reps_func = max_reps_linear, adjustment = 0.85)

# Use Modified Epley's equation with a custom parameter values
adj_reps_rel_int(
  0.75,
  max_reps_func = max_reps_modified_epley,
  adjustment = 0.85,
  kmod = 0.06
)
# -----
# Adjustment using % max reps (%MR)
adj_reps_perc_MR(0.75)

# Use ballistic adjustment (this implies doing half the reps)
adj_reps_perc_MR(0.75, mfactor = 2)

# Use 85% of max reps
adj_reps_perc_MR(0.75, adjustment = 0.85)

# Use Linear model
adj_reps_perc_MR(0.75, max_reps_func = max_reps_linear, adjustment = 0.85)

# Use Modified Epley's equation with a custom parameter values
adj_reps_perc_MR(
  0.75,
  max_reps_func = max_reps_modified_epley,
  adjustment = 0.85,
  kmod = 0.06
```



```
)
```

---

```
create_example      Create Example
```

---

## Description

This function create simple example using progression\_table

## Usage

```
create_example(
  progression_table,
  reps = c(3, 5, 10),
  volume = c("intensive", "normal", "extensive"),
  type = c("grinding", "ballistic"),
  ...
)
```

## Arguments

progression_table	Progression table function
reps	Numeric vector. Default is c(3, 5, 10)
volume	Character vector. Default is c("intensive", "normal", "extensive")
type	Character vector. Type of max rep table. Options are grinding (Default) and ballistic
...	Extra arguments forwarded to progression_table

## Value

Data frame with the following structure

**type** Type of the set and rep scheme

**reps** Number of reps performed

**volume** Volume type of the set and rep scheme

**Step 1** First progression step %1RM

**Step 2** Second progression step %1RM

**Step 3** Third progression step %1RM

**Step 4** Fourth progression step %1RM

**Step 2-1 Diff** Difference in %1RM between second and first progression step

**Step 3-2 Diff** Difference in %1RM between third and second progression step

**Step 4-3 Diff** Difference in %1RM between fourth and third progression step

**Examples**

```

create_example(progression_RIR)

# Create example using specific reps-max table and k value
create_example(
  progression_RIR,
  max_perc_1RM_func = max_perc_1RM_modified_epley,
  kmod = 0.0388
)

```

---

estimate\_functions      *Estimate relationship between reps and %1RM (or weight)*

---

**Description**

By default, target variable is the reps performed, while the predictors is the perc\_1RM or weight. To reverse this, use the reverse = TRUE argument

**Usage**

```

estimate_k_generic(
  perc_1RM,
  reps,
  eRIR = 0,
  k = 0.0333,
  reverse = FALSE,
  weighted = "none",
  ...
)

```

```

estimate_k_generic_1RM(
  weight,
  reps,
  eRIR = 0,
  k = 0.0333,
  reverse = FALSE,
  weighted = "none",
  ...
)

```

```
estimate_k(perc_1RM, reps, eRIR = 0, reverse = FALSE, weighted = "none", ...)
```

```
estimate_k_1RM(weight, reps, eRIR = 0, reverse = FALSE, weighted = "none", ...)
```

```

estimate_kmod(
  perc_1RM,
  reps,

```

```

    eRIR = 0,
    reverse = FALSE,
    weighted = "none",
    ...
)

estimate_kmod_1RM(
  weight,
  reps,
  eRIR = 0,
  reverse = FALSE,
  weighted = "none",
  ...
)

estimate_klin(
  perc_1RM,
  reps,
  eRIR = 0,
  reverse = FALSE,
  weighted = "none",
  ...
)

estimate_klin_1RM(
  weight,
  reps,
  eRIR = 0,
  reverse = FALSE,
  weighted = "none",
  ...
)

get_predicted_1RM_from_k_model(model)

```

### Arguments

perc_1RM	%1RM
reps	Number of repetitions done
eRIR	Subjective estimation of reps-in-reserve (eRIR)
k	Value for the generic Epley's equation, which is by default equal to 0.0333
reverse	Logical, default is FALSE. Should reps be used as predictor instead as a target?
weighted	What weighting should be used for the non-linear regression? Default is "none". Other options include: "reps" (for 1/reps weighting), "load" (for using weight or %1RM), "eRIR" (for 1/(eRIR+1) weighting), "reps x load", "reps x eRIR", "load x eRIR", and "reps x load x eRIR"
...	Forwarded to <a href="#">nlsLM</a> function

weight	Weight used
model	Object returned from the <a href="#">estimate_k_1RM</a> function

**Value**

[nlsLM](#) object

**Functions**

- `estimate_k_generic()`: Provides the model with generic k parameter
- `estimate_k_generic_1RM()`: Provides the model with generic k parameter, as well as estimated 1RM. This is a novel estimation function that uses the absolute weights.
- `estimate_k()`: Estimate the parameter k in the Epley's equation
- `estimate_k_1RM()`: Estimate the parameter k in the Epley's equation, as well as 1RM. This is a novel estimation function that uses the absolute weights.
- `estimate_kmod()`: Estimate the parameter kmod in the modified Epley's equation
- `estimate_kmod_1RM()`: Estimate the parameter kmod in the modified Epley's equation, as well as 1RM. This is a novel estimation function that uses the absolute weights
- `estimate_klin()`: Estimate the parameter klin using the Linear/Brzycki model
- `estimate_klin_1RM()`: Estimate the parameter klin in the Linear/Brzycki equation, as well as 1RM. This is a novel estimation function that uses the absolute weights
- `get_predicted_1RM_from_k_model()`: Estimate the 1RM from [estimate\\_k\\_1RM](#) function  
The problem with Epley's estimation model (implemented in [estimate\\_k\\_1RM](#) function) is that it predicts the 1RM when nRM = 0. Thus, the estimated parameter in the model produced by the [estimate\\_k\\_1RM](#) function is not 1RM, but 0RM. This function calculates the weight at nRM = 1 for both the normal and reverse model. See Examples for code

**Examples**

```
# -----
# Generic Epley's model
m1 <- estimate_k_generic(
  perc_1RM = c(0.7, 0.8, 0.9),
  reps = c(10, 5, 3)
)

coef(m1)
# -----
# Generic Epley's model that also estimates 1RM
m1 <- estimate_k_generic_1RM(
  weight = c(70, 110, 140),
  reps = c(10, 5, 3)
)

coef(m1)
# -----
# Epley's model
m1 <- estimate_k(
```

```

    perc_1RM = c(0.7, 0.8, 0.9),
    reps = c(10, 5, 3)
)

coef(m1)
# -----
# Epley's model that also estimates 1RM
m1 <- estimate_k_1RM(
  weight = c(70, 110, 140),
  reps = c(10, 5, 3)
)

coef(m1)
# -----
# Modified Epley's model
m1 <- estimate_kmod(
  perc_1RM = c(0.7, 0.8, 0.9),
  reps = c(10, 5, 3)
)

coef(m1)
# -----
# Modified Epley's model that also estimates 1RM
m1 <- estimate_kmod_1RM(
  weight = c(70, 110, 140),
  reps = c(10, 5, 3)
)

coef(m1)
# -----
# Linear/Brzycki model
m1 <- estimate_klin(
  perc_1RM = c(0.7, 0.8, 0.9),
  reps = c(10, 5, 3)
)

coef(m1)
# -----
# Linear/Brzycki model thal also estimates 1RM
m1 <- estimate_klin_1RM(
  weight = c(70, 110, 140),
  reps = c(10, 5, 3)
)

coef(m1)
# -----
# Estimating 1RM from Epley's model
m1 <- estimate_k_1RM(150 * c(0.9, 0.8, 0.7), c(3, 6, 12))
m2 <- estimate_k_1RM(150 * c(0.9, 0.8, 0.7), c(3, 6, 12), reverse = TRUE)

# Estimated 0RM values from both model
c(coef(m1)[[1]], coef(m2)[[1]])

```

```

# But these are not 1RM!!!
# Using the "reverse" model, where nRM is the predictor (in this case m2)
# makes it easier to predict 1RM
predict(m2, newdata = data.frame(nRM = 1))

# But for the normal model it involve reversing the formula
# To spare you from the math pain, use this
get_predicted_1RM_from_k_model(m1)

# It also works for the "reverse" model
get_predicted_1RM_from_k_model(m2)

```

---

```
estimate_functions_mixed
```

*Estimate relationship between reps and weight using the non-linear mixed-effects regression*

---

### Description

These functions provide estimated 1RM and parameter values using the mixed-effect regression. By default, target variable is the reps performed, while the predictor is the perc\_1RM or weight. To reverse this, use the reverse = TRUE argument

### Usage

```
estimate_k_mixed(athlete, perc_1RM, reps, eRIR = 0, reverse = FALSE, ...)
```

```
estimate_k_generic_1RM_mixed(
  athlete,
  weight,
  reps,
  eRIR = 0,
  k = 0.0333,
  reverse = FALSE,
  random = zeroRM ~ 1,
  ...
)
```

```
estimate_k_1RM_mixed(
  athlete,
  weight,
  reps,
  eRIR = 0,
  reverse = FALSE,
  random = k + zeroRM ~ 1,
  ...
)
```

```

estimate_kmod_mixed(athlete, perc_1RM, reps, eRIR = 0, reverse = FALSE, ...)

estimate_kmod_1RM_mixed(
  athlete,
  weight,
  reps,
  eRIR = 0,
  reverse = FALSE,
  random = kmod + oneRM ~ 1,
  ...
)

estimate_klin_mixed(athlete, perc_1RM, reps, eRIR = 0, reverse = FALSE, ...)

estimate_klin_1RM_mixed(
  athlete,
  weight,
  reps,
  eRIR = 0,
  reverse = FALSE,
  random = klin + oneRM ~ 1,
  ...
)

```

### Arguments

athlete	Athlete identifier
perc_1RM	%1RM
reps	Number of repetitions done
eRIR	Subjective estimation of reps-in-reserve (eRIR)
reverse	Logical, default is FALSE. Should reps be used as predictor instead as a target?
...	Forwarded to <a href="#">nlme</a> function
weight	Weight used
k	Value for the generic Epley's equation, which is by default equal to 0.0333
random	Random parameter forwarded to <a href="#">nlme</a> function. Default is $k + \text{zeroRM} \sim 1$ for <a href="#">estimate_k_mixed</a> function, or $k + \text{oneRM} \sim 1$ for <a href="#">estimate_kmod_mixed</a> and <a href="#">estimate_klin_mixed</a> functions

### Value

[nlme](#) object

### Functions

- `estimate_k_mixed()`: Estimate the parameter  $k$  in the Epley's equation
- `estimate_k_generic_1RM_mixed()`: Provides the model with generic  $k$  parameter, as well as estimated 1RM. This is a novel estimation function that uses the absolute weights

- `estimate_k_1RM_mixed()`: Estimate the parameter  $k$  in the Epley's equation, as well as 1RM. This is a novel estimation function that uses the absolute weights
- `estimate_kmod_mixed()`: Estimate the parameter  $k_{mod}$  in the Modified Epley's equation
- `estimate_kmod_1RM_mixed()`: Estimate the parameter  $k_{mod}$  in the Modified Epley's equation, as well as 1RM. This is a novel estimation function that uses the absolute weights
- `estimate_klin_mixed()`: Estimate the parameter  $k_{lin}$  in the Linear/Brzycki's equation
- `estimate_klin_1RM_mixed()`: Estimate the parameter  $k_{lin}$  in the Linear/Brzycki equation, as well as 1RM. This is a novel estimation function that uses the absolute weights

## Examples

```
# -----
# Epley's model
m1 <- estimate_k_mixed(
  athlete = RTF_testing$Athlete,
  perc_1RM = RTF_testing$`Real %1RM`,
  reps = RTF_testing$nRM
)

coef(m1)
# -----
# Generic Epley's model that also estimates 1RM
m1 <- estimate_k_generic_1RM_mixed(
  athlete = RTF_testing$Athlete,
  weight = RTF_testing$`Real Weight`,
  reps = RTF_testing$nRM
)

coef(m1)
# -----
# Epley's model that also estimates 1RM
m1 <- estimate_k_1RM_mixed(
  athlete = RTF_testing$Athlete,
  weight = RTF_testing$`Real Weight`,
  reps = RTF_testing$nRM
)

coef(m1)
# -----
# Modified Epley's model
m1 <- estimate_kmod_mixed(
  athlete = RTF_testing$Athlete,
  perc_1RM = RTF_testing$`Real %1RM`,
  reps = RTF_testing$nRM
)

coef(m1)
# -----
# Modified Epley's model that also estimates 1RM
m1 <- estimate_kmod_1RM_mixed(
  athlete = RTF_testing$Athlete,
```



```

    weight = RTF_testing$`Real Weight`,
    reps = RTF_testing$nRM
  )

  coef(m1)
  # -----
  # Linear/Brzycki model
  m1 <- estimate_klin_mixed(
    athlete = RTF_testing$Athlete,
    perc_1RM = RTF_testing$`Real %1RM`,
    reps = RTF_testing$nRM
  )

  coef(m1)
  # -----
  # Linear/Brzycki model that also estimates 1RM
  m1 <- estimate_klin_1RM_mixed(
    athlete = RTF_testing$Athlete,
    weight = RTF_testing$`Real Weight`,
    reps = RTF_testing$nRM
  )

  coef(m1)

```

---

```
estimate_functions_quantile
```

*Estimate relationship between reps and weight using the non-linear quantile regression*

---

### Description

These functions provide estimate 1RM and parameter values using the quantile regression. By default, target variable is the reps performed, while the predictors is the perc\_1RM or weight. To reverse this, use the reverse = TRUE argument

### Usage

```

estimate_k_quantile(
  perc_1RM,
  reps,
  eRIR = 0,
  tau = 0.5,
  reverse = FALSE,
  control = quantreg::nlrq.control(maxiter = 10^4, InitialStepSize = 0),
  ...
)

estimate_k_generic_1RM_quantile(
  weight,

```

```
    reps,  
    eRIR = 0,  
    k = 0.0333,  
    tau = 0.5,  
    reverse = FALSE,  
    control = quantreg::nlrq.control(maxiter = 10^4, InitialStepSize = 0),  
    ...  
  )  
  
estimate_k_1RM_quantile(  
  weight,  
  reps,  
  eRIR = 0,  
  tau = 0.5,  
  reverse = FALSE,  
  control = quantreg::nlrq.control(maxiter = 10^4, InitialStepSize = 0),  
  ...  
)  
  
estimate_kmod_quantile(  
  perc_1RM,  
  reps,  
  eRIR = 0,  
  tau = 0.5,  
  reverse = FALSE,  
  control = quantreg::nlrq.control(maxiter = 10^4, InitialStepSize = 0),  
  ...  
)  
  
estimate_kmod_1RM_quantile(  
  weight,  
  reps,  
  eRIR = 0,  
  tau = 0.5,  
  reverse = FALSE,  
  control = quantreg::nlrq.control(maxiter = 10^4, InitialStepSize = 0),  
  ...  
)  
  
estimate_klin_quantile(  
  perc_1RM,  
  reps,  
  eRIR = 0,  
  tau = 0.5,  
  reverse = FALSE,  
  control = quantreg::nlrq.control(maxiter = 10^4, InitialStepSize = 0),  
  ...  
)
```

```

estimate_klin_1RM_quantile(
  weight,
  reps,
  eRIR = 0,
  tau = 0.5,
  reverse = FALSE,
  control = quantreg::nlrq.control(maxiter = 10^4, InitialStepSize = 0),
  ...
)

```

### Arguments

perc_1RM	%1RM
reps	Number of repetitions done
eRIR	Subjective estimation of reps-in-reserve (eRIR)
tau	Vector of quantiles to be estimated. Default is 0.5
reverse	Logical, default is FALSE. Should reps be used as predictor instead as a target?
control	Control object for the <code>nlrq</code> function. Default is: <code>quantreg::nlrq.control(maxiter = 10^4, InitialStepSize = 0)</code>
...	Forwarded to <code>nlrq</code> function
weight	Weight used
k	Value for the generic Epley's equation, which is by default equal to 0.0333

### Value

`nlrq` object

### Functions

- `estimate_k_quantile()`: Estimate the parameter `k` in the Epley's equation
- `estimate_k_generic_1RM_quantile()`: Provides the model with generic `k` parameter, as well as estimated 1RM. This is a novel estimation function that uses the absolute weights
- `estimate_k_1RM_quantile()`: Estimate the parameter `k` in the Epley's equation, as well as 1RM. This is a novel estimation function that uses the absolute weights
- `estimate_kmod_quantile()`: Estimate the parameter `kmod` in the modified Epley's equation
- `estimate_kmod_1RM_quantile()`: Estimate the parameter `kmod` in the modified Epley's equation, as well as 1RM. This is a novel estimation function that uses the absolute weights
- `estimate_klin_quantile()`: Estimate the parameter `klin` in the Linear/Brzycki equation
- `estimate_klin_1RM_quantile()`: Estimate the parameter `klin` in the Linear/Brzycki equation, as well as 1RM. This is a novel estimation function that uses the absolute weights

**Examples**

```

# -----
# Epley's model
m1 <- estimate_k_quantile(
  perc_1RM = c(0.7, 0.8, 0.9),
  reps = c(10, 5, 3)
)

coef(m1)
# -----
# Epley's model that also estimates 1RM
m1 <- estimate_k_generic_1RM_quantile(
  weight = c(70, 110, 140),
  reps = c(10, 5, 3)
)

coef(m1)
# -----
# Epley's model that also estimates 1RM
m1 <- estimate_k_1RM_quantile(
  weight = c(70, 110, 140),
  reps = c(10, 5, 3)
)

coef(m1)
# -----
# Modified Epley's model
m1 <- estimate_kmod_quantile(
  perc_1RM = c(0.7, 0.8, 0.9),
  reps = c(10, 5, 3)
)

coef(m1)
# -----
# Modified Epley's model that also estimates 1RM
m1 <- estimate_kmod_1RM_quantile(
  weight = c(70, 110, 140),
  reps = c(10, 5, 3)
)

coef(m1)
# -----
# Linear/Brzycki model
m1 <- estimate_klin_quantile(
  perc_1RM = c(0.7, 0.8, 0.9),
  reps = c(10, 5, 3)
)

coef(m1)
# -----
# Linear/Brzycki model thal also estimates 1RM
m1 <- estimate_klin_1RM_quantile(

```

```
weight = c(70, 110, 140),
reps = c(10, 5, 3)
)

coef(m1)
```

---

estimate\_rolling\_1RM *Estimate the rolling profile and 1RM*

---

### Description

Estimate the rolling profile and 1RM

### Usage

```
estimate_rolling_1RM(
  weight,
  reps,
  eRIR = 0,
  day_index,
  window = 14,
  estimate_function = estimate_k_1RM,
  ...
)
```

### Arguments

weight	Weight used
reps	Number of repetitions done
eRIR	Subjective estimation of reps-in-reserve (eRIR)
day_index	Day index used to estimate rolling window
window	Width of the rolling window. Default is 14
estimate_function	Estimation function to be used. Default is <a href="#">estimate_k_1RM</a>
...	Forwarded to estimate_function function

### Value

Data frame with day index and coefficients returned by the estimate\_function function

**Examples**

```
estimate_rolling_1RM(
  weight = strength_training_log$weight,
  reps = strength_training_log$reps,
  eRIR = strength_training_log$eRIR,
  day_index = strength_training_log$day,
  window = 10,
  estimate_function = estimate_k_1RM_quantile,
  tau = 0.9
)
```

---

```
generate_progression_table
```

*Family of functions to create progression tables*

---

**Description**

Family of functions to create progression tables

**Usage**

```
generate_progression_table(
  progression_table,
  type = c("grinding", "ballistic"),
  volume = c("intensive", "normal", "extensive"),
  reps = 1:12,
  step = seq(-3, 0, 1),
  ...
)

progression_DI(
  reps,
  step = 0,
  volume = "normal",
  adjustment = 0,
  type = "grinding",
  mfactor = NULL,
  step_increment = -0.025,
  volume_increment = step_increment,
  ...
)

progression_RIR(
  reps,
  step = 0,
  volume = "normal",
  adjustment = 0,
```

```
    type = "grinding",
    mfactor = NULL,
    step_increment = 1,
    volume_increment = step_increment,
    ...
)

progression_RIR_increment(
  reps,
  step = 0,
  volume = "normal",
  adjustment = 0,
  type = "grinding",
  mfactor = NULL,
  ...
)

progression_perc_MR(
  reps,
  step = 0,
  volume = "normal",
  adjustment = 0,
  type = "grinding",
  mfactor = NULL,
  step_increment = -0.1,
  volume_increment = -0.2,
  ...
)

progression_perc_MR_variable(
  reps,
  step = 0,
  volume = "normal",
  adjustment = 0,
  type = "grinding",
  mfactor = NULL,
  ...
)

progression_perc_drop(
  reps,
  step = 0,
  volume = "normal",
  adjustment = 0,
  type = "grinding",
  mfactor = NULL,
  ...
)
```

```

progression_rel_int(
  reps,
  step = 0,
  volume = "normal",
  adjustment = 0,
  type = "grinding",
  mfactor = NULL,
  step_increment = -0.05,
  volume_increment = -0.075,
  ...
)

```

### Arguments

progression_table	Progression table function to use
type	Character vector. Type of max rep table. Options are grinding (Default) and ballistic.
volume	Character vector: 'intensive', 'normal' (Default), or 'extensive'
reps	Numeric vector. Number of repetition to be performed
step	Numeric vector. Progression step. Default is 0. Use negative numbers (i.e., -1, -2)
...	Extra arguments forwarded to <a href="#">adj_perc_1RM</a> family of functions Use this to supply different parameter value (i.e., $k = 0.035$ ), or model function (i.e., <code>max_perc_1RM_func = max_perc_1RM_linear</code> )
adjustment	Numeric vector. Additional post adjustment applied to sets. Default is none (value depends on the method).
mfactor	Numeric vector. Factor to adjust max rep table. Used instead of type parameter, unless NULL
step_increment, volume_increment	Numeric vector. Used to adjust specific progression methods

### Value

List with two elements: adjustment and perc\_1RM

### Functions

- `generate_progression_table()`: Generates progression tables
- `progression_DI()`: Deducted Intensity progression table. This simplest progression table simply deducts intensity to progress. Adjust this deducted by using the deduction parameter (default is equal to -0.025)
- `progression_RIR()`: Constant RIR Increment progression table. This variant have constant RIR increment across reps from phases to phases and RIR difference between extensive, normal, and intensive schemes. Use `step_increment` and `volume_increment` parameters to utilize needed increments



- progression\_RIR\_increment(): RIR Increment progression table (see Strength Training Manual)
- progression\_perc\_MR(): Constant %MR Step progression table. This variant have constant %MR increment across reps from phases to phases and %MR difference between extensive, normal, and intensive schemes. Use step\_increment and volume\_increment parameters to utilize needed increments
- progression\_perc\_MR\_variable(): Variable %MR Step progression table
- progression\_perc\_drop(): Perc Drop progression table (see Strength Training Manual)
- progression\_rel\_int(): Relative Intensity progression table. Use step\_increment and volume\_increment parameters to utilize needed increments

## References

Jovanović M. 2020. Strength Training Manual: The Agile Periodization Approach. Independently published.

Jovanović M. 2020. Strength Training Manual: The Agile Periodization Approach. Independently published.

## Examples

```
generate_progression_table(progression_RIR)

generate_progression_table(
  progression_RIR,
  type = "grinding",
  volume = "normal",
  step_increment = 2
)

# Create progression table using specific reps-max table and k value
generate_progression_table(
  progression_RIR,
  max_perc_1RM_func = max_perc_1RM_modified_epley,
  kmod = 0.0388
)
# -----
# Progression Ducted Intensity
progression_DI(10, step = seq(-3, 0, 1))
progression_DI(10, step = seq(-3, 0, 1), volume = "extensive")
progression_DI(5, step = seq(-3, 0, 1), type = "ballistic", step_increment = -0.05)
progression_DI(
  5,
  step = seq(-3, 0, 1),
  type = "ballistic",
  step_increment = -0.05,
  volume_increment = -0.1
)

# Generate progression table
```

```

generate_progression_table(progression_DI, type = "grinding", volume = "normal")

# Use different reps-max model
generate_progression_table(
  progression_DI,
  type = "grinding",
  volume = "normal",
  max_perc_1RM_func = max_perc_1RM_linear,
  klin = 36
)

# -----
# Progression RIR Constant
progression_RIR(10, step = seq(-3, 0, 1))
progression_RIR(10, step = seq(-3, 0, 1), volume = "extensive")
progression_RIR(5, step = seq(-3, 0, 1), type = "ballistic", step_increment = 2)
progression_RIR(
  5,
  step = seq(-3, 0, 1),
  type = "ballistic",
  step_increment = 3
)

# Generate progression table
generate_progression_table(progression_RIR, type = "grinding", volume = "normal")

# Use different reps-max model
generate_progression_table(
  progression_RIR,
  type = "grinding",
  volume = "normal",
  max_perc_1RM_func = max_perc_1RM_linear,
  klin = 36
)

# Plot progression table
plot_progression_table(progression_RIR)
plot_progression_table(progression_RIR, "adjustment")
# -----
# Progression RIR Increment
progression_RIR_increment(10, step = seq(-3, 0, 1))
progression_RIR_increment(10, step = seq(-3, 0, 1), volume = "extensive")
progression_RIR_increment(5, step = seq(-3, 0, 1), type = "ballistic")

# Generate progression table
generate_progression_table(progression_RIR_increment, type = "grinding", volume = "normal")

# Use different reps-max model
generate_progression_table(
  progression_RIR_increment,
  type = "grinding",
  volume = "normal",
  max_perc_1RM_func = max_perc_1RM_linear,

```

```
    klin = 36
  )
# -----
# Progression %MR Step Const
progression_perc_MR(10, step = seq(-3, 0, 1))
progression_perc_MR(10, step = seq(-3, 0, 1), volume = "extensive")
progression_perc_MR(5, step = seq(-3, 0, 1), type = "ballistic", step_increment = -0.2)
progression_perc_MR(
  5,
  step = seq(-3, 0, 1),
  type = "ballistic",
  step_increment = -0.15,
  volume_increment = -0.25
)

# Generate progression table
generate_progression_table(progression_perc_MR, type = "grinding", volume = "normal")

# Use different reps-max model
generate_progression_table(
  progression_perc_MR,
  type = "grinding",
  volume = "normal",
  max_perc_1RM_func = max_perc_1RM_linear,
  klin = 36
)

# -----
# Progression %MR Step Variable
progression_perc_MR_variable(10, step = seq(-3, 0, 1))
progression_perc_MR_variable(10, step = seq(-3, 0, 1), volume = "extensive")
progression_perc_MR_variable(5, step = seq(-3, 0, 1), type = "ballistic")
# Generate progression table
generate_progression_table(progression_perc_MR_variable, type = "grinding", volume = "normal")

# Use different reps-max model
generate_progression_table(
  progression_perc_MR_variable,
  type = "grinding",
  volume = "normal",
  max_perc_1RM_func = max_perc_1RM_linear,
  klin = 36
)

# -----
# Progression Perc Drop
progression_perc_drop(10, step = seq(-3, 0, 1))
progression_perc_drop(10, step = seq(-3, 0, 1), volume = "extensive")
progression_perc_drop(5, step = seq(-3, 0, 1), type = "ballistic")

# Generate progression table
generate_progression_table(progression_perc_drop, type = "grinding", volume = "normal")

# Use different reps-max model
```

```

generate_progression_table(
  progression_perc_drop,
  type = "grinding",
  volume = "normal",
  max_perc_1RM_func = max_perc_1RM_linear,
  klin = 36
)
# -----
# Progression Relative Intensity
progression_rel_int(10, step = seq(-3, 0, 1))
progression_rel_int(10, step = seq(-3, 0, 1), volume = "extensive")
progression_rel_int(5, step = seq(-3, 0, 1), type = "ballistic")

# Generate progression table
generate_progression_table(progression_rel_int, type = "grinding", volume = "normal")
generate_progression_table(progression_rel_int, step_increment = -0.1, volume_increment = 0.15)

# Use different reps-max model
generate_progression_table(
  progression_rel_int,
  type = "grinding",
  volume = "normal",
  max_perc_1RM_func = max_perc_1RM_linear,
  klin = 36
)

```

---

get\_perc\_1RM

*Get %1RM*


---

## Description

Function `get_perc_1RM` represent a wrapper function

## Usage

```
get_perc_1RM(reps, method = "RIR", model = "epley", ...)
```

## Arguments

<code>reps</code>	Numeric vector. Number of repetition to be performed
<code>method</code>	Character vector. Default is "RIR". Other options are "DI", "RelInt", "%MR"
<code>model</code>	Character vector. Default is "epley". Other options are "modified epley", "linear"
<code>...</code>	Forwarded to selected <code>adj_perc_1RM</code> function

## Value

Numeric vector. Predicted %1RM

**Examples**

```

get_perc_1RM(5)

# # Use ballistic adjustment (this implies doing half the reps)
get_perc_1RM(5, mfactor = 2)

# Use perc MR adjustment method
get_perc_1RM(5, "%MR", adjustment = 0.8)

# Use linear model with use defined klin values
get_perc_1RM(5, "%MR", model = "linear", adjustment = 0.8, klin = 36)

```

---

get_reps	<i>Get Reps</i>
----------	-----------------

---

**Description**

Function `get_reps` represent a wrapper function. This function is the reverse version of the `get_perc_1RM` function. Use it when you want to estimate number of repetitions to be used when using the known %1RM and level of adjustment

**Usage**

```
get_reps(perc_1RM, method = "RIR", model = "epley", ...)
```

**Arguments**

perc_1RM	Numeric vector. %1RM used (use 0.5 for 50 perc, 0.9 for 90 perc)
method	Character vector. Default is "RIR". Other options are "DI", "RelInt", "%MR"
model	Character vector. Default is "epley". Other options are "modified epley", "linear"
...	Forwarded to selected <code>adj_reps</code> function

**Value**

Numeric vector Predicted repetitions

**Examples**

```

get_reps(0.75)

# # Use ballistic adjustment (this implies doing half the reps)
get_reps(0.75, mfactor = 2)

# Use %MR adjustment method
get_reps(0.75, "%MR", adjustment = 0.8)

# Use linear model with use defined klin values
get_reps(0.75, "%MR", model = "linear", adjustment = 0.8, klin = 36)

```

---

max\_perc\_1RM                      *Family of functions to estimate max %1RM*

---

### Description

Family of functions to estimate max %1RM

### Usage

```
max_perc_1RM_epley(reps, k = 0.0333)
```

```
max_perc_1RM_modified_epley(reps, kmod = 0.0353)
```

```
max_perc_1RM_linear(reps, klin = 33)
```

### Arguments

reps	Numeric vector. Number of repetition to be performed
k	User defined k parameter in the Epley's equation. Default is 0.0333
kmod	User defined kmod parameter in the Modified Epley's equation. Default is 0.0353
klin	User defined klin parameter in the Linear equation. Default is 33

### Value

Numeric vector. Predicted %1RM

### Functions

- max\_perc\_1RM\_epley(): Estimate max %1RM using the Epley's equation
- max\_perc\_1RM\_modified\_epley(): Estimate max %1RM using the Modified Epley's equation
- max\_perc\_1RM\_linear(): Estimate max %1RM using the Linear (or Brzycki's) equation

### Examples

```
# -----
# Epley equation
max_perc_1RM_epley(1:10)
max_perc_1RM_epley(1:10, k = 0.04)
# -----
# Modified Epley equation
max_perc_1RM_modified_epley(1:10)
max_perc_1RM_modified_epley(1:10, kmod = 0.05)
# -----
# Linear/Brzycki equation
max_perc_1RM_linear(1:10)
max_perc_1RM_linear(1:10, klin = 36)
```

---

max\_reps                      *Family of functions to estimate max number of repetition (nRM)*

---

### Description

Family of functions to estimate max number of repetition (nRM)

### Usage

```
max_reps_epley(perc_1RM, k = 0.0333)
```

```
max_reps_modified_epley(perc_1RM, kmod = 0.0353)
```

```
max_reps_linear(perc_1RM, klin = 33)
```

### Arguments

perc_1RM	Numeric vector. % 1RM used (use 0.5 for 50 %, 0.9 for 90 %)
k	User defined k parameter in the Epley's equation. Default is 0.0333
kmod	User defined kmod parameter in the Modified Epley's equation. Default is 0.0353
klin	User defined klin parameter in the Linear equation. Default is 33

### Value

Numeric vector. Predicted maximal number of repetitions (nRM)

### Functions

- `max_reps_epley()`: Estimate max number of repetition (nRM) using the Epley's equation
- `max_reps_modified_epley()`: Estimate max number of repetition (nRM) using the Modified Epley's equation
- `max_reps_linear()`: Estimate max number of repetition (nRM) using the Linear/Brzycki's equation

### Examples

```
# -----
# Epley equation
max_reps_epley(0.85)
max_reps_epley(c(0.75, 0.85), k = 0.04)
# -----
# Modified Epley equation
max_reps_modified_epley(0.85)
max_reps_modified_epley(c(0.75, 0.85), kmod = 0.05)
# -----
# Linear/Brzycki's equation
max_reps_linear(0.85)
max_reps_linear(c(0.75, 0.85), klin = 36)
```

---

plot.STMr\_release      *Plotting of the Release*

---

### Description

Function for creating ggplot2 plot of the Release STMr\_release object

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'STMr_release'  
plot(x, font_size = 14, load_1RM_agg_func = max, ...)
```

### Arguments

x	STMr_release object
font_size	Numeric. Default is 14
load_1RM_agg_func	Function to aggregate step load_1RM from multiple sets. Default is <code>max</code>
...	Forwarded to <code>geom_bar_text</code> and <code>geom_fit_text</code> functions. Can be used to set the highest labels size, for example, using <code>size=5</code> . See documentation for these two packages for more info

### Value

ggplot2 object

### Examples

```
scheme1 <- scheme_step(vertical_planning = vertical_constant)  
scheme2 <- scheme_step(vertical_planning = vertical_linear)  
scheme3 <- scheme_step(vertical_planning = vertical_undulating)  
  
release_df <- release(  
  scheme1, scheme2, scheme3,  
  additive_1RM_adjustment = 2.5  
)  
  
plot(release_df)
```



---

plot.STMr\_scheme      *Plotting of the Set and Reps Scheme*

---

## Description

Functions for creating ggplot2 plot of the Set and Reps Scheme

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'STMr_scheme'  
plot(x, type = "bar", font_size = 14, perc_str = "%", ...)
```

## Arguments

x	STMr_scheme object. See examples
type	Type of plot. Options are "bar" (default), "vertical", and "fraction"
font_size	Numeric. Default is 14
perc_str	Percent string. Default is "%". Use "" to have more space on graph
...	Forwarded to <a href="#">geom_bar_text</a> and <a href="#">geom_fit_text</a> functions. Can be used to set the highest labels size, for example, using size=5. See documentation for these two packages for more info

## Value

ggplot2 object

## Examples

```
scheme <- scheme_wave(  
  reps = c(10, 8, 6, 10, 8, 6),  
  # Adjusting sets to use lower %1RM (RIR Inc method used, so RIR adjusted)  
  adjustment = c(4, 2, 0, 6, 4, 2),  
  vertical_planning = vertical_linear,  
  vertical_planning_control = list(reps_change = c(0, -2, -4)),  
  progression_table = progression_RIR_increment,  
  progression_table_control = list(volume = "extensive")  
)  
  
plot(scheme)  
plot(scheme, type = "vertical")  
plot(scheme, type = "fraction")
```

---

plot\_progression\_table

*Plotting of the Progression Table*

---

## Description

Function for creating ggplot2 plot of the Progression Table

## Usage

```
plot_progression_table(  
  progression_table,  
  plot = "%1RM",  
  signif_digits = 3,  
  adjustment_multiplier = 1,  
  font_size = 14,  
  ...  
)
```

## Arguments

progression_table	Function for creating progression table
plot	Character string. Options include "%1RM" (default) and "adjustment"
signif_digits	Rounding numbers for plotting. Default is 3
adjustment_multiplier	Factor to multiply the adjustment. Useful when converting to percentage. Default is 1
font_size	Numeric. Default is 14
...	Forwarded to the <a href="#">generate_progression_table</a> function

## Value

ggplot2 object

## Examples

```
plot_progression_table(progression_RIR_increment, "%1RM", reps = 1:5)  
plot_progression_table(progression_RIR_increment, "adjustment", reps = 1:5)  
  
# Create progression pot by using specific reps-max table and klin value  
plot_progression_table(  
  progression_RIR,  
  reps = 1:5,  
  max_perc_1RM_func = max_perc_1RM_linear,  
  klin = 36  
)
```

---

plot_scheme	<i>Plotting of the Set and Reps Scheme</i>
-------------	--

---

**Description**

Functions for creating ggplot2 plot of the Set and Reps Scheme

**Usage**

```
plot_scheme(scheme, font_size = 8, perc_str = "%")
```

**Arguments**

scheme	Data Frame create by one of the package functions. See examples
font_size	Numeric. Default is 8
perc_str	Percent string. Default is "%". Use "" to have more space on graph

**Value**

ggplot2 object

**Examples**

```
scheme <- scheme_wave(
  reps = c(10, 8, 6, 10, 8, 6),
  # Adjusting sets to use lower %1RM (RIR Inc method used, so RIR adjusted)
  adjustment = c(4, 2, 0, 6, 4, 2),
  vertical_planning = vertical_linear,
  vertical_planning_control = list(reps_change = c(0, -2, -4)),
  progression_table = progression_RIR_increment,
  progression_table_control = list(volume = "extensive")
)

plot_scheme(scheme)
```

---

plot_vertical	<i>Plotting of the Vertical Planning</i>
---------------	--

---

**Description**

Function for creating ggplot2 plot of the Vertical Planning function

**Usage**

```
plot_vertical(vertical_plan, reps = c(5, 5, 5), font_size = 14, ...)
```

**Arguments**

vertical\_plan Vertical Plan function  
 reps Numeric vector  
 font\_size Numeric. Default is 14  
 ... Forwarded to vertical\_plan function

**Examples**

```
plot_vertical(vertical_block_undulating, reps = c(8, 6, 4))
```

---

release	<i>Create a Release period</i>
---------	--------------------------------

---

**Description**

Release combines multiple schemes together with prescription\_1RM, additive\_1RM\_adjustment, and multiplicative\_1RM\_adjustment parameters to calculate working weight, load\_1RM, and buffer

**Usage**

```
release(  
  ...,  
  prescription_1RM = 100,  
  additive_1RM_adjustment = 2.5,  
  multiplicative_1RM_adjustment = 1,  
  rounding = 2.5,  
  max_perc_1RM_func = max_perc_1RM_epley  
)
```

**Arguments**

... STMr\_scheme objects create by scheme\_ functions  
 prescription\_1RM Initial prescription planning 1RM to calculate weight Default is 100  
 additive\_1RM\_adjustment Additive 1RM adjustment across phases. Default is 2.5  
 multiplicative\_1RM\_adjustment multiplicative 1RM adjustment across phases. Default is 1 (i.e., no adjustment)  
 rounding Rounding for the calculated weight. Default is 2.5  
 max\_perc\_1RM\_func Max Perc 1RM function to use when calculating load\_1RM. Default is [max\\_perc\\_1RM\\_epley](#)

**Value**

STMr\_release data frame

## Examples

```
scheme1 <- scheme_step(vertical_planning = vertical_constant)
scheme2 <- scheme_step(vertical_planning = vertical_linear)
scheme3 <- scheme_step(vertical_planning = vertical_undulating)

release_df <- release(
  scheme1, scheme2, scheme3,
  additive_1RM_adjustment = 2.5
)

plot(release_df)
```

---

RTF\_testing

*Reps to failure testing of 12 athletes*

---

## Description

A dataset containing reps to failure testing for 12 athletes using 70, 80, and 90% of 1RM

## Usage

RTF\_testing

## Format

A data frame with 36 rows and 6 variables:

**Athlete** Name of the athlete; ID

**1RM** Maximum weight the athlete can lift correctly for a single rep

**Target %1RM** %1RM we want to use for testing; 70, 80, or 90%

**Target Weight** Estimated weight to be lifted

**Real Weight** Weight that is estimated to be lifted, but rounded to closest 2.5

**Real %1RM** Recalculated %1RM after rounding the weight

**nRM** Reps-to-failure (RTF), or the number of maximum repetitions (nRM) performed

---

set\_and\_reps\_schemes    *Set and Rep Schemes*

---

## Description

Set and Rep Schemes

## Usage

```
scheme_generic(  
  reps,  
  adjustment,  
  vertical_planning,  
  vertical_planning_control = list(),  
  progression_table,  
  progression_table_control = list()  
)  
  
scheme_wave(  
  reps = c(10, 8, 6),  
  adjustment = -rev((seq_along(reps) - 1) * 5)/100,  
  vertical_planning = vertical_constant,  
  vertical_planning_control = list(),  
  progression_table = progression_perc_drop,  
  progression_table_control = list(volume = "normal")  
)  
  
scheme_plateau(  
  reps = c(5, 5, 5),  
  vertical_planning = vertical_constant,  
  vertical_planning_control = list(),  
  progression_table = progression_perc_drop,  
  progression_table_control = list(volume = "normal")  
)  
  
scheme_step(  
  reps = c(5, 5, 5),  
  adjustment = -rev((seq_along(reps) - 1) * 10)/100,  
  vertical_planning = vertical_constant,  
  vertical_planning_control = list(),  
  progression_table = progression_perc_drop,  
  progression_table_control = list(volume = "intensive")  
)  
  
scheme_step_reverse(  
  reps = c(5, 5, 5),  
  adjustment = -((seq_along(reps) - 1) * 10)/100,
```

```
    vertical_planning = vertical_constant,
    vertical_planning_control = list(),
    progression_table = progression_perc_drop,
    progression_table_control = list(volume = "intensive")
  )

scheme_wave_descending(
  reps = c(6, 8, 10),
  adjustment = -rev((seq_along(reps) - 1) * 5)/100,
  vertical_planning = vertical_constant,
  vertical_planning_control = list(),
  progression_table = progression_perc_drop,
  progression_table_control = list(volume = "normal")
)

scheme_light_heavy(
  reps = c(10, 5, 10, 5),
  adjustment = c(-0.1, 0)[(seq_along(reps)%%2) + 1],
  vertical_planning = vertical_constant,
  vertical_planning_control = list(),
  progression_table = progression_perc_drop,
  progression_table_control = list(volume = "normal")
)

scheme_pyramid(
  reps = c(12, 10, 8, 10, 12),
  adjustment = 0,
  vertical_planning = vertical_constant,
  vertical_planning_control = list(),
  progression_table = progression_perc_drop,
  progression_table_control = list(volume = "extensive")
)

scheme_pyramid_reverse(
  reps = c(8, 10, 12, 10, 8),
  adjustment = 0,
  vertical_planning = vertical_constant,
  vertical_planning_control = list(),
  progression_table = progression_perc_drop,
  progression_table_control = list(volume = "extensive")
)

scheme_rep_acc(
  reps = c(10, 10, 10),
  adjustment = 0,
  vertical_planning_control = list(step = rep(0, 4)),
  progression_table = progression_perc_drop,
  progression_table_control = list(volume = "normal")
)
```

```

)

scheme_ladder(
  reps = c(3, 5, 10),
  adjustment = 0,
  vertical_planning = vertical_constant,
  vertical_planning_control = list(),
  progression_table = progression_perc_drop,
  progression_table_control = list(volume = "normal")
)

scheme_manual(
  index = NULL,
  step,
  sets = 1,
  reps,
  adjustment = 0,
  perc_1RM = NULL,
  progression_table = progression_perc_drop,
  progression_table_control = list(volume = "normal")
)

scheme_perc_1RM(reps = c(5, 5, 5), perc_1RM = c(0.4, 0.5, 0.6), n_steps = 4)

```

### Arguments

reps	Numeric vector indicating reps prescription
adjustment	Numeric vector indicating adjustments. Forwarded to <code>progression_table</code> .
vertical_planning	Vertical planning function. Default is <a href="#">vertical_constant</a>
vertical_planning_control	Arguments forwarded to the <a href="#">vertical_planning</a> function
progression_table	Progression table function. Default is <a href="#">progression_perc_drop</a>
progression_table_control	Arguments forwarded to the <a href="#">progression_table</a> function
index	Numeric vector. If not provided, index will be create using sequence of step
step	Numeric vector
sets	Numeric vector. Used to replicate reps and adjustments
perc_1RM	Numeric vector of user provided 1RM percentage
n_steps	How many progression steps to generate? Default is 4

### Value

Data frame with the following columns: reps, index, step, adjustment, and perc\_1RM.



## Functions

- `scheme_generic()`: Generic set and rep scheme. `scheme_generic` is called in all other set and rep schemes - only the default parameters differ to make easier and quicker schemes writing and groupings
- `scheme_wave()`: Wave set and rep scheme
- `scheme_plateau()`: Plateau set and rep scheme
- `scheme_step()`: Step set and rep scheme
- `scheme_step_reverse()`: Reverse Step set and rep scheme
- `scheme_wave_descending()`: Descending Wave set and rep scheme
- `scheme_light_heavy()`: Light-Heavy set and rep scheme. Please note that the adjustment column in the output will be wrong, hence set to NA
- `scheme_pyramid()`: Pyramid set and rep scheme
- `scheme_pyramid_reverse()`: Reverse Pyramid set and rep scheme
- `scheme_rep_acc()`: Rep Accumulation set and rep scheme
- `scheme_ladder()`: Ladder set and rep scheme. Please note that the adjustment column in the output will be wrong, hence set to NA
- `scheme_manual()`: Manual set and rep scheme
- `scheme_perc_1RM()`: Manual %1RM set and rep scheme

## Examples

```
scheme_generic(
  reps = c(8, 6, 4, 8, 6, 4),
  # Adjusting using lower %1RM (RIR Increment method used)
  adjustment = c(4, 2, 0, 6, 4, 2),
  vertical_planning = vertical_linear,
  vertical_planning_control = list(reps_change = c(0, -2, -4)),
  progression_table = progression_RIR_increment,
  progression_table_control = list(volume = "extensive")
)

# Wave set and rep schemes
# -----
scheme_wave()

scheme_wave(
  reps = c(8, 6, 4, 8, 6, 4),
  # Second wave with higher intensity
  adjustment = c(-0.25, -0.15, 0.05, -0.2, -0.1, 0),
  vertical_planning = vertical_block,
  progression_table = progression_perc_drop,
  progression_table_control = list(type = "ballistic")
)

# Adjusted second wave
# and using 3 steps progression
scheme_wave(
```

```

reps = c(8, 6, 4, 8, 6, 4),
# Adjusting using lower %1RM (progression_perc_drop method used)
adjustment = c(0, 0, 0, -0.1, -0.1, -0.1),
vertical_planning = vertical_linear,
vertical_planning_control = list(reps_change = c(0, -2, -4)),
progression_table = progression_perc_drop,
progression_table_control = list(volume = "extensive")
)

# Adjusted using RIR inc
# This time we adjust first wave as well, first two sets easier
scheme <- scheme_wave(
  reps = c(8, 6, 4, 8, 6, 4),
  # Adjusting using lower %1RM (RIR Increment method used)
  adjustment = c(4, 2, 0, 6, 4, 2),
  vertical_planning = vertical_linear,
  vertical_planning_control = list(reps_change = c(0, -2, -4)),
  progression_table = progression_RIR_increment,
  progression_table_control = list(volume = "extensive")
)
plot(scheme)

# Plateau set and rep schemes
# -----
scheme_plateau()

scheme <- scheme_plateau(
  reps = c(3, 3, 3),
  progression_table_control = list(type = "ballistic")
)
plot(scheme)

# Step set and rep schemes
# -----
scheme_step()

scheme <- scheme_step(
  reps = c(2, 2, 2),
  adjustment = c(-0.1, -0.05, 0),
  vertical_planning = vertical_linear_reverse,
  progression_table_control = list(type = "ballistic")
)
plot(scheme)

# Reverse Step set and rep schemes
#- -----
scheme <- scheme_step_reverse()
plot(scheme)

# Descending Wave set and rep schemes
# -----
scheme <- scheme_wave_descending()
plot(scheme)

```

```

# Light-Heavy set and rep schemes
# -----
scheme <- scheme_light_heavy()
plot(scheme)

# Pyramid set and rep schemes
# -----
scheme <- scheme_pyramid()
plot(scheme)

# Reverse Pyramid set and rep schemes
# -----
scheme <- scheme_pyramid_reverse()
plot(scheme)

# Rep Accumulation set and rep schemes
# -----
scheme_rep_acc()

# Generate Wave scheme with rep accumulation vertical progression
# This functions doesn't allow you to use different vertical planning
# options
scheme <- scheme_rep_acc(reps = c(10, 8, 6), adjustment = c(-0.1, -0.05, 0))
plot(scheme)

# Other options is to use .vertical_rep_accumulation.post() and
# apply it after
# The default vertical progression is .vertical_const()
scheme <- scheme_wave(reps = c(10, 8, 6), adjustment = c(-0.1, -0.05, 0))

.vertical_rep_accumulation.post(scheme)

# We can also create "undulating" rep decrements
.vertical_rep_accumulation.post(
  scheme,
  rep_decrement = c(-3, -1, -2, 0)
)

# scheme_rep_acc will not allow you to generate scheme_ladder()
# and scheme_scheme_light_heavy()
# You must use .vertical_rep_accumulation.post() to do so
scheme <- scheme_ladder()
scheme <- .vertical_rep_accumulation.post(scheme)
plot(scheme)

# Please note that reps < 1 are removed. If you do not want this,
# use remove_reps = FALSE parameter
scheme <- scheme_ladder()
scheme <- .vertical_rep_accumulation.post(scheme, remove_reps = FALSE)
plot(scheme)

# Ladder set and rep schemes

```

```

# -----
scheme <- scheme_ladder()
plot(scheme)

# Manual set and rep schemes
# -----
scheme_df <- data.frame(
  index = 1, # Use this just as an example
  step = c(-3, -2, -1, 0),
  # Sets are just an easy way to repeat reps and adjustment
  sets = c(5, 4, 3, 2),
  reps = c(5, 4, 3, 2),
  adjustment = 0
)

# Step index is estimated to be sequences of steps
# If you want specific indexes, use it as an argument (see next example)
scheme <- scheme_manual(
  step = scheme_df$step,
  sets = scheme_df$sets,
  reps = scheme_df$reps,
  adjustment = scheme_df$adjustment
)

plot(scheme)

# Here we are going to provide our own index
scheme <- scheme_manual(
  index = scheme_df$index,
  step = scheme_df$step,
  sets = scheme_df$sets,
  reps = scheme_df$reps,
  adjustment = scheme_df$adjustment
)

plot(scheme)

# More complicated example
scheme_df <- data.frame(
  step = c(-3, -3, -3, -3, -2, -2, -2, -1, -1, 0),
  sets = 1,
  reps = c(5, 5, 5, 5, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1),
  adjustment = c(0, -0.05, -0.1, -0.15, -0.1, -0.05, 0, -0.1, 0, 0)
)

scheme_df

scheme <- scheme_manual(
  step = scheme_df$step,
  sets = scheme_df$sets,
  reps = scheme_df$reps,
  adjustment = scheme_df$adjustment,

```

```

# Select another progression table
progression_table = progression_DI,
# Extra parameters for the progression table
progression_table_control = list(
  volume = "extensive",
  type = "ballistic",
  max_perc_1RM_func = max_perc_1RM_linear,
  klin = 36
)
)

plot(scheme)

# Provide %1RM manually

scheme_df <- data.frame(
  index = rep(c(1, 2, 3, 4), each = 3),
  reps = rep(c(5, 5, 5), 4),
  perc_1RM = rep(c(0.4, 0.5, 0.6), 4)
)

warmup_scheme <- scheme_manual(
  index = scheme_df$index,
  reps = scheme_df$reps,
  perc_1RM = scheme_df$perc_1RM
)

plot(warmup_scheme)
# Manual %1RM set and rep schemes
# -----
warmup_scheme <- scheme_perc_1RM(
  reps = c(10, 8, 6),
  perc_1RM = c(0.4, 0.5, 0.6),
  n_steps = 3
)

plot(warmup_scheme)

```

---

strength\_training\_log *Strength Training Log*

---

## Description

A dataset containing strength training log for a single athlete. Strength training program involves doing two strength training sessions, over 12 week (4 phases of 3 weeks each). Session A involves linear wave-loading pattern starting with 2x12/10/8 reps and reaching 2x8/6/4 reps. Session B involves constant wave-loading pattern using 2x3/2/1. This dataset contains weight being used, as well as estimated reps-in-reserve (eRIR), which represent subjective rating of the proximity to failure

**Usage**

```
strength_training_log
```

**Format**

A data frame with 144 rows and 8 variables:

**phase** Phase index number. Numeric from 1 to 4  
**week** Week index number (within phase). Numeric from 1 to 3  
**day** Day (total) index number. Numeric from 1 to 3  
**session** Name of the session. Can be "Session A" or "Session B"  
**set** Set index number. Numeric from 1 to 6  
**weight** Weight in kg being used  
**reps** Number of reps being done  
**eRIR** Estimated reps-in-reserve

---

```
vertical_planning_functions
```

*Vertical Planning Functions*

---

**Description**

Functions for creating vertical planning (progressions)

**Usage**

```
vertical_planning(reps, reps_change = NULL, step = NULL)

vertical_constant(reps, n_steps = 4)

vertical_linear(reps, reps_change = c(0, -1, -2, -3))

vertical_linear_reverse(reps, reps_change = c(0, 1, 2, 3))

vertical_block(reps, step = c(-2, -1, 0, -3))

vertical_block_variant(reps, step = c(-2, -1, -3, 0))

vertical_rep_accumulation(
  reps,
  reps_change = c(-3, -2, -1, 0),
  step = c(0, 0, 0, 0)
)

vertical_set_accumulation(
```

```

    reps,
    step = c(-2, -2, -2, -2),
    reps_change = rep(0, length(step)),
    accumulate_set = length(reps),
    set_increment = 1,
    sequence = TRUE
)

vertical_set_accumulation_reverse(
  reps,
  step = c(-3, -2, -1, 0),
  reps_change = rep(0, length(step)),
  accumulate_set = length(reps),
  set_increment = 1,
  sequence = TRUE
)

vertical_undulating(reps, reps_change = c(0, -2, -1, -3))

vertical_undulating_reverse(reps, reps_change = c(0, 2, 1, 3))

vertical_block_undulating(
  reps,
  reps_change = c(0, -2, -1, -3),
  step = c(-2, -1, -3, 0)
)

vertical_volume_intensity(reps, reps_change = c(0, 0, -3, -3))

.vertical_rep_accumulation.post(
  scheme,
  rep_decrement = c(-3, -2, -1, 0),
  remove_reps = TRUE
)

```

### Arguments

reps	Numeric vector indicating reps prescription
reps_change	Change in reps across progression steps
step	Numeric vector indicating progression steps (i.e. -3, -2, -1, 0)
n_steps	Number of progression steps. Default is 4
accumulate_set	Which set (position in reps) to accumulate
set_increment	How many sets to increase each step? Default is 1
sequence	Should the sequence of accumulated sets be repeated, or individual sets?
scheme	Scheme generated by scheme_ functions
rep_decrement	Rep decrements across progression step
remove_reps	Should < 1 reps be removed?

**Value**

Data frame with reps, index, and step columns

**Functions**

- `vertical_planning()`: Generic Vertical Planning
- `vertical_constant()`: Constants Vertical Planning
- `vertical_linear()`: Linear Vertical Planning
- `vertical_linear_reverse()`: Reverse Linear Vertical Planning
- `vertical_block()`: Block Vertical Planning
- `vertical_block_variant()`: Block Variant Vertical Planning
- `vertical_rep_accumulation()`: Rep Accumulation Vertical Planning
- `vertical_set_accumulation()`: Set Accumulation Vertical Planning
- `vertical_set_accumulation_reverse()`: Set Accumulation Reverse Vertical Planning
- `vertical_undulating()`: Undulating Vertical Planning
- `vertical_undulating_reverse()`: Undulating Vertical Planning
- `vertical_block_undulating()`: Block Undulating Vertical Planning
- `vertical_volume_intensity()`: Volume-Intensity Vertical Planning
- `.vertical_rep_accumulation.post()`: Rep Accumulation Vertical Planning POST treatment This functions is to be applied AFTER scheme is generated. Other options is to use [scheme\\_rep\\_acc](#) function, that is flexible enough to generate most options, except for the [scheme\\_ladder](#) and [scheme\\_light\\_heavy](#). Please note that the adjustment column in the output will be wrong, hence set to NA

**Examples**

```
# Generic vertical planning function
# -----

# Constant
vertical_planning(reps = c(3, 2, 1), step = c(-3, -2, -1, 0))

# Linear
vertical_planning(reps = c(5, 5, 5, 5, 5), reps_change = c(0, -1, -2))

# Reverse Linear
vertical_planning(reps = c(5, 5, 5, 5, 5), reps_change = c(0, 1, 2))

# Block
vertical_planning(reps = c(5, 5, 5, 5, 5), step = c(-2, -1, 0, -3))

# Block variant
vertical_planning(reps = c(5, 5, 5, 5, 5), step = c(-2, -1, -3, 0))

# Undulating
vertical_planning(reps = c(12, 10, 8), reps_change = c(0, -4, -2, -6))
```



```

# Undulating + Block variant
vertical_planning(
  reps = c(12, 10, 8),
  reps_change = c(0, -4, -2, -6),
  step = c(-2, -1, -3, 0)
)

# Rep accumulation
# If used with `scheme_generic()` (or any other `scheme_`) it will provide wrong set and rep scheme.
# Use `scheme_rep_acc()` instead, or apply `.vertical_rep_accumulation.post()`
# function AFTER generating the scheme
vertical_planning(
  reps = c(10, 8, 6),
  reps_change = c(-3, -2, -1, 0),
  step = c(0, 0, 0, 0)
)

# Constant
# -----
vertical_constant(c(5, 5, 5), 4)
vertical_constant(c(3, 2, 1), 2)

plot_vertical(vertical_constant)

# Linear
# -----
vertical_linear(c(10, 8, 6), c(0, -2, -4))
vertical_linear(c(5, 5, 5), c(0, -1, -2, -3))

plot_vertical(vertical_linear)

# Reverse Linear
# -----
vertical_linear_reverse(c(6, 4, 2), c(0, 1, 2))
vertical_linear_reverse(c(5, 5, 5))

plot_vertical(vertical_linear_reverse)

# Block
# -----
vertical_block(c(6, 4, 2))

plot_vertical(vertical_block)

# Block Variant
# -----
vertical_block_variant(c(6, 4, 2))

plot_vertical(vertical_block_variant)

# Rep Accumulation

```

```

# -----
# If used with `scheme_generic()` (or any other `scheme_`) it will provide wrong set and rep scheme.
# Use `scheme_rep_acc()` instead, or apply `.vertical_rep_accumulation.post()`
# function AFTER generating the scheme
vertical_rep_accumulation(c(10, 8, 6))

plot_vertical(vertical_rep_accumulation)

# Set Accumulation
# -----
# Default is accumulation of the last set
vertical_set_accumulation(c(3, 2, 1))

# We can have whole sequence being repeated
vertical_set_accumulation(c(3, 2, 1), accumulate_set = 1:3)

# Or we can have accumulation of the individual sets
vertical_set_accumulation(c(3, 2, 1), accumulate_set = 1:3, sequence = FALSE)

# We can also have two or more sequences
vertical_set_accumulation(c(10, 8, 6, 4, 2, 1), accumulate_set = c(1:2, 5:6))

# And also repeat the individual sets
vertical_set_accumulation(
  c(10, 8, 6, 4, 2, 1),
  accumulate_set = c(1:2, 5:6),
  sequence = FALSE
)
plot_vertical(vertical_set_accumulation)

# Reverse Set Accumulation
# -----
# Default is accumulation of the last set
vertical_set_accumulation_reverse(c(3, 2, 1))

# We can have whole sequence being repeated
vertical_set_accumulation_reverse(c(3, 2, 1), accumulate_set = 1:3)

# Or we can have accumulation of the individual sets
vertical_set_accumulation_reverse(c(3, 2, 1), accumulate_set = 1:3, sequence = FALSE)

# We can also have two or more sequences
vertical_set_accumulation_reverse(c(10, 8, 6, 4, 2, 1), accumulate_set = c(1:2, 5:6))

# And also repeat the individual sets
vertical_set_accumulation_reverse(
  c(10, 8, 6, 4, 2, 1),
  accumulate_set = c(1:2, 5:6),
  sequence = FALSE
)
plot_vertical(vertical_set_accumulation_reverse)

```

```

# Undulating
# -----
vertical_undulating(c(8, 6, 4))

# Reverse Undulating
# -----
vertical_undulating_reverse(c(8, 6, 4))

# Block Undulating
# -----
# This is a combination of Block Variant (undulation in the steps) and
# Undulating (undulation in reps)
vertical_block_undulating(c(8, 6, 4))

# Volume-Intensity
# -----
vertical_volume_intensity(c(6, 6, 6))

# Rep Accumulation
# -----
scheme_rep_acc()

# Generate Wave scheme with rep accumulation vertical progression
# This functions doesn't allow you to use different vertical planning
# options
scheme <- scheme_rep_acc(reps = c(10, 8, 6), adjustment = c(-0.1, -0.05, 0))
plot(scheme)

# Other options is to use `vertical_rep_accumulation.post()` and
# apply it after
# The default vertical progression is `vertical_const()`
scheme <- scheme_wave(reps = c(10, 8, 6), adjustment = c(-0.1, -0.05, 0))

.vertical_rep_accumulation.post(scheme)

# We can also create "undulating" rep decrements
.vertical_rep_accumulation.post(
  scheme,
  rep_decrement = c(-3, -1, -2, 0)
)

# `scheme_rep_acc` will not allow you to generate `scheme_ladder()`
# and `scheme_scheme_light_heavy()`
# You must use `vertical_rep_accumulation.post()` to do so
scheme <- scheme_ladder()
scheme <- .vertical_rep_accumulation.post(scheme)
plot(scheme)

# Please note that reps < 1 are removed. If you do not want this,
# use `remove_reps = FALSE` parameter
scheme <- scheme_ladder()
scheme <- .vertical_rep_accumulation.post(scheme, remove_reps = FALSE)
plot(scheme)

```

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