

calibration__diagnostics

May 19, 2022

1 1 Introduction

We perform simple diagnostic tests of our MOCHIS software. These include

- checking that our implementation agrees with standard two-sample tests when applicable;
- checking that (our implementation in R of) the test controls Type I Error

```
[2]: # Setup

import scanpy
import numpy as np
import anndata
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from main_draft0 import *
import scipy
import statistics
import os
import sys

#https://stackoverflow.com/questions/8391411/how-to-block-calls-to-print#:~:
#text=If%20you%20don't%20want,the%20top%20of%20the%20file.
# Disable

class HiddenPrints:
    def __enter__(self):
        self._original_stdout = sys.stdout
        sys.stdout = open(os.devnull, 'w')

    def __exit__(self, exc_type, exc_val, exc_tb):
        sys.stdout.close()
        sys.stdout = self._original_stdout
```

2 2 Agreement with Standard Tests

A special case of MOCHIS is the widely used two-sample test of stochastic dominance, known as the Mann-Whitney or Wilcoxon rank sum test (see [explanation](#) and [example R code](#)).

We compare our implementation of MOCHIS with `scipy.stats.mannwhitneyu`, which is the standard choice provided by base R. We construct our two samples of size n and k by drawing each sample i.i.d. from a standard Gaussian distribution before taking an absolute value (i.e., $z = (|z_1|, \dots, |z_k|)$ where $z_i \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} N(0, 1)$). We vary $(n, k) \in \{(50, 10), (50, 20), (50, 50), (100, 10), (100, 20), (100, 50), (500, 10), (500, 20), (500, 50)\}$, effectively allowing our experiment to cover our implementation of both the resampling routine for small k and the Gaussian approximation for large k and n .

```
[97]: %%capture
# Helper function for computing p-values

def get_p_values(n, k, n_draws = 800):
    # create dataframe to return
    to_return = pd.DataFrame(columns=['SEED', 'WILCOX', 'MOCHIS'])
    # Generate n_draws p-values using both MOCHIS and wilcox test
    for seed in range(n_draws):
        # set seed
        np.random.seed(seed)
        # Generate null samples (X, Y)
        x0 = [abs(np.random.normal()) for i in range(k)]
        y0 = [abs(np.random.normal()) for i in range(n)]

        to_return = pd.concat([to_return, pd.DataFrame([
            "SEED": seed,
            "WILCOX": scipy.stats.mannwhitneyu(x=x0, y=y0,
↪ alternative='two-sided', use_continuity=True, method='asymptotic').pvalue,
            "MOCHIS": mochis_py(x = x0, p = 1, wList = range(k, -1,
↪ -1), alternative = "two.sided", approx = "resample", n_mom = 100, y = y0)
        ])]])

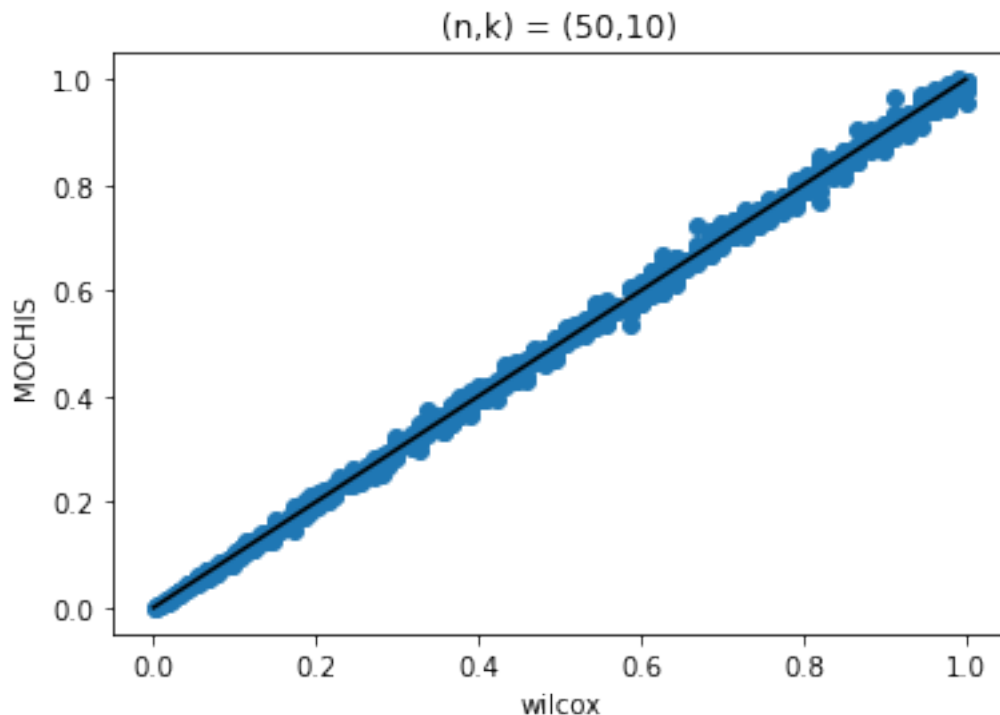
    return to_return

# Compute p-values

if not os.path.exists('mw_vs_mochis'):
    os.mkdir(os.path.join("mw_vs_mochis"))
for n in [50, 100, 500]:
    for k in [10, 20, 50]:
        combination = "n"+str(n)+"k"+str(k)
        results = get_p_values(n, k)
        results.to_csv("mw_vs_mochis/"+combination+".csv")
```

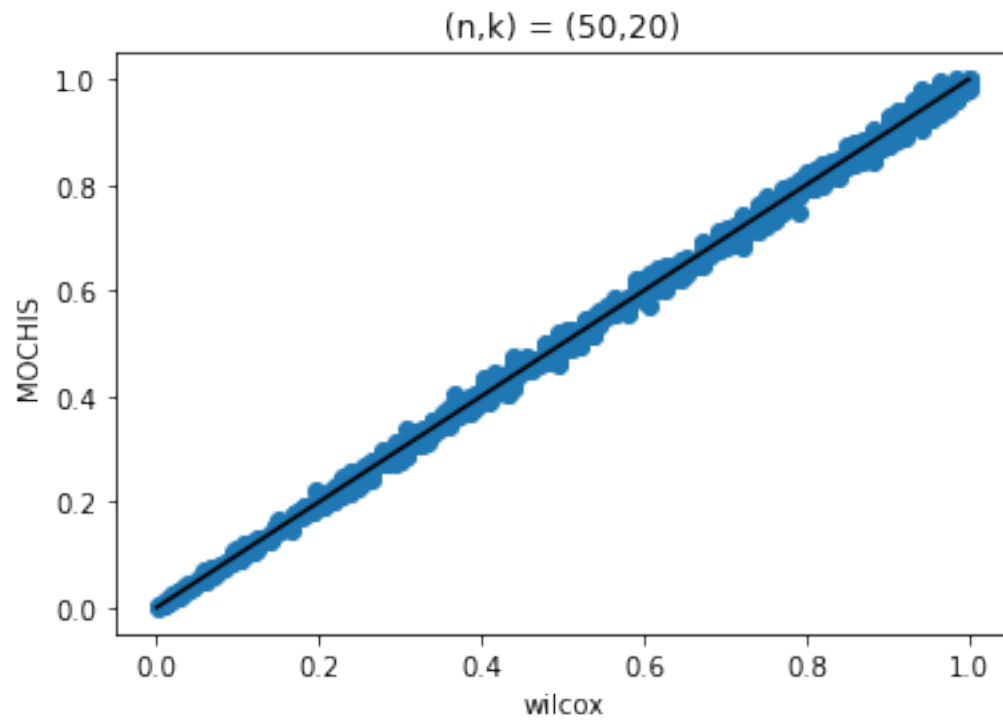
```
[98]: # Load data and generate plots
#mw_vs_mochis = pd.read_csv("mw_vs_mochis.csv")

# Plot
for n in [50, 100, 500]:
    for k in [10, 20, 50]:
        combination = "n"+str(n)+"k"+str(k)
        wilcox_values = pd.read_csv("mw_vs_mochis/"+combination+".
↪csv")['WILCOX']
        mochis_values = pd.read_csv("mw_vs_mochis/"+combination+".
↪csv")['MOCHIS']
        plt.scatter(wilcox_values, mochis_values)
        plt.plot([0,1],[0,1], color="black")
        plt.title("(n,k) = (" + str(n) + "," + str(k) + ")")
        plt.xlabel("wilcox")
        plt.ylabel("MOCHIS")
        plt.show()
        rmse = np.mean((wilcox_values-mochis_values)**2)
        print("The root mean squared difference in p-values for (n,k) = (" +
↪str(n) + "," + str(k) + ") is ", str(rmse))
```

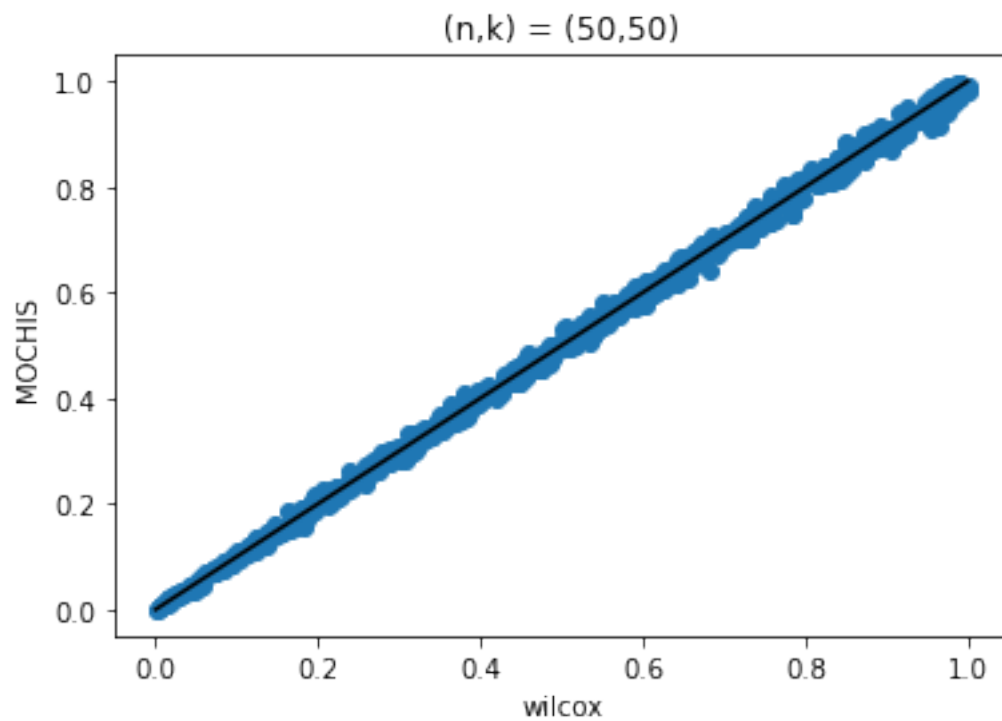


The root mean squared difference in p-values for (n,k) = (50 , 10) is

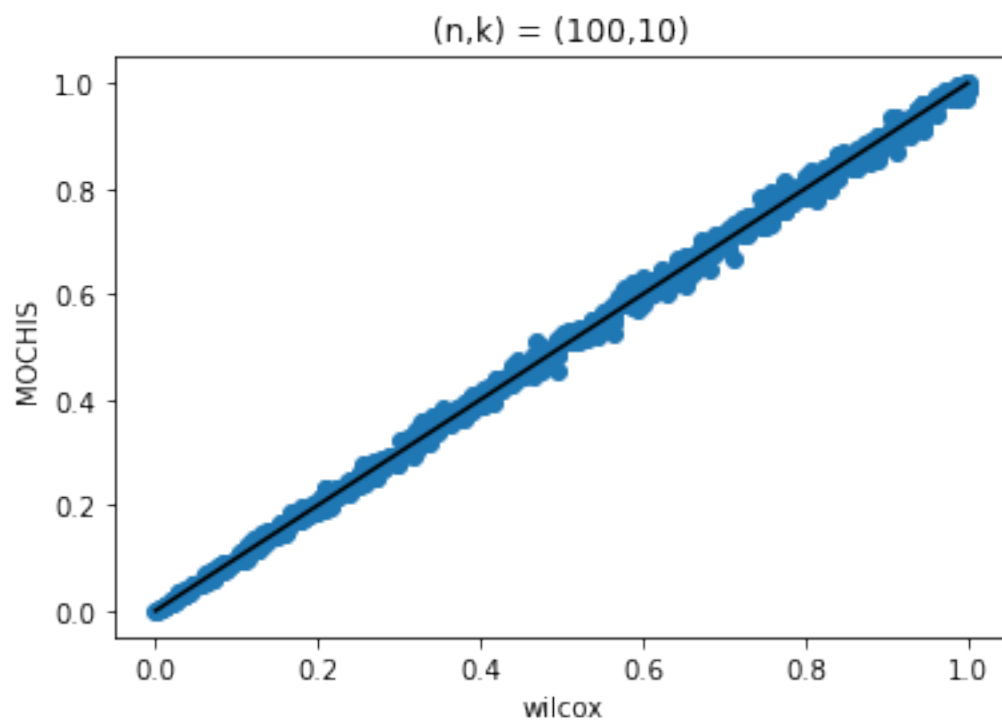
0.0001493634534130693



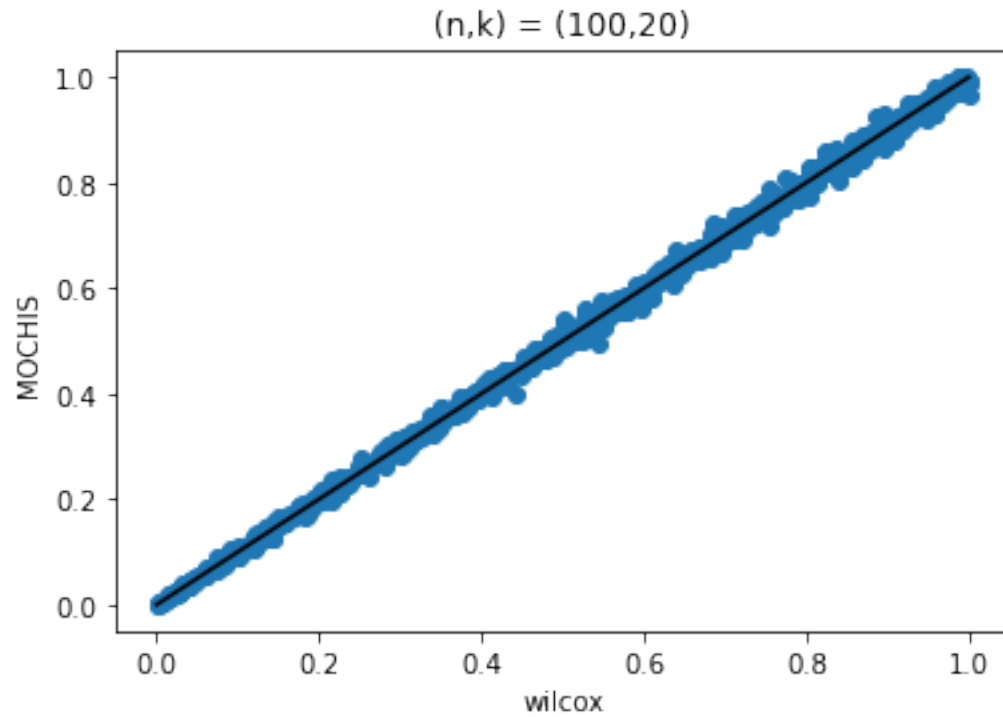
The root mean squared difference in p-values for (n,k) = (50 , 20) is
0.0001563304835542237



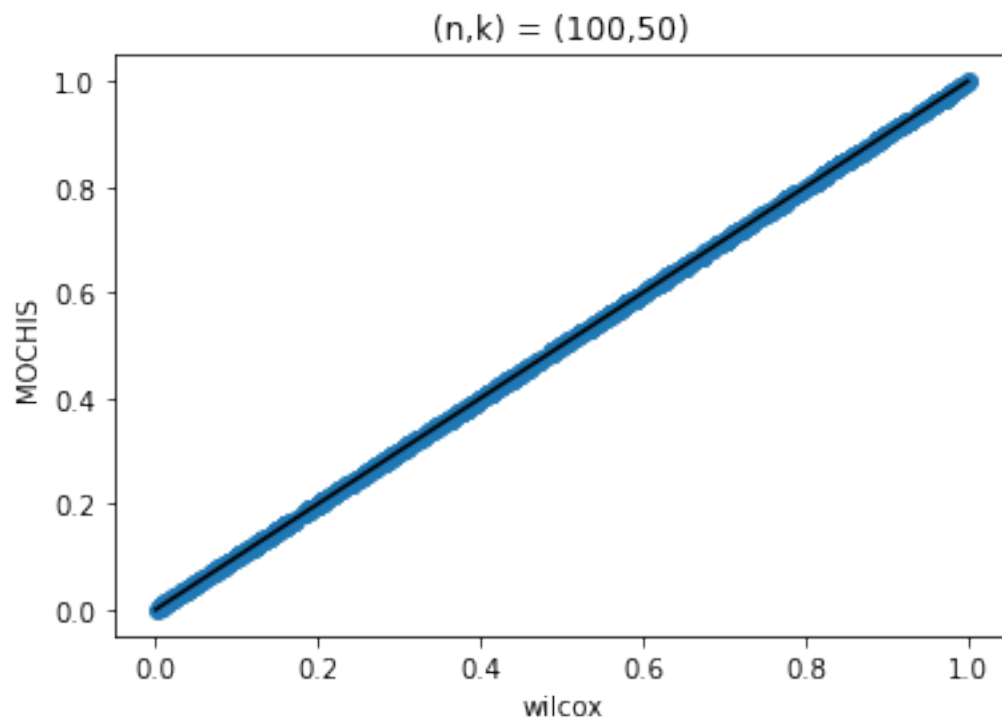
The root mean squared difference in p-values for $(n,k) = (50, 50)$ is 0.00013896995710707376



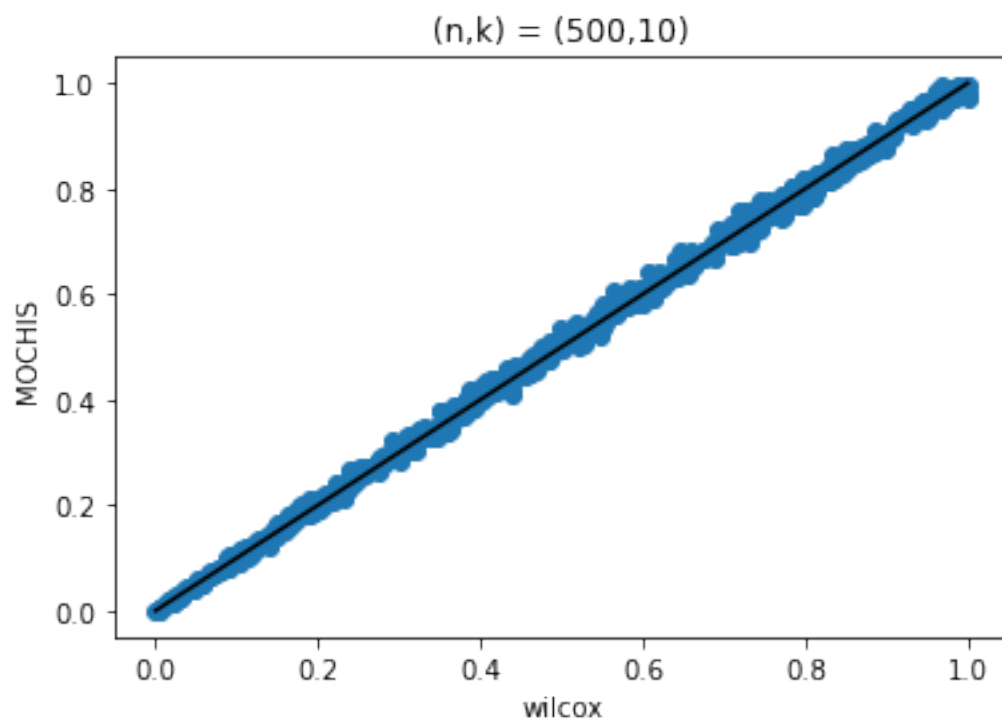
The root mean squared difference in p-values for $(n,k) = (100, 10)$ is 0.00014141465627909799



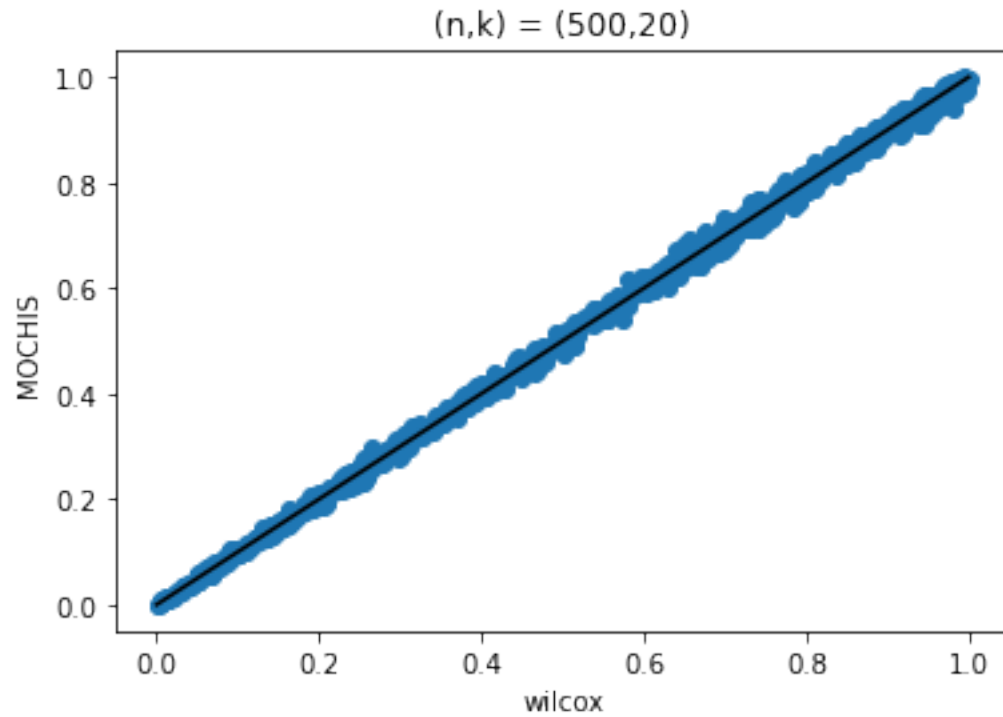
The root mean squared difference in p-values for $(n,k) = (100, 20)$ is 0.00014089431748578614



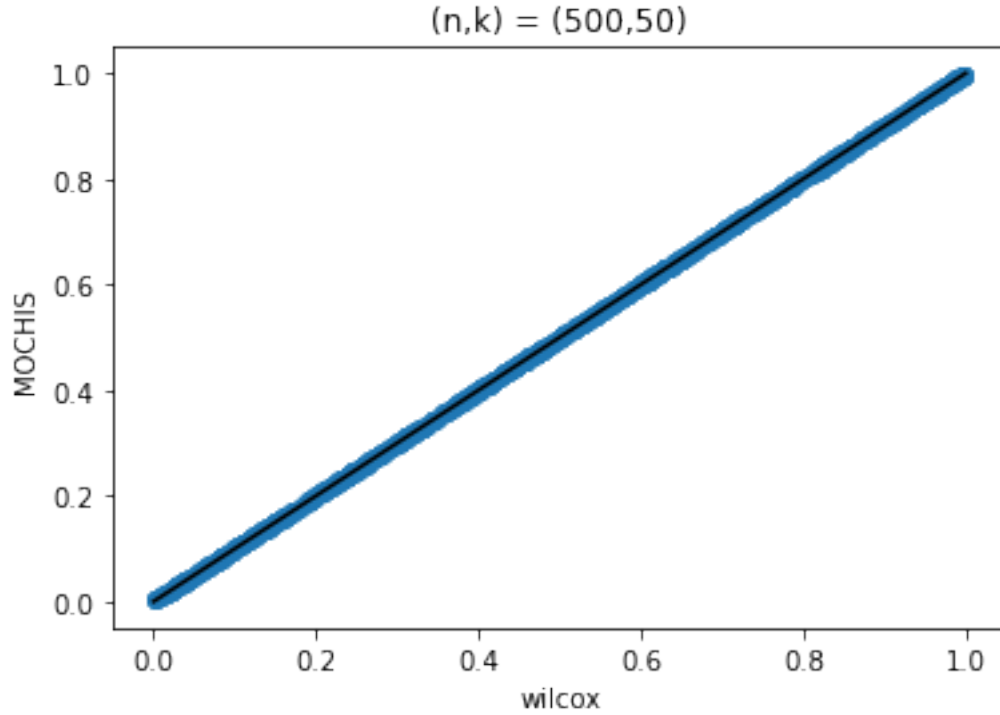
The root mean squared difference in p-values for $(n,k) = (100, 50)$ is $1.411850603877463e-06$



The root mean squared difference in p-values for $(n,k) = (500, 10)$ is 0.00014454151494985897



The root mean squared difference in p-values for $(n,k) = (500, 20)$ is 0.00013760487436642856



The root mean squared difference in p-values for $(n,k) = (500, 50)$ is $7.972288100485467\text{e-}08$

3 3 Type I Error Control

We simulate samples (X, Y) , with $X \in \mathbb{R}^k$ and $Y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $k \leq n$. We draw each element of X and Y from the same distribution to match the null hypothesis. By varying the values of (k, n) , we examine the control of Type I Error of MOCHIS. This also allows examination of the numerical performance of the various approximations (e.g., large n , large n and k) described in the paper.

```
[3]: def get_FPR(n, # length of y
              k, # length of x
              p, # choice of exponent
              w_vec, # choice of weight vector
              path, # where to save plots
              plot = False, n_draws = 800):
    # Enforce length(w_vec) = k+1
    assert len(w_vec) == k+1, "Length of w_vec must be (k+1)."
```

```
    # Generate n_draws p-values to computer FPP
    def generate_n_draws(k, n, p, wList):
        x0 = [abs(np.random.normal()) for i in range(k)]
        y0 = [abs(np.random.normal()) for i in range(n)]
```

```

    with HiddenPrints():
        return mochis_py(x=x0,
                        p=p,
                        wList=wList,
                        alternative="two.sided",
                        approx="resample",
                        n_mom=100,
                        y=y0)

p_values_vec = [generate_n_draws(k, n, p, w_vec) for i in range(n_draws)]

# Compute variance of empirical distribution of p-values
# Should be close to 1/12
emp_var = np.var(p_values_vec)
emp_mean = np.mean(p_values_vec)

# Compute FPP vector (i.e., for each alpha, what's the FPP?)
alpha_vec = np.linspace(0, 1, 201)

fpp_vec = []
for alpha in alpha_vec:
    fpp_vec.append(sum(i<=alpha for i in p_values_vec) / len(p_values_vec))

#fpp_df = pd.DataFrame(data={'ALPHA':alpha_vec, 'FPP':fpp_vec})
fpp_df = {'ALPHA':alpha_vec, 'FPP':fpp_vec}

if plot:
    print("Generating plot for (n,k,p) = (" + str(n) + ", " + str(k) + ", " + str(p) + ")")
    plt.figure()
    plt.plot(alpha_vec, fpp_vec)
    plt.title("(n,k) = (" + str(n) + ", " + str(k) + ")")
    plt.xlabel("Alpha")
    plt.ylabel("False Positive Proportion")
    plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], color='black')
    plt.show()

# Return fpp_df and emp_var
return {"EMP_MEAN": emp_mean, "EMP_VAR": emp_var, "FPP_DF_ALPHA":
alpha_vec, "FPP_DF_FPP": fpp_vec, "PVALUES": p_values_vec}

```

3.1 Small n and small k

Check for Mann-Whitney.

```
[4]: # Mann-Whitney
n_vec = [20,30,40]
k_vec = [10,20,40]
diagnostic_list = pd.DataFrame()

for i in range(len(k_vec)):
    this_k_list = pd.DataFrame(columns=["EMP_MEAN", "EMP_VAR", "FPP_DF_ALPHA",
    ↪ "FPP_DF_FPP", "PVALUES"])
    k = k_vec[i]
    wList = [i for i in range(k,-1,-1)]
    for j in range(len(n_vec)):
        n = n_vec[j]
        if k > n:
            print("k exceeds n, skipping...")
        else:
            print("Generating Mann-Whitney plot for (n,k) = (" , n, ", ", ",k,")")

            mw_check = get_FPR(n=n, k=k, p=1, w_vec=wList, plot=False,
    ↪ path="type_one_small_n_small_k")

            print("Empirical mean = ", mw_check["EMP_MEAN"], ". Empirical
    ↪ variance = ", mw_check["EMP_VAR"])
            #this_k_list.append(mw_check)

    this_k_list = pd.concat([this_k_list, pd.DataFrame([{"EMP_MEAN": mw_check["EMP_MEAN"],
    "EMP_VAR": mw_check["EMP_VAR"],
    "FPP_DF_ALPHA": mw_check["FPP_DF_ALPHA"],
    "FPP_DF_FPP": mw_check["FPP_DF_FPP"],
    "PVALUES": mw_check["PVALUES"]}])])

    pd.DataFrame([{"EMP_MEAN": mw_check["EMP_MEAN"],
    "EMP_VAR": mw_check["EMP_VAR"],
    "FPP_DF_ALPHA": mw_check["FPP_DF_ALPHA"],
    "FPP_DF_FPP": mw_check["FPP_DF_FPP"],
    "PVALUES": mw_check["PVALUES"]}]).to_csv("n"+str(n)+"_k"+str(k)+"_mw_resample.csv")

    print("Generating plot for (n,k,p) = (" , n, ", ", ",k, ", ", ",")")
    plt.figure()
```

```

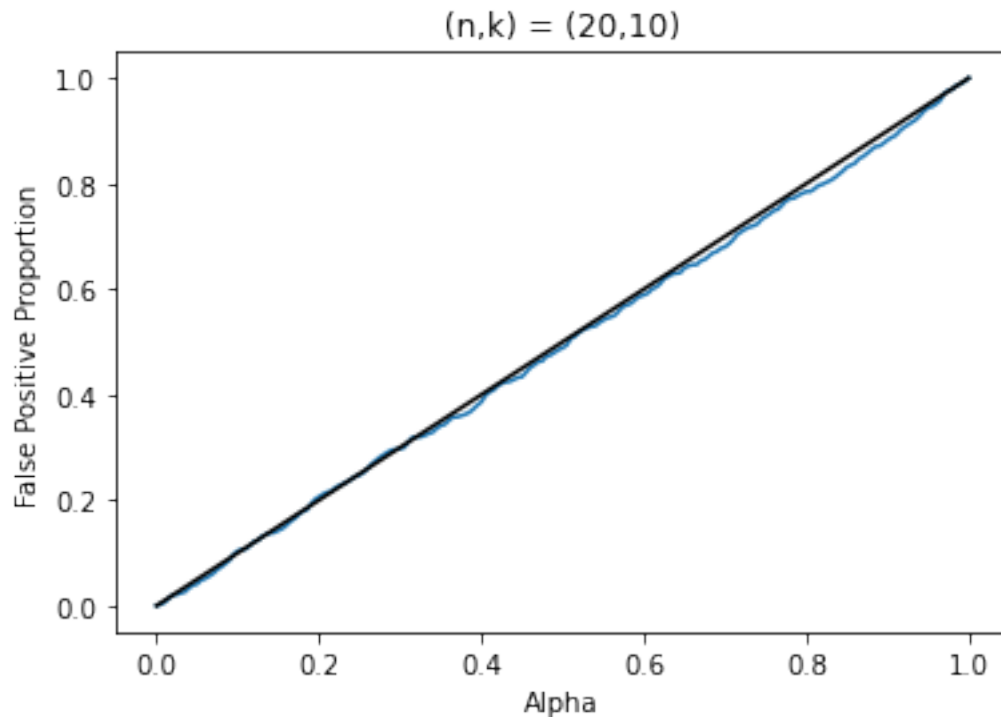
plt.plot(mw_check["FPP_DF_ALPHA"], mw_check["FPP_DF_FPP"])
plt.title("(n,k) = (" + str(n) + ", " + str(k) + ")")
plt.xlabel("Alpha")
plt.ylabel("False Positive Proportion")
plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], color='black')
plt.show()

#diagnostic_list.append(this_k_list)
diagnostic_list = pd.concat([diagnostic_list,
                             this_k_list
])

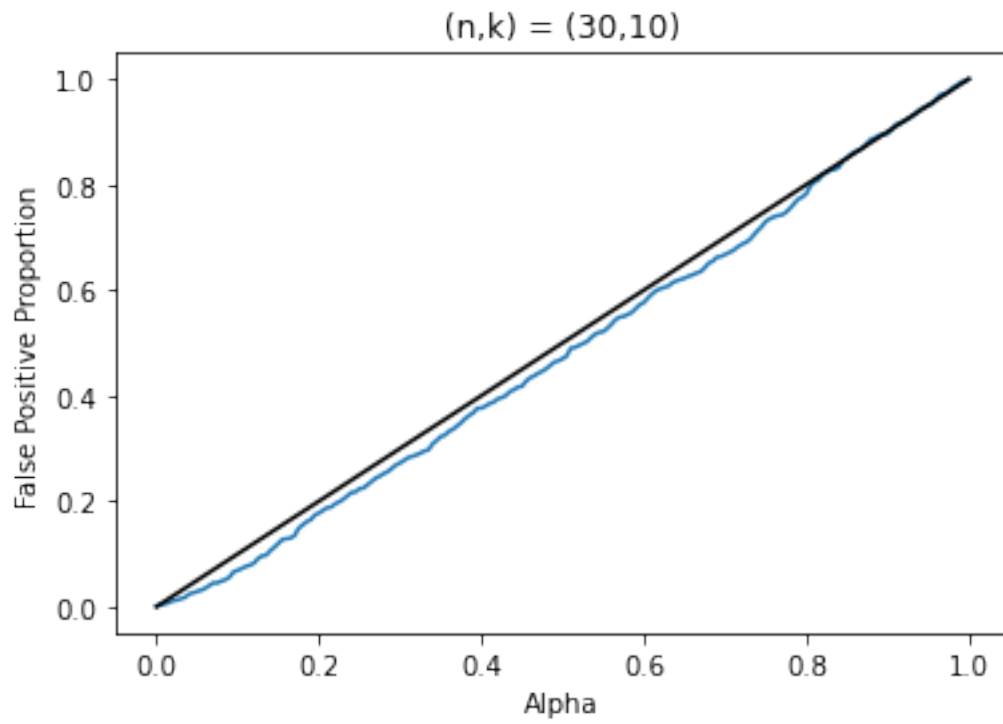
diagnostic_list.to_csv("small_k_small_n_mw_resample.csv")

```

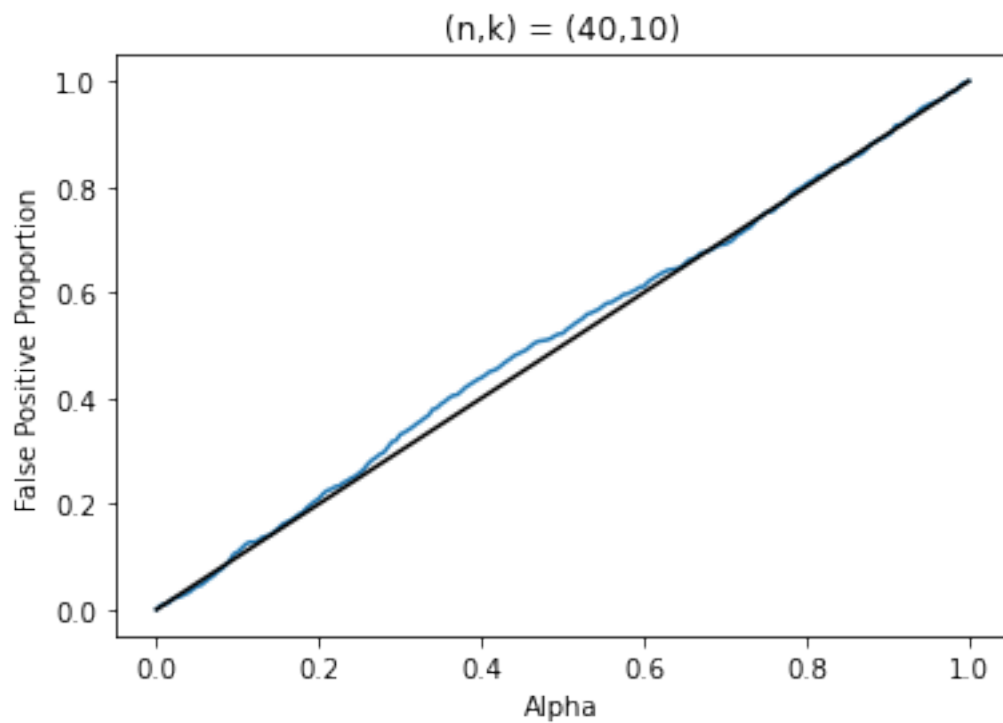
Generating Mann-Whitney plot for (n,k) = (20 , 10)
 Empirical mean = 0.5085655 . Empirical variance = 0.08568890000974999
 Generating plot for (n,k,p) = (20 , 10 ,)



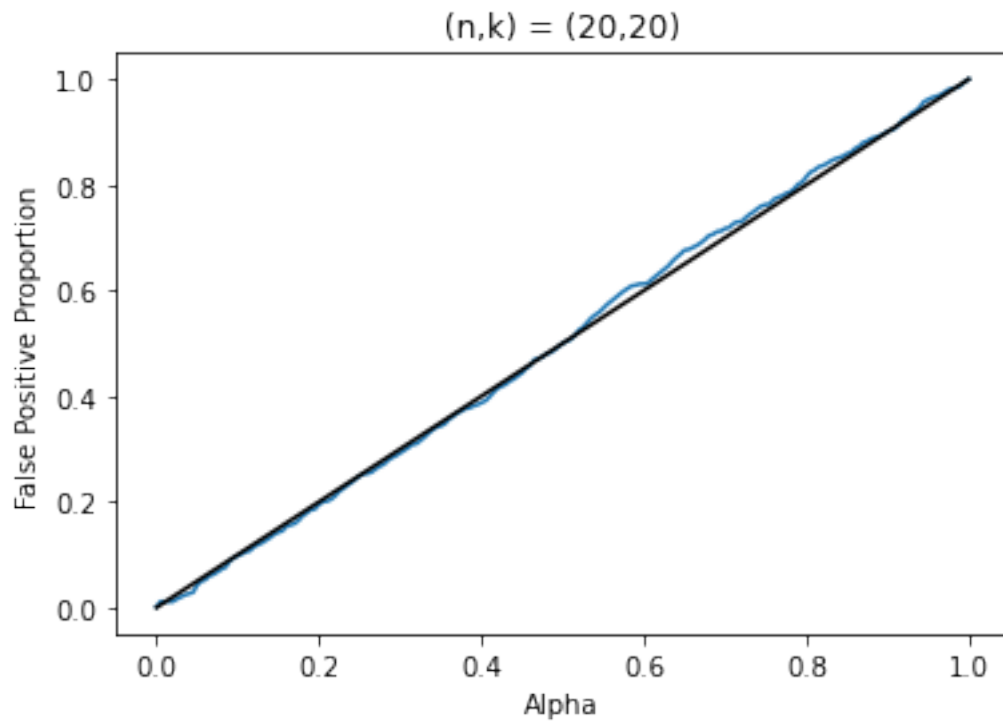
Generating Mann-Whitney plot for $(n,k) = (30, 10)$
 Empirical mean = 0.521203 . Empirical variance = 0.07887289199099999
 Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (30, 10,)$



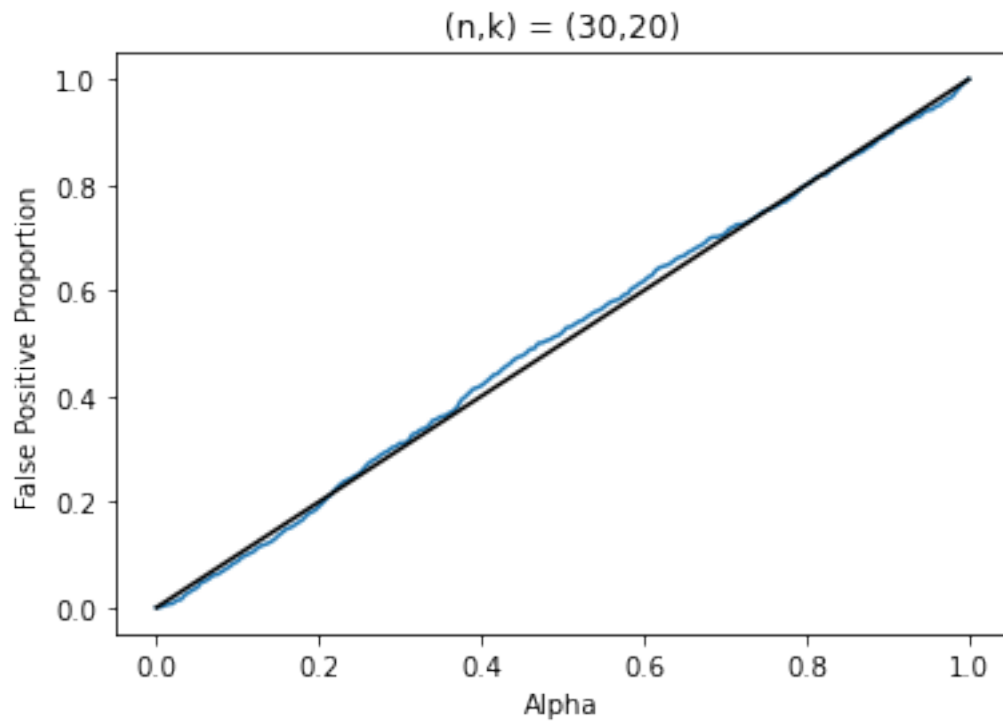
Generating Mann-Whitney plot for $(n,k) = (40, 10)$
 Empirical mean = 0.48823750000000005 . Empirical variance =
 0.08515128739375001
 Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (40, 10,)$



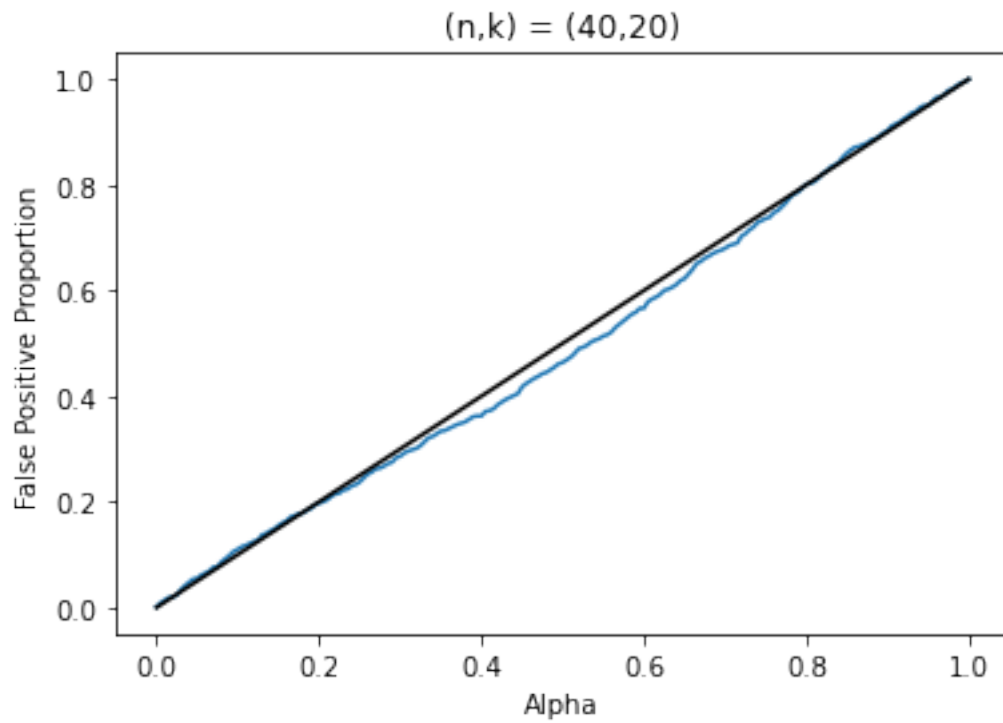
Generating Mann-Whitney plot for $(n,k) = (20, 20)$
 Empirical mean = 0.4972285 . Empirical variance = 0.07932879338775
 Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (20, 20,)$



Generating Mann-Whitney plot for $(n,k) = (30, 20)$
 Empirical mean = 0.49531 . Empirical variance = 0.08259249309999998
 Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (30, 20,)$



Generating Mann-Whitney plot for $(n,k) = (40, 20)$
 Empirical mean = 0.511856 . Empirical variance = 0.083556887664
 Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (40, 20,)$



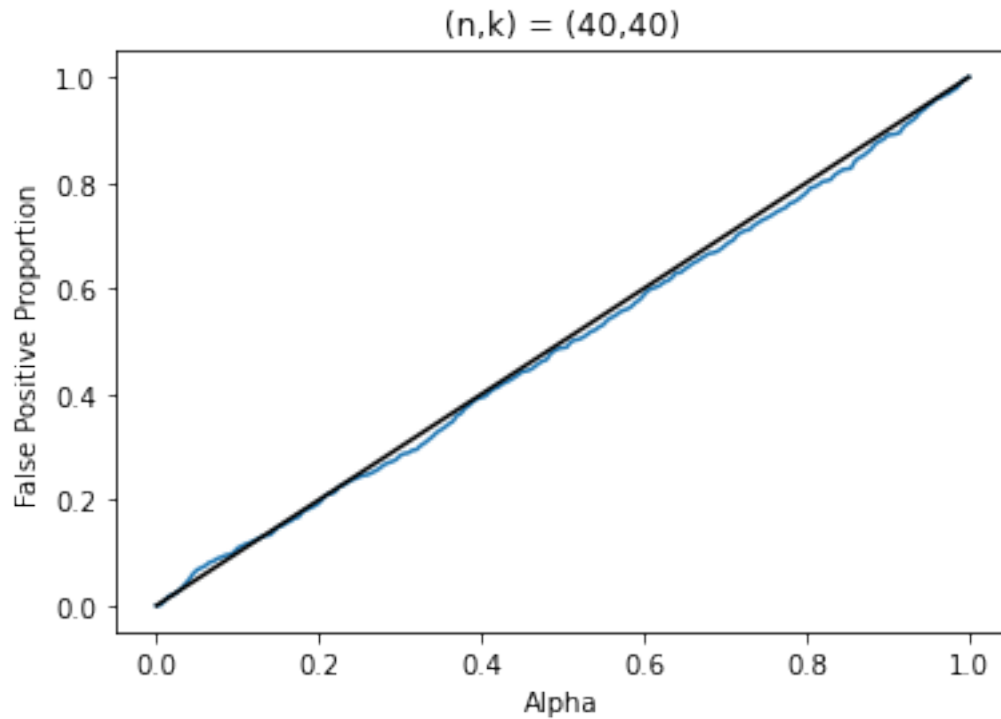
k exceeds n, skipping...

k exceeds n, skipping...

Generating Mann-Whitney plot for $(n,k) = (40, 40)$

Empirical mean = 0.5101425 . Empirical variance = 0.08625239589374999

Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (40, 40,)$



Check for dispersion shift

```
[5]: # Scale-shift alternative
n_vec = [10,20,40]
k_vec = [10,20,40]
diagnostic_list = pd.DataFrame()

for i in range(len(k_vec)):
    this_k_list = pd.DataFrame(columns=["EMP_MEAN", "EMP_VAR", "FPP_DF",
    ↪ "PVALUES"])
    k = k_vec[i]
    wList = [(x/(k+1) - 0.5)**2 for x in range(1, k+2)]
    for j in range(len(n_vec)):
        n = n_vec[j]
        if k > n:
            print("k exceeds n, skipping...")
        else:
            print("Generating dispersion shift plot for (n,k) = (" , n, ",
            ↪ ", k, ")")
            mw_check = get_FPR(n=n, k=k, p=1, w_vec=wList, plot=True,
            ↪ path="type_one_small_n_small_k_dispersion")
```

```

        print("Empirical mean = ", mw_check["EMP_MEAN"], ". Empirical_
↪variance = ", mw_check["EMP_VAR"])
        #this_k_list.append(mw_check)

    this_k_list = pd.concat([this_k_list, pd.DataFrame([
        "EMP_MEAN": mw_check["EMP_MEAN"],
        "EMP_VAR": mw_check["EMP_VAR"],
        "FPP_DF_ALPHA": mw_check["FPP_DF_ALPHA"],
        "FPP_DF_FPP": mw_check["FPP_DF_FPP"],
        "PVALUES": mw_check["PVALUES"]
    ])]])

    pd.DataFrame([
        "EMP_MEAN": mw_check["EMP_MEAN"],
        "EMP_VAR": mw_check["EMP_VAR"],
        "FPP_DF_ALPHA": mw_check["FPP_DF_ALPHA"],
        "FPP_DF_FPP": mw_check["FPP_DF_FPP"],
        "PVALUES": mw_check["PVALUES"]
    ]).to_csv("n"+str(n)+"_k"+str(k)+"_quad_kernel_resample.csv")

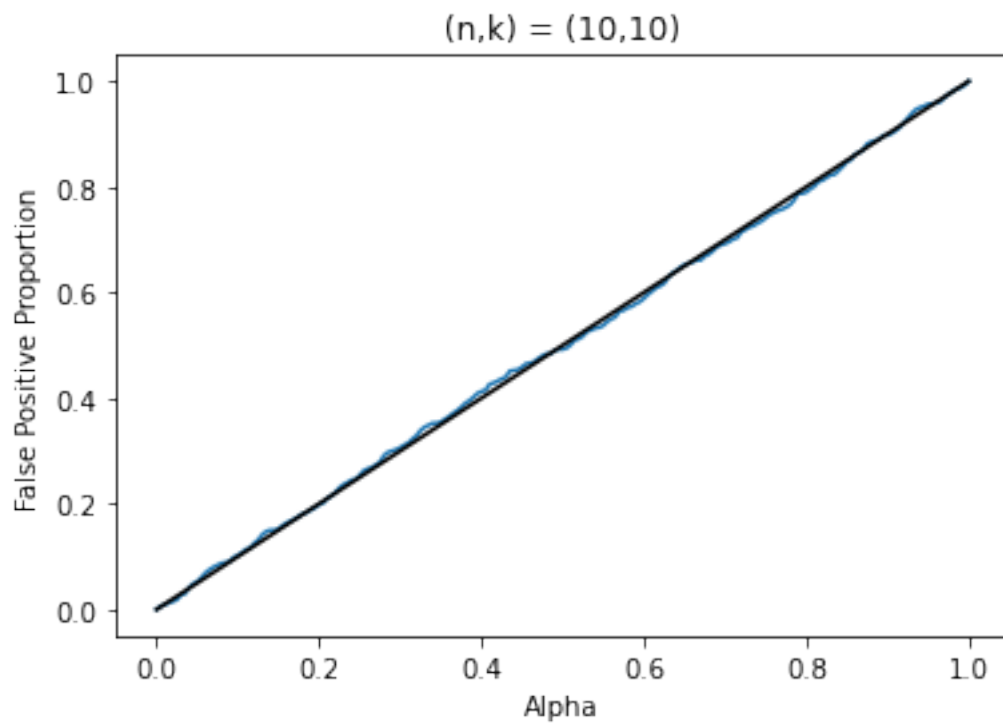
    print("Generating plot for (n,k,p) = (", n, ", ", k, ", ", p, ")")
    plt.figure()
    plt.plot(mw_check["FPP_DF_ALPHA"], mw_check["FPP_DF_FPP"])
    plt.title("(n,k) = (" + str(n) + ", " + str(k) + ")")
    plt.xlabel("Alpha")
    plt.ylabel("False Positive Proportion")
    plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], color='black')
    plt.show()

    #diagnostic_list.append(this_k_list)
    diagnostic_list = pd.concat([diagnostic_list,
        this_k_list
    ])

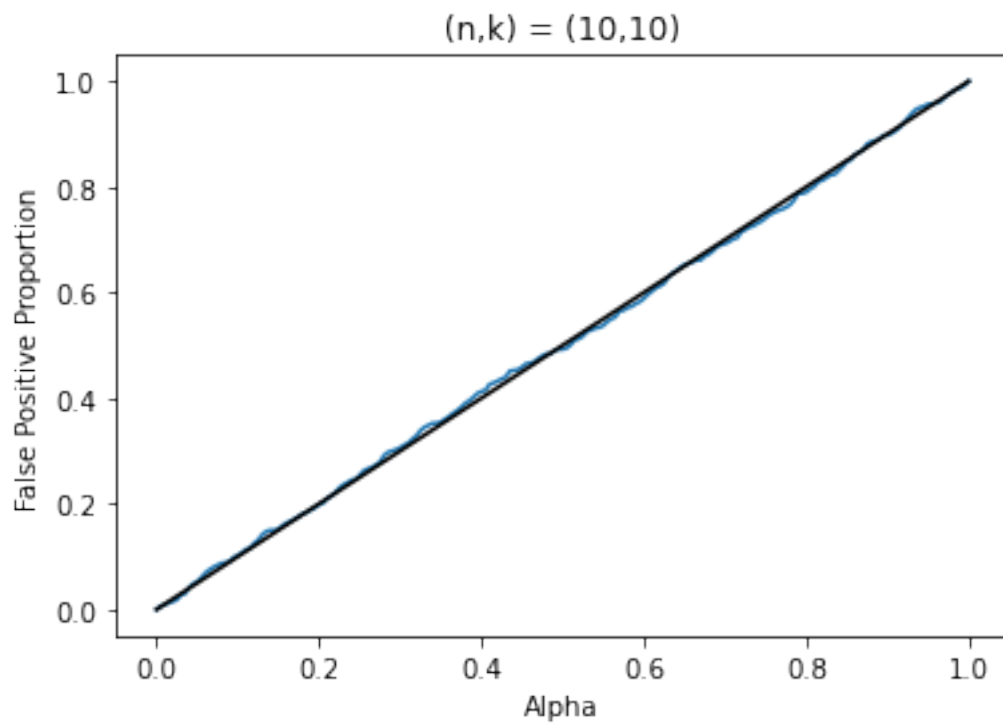
diagnostic_list.to_csv("small_k_small_n_quad_kernel_resample.csv")

```

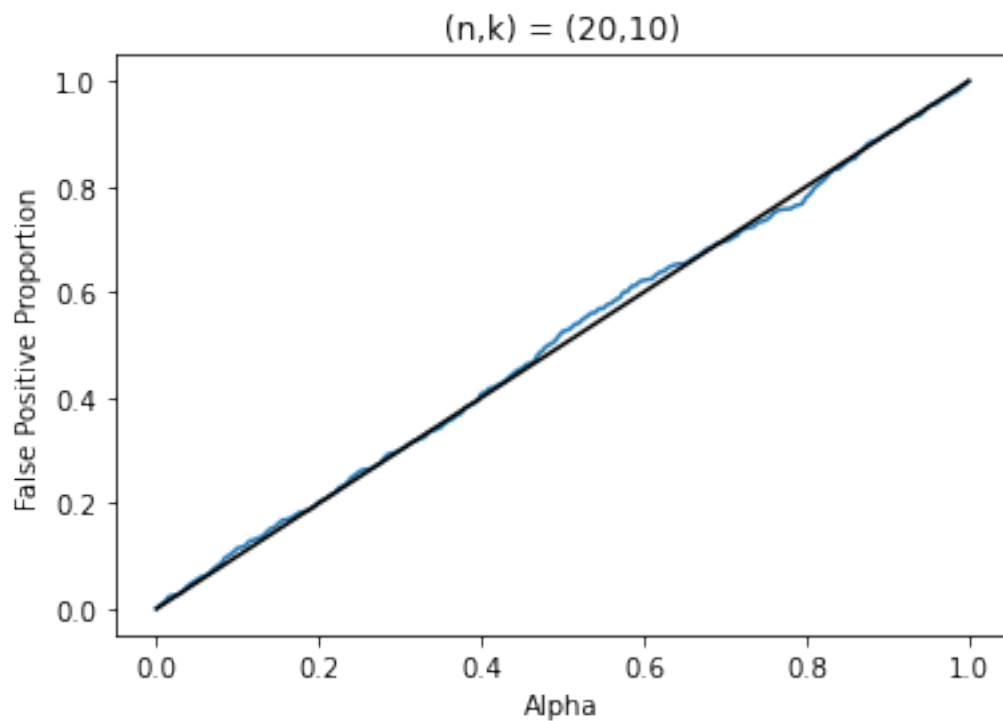
Generating dispersion shift plot for (n,k) = (10 , 10)
 Generating plot for (n,k,p) = (10 , 10 , 1)



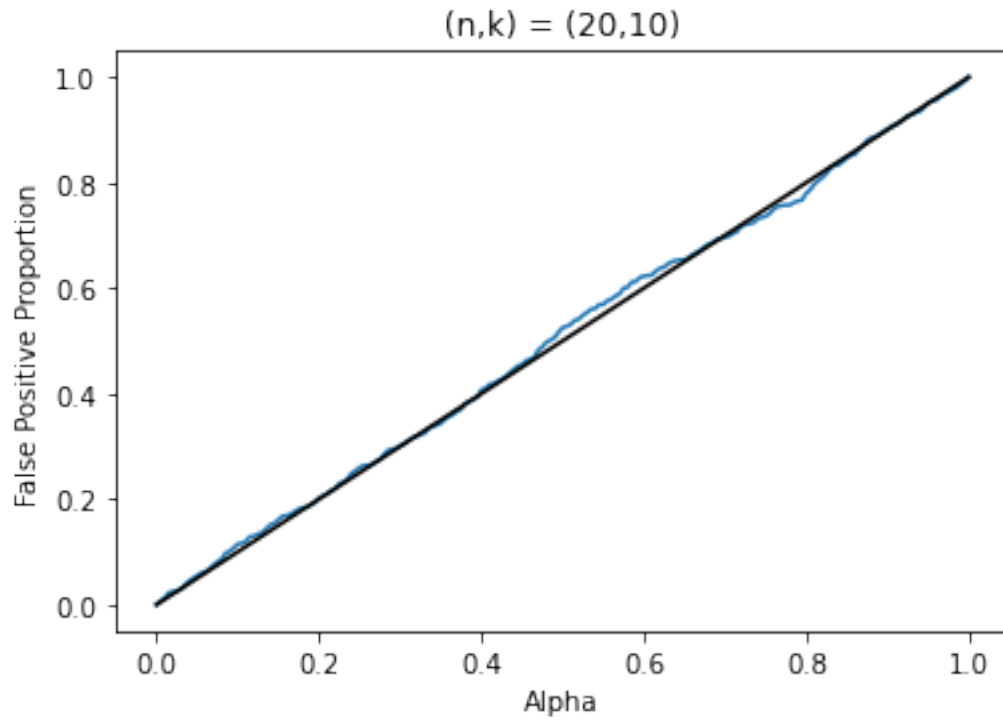
Empirical mean = 0.49985100000000005 . Empirical variance =
 0.08514167459899999
 Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (10, 10,)$



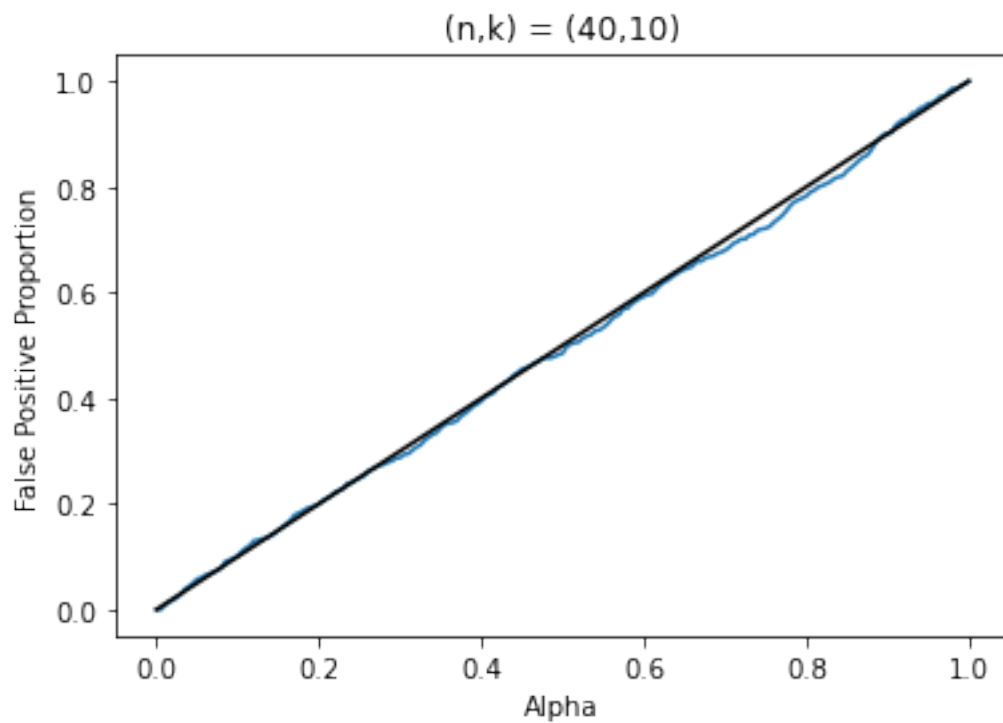
Generating dispersion shift plot for $(n,k) = (20, 10)$
 Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (20, 10, 1)$



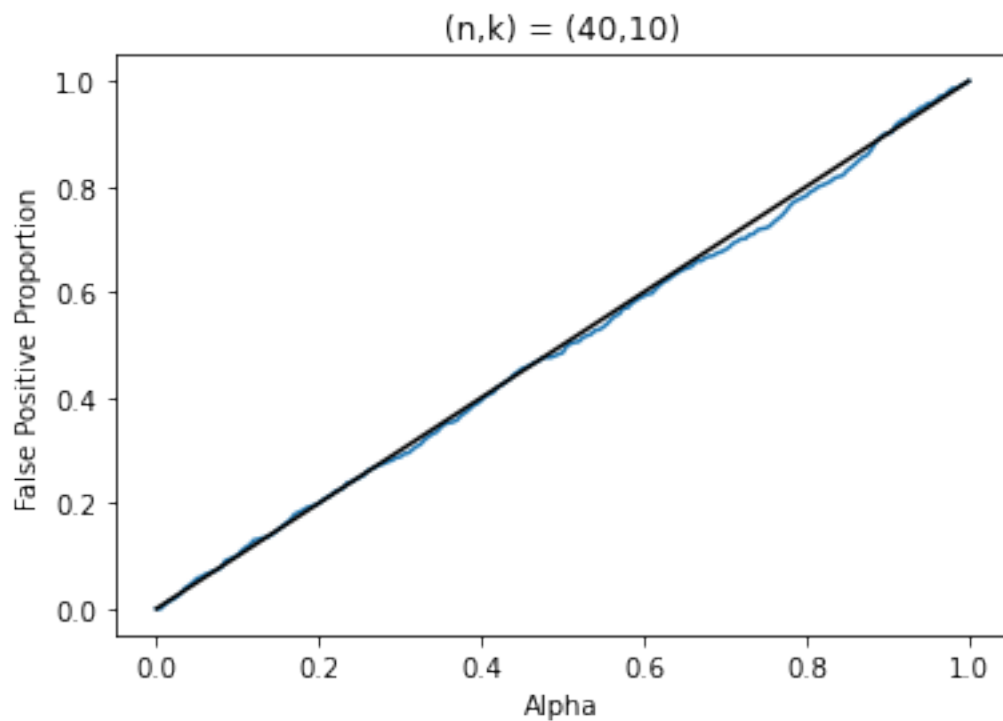
Empirical mean = 0.49646700000000005 . Empirical variance = 0.085218025111
Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (20, 10,)$



Generating dispersion shift plot for $(n,k) = (40, 10)$
Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (40, 10, 1)$



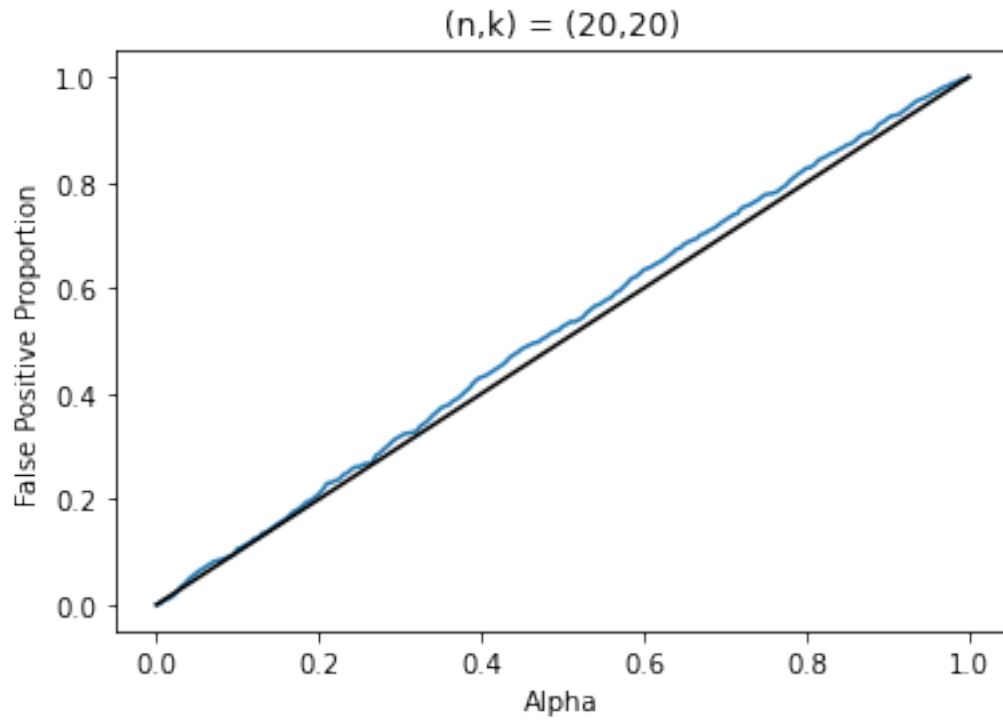
Empirical mean = 0.506016 . Empirical variance = 0.08534254694400001
 Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (40, 10,)$



k exceeds n, skipping...

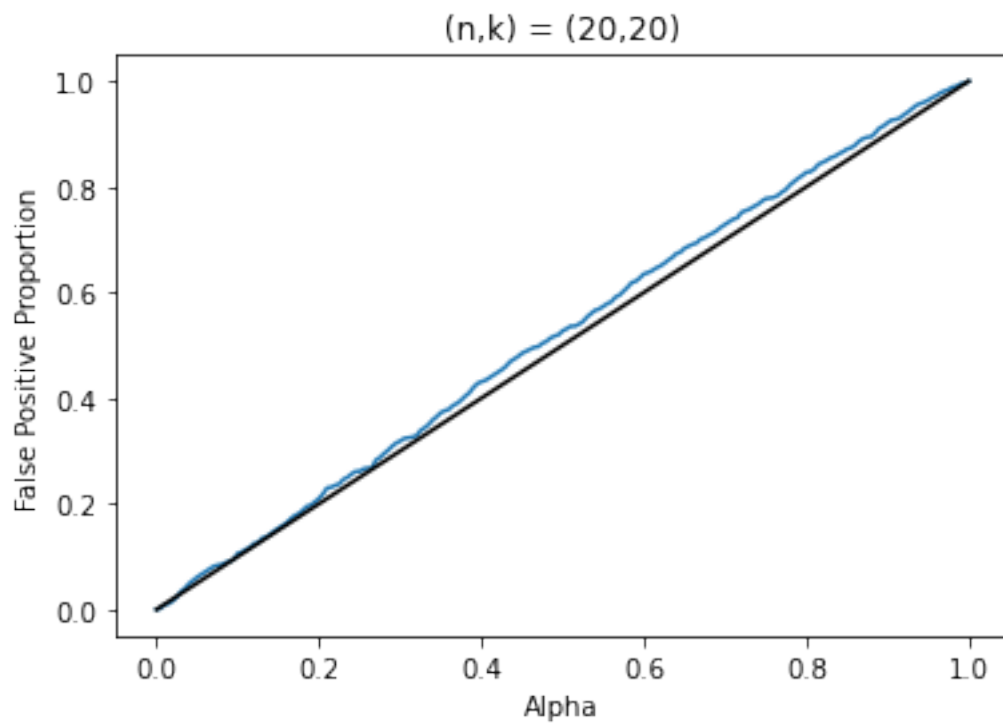
Generating dispersion shift plot for (n,k) = (20 , 20)

Generating plot for (n,k,p) = (20 , 20 , 1)

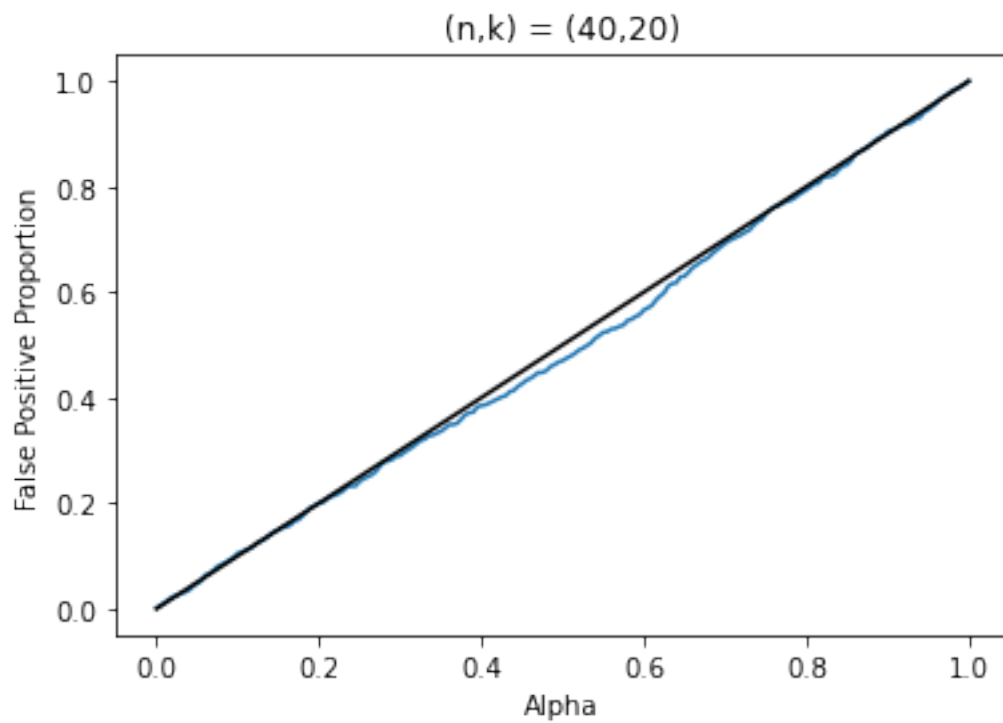


Empirical mean = 0.4809435000000001 . Empirical variance = 0.08024041200775

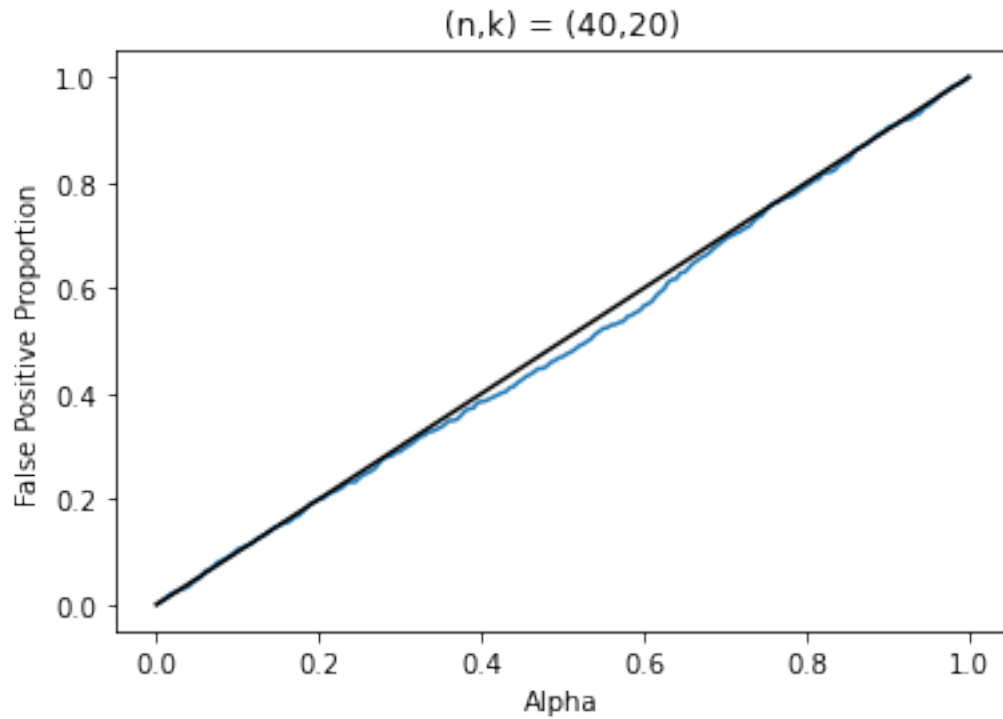
Generating plot for (n,k,p) = (20 , 20 ,)



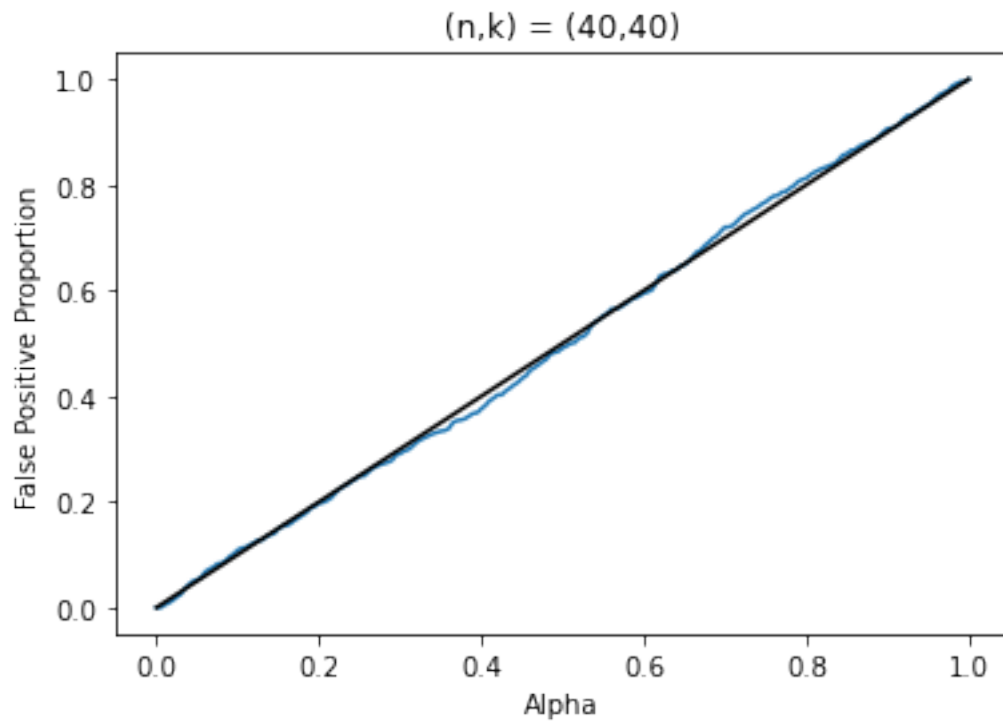
Generating dispersion shift plot for $(n,k) = (40, 20)$
 Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (40, 20, 1)$



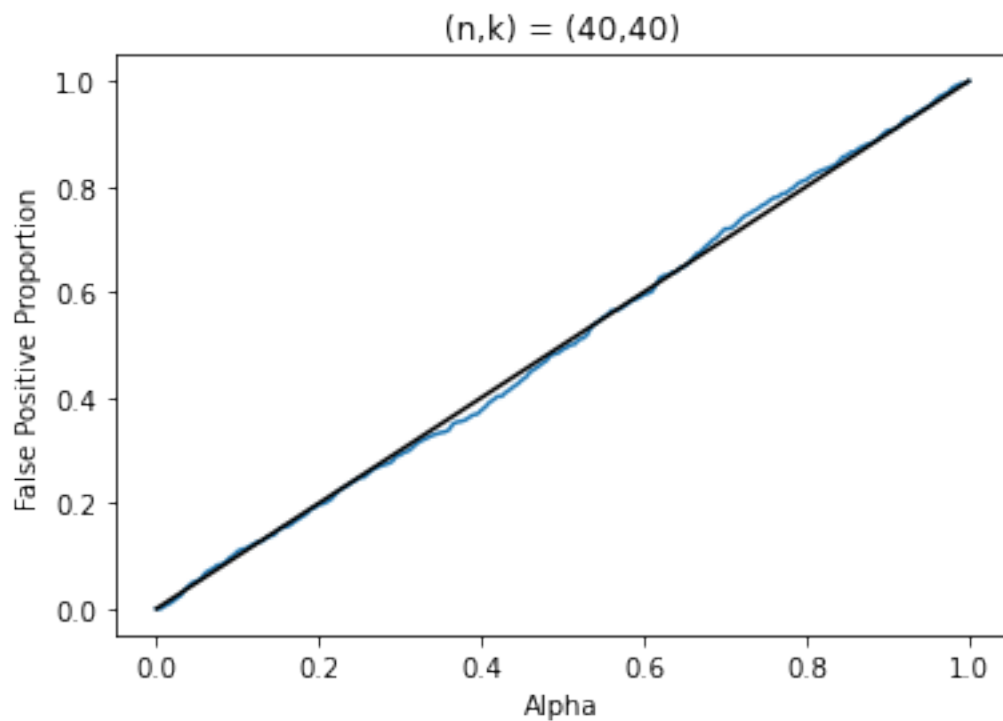
Empirical mean = 0.5106335 . Empirical variance = 0.08394085527775
 Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (40, 20,)$



k exceeds n, skipping...
 k exceeds n, skipping...
 Generating dispersion shift plot for $(n,k) = (40, 40)$
 Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (40, 40, 1)$



Empirical mean = 0.500738 . Empirical variance = 0.08074339335599999
 Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (40, 40,)$



3.2 3.2 Large n and small k

```
[6]: # Mann-Whitney
n_vec = [100,200,500]
k_vec = [10,20,40]
diagnostic_list = pd.DataFrame()

for i in range(len(k_vec)):
    this_k_list = pd.DataFrame(columns=["EMP_MEAN", "EMP_VAR", "FPP_DF_ALPHA",
    ↪ "FPP_DF_FPP", "PVALUES"])
    k = k_vec[i]
    wList = [i for i in range(k,-1,-1)]
    for j in range(len(n_vec)):
        n = n_vec[j]
        if k > n:
            print("k exceeds n, skipping...")
        else:
            print("Generating Mann-Whitney plot for (n,k) = (", n, ", ", k, ")")
            mw_check = get_FPR(n=n, k=k, p=1, w_vec=wList, plot=True,
    ↪ path="type_one_large_n_small_k")
            print("Empirical mean = ", mw_check["EMP_MEAN"], ". Empirical
    ↪ variance = ", mw_check["EMP_VAR"])
            #this_k_list.append(mw_check)

    this_k_list = pd.concat([this_k_list, pd.DataFrame([
        "EMP_MEAN": mw_check["EMP_MEAN"],
        "EMP_VAR": mw_check["EMP_VAR"],
        "FPP_DF_ALPHA": mw_check["FPP_DF_ALPHA"],
        "FPP_DF_FPP": mw_check["FPP_DF_FPP"],
        "PVALUES": mw_check["PVALUES"]
    ])]))

    pd.DataFrame([
        "EMP_MEAN": mw_check["EMP_MEAN"],
        "EMP_VAR": mw_check["EMP_VAR"],
        "FPP_DF_ALPHA": mw_check["FPP_DF_ALPHA"],
        "FPP_DF_FPP": mw_check["FPP_DF_FPP"],
        "PVALUES": mw_check["PVALUES"]
    ])).to_csv("n"+str(n)+"_k"+str(k)+"_mw_resample.csv")

    print("Generating plot for (n,k,p) = (", n, ", ", k, ", ", p, ")")
    plt.figure()
    plt.plot(mw_check["FPP_DF_ALPHA"], mw_check["FPP_DF_FPP"])
```

```

plt.title("(n,k) = (" + str(n) + ", " + str(k) + ")")
plt.xlabel("Alpha")
plt.ylabel("False Positive Proportion")
plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], color='black')
plt.show()

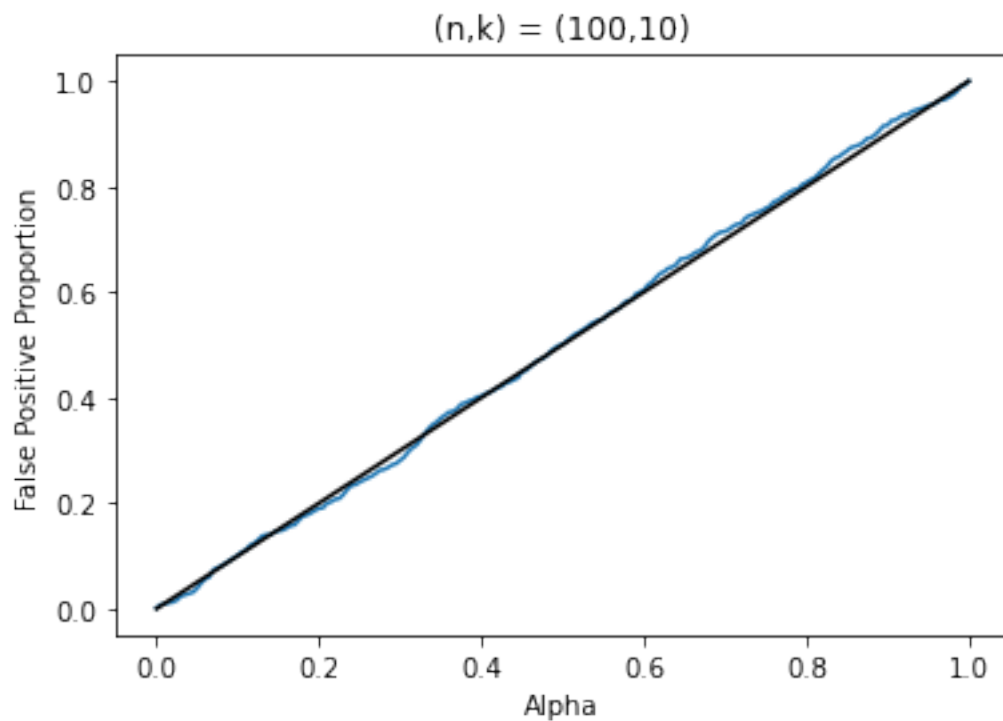
#diagnostic_list.append(this_k_list)
diagnostic_list = pd.concat([diagnostic_list,
                             this_k_list
])

diagnostic_list.to_csv("small_k_large_n_mw_resample.csv")

```

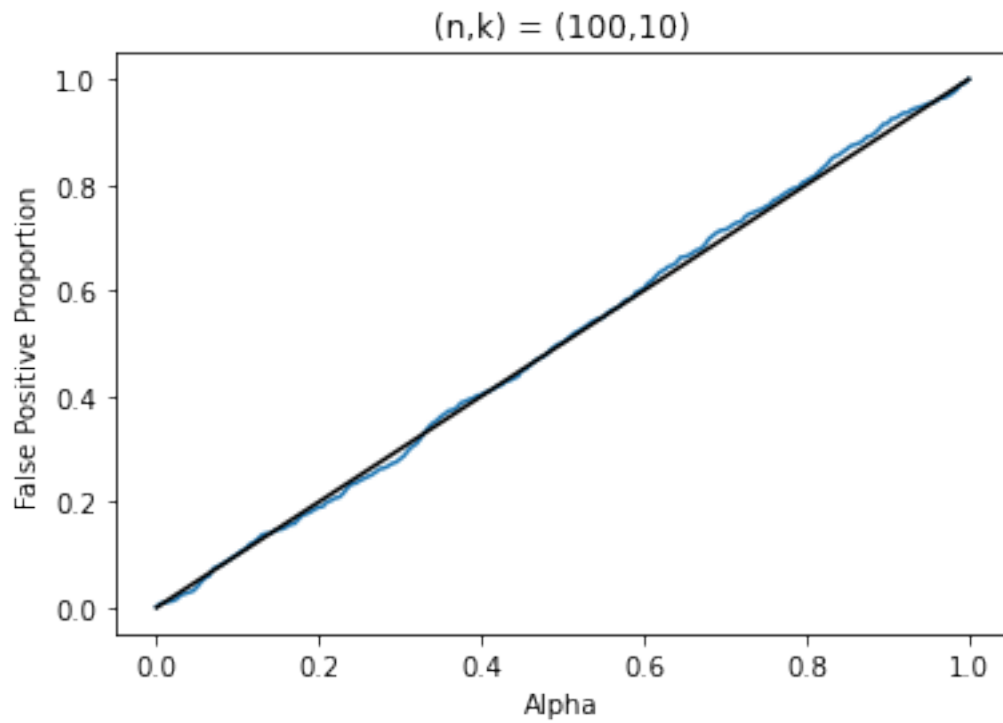
Generating Mann-Whitney plot for (n,k) = (100 , 10)

Generating plot for (n,k,p) = (100 , 10 , 1)



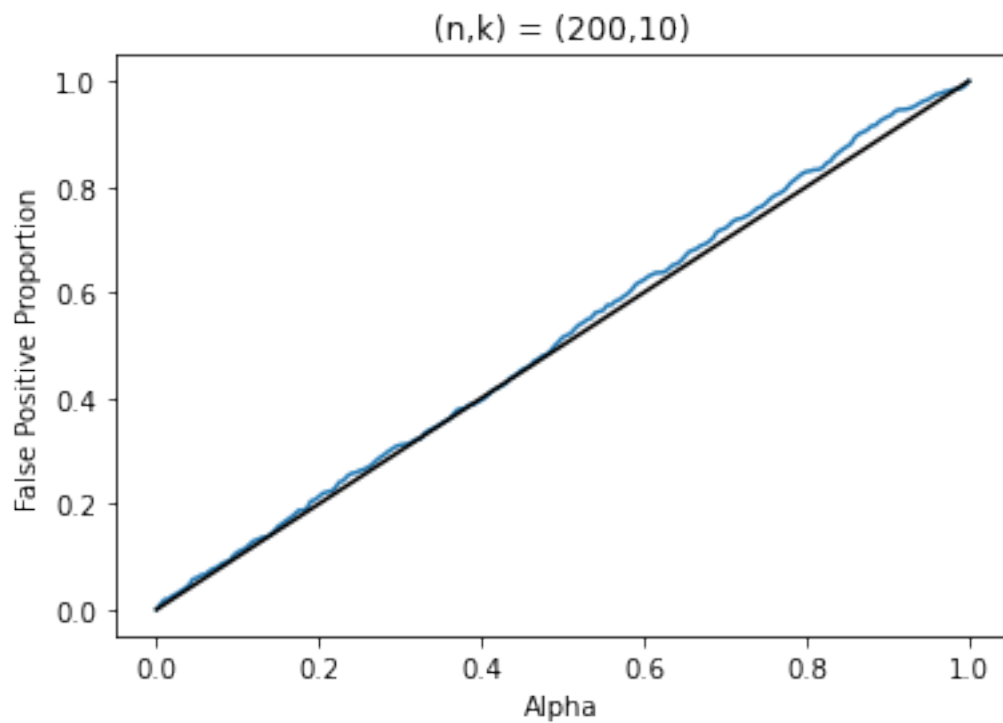
Empirical mean = 0.49713999999999997 . Empirical variance = 0.0798247376

Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (100, 10,)$

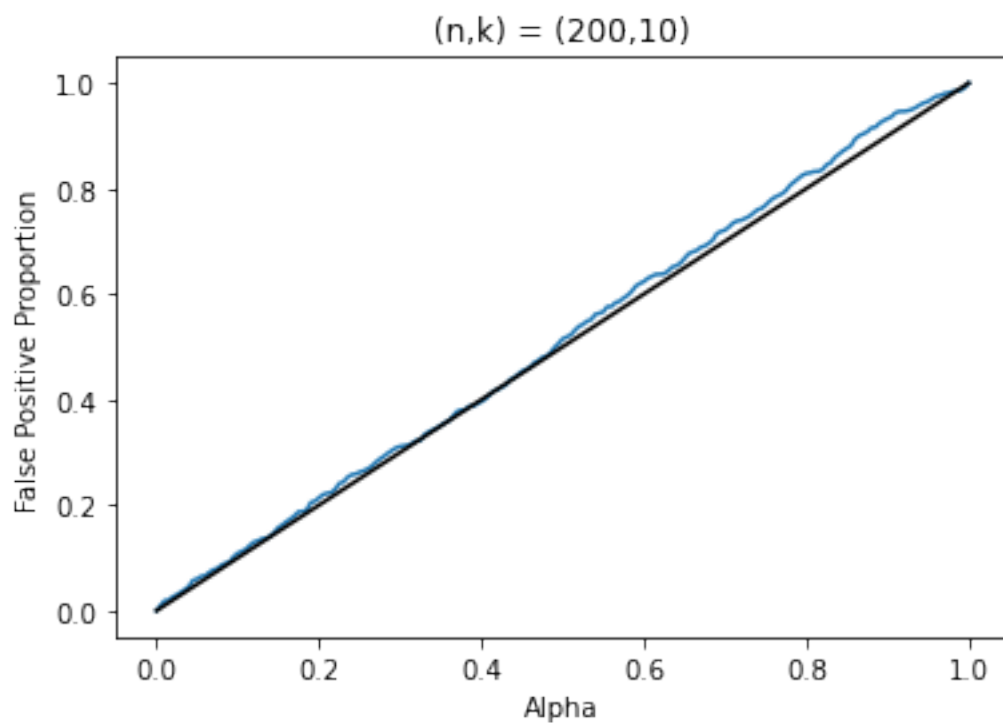


Generating Mann-Whitney plot for $(n,k) = (200, 10)$

Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (200, 10, 1)$

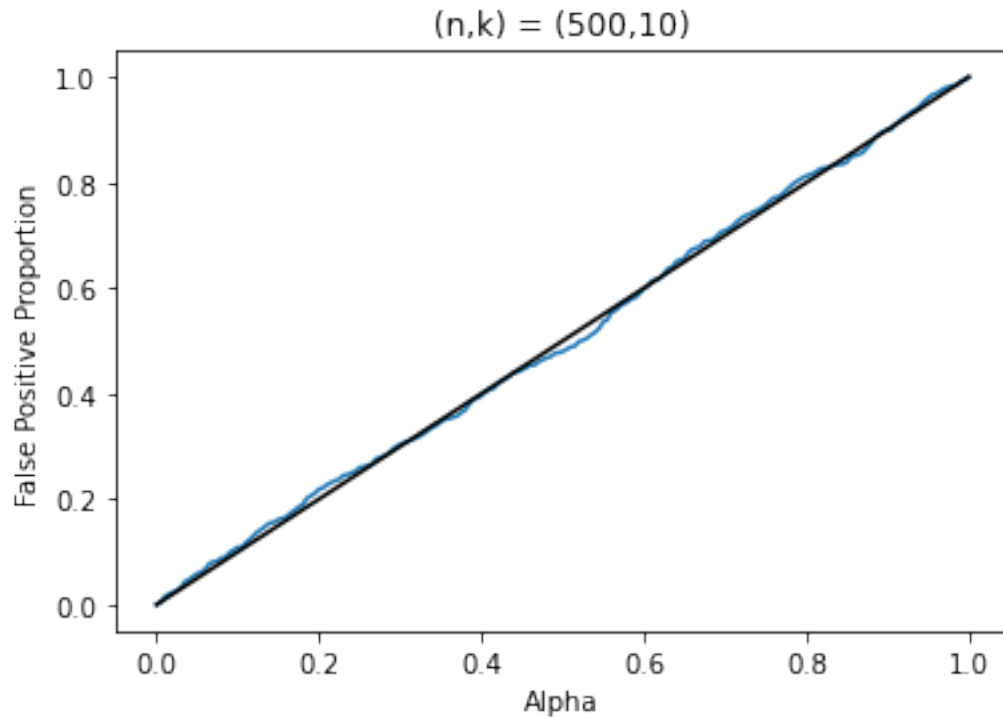


Empirical mean = 0.4866715 . Empirical variance = 0.07990563008775001
 Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (200, 10,)$



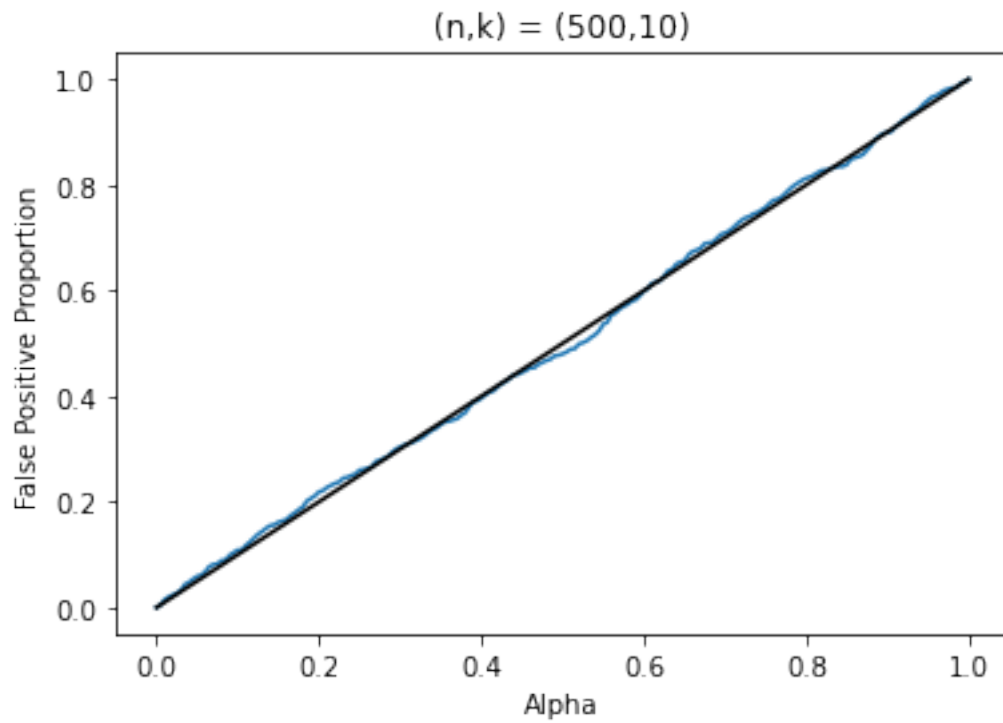
Generating Mann-Whitney plot for $(n,k) = (500, 10)$

Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (500, 10, 1)$

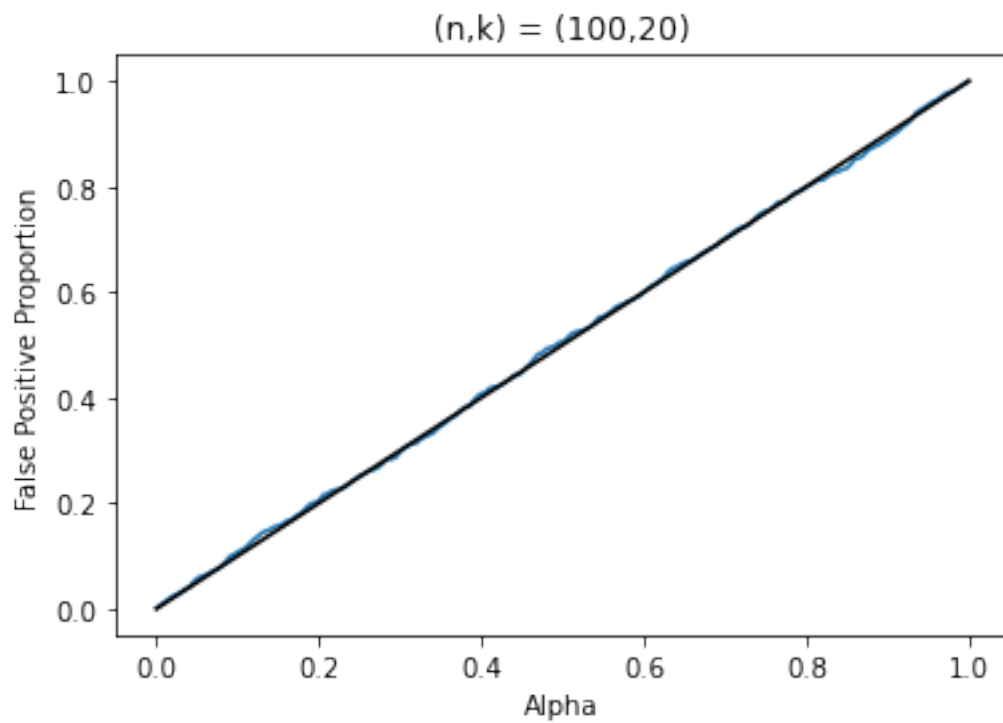


Empirical mean = 0.4980525 . Empirical variance = 0.08405936944375

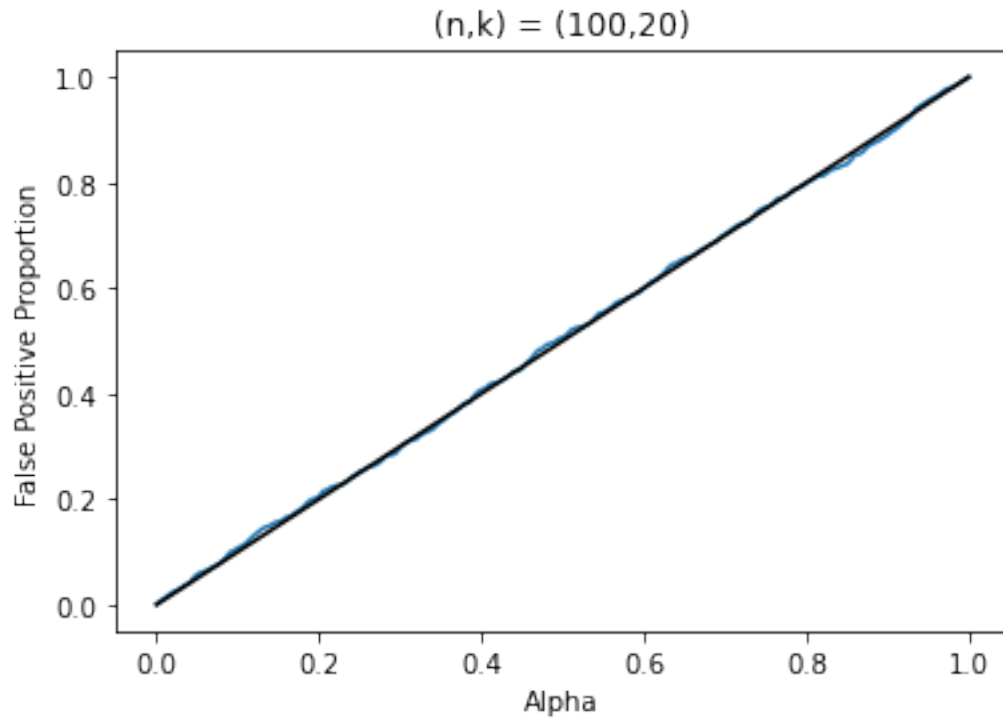
Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (500, 10,)$



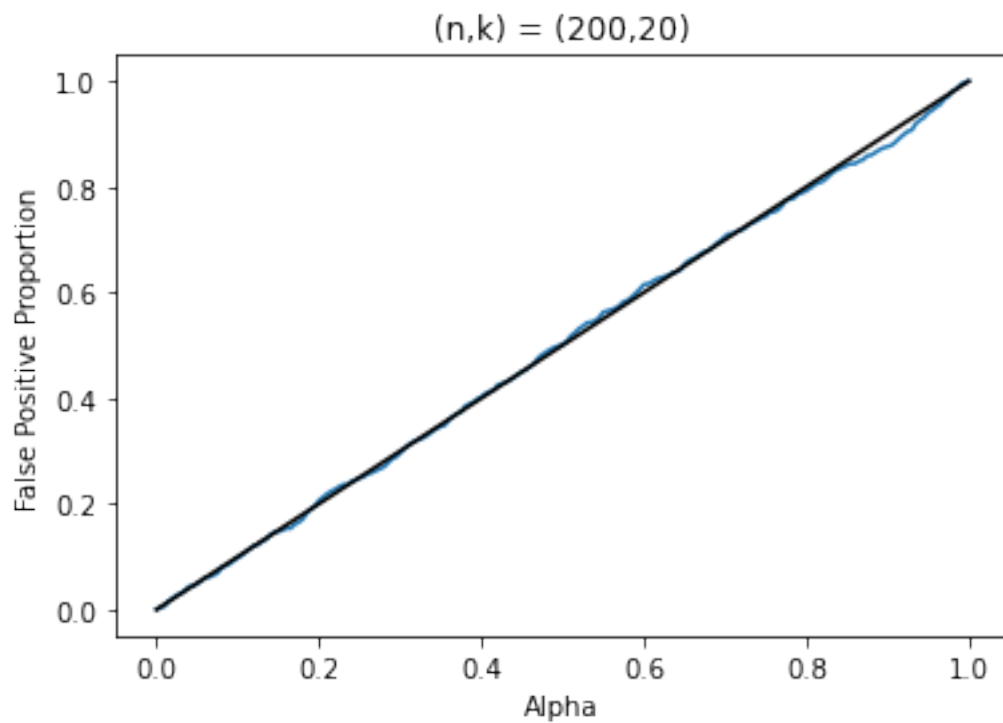
Generating Mann-Whitney plot for $(n,k) = (100, 20)$
 Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (100, 20, 1)$



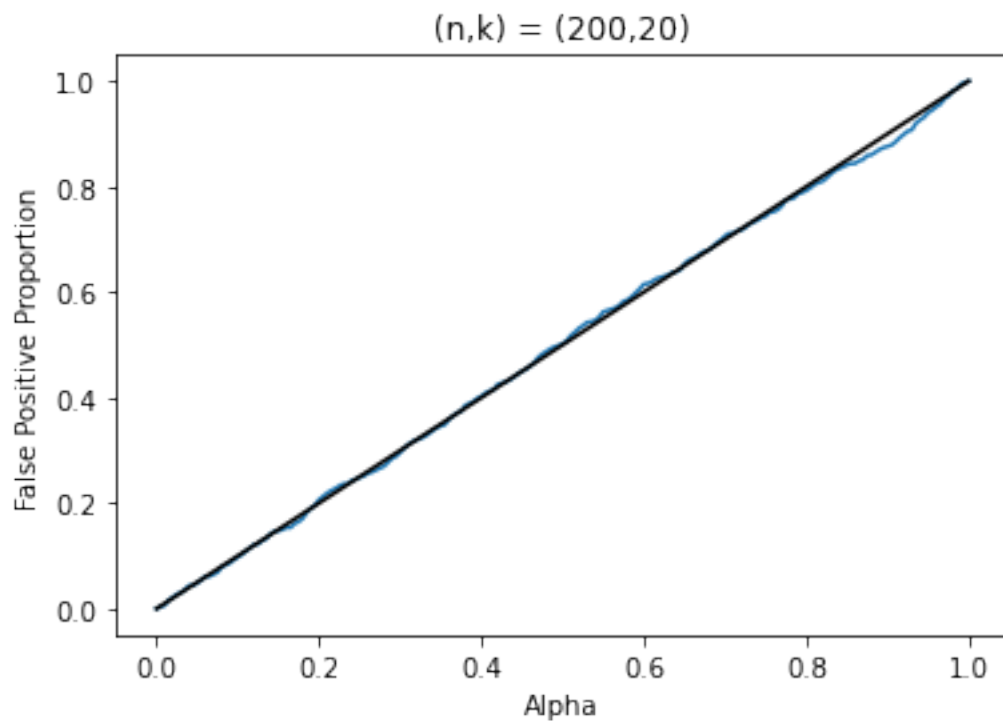
Empirical mean = 0.498606 . Empirical variance = 0.08460912716399999
Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (100, 20,)$



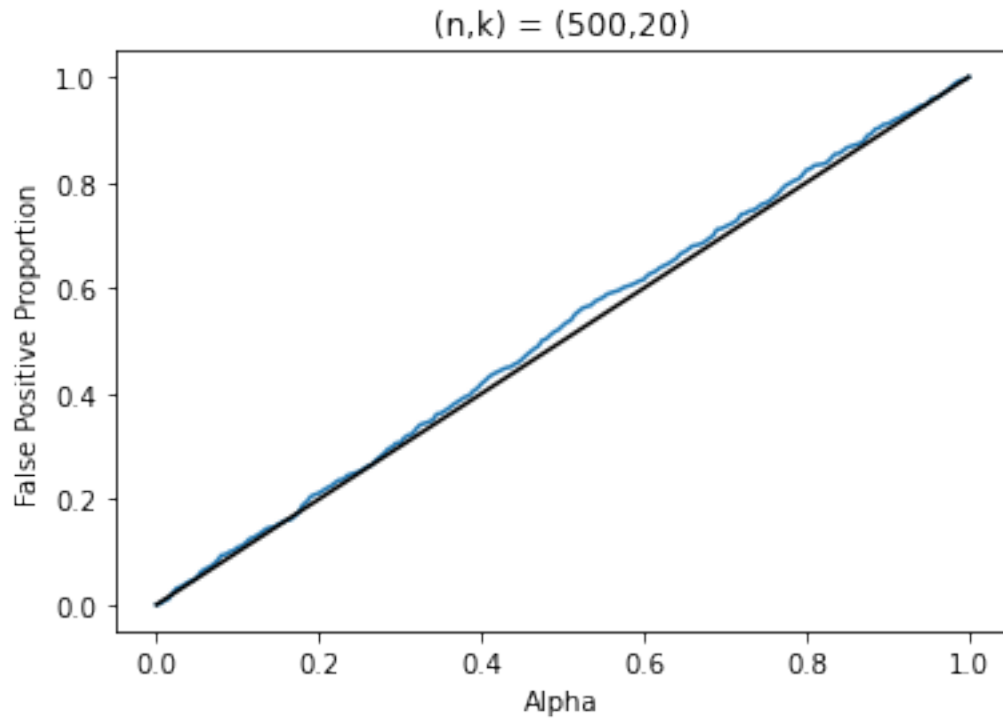
Generating Mann-Whitney plot for $(n,k) = (200, 20)$
Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (200, 20, 1)$



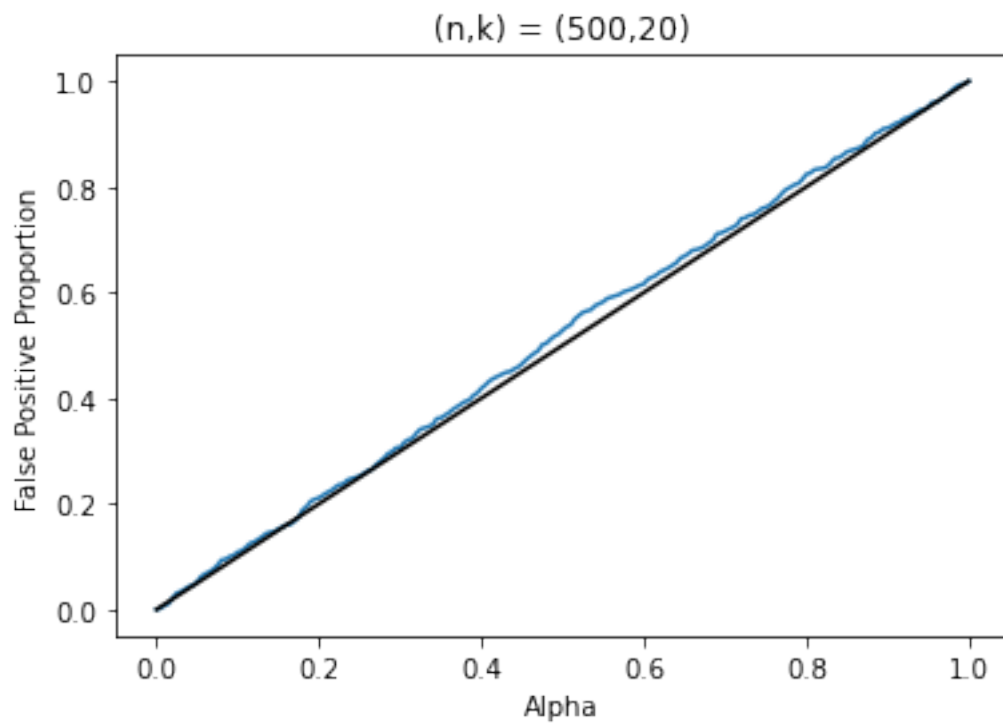
Empirical mean = 0.5017874999999999 . Empirical variance = 0.08485693904375
 Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (200, 20,)$



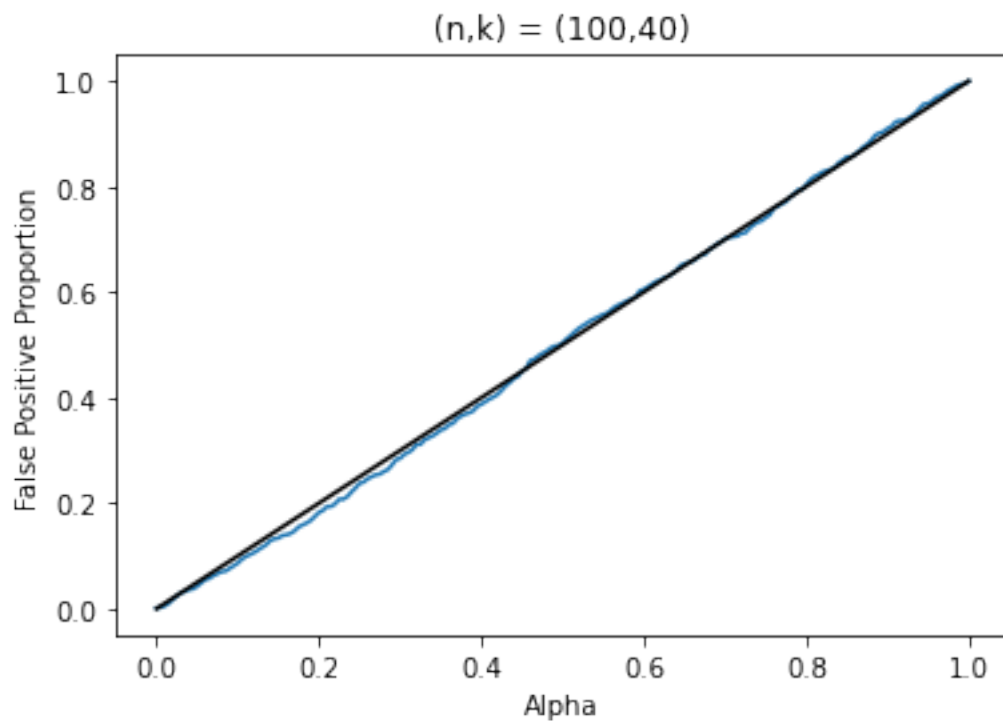
Generating Mann-Whitney plot for $(n,k) = (500, 20)$
 Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (500, 20, 1)$



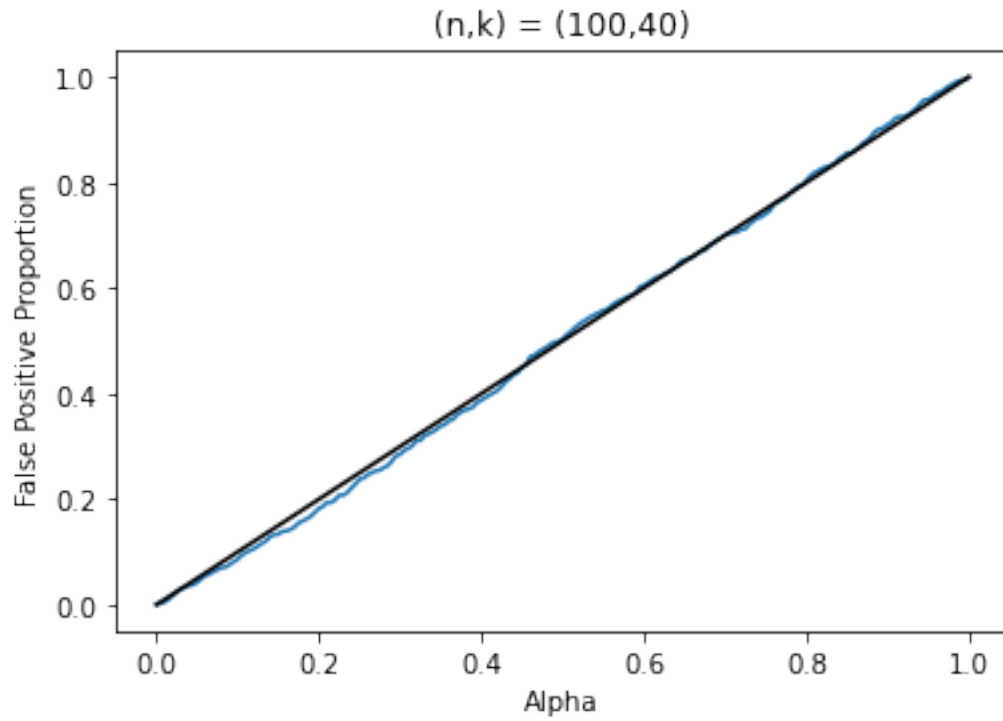
Empirical mean = 0.48680899999999994 . Empirical variance =
 0.08203262391900001
 Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (500, 20,)$



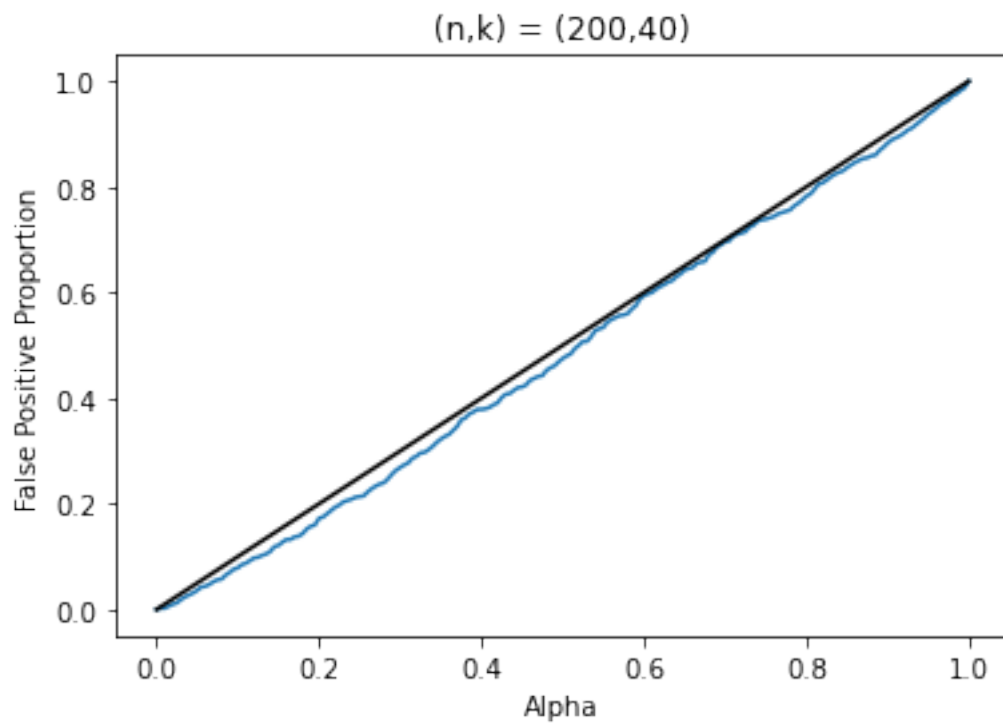
Generating Mann-Whitney plot for $(n,k) = (100, 40)$
 Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (100, 40, 1)$



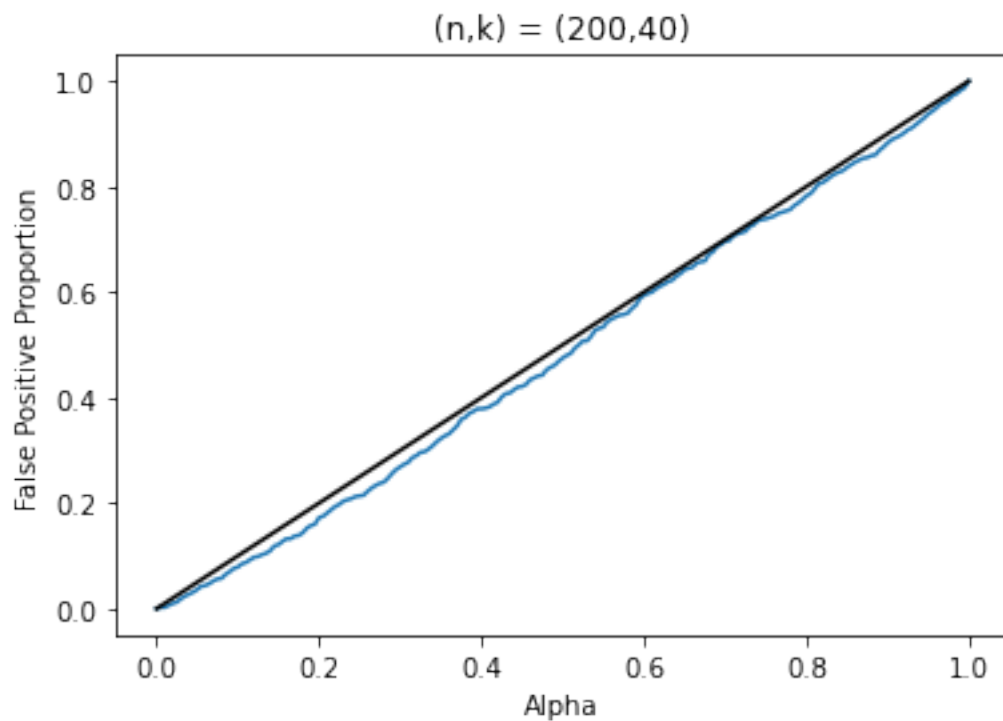
Empirical mean = 0.503812 . Empirical variance = 0.079473317456
Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (100, 40,)$



Generating Mann-Whitney plot for $(n,k) = (200, 40)$
Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (200, 40, 1)$

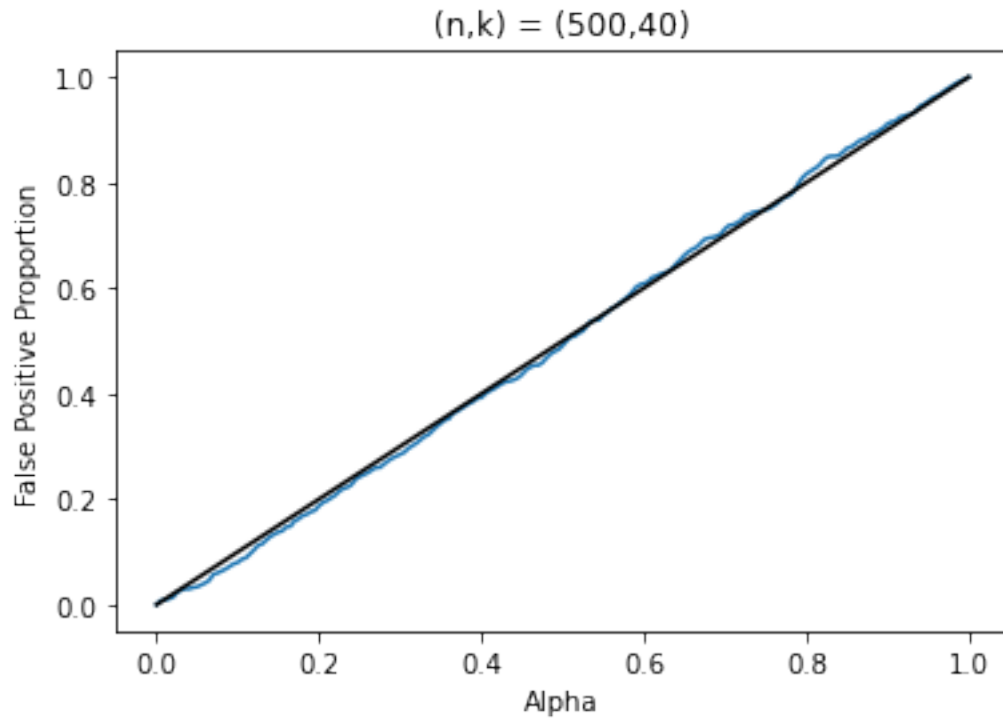


Empirical mean = 0.5197350000000001 . Empirical variance = 0.080469563375
 Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (200, 40,)$



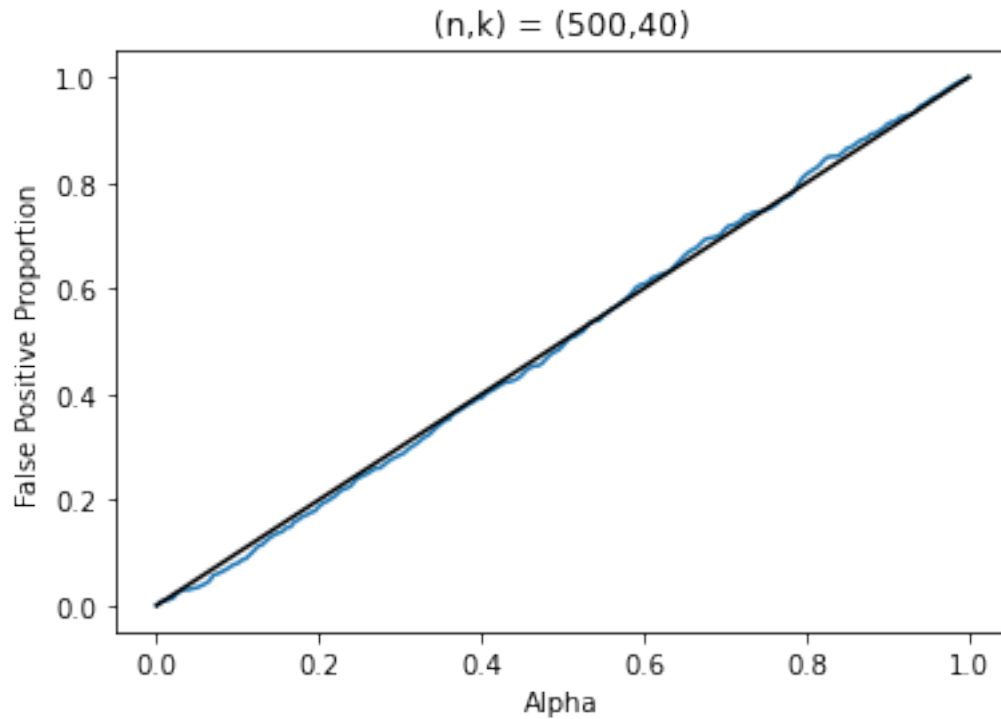
Generating Mann-Whitney plot for $(n,k) = (500, 40)$

Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (500, 40, 1)$



Empirical mean = 0.5022995 . Empirical variance = 0.07855927729975001

Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (500, 40,)$



Check for dispersion shift

```
[7]: # Scale-shift alternative
n_vec = [100,200,500]
k_vec = [10,20,40]
diagnostic_list = pd.DataFrame()

for i in range(len(k_vec)):
    this_k_list = pd.DataFrame(columns=["EMP_MEAN", "EMP_VAR", "FPP_DF",
    ↪ "PVALUES"])
    k = k_vec[i]
    wList = [(x/(k+1) - 0.5)**2 for x in range(1, k+2)]
    for j in range(len(n_vec)):
        n = n_vec[j]
        if k > n:
            print("k exceeds n, skipping...")
        else:
            print("Generating dispersion shift plot for (n,k) = (", n,",",
            ↪ ",k,")")
            mw_check = get_FPR(n=n, k=k, p=1, w_vec=wList, plot=True,
            ↪ path="type_one_large_n_small_k_dispersion")
```

```

        print("Empirical mean = ", mw_check["EMP_MEAN"], ". Empirical_
↪variance = ", mw_check["EMP_VAR"])
        #this_k_list.append(mw_check)

    this_k_list = pd.concat([this_k_list, pd.DataFrame([
        "EMP_MEAN": mw_check["EMP_MEAN"],
        "EMP_VAR": mw_check["EMP_VAR"],
        "FPP_DF_ALPHA": mw_check["FPP_DF_ALPHA"],
        "FPP_DF_FPP": mw_check["FPP_DF_FPP"],
        "PVALUES": mw_check["PVALUES"]
    ])]])

    pd.DataFrame([
        "EMP_MEAN": mw_check["EMP_MEAN"],
        "EMP_VAR": mw_check["EMP_VAR"],
        "FPP_DF_ALPHA": mw_check["FPP_DF_ALPHA"],
        "FPP_DF_FPP": mw_check["FPP_DF_FPP"],
        "PVALUES": mw_check["PVALUES"]
    ]).to_csv("n"+str(n)+"_k"+str(k)+"_quad_kernel_resample.csv")

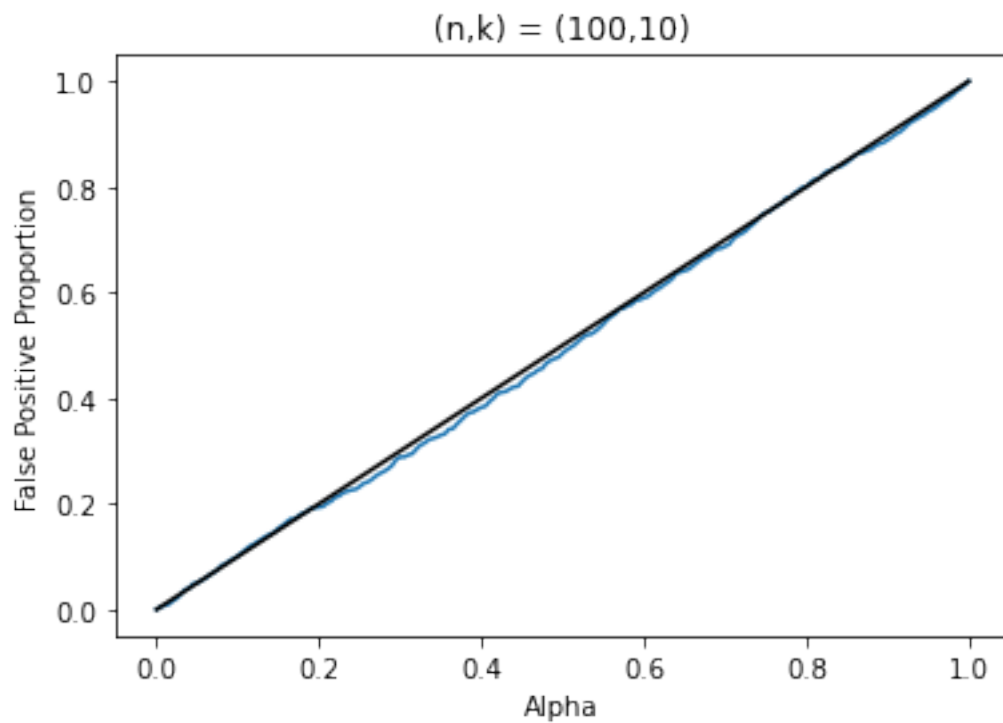
    print("Generating plot for (n,k,p) = (", n,", ", "k,", ", ")")
    plt.figure()
    plt.plot(mw_check["FPP_DF_ALPHA"], mw_check["FPP_DF_FPP"])
    plt.title("(n,k) = (" + str(n) + ", " + str(k) + ")")
    plt.xlabel("Alpha")
    plt.ylabel("False Positive Proportion")
    plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], color='black')
    plt.show()

    #diagnostic_list.append(this_k_list)
    diagnostic_list = pd.concat([diagnostic_list,
        this_k_list
    ])

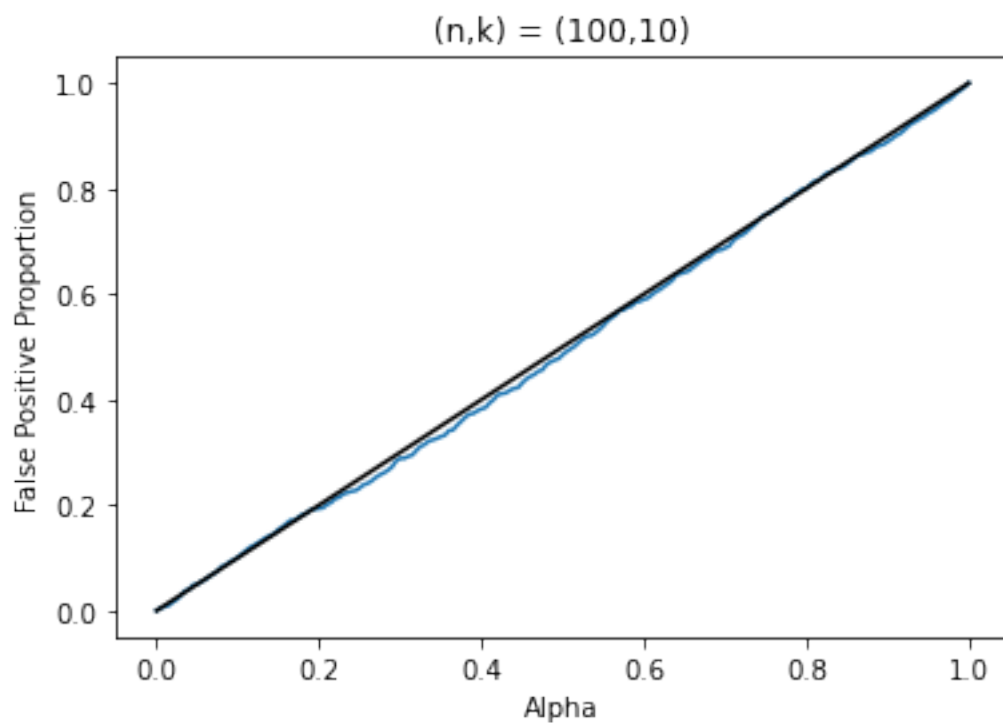
diagnostic_list.to_csv("small_k_large_n_quad_kernel_resample.csv")

```

Generating dispersion shift plot for (n,k) = (100 , 10)
 Generating plot for (n,k,p) = (100 , 10 , 1)

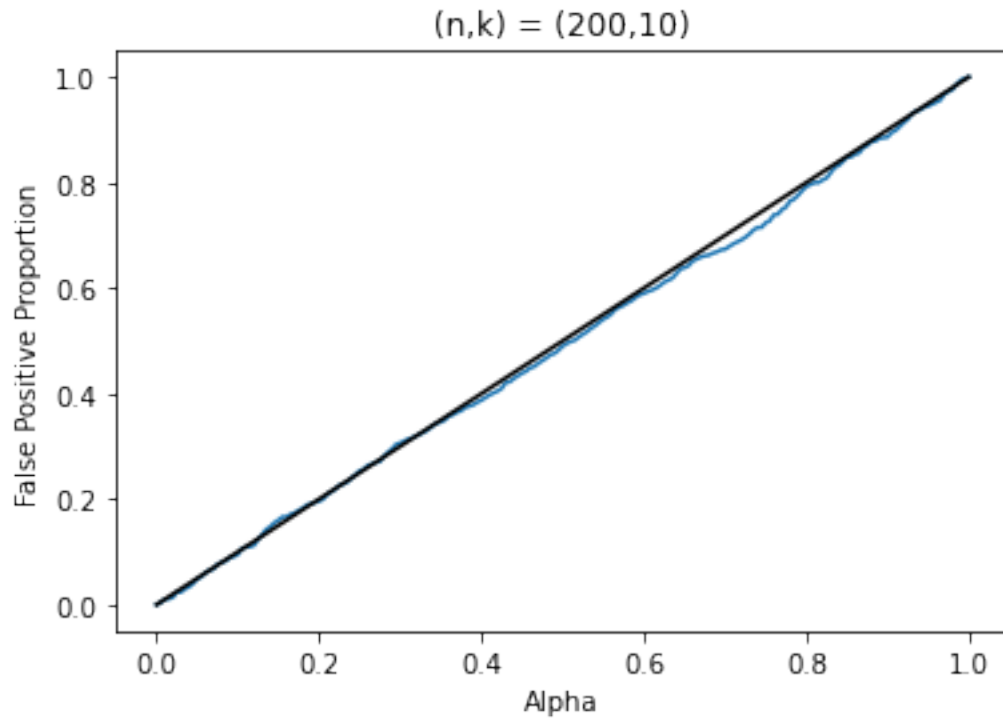


Empirical mean = 0.5077704999999999 . Empirical variance = 0.08343094192975001
 Generating plot for (n,k,p) = (100 , 10 ,)



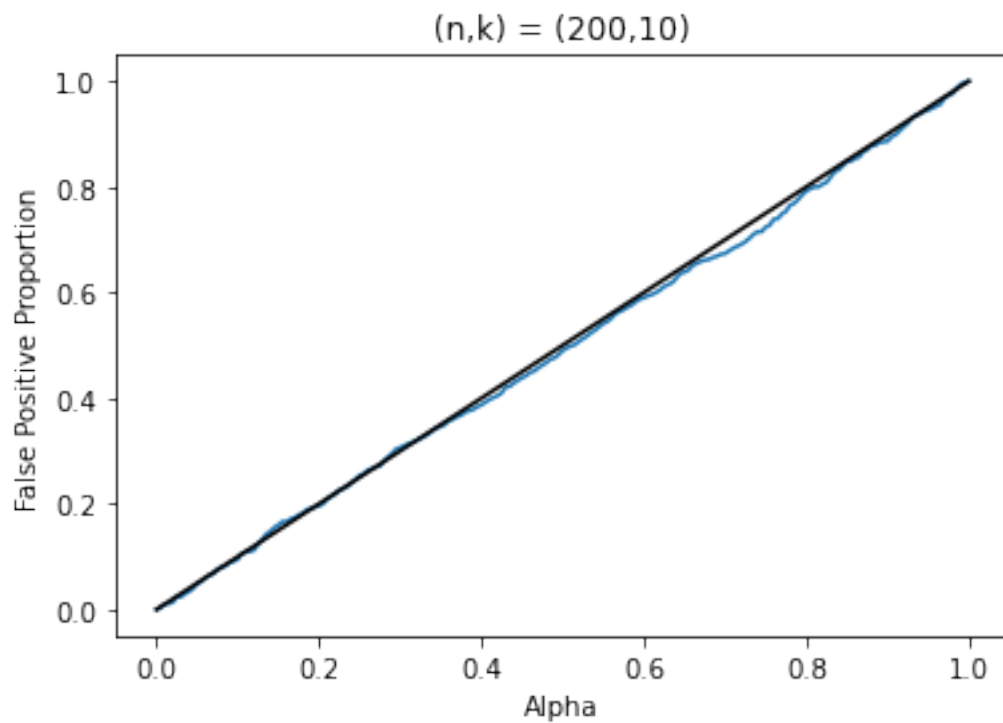
Generating dispersion shift plot for $(n,k) = (200, 10)$

Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (200, 10, 1)$



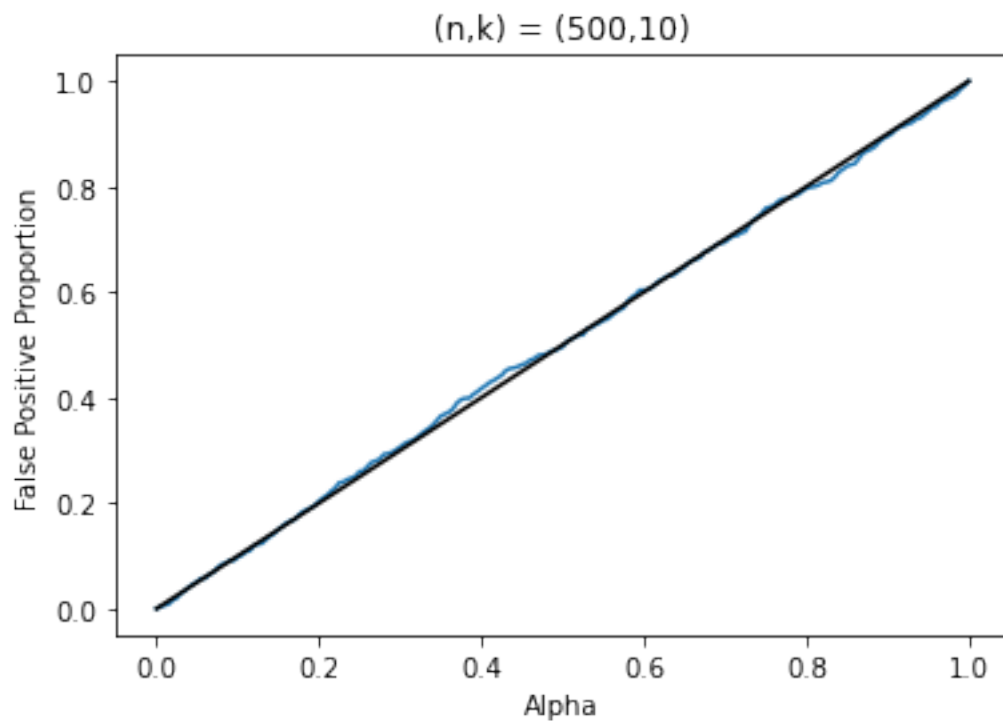
Empirical mean = 0.50751 . Empirical variance = 0.0856097499

Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (200, 10,)$

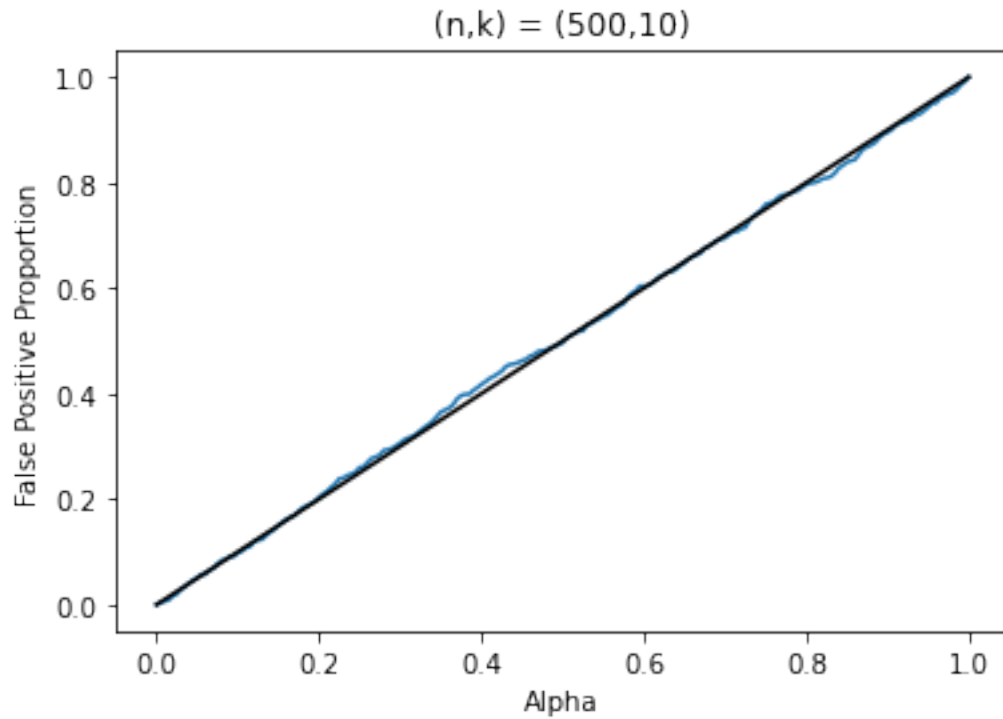


Generating dispersion shift plot for $(n,k) = (500, 10)$

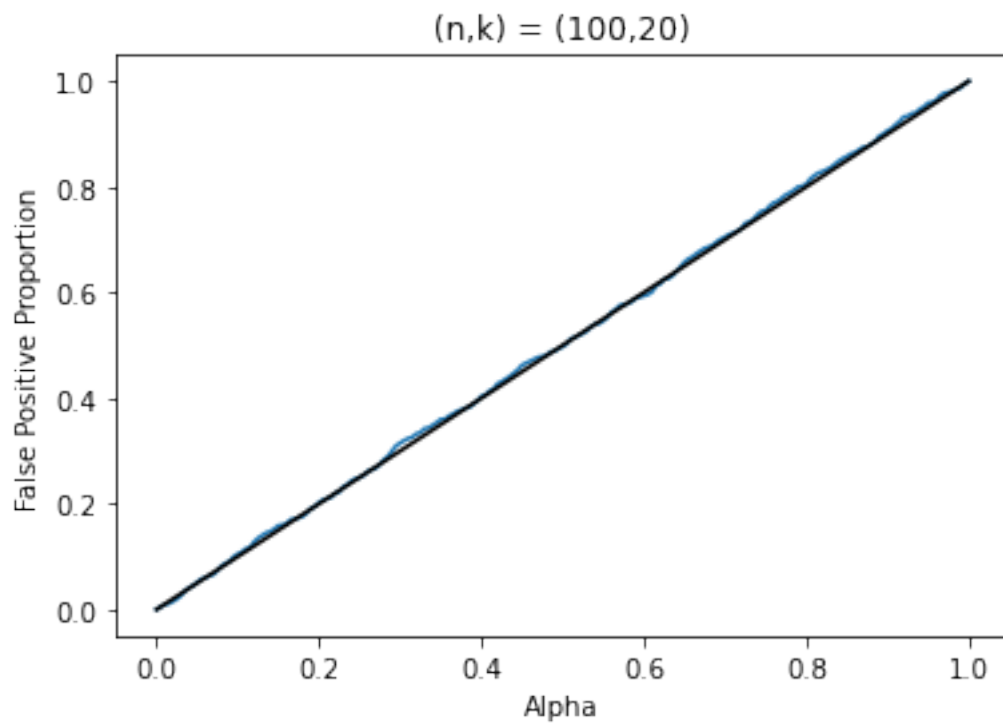
Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (500, 10, 1)$



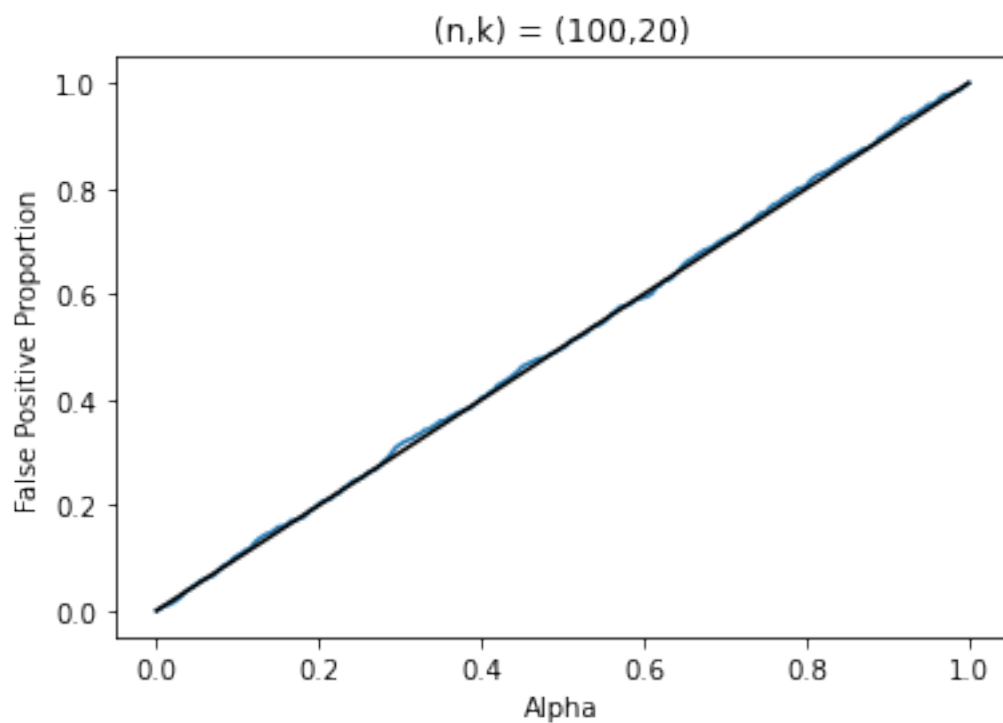
Empirical mean = 0.498959 . Empirical variance = 0.085465381119
Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (500, 10,)$



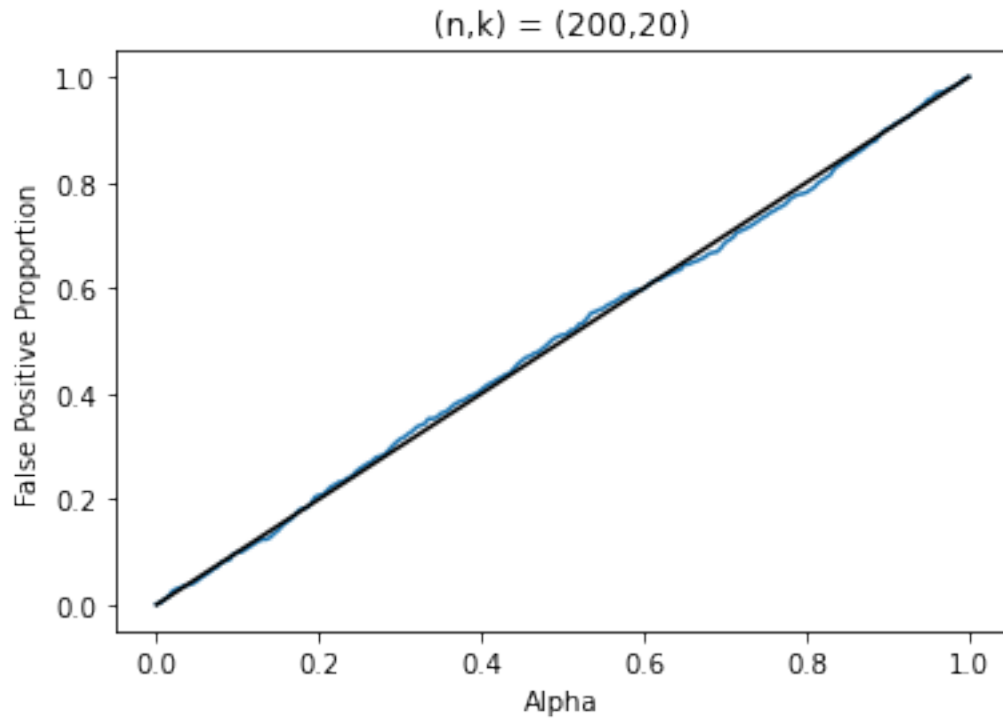
Generating dispersion shift plot for $(n,k) = (100, 20)$
Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (100, 20, 1)$



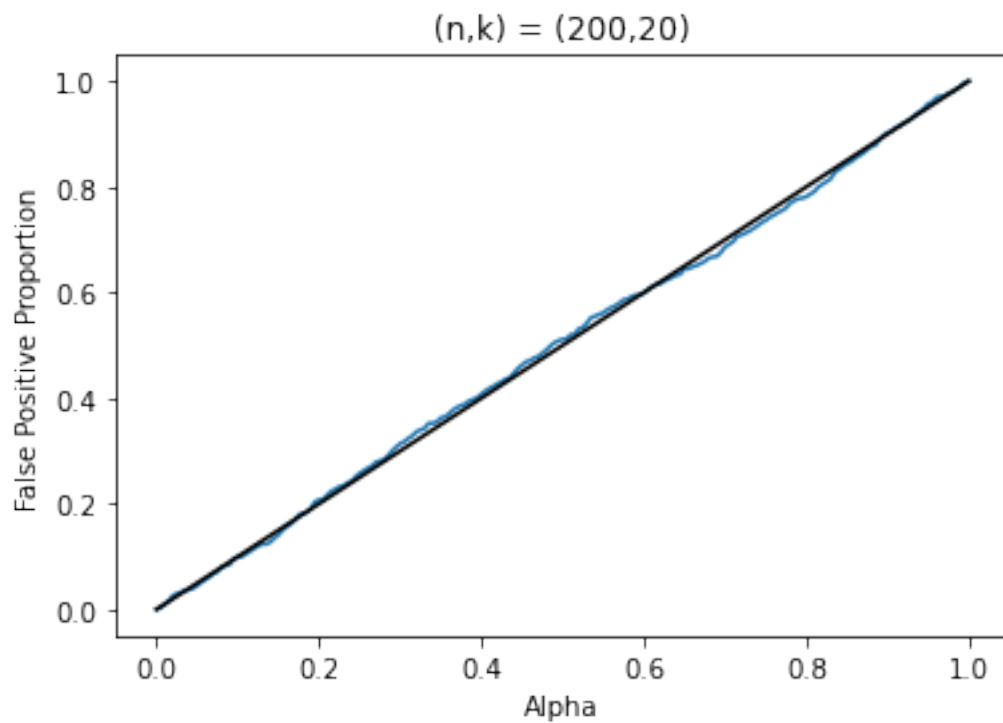
Empirical mean = 0.496289500000000005 . Empirical variance = 0.08267936318975
 Generating plot for (n,k,p) = (100 , 20 ,)



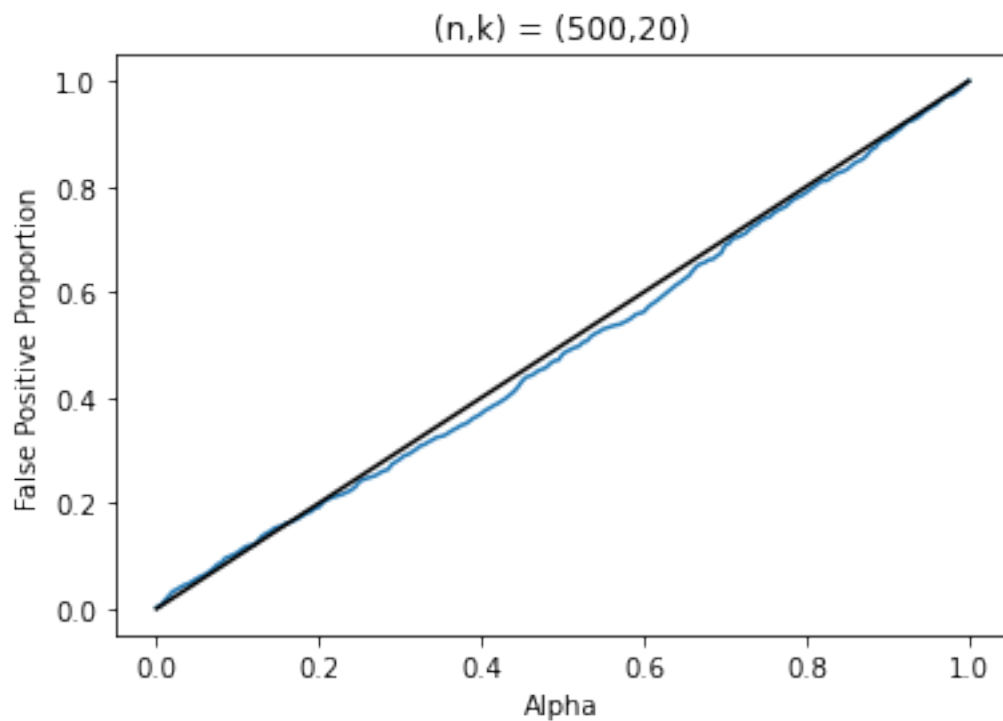
Generating dispersion shift plot for $(n,k) = (200, 20)$
Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (200, 20, 1)$



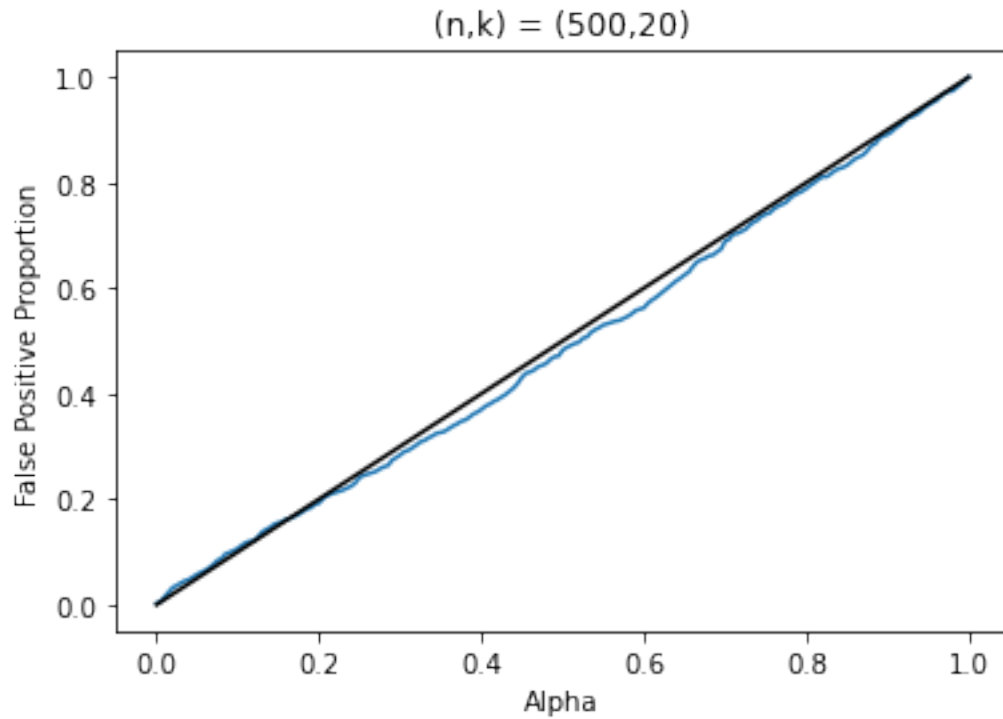
Empirical mean = 0.49955150000000004 . Empirical variance =
0.08500478904775001
Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (200, 20,)$



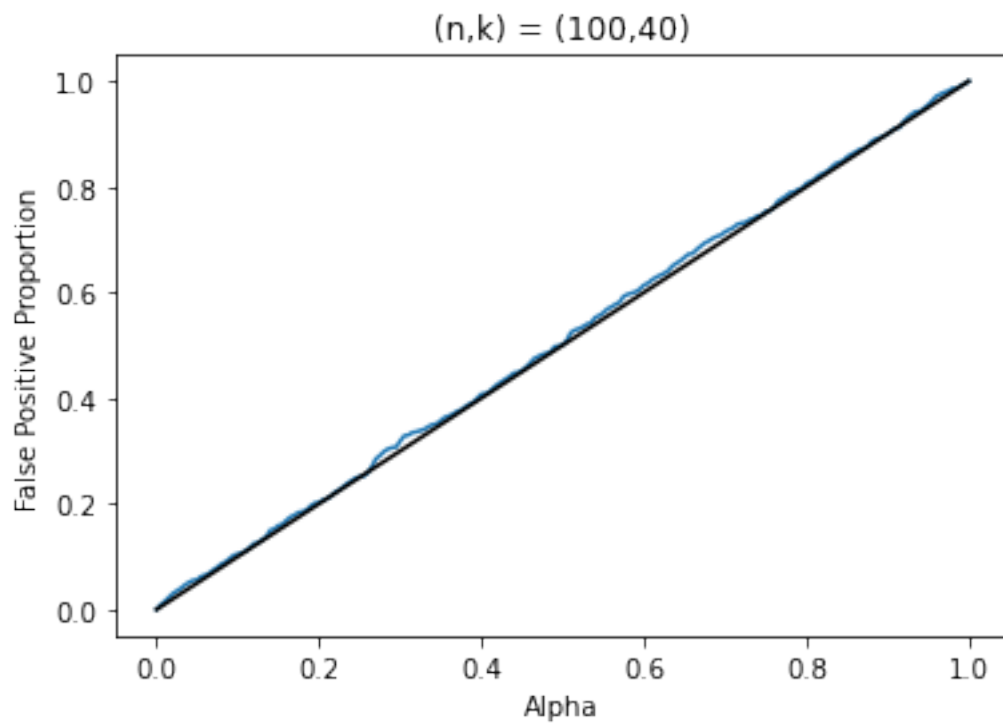
Generating dispersion shift plot for $(n,k) = (500, 20)$
 Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (500, 20, 1)$



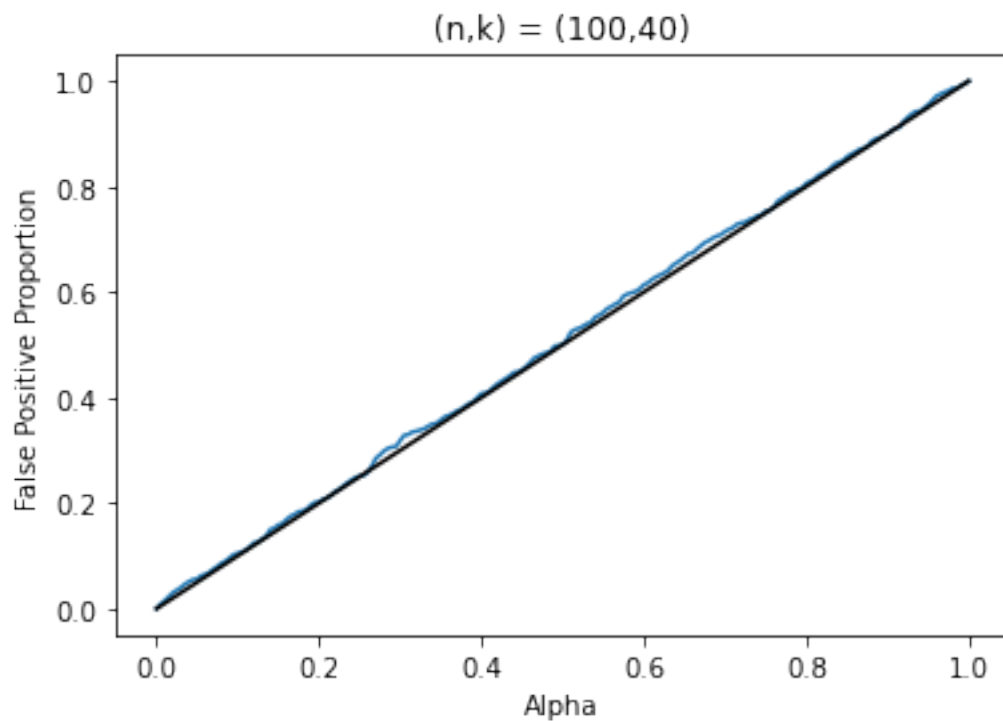
Empirical mean = 0.5129104999999999 . Empirical variance = 0.08528496038975
Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (500, 20,)$



Generating dispersion shift plot for $(n,k) = (100, 40)$
Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (100, 40, 1)$

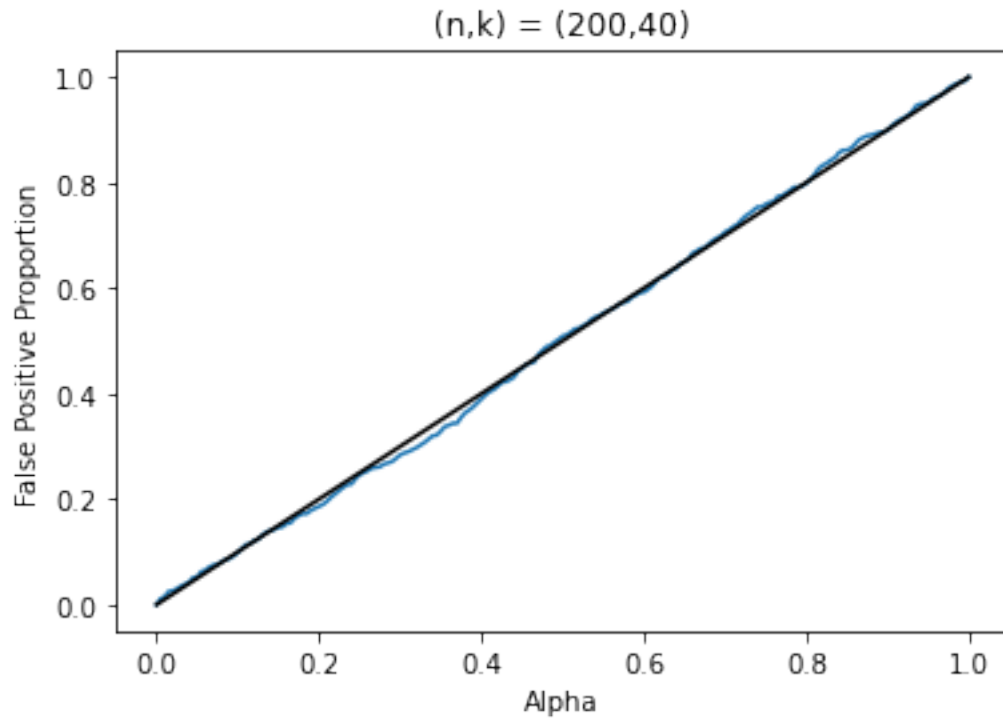


Empirical mean = 0.49242 . Empirical variance = 0.0833469032
 Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (100, 40,)$



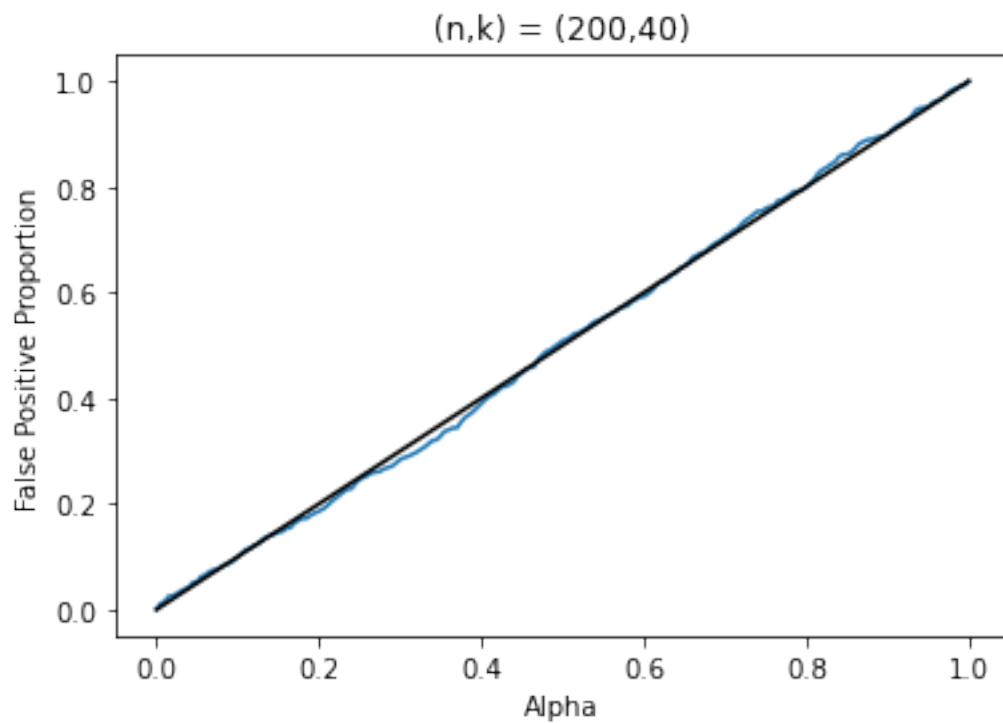
Generating dispersion shift plot for $(n,k) = (200, 40)$

Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (200, 40, 1)$

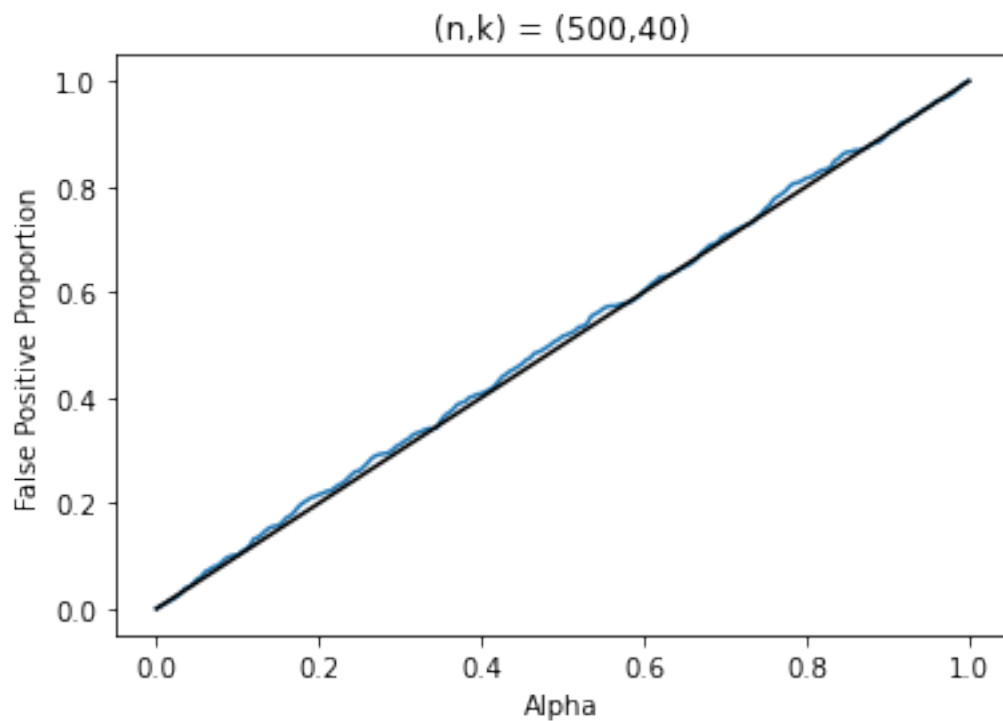


Empirical mean = 0.501113 . Empirical variance = 0.08092010203099999

Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (200, 40,)$

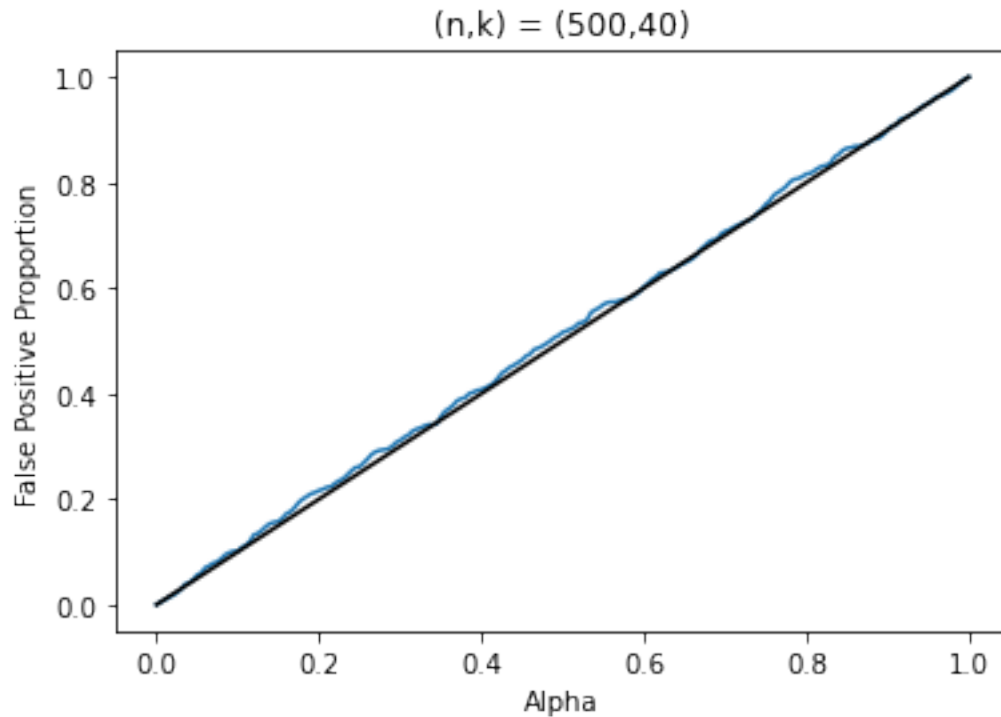


Generating dispersion shift plot for $(n,k) = (500, 40)$
 Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (500, 40, 1)$



Empirical mean = 0.491872 . Empirical variance = 0.084344622816

Generating plot for (n,k,p) = (500 , 40 ,)



3.3 Large n and large k

```
[8]: # Mann-Whitney
n_vec = [100,200,500]
k_vec = [50,100,200]
diagnostic_list = pd.DataFrame()

for i in range(len(k_vec)):
    this_k_list = pd.DataFrame(columns=["EMP_MEAN", "EMP_VAR", "FPP_DF_ALPHA", "FPP_DF_FPP", "PVALUES"])
    k = k_vec[i]
    wList = [i for i in range(k,-1,-1)]
    for j in range(len(n_vec)):
        n = n_vec[j]
        if k > n:
            print("k exceeds n, skipping...")
        else:
```

```

        print("Generating Mann-Whitney plot for (n,k) = (" , n," , ",k," , ",")")
        mw_check = get_FPR(n=n, k=k, p=1, w_vec=wList, plot=True,
↪path="type_one_large_n_large_k")
        print("Empirical mean = ", mw_check["EMP_MEAN"], ". Empirical
↪variance = ", mw_check["EMP_VAR"])
        #this_k_list.append(mw_check)

    this_k_list = pd.concat([this_k_list, pd.DataFrame([
        "EMP_MEAN": mw_check["EMP_MEAN"],
        "EMP_VAR": mw_check["EMP_VAR"],
        "FPP_DF_ALPHA": mw_check["FPP_DF_ALPHA"],
        "FPP_DF_FPP": mw_check["FPP_DF_FPP"],
        "PVALUES": mw_check["PVALUES"]
    ])]])

    pd.DataFrame([
        "EMP_MEAN": mw_check["EMP_MEAN"],
        "EMP_VAR": mw_check["EMP_VAR"],
        "FPP_DF_ALPHA": mw_check["FPP_DF_ALPHA"],
        "FPP_DF_FPP": mw_check["FPP_DF_FPP"],
        "PVALUES": mw_check["PVALUES"]
    ]).to_csv("n"+str(n)+"_k"+str(k)+"_mw_resample.csv")

    print("Generating plot for (n,k,p) = (" , n," , ",k," , ",")")
    plt.figure()
    plt.plot(mw_check["FPP_DF_ALPHA"], mw_check["FPP_DF_FPP"])
    plt.title("(n,k) = (" + str(n) + ", " + str(k) + ")")
    plt.xlabel("Alpha")
    plt.ylabel("False Positive Proportion")
    plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], color='black')
    plt.show()

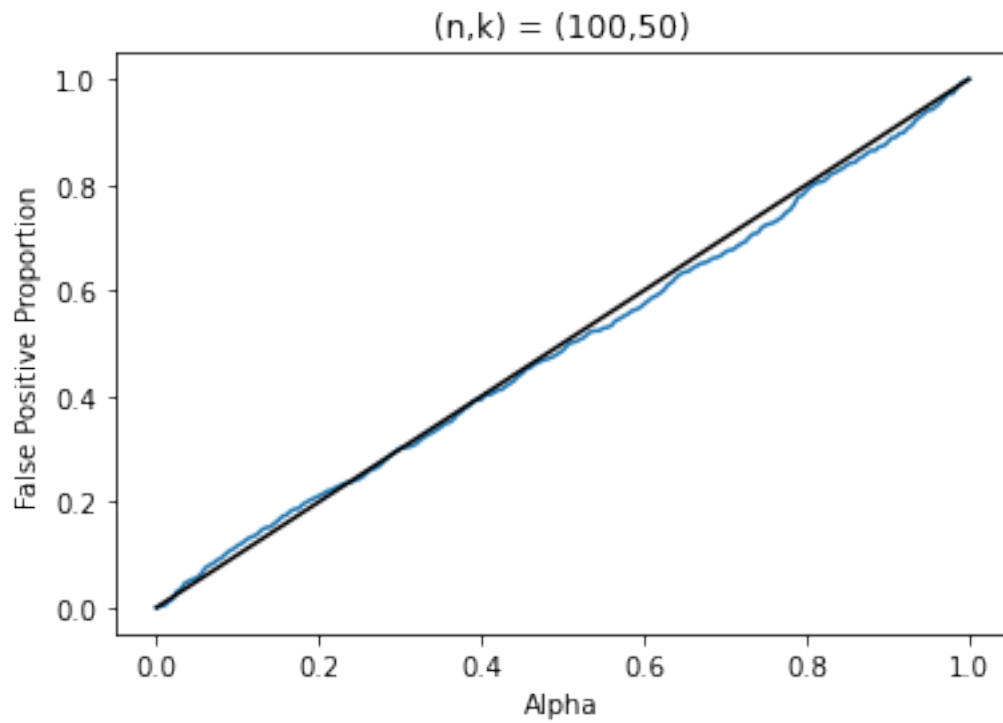
    #diagnostic_list.append(this_k_list)
    diagnostic_list = pd.concat([diagnostic_list,
        this_k_list
    ])

diagnostic_list.to_csv("large_k_large_n_mw_resample.csv")

```

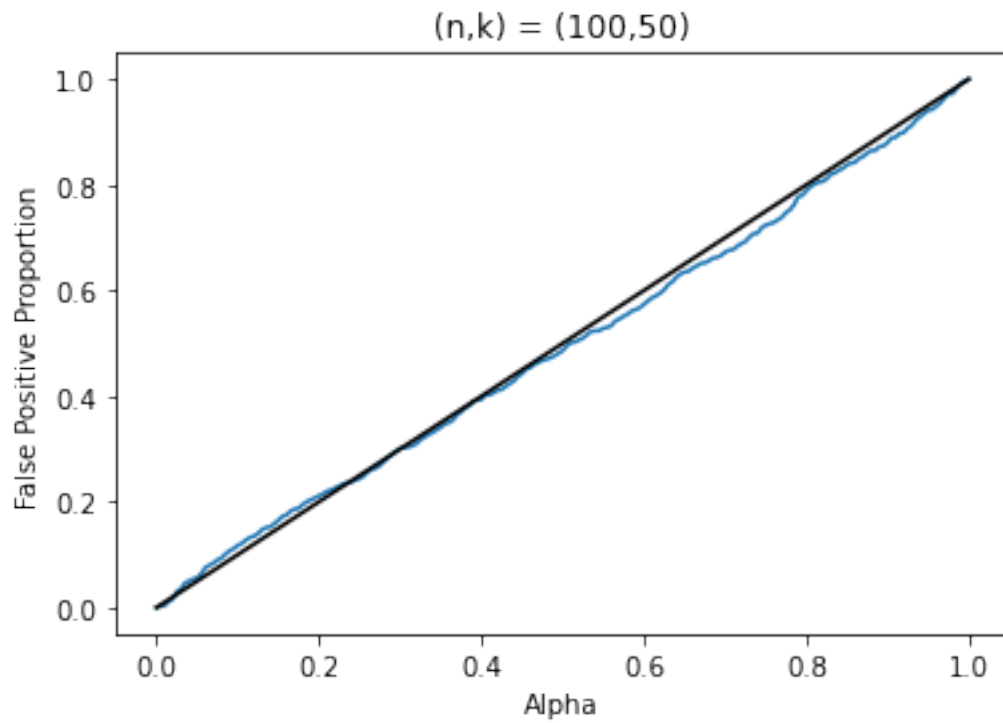
Generating Mann-Whitney plot for (n,k) = (100 , 50)

Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (100, 50, 1)$

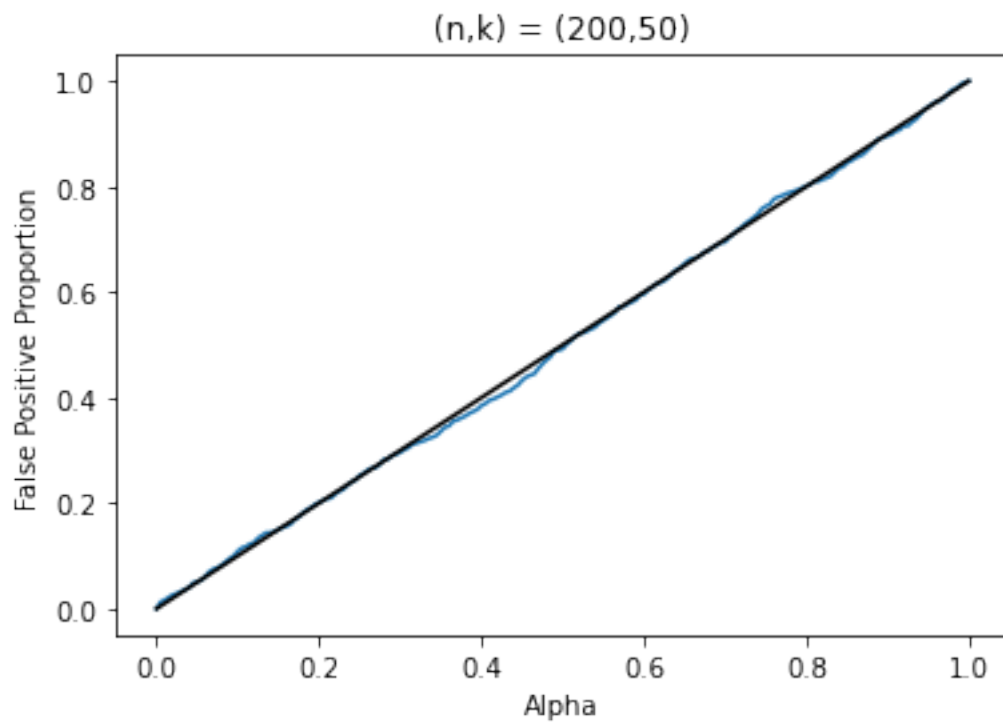


Empirical mean = 0.5084136113041594 . Empirical variance = 0.08897720892146335

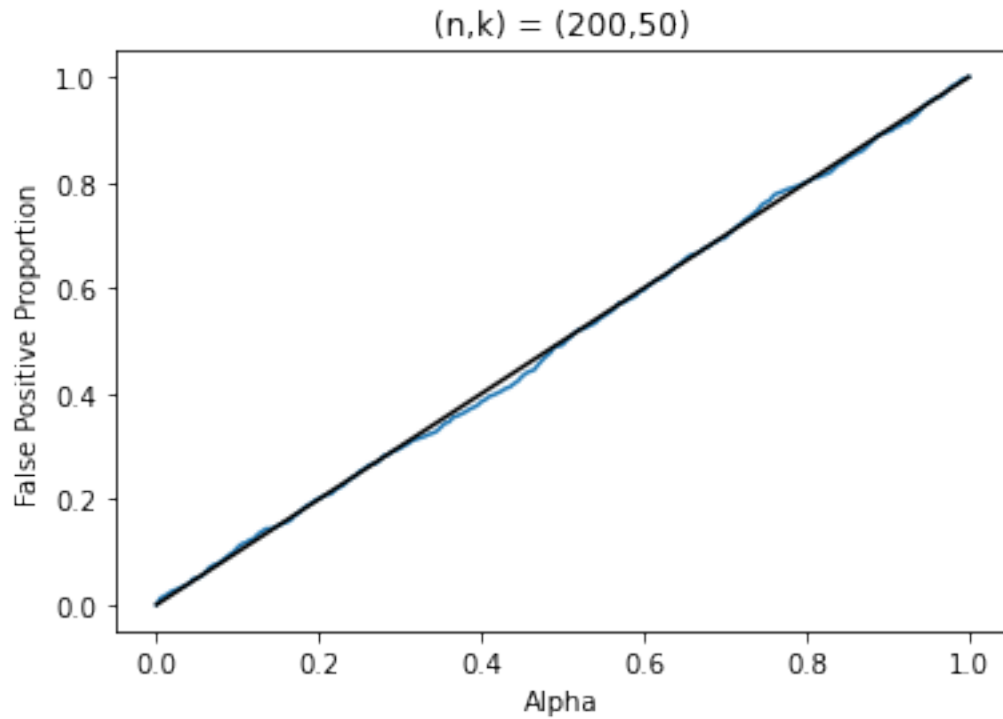
Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (100, 50,)$



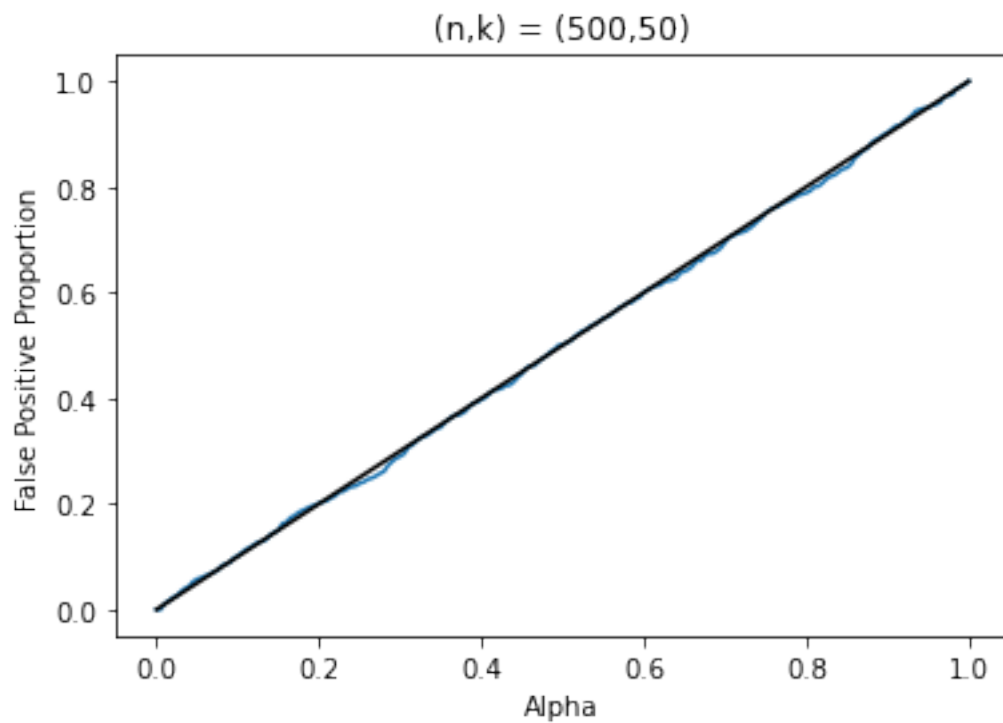
Generating Mann-Whitney plot for $(n,k) = (200, 50)$
 Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (200, 50, 1)$



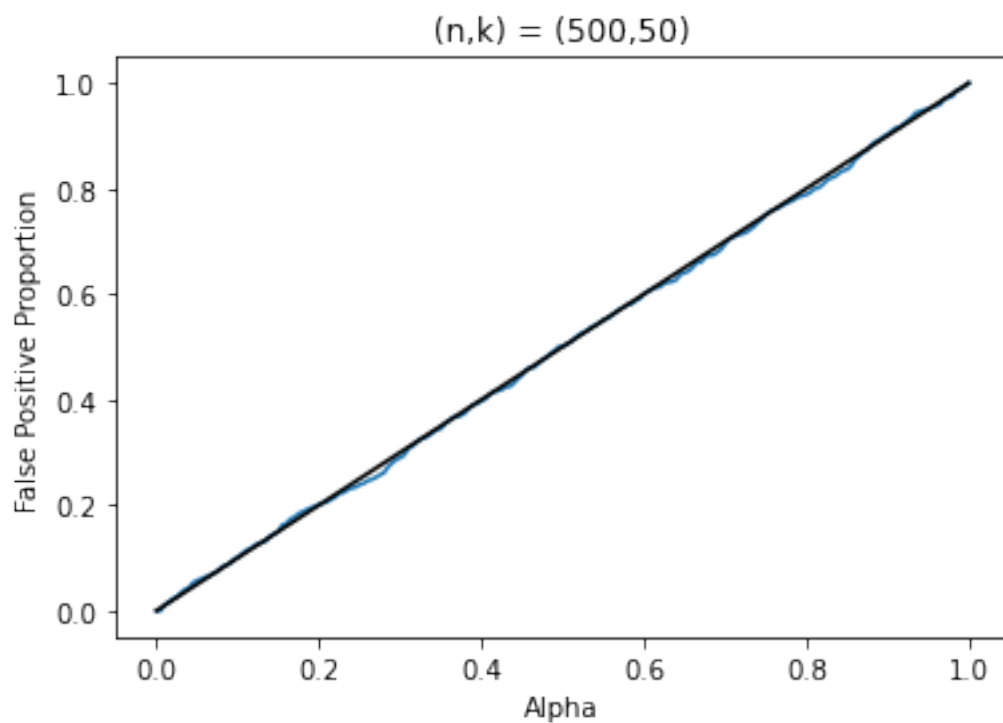
Empirical mean = 0.5023778115628282 . Empirical variance = 0.08355340542701117
Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (200, 50,)$



Generating Mann-Whitney plot for $(n,k) = (500, 50)$
Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (500, 50, 1)$

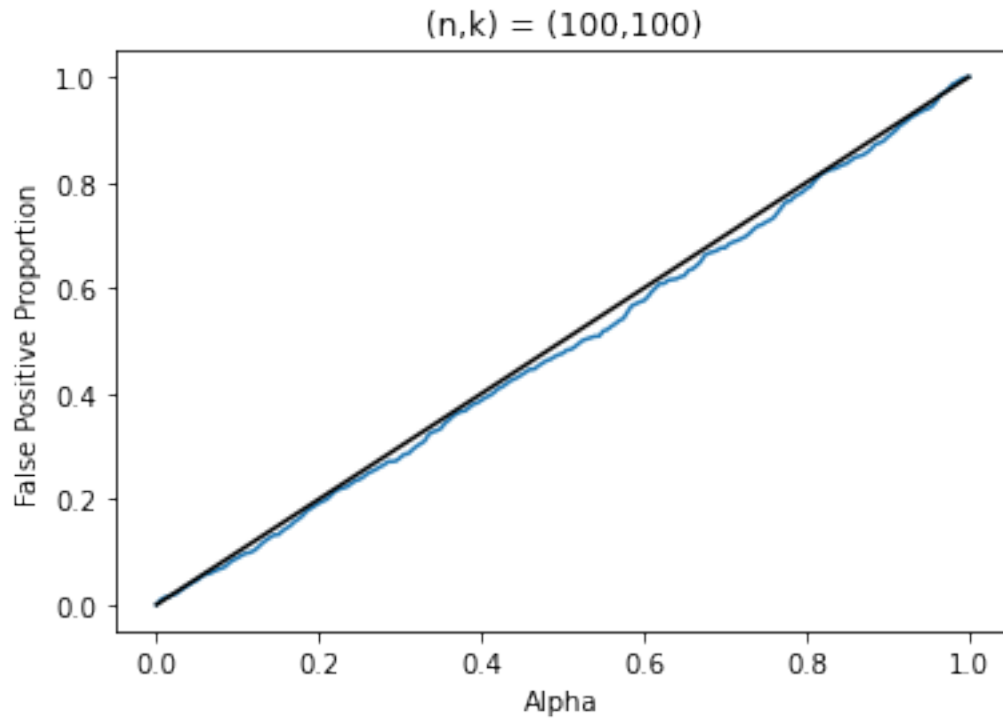


Empirical mean = 0.5025586557365509 . Empirical variance = 0.0839556925080106
 Generating plot for (n,k,p) = (500 , 50 ,)



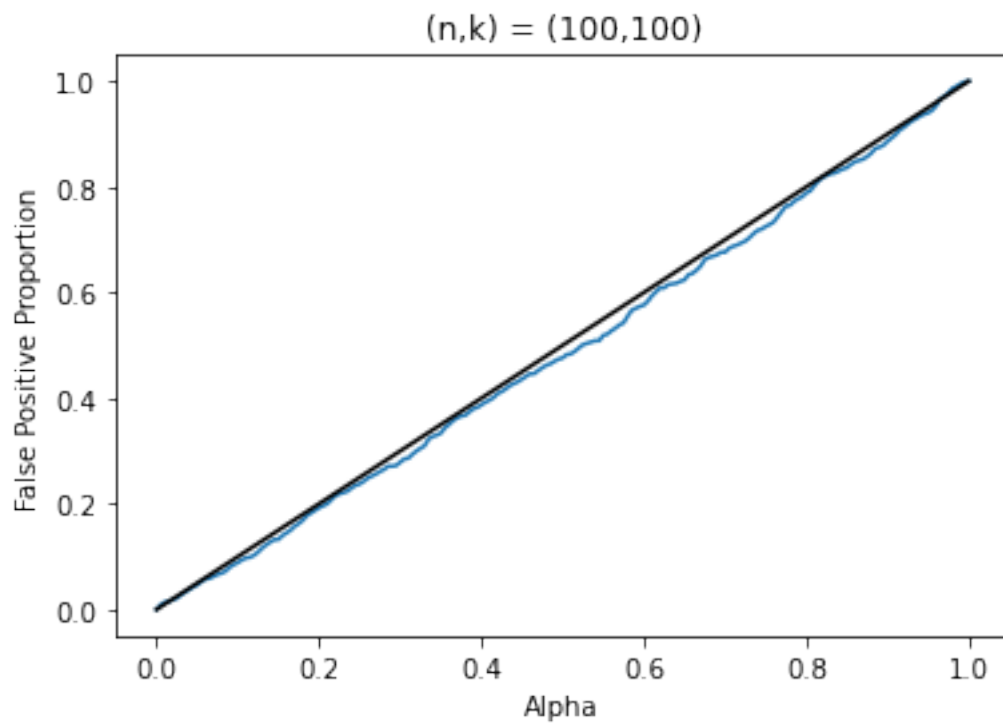
Generating Mann-Whitney plot for $(n,k) = (100, 100)$

Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (100, 100, 1)$

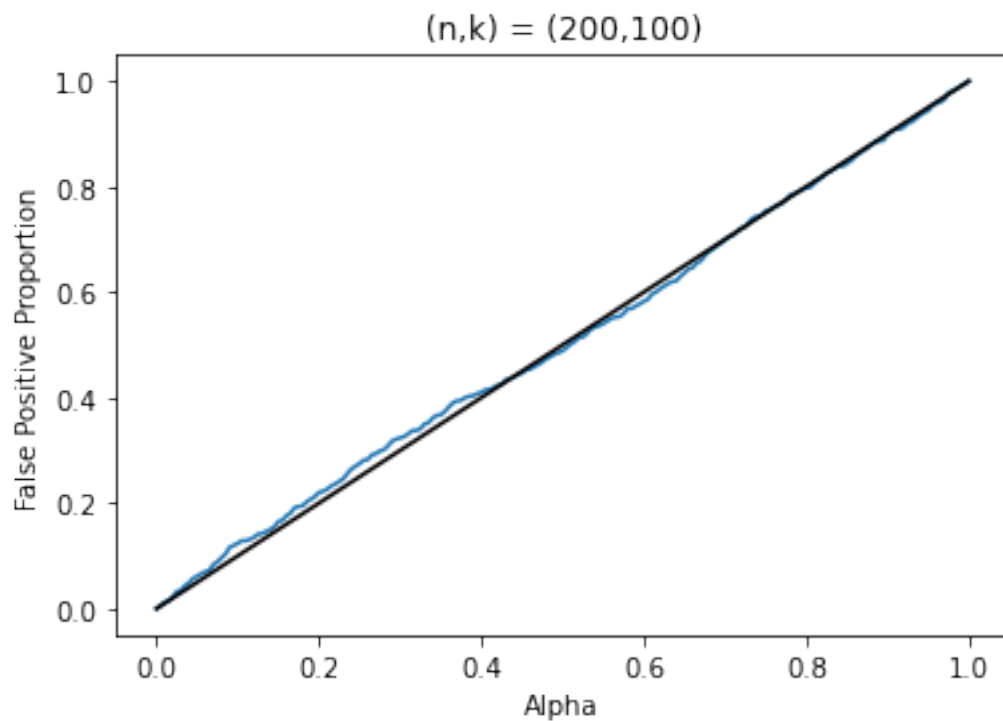


Empirical mean = 0.5141920045171301 . Empirical variance = 0.08364611627825642

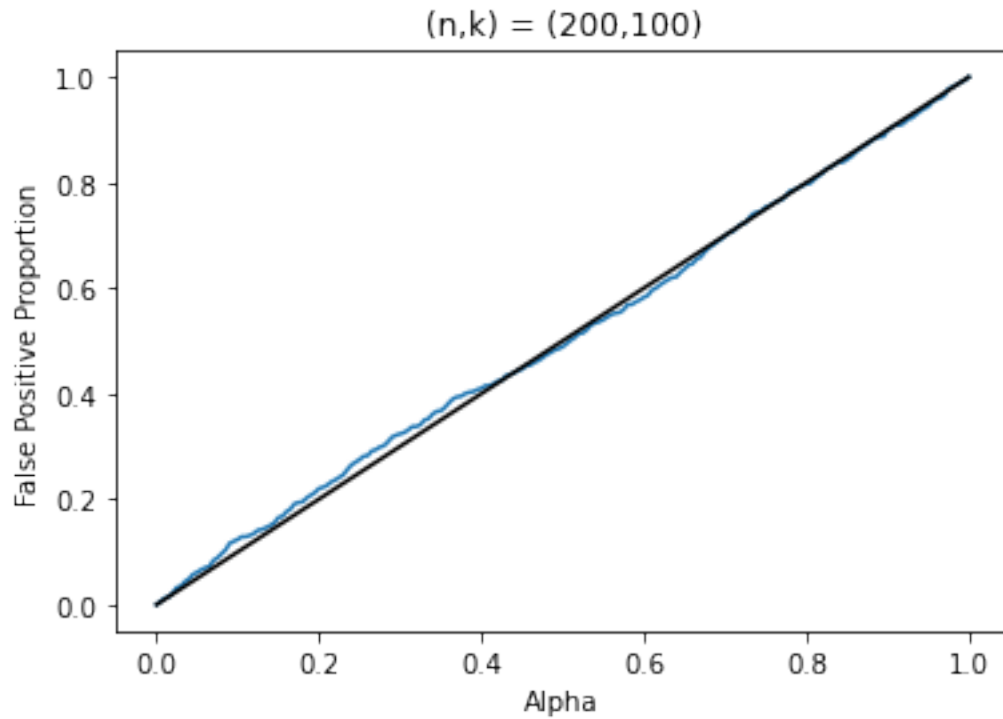
Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (100, 100,)$



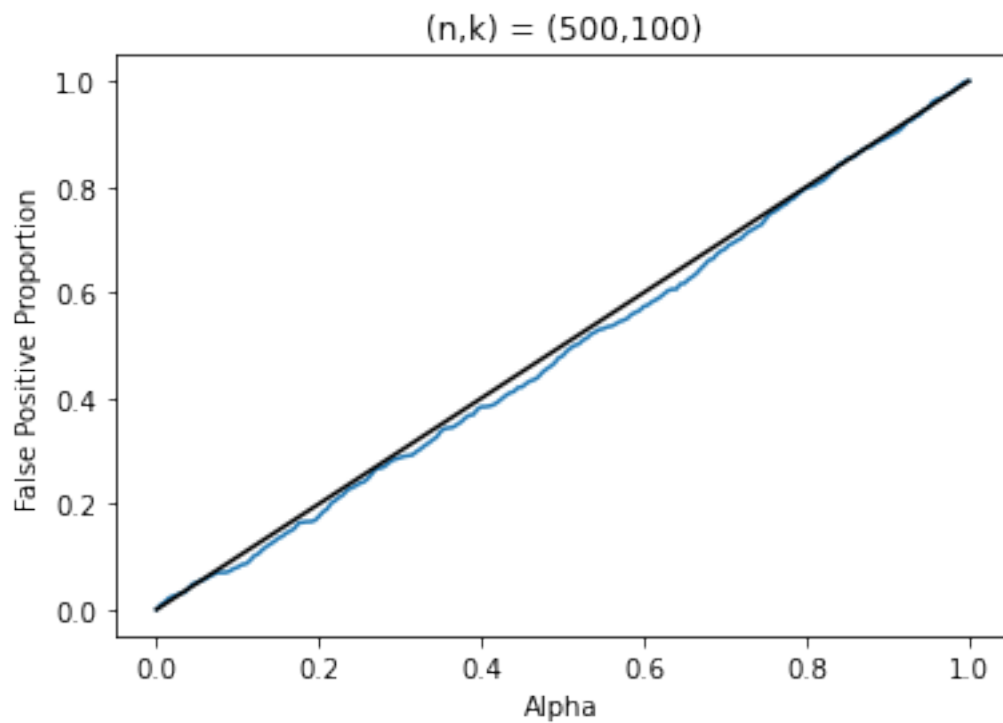
Generating Mann-Whitney plot for $(n,k) = (200, 100)$
 Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (200, 100, 1)$



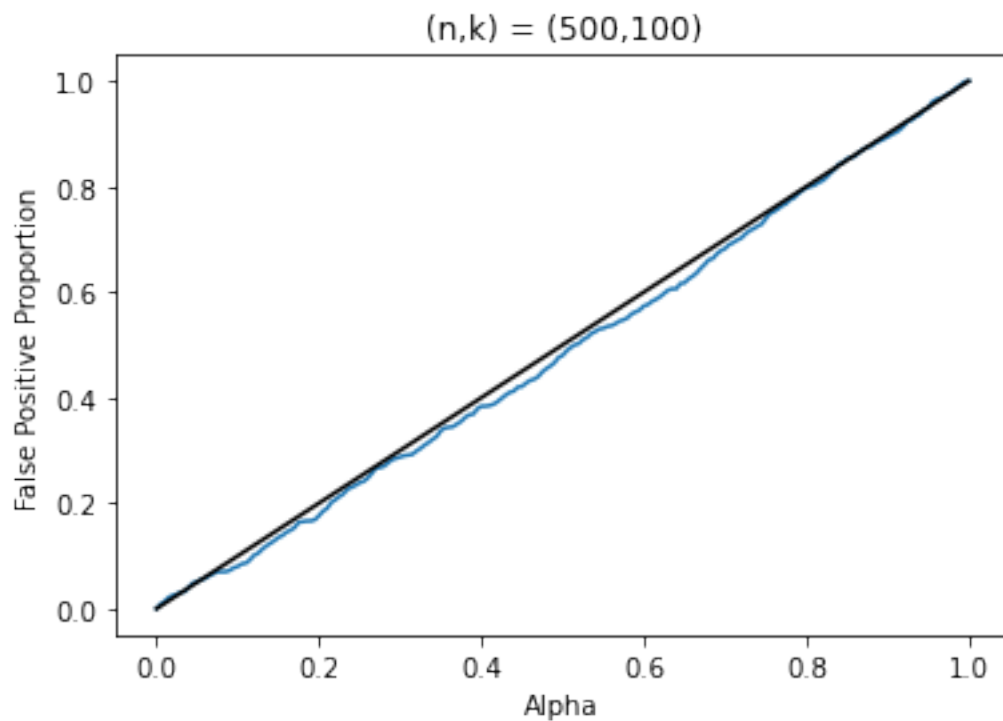
Empirical mean = 0.49616089044918055 . Empirical variance = 0.0879998773813361
Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (200, 100,)$



Generating Mann-Whitney plot for $(n,k) = (500, 100)$
Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (500, 100, 1)$



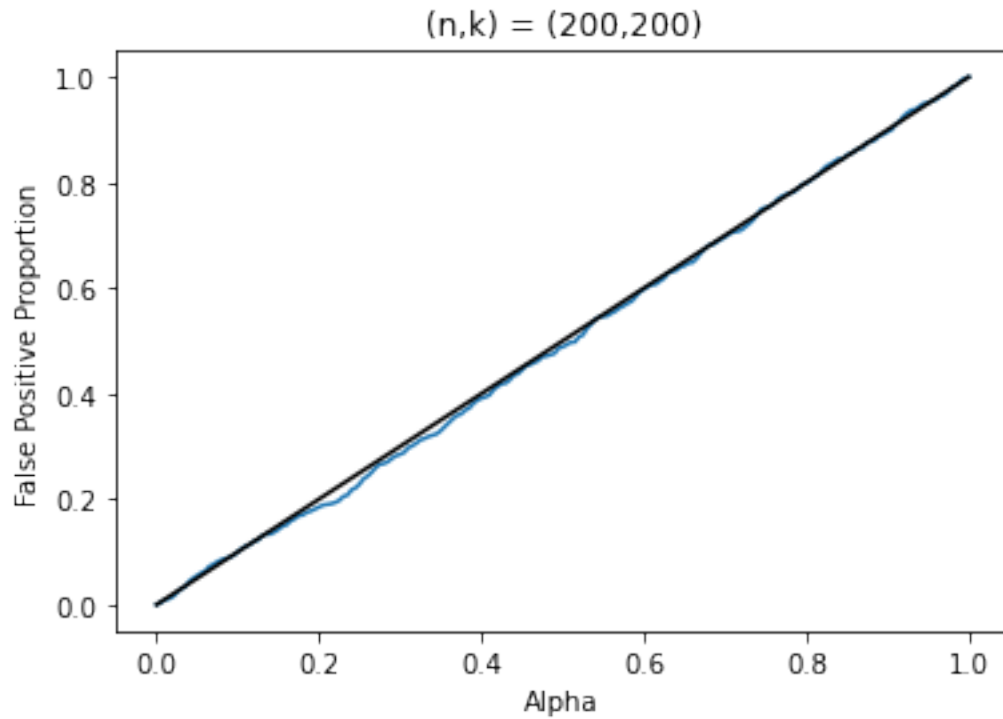
Empirical mean = 0.5138042004685891 . Empirical variance = 0.08197366223204891
 Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (500, 100,)$



k exceeds n, skipping...

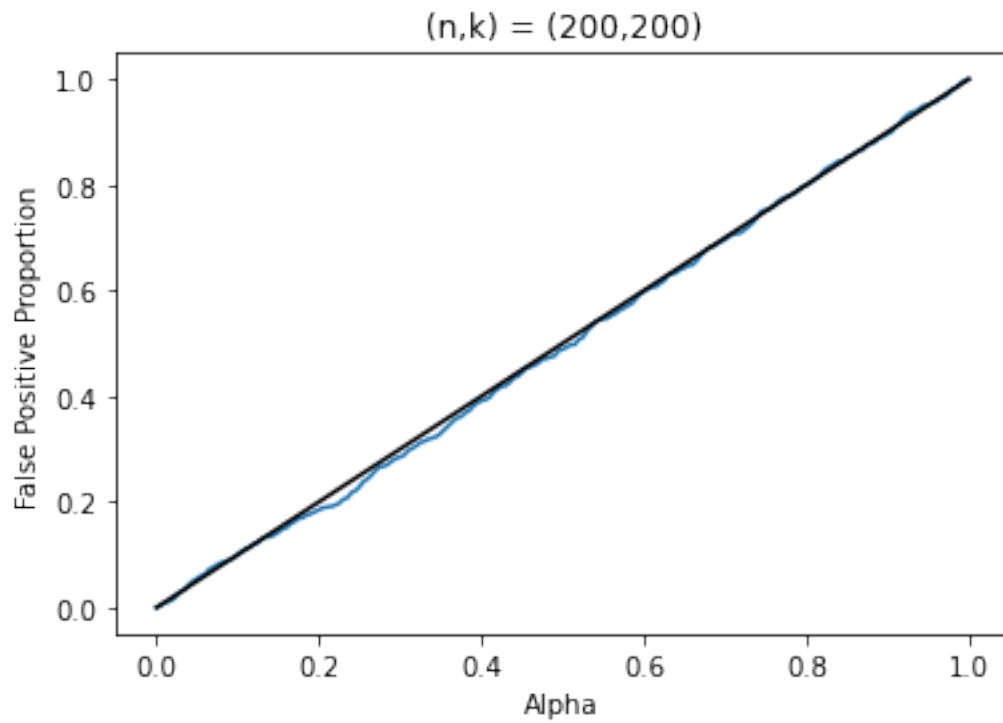
Generating Mann-Whitney plot for (n,k) = (200 , 200)

Generating plot for (n,k,p) = (200 , 200 , 1)

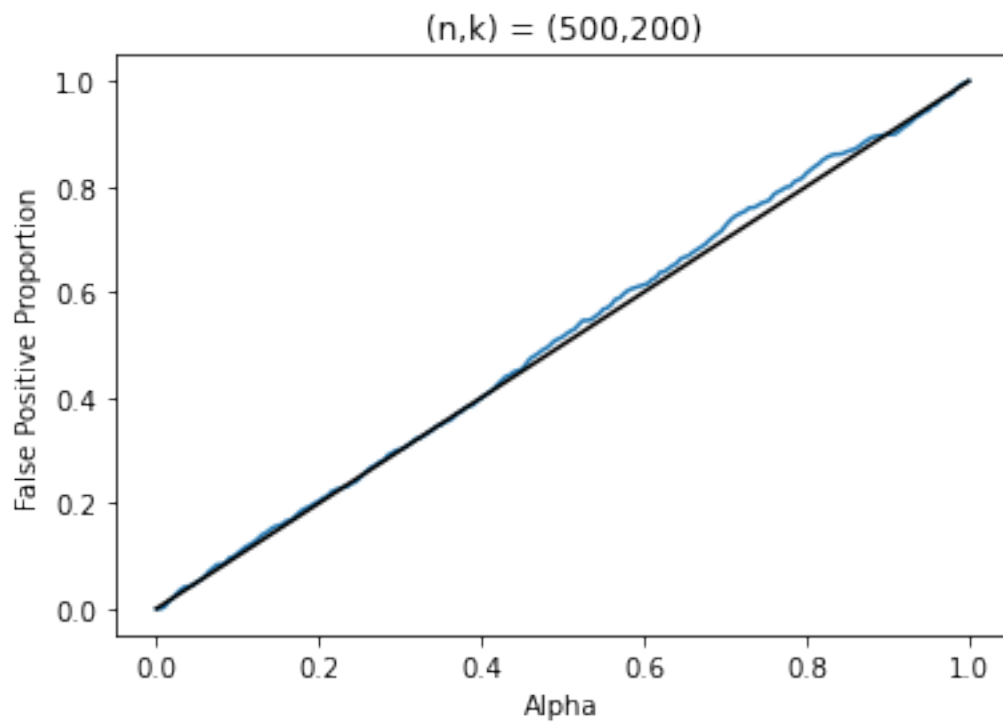


Empirical mean = 0.5056719684092111 . Empirical variance = 0.08174112475697011

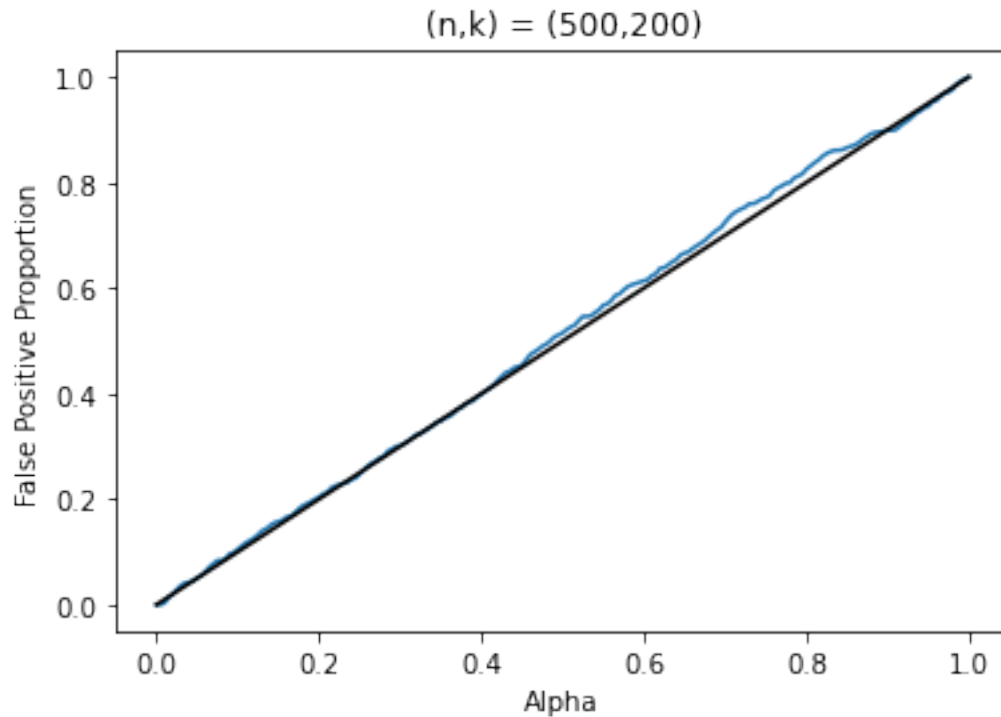
Generating plot for (n,k,p) = (200 , 200 ,)



Generating Mann-Whitney plot for $(n,k) = (500, 200)$
 Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (500, 200, 1)$



Empirical mean = 0.4909206320575676 . Empirical variance = 0.08128886154475495
Generating plot for (n,k,p) = (500 , 200 ,)



```
[9]: # Scale-shift alternative
n_vec = [100,200,500]
k_vec = [50,100,200]
diagnostic_list = pd.DataFrame()

for i in range(len(k_vec)):
    this_k_list = pd.DataFrame(columns=["EMP_MEAN", "EMP_VAR", "FPP_DF",
    ↪ "PVALUES"])
    k = k_vec[i]
    wList = [(x/(k+1) - 0.5)**2 for x in range(1, k+2)]
    for j in range(len(n_vec)):
        n = n_vec[j]
        if k > n:
            print("k exceeds n, skipping...")
        else:
            print("Generating dispersion shift plot for (n,k) = (", n,",
            ↪ ",k,")")
```

```

        mw_check = get_FPR(n=n, k=k, p=1, w_vec=wList, plot=True,
↳path="type_one_large_n_large_k_dispersion")
        print("Empirical mean = ", mw_check["EMP_MEAN"], ". Empirical
↳variance = ", mw_check["EMP_VAR"])
        #this_k_list.append(mw_check)

    this_k_list = pd.concat([this_k_list, pd.DataFrame([{"
        "EMP_MEAN": mw_check["EMP_MEAN"],
        "EMP_VAR": mw_check["EMP_VAR"],
        "FPP_DF_ALPHA": mw_check["FPP_DF_ALPHA"],
        "FPP_DF_FPP": mw_check["FPP_DF_FPP"],
        "PVALUES": mw_check["PVALUES"]
    }])])

    pd.DataFrame([{"
        "EMP_MEAN": mw_check["EMP_MEAN"],
        "EMP_VAR": mw_check["EMP_VAR"],
        "FPP_DF_ALPHA": mw_check["FPP_DF_ALPHA"],
        "FPP_DF_FPP": mw_check["FPP_DF_FPP"],
        "PVALUES": mw_check["PVALUES"]
    }]).to_csv("n"+str(n)+"_k"+str(k)+"_quad_kernel_resample.csv")

    print("Generating plot for (n,k,p) = (", n, ", ", k, ", ", p, ")")
    plt.figure()
    plt.plot(mw_check["FPP_DF_ALPHA"], mw_check["FPP_DF_FPP"])
    plt.title("(n,k) = (" + str(n) + ", " + str(k) + ")")
    plt.xlabel("Alpha")
    plt.ylabel("False Positive Proportion")
    plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], color='black')
    plt.show()

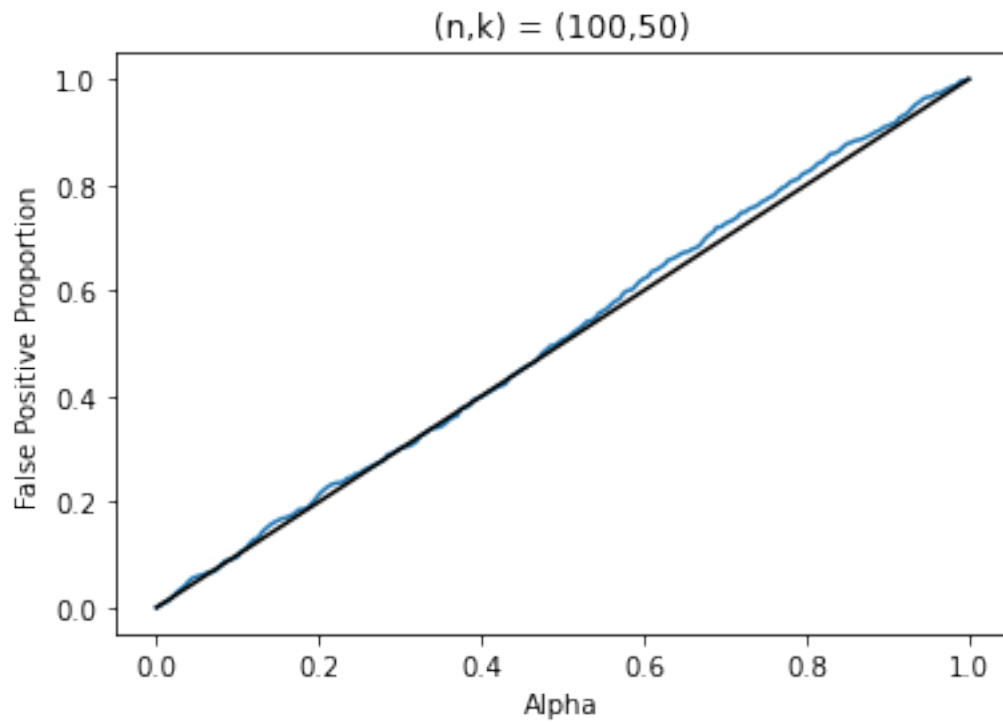
    #diagnostic_list.append(this_k_list)
    diagnostic_list = pd.concat([diagnostic_list,
        this_k_list
    ])

diagnostic_list.to_csv("large_k_large_n_quad_kernel_resample.csv")

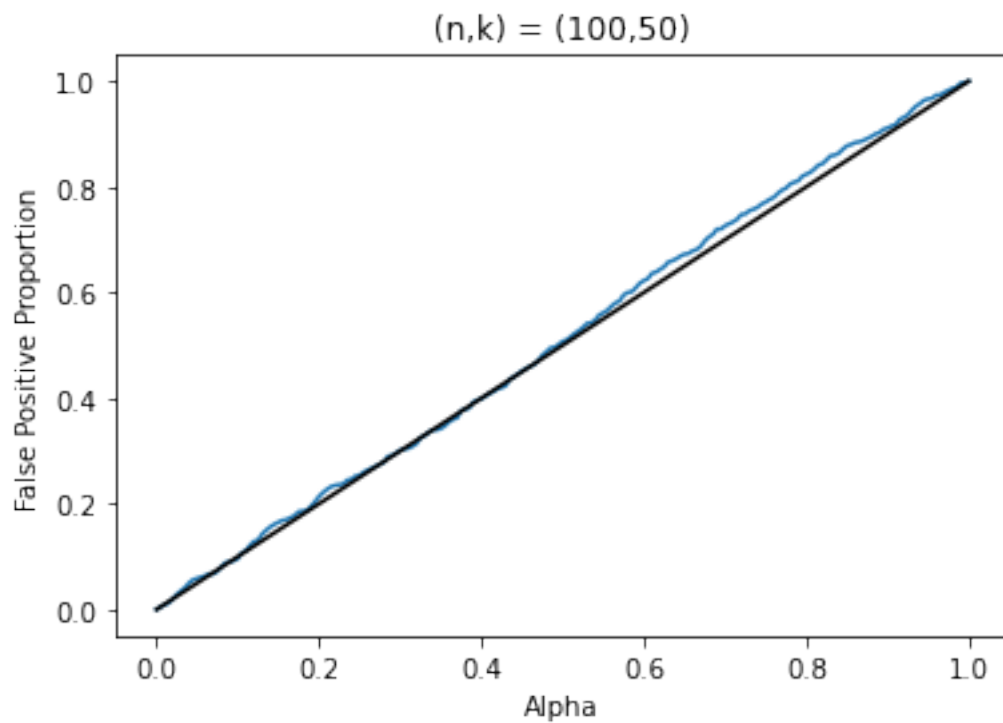
```

Generating dispersion shift plot for (n,k) = (100 , 50)

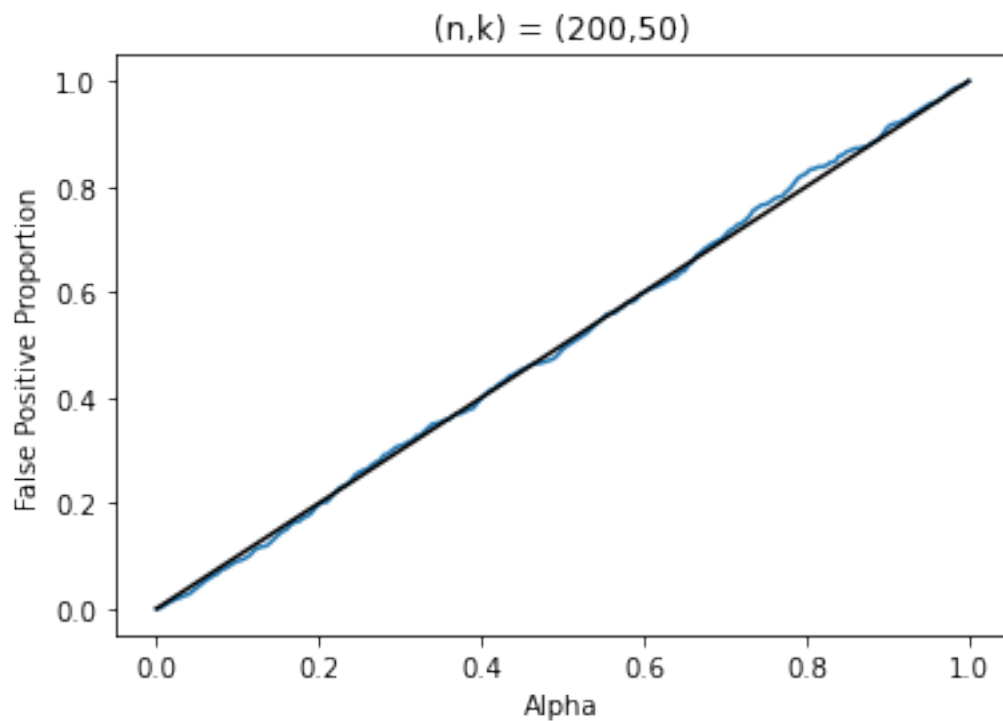
Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (100, 50, 1)$



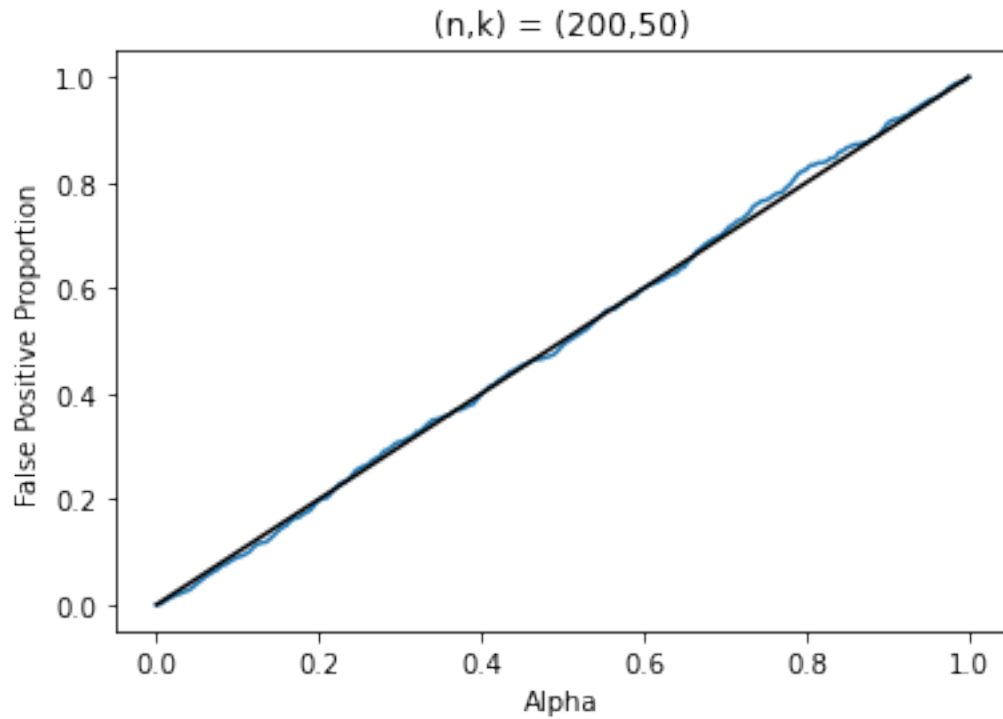
Empirical mean = 0.48924837058568627 . Empirical variance = 0.0798858152236391
Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (100, 50,)$



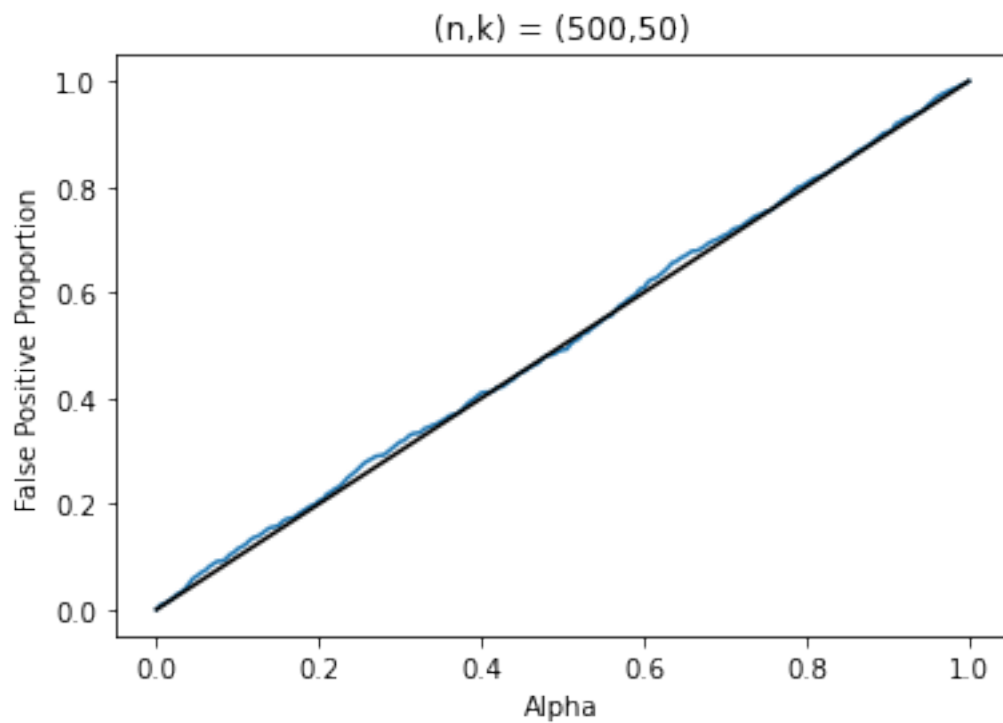
Generating dispersion shift plot for $(n,k) = (200, 50)$
 Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (200, 50, 1)$



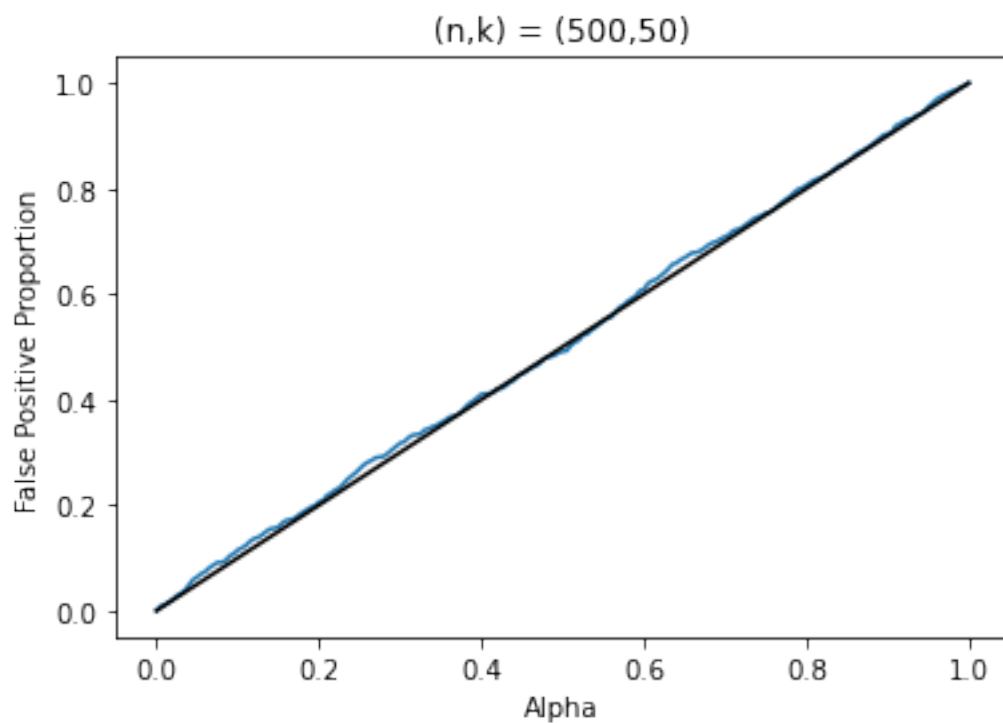
Empirical mean = 0.4985284670214545 . Empirical variance = 0.0802182094885028
Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (200, 50,)$



Generating dispersion shift plot for $(n,k) = (500, 50)$
Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (500, 50, 1)$

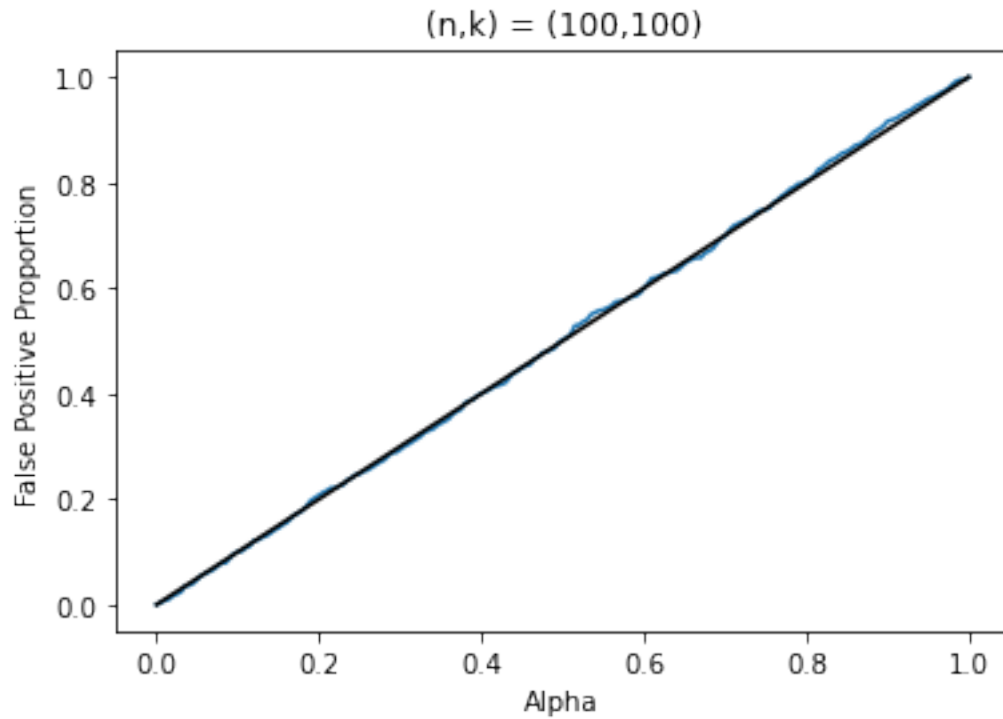


Empirical mean = 0.4931062515566323 . Empirical variance = 0.0844330658839972
 Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (500, 50,)$



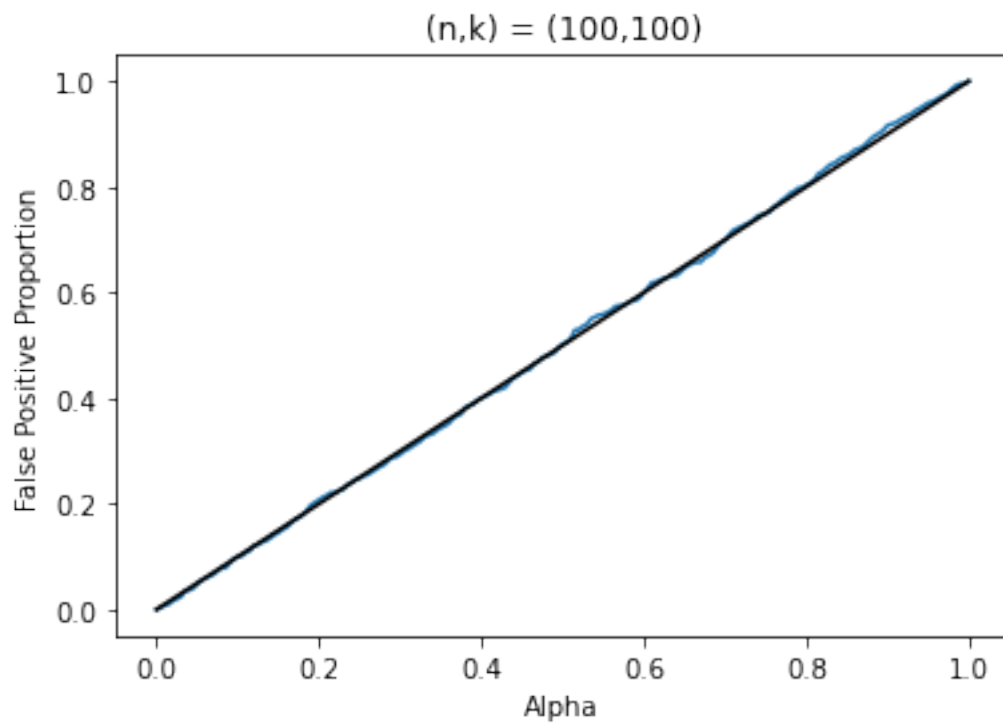
Generating dispersion shift plot for $(n,k) = (100, 100)$

Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (100, 100, 1)$

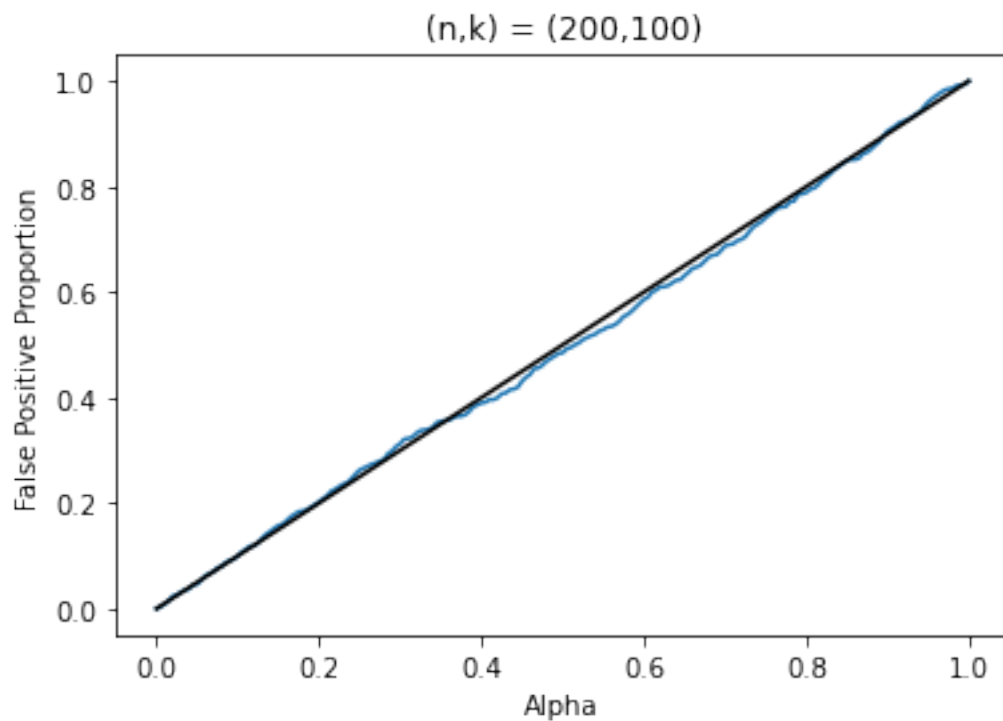


Empirical mean = 0.4987948069990179 . Empirical variance = 0.08128079000671054

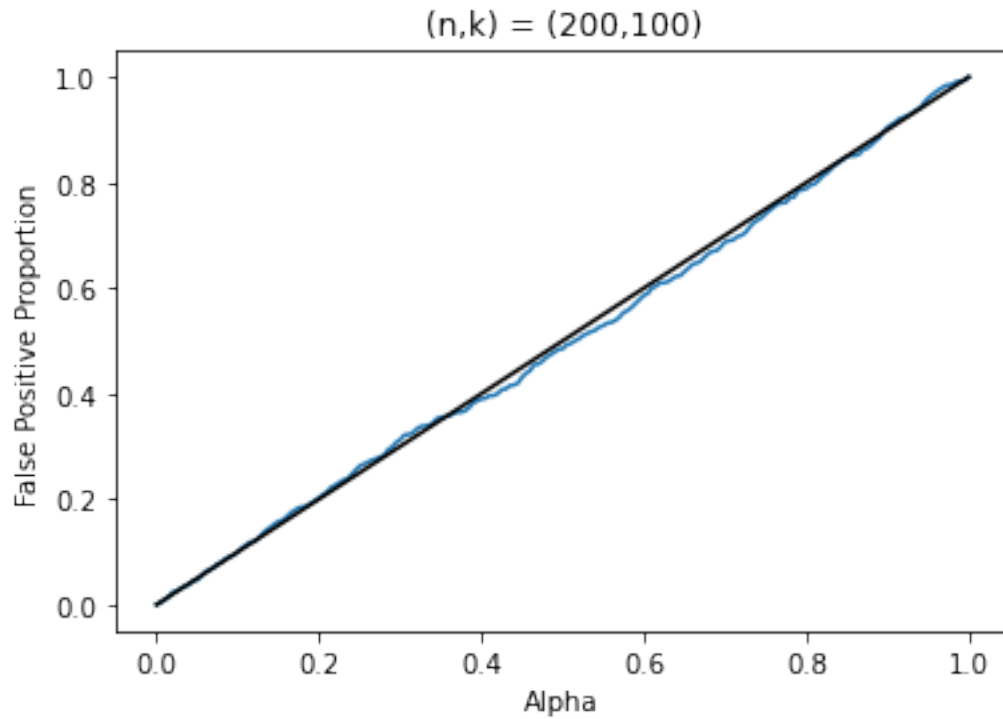
Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (100, 100,)$



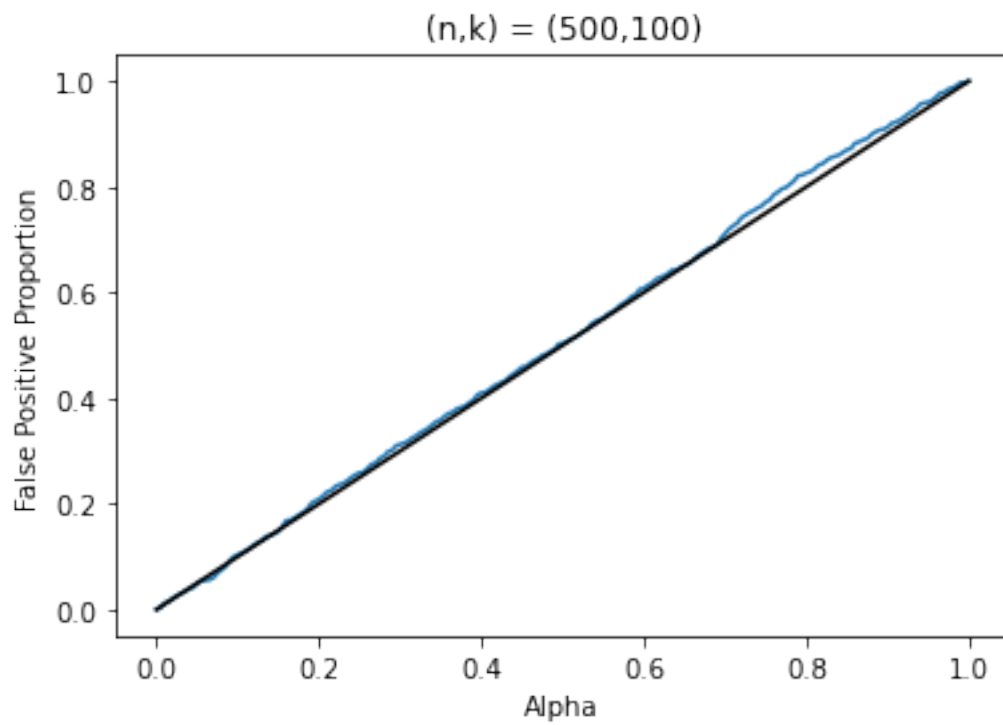
Generating dispersion shift plot for $(n,k) = (200, 100)$
 Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (200, 100, 1)$



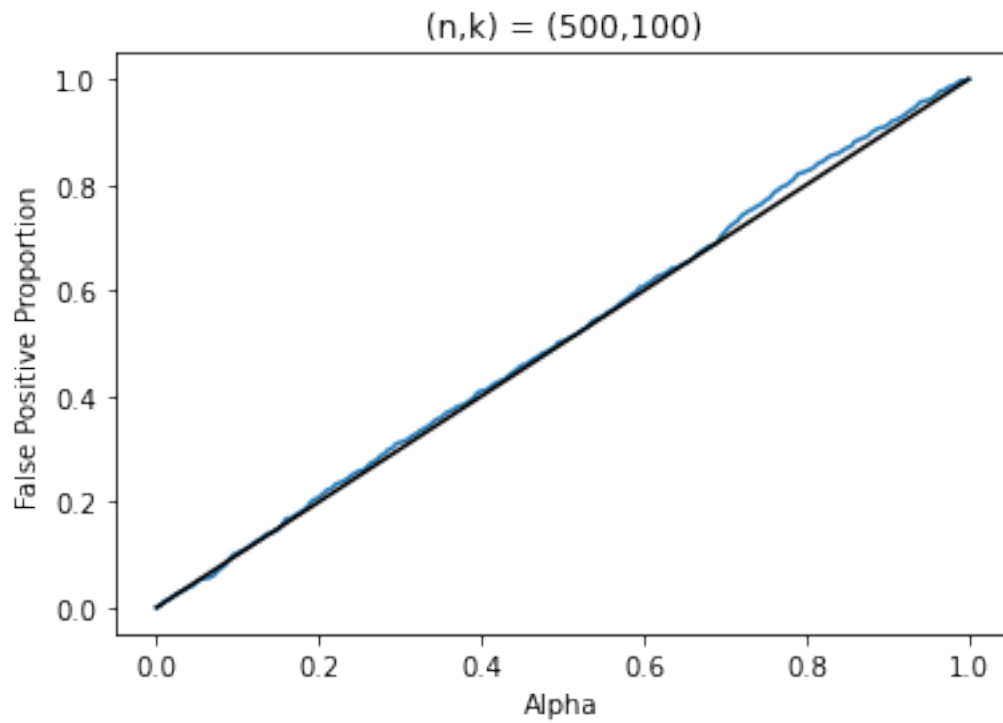
Empirical mean = 0.5050264849381889 . Empirical variance = 0.08503710640880731
Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (200, 100,)$



Generating dispersion shift plot for $(n,k) = (500, 100)$
Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (500, 100, 1)$



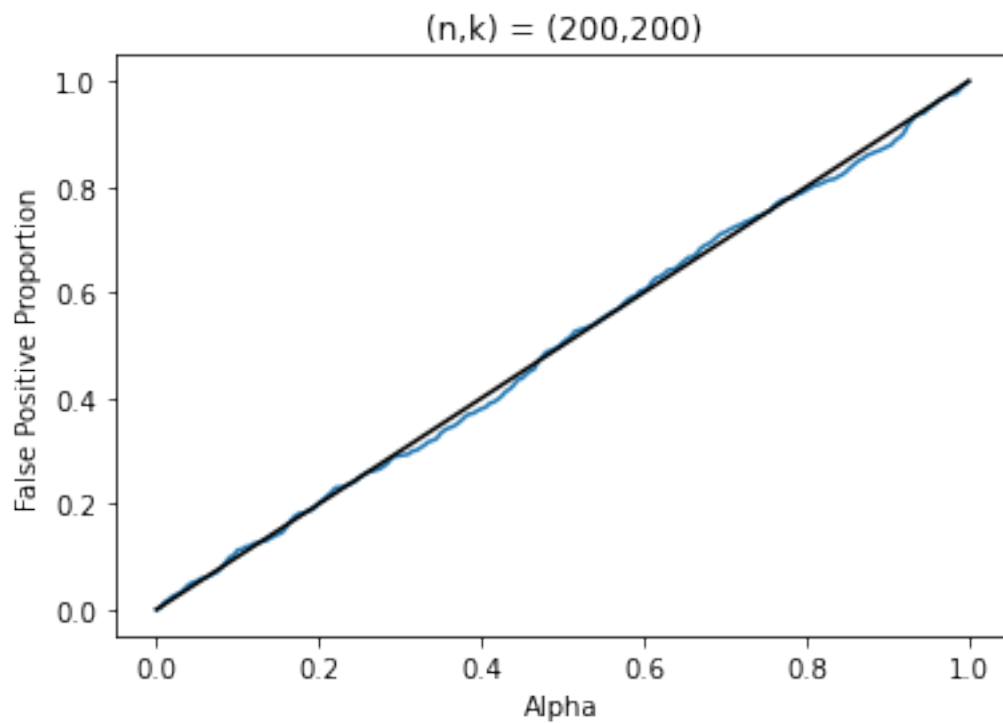
Empirical mean = 0.49124716867950524 . Empirical variance =
0.08052358810572827
Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (500, 100,)$



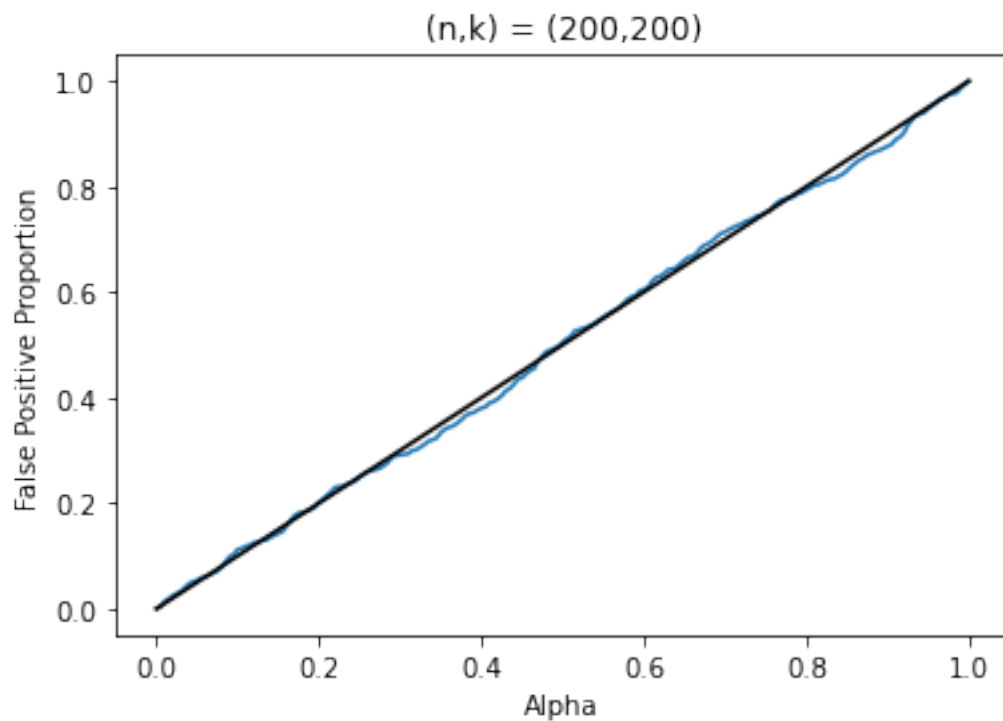
k exceeds n, skipping...

Generating dispersion shift plot for $(n,k) = (200, 200)$

Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (200, 200, 1)$

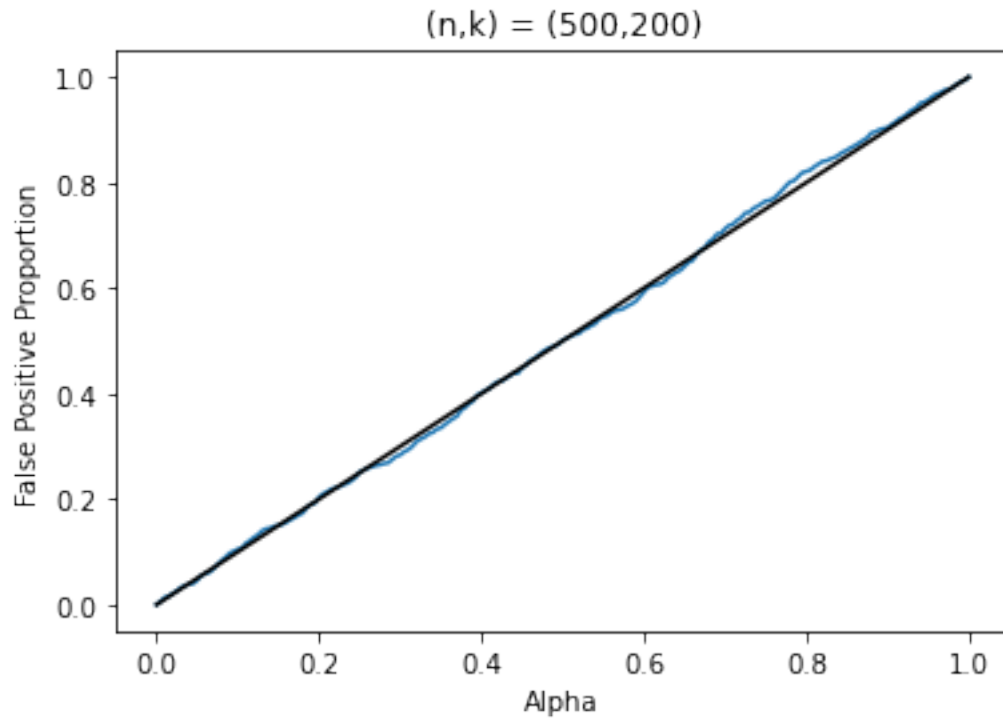


Empirical mean = 0.5029095709687506 . Empirical variance = 0.08423676941992149
 Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (200, 200,)$



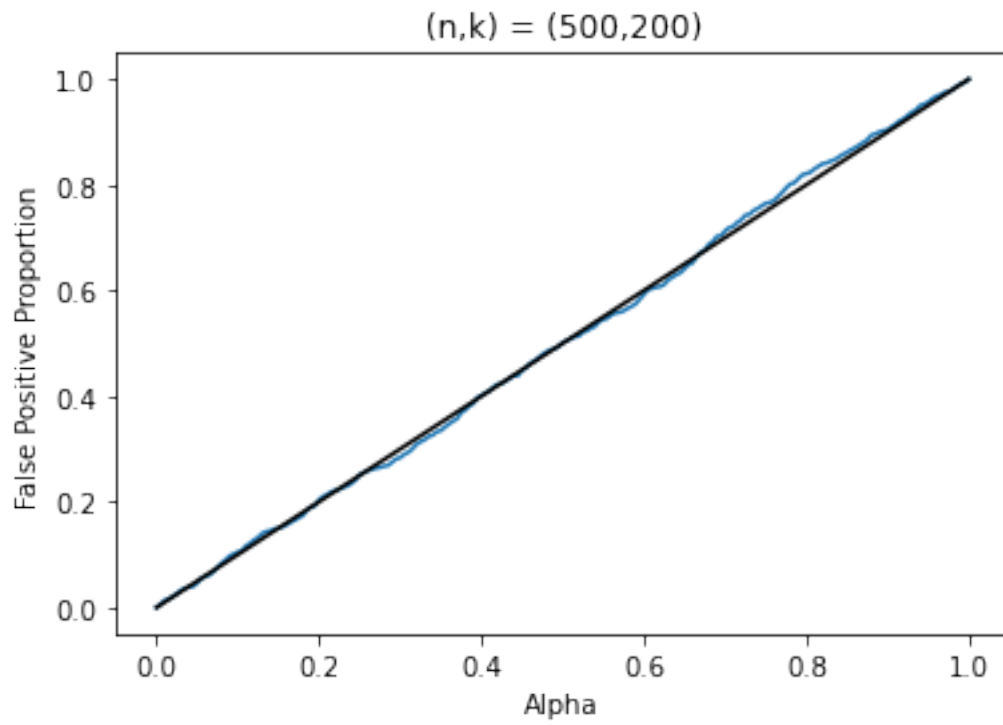
Generating dispersion shift plot for $(n,k) = (500, 200)$

Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (500, 200, 1)$



Empirical mean = 0.49882514455107235 . Empirical variance = 0.08105447473968255

Generating plot for $(n,k,p) = (500, 200,)$



[]:

[]: