Package 'GeneF'

October 12, 2022							
Title Package for Generalized F-Statistics							
Version 1.0.1 Description Implementation of several generalized F-statistics. The current version includes a generalized F-statistic based on the flexible isotonic/monotonic regression or order restricted hypothesis testing. Based on: Y. Lai (2011) <doi:10.1371 journal.pone.0019754="">.</doi:10.1371>							
							License GPL (>= 2)
Encoding UTF-8							
RoxygenNote 7.0.0							
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							R topics documented: flexorhtest 1 flexorhtest.pvalue 3 GeneF 5 internal functions 6
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							flexorhtest A Flexible Order Restricted Hypothesis Testing
							Description

These functions test the hypothesis regarding population means from ordered sample groups. Restrictions like a weakly/general/strongly isotonic/monotonic order as well as a lower bound for the location can be imposed on the population means. A partition of sample groups and the corresponding estimates of population means are also provided.

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Usage

```
flexisoreg(y, x, lambda = 0, alpha.location = 1, alpha.adjacency = 0.5)
flexisoreg.stat(y, x, lambda = 0, alpha.location = 1, alpha.adjacency = 0.5)
flexmonoreg(y, x, lambda = 0, alpha.location = 1, alpha.adjacency = 0.5)
flexmonoreg.stat(y, x, lambda = 0, alpha.location = 1, alpha.adjacency = 0.5)
```

Arguments

y a vector of observed data

x a vector of ordinal group labels correponding to y but not necessarily sorted

lambda a lower location bound for partitioned groups other than the first one

alpha.location $\ \alpha$ level for the upper-tailed one-sample t-test with lower bound lambda

alpha.adjacency

 α level for the upper-tailed two-sample t-test to evaluate the magnitude of non-

decreasing order

Details

flexisoreg is used for flexible nondecreasing order restricted hypothesis testing. flexmonoreg is used for flexible nondecreasing or nonincreasing order restricted hypothesis testing. flexisoreg.stat and flexmonoreg.stat only return an F-statistic, which is convenient for multiple comparison.

Value

groups A partition of sample groups estimates estimated population means statistic an F-type statistic from the test

Note

Since the p-value of test has to be evaluated by permutation method, these functions will not return any p-value. For the permutation p-value of an individual test, see flexisoreg.pvalue and flexmonoreg.pvalue. For the pooled permutation p-values of multiple tests, see flexisoreg.poolpvalues and flexmonoreg.poolpvalues.

Author(s)

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References

Yinglei Lai (2007) A flexible order restricted hypothesis testing and its application to gene expression data. Technical Report

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Examples

```
#generate ordinal group lables x
x <- runif(100)*6
x <- round(x,0)/3
#generate true values z
z \leftarrow round(x^2,0)
#generate observed values y
y \leftarrow z + rnorm(100)
#print default results
print(rbind(x,z,y))
print(flexisoreg(y,x))
print(flexisoreg.stat(y,x))
print(flexisoreg(y,0-x))
print(flexisoreg.stat(y,0-x))
print(flexmonoreg(y,x))
print(flexmonoreg.stat(y,x))
     #plots for illustration
     par(mfrow=c(2,3), mai=c(0.6, 0.6, 0.3, 0.1))
     plot(x,y, main="True Model",cex.axis=1.5, cex.lab=1.5, cex.main=1.5, cex=1.5)
     lines(x, z, type="p", pch=15, col="black", cex=2.5)
     results <- flexisoreg(y, x, lambda=1, alpha.location=0.05, alpha.adjacency=1)
   plot(x,y, main="Location Restriction",cex.axis=1.5, cex.lab=1.5, cex.main=1.5, cex=1.5)
     lines(x, results$estimate, type="p", pch=15, col="black", cex=2.5)
     results <- flexisoreg(y, x, lambda=1, alpha.location=0.05, alpha.adjacency=0.05)
     plot(x,y, main="Location and Strong Order Restrictions",
     cex.axis=1.5, cex.lab=1.5, cex.main=1.5, cex=1.5)
     lines(x, results$estimate, type="p", pch=15, col="black", cex=2.5)
     results <- flexisoreg(y, x, lambda=0, alpha.location=1, alpha.adjacency=0.95)
   plot(x,y, main="Weak Order Restriction",cex.axis=1.5, cex.lab=1.5, cex.main=1.5, cex=1.5)
     lines(x, results$estimate, type="p", pch=15, col="black", cex=2.5)
     results <- flexisoreg(y, x, lambda=0, alpha.location=1, alpha.adjacency=0.5)
   plot(x,y, main="General Order Restriction",cex.axis=1.5, cex.lab=1.5, cex.main=1.5, cex=1.5)
     lines(x, results$estimate, type="p", pch=15, col="black", cex=2.5)
     results <- flexisoreg(y, x, lambda=0, alpha.location=1, alpha.adjacency=0.05)
   plot(x,y, main="Strong Order Restriction",cex.axis=1.5, cex.lab=1.5, cex.main=1.5, cex=1.5)
     lines(x, results$estimate, type="p", pch=15, col="black", cex=2.5)
```

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Description

These functions evaluate the p-values from an individual or multiple flexible order restricted hypothesis testing.

Usage

```
flexisoreg.pvalue(y, x, lambda=0, alpha.location=1, alpha.adjacency=0.5, B=100) flexisoreg.poolpvalues(m, x, lambda=0, alpha.location=1, alpha.adjacency=0.5, B=100) flexmonoreg.pvalue(y, x, lambda=0, alpha.location=1, alpha.adjacency=0.5, B=100) flexmonoreg.poolpvalues(m, x, lambda=0, alpha.location=1, alpha.adjacency=0.5, B=100)
```

Arguments

m	a matrix of observed data, where samples are in columns and variables are in rows				
у	a vector of observed data				
X	a vector of ordinal group labels correponding to y or rows of m but not necessarily sorted				
lambda	a lower location bound for partitioned groups other than the first one				
alpha.location	α level for the upper-tailed one-sample t -test with lower bound lambda				
alpha.adjacency					
	α level for the upper-tailed two-sample $t\text{-test}$ to evaluate the magnitude of non-decreasing order				
В	the number of permutations for p -value assessment				

Details

flexisoreg.pvalue and flexmonoreg.pvalue provide the permutation p-value for an individual flexible order restricted hypothesis testing. flexisoreg.poolpvalues and flexmonoreg.poolpvalues provide the pooled permutation p-values for multiple flexible order restricted hypothesis testing.

Value

flexisoreg.pvalue and flexmonoreg.pvalue return a permutation p-value. flexisoreg.poolpvalues and flexmonoreg.poolpvalues return a vector of pooled permutation p-values.

Note

These functions are used in conjunction with flexisoreg, flexisoreg.stat, flexmonoreg and flexmonoreg.stat.

Author(s)

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References

Yinglei Lai (2007) A flexible order restricted hypothesis testing and its application to gene expression data. Technical Report

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Examples

```
#generate ordinal group lables x
x <- runif(100)*6
x <- round(x,0)/3
#generate true values z
z \leftarrow round(x^2, 0)
#generate 6 vectors in a matrix for observed values, some noises and some not
m <- array(double(6*100), dim=c(6,100))</pre>
for(k in 1:3)
m[k,] <- rnorm(100)
for(k in 4:6)
m[k,] <- z + rnorm(100)
#print default results
par(mfrow=c(2,3))
for(k in 1:6){
print(paste("The ", k, "-th vector", sep=""))
y <- m[k,]
plot(x,y,main=k)
print(flexisoreg.stat(y,x))
print(flexisoreg.pvalue(y,x,B=20))
print(flexisoreg.stat(y,0-x))
print(flexisoreg.pvalue(y,0-x,B=20))
print(flexmonoreg.stat(y,x))
print(flexmonoreg.pvalue(y,x,B=20))
}
flexisoreg.poolpvalues(m, x, B=20)
flexmonoreg.poolpvalues(m, x, B=20)
```

GeneF

Package for Generalized F-Statistics

Description

Implementation of several generalized F-statistics. The current version includes a generalized F-statistic based on the flexible isotonic/monotonic regression or order restricted hypothesis testing. Based on: Y. Lai (2011) <doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0019754>.

Details

Package: GeneF Type: Package Version: 1.0.1 Date: 2022-05-06

License: GPL version 2 or newer

6 internal functions

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internal functions

Internal GeneF Functions

Description

Internal functions to support generalized F-statistics.

Usage

```
get.numbers(x)
t1p1(v, n)
t1p2(v, n1, n2)
```

Arguments

v	a vector of	ordered	groups	of numbers
λ	a vector or	oracica	groups	or mumbers

v a vector of real numbers

n the sample size of one-sample data
 n1 the first sample size of two-sample data
 n2 the second sample size of two-sample data

Value

get.numbers a vector of culmulative sample sizes from ordered groups

t1p1 a p-value from one-sample t-test t1p2 a p-value from two-sample t-test

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