

# Package: GeneF (via r-universe)

September 7, 2024

**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>](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0019754).

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flexorhtest

*A Flexible Order Restricted Hypothesis Testing*

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## 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.

## 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	$\alpha$ 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)

Yinglei Lai [ylai@gwu.edu](mailto:ylai@gwu.edu)

## References

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

## Examples

```
#generate ordinal group lables x
x <- runif(100)*6
x <- round(x,0)/3
#generate true values z
z <- round(x^2,0)
#generate observed values y
y <- 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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<b><i>flexorhtest.pvalue</i></b>	<i>Significance Assessment for the Flexible Order Restricted Hypothesis Testing</i>
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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

<i>m</i>	a matrix of observed data, where samples are in columns and variables are in rows
<i>y</i>	a vector of observed data
<i>x</i>	a vector of ordinal group labels corresponding to <i>y</i> or rows of <i>m</i> but not necessarily sorted
<i>lambda</i>	a lower location bound for partitioned groups other than the first one
<i>alpha.location</i>	$\alpha$ level for the upper-tailed one-sample $t$ -test with lower bound <i>lambda</i>
<i>alpha.adjacency</i>	$\alpha$ level for the upper-tailed two-sample $t$ -test to evaluate the magnitude of non-decreasing order
<i>B</i>	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)**

Yinglei Lai ylai@gwu.edu

**References**

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

**Examples**

```
#generate ordinal group lables x
x <- runif(100)*6
x <- round(x,0)/3
#generate true values z
z <- 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))
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)
```

**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  
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**Author(s)**

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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**

x	a vector of ordered groups of numbers
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

**Author(s)**

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