

Package: groupTesting (via r-universe)

October 8, 2026

Title Simulating and Modeling Group (Pooled) Testing Data

Version 1.3.1

Date 2026-09-07

Maintainer Md S. Warasi <msarker@radford.edu>

Description Provides an expectation-maximization (EM) algorithm using the approach introduced in Warasi (2023) <doi:10.1080/03610918.2021.2009867>. The EM algorithm can be used to estimate the prevalence (overall proportion) of a disease and to estimate a binary regression model from among the class of generalized linear models based on group testing data. The estimation framework we consider offers a flexible and general approach; i.e., its application is not limited to any specific group testing protocol. Consequently, the EM algorithm can model data arising from simple pooling as well as advanced pooling such as hierarchical testing, array testing, and quality control pooling. Also, provided are functions that can be used to conduct the Wald tests described in Buse (1982) <doi:10.1080/00031305.1982.10482817> and to simulate the group testing data described in Kim et al. (2007) <doi:10.1111/j.1541-0420.2007.00817.x>. We offer a function to compute relative efficiency measures, which can be used to optimize group testing designs for maximum likelihood estimation of disease prevalence, as described in Warasi and Das (2024) <doi:10.1007/s13253-024-00646-6>.

License GPL-3

Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

Imports binGroup, pracma, stats, parallel

NeedsCompilation yes

Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 7.3.3

Author Md S. Warasi [aut, cre]

Repository https://cran.r-universe.dev

Date/Publication 2026-09-08 09:50:55 UTC
RemoteUrl <https://github.com/cran/groupTesting>
RemoteRef HEAD
RemoteSha 6288276731df5e9c3bb1bc120233c13902513ca4

Contents

array.gt.simulation	2
glm.gt	5
glmLink	11
gtData	12
hier.gt.simulation	13
mle.prop.eff	16
prop.gt	20
waldTest	25
Index	28

array.gt.simulation	<i>Simulating Array-Based Group Testing Data</i>
---------------------	--

Description

This function simulates two-dimensional array-based group testing data.

Usage

```
array.gt.simulation(  
  N,  
  p = 0.1,  
  protocol = c("A2", "A2M"),  
  n,  
  Se,  
  Sp,  
  assayID,  
  Yt = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|----------|--|
| N | The number of individuals to be tested. |
| p | A scalar or a vector of length N consisting of individual disease probabilities. |
| protocol | Either "A2" or "A2M", where "A2" ("A2M") refers to the two-dimensional array without (with) testing the members of an array as a single pooled sample. |
| n | The row (or column) size of the arrays. |

Se	A vector of assay sensitivities.
Sp	A vector of assay specificities.
assayID	A vector of assay identification numbers.
Yt	A vector of individual true disease statuses.

Details

We consider the array testing protocol outlined in Kim et al. (2007). Under this protocol, N individuals are assigned to m non-overlapping n -by- n matrices such that $N = mn^2$. From each matrix, n pools are formed using the row specimens and another n pools are formed using the column specimens. In stage 1, the $2n$ pools are tested. In stage 2, individual testing is used for case identification according to the strategy described in Kim et al. (2007). This is a 2-stage protocol called *Square Array without Master Pool Testing* and denoted by $A2(n : 1)$ in Kim et al. (2007). A variant (3-stage protocol) is also presented in Kim et al. (2007) which employs testing the n^2 array members together as an initial pooled unit before implementing the 2-stage array. If the initial pooled test is negative, the procedure stops (i.e., the 2-stage array is not needed). However, if the pooled test is positive, the 2-stage protocol is used as before. This 3-stage approach is called *Square Array with Master Pool Testing* and is denoted by $A2(n^2 : n : 1)$. See Kim et al. (2007) for more details.

N should be divisible by the array size n^2 . When not divisible, the remainder individuals are tested one by one (i.e., individual testing).

p is a vector of individual disease probabilities. When all individuals have the same probability of disease, say, 0.10, p can be specified as $\text{rep}(0.10, N)$ or $p=0.10$.

For "A2" and "A2M", the pool sizes used are $c(n, 1)$ and $c(n^2, n, 1)$, respectively.

For "A2", Se is $c(\text{Se1}, \text{Se2})$, where Se1 is the sensitivity of the assay used for both row and column pools, and Se2 is the sensitivity of the assay used for individual testing. For "A2M", Se is $c(\text{Se1}, \text{Se2}, \text{Se3})$, where Se1 is for the initial array pool, Se2 is for the row and column pools, and Se3 is for individual testing. Sp is specified in the same manner.

For "A2", assayID is $c(1, 1)$ when the same assay is used for row/column pool testing as well as for individual testing, and assayID is $c(1, 2)$ when assay 1 is used for row/column pool testing and assay 2 is used for individual testing. In the same manner, assayID is specified for "A2M" as $c(1, 1, 1)$, $c(1, 2, 3)$, and in many other ways.

When available, the individual true disease statuses (1 for positive and 0 for negative) can be used in simulating the group testing data through argument Yt . When an input is entered for Yt , argument p will be ignored.

Value

A list with components:

gtData	The simulated group testing data.
testsExp	The number of tests expended in the simulation.

References

Kim HY, Hudgens M, Dreyfuss J, Westreich D, and Pilcher C (2007). Comparison of Group Testing Algorithms for Case Identification in the Presence of Testing Error. *Biometrics*, 63(4), 1152–1163.

See Also

[hier.gt.simulation](#) for simulation of the hierarchical group testing data.

Examples

```
library(groupTesting)

## Example 1: Square Array without Master Pool Testing (i.e., 2-Stage Array)
set.seed(123)
N <- 48          # Sample size
protocol <- "A2"  # 2-stage array
n <- 4           # Row/column size
Se <- c(0.95, 0.95) # Sensitivities in stages 1-2
Sp <- c(0.98, 0.98) # Specificities in stages 1-2
assayID <- c(1, 1) # The same assay in both stages

# (a) Homogeneous population
pHom <- 0.10      # Overall prevalence
array.gt.simulation(N=N, p=pHom, protocol=protocol, n=n, Se=Se, Sp=Sp, assayID=assayID)

# Alternatively, the individual true statuses can be used as:
yt <- rbinom(N, size=1, prob=0.1)
array.gt.simulation(N=N, protocol=protocol, n=n, Se=Se, Sp=Sp, assayID=assayID, Yt=yt)

# (b) Heterogeneous population (regression)
param <- c(-3, 2, 1)
x1 <- rnorm(N, mean=0, sd=.75)
x2 <- rbinom(N, size=1, prob=0.5)
X <- cbind(1, x1, x2)
pReg <- stats::plogis(drop(X %*% param))
array.gt.simulation(N=N, p=pReg, protocol=protocol, n=n, Se=Se, Sp=Sp, assayID=assayID)

# The above examples with different assays
Se <- c(0.95, 0.98)
Sp <- c(0.97, 0.99)
assayID <- c(1, 2)
array.gt.simulation(N, pHom, protocol, n, Se, Sp, assayID)
array.gt.simulation(N, pReg, protocol, n, Se, Sp, assayID)

## Example 2: Square Array with Master Pool Testing (i.e., 3-Stage Array)
set.seed(123)
N <- 48
protocol <- "A2M"
n <- 4
Se <- c(0.95, 0.95, 0.95)
Sp <- c(0.98, 0.98, 0.98)
assayID <- c(1, 1, 1) # The same assay in 3 stages

# (a) Homogeneous population
pHom <- 0.10
array.gt.simulation(N, pHom, protocol, n, Se, Sp, assayID)
```

```

# (b) Heterogeneous population (regression)
param <- c(-3,2,1)
x1 <- rnorm(N, mean=0, sd=.75)
x2 <- rbinom(N, size=1, prob=0.5)
X <- cbind(1, x1, x2)
pReg <- exp(X%*%param)/(1+exp(X%*%param)) # Logit
array.gt.simulation(N,pReg,protocol,n,Se,Sp,assayID)

# The above examples with different assays:
Se <- c(0.95, 0.98, 0.98)
Sp <- c(0.97, 0.98, 0.92)
assayID <- 1:3
array.gt.simulation(N,pHom,protocol,n,Se,Sp,assayID)
array.gt.simulation(N,pReg,protocol,n,Se,Sp,assayID)

```

glm.gt

EM Algorithm for Fitting Regression Models to Group Testing Data

Description

This function implements an expectation-maximization (EM) algorithm to fit regression models to group testing data, where individual true disease statuses are treated as latent variables (i.e., missing data) and their disease probabilities are related to the covariates through a link function in the generalized linear model (GLM) family. The EM algorithm, which is outlined in Warasi (2023), finds the maximum likelihood estimate (MLE) for the vector of regression coefficients, **beta**. The EM algorithm can model pooled testing data arising from a wide range of group testing protocols used in practice, including hierarchical and array testing (Kim et al., 2007).

Usage

```

glm.gt(
  beta0,
  gtData,
  X,
  g,
  dg = NULL,
  d2g = NULL,
  grdMethod = c("central", "forward", "backward"),
  covariance = FALSE,
  nburn = 2000,
  ngit = 5000,
  maxit = 200,
  tol = 0.001,
  tracing = TRUE,
  conf.level = 0.95,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

<code>beta0</code>	An initial value for the regression coefficients. Its length must equal the number of columns of <code>X</code> .
<code>gtData</code>	A matrix or <code>data.frame</code> consisting of the pooled test outcomes and other information from a group testing application. Must be structured according to the description and example provided in gtData .
<code>X</code>	An $N \times r$ design matrix. For an intercept model, the first column should consist of 1's; otherwise, a model without intercept is fit.
<code>g</code>	An inverse link function in the GLM family.
<code>dg</code>	The first derivative of <code>g</code> . Used only when <code>covariance=TRUE</code> . When <code>NULL</code> , a finite-difference approximation will be used.
<code>d2g</code>	The second derivative of <code>g</code> . Used only when <code>covariance=TRUE</code> . When <code>NULL</code> , a finite-difference approximation will be used.
<code>grdMethod</code>	The finite-difference approximation method used when <code>covariance=TRUE</code> and when <code>dg</code> or <code>d2g</code> is <code>NULL</code> .
<code>covariance</code>	Logical. If <code>TRUE</code> , the covariance matrix is calculated at the MLE.
<code>nburn</code>	The number of initial Gibbs iterates to be discarded.
<code>ngit</code>	The number of Gibbs iterates to be used in the E-step after discarding <code>nburn</code> iterates as a burn-in period.
<code>maxit</code>	The maximum number of EM steps (iterations) allowed in the EM algorithm.
<code>tol</code>	Convergence tolerance used in the EM algorithm.
<code>tracing</code>	When <code>TRUE</code> , progress in the EM algorithm is displayed.
<code>conf.level</code>	Confidence level for the Wald confidence intervals.
<code>...</code>	Further arguments to be passed to optim . See 'Details'.

Details

The EM algorithm consists of an E-step and an M-step that are performed alternately. In the E-step, the expectation of the complete-data log-likelihood is approximated, whereas in the M-step, this quantity is maximized with respect to the regression coefficient vector using [optim](#). The EM iterations continue until convergence of the regression coefficient estimates is achieved; see Warasi (2023) for further details.

`X` is an $N \times r$ design matrix, where each column represents a vector of individual covariate values. For an intercept model, the entries in the first column must be 1. The column (covariate) names of `X`, such as 'age' and 'sex', will be displayed in the estimation summary. When column names are missing (`NULL`), the names that will be displayed by default are 'Intercept', 'x1', 'x2', and so on.

The EM algorithm implements a Gibbs sampler to approximate the expectation in the E-step. Under each EM iteration, `ngit` Gibbs samples are retained to approximate the expectation after discarding the initial `nburn` samples as burn-in.

The inverse link function `g` relates the individual disease probabilities to the covariates in `X`. `dg` and `d2g` can be specified analogously. These characteristics can be obtained from [glmLink](#) for the common links: logit, probit, and complementary log-log.

When `covariance=TRUE`, `grdMethod` is used only when `dg` or `d2g` is `NULL`, in which case a finite-difference approximation is implemented using the function `fderiv` from the package 'pracma'.

The optimization routine `optim` is used to complete the M-step with the default method 'Nelder-Mead'. The argument `...` allows the user to change the default method as well as other arguments in `optim`.

The covariance matrix is calculated using the missing data principle and the method outlined in Louis (1982).

Value

A list with components:

<code>param</code>	The MLE of the regression coefficients.
<code>covariance</code>	Estimated covariance matrix for the regression coefficients.
<code>iterUsed</code>	The number of EM iterations performed.
<code>convergence</code>	0 if the EM algorithm converges successfully and 1 if the iteration limit <code>maxit</code> has been reached.
<code>summary</code>	Estimation summary with Wald confidence intervals.

References

- Kim HY, Hudgens M, Dreyfuss J, Westreich D, and Pilcher C. (2007). Comparison of Group Testing Algorithms for Case Identification in the Presence of Testing Error. *Biometrics*, 63:1152-1163.
- Louis T. (1982). Finding the Observed Information Matrix when Using the EM algorithm. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series B*, 44:226-233.
- Vansteelandt S, Goetghebeur E, and Verstraeten T. (2000). Regression Models for Disease Prevalence with Diagnostic Tests on Pools of Serum Samples. *Biometrics*, 56:1126-1133.
- Warasi M. (2023). groupTesting: An R Package for Group Testing Estimation. *Communications in Statistics-Simulation and Computation*, 52:6210-6224.

See Also

[hier.gt.simulation](#) and [array.gt.simulation](#) for group testing data simulation, [prop.gt](#) for estimation of a disease prevalence from group testing data, and [gtData](#) for information about the required data structure.

Examples

```
library(groupTesting)

## To illustrate 'glm.gt', we use data simulated
## by the functions 'hier.gt.simulation' and 'array.gt.simulation'.

## Note: The simulated data-structures are consistent
## with the data-structure required for 'gtData'.

## Example 1: MLE from 3-stage hierarchical group testing data.
## The data used is simulated by 'hier.gt.simulation'.
```

```

N <- 200          # Sample size
S <- 3            # 3-stage hierarchical testing
psz <- c(6,2,1)   # Pool sizes used in stages 1-3
Se <- c(.95,.95,.98) # Sensitivities in stages 1-3
Sp <- c(.95,.98,.96) # Specificities in stages 1-3
assayID <- c(1,2,3) # Assays used in stages 1-3
param.t <- c(-3,2,1) # The TRUE parameter to be estimated

# Simulating covariates:
set.seed(123)
x1 <- rnorm(N, mean=0, sd=0.75)
x2 <- rbinom(N, size=1, prob=0.5)
X <- cbind(1, x1, x2)
colnames( X ) <- c("Intercept", "Predictor 1", "Predictor 2")
# Note: Because the 1st column of X is 1, intercept model will be fit.

# Specifying logit inverse link:
g <- function(t){exp(t)/(1+exp(t))}
pReg <- g(X%*%param.t)

# Simulating test responses:
gtOut <- hier.gt.simulation(N,pReg,S,psz,Se,Sp,assayID)$gtData

# Fitting the model (with intercept):
param0 <- param.t + 0.2 # Initial value
res <- glm.gt(beta0=param0,gtData=gtOut,X=X,
              g=g,dg=NULL,d2g=NULL,
              grdMethod="central",covariance=TRUE,
              nburn=2000,ngit=5000,maxit=200,
              tol=1e-03,tracing=TRUE,conf.level=0.95)

# Note: Because dg and d2g are NULL (i.e., the exact derivatives
#       are not given), numerical derivatives are used.

# Estimation results:
# > res

# $param
# [1] -2.840802  1.992916  0.677176

# $covariance
#           [,1]      [,2]      [,3]
# [1,]  0.2134439 -0.10147555 -0.16693776
# [2,] -0.1014756  0.16855122  0.02997113
# [3,] -0.1669378  0.02997113  0.26324589

# $iterUsed
# [1] 10

# $convergence
# [1] 0

```

```

# $summary
#           Estimate Std.Err 95%lower 95%upper
# Intercept    -2.841    0.462   -3.746   -1.935
# Predictor 1     1.993    0.411    1.188    2.798
# Predictor 2     0.677    0.513   -0.328    1.683

## Example 2: MLE from two-dimensional array testing data.
## The data used is simulated by 'array.gt.simulation'.

N <- 200          # Sample size
protocol <- "A2"  # 2-stage array without testing initial master pool
n <- 5            # Row/column size
Se <- c(0.95, 0.95) # Sensitivities
Sp <- c(0.98, 0.98) # Specificities
assayID <- c(1, 1) # The same assay in both stages
param <- c(-4,1,1) # The TRUE parameter to be estimated

# Simulating data:
set.seed(123)
x1 <- runif(N)
x2 <- rnorm(N, mean=0, sd=0.5)
x3 <- rbinom(N, size=1, prob=0.5)
X <- cbind(x1, x2, x3)
# Note: Because the 1st column of X is not 1,
#       the model without intercept will be fit.

# Finding g, dg, and d2g from the function 'glmLink':
res0 <- glmLink(fn.name="logit")
g <- res0$g          # Logit inverse link g()
dg <- res0$dg         # The exact first derivative of g
d2g <- res0$d2g       # The exact second derivative of g
pReg <- g(X%*%param)  # Individual probabilities
gtOut <- array.gt.simulation(N,pReg,protocol,n,Se,Sp,assayID)$gtData

# Fitting the model (without intercept):
param0 <- param + 0.2
res <- glm.gt(beta0=param0,gtData=gtOut,X=X,g=g,
              dg=dg,d2g=d2g,covariance=TRUE,
              nburn=2000,ngit=5000,maxit=200,
              tol=1e-03,tracing=TRUE,conf.level=0.95)
print(res)

## Example 3: MLE from non-overlapping initial pooled responses.
## The data used is simulated by 'hier.gt.simulation'.

## Note: With initial pooled responses, our MLE is equivalent
## to the MLE in Vansteelandt et al. (2000).

N <- 1000          # Sample size
psz <- 5           # Pool size
S <- 1             # 1-stage testing
Se <- 0.95         # Sensitivity

```

```

Sp <- 0.99          # Specificity
assayID <- 1        # Assay used for all pools
param <- c(-3,2,1)  # The TRUE parameter to be estimated

# Simulating data:
set.seed(123)
x1 <- rnorm(N, mean=0, sd=0.75)
x2 <- rbinom(N, size=1, prob=0.5)
X <- cbind(1, x1, x2)

# Finding g, dg, and d2g by the function 'glmLink':
res0 <- glmLink(fn.name="probit") # Probit link
g <- res0$g
dg <- res0$dg
d2g <- res0$d2g
pReg <- g(X%*%param)
gtOut <- hier.gt.simulation(N,pReg,S,psz,Se,Sp,assayID)$gtData

# Fitting the model:
param0 <- param + 0.2
res <- glm.gt(beta0=param0,gtData=gtOut,X=X,g=g,
              dg=dg,d2g=d2g,covariance=TRUE,
              nburn=2000,ngit=5000,maxit=200,
              tol=1e-03,tracing=TRUE,conf.level=0.95)

print(res)

## Example 4: MLE from individual (one-by-one) testing data.
## The data used is simulated by 'hier.gt.simulation'.

N <- 1000          # Sample size
psz <- 1           # Pool size 1 (i.e., individual testing)
S <- 1             # 1-stage testing
Se <- 0.95         # Sensitivity
Sp <- 0.99         # Specificity
assayID <- 1       # Assay used for all pools
param <- c(-3,2,1) # The TRUE parameter to be estimated

# Simulating data:
set.seed(123)
x1 <- rnorm(N, mean=0, sd=0.75)
x2 <- rbinom(N, size=1, prob=0.5)
X <- cbind(1, x1, x2)
g <- function(t){exp(t)/(1+exp(t))} # Inverse logit
pReg <- g(X%*%param)
gtOut <- hier.gt.simulation(N,pReg,S,psz,Se,Sp,assayID)$gtData

# Fitting the model:
param0 <- param + 0.2
res <- glm.gt(beta0=param0,gtData=gtOut,
              X=X,g=g,dg=NULL,d2g=NULL,
              grdMethod="central",covariance=TRUE,
              nburn=2000,ngit=5000,maxit=200,
              tol=1e-03,tracing=TRUE,conf.level=0.95)

```

```

print(res)

## Example 5: Using pooled testing data.

# Pooled test outcomes:
Z <- c(1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0)

# Design matrix, X:
x1 <- c(0.8,1.2,0.4,1.5,1.8,1.8,0.1,1.6,0.2,0.2,1.8,0.2)
x2 <- c(31,56,45,64,26,47,22,60,35,41,32,41)
X <- cbind(x1, x2)

# Pool sizes used:
psz <- c(6, 6, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1)

# Pool-specific Se & Sp:
Se <- c(.90, .90, .95, .95, .95, .92, .92, .92, .92)
Sp <- c(.92, .92, .96, .96, .96, .90, .90, .90, .90)

# Assays used:
Assay <- c(1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3)

# Pool members:
Memb <- rbind(
  c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6),
  c(7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12),
  c(1, 2, -9, -9, -9, -9),
  c(3, 4, -9, -9, -9, -9),
  c(5, 6, -9, -9, -9, -9),
  c(1,-9, -9, -9, -9, -9),
  c(2,-9, -9, -9, -9, -9),
  c(5,-9, -9, -9, -9, -9),
  c(6,-9, -9, -9, -9, -9)
)
# The data-structure suited for 'gtData':
gtOut <- cbind(Z, psz, Se, Sp, Assay, Memb)

# Fitting the model with logit link:
g <- function(t){exp(t)/(1+exp(t))}
param0 <- c(0, 0)
res <- glm.gt(beta0=param0,gtData=gtOut,X=X,
  g=g,dg=NULL,d2g=NULL,
  grdMethod="central",covariance=TRUE,
  nburn=2000,ngit=5000,maxit=200,
  tol=1e-03,tracing=TRUE,conf.level=0.95)
print(res)

```

Description

This function provides characteristics of common link functions (logit, probit, and complementary log-log). Specifically, based on the link name, the inverse link function, its first and second derivatives, the original link function, and the first derivative of the original link are returned.

Usage

```
glmLink(fn.name = c("logit", "probit", "cloglog"))
```

Arguments

fn.name One of the three: "logit", "probit", and "cloglog".

Value

A list with components:

g	The inverse link function corresponding to "logit", "probit", or "cloglog".
dg	The first derivative of g.
d2g	The second derivative of g.
gInv	The original link function.
dgInv	The first derivative of gInv.

Examples

```
## Logit link functions
# Try:
glmLink("logit")

link <- glmLink("logit")
## Evaluate inverse link and its first derivative
link$g(0)
link$dg(0)

## Evaluate the original link
link$gInv(0.5)
```

Description

To fit group testing models in a versatile manner, we developed a data structure called `gtData` that contains pooled test outcomes and other relevant information about a group testing application. This data structure is used in several functions in this package, including `glm.gt` and `prop.gt`.

Details

gtData must be specified as follows. Columns 1-5 consist of the pooled test outcomes (0 for negative and 1 for positive), pool sizes, pool-specific sensitivities, pool-specific specificities, and assay identification (ID) numbers, respectively. From column 6 onward, the pool member ID numbers must be specified.

	Z	psz	Se	Sp	Assay	Mem1	Mem2	Mem3	Mem4	Mem5	Mem6
Pool:1	1	6	0.90	0.92	1	1	2	3	4	5	6
Pool:2	0	6	0.90	0.92	1	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pool:3	1	2	0.95	0.96	2	1	2	-9	-9	-9	-9
Pool:4	0	2	0.95	0.96	2	3	4	-9	-9	-9	-9
Pool:5	1	2	0.95	0.96	2	5	6	-9	-9	-9	-9
Pool:6	0	1	0.92	0.90	3	1	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9
Pool:7	1	1	0.92	0.90	3	2	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9
Pool:8	0	1	0.92	0.90	3	5	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9
Pool:9	0	1	0.92	0.90	3	6	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9

Pool member IDs must start at 1 and increase consecutively up to N , the total number of individuals tested. For smaller pools, unused member ID positions should be filled with -9 or any other finite non-positive number as shown in the example above.

hier.gt.simulation	<i>Simulating Hierarchical Group Testing Data</i>
--------------------	---

Description

This function simulates hierarchical group testing data with any number of hierarchical stages.

Usage

```
hier.gt.simulation(N, p = 0.1, S, psz, Se, Sp, assayID, Yt = NULL)
```

Arguments

N	The number of individuals to be tested.
p	A scalar or a vector of length N consisting of individual disease probabilities.
S	The number of stages used in testing, where $S \geq 1$.
psz	A vector of pool sizes in stages 1-S.
Se	A vector of assay sensitivities in stages 1-S.
Sp	A vector of assay specificities in stages 1-S.
assayID	A vector of the identification numbers of the assays used in stages 1-S.
Yt	A vector of individual true disease statuses.

Details

We consider the S -stage hierarchical testing protocol outlined in Kim et al. (2007). Under this protocol, N individual specimens are first assigned to m non-overlapping pools, where each initial pool size is c ; i.e., $N = mc$. The initial pools are tested in stage 1. If a pooled test is negative, all members in the pool are diagnosed as negative. However, if a pooled test is positive, the pool members are split into non-overlapping subpools to be tested in the next stage. This procedure is continued, while individual testing is typically used in the final stage, S , for case identification purposes. Note that when N is not divisible by c , a smaller remainder pool is used.

S is a positive integer, $S \geq 1$. When $S=1$, only the non-overlapping initial pools are tested in stage 1.

If N is not divisible by the initial pool size c , we implement the following policy to test the remainder individuals: (1) If $S=1$, simply test the remainder pool once as a pooled sample; (2) If $S>1$, test the remainder pool based on 2-stage hierarchical testing using the last two values of Se and Sp .

p is a vector of individual disease probabilities. When all individuals have the same probability of disease, say, 0.10, p can be specified as $p=\text{rep}(0.10, N)$ or $p=0.10$.

psz is a vector of length S , where the first element is the stage-1 pool size, the second element is the stage-2 pool size, and so on. Pool size at any stage must be divisible by the pool size used at the next stage. For example, psz can be specified as $c(12, 3, 1)$ but not as $c(12, 5, 1)$.

When $S=1$ (i.e., psz has length 1), only stage-1 testing is performed.

Se is a vector of length S , where the first element is the sensitivity of the assay used in stage 1, the second element is sensitivity of the assay in stage 2, and so on.

Sp is a vector of length S , where the first element is the specificity of the assay used in stage 1, the second element is specificity of the assay in stage 2, and so on.

assayID is a vector of length S , where the first element is the ID of the assay in stage 1, the second element is the ID of the assay in stage 2, and so on.

When available, the individual true disease statuses (1 for positive and 0 for negative) can be used in simulating the group testing data through argument Yt . When an input is entered for Yt , argument p will be ignored.

Value

A list with components:

<code>gtData</code>	The simulated group testing data.
<code>testsExp</code>	The number of tests expended.

References

Kim HY, Hudgens M, Dreyfuss J, Westreich D, and Pilcher C (2007). Comparison of Group Testing Algorithms for Case Identification in the Presence of Testing Error. *Biometrics*, 63(4), 1152–1163.

See Also

[array.gt.simulation](#) for simulation of the array-based group testing data.

Examples

```

library(groupTesting)

## Example 1: Two-stage hierarchical (Dorfman) testing
set.seed(123)
N <- 50          # Sample size
psz <- c(5, 1)   # Pool sizes used in stages 1 and 2
S <- 2           # The number of stages
Se <- c(0.95, 0.95) # Sensitivities in stages 1-2
Sp <- c(0.98, 0.98) # Specificities in stages 1-2
assayID <- c(1, 1) # The same assay in both stages

# (a) Homogeneous population
pHom <- 0.10      # Overall prevalence
hier.gt.simulation(N=N, p=pHom, S=S, psz=psz, Se=Se, Sp=Sp, assayID=assayID)

# Alternatively, the individual true statuses can be used as:
yt <- rbinom(N, size=1, prob=0.1)
hier.gt.simulation(N=N, S=S, psz=psz, Se=Se, Sp=Sp, assayID=assayID, Yt=yt)

# (b) Heterogeneous population (regression)
param <- c(-3, 2, 1)
x1 <- rnorm(N, mean=0, sd=.75)
x2 <- rbinom(N, size=1, prob=0.5)
X <- cbind(1, x1, x2)
pReg <- exp(X%*%param)/(1+exp(X%*%param)) # Inverse logit
hier.gt.simulation(N=N, p=pReg, S=S, psz=psz, Se=Se, Sp=Sp, assayID=assayID)

## Example 2: Initial (1-stage) pooled testing data
set.seed(123)
N <- 50
S <- 1
Se <- 0.95
Sp <- 0.98
assayID <- 1

# (a) Homogeneous population
pHom <- 0.10

# a(i) Pooled testing
psz <- 5
hier.gt.simulation(N, pHom, S, psz, Se, Sp, assayID)

# a(ii) Individual testing
psz <- 1
hier.gt.simulation(N, pHom, S, psz, Se, Sp, assayID)

# (b) Heterogeneous population (regression)
param <- c(-3, 2, 1)
x1 <- rnorm(N, mean=0, sd=.75)
x2 <- rbinom(N, size=1, prob=0.5)
X <- cbind(1, x1, x2)

```

```

pReg <- stats::plogis(drop(X %*% param))

# b(i) Pooled testing
psz <- 5
hier.gt.simulation(N,pReg,S,psz,Se,Sp,assayID)

# b(ii) Individual testing
psz <- 1
hier.gt.simulation(N,pReg,S,psz,Se,Sp,assayID)

## Example 3: Data with other configurations
set.seed(123)
N <- 48
p <- 0.10

# Initial pooled testing
pszH1 <- 4
hier.gt.simulation(N=N, p=p, S=1, psz=pszH1,
                   Se=.90, Sp=.96, assayID=1)

# Two-stage hierarchical testing
pszH2 <- c(4,1)
hier.gt.simulation(N=N, p=p, S=2, psz=pszH2,
                   Se=c(.90,.95), Sp=c(.96,.96),
                   assayID=c(1,2))

# Four-stage hierarchical testing
pszH4 <- c(16,8,2,1)
hier.gt.simulation(N=N, p=p, S=4, psz=pszH4,
                   Se=c(.90,.95,.92,.90),
                   Sp=c(.96,.96,.90,.92),
                   assayID=1:4)

# Three-stage testing with assay IDs not in sequential order
pszH3 <- c(12,2,1)
hier.gt.simulation(N=N, p=p, S=3, psz=pszH3,
                   Se=c(.90,.95,.92),
                   Sp=c(.96,.96,.90),
                   assayID=c(2,1,3))

# Works with a remainder pool
N <- 50
psz <- c(12,2,1)
hier.gt.simulation(N=N, p=p, S=3, psz=psz,
                   Se=c(.90,.95,.92),
                   Sp=c(.96,.96,.90),
                   assayID=c(1,2,3))

```

mle.prop.eff

*Efficiency of the Proportion Estimator Calculated from Group Testing Data***Description**

This function provides relative efficiency results for the maximum likelihood estimator of disease prevalence (proportion), p . The estimator, $\hat{p}$, is calculated using test responses from commonly used group testing protocols. The relative efficiency values measure how effective group testing is for estimating the prevalence when compared to individual testing. The function also calculates expected testing and estimation costs. Please refer to Warasi and Das (2024), where the statistical methods were introduced.

Usage

```
mle.prop.eff(
  p,
  Se,
  Sp,
  initial.psz,
  protocol = c("MPT", "H2", "H3", "H4", "A2", "A2M"),
  criterion = c("RTE", "REE", "RCE"),
  N = 800,
  ngit = 3000,
  maxit = 200,
  tol = 0.001,
  nrep = 3000,
  seed = NULL,
  ncore = 1
)
```

Arguments

p	Proportion of individuals truly positive for a disease (i.e., disease prevalence).
Se	Assay sensitivity, a scalar value.
Sp	Assay specificity, a scalar value.
initial.psz	A vector of initial pool sizes.
protocol	One of the six group testing protocols, where 'MPT' is the default.
criterion	One of the three optimization criteria, where 'RTE' is the default.
N	Number of individuals to be tested using group testing (i.e., sample size).
ngit	Number of Gibbs iterates used in the EM algorithm.
maxit	Maximum number of iterates in the EM algorithm.
tol	Convergence tolerance for the EM algorithm.
nrep	Number of repetitions used in the proposed computation algorithm.
seed	A single seed value, an integer.
ncore	Number of CPU cores to be used in computing, where ncore >= 1.

Details

The function `mle.prop.eff` computes three measures of efficiency: relative testing efficiency (RTE), relative estimation efficiency (REE), and relative cost efficiency (RCE). These measures can be calculated for six common group testing protocols: master pool testing (MPT), hierarchical testing with two, three, and four stages (H2, H3, and H4), and array testing without and with master pool testing (A2 and A2M). For more information on these protocols, refer to Kim et al. (2007). We use the term 'relative efficiency' because these measures compare group testing (numerator) with the usual one-at-a-time, i.e., individual testing (denominator).

In the paper, we defined 'RTE' and discussed how it can be calculated for both common and more complex group testing protocols. For the five multistage protocols (H2, H3, H4, A2, and A2M), our function provides RTE values based on the analytic expressions of Kim et al. (2007). These expressions are implemented using functions from the R package 'binGroup'. We developed R code to restructure the output, so it is consistent with our proposed method.

Based on the expressions in our article, we analytically calculate REE for MPT and H2 and also compute RCE for MPT. For other scenarios, we determine REE and RCE based on our proposed computation algorithm.

The expected costs, $E[T]$, $E[(\hat{p} - p)^2]$, and $E[T(\hat{p} - p)^2]$, are calculated for a given N , the number of individuals to be tested. The 'MPT' and 'H2' protocols require that N is completely divisible by the initial pool size k . If this is not the case, the integer that is closest to N and divisible by k will be used. It is worth noting that N is also used in the computation algorithm, where a large-sample assumption is made. We found that $N = 800$ may be sufficient in most scenarios for the validity of this assumption, although we used $N = 1200$ in the article; for more information, refer to Warasi and Das (2024).

Arguments 'ngit', 'maxit', and 'tol' are used in the EM algorithm. We found that 'ngit = 3000' Gibbs iterates are generally sufficient, but using a bigger 'ngit' may be more reliable. The default choices for 'maxit' and 'tol' are also reasonable.

Argument 'nrep' is necessary for the validity of the law of large numbers in the computation algorithm. While a larger choice of 'nrep' is generally preferable, our paper suggests that 5000 repetitions may be sufficient in most scenarios. Note that 'nrep = 3000' or so may also provide reasonable approximations.

Execution of 'RCE' for multistage protocols (H2, H3, H4, A2, and A2M) is quite slow because it uses Gibbs samplers in the computation algorithm. For the same reason, execution of 'REE' for H3, H4, A2, and A2M is also slow. To overcome this limitation, we included the `ncore` argument, which enables users to perform the computing tasks using parallel CPUs through the `parallel` package. The program works with `ncore = 1` or with any larger choice of `ncore`.

Specifying a 'seed' ensures reproducibility of the results produced by our function, whether one uses a single core or multiple cores. Note that the seed value is used only when the computation algorithm is implemented.

Value

A list with three matrix objects labeled as "efficiency", "expected_cost", "iterations":

- **"efficiency"**: A matrix that reports the relative efficiency results: RTE, REE, and RCE.
- **"expected_cost"**: A matrix reporting the expected costs: $E[T]$, $E[(\hat{p} - p)^2]$, and $E[T(\hat{p} - p)^2]$, corresponding to the criteria RTE, REE, and RCE, respectively.

- **"iterations"**: A matrix that provides the cumulative running average of the estimates (sample means) of $E[(\hat{p} - p)^2]$ and $E[T(\hat{p} - p)^2]$ when the computation algorithm is used. These running estimates can be useful for verification of the 'law of large numbers', as demonstrated in the Web Appendix of the article Warasi and Das (2024). In each row of the matrix, the first 1, 2, or 3 columns are for pool size(s) and the remaining 'nrep' columns provide the running averages; see the examples.

These results are provided for all possible pooling configurations within the specified range of initial pool sizes. The stage-specific pool sizes are also included in the results.

References

- Kim HY, Hudgens M, Dreyfuss J, Westreich D, and Pilcher C. (2007). Comparison of Group Testing Algorithms for Case Identification in the Presence of Testing Error. *Biometrics*, 63:1152-1163.
- Zhang W, Liu A, Li Q, Albert P. (2020). Incorporating Retesting Outcomes for Estimation of Disease Prevalence. *Statistics in Medicine*, 39:687-697.
- Warasi M. S. and Das K. P. (2024). Optimizing Disease Surveillance Through Pooled Testing with Application to Infectious Diseases. *Journal of Agricultural, Biological and Environmental Statistics*, 31:145–161. doi:[10.1007/s13253024006466](https://doi.org/10.1007/s13253024006466).

Examples

```
library(groupTesting)

## Gonorrhea data information:
p0 <- 0.041      # True prevalence
Se <- 0.913      # Assay sensitivity
Sp <- 0.993      # Assay specificity
psz <- 2:6       # A range of initial pool sizes

## Example 1: Two-stage hierarchical testing (H2)

## REE (using closed-form expressions)
res <- mle.prop.eff(p=p0, Se=Se, Sp=Sp, initial.psz=psz, protocol="H2", criterion="REE")

## Output

# > res
# $efficiency
#      PSZ.S1 PSZ.S2  REE
# [1,]      2      1 0.8920
# [2,]      3      1 0.8932
# [3,]      4      1 0.8975
# [4,]      5      1 0.9034
# [5,]      6      1 0.9104

# $expected_cost
# PSZ.S1 PSZ.S2 E[(phat-p)^2]
# [1,]      2      1 5.731668e-05
```

```

# [2,]      3      1 5.732655e-05
# [3,]      4      1 5.767260e-05
# [4,]      5      1 5.805423e-05
# [5,]      6      1 5.864758e-05

# $iterations
# NULL

## RTE (using closed-form expressions)
mle.prop.eff(p=p0, Se=Se, Sp=Sp, initial.psz=psz, protocol="H2", criterion="RTE")

## RCE (using the computation algorithm)
# res <- mle.prop.eff(p=p0, Se=Se, Sp=Sp, initial.psz=psz, protocol="H2", seed=123,
#   criterion="RCE", N=800, ngit=3000, maxit=200, tol=0.001, nrep=3000, ncore=4)

# Note: For 'H2' protocol, get cumulative running averages as:
# res2 <- res$iterations[ ,-(1:2)]
# Now, plot each row; for example: plot(res2[1, ], type='l')
#
# Execution of 'RCE' for H2 is slow, as discussed in the 'details' section.
# The computing challenge can be overcome using multiple CPU cores as shown above.

## Example 2: Three-stage hierarchical testing (H3)

## REE (using the computation algorithm)
# res <- mle.prop.eff(p=p0, Se=Se, Sp=Sp, initial.psz=psz, protocol="H3", seed=123,
#   criterion="REE", N=800, ngit=3000, maxit=200, tol=0.001, nrep=3000, ncore=4)
#
# Note: For 'H3' protocol, get cumulative running averages as:
# res2 <- res$iterations[ ,-(1:3)] # Now, plot each row: plot(res2[1, ], type='l')

## RTE (using closed-form expressions)
# res <- mle.prop.eff(p=p0, Se=Se, Sp=Sp, initial.psz=psz, protocol="H3",
#   criterion="RTE", N=800, ngit=3000, maxit=200, tol=0.001, nrep=3000, ncore=4)

## RCE (using the computation algorithm)
# res <- mle.prop.eff(p=p0, Se=Se, Sp=Sp, initial.psz=psz, protocol="H3", seed=123,
#   criterion="RCE", N=800, ngit=3000, maxit=200, tol=0.001, nrep=3000, ncore=4)

```

prop.gt

EM Algorithm to Estimate the Prevalence of a Disease from Group Testing Data

Description

This function implements an expectation-maximization (EM) algorithm to find the maximum likelihood estimate (MLE) of a disease prevalence, p , based on group testing data. The EM algorithm,

which is outlined in Warasi (2023), can model pooled testing data arising from a wide range of group testing protocols used in practice, including hierarchical and array testing (Kim et al., 2007).

Usage

```
prop.gt(
  p0,
  gtData,
  covariance = FALSE,
  nburn = 2000,
  ngit = 5000,
  maxit = 200,
  tol = 0.001,
  tracing = TRUE,
  conf.level = 0.95
)
```

Arguments

<code>p0</code>	Initial value of the prevalence p , between 0 and 1.
<code>gtData</code>	A matrix or data.frame consisting of the pooled test outcomes and other information from a group testing application. Must be structured according to the description and example provided in gtData .
<code>covariance</code>	Logical. If TRUE, the variance is calculated at the MLE.
<code>nburn</code>	The number of initial Gibbs iterates to be discarded.
<code>ngit</code>	The number of Gibbs iterates to be used in the E-step after discarding the initial nburn iterates as burn-in.
<code>maxit</code>	The maximum number of EM steps (iterations) allowed in the EM algorithm.
<code>tol</code>	Convergence tolerance used in the EM algorithm.
<code>tracing</code>	When TRUE, progress in the EM algorithm is displayed.
<code>conf.level</code>	Confidence level for the Wald confidence interval.

Details

The EM algorithm consists of an E-step and an M-step that are performed alternately. In the E-step, the expectation of the complete-data log-likelihood is approximated, whereas in the M-step, this quantity is maximized with respect to the prevalence p using a closed-form expression. The EM iterations continue until convergence of the prevalence estimates is achieved; see Warasi (2023) for further details.

The variance of the MLE is calculated using the missing data principle and the method outlined in Louis (1982).

Value

A list with components:

<code>param</code>	The MLE of the disease prevalence.
--------------------	------------------------------------

covariance	Estimated variance for the disease prevalence.
iterUsed	The number of EM iterations performed.
convergence	0 if the EM algorithm converges successfully and 1 if the iteration limit <code>maxit</code> has been reached.
summary	Estimation summary with Wald confidence interval.

References

- Kim HY, Hudgens M, Dreyfuss J, Westreich D, and Pilcher C. (2007). Comparison of Group Testing Algorithms for Case Identification in the Presence of Testing Error. *Biometrics*, 63:1152-1163.
- Litvak E, Tu X, and Pagano M. (1994). Screening for the Presence of a Disease by Pooling Sera Samples. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 89:424-434.
- Liu A, Liu C, Zhang Z, and Albert P. (2012). Optimality of Group Testing in the Presence of Misclassification. *Biometrika*, 99:245-251.
- Louis T. (1982). Finding the Observed Information Matrix when Using the EM algorithm. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series B*, 44:226-233.
- Warasi M. (2023). groupTesting: An R Package for Group Testing Estimation. *Communications in Statistics-Simulation and Computation*, 52:6210-6224.

See Also

[hier.gt.simulation](#) and [array.gt.simulation](#) for group testing data simulation, [glm.gt](#) for group testing regression models, and [gtData](#) for information about the required data structure.

Examples

```
library(groupTesting)

## To illustrate 'prop.gt', we use data simulated by
## the R functions 'hier.gt.simulation' and 'array.gt.simulation'.

## The simulated data-structures are consistent
## with the data-structure required for 'gtData'.

## Example 1: MLE from 3-stage hierarchical group testing data.
## The data used is simulated by 'hier.gt.simulation'.

N <- 90          # Sample size
S <- 3           # 3-stage hierarchical testing
psz <- c(6,2,1)  # Pool sizes used in stages 1-3
Se <- c(.95,.95,.98) # Sensitivities in stages 1-3
Sp <- c(.95,.98,.96) # Specificities in stages 1-3
assayID <- c(1,2,3) # Assays used in stages 1-3
p.t <- 0.05      # The TRUE parameter to be estimated

# Simulating data:
set.seed(123)
gtOut <- hier.gt.simulation(N,p.t,S,psz,Se,Sp,assayID)$gtData
```

```

# EM algorithm:
pStart <- p.t + 0.2 # Initial value
res <- prop.gt(p0=pStart,gtData=gtOut,covariance=TRUE,
              nburn=2000,ngit=5000,maxit=200,tol=1e-03,
              tracing=TRUE,conf.level=0.95)

# Estimation results:
# > res
# $param
# [1] 0.05158

# $covariance
#           [,1]
# [1,] 0.0006374296

# $iterUsed
# [1] 4

# $convergence
# [1] 0

# $summary
#      Estimate Std.Err 95%lower 95%upper
# prop    0.052   0.025   0.002   0.101

## Example 2: MLE from two-dimensional array testing data.
## The data used is simulated by 'array.gt.simulation'.

N <- 100           # Sample size
protocol <- "A2"    # 2-stage array without testing the initial master pool
n <- 5             # Row/column size
Se <- c(0.95, 0.95) # Sensitivities
Sp <- c(0.98, 0.98) # Specificities
assayID <- c(1, 1)  # The same assay in both stages
p.true <- 0.05      # The TRUE parameter to be estimated

# Simulating data:
set.seed(123)
gtOut <- array.gt.simulation(N,p.true,protocol,n,Se,Sp,assayID)$gtData

# Fit the model:
pStart <- p.true + 0.2 # Initial value
res <- prop.gt(p0=pStart,gtData=gtOut,covariance=TRUE)
print(res)

## Example 3: MLE from non-overlapping initial pooled responses.
## The data used is simulated by 'hier.gt.simulation'.

## Note: With initial pooled responses, our MLE is equivalent
## to the MLE in Litvak et al. (1994) and Liu et al. (2012).

N <- 1000

```

```

psz <- 5
S <- 1
Se <- 0.95
Sp <- 0.99
assayID <- 1
p.true <- 0.05

set.seed(123)
gtOut <- hier.gt.simulation(N,p.true,S,psz,Se,Sp,assayID)$gtData

pStart <- p.true + 0.2
res <- prop.gt(p0=pStart,gtData=gtOut,
               covariance=TRUE,nburn=2000,ngit=5000,
               maxit=200,tol=1e-03,tracing=TRUE)
print(res)

## Example 4: MLE from individual (one-by-one) testing data.
## The data used is simulated by 'hier.gt.simulation'.

N <- 1000
psz <- 1
S <- 1
Se <- 0.95
Sp <- 0.99
assayID <- 1
p.true <- 0.05

set.seed(123)
gtOut <- hier.gt.simulation(N,p.true,S,psz,Se,Sp,assayID)$gtData

pStart <- p.true + 0.2
res <- prop.gt(p0=pStart,gtData=gtOut,
               covariance=TRUE,nburn=2000,
               ngit=5000,maxit=200,
               tol=1e-03,tracing=TRUE)
print(res)

## Example 5: Using pooled testing data.

# Pooled test outcomes:
Z <- c(1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0)

# Pool sizes used:
psz <- c(6, 6, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1)

# Pool-specific Se & Sp:
Se <- c(.90, .90, .95, .95, .95, .92, .92, .92, .92)
Sp <- c(.92, .92, .96, .96, .96, .90, .90, .90, .90)

# Assays used:
Assay <- c(1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3)

# Pool members:

```

```

Memb <- rbind(
  c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6),
  c(7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12),
  c(1, 2, -9, -9, -9, -9),
  c(3, 4, -9, -9, -9, -9),
  c(5, 6, -9, -9, -9, -9),
  c(1, -9, -9, -9, -9, -9),
  c(2, -9, -9, -9, -9, -9),
  c(5, -9, -9, -9, -9, -9),
  c(6, -9, -9, -9, -9, -9)
)
# The data-structure suited for 'gtData':
gtOut <- cbind(Z, psz, Se, Sp, Assay, Memb)

# Fitting the model:
pStart <- 0.10
res <- prop.gt(p0=pStart, gtData=gtOut,
               covariance=TRUE, nburn=2000,
               ngit=5000, maxit=200,
               tol=1e-03, tracing=TRUE)
print(res)

```

waldTest

Wald Chi-Square Test

Description

This function implements the Wald *chi-square* test on a $K \times 1$ parameter vector **theta**. The test assumes that **thetaHat**, a consistent estimator of **theta** such as MLE, is asymptotically normal with mean **theta** and covariance matrix **Sigma**. The function can implement a single linear hypothesis test or multiple linear hypothesis tests jointly on **theta**.

Usage

```
waldTest(R, thetaHat, Sigma, r = 0, L = NULL)
```

Arguments

R	A $Q \times K$ matrix of known coefficients depending on how the test is to be carried out.
thetaHat	An estimate of theta .
Sigma	An estimated covariance matrix for thetaHat.
r	A scalar or a $Q \times 1$ matrix of hypothesized values.
L	A character string to be used as a name of the test. When NULL, "L" will be used.

Details

Suppose that Q linear restrictions are to be performed jointly on the K by 1 parameter vector **theta**. Let R be a $Q \times K$ matrix of known coefficients such as 0, 1, and -1, and r be a $Q \times 1$ matrix of hypothesized values. The hypotheses are $H_0 : R\theta = r$ vs. $H_1: R\theta \neq r$. The test statistic has a chi-square distribution with Q degrees of freedom (Buse, 1982; Agresti, 2002).

Value

A data.frame object of the Wald test results.

References

- Agresti A. (2002). Categorical Data Analysis (2nd ed.). Wiley. ISBN 0471360937.
- Buse A. (1982). The Likelihood Ratio, Wald, and Lagrange Multiplier Tests: An Expository Note. *The American Statistician*, 36:153-157.

Examples

```
library(groupTesting)

## Example 1
# Parameter: p (proportion)
MLE <- 0.42
Var <- 0.016
# (a) Test H0: p = 0.50 vs. H1: p != 0.50
R <- matrix(1, nrow=1, ncol=1)
p0 <- 0.50
waldTest( R=R, thetaHat=MLE, r=p0, Sigma=Var )

## Example 2
# Parameter: beta = (beta1, beta2), regression coefficients
MLE <- c(1.09, 2.95)
Cov <- rbind(c(0.21, -0.27),
             c(-0.27, 0.66))
# (a) Test H0: beta1 = beta2 vs. H1: beta1 != beta2
R <- rbind(c(1,-1))
waldTest( R=R, thetaHat=MLE, r=0, Sigma=Cov, L="1 vs 2" )

# (b) Test H0: beta1 = 0 vs. H1: beta1 != 0
R <- rbind(c(1,0))
waldTest( R=R, thetaHat=MLE, r=0, Sigma=Cov )

## Example 3
# Parameter: beta = (beta0, beta1, beta2)
MLE <- c(-3.05, 1.99, 0.93)
Cov <- rbind(c( 0.045, -0.022, -0.034),
             c(-0.022, 0.032, 0.008),
             c(-0.034, 0.008, 0.048))

# Performing simultaneous test:
# H0: beta0 = -3, H0: beta1 = 2, H0: beta2 = 1
```

```
# H1: beta0 != -3, H1: beta1 != 2, H1: beta2 != 1
R <- rbind(c(1,0,0),
           c(0,1,0),
           c(0,0,1))
r <- matrix( c(-3,2,1), nrow=3 )
waldTest( R=R, thetaHat=MLE, r=r, Sigma=Cov)
```

Index

array.gt.simulation, [2](#), [7](#), [14](#), [22](#)

glm.gt, [5](#), [12](#), [22](#)

glmLink, [6](#), [11](#)

gtData, [6](#), [7](#), [12](#), [21](#), [22](#)

hier.gt.simulation, [4](#), [7](#), [13](#), [22](#)

mle.prop.eff, [16](#)

optim, [6](#), [7](#)

prop.gt, [7](#), [12](#), [20](#)

waldTest, [25](#)