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`cmrdesign-package` *cmrdesign: Conditional Minimax Regret design rules*

Description

Applied Conditional Minimax Regret (CMR) design rules for pilot-informed experiments. The package includes two-arm, shared-control multi-arm, stratified, multiple-outcome, proxy/delayed-outcome, unbounded-outcome, and pilot-planning workflows.

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See Also

Useful links:

- https://juancyamin.github.io/cmrdesign/
- https://github.com/juancyamin/cmrdesign
- https://arxiv.org/abs/2607.16982
- Report bugs at https://github.com/juancyamin/cmrdesign/issues

`activation_threshold_bounded` *Pilot-size activation thresholds*

Description

Compute simple method-specific pilot-size activation thresholds for the Pilot-planning screen from Appendix E of the accompanying paper.

Usage

```
activation_threshold_bounded(
  alpha = 0.05,
  max_total_pilot = 10000L,
  min_arm_size = 2L
)

activation_threshold_bernoulli(alpha = 0.05)
```

Arguments

`alpha`	Target error level.
`max_total_pilot`	Largest total pilot size to search.
`min_arm_size`	Minimum pilot observations per arm; must be at least 2.

Value

Total pilot size threshold. `activation_threshold_bounded()` returns `Inf` if no even pilot size up to `max_total_pilot` clears the bounded-outcome activation condition. `activation_threshold_bernoulli()` returns `4`; the exact Bernoulli screen activates at the minimal admissible pilot regardless of `alpha`, which is validated for interface consistency.

See Also

Other pilot planning: `break_even_pilot_share()`, `pilot_plan()`, `pilot_viability_band()`

Examples

```
activation_threshold_bounded(alpha = 0.05, max_total_pilot = 200)
activation_threshold_bernoulli(alpha = 0.05)
```

---

assign_balance *Baseline and comparator assignment rules*

Description

Standalone benchmark assignment rules for comparing CMR against balance, feasible Neyman, and simple regularized Neyman variants.

Usage

```
assign_balance(n = 1L)

assign_multiarm_balance(arms)

assign_stratified_balance(strata_share)

assign_feasible_neyman(vhat1, vhat0)

assign_trimmed_neyman(vhat1, vhat0, trim = 0.1)

assign_additive_regularized_neyman(vhat1, vhat0, nu)

assign_exponential_regularized_neyman(
  vhat1,
  vhat0,
  tau,
  zero_guard = c("any", "both", "none")
)
```

Arguments

n	Number of assignment shares to return for assign_balance().
arms	Either the number of treatment arms, excluding control, or a vector of arm labels that includes control arm "0".
strata_share	Named stratum population shares that sum to one.
vhat1	Estimated treatment-arm variance or vector of estimates.
vhat0	Estimated control-arm variance or vector of estimates.
trim	Lower and upper trimming amount for assign_trimmed_neyman(). The returned share is clipped to [trim, 1 - trim].
nu	Nonnegative additive regularization strength.
tau	Nonnegative exponent for exponential regularization.
zero_guard	How zero variance estimates are guarded in assign_exponential_regularized_neyman(): "any" returns balance if either arm variance is zero, "both" only if both are zero, and "none" applies no extra guard.

Value

Numeric assignment shares. Two-arm functions return treatment shares. assign_multiarm_balance() returns a named vector over all arms, including control "0". assign_stratified_balance() returns total assignment shares for treatment and control cells named like "1:A" and "0:A".

See Also

Other assignment helpers: multiarm_variance_objective(), realize_allocation(), stratified_variance_objecti
variance_objective()

Examples

```
assign_balance(3)
assign_feasible_neyman(0.12, 0.04)
assign_trimmed_neyman(0.12, 0.04, trim = 0.10)
assign_multiarm_balance(2)
assign_stratified_balance(c(A = 0.4, B = 0.6))
```

---

binary_rectangle_corners

Two-arm CMR from a variance rectangle

Description

Compute the closed-form two-arm CMR allocation for a supplied confidence rectangle over treatment and control variances.

Usage

```
binary_rectangle_corners(rectangle)

binary_rectangle_regret(pi, rectangle, return_details = FALSE)

cmr_two_arm_from_rectangle(rectangle)

cmr_binary_from_rectangle(rectangle)
```

Arguments

rectangle	Two-arm variance rectangle, either a numeric vector with names v_l1, v_u1, v_l0, v_u0 or a compatible rectangle object.
pi	Treatment assignment share.
return_details	If TRUE, return corner regrets and binding-corner information instead of only the maximum regret.

Value

cmr_two_arm_from_rectangle() returns a list of class cmr_two_arm with pi, U_CMR, the input rectangle, rectangle corners, corner regrets, binding-corner diagnostics, and additional solver diagnostics. binary_rectangle_corners() returns the two least-favorable rectangle corners. binary_rectangle_regret() returns the worst regret at pi, or a detailed list when return_details = TRUE.

See Also

Other CMR rules: cmr_multiarm(), cmr_multiarm_from_rectangle(), cmr_multiple_outcomes(), cmr_proxy(), cmr_stratified(), cmr_stratified_from_rectangle(), cmr_two_arm(), cmr_unbounded(), cmr_unbounded_from_rectangle(), print.cmr_two_arm()

Other rectangle helpers: cmr_multiarm_from_rectangle(), cmr_stratified_from_rectangle(), cmr_unbounded_from_rectangle(), folded_binomial_pmf(), multiarm_variance_objective(), rectangle_bernoulli_binary(), rectangle_bounded_two_arm(), rectangle_multiarm(), rectangle_multiple_out rectangle_proxy(), rectangle_stratified(), rectangle_unbounded(), stratified_variance_objective(), variance_bounds_bernoulli_exact(), variance_bounds_maurer_pontil(), variance_bounds_unbounded_mom()

Examples

```
rect <- c(v_l1 = 0.02, v_u1 = 0.12, v_l0 = 0.01, v_u0 = 0.08)
fit <- cmr_two_arm_from_rectangle(rect)
fit$pi
fit$U_CMR
binary_rectangle_regret(0.5, rect)
```

`break_even_pilot_share` *Break-even pilot share*

Description

Compute the design-only break-even pilot share implied by treatment and control standard deviations.

Usage

```
break_even_pilot_share(sigma1, sigma0, input = c("sd", "variance"))
```

Arguments

`sigma1`	Treatment-arm standard deviation, or variance when `input = "variance"`.
`sigma0`	Control-arm standard deviation, or variance when `input = "variance"`.
`input`	Whether `sigma1` and `sigma0` are standard deviations (`"sd"`) or variances (`"variance"`).

Value

Numeric break-even share in `[0, 0.5]`.

See Also

Other pilot planning: `activation_threshold_bounded()`, `pilot_plan()`, `pilot_viability_band()`

Examples

```
break_even_pilot_share(sigma1 = 0.35, sigma0 = 0.20)
break_even_pilot_share(sigma1 = 0.35^2, sigma0 = 0.20^2, input = "variance")
```

`cmr_multiarm` *Shared-control multi-arm CMR assignment*

Description

Estimate arm-specific variance confidence intervals from pilot data and return the shared-control multi-arm CMR assignment.

Usage

```
cmr_multiarm(
  y,
  arm,
  alpha = 0.05,
 method = c("auto", "bounded", "bernoulli", "maurer_pontil", "mp", "bernoulli_exact",
    "martinez_taboada_ramdas", "mtr"),
  beta = NULL,
  control_arm = 0,
  normalize = FALSE,
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
  na.rm = TRUE,
  tol = 1e-11,
  solver_control = list(),
  max_vertices = 65536L
)
```

Arguments

y	Pilot outcomes.
arm	Pilot arm labels. The control arm is identified by control_arm and internally standardized to "0".
alpha	Target joint error level.
method	Confidence-set method. "auto" chooses exact Bernoulli bounds for 0/1 outcomes and bounded Maurer–Pontil bounds otherwise.
beta	Optional endpoint error allocation. If NULL, Bonferroni error is split across all lower and upper arm endpoints.
control_arm	Label identifying the control arm in arm.
normalize	If TRUE, normalize bounded outcomes to [0, 1] before computing variances. For guarantee-bearing bounded CMR on a non-unit scale, provide known lower and upper bounds.
lower, upper	Optional lower and upper outcome bounds used when normalize = TRUE. If either is omitted, the pilot minimum and/or maximum is used with a warning; that data-dependent normalization is exploratory and does not carry the finite-sample bounded-outcome CMR guarantee.
na.rm	If TRUE, drop rows with missing y or arm.
tol	Numerical tolerance for exact Bernoulli bound inversion.
solver_control	Optional list of solver controls for the general vertex epigraph solver.
max_vertices	Maximum number of hyperrectangle vertices to enumerate.

Value

A list of class cmr_multiarm with named assignment shares pi over all arms, CMR certificate U_CMR, confidence set, pilot summaries, endpoint error allocation, and diagnostics.

See Also

Other CMR rules: binary_rectangle_corners(), cmr_multiarm_from_rectangle(), cmr_multiple_outcomes(), cmr_proxy(), cmr_stratified(), cmr_stratified_from_rectangle(), cmr_two_arm(), cmr_unbounded(), cmr_unbounded_from_rectangle(), print.cmr_two_arm()

Examples

```
set.seed(5)
arm <- rep(c(0, 1, 2), each = 20)
y <- c(rbeta(20, 4, 4), rbeta(20, 2, 6), rbeta(20, 5, 3))
cmr_multiarm(y, arm, method = "bounded")
```

---

cmr_multiarm_from_rectangle

Multi-arm CMR from a variance rectangle

Description

Compute a shared-control multi-arm CMR allocation from a supplied variance rectangle.

Usage

```
cmr_multiarm_from_rectangle(rectangle, control = list(), max_vertices = 65536L)
```

Arguments

rectangle	Multi-arm variance rectangle, either a matrix/data frame with lower and upper columns or a named vector with entries like v_l0, v_u0, v_l1, v_u1.
control	Optional list of solver controls for the general vertex epigraph solver.
max_vertices	Maximum number of hyperrectangle vertices to enumerate.

Value

A list of class cmr_multiarm with named assignment shares pi, regret certificate U_CMR, checked rectangle, enumerated vertices, vertex regrets, binding vertices, and solver diagnostics. For collapsed or full rectangles, closed-form shortcuts are used.

See Also

Other CMR rules: binary_rectangle_corners(), cmr_multiarm(), cmr_multiple_outcomes(), cmr_proxy(), cmr_stratified(), cmr_stratified_from_rectangle(), cmr_two_arm(), cmr_unbounded(), cmr_unbounded_from_rectangle(), print.cmr_two_arm()

Other rectangle helpers: binary_rectangle_corners(), cmr_stratified_from_rectangle(), cmr_unbounded_from_rectangle(), folded_binomial_pmf(), multiarm_variance_objective(), rectangle_bernoulli_binary(), rectangle_bounded_two_arm(), rectangle_multiarm(), rectangle_multiple_out rectangle_proxy(), rectangle_stratified(), rectangle_unbounded(), stratified_variance_objective(), variance_bounds_bernoulli_exact(), variance_bounds_maurer_pontil(), variance_bounds_unbounded_mom()

Examples

```
rect <- c(
  v_l0 = 0.02, v_u0 = 0.08,
  v_l1 = 0.04, v_u1 = 0.12,
  v_l2 = 0.01, v_u2 = 0.07
)
cmr_multiarm_from_rectangle(rect)
```

---

cmr_multiple_outcomes *Multiple-outcome CMR assignment*

Description

Estimate an effective two-arm variance rectangle for multiple outcomes and return the CMR treatment share.

Usage

```
cmr_multiple_outcomes(
  y,
  d,
  weights = NULL,
  estimand = c("coprimary", "index"),
  alpha = 0.05,
 method = c("auto", "bounded", "bernoulli", "maurer_pontil", "mp", "bernoulli_exact",
    "martinez_taboada_ramdas", "mtr"),
  beta = NULL,
  na.rm = TRUE,
  tol = 1e-11
)
```

Arguments

y	Pilot outcomes as a numeric matrix, data frame, or vector. Rows are units and columns are outcomes.
d	Pilot treatment indicator; treatment is 1 and control is 0.
weights	Optional nonnegative outcome weights. If NULL, equal weights are used.
estimand	Either "coprimary" or "index".
alpha	Target joint error level.
method	Confidence-set method. "auto" chooses exact Bernoulli bounds for 0/1 outcomes and bounded Maurer–Pontil bounds otherwise.
beta	Optional scalar endpoint error allocation.
na.rm	If TRUE, drop rows with missing y or d.
tol	Numerical tolerance for exact Bernoulli bound inversion.

Value

A list of class cmr_multiple_outcomes and cmr_two_arm with treatment share pi, CMR certificate U_CMR, effective confidence rectangle, pilot summaries, outcome weights, estimand metadata, endpoint error allocation, and diagnostics.

See Also

Other CMR rules: binary_rectangle_corners(), cmr_multiarm(), cmr_multiarm_from_rectangle(), cmr_proxy(), cmr_stratified(), cmr_stratified_from_rectangle(), cmr_two_arm(), cmr_unbounded(), cmr_unbounded_from_rectangle(), print.cmr_two_arm()

Examples

```
set.seed(10)
d <- rep(c(1, 0), each = 20)
y <- cbind(
  y1 = c(rbeta(20, 2, 6), rbeta(20, 4, 4)),
  y2 = c(rbeta(20, 5, 3), rbeta(20, 3, 5))
)
cmr_multiple_outcomes(y, d, weights = c(0.6, 0.4))
```

---

cmr_proxy *Proxy or delayed-outcome CMR assignment*

Description

Estimate a proxy-outcome rectangle, widen it using the bridge radius zeta, and return the CMR treatment share for the primary-outcome design.

Usage

```
cmr_proxy(
  proxy_y,
  d,
  zeta,
  alpha = 0.05,
 method = c("auto", "bounded", "bernoulli", "maurer_pontil", "mp", "bernoulli_exact",
    "martinez_taboada_ramdas", "mtr"),
  beta = NULL,
  correction = c("bonferroni", "sidak_arms"),
  normalize = FALSE,
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
  na.rm = TRUE,
  tol = 1e-11
)
```

```
cmr_delayed_outcome(
  proxy_y,
  d,
  zeta,
  alpha = 0.05,
 method = c("auto", "bounded", "bernoulli", "maurer_pontil", "mp", "bernoulli_exact",
    "martinez_taboada_ramdas", "mtr"),
  beta = NULL,
  correction = c("bonferroni", "sidak_arms"),
  normalize = FALSE,
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
  na.rm = TRUE,
  tol = 1e-11
)
```

Arguments

proxy_y	Pilot proxy or delayed primary outcomes.
d	Pilot treatment indicator; treatment is 1 and control is 0.
zeta	Nonnegative standard-deviation bridge radius. Provide a scalar shared across arms or a treatment/control pair.
alpha	Target joint error level.
method	Confidence-set method. "auto" chooses exact Bernoulli bounds for 0/1 outcomes and bounded Maurer–Pontil bounds otherwise.
beta	Optional endpoint error allocation. If NULL, error is split according to correction.
correction	Endpoint error correction, either "bonferroni" or "sidak_arms".
normalize	If TRUE, normalize bounded proxy outcomes to [0, 1] before computing variances. For guarantee-bearing bounded CMR on a non-unit scale, provide known lower and upper bounds.
lower, upper	Optional lower and upper outcome bounds used when normalize = TRUE. If either is omitted, the pilot minimum and/or maximum is used with a warning; that data-dependent normalization is exploratory and does not carry the finite-sample bounded-outcome CMR guarantee.
na.rm	If TRUE, drop rows with missing proxy_y or d.
tol	Numerical tolerance for exact Bernoulli bound inversion.

Value

A list of class cmr_proxy and cmr_two_arm with treatment share pi, CMR certificate U_CMR, widened confidence rectangle, pilot summaries, zeta, bridge diagnostics, endpoint error allocation, and method metadata.

See Also

Other CMR rules: binary_rectangle_corners(), cmr_multiarm(), cmr_multiarm_from_rectangle(), cmr_multiple_outcomes(), cmr_stratified(), cmr_stratified_from_rectangle(), cmr_two_arm(), cmr_unbounded(), cmr_unbounded_from_rectangle(), print.cmr_two_arm()

Examples

```
set.seed(12)
d <- rep(c(1, 0), each = 30)
proxy_y <- c(rbeta(30, 2, 6), rbeta(30, 4, 4))
cmr_proxy(proxy_y, d, zeta = 0.05)
```

---

cmr_stratified *Stratified CMR assignment*

Description

Estimate cell-specific variance confidence intervals from pilot data and return the stratified CMR assignment across treatment/control by stratum cells.

Usage

```
cmr_stratified(
  y,
  d,
  strata,
  strata_share,
  alpha = 0.05,
 method = c("auto", "bounded", "bernoulli", "maurer_pontil", "mp", "bernoulli_exact",
    "martinez_taboada_ramdas", "mtr"),
  beta = NULL,
  normalize = FALSE,
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
  na.rm = TRUE,
  tol = 1e-11,
  solver_control = list(),
  max_vertices = 65536L
)
```

Arguments

y	Pilot outcomes.
d	Pilot treatment indicator; treatment is 1 and control is 0.
strata	Pilot stratum labels.

strata_share	Named stratum population shares that sum to one.
alpha	Target joint error level.
method	Confidence-set method. "auto" chooses exact Bernoulli bounds for 0/1 outcomes and bounded Maurer–Pontil bounds otherwise.
beta	Optional endpoint error allocation. If NULL, Bonferroni error is split across all lower and upper treatment/control by stratum endpoints.
normalize	If TRUE, normalize bounded outcomes to [0, 1] before computing variances. For guarantee-bearing bounded CMR on a non-unit scale, provide known lower and upper bounds.
lower, upper	Optional lower and upper outcome bounds used when normalize = TRUE. If either is omitted, the pilot minimum and/or maximum is used with a warning; that data-dependent normalization is exploratory and does not carry the finite-sample bounded-outcome CMR guarantee.
na.rm	If TRUE, drop rows with missing y, d, or strata.
tol	Numerical tolerance for exact Bernoulli bound inversion.
solver_control	Optional list of solver controls for the general vertex epigraph solver.
max_vertices	Maximum number of hyperrectangle vertices to enumerate.

Value

A list of class cmr_stratified with total cell assignment shares pi, matrix form pi_matrix, sampling and treatment margins, CMR certificate U_CMR, confidence set, pilot summaries, endpoint error allocation, and diagnostics.

See Also

Other CMR rules: binary_rectangle_corners(), cmr_multiarm(), cmr_multiarm_from_rectangle(), cmr_multiple_outcomes(), cmr_proxy(), cmr_stratified_from_rectangle(), cmr_two_arm(), cmr_unbounded(), cmr_unbounded_from_rectangle(), print.cmr_two_arm()

Examples

```
set.seed(7)
strata <- rep(c("A", "B"), each = 40)
d <- rep(rep(c(1, 0), each = 20), 2)
y <- c(rbeta(20, 2, 6), rbeta(20, 4, 4),
       rbeta(20, 5, 3), rbeta(20, 3, 5))
cmr_stratified(y, d, strata, strata_share = c(A = 0.45, B = 0.55))
```

`cmr_stratified_from_rectangle` *Stratified CMR from a variance rectangle*

Description

Compute a stratified CMR allocation from a supplied cell-level variance rectangle.

Usage

```
cmr_stratified_from_rectangle(
  rectangle,
  strata_share,
  control = list(),
  max_vertices = 65536L
)
```

Arguments

`rectangle`	Stratified variance rectangle, a list with `lower` and `upper` `2 x S` matrices.
`strata_share`	Named stratum population shares that sum to one.
`control`	Optional list of solver controls for the general vertex epigraph solver.
`max_vertices`	Maximum number of hyperrectangle vertices to enumerate.

Value

A list of class `cmr_stratified` with assignment shares `pi`, `pi_matrix`, stratum sampling margins, within-stratum treatment margins, CMR certificate `U_CMR`, checked rectangle, vertex diagnostics, and solver diagnostics.

See Also

Other CMR rules: `binary_rectangle_corners()`, `cmr_multiarm()`, `cmr_multiarm_from_rectangle()`, `cmr_multiple_outcomes()`, `cmr_proxy()`, `cmr_stratified()`, `cmr_two_arm()`, `cmr_unbounded()`, `cmr_unbounded_from_rectangle()`, `print.cmr_two_arm()`

Other rectangle helpers: `binary_rectangle_corners()`, `cmr_multiarm_from_rectangle()`, `cmr_unbounded_from_rect`
`folded_binomial_pmf()`, `multiarm_variance_objective()`, `rectangle_bernoulli_binary()`, `rectangle_bounded_two_arm()`, `rectangle_multiarm()`, `rectangle_multiple_outcomes()`, `rectangle_proxy()`, `rectangle_stratified()`, `rectangle_unbounded()`, `stratified_variance_objective()`, `variance_bounds_bernoulli_exact()`, `variance_bounds_maurer_pontil()`, `variance_bounds_unbounded_mom()`

Examples

```
strata_share <- c(A = 0.4, B = 0.6)
rect <- list(
  lower = rbind(treatment = c(A = 0.01, B = 0.04),
```

```
                control = c(A = 0.02, B = 0.03)),
  upper = rbind(treatment = c(A = 0.08, B = 0.12),
                control = c(A = 0.09, B = 0.10))
)
cmr_stratified_from_rectangle(rect, strata_share)
```

---

cmr_two_arm *Two-arm Conditional Minimax Regret assignment*

Description

Estimate a finite-sample variance confidence rectangle from pilot data and return the two-arm Conditional Minimax Regret (CMR) assignment.

Usage

```
cmr_two_arm(
  y,
  d,
  alpha = 0.05,
 method = c("auto", "bounded", "bernoulli", "maurer_pontil", "mp", "bernoulli_exact",
  "martinez_taboada_ramdas", "mtr", "unbounded", "unbounded_mom", "median_of_means",
    "mom"),
  beta = NULL,
  correction = c("bonferroni", "sidak_arms"),
  normalize = FALSE,
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
  psi = NULL,
  na.rm = TRUE,
  tol = 1e-11
)

cmr_binary(
  y,
  d,
  alpha = 0.05,
 method = c("auto", "bounded", "bernoulli", "maurer_pontil", "mp", "bernoulli_exact",
  "martinez_taboada_ramdas", "mtr", "unbounded", "unbounded_mom", "median_of_means",
    "mom"),
  beta = NULL,
  correction = c("bonferroni", "sidak_arms"),
  normalize = FALSE,
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
  psi = NULL,
```

```
  na.rm = TRUE,
  tol = 1e-11
)
```

Arguments

y	Pilot outcomes. For bounded and Bernoulli methods, outcomes must be in `[0, 1]` unless `normalize = TRUE`. For unbounded methods, outcomes are raw numeric values and `psi` is required.
d	Pilot treatment indicator; treatment is `1` and control is `0`.
alpha	Target joint error level for the variance confidence set.
method	Confidence-set method. `"auto"` uses exact Bernoulli bounds for 0/1 outcomes and bounded Maurer–Pontil bounds otherwise. `"bounded"`, `"maurer_pontil"`, and `"mp"` are synonyms. `"bernoulli"` and `"bernoulli_exact"` use folded-binomial exact bounds. `"mtr"` and `"martinez_taboada_ramdas"` use the empirical-Bernstein MTR bounds. `"unbounded"`, `"unbounded_mom"`, `"median_of_means"`, and `"mom"` dispatch to the unbounded-outcome median-of-means extension.
beta	Optional endpoint error allocation. If `NULL`, error is split across lower and upper endpoints using `correction`.
correction	Endpoint error correction, either `"bonferroni"` or `"sidak_arms"` for two-arm bounded/Bernoulli/proxy workflows.
normalize	If `TRUE`, normalize bounded outcomes to `[0, 1]` before computing the rectangle. For guarantee-bearing bounded CMR on a non-unit scale, provide known `lower` and `upper` bounds.
lower, upper	Optional lower and upper outcome bounds used when `normalize = TRUE`. If either is omitted, the pilot minimum and/or maximum is used with a warning; that data-dependent normalization is exploratory and does not carry the finite-sample bounded-outcome CMR guarantee.
psi	Bounded-kurtosis parameter for unbounded-outcome methods. Provide a scalar or a treatment/control pair.
na.rm	If `TRUE`, drop rows with missing `y` or `d`.
tol	Numerical tolerance for exact Bernoulli bound inversion.

Value

A list of class `cmr_two_arm` with treatment share `pi`, regret certificate `U_CMR`, confidence rectangle, pilot summaries, endpoint error allocation, and diagnostics. For Maurer–Pontil bounded-outcome fits, `pilot$vhat` contains raw Bessel sample variances and can exceed `0.25` in finite samples; use `confidence_set$treatment$statistic$projected_vhat` and `confidence_set$control$statistic$projected_vhat` for diagnostics that require unit-interval variances. The object has compact `print()` and `summary()` methods.

See Also

Other CMR rules: `binary_rectangle_corners()`, `cmr_multiarm()`, `cmr_multiarm_from_rectangle()`, `cmr_multiple_outcomes()`, `cmr_proxy()`, `cmr_stratified()`, `cmr_stratified_from_rectangle()`, `cmr_unbounded()`, `cmr_unbounded_from_rectangle()`, `print.cmr_two_arm()`

Examples

```
set.seed(1)
d <- rep(c(1, 0), each = 40)
y <- c(rbeta(40, 2, 6), rbeta(40, 4, 4))

fit <- cmr_two_arm(y, d, alpha = 0.05, method = "bounded")
fit
summary(fit)
```

---

cmr_unbounded *Unbounded-outcome CMR assignment*

Description

Estimate a median-of-means variance rectangle from raw pilot outcomes and return the unbounded-outcome CMR assignment.

Usage

```
cmr_unbounded(y, d, psi = NULL, alpha = 0.05, na.rm = TRUE)
```

Arguments

y	Pilot outcomes.
d	Pilot treatment indicator; treatment is 1 and control is 0.
psi	Bounded-kurtosis parameter, either a scalar shared across arms or a treatment/control pair.
alpha	Target joint error level. Each arm uses variance_bounds_unbounded_mom() with this same alpha, whose median-of-means block count gives one-arm error at most alpha / 2; the union bound over treatment and control yields the reported joint error bound alpha.
na.rm	If TRUE, drop rows with missing y or d.

Value

A list of class cmr_unbounded and cmr_two_arm. If both one-arm bounds are active, the object contains pi, finite U_CMR, rectangle, pilot summaries, and diagnostics. If the pilot is inactive, the function returns balance (pi = 0.5) with U_CMR = Inf and diagnostics explaining the fallback.

See Also

Other CMR rules: binary_rectangle_corners(), cmr_multiarm(), cmr_multiarm_from_rectangle(), cmr_multiple_outcomes(), cmr_proxy(), cmr_stratified(), cmr_stratified_from_rectangle(), cmr_two_arm(), cmr_unbounded_from_rectangle(), print.cmr_two_arm()

Examples

```
set.seed(4)
d <- rep(c(1, 0), each = 1000)
y <- c(rnorm(1000, sd = 1.3), rnorm(1000, sd = 0.8))
cmr_unbounded(y, d, psi = 3)
```

---

cmr_unbounded_from_rectangle

Unbounded-outcome CMR from a variance rectangle

Description

Compute the closed-form two-arm CMR allocation for a supplied nonnegative variance rectangle for unbounded outcomes.

Usage

```
cmr_unbounded_from_rectangle(rectangle)
```

Arguments

`rectangle`	Two-arm nonnegative variance rectangle with names `v_l1`, `v_u1`, `v_l0`, and `v_u0`.

Value

A list of class `cmr_unbounded` and `cmr_two_arm` with treatment share `pi`, CMR certificate `U_CMR`, rectangle, corner regrets, binding diagnostics, and method metadata.

See Also

Other CMR rules: `binary_rectangle_corners()`, `cmr_multiarm()`, `cmr_multiarm_from_rectangle()`, `cmr_multiple_outcomes()`, `cmr_proxy()`, `cmr_stratified()`, `cmr_stratified_from_rectangle()`, `cmr_two_arm()`, `cmr_unbounded()`, `print.cmr_two_arm()`

Other rectangle helpers: `binary_rectangle_corners()`, `cmr_multiarm_from_rectangle()`, `cmr_stratified_from_rec` `folded_binomial_pmf()`, `multiarm_variance_objective()`, `rectangle_bernoulli_binary()`, `rectangle_bounded_two_arm()`, `rectangle_multiarm()`, `rectangle_multiple_outcomes()`, `rectangle_proxy()`, `rectangle_stratified()`, `rectangle_unbounded()`, `stratified_variance_objective()`, `variance_bounds_bernoulli_exact()`, `variance_bounds_maurer_pontil()`, `variance_bounds_unbounded_mom()`

Examples

```
rect <- c(v_l1 = 0.5, v_u1 = 1.4, v_l0 = 0.2, v_u0 = 1.0)
cmr_unbounded_from_rectangle(rect)
```

coverage_indicator *Diagnostic metrics for CMR simulations*

Description

Small helpers for checking rectangle coverage, certificate validity, boundary assignment, and realized variance gains in simulation or validation code.

Usage

```
coverage_indicator(rectangle, truth)

certificate_valid(pi, U, truth, tol = 1e-10)

boundary_indicator(pi, tol = 0)

boundary_rate(pi, tol = 0)

saving_vs_balance(pi, v1, v0)

share_of_oracle_gain(pi, v1, v0, tol = 1e-12)
```

Arguments

rectangle	Two-arm variance rectangle, either a numeric vector with names v_l1, v_u1, v_l0, v_u0 or a rectangle object returned by a two-arm rectangle constructor.
truth	Named true variances, with entries v1 and v0.
pi	Treatment assignment share.
U	CMR certificate to check against realized regret.
tol	Nonnegative numerical tolerance.
v1	Treatment-arm variance.
v0	Control-arm variance.

Value

coverage_indicator(), certificate_valid(), and boundary_indicator() return logical values. boundary_rate(), saving_vs_balance(), and share_of_oracle_gain() return numeric values.

Examples

```
rect <- c(v_l1 = 0.02, v_u1 = 0.12, v_l0 = 0.01, v_u0 = 0.08)
truth <- c(v1 = 0.09, v0 = 0.04)
fit <- cmr_two_arm_from_rectangle(rect)
coverage_indicator(rect, truth)
certificate_valid(fit$pi, fit$U_CMR, truth)
```

```
saving_vs_balance(fit$pi, truth["v1"], truth["v0"])
```

`folded_binomial_pmf` *Folded-binomial distribution for Bernoulli sample variances*

Description

Probability mass and tail probabilities for the folded count that determines the exact Bernoulli sample variance.

Usage

```
folded_binomial_pmf(v, m)

folded_binomial_tails(v, m)
```

Arguments

`v`	Bernoulli variance in `[0, 1/4]`.
`m`	Arm sample size, at least 2.

Value

`folded_binomial_pmf()` returns a named probability vector over folded counts `0, ..., floor(m / 2)`. `folded_binomial_tails()` returns a list with lower and upper cumulative tail probabilities.

See Also

Other rectangle helpers: `binary_rectangle_corners()`, `cmr_multiarm_from_rectangle()`, `cmr_stratified_from_rec`
`cmr_unbounded_from_rectangle()`, `multiarm_variance_objective()`, `rectangle_bernoulli_binary()`, `rectangle_bounded_two_arm()`, `rectangle_multiarm()`, `rectangle_multiple_outcomes()`, `rectangle_proxy()`, `rectangle_stratified()`, `rectangle_unbounded()`, `stratified_variance_objective()`, `variance_bounds_bernoulli_exact()`, `variance_bounds_maurer_pontil()`, `variance_bounds_unbounded_mom()`

Examples

```
folded_binomial_pmf(v = 0.20, m = 8)
folded_binomial_tails(v = 0.20, m = 8)
```

`multiarm_variance_objective` *Multi-arm variance objectives and Neyman allocation*

Description

Helper functions for shared-control multi-arm variance objectives, oracle values, Neyman allocations, regret, and rectangle vertices.

Usage

```
multiarm_variance_objective(pi, variances)

multiarm_oracle_variance(variances)

assign_multiarm_neyman(variances)

multiarm_regret(pi, variances)

multiarm_rectangle_vertices(rectangle, max_vertices = 65536L)
```

Arguments

`pi`	Named assignment-share vector over all arms, including control arm `"0"`.
`variances`	Named variance vector over all arms, including control arm `"0"`.
`rectangle`	Multi-arm variance rectangle, either a matrix/data frame with `lower` and `upper` columns or a named vector with entries like `v_l0`, `v_u0`, `v_l1`, `v_u1`.
`max_vertices`	Maximum number of hyperrectangle vertices to enumerate.

Value

Numeric objective/regret values, named assignment vectors, or a vertex matrix. `assign_multiarm_neyman()` returns total assignment shares over control and all treatment arms. `multiarm_rectangle_vertices()` returns one row per variance-rectangle vertex.

See Also

Other assignment helpers: `assign_balance()`, `realize_allocation()`, `stratified_variance_objective()`, `variance_objective()`

Other rectangle helpers: `binary_rectangle_corners()`, `cmr_multiarm_from_rectangle()`, `cmr_stratified_from_rec`
`cmr_unbounded_from_rectangle()`, `folded_binomial_pmf()`, `rectangle_bernoulli_binary()`, `rectangle_bounded_two_arm()`, `rectangle_multiarm()`, `rectangle_multiple_outcomes()`, `rectangle_proxy()`, `rectangle_stratified()`, `rectangle_unbounded()`, `stratified_variance_objective()`, `variance_bounds_bernoulli_exact()`, `variance_bounds_maurer_pontil()`, `variance_bounds_unbounded_mom()`

Examples

```
variances <- c("0" = 0.05, "1" = 0.10, "2" = 0.04)
pi <- assign_multiarm_neyman(variances)
multiarm_variance_objective(pi, variances)
multiarm_regret(pi, variances)
```

`pilot_plan` *Pilot/main-wave planning summary*

Description

Summarize the pilot-size viability band and a default pilot-size suggestion.

Usage

```
pilot_plan(
  n,
  sigma1,
  sigma0,
  alpha = 0.05,
  method = c("bounded", "bernoulli"),
  input = c("sd", "variance"),
  accounting = c("design_only", "pooled"),
  desired_pilot = NULL,
  strict_upper = TRUE
)

cmr_plan(
  n,
  sigma1,
  sigma0,
  alpha = 0.05,
  method = c("bounded", "bernoulli"),
  input = c("sd", "variance"),
  accounting = c("design_only", "pooled"),
  desired_pilot = NULL,
  strict_upper = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`n`	Total experimental sample size across pilot and main wave.
`sigma1`	Treatment-arm standard deviation, or variance when `input = "variance"`.
`sigma0`	Control-arm standard deviation, or variance when `input = "variance"`.
`alpha`	Target error level.

method	Planning method, either "bounded" or "bernoulli".
input	Whether sigma1 and sigma0 are standard deviations ("sd") or variances ("variance").
accounting	"design_only" applies the break-even pilot-share cap; "pooled" ignores that cap.
desired_pilot	Optional user-proposed pilot size to classify.
strict_upper	If TRUE, feasible pilot sizes must be strictly below the design-only break-even cap.

Value

A list of class cmr_pilot_plan with band, suggested_pilot, default_two_thirds_power, desired_pilot, desired_status, a text recommendation, and a caveat that the screen is necessary rather than sufficient.

See Also

Other pilot planning: activation_threshold_bounded(), break_even_pilot_share(), pilot_viability_band()

Examples

```
cmr_plan(
  n = 3000,
  sigma1 = 0.18,
  sigma0 = 0.28,
  desired_pilot = 120
)
```

---

pilot_viability_band *Pilot viability band*

Description

Compute a necessary viability screen for pilot sizes before choosing a pilot/main-wave split.

Usage

```
pilot_viability_band(
  n,
  sigma1,
  sigma0,
  alpha = 0.05,
  method = c("bounded", "bernoulli"),
  input = c("sd", "variance"),
  accounting = c("design_only", "pooled"),
  strict_upper = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

n	Total experimental sample size across pilot and main wave.
sigma1	Treatment-arm standard deviation, or variance when input = "variance".
sigma0	Control-arm standard deviation, or variance when input = "variance".
alpha	Target error level.
method	Planning method, either "bounded" or "bernoulli".
input	Whether sigma1 and sigma0 are standard deviations ("sd") or variances ("variance").
accounting	"design_only" applies the break-even pilot-share cap; "pooled" ignores that cap.
strict_upper	If TRUE, feasible pilot sizes must be strictly below the design-only break-even cap.

Value

A list of class cmr_pilot_viability_band with total sample size, standard deviations, method, break-even share and total, activation threshold, feasible even pilot sizes, and min/max feasible pilot sizes.

See Also

Other pilot planning: activation_threshold_bounded(), break_even_pilot_share(), pilot_plan()

Examples

```
pilot_viability_band(n = 3000, sigma1 = 0.18, sigma0 = 0.28)
```

---

print.cmr_two_arm *Print and summarize CMR results*

Description

Compact display methods for CMR result objects. These methods show the allocation, CMR certificate, method, sample size, and status without dumping nested confidence-set internals.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cmr_two_arm'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'cmr_unbounded'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'cmr_proxy'
print(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'cmr_multiple_outcomes'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'cmr_multiarm'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'cmr_stratified'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'cmr_two_arm'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'cmr_unbounded'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'cmr_proxy'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'cmr_multiple_outcomes'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'cmr_multiarm'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'cmr_stratified'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary.cmr_result'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x, object	A CMR result object or summary object.
...	Reserved for future extensions.

Value

`print()` methods return the original object invisibly. `summary()` methods return a compact list of class `summary.cmr_result`.

See Also

Other CMR rules: `binary_rectangle_corners()`, `cmr_multiarm()`, `cmr_multiarm_from_rectangle()`, `cmr_multiple_outcomes()`, `cmr_proxy()`, `cmr_stratified()`, `cmr_stratified_from_rectangle()`, `cmr_two_arm()`, `cmr_unbounded()`, `cmr_unbounded_from_rectangle()`

Examples

```
set.seed(13)
d <- rep(c(1, 0), each = 20)
y <- c(rbeta(20, 2, 6), rbeta(20, 4, 4))
fit <- cmr_two_arm(y, d)
print(fit)
summary(fit)
```

`realize_allocation` *Convert CMR target shares to integer allocation counts*

Description

Convert the continuous assignment shares returned by a CMR rule into executable integer counts for a main-wave sample. Counts are rounded by the deterministic largest-remainder rule. When `x` is a CMR result object, `realize_allocation()` also recomputes the regret certificate at the realized integer shares whenever the result contains enough rectangle information.

Usage

```
realize_allocation(
  x,
  n_main = NULL,
  strata_counts = NULL,
  min_per_arm = 1L,
  max_vertices = 65536L
)

## S3 method for class 'cmr_allocation'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	A CMR result object, an unnamed scalar two-arm treatment share, or a named vector of target assignment shares. Named target vectors must have at least two arms or cells. Multi-arm targets should be named by arm, with control arm `"0"` when using CMR multi-arm fits. Stratified fixed-count targets currently support two-arm cells named like `"1:A"` and `"0:A"`.
`n_main`	Main-wave sample size to allocate. Required unless `strata_counts` is supplied. If both are supplied, `n_main` must equal the sum of `strata_counts`.
`strata_counts`	Optional named vector or list of fixed main-wave counts by stratum. When supplied, treatment/control counts are rounded within each stratum while preserving the stratum totals exactly. Unknown strata, missing strata, and non-two-arm cells are rejected rather than silently ignored.
`min_per_arm`	Minimum integer count assigned to each positive target share. Set to `0` when zero counts are acceptable.

max_vertices	Maximum number of hyperrectangle vertices to enumerate when recomputing multi-arm or stratified certificates.
...	Reserved for future extensions.

Value

A list of class cmr_allocation with integer counts, realized shares, realized pi, normalized target_pi, total n_main, rounding metadata, continuous and realized CMR certificates when available, and diagnostics. The diagnostics field certificate_recomputed is TRUE only when a realized certificate was recomputed from rectangle information.

See Also

Other assignment helpers: assign_balance(), multiarm_variance_objective(), stratified_variance_objective() variance_objective()

Examples

```
set.seed(21)
d <- rep(c(1, 0), each = 40)
y <- c(rbeta(40, 2, 6), rbeta(40, 4, 4))
fit <- cmr_two_arm(y, d)
realize_allocation(fit, n_main = 101)

realize_allocation(c("0" = 0.34, "1" = 0.33, "2" = 0.33), n_main = 10,
                   min_per_arm = 0)
```

---

rectangle_bernoulli_binary

Two-arm confidence rectangles

Description

Construct a two-arm variance confidence rectangle from pilot data. These are expert helpers used by cmr_two_arm() and related extension functions.

Usage

```
rectangle_bernoulli_binary(
  y,
  d,
  alpha = 0.05,
  beta = NULL,
  correction = c("bonferroni", "sidak_arms"),
  na.rm = TRUE,
  tol = 1e-11
)
```

```
rectangle_binary(
  y,
  d,
  alpha = 0.05,
 method = c("auto", "bounded", "bernoulli", "maurer_pontil", "mp", "bernoulli_exact",
   "martinez_taboada_ramdas", "mtr", "unbounded", "unbounded_mom", "median_of_means",
     "mom"),
  beta = NULL,
  correction = c("bonferroni", "sidak_arms"),
  normalize = FALSE,
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
  psi = NULL,
  na.rm = TRUE,
  tol = 1e-11
)

rectangle_two_arm(
  y,
  d,
  alpha = 0.05,
 method = c("auto", "bounded", "bernoulli", "maurer_pontil", "mp", "bernoulli_exact",
   "martinez_taboada_ramdas", "mtr", "unbounded", "unbounded_mom", "median_of_means",
     "mom"),
  beta = NULL,
  correction = c("bonferroni", "sidak_arms"),
  normalize = FALSE,
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
  psi = NULL,
  na.rm = TRUE,
  tol = 1e-11
)

rectangle_bernoulli_two_arm(
  y,
  d,
  alpha = 0.05,
  beta = NULL,
  correction = c("bonferroni", "sidak_arms"),
  na.rm = TRUE,
  tol = 1e-11
)
```

Arguments

y	Pilot outcomes.

d	Pilot treatment indicator; treatment is 1 and control is 0.
alpha	Target joint error level.
beta	Optional endpoint error allocation. If NULL, error is split according to correction.
correction	Endpoint error correction, either "bonferroni" or "sidak_arms" for two-arm workflows.
na.rm	If TRUE, drop rows with missing y or d.
tol	Numerical tolerance for exact Bernoulli bound inversion.
method	Confidence-set method. "auto" chooses exact Bernoulli bounds for 0/1 outcomes and bounded Maurer–Pontil bounds otherwise.
normalize	If TRUE, normalize bounded outcomes to [0, 1] before computing variances. For guarantee-bearing bounded CMR on a non-unit scale, provide known lower and upper bounds.
lower, upper	Optional lower and upper outcome bounds used when normalize = TRUE. If either is omitted, the pilot minimum and/or maximum is used with a warning; that data-dependent normalization is exploratory and does not carry the finite-sample bounded-outcome CMR guarantee.
psi	Bounded-kurtosis parameter used only when method is an unbounded-outcome method.

Value

A rectangle object. Bounded and Bernoulli methods return a cmr_binary_rectangle; unbounded methods return a cmr_unbounded_rectangle. The object contains the numeric rectangle, one-arm bound details, endpoint error allocation, pilot sample sizes and variance estimates, and method metadata.

See Also

Other rectangle helpers: binary_rectangle_corners(), cmr_multiarm_from_rectangle(), cmr_stratified_from_rec
cmr_unbounded_from_rectangle(), folded_binomial_pmf(), multiarm_variance_objective(),
rectangle_bounded_two_arm(), rectangle_multiarm(), rectangle_multiple_outcomes(),
rectangle_proxy(), rectangle_stratified(), rectangle_unbounded(), stratified_variance_objective(),
variance_bounds_bernoulli_exact(), variance_bounds_maurer_pontil(), variance_bounds_unbounded_mom()

Examples

```
d <- rep(c(1, 0), each = 6)
y <- c(1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1)
rectangle_two_arm(y, d, method = "bernoulli")
rectangle_binary(y, d, method = "auto")
```

rectangle_bounded_two_arm

Bounded two-arm confidence rectangle

Description

Construct a two-arm variance confidence rectangle for bounded outcomes using Maurer–Pontil or Martinez-Taboada–Ramdas one-arm bounds.

Usage

```
rectangle_bounded_two_arm(
  y,
  d,
  alpha = 0.05,
  method = c("bounded", "maurer_pontil", "mp", "martinez_taboada_ramdas", "mtr"),
  beta = NULL,
  correction = c("bonferroni", "sidak_arms"),
  normalize = FALSE,
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
  na.rm = TRUE
)

rectangle_bounded_binary(
  y,
  d,
  alpha = 0.05,
  method = c("bounded", "maurer_pontil", "mp", "martinez_taboada_ramdas", "mtr"),
  beta = NULL,
  correction = c("bonferroni", "sidak_arms"),
  normalize = FALSE,
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
  na.rm = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

y	Pilot outcomes.
d	Pilot treatment indicator; treatment is 1 and control is 0.
alpha	Target joint error level.
method	Bounded-outcome method. "bounded", "maurer_pontil", and "mp" are synonyms; "martinez_taboada_ramdas" and "mtr" use MTR bounds.
beta	Optional endpoint error allocation. If NULL, error is split according to correction.

correction	Endpoint error correction, either "bonferroni" or "sidak_arms".
normalize	If TRUE, normalize outcomes to [0, 1] before computing variances. For guarantee-bearing bounded CMR on a non-unit scale, provide known lower and upper bounds.
lower, upper	Optional lower and upper outcome bounds used when normalize = TRUE. If either is omitted, the pilot minimum and/or maximum is used with a warning; that data-dependent normalization is exploratory and does not carry the finite-sample bounded-outcome CMR guarantee.
na.rm	If TRUE, drop rows with missing y or d.

Value

A cmr_binary_rectangle list with rectangle, one-arm bound objects for treatment and control, endpoint error allocation, sample sizes, pilot variance estimates, normalization details, and method metadata. For Maurer–Pontil bounds, the top-level vhat entries are raw Bessel sample variances and can exceed 0.25; the projected unit-interval values are in treatment$statistic$projected_vhat and control$statistic$projected_vhat.

See Also

Other rectangle helpers: binary_rectangle_corners(), cmr_multiarm_from_rectangle(), cmr_stratified_from_rec
cmr_unbounded_from_rectangle(), folded_binomial_pmf(), multiarm_variance_objective(),
rectangle_bernoulli_binary(), rectangle_multiarm(), rectangle_multiple_outcomes(),
rectangle_proxy(), rectangle_stratified(), rectangle_unbounded(), stratified_variance_objective(),
variance_bounds_bernoulli_exact(), variance_bounds_maurer_pontil(), variance_bounds_unbounded_mom()

Examples

```
d <- rep(c(1, 0), each = 5)
y <- c(0.20, 0.40, 0.30, 0.10, 0.60, 0.50, 0.30, 0.20, 0.40, 0.10)
rectangle_bounded_binary(y, d, method = "bounded")
```

---

rectangle_multiarm *Multi-arm confidence rectangle*

Description

Construct arm-specific variance confidence intervals for a shared-control multi-arm design.

Usage

```
rectangle_multiarm(
  y,
  arm,
  alpha = 0.05,
 method = c("auto", "bounded", "bernoulli", "maurer_pontil", "mp", "bernoulli_exact",
```

```
    "martinez_taboada_ramdas", "mtr"),
  beta = NULL,
  control_arm = 0,
  normalize = FALSE,
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
  na.rm = TRUE,
  tol = 1e-11
)
```

Arguments

y	Pilot outcomes.
arm	Pilot arm labels. The control arm is identified by control_arm and internally standardized to "0".
alpha	Target joint error level.
method	Confidence-set method. "auto" chooses exact Bernoulli bounds for 0/1 outcomes and bounded Maurer–Pontil bounds otherwise.
beta	Optional endpoint error allocation. If NULL, Bonferroni error is split across all lower and upper arm endpoints. A scalar, matrix, or named vector allocation may also be supplied.
control_arm	Label identifying the control arm in arm.
normalize	If TRUE, normalize bounded outcomes to [0, 1] before computing variances. For guarantee-bearing bounded CMR on a non-unit scale, provide known lower and upper bounds.
lower, upper	Optional lower and upper outcome bounds used when normalize = TRUE. If either is omitted, the pilot minimum and/or maximum is used with a warning; that data-dependent normalization is exploratory and does not carry the finite-sample bounded-outcome CMR guarantee.
na.rm	If TRUE, drop rows with missing y or arm.
tol	Numerical tolerance for exact Bernoulli bound inversion.

Value

A list of class cmr_multiarm_rectangle with checked rectangle, arm labels, one-arm bound results, endpoint error allocation, sample sizes, pilot variance estimates, normalization details, and method metadata.

See Also

Other rectangle helpers: binary_rectangle_corners(), cmr_multiarm_from_rectangle(), cmr_stratified_from_rec
cmr_unbounded_from_rectangle(), folded_binomial_pmf(), multiarm_variance_objective(),
rectangle_bernoulli_binary(), rectangle_bounded_two_arm(), rectangle_multiple_outcomes(),
rectangle_proxy(), rectangle_stratified(), rectangle_unbounded(), stratified_variance_objective(),
variance_bounds_bernoulli_exact(), variance_bounds_maurer_pontil(), variance_bounds_unbounded_mom()

Examples

```
set.seed(6)
arm <- rep(c(0, 1, 2), each = 12)
y <- c(rbeta(12, 4, 4), rbeta(12, 2, 6), rbeta(12, 5, 3))
rectangle_multiarm(y, arm, method = "bounded")
```

`rectangle_multiple_outcomes` *Multiple-outcome confidence rectangle*

Description

Construct an effective two-arm variance rectangle for multiple outcomes. For `estimand = "index"`, outcomes are first combined using `weights`. For `estimand = "coprimary"`, one rectangle is built per outcome and combined conservatively using the outcome weights.

Usage

```
rectangle_multiple_outcomes(
  y,
  d,
  weights = NULL,
  estimand = c("coprimary", "index"),
  alpha = 0.05,
 method = c("auto", "bounded", "bernoulli", "maurer_pontil", "mp", "bernoulli_exact",
    "martinez_taboada_ramdas", "mtr"),
  beta = NULL,
  na.rm = TRUE,
  tol = 1e-11
)
```

Arguments

`y`	Pilot outcomes as a numeric matrix, data frame, or vector. Rows are units and columns are outcomes.
`d`	Pilot treatment indicator; treatment is `1` and control is `0`.
`weights`	Optional nonnegative outcome weights. If `NULL`, equal weights are used.
`estimand`	Either `"coprimary"` or `"index"`.
`alpha`	Target joint error level.
`method`	Confidence-set method. `"auto"` chooses exact Bernoulli bounds for 0/1 outcomes and bounded Maurer–Pontil bounds otherwise.
`beta`	Optional scalar endpoint error allocation.
`na.rm`	If `TRUE`, drop rows with missing `y` or `d`.
`tol`	Numerical tolerance for exact Bernoulli bound inversion.

Value

A list of class `cmr_multiple_outcomes_rectangle`. For `estimand = "index"`, this wraps the ordinary two-arm rectangle for the weighted index. For `estimand = "coprimary"`, it contains the effective two-arm `rectangle`, weights, outcome-specific bounds, pilot summaries, endpoint error allocation, and method metadata.

See Also

Other rectangle helpers: `binary_rectangle_corners()`, `cmr_multiarm_from_rectangle()`, `cmr_stratified_from_rec`
`cmr_unbounded_from_rectangle()`, `folded_binomial_pmf()`, `multiarm_variance_objective()`,
`rectangle_bernoulli_binary()`, `rectangle_bounded_two_arm()`, `rectangle_multiarm()`, `rectangle_proxy()`,
`rectangle_stratified()`, `rectangle_unbounded()`, `stratified_variance_objective()`, `variance_bounds_bernoul`
`variance_bounds_maurer_pontil()`, `variance_bounds_unbounded_mom()`

Examples

```
set.seed(9)
d <- rep(c(1, 0), each = 20)
y <- cbind(
  y1 = c(rbeta(20, 2, 6), rbeta(20, 4, 4)),
  y2 = c(rbeta(20, 5, 3), rbeta(20, 3, 5))
)
rectangle_multiple_outcomes(y, d, weights = c(0.6, 0.4))
```

`rectangle_proxy` *Proxy or delayed-outcome confidence rectangle*

Description

Construct a primary-outcome variance rectangle by estimating a proxy-outcome rectangle and widening each arm's standard-deviation interval by `zeta`.

Usage

```
rectangle_proxy(
  proxy_y,
  d,
  zeta,
  alpha = 0.05,
 method = c("auto", "bounded", "bernoulli", "maurer_pontil", "mp", "bernoulli_exact",
    "martinez_taboada_ramdas", "mtr"),
  beta = NULL,
  correction = c("bonferroni", "sidak_arms"),
  normalize = FALSE,
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
```

```
  na.rm = TRUE,
  tol = 1e-11
)

rectangle_delayed_outcome(
  proxy_y,
  d,
  zeta,
  alpha = 0.05,
 method = c("auto", "bounded", "bernoulli", "maurer_pontil", "mp", "bernoulli_exact",
    "martinez_taboada_ramdas", "mtr"),
  beta = NULL,
  correction = c("bonferroni", "sidak_arms"),
  normalize = FALSE,
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
  na.rm = TRUE,
  tol = 1e-11
)
```

Arguments

proxy_y	Pilot proxy or delayed primary outcomes.
d	Pilot treatment indicator; treatment is 1 and control is 0.
zeta	Nonnegative standard-deviation bridge radius. Provide a scalar shared across arms or a treatment/control pair.
alpha	Target joint error level.
method	Confidence-set method. "auto" chooses exact Bernoulli bounds for 0/1 outcomes and bounded Maurer–Pontil bounds otherwise.
beta	Optional endpoint error allocation. If NULL, error is split according to correction.
correction	Endpoint error correction, either "bonferroni" or "sidak_arms".
normalize	If TRUE, normalize bounded proxy outcomes to [0, 1] before computing variances. For guarantee-bearing bounded CMR on a non-unit scale, provide known lower and upper bounds.
lower, upper	Optional lower and upper outcome bounds used when normalize = TRUE. If either is omitted, the pilot minimum and/or maximum is used with a warning; that data-dependent normalization is exploratory and does not carry the finite-sample bounded-outcome CMR guarantee.
na.rm	If TRUE, drop rows with missing proxy_y or d.
tol	Numerical tolerance for exact Bernoulli bound inversion.

Value

A list of class cmr_proxy_rectangle and cmr_binary_rectangle with the widened primary-outcome rectangle, the underlying proxy confidence set, zeta, bridge metadata, endpoint error allocation, pilot summaries, and method metadata.

See Also

Other rectangle helpers: binary_rectangle_corners(), cmr_multiarm_from_rectangle(), cmr_stratified_from_rec
cmr_unbounded_from_rectangle(), folded_binomial_pmf(), multiarm_variance_objective(),
rectangle_bernoulli_binary(), rectangle_bounded_two_arm(), rectangle_multiarm(), rectangle_multiple_ou
rectangle_stratified(), rectangle_unbounded(), stratified_variance_objective(), variance_bounds_bernou
variance_bounds_maurer_pontil(), variance_bounds_unbounded_mom()

Examples

```
set.seed(11)
d <- rep(c(1, 0), each = 30)
proxy_y <- c(rbeta(30, 2, 6), rbeta(30, 4, 4))
rectangle_proxy(proxy_y, d, zeta = 0.05)
```

---

rectangle_stratified *Stratified confidence rectangle*

Description

Construct cell-specific variance confidence intervals for a stratified two-arm design.

Usage

```
rectangle_stratified(
  y,
  d,
  strata,
  strata_share,
  alpha = 0.05,
 method = c("auto", "bounded", "bernoulli", "maurer_pontil", "mp", "bernoulli_exact",
    "martinez_taboada_ramdas", "mtr"),
  beta = NULL,
  normalize = FALSE,
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
  na.rm = TRUE,
  tol = 1e-11
)
```

Arguments

y	Pilot outcomes.
d	Pilot treatment indicator; treatment is 1 and control is 0.
strata	Pilot stratum labels.
strata_share	Named stratum population shares that sum to one.

alpha	Target joint error level.
method	Confidence-set method. "auto" chooses exact Bernoulli bounds for 0/1 outcomes and bounded Maurer–Pontil bounds otherwise.
beta	Optional endpoint error allocation. If NULL, Bonferroni error is split across all lower and upper treatment/control by stratum endpoints.
normalize	If TRUE, normalize bounded outcomes to [0, 1] before computing variances. For guarantee-bearing bounded CMR on a non-unit scale, provide known lower and upper bounds.
lower, upper	Optional lower and upper outcome bounds used when normalize = TRUE. If either is omitted, the pilot minimum and/or maximum is used with a warning; that data-dependent normalization is exploratory and does not carry the finite-sample bounded-outcome CMR guarantee.
na.rm	If TRUE, drop rows with missing y, d, or strata.
tol	Numerical tolerance for exact Bernoulli bound inversion.

Value

A list of class cmr_stratified_rectangle with lower and upper rectangle matrices, checked rectangle details, stratum shares, cell-level one-arm bound results, endpoint error allocation, sample sizes, pilot variance estimates, normalization details, and method metadata.

See Also

Other rectangle helpers: binary_rectangle_corners(), cmr_multiarm_from_rectangle(), cmr_stratified_from_rec
cmr_unbounded_from_rectangle(), folded_binomial_pmf(), multiarm_variance_objective(),
rectangle_bernoulli_binary(), rectangle_bounded_two_arm(), rectangle_multiarm(), rectangle_multiple_out
rectangle_proxy(), rectangle_unbounded(), stratified_variance_objective(), variance_bounds_bernoulli_ex
variance_bounds_maurer_pontil(), variance_bounds_unbounded_mom()

Examples

```
set.seed(8)
strata <- rep(c("A", "B"), each = 24)
d <- rep(rep(c(1, 0), each = 12), 2)
y <- c(rbeta(12, 2, 6), rbeta(12, 4, 4),
       rbeta(12, 5, 3), rbeta(12, 3, 5))
rectangle_stratified(y, d, strata, strata_share = c(A = 0.45, B = 0.55))
```

---

rectangle_unbounded *Unbounded-outcome confidence rectangle*

Description

Construct a two-arm median-of-means variance rectangle for raw numeric outcomes under bounded-kurtosis inputs.

Usage

```
rectangle_unbounded(y, d, psi = NULL, alpha = 0.05, na.rm = TRUE)
```

Arguments

y	Pilot outcomes.
d	Pilot treatment indicator; treatment is 1 and control is 0.
psi	Bounded-kurtosis parameter, either a scalar shared across arms or a treatment/control pair.
alpha	Target joint error level. Each arm uses variance_bounds_unbounded_mom() with this same alpha, whose median-of-means block count gives one-arm error at most alpha / 2; the union bound over treatment and control yields the reported joint error bound alpha.
na.rm	If TRUE, drop rows with missing y or d.

Value

A list of class cmr_unbounded_rectangle with rectangle when active, one-arm treatment and control bound objects, pilot summaries, block diagnostics, psi, and status. If either arm is inactive, rectangle is NULL and status explains why.

See Also

Other rectangle helpers: binary_rectangle_corners(), cmr_multiarm_from_rectangle(), cmr_stratified_from_rec
cmr_unbounded_from_rectangle(), folded_binomial_pmf(), multiarm_variance_objective(),
rectangle_bernoulli_binary(), rectangle_bounded_two_arm(), rectangle_multiarm(), rectangle_multiple_out
rectangle_proxy(), rectangle_stratified(), stratified_variance_objective(), variance_bounds_bernoulli_e
variance_bounds_maurer_pontil(), variance_bounds_unbounded_mom()

Examples

```
set.seed(3)
d <- rep(c(1, 0), each = 1000)
y <- c(rnorm(1000, sd = 1.3), rnorm(1000, sd = 0.8))
rectangle_unbounded(y, d, psi = 3)
```

---

stratified_variance_objective

Stratified variance objectives and Neyman allocation

Description

Helper functions for stratified two-arm variance objectives, oracle values, Neyman allocations, regret, and rectangle vertices.

Usage

```
stratified_variance_objective(pi, variances, strata_share)

stratified_oracle_variance(variances, strata_share)

assign_stratified_neyman(variances, strata_share)

stratified_regret(pi, variances, strata_share)

stratified_rectangle_vertices(rectangle, strata_share, max_vertices = 65536L)
```

Arguments

pi	Assignment shares for each treatment/control by stratum cell. A vector should be named like "1:A" and "0:A", or a 2 x S matrix with treatment and control rows.
variances	Cell variances as a 2 x S matrix or data frame with treatment and control rows.
strata_share	Named stratum population shares that sum to one.
rectangle	Stratified variance rectangle, a list with lower and upper 2 x S matrices.
max_vertices	Maximum number of hyperrectangle vertices to enumerate.

Value

Numeric objective/regret values, named assignment vectors, or a vertex matrix. assign_stratified_neyman() returns total assignment shares over treatment/control by stratum cells.

See Also

Other assignment helpers: assign_balance(), multiarm_variance_objective(), realize_allocation(), variance_objective()

Other rectangle helpers: binary_rectangle_corners(), cmr_multiarm_from_rectangle(), cmr_stratified_from_rec
cmr_unbounded_from_rectangle(), folded_binomial_pmf(), multiarm_variance_objective(),
rectangle_bernoulli_binary(), rectangle_bounded_two_arm(), rectangle_multiarm(), rectangle_multiple_out
rectangle_proxy(), rectangle_stratified(), rectangle_unbounded(), variance_bounds_bernoulli_exact(),
variance_bounds_maurer_pontil(), variance_bounds_unbounded_mom()

Examples

```
strata_share <- c(A = 0.4, B = 0.6)
variances <- rbind(
  treatment = c(A = 0.10, B = 0.04),
  control = c(A = 0.05, B = 0.08)
)
pi <- assign_stratified_neyman(variances, strata_share)
stratified_variance_objective(pi, variances, strata_share)
```

`variance_bounds_bernoulli_exact` *Exact Bernoulli variance bounds*

Description

Exact one-arm variance confidence bounds for Bernoulli outcomes using the folded-binomial distribution of the sample variance.

Usage

```
variance_bounds_bernoulli_exact(y, beta_l, beta_u, na.rm = TRUE, tol = 1e-11)
```

Arguments

`y`	One-arm Bernoulli outcomes coded as `0` and `1`.
`beta_l`	One-sided endpoint error for the lower variance bound.
`beta_u`	One-sided endpoint error for the upper variance bound.
`na.rm`	If `TRUE`, drop missing outcomes.
`tol`	Numerical tolerance for endpoint inversion.

Value

A list with lower bound `L`, upper bound `U`, folded-binomial variance estimate `vhat`, method name, sample size `n`, and folded-count details in `statistic`.

See Also

Other rectangle helpers: `binary_rectangle_corners()`, `cmr_multiarm_from_rectangle()`, `cmr_stratified_from_rec`
`cmr_unbounded_from_rectangle()`, `folded_binomial_pmf()`, `multiarm_variance_objective()`,
`rectangle_bernoulli_binary()`, `rectangle_bounded_two_arm()`, `rectangle_multiarm()`, `rectangle_multiple_out`
`rectangle_proxy()`, `rectangle_stratified()`, `rectangle_unbounded()`, `stratified_variance_objective()`,
`variance_bounds_maurer_pontil()`, `variance_bounds_unbounded_mom()`

Examples

```
y <- c(1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0)
variance_bounds_bernoulli_exact(y, beta_l = 0.025, beta_u = 0.025)
```

`variance_bounds_maurer_pontil` *Bounded-outcome variance bounds*

Description

One-arm distribution-free variance confidence bounds for outcomes in `[0, 1]`.

Usage

```
variance_bounds_maurer_pontil(y, beta_l, beta_u, na.rm = TRUE)

variance_bounds_martinez_taboada_ramdas(
  y,
  beta_l,
  beta_u,
  na.rm = TRUE,
  lower_alpha_split = 0.5,
  c1 = 0.5,
  c2 = 0.25^2,
  c3 = 0.25,
  c4 = 0.5,
  c5 = 2,
  cs = FALSE,
  tilde_cs = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`y`	Pilot outcomes for one arm.
`beta_l`	One-sided endpoint error for the lower variance bound.
`beta_u`	One-sided endpoint error for the upper variance bound.
`na.rm`	If `TRUE`, drop missing outcomes.
`lower_alpha_split`	MTR split of the lower-tail error between variance and mean components.
`c1`, `c2`, `c3`, `c4`, `c5`	Martinez-Taboada–Ramdas tuning constants.
`cs`, `tilde_cs`	Logical flags for the MTR predictable-mixture variants.

Value

A list with lower bound `L`, upper bound `U`, sample variance `vhat`, method name, arm sample size `n`, and method-specific `statistic` details. For Maurer–Pontil bounds, `vhat` is the raw Bessel sample variance and can slightly exceed `0.25` in finite samples even though the returned endpoints are capped to `[0, 0.25]`; use `statistic$projected_vhat` for diagnostics that require a variance on the unit-interval scale.

See Also

Other rectangle helpers: binary_rectangle_corners(), cmr_multiarm_from_rectangle(), cmr_stratified_from_rec
cmr_unbounded_from_rectangle(), folded_binomial_pmf(), multiarm_variance_objective(),
rectangle_bernoulli_binary(), rectangle_bounded_two_arm(), rectangle_multiarm(), rectangle_multiple_ou
rectangle_proxy(), rectangle_stratified(), rectangle_unbounded(), stratified_variance_objective(),
variance_bounds_bernoulli_exact(), variance_bounds_unbounded_mom()

Examples

```
y <- c(0.10, 0.30, 0.40, 0.20, 0.70, 0.50)
variance_bounds_maurer_pontil(y, beta_l = 0.025, beta_u = 0.025)
```

`variance_bounds_unbounded_mom`

Unbounded-outcome median-of-means variance bounds

Description

Compute one-arm median-of-means variance bounds for raw numeric outcomes under a bounded-kurtosis input `psi`.

Usage

```
variance_bounds_unbounded_mom(y, alpha = 0.05, psi = NULL, na.rm = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`y`	One-arm pilot outcomes.
`alpha`	Error budget used to size the number of blocks, `k = ceiling(8 * log(2 / alpha))`. The resulting one-arm two-sided coverage error is at most `alpha / 2`, so that two arms sized with the same `alpha` jointly satisfy the union bound at level `alpha`, as consumed by `rectangle_unbounded()`.
`psi`	Bounded-kurtosis parameter. Must be at least 1.
`na.rm`	If `TRUE`, drop missing outcomes.

Value

A list with lower bound `L`, upper bound `U`, median-of-means variance estimate `vhat`, method name, sample size `n`, activation flag `active`, status string, and block-level statistic details. If the pilot is too small or the relative-error radius is too large, `active = FALSE`, `L = NA`, and `U = Inf`.

See Also

Other rectangle helpers: binary_rectangle_corners(), cmr_multiarm_from_rectangle(), cmr_stratified_from_rec
cmr_unbounded_from_rectangle(), folded_binomial_pmf(), multiarm_variance_objective(),
rectangle_bernoulli_binary(), rectangle_bounded_two_arm(), rectangle_multiarm(), rectangle_multiple_ou
rectangle_proxy(), rectangle_stratified(), rectangle_unbounded(), stratified_variance_objective(),
variance_bounds_bernoulli_exact(), variance_bounds_maurer_pontil()

Examples

```
set.seed(2)
y <- rnorm(2000, sd = 1.3)
variance_bounds_unbounded_mom(y, alpha = 0.05, psi = 3)
```

---

variance_objective *Two-arm variance objectives and Neyman allocation*

Description

Helper functions for the two-arm variance objective, oracle variance, Neyman allocation, and regret. These are useful for checking CMR certificates and comparing CMR against oracle or feasible-Neyman benchmarks.

Usage

```
variance_objective(pi, v1, v0)

oracle_variance(v1, v0)

assign_neyman(v1, v0)

regret(pi, v1, v0)
```

Arguments

pi	Treatment assignment share. Values must lie in [0, 1].
v1	Treatment-arm outcome variance. For bounded or Bernoulli outcomes, this must lie in [0, 1/4].
v0	Control-arm outcome variance. For bounded or Bernoulli outcomes, this must lie in [0, 1/4].

Value

Numeric vector after ordinary R recycling of pi, v1, and v0. variance_objective() returns v1 / pi + v0 / (1 - pi), oracle_variance() returns the Neyman-oracle value (sqrt(v1) + sqrt(v0))^2, assign_neyman() returns the treatment share, and regret() returns excess variance relative to the oracle.

See Also

Other assignment helpers: assign_balance(), multiarm_variance_objective(), realize_allocation(), stratified_variance_objective()

Examples

```
v1 <- 0.12
v0 <- 0.04
pi <- assign_neyman(v1, v0)
variance_objective(pi, v1, v0)
oracle_variance(v1, v0)
regret(0.5, v1, v0)
```

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