

# Hypothesis Testing for the Covariance Matrix in High-Dimensional Transposable Data with Kronecker Product Dependence Structure

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## Supplementary Material

It contains useful identities (S1), moment derivations (S2), computationally cheap expressions for the proposed test statistics (S3), proofs or sketches of proofs for Theorems 1-7 of the manuscript (S4–S8), additional simulation results (S9) and R code to run the analysis in Section 5 of the manuscript (S11). Herein, we assume that  $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{0}$  because the proposed test statistics are invariant to location transformations.

### S1 Useful identities

We list six identities (P1-P6) that hold under the matrix-valued nonparametric model (2.1). It is further assumed that the matrices  $\mathbf{B}_1$ ,  $\mathbf{B}_2$  and  $\mathbf{B}_3$  in P1-P6 are symmetric whose dimensions are meaningful for each of the operations considered.

$$\text{P1: } E(\mathbf{Z}'_i \mathbf{B}_1 \mathbf{Z}_i) = \text{tr}(\mathbf{B}_1) \mathbf{I}_c$$

$$\text{P2: } E(\mathbf{Z}_i \mathbf{B}_2 \mathbf{Z}'_i) = \text{tr}(\mathbf{B}_2) \mathbf{I}_r$$

$$\text{P3: } E[\text{tr}^2(\mathbf{B}_1 \mathbf{Z}_i \mathbf{B}_2 \mathbf{Z}'_i)] = \text{tr}(\mathbf{B}_1^2) \text{tr}(\mathbf{B}_2^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P4: } E[\text{tr}(\mathbf{Z}'_i \mathbf{B}_1 \mathbf{Z}_i \mathbf{B}_2 \mathbf{Z}'_i \mathbf{B}_1 \mathbf{Z}_i \mathbf{B}_3)] &= \text{tr}^2(\mathbf{B}_1) \text{tr}(\mathbf{B}_2 \mathbf{B}_3) + \text{tr}(\mathbf{B}_1^2) \text{tr}(\mathbf{B}_2) \text{tr}(\mathbf{B}_3) \\ &+ \text{tr}(\mathbf{B}_1^2) \text{tr}(\mathbf{B}_2 \mathbf{B}_3) + B \text{tr}(\Delta_{\mathbf{B}_1}^2) \text{tr}(\mathbf{B}_2 \circ \mathbf{B}_3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P5: } E\{\text{tr}[(\mathbf{B}_1 \mathbf{Z}_i \mathbf{B}_2 \mathbf{Z}'_i \mathbf{B}_1) \circ (\mathbf{B}_1 \mathbf{Z}_i \mathbf{B}_2 \mathbf{Z}'_i \mathbf{B}_1)]\} &= B \text{tr}(\Delta_{\mathbf{B}_2}^2) \text{tr}[(\mathbf{B}_1 \circ \mathbf{B}_1)^2] \\ &+ [2\text{tr}(\mathbf{B}_2^2) + \text{tr}^2(\mathbf{B}_2)] \text{tr}(\Delta_{\mathbf{B}_1}^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P6: } E(X_{ir_1c_1} X_{ir_2c_2} X_{ir_3c_3} X_{ir_4c_4}) &= (\Sigma_{\mathbf{R}})_{r_1r_2} (\Sigma_{\mathbf{R}})_{r_3r_4} (\Sigma_{\mathbf{C}})_{c_1c_2} (\Sigma_{\mathbf{C}})_{c_3c_4} + (\Sigma_{\mathbf{R}})_{r_1r_3} (\Sigma_{\mathbf{R}})_{r_2r_4} (\Sigma_{\mathbf{C}})_{c_1c_3} (\Sigma_{\mathbf{C}})_{c_2c_4} \\ &+ (\Sigma_{\mathbf{R}})_{r_1r_4} (\Sigma_{\mathbf{R}})_{r_2r_3} (\Sigma_{\mathbf{C}})_{c_1c_4} (\Sigma_{\mathbf{C}})_{c_2c_3} \\ &+ B \sum_{r_5=1}^r (\Sigma_{\mathbf{R}}^{1/2})_{r_1r_5} (\Sigma_{\mathbf{R}}^{1/2})_{r_2r_5} (\Sigma_{\mathbf{R}}^{1/2})_{r_3r_5} (\Sigma_{\mathbf{R}}^{1/2})_{r_4r_5} \\ &\times \sum_{c_5=1}^c (\Sigma_{\mathbf{C}}^{1/2})_{c_1c_5} (\Sigma_{\mathbf{C}}^{1/2})_{c_2c_5} (\Sigma_{\mathbf{C}}^{1/2})_{c_3c_5} (\Sigma_{\mathbf{C}}^{1/2})_{c_4c_5} \end{aligned}$$

Properties of the trace of the Kronecker and Hadamard product and of the matrix product of two or more matrices were also employed. These properties can be found, for example, in Harville (1997) and Seber (2008).

## S2 Derivation of moments

It can be shown that  $E(Y_{1N}) = \text{tr}(\Sigma_{\mathbf{R}})$ ,  $E(Y_{2N}) = \text{tr}(\Sigma_{\mathbf{R}}^2)$ ,  $E(Y_{3N}) = \text{tr}(\Delta_{\Sigma_{\mathbf{R}}}^2)$  and  $E(Y_{4N}) = E(Y_{5N}) = E(Y_{6N}) = E(Y_{7N}) = E(Y_{8N}) = 0$ .

For the variances, it can be shown that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Var}(Y_{1N}) &= \frac{2}{N} \frac{\text{tr}(\Sigma_C^2)}{c^2} \text{tr}(\Sigma_R^2) + \frac{B}{N} \frac{\text{tr}(\Delta_{\Sigma_C}^2)}{c^2} \text{tr}(\Delta_{\Sigma_R}^2), \\
 \text{Var}(Y_{2N}) &= \frac{8}{N} \frac{\text{tr}(\Sigma_C^2)}{c^2} \text{tr}(\Sigma_R^4) + \frac{4}{N(N-1)} \frac{\text{tr}^2(\Sigma_C^2)}{c^4} [\text{tr}^2(\Sigma_R^2) + \text{tr}(\Sigma_R^4)] \\
 &\quad + \frac{4B}{N} \frac{\text{tr}(\Delta_{\Sigma_C}^2)}{c^2} \text{tr}(\Delta_{\Sigma_R}^2) \left[ 1 + \frac{2}{N-1} \frac{\text{tr}(\Sigma_C^2)}{c^2} \right] \\
 &\quad + \frac{2B^2}{N(N-1)} \frac{\text{tr}^2(\Delta_{\Sigma_C}^2)}{c^4} \text{tr}[(\Sigma_R \circ \Sigma_R)^2], \\
 \text{Var}(Y_{3N}) &= \frac{8}{N} \frac{\text{tr}(\Sigma_C^2)}{c^2} \text{tr}(\Sigma_R \Delta_{\Sigma_R} \Sigma_R \Delta_{\Sigma_R}) \\
 &\quad + \frac{8}{N(N-1)} \frac{\text{tr}^2(\Sigma_C^2)}{c^4} \text{tr}[(\Sigma_R \circ \Sigma_R)^2] \\
 &\quad + \frac{4B}{N} \frac{\text{tr}(\Delta_{\Sigma_C}^2)}{c^2} \text{tr} \left[ \left( \Sigma_R^{1/2} \Delta_{\Sigma_R} \Sigma_R^{1/2} \right) \circ \left( \Sigma_R^{1/2} \Delta_{\Sigma_R} \Sigma_R^{1/2} \right) \right] \\
 &\quad + \frac{8B}{N(N-1)} \frac{\text{tr}(\Delta_{\Sigma_C}^2)}{c^2} \frac{\text{tr}(\Sigma_C^2)}{c^2} \text{tr} \left[ (\Sigma_R \circ \Sigma_R) \left( \Sigma_R^{1/2} \circ \Sigma_R^{1/2} \right)^2 \right] \\
 &\quad + \frac{2B^2}{N(N-1)} \frac{\text{tr}^2(\Delta_{\Sigma_C}^2)}{c^4} \text{tr} \left[ \left( \Sigma_R^{1/2} \circ \Sigma_R^{1/2} \right)^4 \right], \\
 \text{Var}(Y_{4N}) &= \frac{2}{N(N-1)} \frac{\text{tr}(\Sigma_C^2)}{c^2} \text{tr}(\Sigma_R^2), \\
 \text{Var}(Y_{5N}) &= \frac{2}{N(N-1)} \frac{\text{tr}(\Sigma_C^2)}{c^2} \left[ \text{tr}(\Sigma_R^4) + \frac{\text{tr}(\Sigma_C^2)}{c^2} \frac{\text{tr}^2(\Sigma_R^2) + \text{tr}(\Sigma_R^4)}{(N-2)(N-3)} \right] \\
 &\quad + \frac{2B}{N(N-1)(N-2)} \frac{\text{tr}(\Sigma_C^2)}{c^2} \frac{\text{tr}(\Delta_{\Sigma_C}^2)}{c^2} \text{tr}(\Delta_{\Sigma_R}^2), \\
 \text{Var}(Y_{6N}) &= \frac{[\text{tr}^2(\Sigma_C^2) + \text{tr}(\Sigma_C^4)] [\text{tr}^2(\Sigma_R^2) + \text{tr}(\Sigma_R^4)] + 2\text{tr}(\Sigma_C^4)\text{tr}(\Sigma_R^4)}{c^4 N(N-1)(N-2)(N-3)}, \\
 \text{Var}(Y_{7N}) &= \frac{2}{N(N-1)} \frac{\text{tr}(\Sigma_C^2)}{c^2} \text{tr}(\Sigma_R \Delta_{\Sigma_R} \Sigma_R \Delta_{\Sigma_R}) \\
 &\quad + \frac{4}{N(N-1)(N-2)} \frac{\text{tr}^2(\Sigma_C^2)}{c^4} \text{tr}[(\Sigma_R \circ \Sigma_R)^2] \\
 &\quad + \frac{2B}{N(N-1)(N-2)} \frac{\text{tr}(\Delta_{\Sigma_C}^2)}{c^2} \frac{\text{tr}(\Sigma_C^2)}{c^2} \text{tr} \left[ (\Sigma_R \circ \Sigma_R) \left( \Sigma_R^{1/2} \circ \Sigma_R^{1/2} \right)^2 \right], \\
 \text{Var}(Y_{8N}) &= \frac{8}{N(N-1)(N-2)(N-3)} \left[ \frac{\text{tr}^2(\Sigma_C^2)}{c^4} + 2 \frac{\text{tr}(\Sigma_C^4)}{c^4} \right] \text{tr}[(\Sigma_R \circ \Sigma_R)^2].
 \end{aligned}$$

For the covariances, it can be shown that

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Cov}(Y_{1N}, Y_{4N}) &= \text{Cov}(Y_{1N}, Y_{5N}) = \text{Cov}(Y_{1N}, Y_{6N}) = 0, \\
\text{Cov}(Y_{2N}, Y_{5N}) &= \text{Cov}(Y_{2N}, Y_{6N}) = \text{Cov}(Y_{2N}, Y_{7N}) = \text{Cov}(Y_{2N}, Y_{8N}) = 0, \\
\text{Cov}(Y_{3N}, Y_{5N}) &= \text{Cov}(Y_{3N}, Y_{6N}) = \text{Cov}(Y_{3N}, Y_{7N}) = \text{Cov}(Y_{3N}, Y_{8N}) = 0, \\
\text{Cov}(Y_{5N}, Y_{6N}) &= \text{Cov}(Y_{5N}, Y_{8N}) = \text{Cov}(Y_{6N}, Y_{7N}) = \text{Cov}(Y_{7N}, Y_{8N}) = 0, \\
\text{Cov}(Y_{1N}, Y_{2N}) &= \frac{4}{N} \frac{\text{tr}(\Sigma_C^2)}{c^2} \text{tr}(\Sigma_R^3) + \frac{2B}{N} \frac{\text{tr}(\Delta_{\Sigma_C}^2)}{c^2} \text{tr}(\Sigma_R^2 \circ \Sigma_R), \\
\text{Cov}(Y_{2N}, Y_{3N}) &= \frac{8}{N(N-1)} \frac{\text{tr}^2(\Sigma_C^2)}{c^4} \text{tr}(\Delta_{\Sigma_R}^2) \\
&\quad + \frac{8}{N} \frac{\text{tr}(\Sigma_C^2)}{c^2} \text{tr}(\Sigma_R^3 \Delta_{\Sigma_R}) \\
&\quad + \frac{4B}{N} \frac{\text{tr}(\Delta_{\Sigma_C}^2)}{c^2} \text{tr}(\Sigma_R^{1/2} \Delta_{\Sigma_R} \Sigma_R^{1/2} \Delta_{\Sigma_R}) \\
&\quad + \frac{2B^2}{N(N-1)} \frac{\text{tr}^2(\Delta_{\Sigma_C}^2)}{c^4} \text{tr} \left[ \left( \Sigma_R^{1/2} \circ \Sigma_R^{1/2} \right) (\Sigma_R \circ \Sigma_R) \left( \Sigma_R^{1/2} \circ \Sigma_R^{1/2} \right) \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{4B}{N(N-1)} \frac{\text{tr}(\Sigma_C^2)}{c^2} \frac{\text{tr}(\Delta_{\Sigma_C}^2)}{c^2} \text{tr} \left[ \left( \Sigma_R^{3/2} \circ \Sigma_R^{3/2} \right) \left( \Sigma_R^{1/2} \circ \Sigma_R^{1/2} \right) \right], \\
\text{Cov}(Y_{2N}, Y_{4N}) &= \frac{[E(Z_{ir_1c_1}^3)]^2}{N(N-1)} \frac{\text{tr}^2(\Delta_{\Sigma_C} \Sigma_C^{1/2})}{c^3} \text{tr}^2(\Delta_{\Sigma_R} \Sigma_R^{1/2}), \\
\text{Cov}(Y_{5N}, Y_{7N}) &= \frac{2}{N(N-1)} \frac{\text{tr}(\Sigma_C^2)}{c^2} \text{tr}(\Sigma_R^3 \Delta_{\Sigma_R}) \\
&\quad + \frac{4}{N(N-1)(N-2)} \frac{\text{tr}^2(\Sigma_C^2)}{c^4} \text{tr}(\Sigma_R^2 \circ \Sigma_R^2) \\
&\quad + \frac{2B}{N(N-1)(N-2)} \frac{\text{tr}(\Delta_{\Sigma_C}^2)}{c^2} \frac{\text{tr}(\Sigma_C^2)}{c^2} \text{tr} \left[ \left( \Sigma_R^{1/2} \circ \Sigma_R^{1/2} \right) \left( \Sigma_R^{3/2} \circ \Sigma_R^{3/2} \right) \right], \\
\text{Cov}(Y_{6N}, Y_{8N}) &= \frac{8}{N(N-1)(N-2)(N-3)} \frac{\text{tr}^2(\Sigma_C^2)}{c^4} \text{tr}(\Sigma_R^2 \circ \Sigma_R^2) \\
&\quad + \frac{16}{N(N-1)(N-2)(N-3)} \frac{\text{tr}(\Sigma_C^4)}{c^4} \text{tr}(\Sigma_R^2 \circ \Sigma_R^2)
\end{aligned}$$

### S3 Alternative formulae

Some algebraic manipulation shows that

$$\begin{aligned}
T_{2N} &= Y_{2N} - 2Y_{5N} + Y_{6N} \\
&= \frac{1}{c^2 P_2^N} \sum_{i,j}^* \text{tr}(\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_i' \mathbf{X}_j \mathbf{X}_j') - 2 \frac{1}{c^2 P_3^N} \sum_{i,j,k}^* \text{tr}(\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_i' \mathbf{X}_j \mathbf{X}_k') \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{c^2 P_4^N} \sum_{i,j,k,l}^* \text{tr}(\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_j' \mathbf{X}_k \mathbf{X}_l') \\
&= \frac{1}{c^2 P_2^N} Y_{2N}^* - 2 \frac{1}{c^2 P_3^N} Y_{5N}^* + \frac{1}{c^2 P_4^N} Y_{6N}^*,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
T_{3N} &= Y_{3N} - 2Y_{7N} + Y_{8N} \\
&= \frac{1}{c^2 P_2^N} \sum_{i,j}^* \text{tr}[(\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_i') \circ (\mathbf{X}_j \mathbf{X}_j')] - 2 \frac{1}{c^2 P_3^N} \sum_{i,j,k}^* \text{tr}[(\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_i') \circ (\mathbf{X}_j \mathbf{X}_k')] \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{c^2 P_4^N} \text{tr} \sum_{i,j,k,l}^* [(\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_j') \circ (\mathbf{X}_k \mathbf{X}_l')] \\
&= \frac{1}{c^2 P_2^N} Y_{3N}^* - 2 \frac{1}{c^2 P_3^N} Y_{7N}^* + \frac{1}{c^2 P_4^N} Y_{8N}^*
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
T_{4N} &= \frac{1}{P_2^N} \sum_{i,j}^* (\mathbf{x}_i' \mathbf{x}_j)^2 - 2 \frac{1}{P_3^N} \sum_{i,j,k}^* \mathbf{x}_i' \mathbf{x}_j \mathbf{x}_i' \mathbf{x}_k + \frac{1}{P_4^N} \sum_{i,j,k,l}^* \mathbf{x}_i' \mathbf{x}_j \mathbf{x}_k' \mathbf{x}_l \\
&= \frac{N-1}{N(N-2)(N-3)} [(N-1)(N-2)\text{tr}(\mathbf{S}^2) + \text{tr}^2(\mathbf{S}) - NQ]
\end{aligned}$$

where  $\mathbf{x}_i = \text{vec}(\mathbf{X}_i)$ ,  $Q = \sum_{i=1}^N [(\mathbf{x}_i - \bar{\mathbf{x}})'(\mathbf{x}_i - \bar{\mathbf{x}})]^2 / (N-1)$ ,  $\bar{\mathbf{x}} = \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{x}_i / N$ ,

$\mathbf{S}$  is the sample covariance matrix of  $\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N$ , and where

$$\begin{aligned}
Y_{2N}^* &= \sum_{i,j}^* \text{tr}(\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_i' \mathbf{X}_j \mathbf{X}_j'), \\
Y_{5N}^* &= N^2 Y_{51N}^* - (N-1)^2 Y_{52N}^* - Y_{2N}^* + 2(N-1) Y_{53N}^*, \\
Y_{51N}^* &= \sum_i \text{tr}[(\mathbf{X}_i - \bar{\mathbf{X}})(\mathbf{X}_i - \bar{\mathbf{X}})' \mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_i'], \\
\bar{\mathbf{X}} &= \sum_i \mathbf{X}_i / N, \\
Y_{52N}^* &= \sum_i \text{tr}(\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_i' \mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_i'), \\
Y_{53N}^* &= \sum_{i,j}^* \text{tr}(\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_i' \mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_j'), \\
Y_{6N}^* &= \frac{1}{3} [(N-1)(N^2 - 3N + 3) Y_{52N}^* + (2N-3)(Y_{2N}^* + Y_{62N}^* + Y_{63N}^*) \\
&\quad + 2(N-3)(Y_{5N}^* + Y_{64N}^* + Y_{65N}^*) - 4(N^2 - 3N + 3) Y_{53N}^* - N^3 Y_{61N}^*], \\
Y_{61N}^* &= \sum_i \text{tr}[(\mathbf{X}_i - \bar{\mathbf{X}})(\mathbf{X}_i - \bar{\mathbf{X}})' (\mathbf{X}_i - \bar{\mathbf{X}})(\mathbf{X}_i - \bar{\mathbf{X}})'], \\
Y_{62N}^* &= \sum_{i,j}^* \text{tr}(\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_j' \mathbf{X}_j \mathbf{X}_i'), \\
Y_{63N}^* &= \sum_{i,j}^* \text{tr}(\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_j' \mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_j'), \\
Y_{64N}^* &= \sum_{i,j,k}^* \text{tr}(\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_j' \mathbf{X}_k \mathbf{X}_i') \\
&= N^2 Y_{641N}^* + 2(N-1) Y_{53N}^* - (N-1)^2 Y_{52N}^* - Y_{62N}^*, \\
Y_{641N}^* &= \sum_i \text{tr}[(\mathbf{X}_i - \bar{\mathbf{X}}) \mathbf{X}_i' \mathbf{X}_i (\mathbf{X}_i - \bar{\mathbf{X}})'], \\
Y_{65N}^* &= \sum_{i,j,k}^* \text{tr}(\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_j' \mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_k') \\
&= N^2 Y_{651N}^* + 2(N-1) Y_{53N}^* - (N-1)^2 Y_{52N}^* - Y_{63N}^*, \\
Y_{651N}^* &= \sum_i \text{tr}[\mathbf{X}_i (\mathbf{X}_i - \bar{\mathbf{X}})' \mathbf{X}_i (\mathbf{X}_i - \bar{\mathbf{X}})'],
\end{aligned}$$

and where

$$Y_{3N}^* = \sum_{i,j}^* \text{tr} [(\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_i') \circ (\mathbf{X}_j \mathbf{X}_j')] ,$$

$$Y_{7N}^* = N^2 Y_{71N}^* - (N-1)^2 Y_{72N}^* - Y_{3N}^* + 2(N-1) Y_{73N}^* ,$$

$$Y_{71N}^* = \sum_i \text{tr} \{ [(\mathbf{X}_i - \bar{\mathbf{X}})(\mathbf{X}_i - \bar{\mathbf{X}})'] \circ (\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_i') \} ,$$

$$Y_{72N}^* = \sum_i \text{tr} [(\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_i') \circ (\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_i')] ,$$

$$Y_{73N}^* = \sum_{i,j}^* \text{tr} [(\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_i') \circ (\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_j')] ,$$

$$Y_{8N}^* = \frac{1}{3} [(N-1)(N^2 - 3N + 3) Y_{72N}^* + (2N-3)(Y_{3N}^* + 2Y_{82N}^*) \\ + 2(N-3)(Y_{7N}^* + 2Y_{83N}^*) - 4(N^2 - 3N + 3) Y_{73N}^* - N^3 Y_{81N}^*] ,$$

$$Y_{81N}^* = \sum_i \text{tr} \{ [(\mathbf{X}_i - \bar{\mathbf{X}})(\mathbf{X}_i - \bar{\mathbf{X}})'] \circ [(\mathbf{X}_i - \bar{\mathbf{X}})(\mathbf{X}_i - \bar{\mathbf{X}})'] \} ,$$

$$Y_{82N}^* = \sum_{i,j}^* \text{tr} [(\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_j') \circ (\mathbf{X}_j \mathbf{X}_i')] ,$$

$$Y_{83N}^* = \sum_{i,j,k}^* \text{tr} [(\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_j') \circ (\mathbf{X}_k \mathbf{X}_i)']$$

$$= N^2 Y_{831N}^* + 2(N-1) Y_{73N}^* - (N-1)^2 Y_{72N}^* - Y_{82N}^* ,$$

$$Y_{831N}^* = \sum_i \text{tr} \{ [(\mathbf{X}_i - \bar{\mathbf{X}}) \mathbf{X}_i'] \circ [\mathbf{X}_i (\mathbf{X}_i - \bar{\mathbf{X}})'] \} .$$

## S4 Proof of Theorem 1

*Proof.* From the moment derivations in S2, note that  $E(T_{1N}) = \text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R)$  and

$$\text{Var} \left[ \frac{T_{1N}}{\text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R)} \right] = \frac{\text{Var}(Y_{1N})}{\text{tr}^2(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R)} + \frac{\text{Var}(Y_{4N})}{\text{tr}^2(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R)} \rightarrow 0 .$$

Hence, it follows that

$$\frac{T_{1N}}{\text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R)} \xrightarrow{P} 1.$$

Similarly, it can be shown that

$$\frac{T_{2N}}{\text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^2)} \xrightarrow{P} 1 \text{ and } \frac{T_{4N}}{\text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^2)} \xrightarrow{P} 1.$$

Combined these two results also prove the ratio-consistency of  $T_{5N}$ . Finally, using the variance and covariance expressions that involve  $Y_{3N}$ ,  $Y_{7N}$  and  $Y_{8N}$  it can be shown that

$$\frac{\text{Var}(T_{3N})}{\text{tr}^2(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^2)} \rightarrow 0.$$

□

## S5 Proof of Theorem 2

*Proof.* The essential step is to show

$$\frac{G_N - E(G_N)}{\text{Var}(G_N)} \xrightarrow{d} \text{N}(0, 1)$$

where  $G_N = Y_{2N}/\text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^2) - 2Y_{1N}/\text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R)$ . To accomplish this, the martingale central limit theorem will be used. Let  $\mathcal{F}_0 = \{\emptyset, \Omega\}$  and  $\mathcal{F}_k = \sigma\{\mathbf{X}_1, \dots, \mathbf{X}_k\}$  for  $k = 1, \dots, N$ . Also let  $E_k$  be the conditional expectation given  $\mathcal{F}_k$ ,  $D_{Nk} = E_k(G_N) - E_{k-1}(G_N)$  and  $S_{Nm} = \sum_{k=1}^m D_{Nk} =$



$E_m(G_N) - E(G_N)$ . Then

$$D_{Nk} = \frac{2}{cN} [\text{tr}(\mathbf{Z}'_k \boldsymbol{\Lambda} \mathbf{Z}_k \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C) - \text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C \otimes \boldsymbol{\Lambda})] \\ + \frac{2}{c^2 N(N-1)} \frac{1}{\text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^2)} [\text{tr}(\mathbf{Z}'_k \mathbf{R}_{k-1} \mathbf{Z}_k \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C) - \text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C \otimes \mathbf{R}_{k-1})]$$

where  $\boldsymbol{\Lambda} = \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^2 / \text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^2) - \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R / \text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R)$ ,  $\mathbf{Q}_k = \sum_{i=1}^k (\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}'_i - c \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R)$  and  $\mathbf{R}_k = \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^{1/2} \mathbf{Q}_k \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^{1/2}$ . We need the following three lemmata:

**Lemma 1.** *For any  $N$ ,  $\{D_{Nk}, 1 \leq k \leq N\}$  is a martingale difference sequence with respect to the  $\sigma$ -fields  $\{\mathcal{F}_k, 1 \leq k \leq N\}$ .*

*Proof.* Note that  $E(D_{Nk}) = 0$  and write  $S_{Nq} = S_{Nm} + E_q(G_N) - E_m(G_N)$  for  $q > m$ . Then it can be shown that  $E(S_{Nq} | \mathcal{F}_m) = S_{Nm}$  as desired.  $\square$

**Lemma 2.** *Let  $\sigma_{Nk}^2 = E_{k-1}(D_{Nk}^2)$ . Then*

$$\frac{\sum_{k=1}^N \sigma_{Nk}^2}{\text{Var}(G_N)} \xrightarrow{P} 1.$$

*Proof.* First note that

$$\sum_{k=1}^N \sigma_{Nk}^2 = \frac{8 \text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C^2)}{c^4 N^2 (N-1)^2 \text{tr}^2(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^2)} \sum_{k=1}^N \text{tr}(\mathbf{R}_{k-1}^2) \\ + \frac{4B \text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Delta}_{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C}^2)}{c^4 N^2 (N-1)^2 \text{tr}^2(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^2)} \sum_{k=1}^N \text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Delta}_{\mathbf{R}_{k-1}}^2) \\ + \frac{16 \text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C^2)}{c^3 N^2 (N-1) \text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^2)} \sum_{k=1}^N \left[ \frac{\text{tr}(\mathbf{Q}_{k-1} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^3)}{\text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^2)} - \frac{\text{tr}(\mathbf{Q}_{k-1} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^2)}{\text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R)} \right] \\ + \frac{8B \text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Delta}_{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C}^2)}{c^3 N^2 (N-1) \text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^2)} \sum_{k=1}^N \text{tr}(\mathbf{R}_{k-1} \circ \boldsymbol{\Lambda}) + H \\ = H_{1N} + H_{2N} + H_{3N} + H_{4N} + H,$$

where  $H$  is a finite constant. To complete the proof, we need to show that  $\text{Var}(H_{mN}) = o\{[\text{Var}(G_N)]^2\}$  for  $m = 1, 2, 3, 4$ . We will prove it for  $m = 1$  since the arguments for  $m = 2, 3, 4$  are similar. In this direction, first note that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(G_N) &= 4 \frac{\text{Var}(Y_{1N})}{\text{tr}^2(\Sigma_R)} + \frac{\text{Var}(Y_{2N})}{\text{tr}^2(\Sigma_R^2)} - 4 \frac{\text{Cov}(Y_{1N}, Y_{2N})}{\text{tr}(\Sigma_R)\text{tr}(\Sigma_R^2)} \\ &= \frac{8\text{tr}(\Sigma_C^2)}{Nc^2} \text{tr}(\Lambda^2) + \frac{4B\text{tr}(\Delta_{\Sigma_C}^2)}{Nc^2} \text{tr}(\Delta_{\Lambda}^2) + \frac{4\text{tr}^2(\Sigma_C^2)}{N^2c^4} \{1 + O(N^{-1})\} \end{aligned}$$

and hence for large  $N$ , there exists a constant  $\lambda_1$  such that

$$[\text{Var}(G_N)]^2 \geq \lambda_1 \max \left\{ \frac{\text{tr}^3(\Sigma_C^2)}{N^3c^6} \text{tr}(\Lambda^2), \frac{\text{tr}^4(\Sigma_C^2)}{N^4c^8}, \frac{\text{tr}^2(\Sigma_C^2)}{N^2c^4} \text{tr}^2(\Lambda^2) \right\}.$$

Write

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tr}(\mathbf{R}_{k-1}^2) &= \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \text{tr}[(\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_i' - c\Sigma_R) \Sigma_R (\mathbf{X}_j \mathbf{X}_j' - c\Sigma_R) \Sigma_R] \\ &= \sum_{i,j}^* \text{tr}[(\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_i' - c\Sigma_R) \Sigma_R (\mathbf{X}_j \mathbf{X}_j' - c\Sigma_R) \Sigma_R] \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \text{tr}[(\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_i' - c\Sigma_R) \Sigma_R (\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_i' - c\Sigma_R) \Sigma_R] \end{aligned}$$

and note that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}[\text{tr}(\mathbf{R}_{k-1}^2)] &= (k-1)(k-2) \text{Var}\{\text{tr}[(\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_i' - c\Sigma_R) \Sigma_R (\mathbf{X}_j \mathbf{X}_j' - c\Sigma_R) \Sigma_R]\} \\ &\quad + (k-1) \text{Var}\{\text{tr}[(\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_i' - c\Sigma_R) \Sigma_R (\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_i' - c\Sigma_R) \Sigma_R]\}. \end{aligned}$$

Next, algebraic manipulation shows that

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Var}\{\text{tr}[(\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_i' - c\Sigma_R) \Sigma_R (\mathbf{X}_j \mathbf{X}_j' - c\Sigma_R) \Sigma_R]\} \\ &= 2\text{tr}^2(\Sigma_C^2)\text{tr}^2(\Sigma_R^4) + 2\text{tr}^2(\Sigma_C^2)\text{tr}(\Sigma_R^8) + 4B\text{tr}^2(\Sigma_C^2)\text{tr}(\Delta_{\Sigma_C}^2)\text{tr}(\Delta_{\Sigma_R^4}^2) \\ &\quad + B^2\text{tr}^2(\Delta_{\Sigma_C}^2)\text{tr}[(\Sigma_R^2 \circ \Sigma_R^2)^2] \end{aligned}$$

which implies that for large  $N$  there exists constant  $\lambda_2$  such that

$$\text{Var} \left\{ \text{tr} \left[ (\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_i' - c \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R) \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R (\mathbf{X}_j \mathbf{X}_j' - c \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R) \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R \right] \right\} \leq \lambda_2 \text{tr}^2(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C^2) \text{tr}^2(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^4).$$

Also for large  $N$  there exists constant  $\lambda_3$  such that

$$\begin{aligned} E \left\{ \left[ \sum_{r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4} (\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_i' - c \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R)_{r_1 r_2} (\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R)_{r_2 r_3} (\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_i' - c \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R)_{r_3 r_4} (\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R)_{r_4 r_1} \right]^2 \right\} \\ \leq \lambda_3 \sum_{r_1, r_2} \left[ E (\mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_i' - c \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R)_{r_1 r_2}^2 \right] \sum_{r_1, r_2} (\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R)_{r_1 r_2}^4 \\ \leq \lambda_3 \text{tr}^2(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C^2) \text{tr}^2(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^2) \text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^4). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore for large  $N$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(H_{1N}) &= \frac{64 \text{tr}^2(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C^2)}{c^8 N^4 (N-1)^4 \text{tr}^4(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^2)} \sum_{k=1}^N \text{Var} [\text{tr}(\mathbf{R}_{k-1}^2)] \\ &\leq \frac{64 \lambda_2 \text{tr}^4(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C^2) \text{tr}^2(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^4)}{c^8 N^4 \text{tr}^4(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^2)} + \frac{64 \lambda_3 \text{tr}^4(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C^2) \text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^4)}{c^8 N^6 \text{tr}^2(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^2)} \end{aligned}$$

and hence

$$\frac{\text{Var}(H_{1N})}{[\text{Var}(G_N)]^2} \leq \frac{64 \lambda_2 \text{tr}^2(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^4)}{\lambda_1 \text{tr}^2(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^2)} + \frac{64 \lambda_3 \text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^4)}{\lambda_1 N^2 \text{tr}^2(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^2)} \rightarrow 0$$

as desired. □

**Lemma 3.** *It holds that*

$$\frac{\sum_{k=1}^N E(D_{Nk}^4)}{[\text{Var}(G_N)]^2} \rightarrow 0.$$

*Proof.* There exists a constant  $\lambda_4$  such that for large  $N$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} E(D_{Nk}^4) &\leq \lambda_4 \left\{ \frac{1}{c^4 N^3} E[\text{tr}(\mathbf{Z}'_k \boldsymbol{\Lambda} \mathbf{Z}_k \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C) - \text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C \otimes \boldsymbol{\Lambda})]^4 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{2}{c^8 N^4 (N-1)^4} \frac{1}{\text{tr}^4(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^2)} \sum_{k=1}^N E[\text{tr}(\mathbf{Z}'_k \mathbf{R}_{k-1} \mathbf{Z}_k \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C) - \text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C \otimes \mathbf{R}_{k-1})]^4 \right\} \\ &\leq \lambda_4 \left\{ \frac{1}{N^3} \frac{\text{tr}^2(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C^2)}{c^4} \text{tr}^2(\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^2) + \frac{2}{N^6} \frac{\text{tr}^4(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C^2)}{c^8} \left[ \frac{\text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^4)}{\text{tr}^2(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^2)} \right]^2 \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\frac{\sum_{k=1}^N E(D_{Nk}^4)}{[\text{Var}(G_N)]^2} \leq \frac{\lambda_4}{\lambda_1} \left\{ \frac{1}{N} + \left[ \frac{\text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^4)}{\text{tr}^2(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^2)} \right]^2 \right\} \rightarrow 0.$$

□

Combining the three lemmata it follows that

$$\frac{G_N - E(G_N)}{\text{Var}(G_N)} \xrightarrow{d} \text{N}(0, 1).$$

Next write

$$\frac{\text{tr}^2(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R)}{\text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^2)} \frac{U_N + 1}{r} - 1 = \frac{G_N - \tilde{T}_{1N}^2}{(1 + \tilde{T}_{1N})^2}$$

where

$$\tilde{T}_{1N} = \frac{T_{1N} - \text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R)}{\text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R)}.$$

By Theorem 1, it follows that  $\tilde{T}_{1N} \xrightarrow{P} 0$  and  $\sigma_{U_N}^{-1} \tilde{T}_{1N} \xrightarrow{P} 0$ . Finally, moment

derivations in S2 imply that  $\text{Var}(G_N) = \sigma_{U_N}^2 \{1 + o(1)\}$ . It therefore holds

that  $\sigma_{U_N}^{-1} G_N \xrightarrow{d} \text{N}(0, 1)$ , and hence

$$\sigma_{U_N}^{-1} \left[ \frac{\text{tr}^2(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R)}{\text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^2)} \frac{U_N + 1}{r} - 1 \right] \xrightarrow{d} \text{N}(0, 1)$$

as desired. □

## S6 Sketch of the Proof of Theorem 4

*Sketch of the Proof.* The essential step is to show that

$$\frac{G_N - E(G_N)}{\text{Var}(G_N)} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1)$$

where now  $G_N = Y_{2N} - 2Y_{1N}$ . Since  $G_N$  is again a linear combination of  $Y_{1N}$  and  $Y_{2N}$ , the proof of this fact is similar to that of the asymptotic normality of  $G_N$  in the proof of Theorem 2. For this reason, we skip the details. Next write  $V_N = G_N + 2Y_{3N} - 2Y_{4N} + Y_{5N}$  and note that  $E(V_N) = \text{tr}[(\mathbf{\Sigma}_R - \mathbf{I}_r)^2]$ . Moment derivations in S2 imply that  $\text{Var}(V_N) = \sigma_{V_N}^2 \{1 + o(1)\}$ . Therefore

$$\frac{V_N - \text{tr}[(\mathbf{\Sigma}_R - \mathbf{I}_r)^2]}{\sigma_{V_N}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1)$$

as desired. □

## S7 Proof of Theorem 6

*Proof.* The essential step is to show that

$$\frac{G_N - E(G_N)}{\text{Var}(G_N)} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1)$$

where now  $G_N = Y_{2N} - Y_{3N}$ . Although the proof of this fact is similar to that in Theorems 2 and 4, we provide some details because  $G_N$  is no longer a linear combination of  $Y_{1N}$  and  $Y_{2N}$ . Let  $\mathcal{F}_0 = \{\emptyset, \Omega\}$  and  $\mathcal{F}_k =$

$\sigma\{\mathbf{X}_1, \dots, \mathbf{X}_k\}$  for  $k = 1, \dots, N$ . Let

$$\begin{aligned}
D_{Nk} &= E_k(G_N) - E_{k-1}(G_N) \\
&= \frac{2}{c^2 N(N-1)} [\text{tr}(\mathbf{Z}'_k \mathbf{R}_{k-1} \mathbf{Z}_k \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C) - \text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C \otimes \mathbf{R}_{k-1})] \\
&\quad + \frac{2}{c^2 N(N-1)} \left\{ \text{tr} \left( \mathbf{Z}'_k \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^{1/2} \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{\mathbf{Q}_{k-1}} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^{1/2} \mathbf{Z}_k \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C \right) - \text{tr} \left[ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C \otimes (\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{\mathbf{Q}_{k-1}}) \right] \right\} \\
&\quad + \frac{2}{cN} [\text{tr}(\mathbf{Z}'_k \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^2 \mathbf{Z}_k \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C) - \text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C \otimes \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^2)] \\
&\quad + \frac{2}{cN} \left\{ \text{tr} \left( \mathbf{Z}'_k \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^{1/2} \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^{1/2} \mathbf{Z}_k \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C \right) - \text{tr} \left[ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C \otimes (\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R}) \right] \right\}.
\end{aligned}$$

It can be shown that for any  $N$ ,  $\{D_{Nk}, 1 \leq k \leq N\}$  is a martingale difference sequence with respect to the  $\sigma$ -fields  $\{\mathcal{F}_k, 1 \leq k \leq N\}$ . Next let  $\sigma_{Nk}^2 =$

$E_{k-1}(D_{Nk}^2)$  and write

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{k=1}^N \sigma_{Nk}^2 &= \frac{8\text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C^2)}{c^4 N^2 (N-1)^2} \sum_{k=1}^N \text{tr} \left[ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R (\mathbf{Q}_{k-1} - \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{\mathbf{Q}_{k-1}}) \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R (\mathbf{Q}_{k-1} - \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{\mathbf{Q}_{k-1}}) \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{4B\text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Delta}_{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C}^2)}{c^4 N^2 (N-1)^2} \sum_{k=1}^N \text{tr} \left[ \left( \mathbf{R}_{k-1} - \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^{1/2} \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{\mathbf{Q}_{k-1}} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^{1/2} \right) \circ \left( \mathbf{R}_{k-1} - \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^{1/2} \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{\mathbf{Q}_{k-1}} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^{1/2} \right) \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{16\text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C^2)}{c^3 N^2 (N-1)} \sum_{k=1}^N \text{tr} \left[ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R (\mathbf{Q}_{k-1} - \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{\mathbf{Q}_{k-1}}) \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R (\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R - \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R}) \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{8B\text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Delta}_{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C}^2)}{c^3 N^2 (N-1)} \sum_{k=1}^N \text{tr} \left[ \left( \mathbf{R}_{k-1} - \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^{1/2} \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{\mathbf{Q}_{k-1}} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^{1/2} \right) \circ \left( \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^2 - \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^{1/2} \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^{1/2} \right) \right] \\
&\quad + F \\
&= F_{1N} + F_{2N} + F_{3N} + F_{4N} + F,
\end{aligned}$$

where  $F$  is a finite constant. To prove that  $\sum_{k=1}^N \sigma_{Nk}^2 / \text{Var}(G_N) \xrightarrow{P} 1$  it suffices to show that  $\text{Var}(F_{mN}) / [\text{Var}(G_N)]^2 \rightarrow 0$  for all  $m = 1, 2, 3, 4$ . In

this direction, note that

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Var}(G_N) &= \text{Var}(Y_{2N}) + \text{Var}(Y_{3N}) - 2\text{Cov}(Y_{2N}, Y_{3N}) \\
&= \frac{4}{N^2} \left[ \frac{\text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C^2)}{c^2} \right]^2 \text{tr}^2(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^2) + \frac{8}{N} \frac{\text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C^2)}{c^2} \text{tr} [\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R (\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R - \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R}) \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R (\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R - \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R})] \\
&\quad + \frac{4B}{N} \frac{\text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Delta}_{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C}^2)}{c^2} \text{tr} \left\{ \left[ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^{1/2} (\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R - \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R}) \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^{1/2} \right] \circ \left[ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^{1/2} (\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R - \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R}) \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^{1/2} \right] \right\} \\
&\quad \times \{1 + O(1)\}
\end{aligned}$$

and hence for large N, there exists a constant  $\lambda_5$  such that

$$[\text{Var}(G_N)]^2 \geq \frac{\lambda_5}{N^4} \left[ \frac{\text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C^2)}{c^2} \right]^4 \text{tr}^4(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^2).$$

Expanding  $F_{1N}$ , we have that

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{k=1}^N \text{tr} [\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R (\boldsymbol{Q}_{k-1} - \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{\boldsymbol{Q}_{k-1}}) \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R (\boldsymbol{Q}_{k-1} - \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{\boldsymbol{Q}_{k-1}})] \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^N \text{tr} (\boldsymbol{R}_{k-1}^2) + \sum_{k=1}^N \text{tr} [(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{\boldsymbol{Q}_{k-1}})^2] - 2 \sum_{k=1}^N \text{tr} (\boldsymbol{\Delta}_{\boldsymbol{Q}_{k-1}} \boldsymbol{Q}_{k-1}) \\
&= F_{11N} + F_{12N} + F_{13N}.
\end{aligned}$$

From the proof in S5, it follows that for large  $N$  there exist constants  $\lambda_6$

and  $\lambda_7$  such that

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{Var} \left[ \frac{8\text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C^2)}{c^4 N^2 (N-1)^2} \sum_{k=1}^N \text{tr} (\boldsymbol{R}_{k-1}^2) \right] \\
&\leq \frac{64\lambda_6 \text{tr}^4(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C^2) \text{tr}^2(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^4)}{c^8 N^4} + \frac{64\lambda_7 \text{tr}^4(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C^2) \text{tr}^2(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^2) \text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_R^4)}{c^8 N^6}
\end{aligned}$$

and therefore

$$\frac{\text{Var} \left[ \frac{8\text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C^2)}{c^4 N^2 (N-1)^2} F_{11N} \right]}{[\text{Var}(G_N)]^2} \rightarrow 0.$$

Similarly, we can prove that

$$\frac{\text{Var} \left[ \frac{8\text{tr}(\Sigma_C^2)}{c^4 N^2 (N-1)^2} F_{1tN} \right]}{[\text{Var}(G_N)]^2} \rightarrow 0.$$

for  $t = 2, 3$ . The above strategy can be used to prove  $\text{Var}(F_{mN})/[\text{Var}(G_N)]^2 \rightarrow$

0 for  $m = 2, 3, 4$ .

Next, note that there exists a constant  $\lambda_8$  such that

$$\begin{aligned} E(D_{Nk}^4) \leq & \lambda_8 \left\{ \frac{1}{c^8 N^4 (N-1)^4} \sum_{k=1}^N E[\text{tr}(\mathbf{Z}'_k \mathbf{R}_{k-1} \mathbf{Z}_k \Sigma_C) - \text{tr}(\Sigma_C \otimes \mathbf{R}_{k-1})]^4 \right. \\ & + \frac{1}{c^8 N^4 (N-1)^4} \sum_{k=1}^N E \left[ \text{tr} \left( \mathbf{Z}'_k \Sigma_R^{1/2} \Delta_{\mathbf{Q}_{k-1}} \Sigma_R^{1/2} \mathbf{Z}_k \Sigma_C \right) - \text{tr}(\Sigma_C \otimes \Sigma_R \Delta_{\mathbf{Q}_{k-1}}) \right]^4 \\ & + \frac{1}{c^4 N^2} \sum_{k=1}^N E[\text{tr}(\mathbf{Z}'_k \Sigma_R^2 \mathbf{Z}_k \Sigma_C) - \text{tr}(\Sigma_C \otimes \Sigma_R^2)]^4 \\ & \left. + \frac{1}{c^4 N^2} \sum_{k=1}^N E[\text{tr}(\mathbf{Z}'_k \Sigma_R^{1/2} \Delta_{\Sigma_R} \Sigma_R^{1/2} \mathbf{Z}_k \Sigma_C) - \text{tr}(\Sigma_C \otimes \Delta_{\Sigma_R}^2)]^4 \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Similar operations as in S5 imply that

$$\frac{\sum_{k=1}^N E(D_{Nk}^4)}{[\text{Var}(G_N)]^2} \rightarrow 0.$$

Therefore, the martingale central limit theorem holds and

$$\frac{G_N - E(G_N)}{\text{Var}(G_N)} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1).$$

Next write  $W_N = G_N - 2(Y_{5N} - Y_{7N}) + (Y_{6N} - Y_{8N})$ . The results in S2

imply that  $\text{Var}(W_N) = \sigma_{W_N}^2 \{1 + o(1)\}$  and

$$\frac{W_N - \text{tr}[(\Sigma_R - \Delta_{\Sigma_R})^2]}{\sigma_{W_N}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1).$$

□



## S8 Sketch of the Proof of Theorems 3, 5 and 7

*Sketch of the Proofs.* The asymptotic power in Theorems 3, 5 and 7 follows from the inequalities for  $\sigma_{U_N}^2$ ,  $\sigma_{V_N}^2$  and  $\sigma_{W_N}^2$  respectively and the results in Theorem 1. □

## S9 Simulation Tables

This section contains tables that display the simulation results for the proposed sphericity (Tables 1–5) and diagonality (Tables 6–10) test in the main manuscript. Each reported result comes from 1000 simulations.

It is worth mentioning that due to lack of alternative tests, we also checked whether estimation of  $\text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C^2)$  by  $T_{5N}$  affected the performance of the proposed test statistics. To this end, we considered three alternative test statistics, one for each of the three hypotheses, calculated in the same manner as the corresponding proposed test statistic except that  $\text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C^2)$  was replaced by its true value (Tables 11–15 for the sphericity test and Tables 16–20 for the diagonality test). As desired, we did not observe any substantial difference in the empirical sizes and powers with those of the corresponding proposed testing procedures. This provides some assurance that  $T_{5N}$  is an efficient estimator of  $\text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_C^2)$  and does not lead to distorted

sizes or to power losses.

S9. SIMULATION TABLES<sub>19</sub>

Table 1: Empirical sizes of the sphericity test when  $\Sigma_R = \mathbf{I}_r$  and  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

$N$	20			40			60			100			200		
$c$	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600
$r$	Normal Instances														
10	0.048	0.076	0.056	0.041	0.059	0.055	0.055	0.063	0.058	0.060	0.053	0.059	0.053	0.056	0.046
50	0.037	0.061	0.058	0.047	0.062	0.062	0.060	0.057	0.047	0.060	0.044	0.053	0.056	0.053	0.051
100	0.059	0.061	0.065	0.047	0.050	0.054	0.068	0.051	0.052	0.057	0.054	0.049	0.047	0.055	0.056
300	0.052	0.055	0.058	0.046	0.054	0.050	0.047	0.060	0.058	0.046	0.050	0.043	0.051	0.045	0.042
600	0.043	0.048	0.059	0.048	0.056	0.047	0.054	0.045	0.051	0.053	0.049	0.054	0.045	0.051	0.054
$r$	Gamma Instances I														
10	0.074	0.073	0.082	0.070	0.062	0.070	0.081	0.075	0.069	0.066	0.076	0.053	0.072	0.079	0.056
50	0.058	0.066	0.067	0.056	0.068	0.043	0.050	0.062	0.052	0.049	0.064	0.060	0.057	0.054	0.058
100	0.050	0.067	0.061	0.049	0.049	0.071	0.060	0.043	0.059	0.063	0.044	0.057	0.060	0.055	0.050
300	0.052	0.043	0.067	0.061	0.051	0.057	0.063	0.049	0.059	0.053	0.056	0.047	0.042	0.045	0.054
600	0.053	0.055	0.071	0.051	0.069	0.059	0.052	0.067	0.059	0.055	0.055	0.048	0.061	0.054	0.055
$r$	Gamma Instances II														
10	0.076	0.058	0.074	0.079	0.070	0.060	0.065	0.076	0.088	0.070	0.067	0.068	0.062	0.078	0.094
50	0.062	0.051	0.075	0.068	0.066	0.052	0.065	0.076	0.063	0.072	0.060	0.059	0.073	0.052	0.046
100	0.056	0.055	0.054	0.056	0.048	0.059	0.058	0.049	0.059	0.054	0.043	0.064	0.058	0.056	0.052
300	0.051	0.053	0.056	0.050	0.050	0.062	0.053	0.043	0.062	0.058	0.055	0.046	0.054	0.056	0.042
600	0.061	0.058	0.056	0.045	0.051	0.047	0.053	0.044	0.060	0.053	0.057	0.066	0.055	0.060	0.044
$r$	Gamma Instances III														
10	0.092	0.095	0.115	0.104	0.084	0.095	0.126	0.096	0.092	0.116	0.096	0.099	0.104	0.102	0.099
50	0.067	0.082	0.069	0.086	0.070	0.072	0.074	0.063	0.075	0.080	0.064	0.056	0.101	0.071	0.066
100	0.062	0.055	0.062	0.055	0.055	0.061	0.066	0.054	0.053	0.069	0.056	0.066	0.063	0.062	0.052
300	0.045	0.051	0.057	0.044	0.062	0.063	0.046	0.056	0.055	0.048	0.063	0.053	0.059	0.058	0.062
600	0.059	0.053	0.060	0.055	0.057	0.066	0.049	0.056	0.056	0.057	0.055	0.048	0.049	0.054	0.056



S9. SIMULATION TABLES<sub>21</sub>

Table 3: Empirical powers of the sphericity test when  $\Sigma_{\mathbf{R}}$  is a diagonal matrix with diagonal elements  $(\Sigma_{\mathbf{R}})_{r_1 r_1} = 1 + I(r_1 \leq 0.9r)$  and  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

$N$	20			40			60			100			200		
	$c$	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100
$r$	Normal Instances														
10	0.124	0.978	1.000	0.245	1.000	1.000	0.455	1.000	1.000	0.813	1.000	1.000	0.998	1.000	1.000
50	0.120	0.981	1.000	0.289	1.000	1.000	0.510	1.000	1.000	0.846	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
100	0.133	0.988	1.000	0.271	1.000	1.000	0.513	1.000	1.000	0.870	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
300	0.135	0.993	1.000	0.276	1.000	1.000	0.492	1.000	1.000	0.898	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
600	0.132	0.990	1.000	0.313	1.000	1.000	0.521	1.000	1.000	0.889	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
$r$	Gamma Instances I														
10	0.151	0.927	1.000	0.292	1.000	1.000	0.443	1.000	1.000	0.746	1.000	1.000	0.994	1.000	1.000
50	0.143	0.980	1.000	0.292	1.000	1.000	0.503	1.000	1.000	0.843	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
100	0.147	0.972	1.000	0.294	1.000	1.000	0.495	1.000	1.000	0.845	1.000	1.000	0.999	1.000	1.000
300	0.133	0.988	1.000	0.306	1.000	1.000	0.504	1.000	1.000	0.883	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
600	0.145	0.983	1.000	0.289	1.000	1.000	0.507	1.000	1.000	0.889	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
$r$	Gamma Instances II														
10	0.146	0.917	1.000	0.249	1.000	1.000	0.408	1.000	1.000	0.693	1.000	1.000	0.990	1.000	1.000
50	0.146	0.978	1.000	0.282	1.000	1.000	0.502	1.000	1.000	0.846	1.000	1.000	0.999	1.000	1.000
100	0.145	0.986	1.000	0.319	1.000	1.000	0.505	1.000	1.000	0.865	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
300	0.120	0.984	1.000	0.286	1.000	1.000	0.493	1.000	1.000	0.844	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
600	0.119	0.976	1.000	0.293	1.000	1.000	0.490	1.000	1.000	0.854	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
$r$	Gamma Instances III														
10	0.161	0.863	1.000	0.268	0.999	1.000	0.391	1.000	1.000	0.619	1.000	1.000	0.962	1.000	1.000
50	0.148	0.965	1.000	0.312	1.000	1.000	0.463	1.000	1.000	0.778	1.000	1.000	0.999	1.000	1.000
100	0.156	0.973	1.000	0.296	1.000	1.000	0.514	1.000	1.000	0.828	1.000	1.000	0.999	1.000	1.000
300	0.124	0.979	1.000	0.271	1.000	1.000	0.470	1.000	1.000	0.846	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
600	0.143	0.985	1.000	0.270	1.000	1.000	0.508	1.000	1.000	0.867	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

Table 4: Empirical powers of the sphericity test when  $\Sigma_R$  is a tridiagonal matrix with elements  $(\Sigma_R)_{r_1 r_2} = 0.1^{|r_1 - r_2|} I(|r_1 - r_2|)$  and  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

$N$	20			40			60			100			200		
	$c$	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100
$r$	Normal Instances														
10	0.094	0.782	1.000	0.183	0.987	1.000	0.296	1.000	1.000	0.557	1.000	1.000	0.928	1.000	1.000
50	0.105	0.900	1.000	0.219	1.000	1.000	0.375	1.000	1.000	0.682	1.000	1.000	0.993	1.000	1.000
100	0.112	0.907	1.000	0.202	1.000	1.000	0.386	1.000	1.000	0.693	1.000	1.000	0.996	1.000	1.000
300	0.125	0.947	1.000	0.215	1.000	1.000	0.362	1.000	1.000	0.729	1.000	1.000	0.997	1.000	1.000
600	0.115	0.915	1.000	0.244	1.000	1.000	0.395	1.000	1.000	0.732	1.000	1.000	0.997	1.000	1.000
$r$	Gamma Instances I														
10	0.136	0.758	1.000	0.228	0.992	1.000	0.318	1.000	1.000	0.557	1.000	1.000	0.918	1.000	1.000
50	0.124	0.886	1.000	0.214	1.000	1.000	0.380	1.000	1.000	0.698	1.000	1.000	0.992	1.000	1.000
100	0.130	0.909	1.000	0.208	1.000	1.000	0.365	1.000	1.000	0.705	1.000	1.000	0.994	1.000	1.000
300	0.112	0.921	1.000	0.242	1.000	1.000	0.386	1.000	1.000	0.730	1.000	1.000	0.995	1.000	1.000
600	0.124	0.919	1.000	0.218	1.000	1.000	0.394	1.000	1.000	0.723	1.000	1.000	0.998	1.000	1.000
$r$	Gamma Instances II														
10	0.126	0.731	1.000	0.179	0.984	1.000	0.276	1.000	1.000	0.482	1.000	1.000	0.912	1.000	1.000
50	0.121	0.893	1.000	0.217	1.000	1.000	0.361	1.000	1.000	0.677	1.000	1.000	0.988	1.000	1.000
100	0.118	0.886	1.000	0.236	1.000	1.000	0.385	1.000	1.000	0.704	1.000	1.000	0.996	1.000	1.000
300	0.105	0.920	1.000	0.213	1.000	1.000	0.363	1.000	1.000	0.687	1.000	1.000	0.997	1.000	1.000
600	0.098	0.907	1.000	0.217	1.000	1.000	0.370	1.000	1.000	0.705	1.000	1.000	0.997	1.000	1.000
$r$	Gamma Instances III														
10	0.144	0.676	1.000	0.225	0.980	1.000	0.314	1.000	1.000	0.474	1.000	1.000	0.847	1.000	1.000
50	0.141	0.876	1.000	0.247	1.000	1.000	0.360	1.000	1.000	0.649	1.000	1.000	0.982	1.000	1.000
100	0.118	0.883	1.000	0.237	1.000	1.000	0.389	1.000	1.000	0.670	1.000	1.000	0.993	1.000	1.000
300	0.108	0.930	1.000	0.205	1.000	1.000	0.348	1.000	1.000	0.704	1.000	1.000	0.997	1.000	1.000
600	0.126	0.921	1.000	0.206	1.000	1.000	0.388	1.000	1.000	0.670	1.000	1.000	0.995	1.000	1.000



Table 6: Empirical sizes of the diagonality test when  $\Sigma_R = \mathbf{I}_r$  and  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

$N$	20			40			60			100			200		
$c$	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600
$r$	Normal Instances														
10	0.042	0.058	0.050	0.038	0.053	0.043	0.052	0.064	0.059	0.064	0.049	0.048	0.050	0.048	0.050
50	0.037	0.053	0.054	0.042	0.066	0.056	0.062	0.055	0.044	0.060	0.047	0.038	0.054	0.055	0.050
100	0.057	0.055	0.066	0.047	0.049	0.053	0.062	0.059	0.048	0.052	0.052	0.048	0.037	0.053	0.058
300	0.051	0.058	0.060	0.045	0.054	0.052	0.045	0.063	0.059	0.047	0.048	0.047	0.049	0.051	0.040
600	0.044	0.047	0.056	0.047	0.060	0.045	0.056	0.045	0.050	0.052	0.050	0.050	0.045	0.051	0.052
$r$	Gamma Instances I														
10	0.047	0.054	0.049	0.047	0.054	0.057	0.054	0.056	0.052	0.062	0.046	0.049	0.052	0.054	0.049
50	0.045	0.053	0.071	0.057	0.063	0.052	0.050	0.057	0.048	0.050	0.058	0.058	0.048	0.050	0.064
100	0.050	0.059	0.054	0.050	0.048	0.071	0.055	0.038	0.060	0.054	0.041	0.052	0.057	0.047	0.049
300	0.050	0.045	0.064	0.058	0.045	0.057	0.056	0.047	0.058	0.055	0.055	0.044	0.041	0.047	0.058
600	0.046	0.056	0.071	0.049	0.067	0.059	0.046	0.063	0.059	0.053	0.054	0.050	0.054	0.050	0.053
$r$	Gamma Instances II														
10	0.039	0.044	0.056	0.049	0.052	0.051	0.048	0.055	0.048	0.041	0.049	0.061	0.044	0.058	0.058
50	0.052	0.046	0.061	0.054	0.057	0.042	0.053	0.063	0.058	0.060	0.058	0.044	0.051	0.052	0.043
100	0.048	0.055	0.055	0.053	0.051	0.052	0.056	0.045	0.048	0.057	0.038	0.057	0.053	0.045	0.048
300	0.044	0.053	0.060	0.054	0.043	0.056	0.055	0.044	0.060	0.064	0.052	0.050	0.055	0.049	0.042
600	0.061	0.058	0.064	0.043	0.050	0.047	0.050	0.046	0.057	0.047	0.057	0.062	0.051	0.061	0.040
$r$	Gamma Instances III														
10	0.043	0.037	0.051	0.048	0.043	0.046	0.050	0.047	0.049	0.046	0.043	0.049	0.038	0.045	0.052
50	0.049	0.071	0.057	0.052	0.054	0.046	0.047	0.054	0.057	0.058	0.048	0.050	0.057	0.058	0.049
100	0.053	0.051	0.050	0.043	0.052	0.056	0.049	0.050	0.040	0.053	0.051	0.057	0.041	0.051	0.053
300	0.048	0.053	0.062	0.044	0.052	0.058	0.037	0.052	0.059	0.044	0.062	0.047	0.048	0.054	0.054
600	0.047	0.054	0.064	0.060	0.059	0.052	0.044	0.054	0.044	0.054	0.057	0.047	0.052	0.050	0.052



S9. SIMULATION TABLES<sub>25</sub>

Table 7: Empirical sizes of the diagonality test when  $\Sigma_R$  is a diagonal matrix with diagonal elements  $(\Sigma_R)_{r_1 r_1} \sim U(0.5, 1.5)$  and  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

$N$	20			40			60			100			200		
	$c$	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100
$r$	Normal Instances														
10	0.041	0.059	0.056	0.042	0.054	0.041	0.054	0.052	0.050	0.061	0.046	0.053	0.053	0.048	0.048
50	0.032	0.061	0.049	0.043	0.058	0.046	0.055	0.051	0.038	0.057	0.044	0.049	0.051	0.057	0.056
100	0.051	0.062	0.063	0.044	0.065	0.058	0.052	0.056	0.049	0.048	0.058	0.052	0.040	0.048	0.057
300	0.054	0.062	0.060	0.042	0.056	0.047	0.043	0.050	0.048	0.052	0.053	0.048	0.049	0.044	0.044
600	0.040	0.053	0.060	0.049	0.044	0.056	0.057	0.048	0.042	0.052	0.042	0.064	0.041	0.053	0.064
$r$	Gamma Instances I														
10	0.052	0.047	0.054	0.048	0.050	0.053	0.051	0.047	0.045	0.061	0.047	0.047	0.055	0.052	0.043
50	0.048	0.054	0.064	0.049	0.063	0.036	0.052	0.046	0.044	0.050	0.054	0.055	0.049	0.044	0.059
100	0.057	0.051	0.055	0.043	0.046	0.062	0.054	0.051	0.060	0.061	0.052	0.055	0.055	0.048	0.049
300	0.050	0.046	0.067	0.055	0.045	0.055	0.057	0.038	0.063	0.051	0.050	0.051	0.049	0.052	0.052
600	0.048	0.037	0.074	0.058	0.072	0.058	0.057	0.065	0.060	0.040	0.057	0.044	0.050	0.046	0.039
$r$	Gamma Instances II														
10	0.040	0.048	0.054	0.044	0.048	0.057	0.048	0.059	0.047	0.041	0.052	0.054	0.047	0.057	0.056
50	0.045	0.049	0.055	0.058	0.063	0.047	0.053	0.061	0.056	0.056	0.047	0.041	0.053	0.048	0.039
100	0.053	0.056	0.046	0.057	0.047	0.053	0.054	0.050	0.048	0.054	0.054	0.044	0.053	0.044	0.055
300	0.049	0.046	0.052	0.053	0.045	0.064	0.053	0.047	0.059	0.052	0.051	0.042	0.056	0.059	0.046
600	0.047	0.063	0.065	0.044	0.047	0.053	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.051	0.061	0.050	0.061	0.053	0.048
$r$	Gamma Instances III														
10	0.050	0.042	0.052	0.041	0.043	0.042	0.037	0.045	0.051	0.038	0.042	0.046	0.047	0.050	0.046
50	0.041	0.061	0.055	0.059	0.050	0.047	0.042	0.049	0.056	0.064	0.055	0.053	0.055	0.061	0.056
100	0.062	0.060	0.044	0.041	0.048	0.050	0.048	0.038	0.049	0.053	0.062	0.056	0.056	0.047	0.057
300	0.037	0.060	0.064	0.037	0.054	0.050	0.042	0.054	0.048	0.044	0.059	0.055	0.049	0.045	0.054
600	0.050	0.061	0.056	0.062	0.055	0.060	0.055	0.052	0.060	0.046	0.054	0.050	0.058	0.048	0.060

Table 8: Empirical sizes of the diagonality test when  $\Sigma_R$  is a diagonal matrix with the diagonal elements  $(\Sigma_R)_{r_1 r_1} = 1 + I(r_1 \leq 0.9r)$  and  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

$N$	20			40			60			100			200		
	$c$	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100
$r$	Normal Instances														
10	0.045	0.050	0.055	0.045	0.060	0.044	0.049	0.059	0.056	0.060	0.048	0.056	0.060	0.051	0.046
50	0.038	0.048	0.056	0.046	0.062	0.056	0.062	0.055	0.043	0.050	0.043	0.043	0.054	0.056	0.048
100	0.055	0.059	0.061	0.051	0.047	0.050	0.060	0.047	0.056	0.053	0.054	0.050	0.045	0.046	0.063
300	0.055	0.060	0.057	0.044	0.055	0.048	0.050	0.059	0.057	0.047	0.057	0.041	0.050	0.046	0.048
600	0.045	0.051	0.061	0.045	0.057	0.056	0.050	0.046	0.051	0.050	0.047	0.062	0.048	0.052	0.046
$r$	Gamma Instances I														
10	0.049	0.048	0.045	0.048	0.051	0.056	0.054	0.053	0.051	0.049	0.041	0.052	0.053	0.053	0.049
50	0.046	0.059	0.068	0.066	0.056	0.056	0.050	0.057	0.046	0.054	0.057	0.059	0.055	0.056	0.061
100	0.051	0.059	0.061	0.051	0.049	0.066	0.056	0.042	0.059	0.057	0.060	0.058	0.059	0.048	0.053
300	0.051	0.051	0.066	0.056	0.048	0.061	0.059	0.053	0.055	0.050	0.046	0.043	0.039	0.048	0.050
600	0.040	0.059	0.075	0.051	0.062	0.062	0.045	0.063	0.055	0.057	0.059	0.046	0.048	0.051	0.048
$r$	Gamma Instances II														
10	0.045	0.043	0.056	0.039	0.048	0.049	0.046	0.053	0.054	0.044	0.058	0.063	0.041	0.055	0.058
50	0.047	0.061	0.064	0.057	0.063	0.048	0.056	0.062	0.059	0.055	0.048	0.049	0.055	0.056	0.049
100	0.054	0.053	0.058	0.060	0.051	0.052	0.049	0.041	0.054	0.051	0.044	0.051	0.053	0.045	0.045
300	0.052	0.048	0.054	0.047	0.047	0.057	0.053	0.047	0.057	0.059	0.055	0.050	0.046	0.055	0.044
600	0.045	0.051	0.060	0.041	0.048	0.047	0.052	0.045	0.050	0.048	0.056	0.060	0.064	0.060	0.052
$r$	Gamma Instances III														
10	0.047	0.046	0.054	0.042	0.048	0.046	0.044	0.038	0.048	0.046	0.038	0.047	0.044	0.048	0.051
50	0.044	0.065	0.055	0.060	0.048	0.050	0.051	0.054	0.057	0.049	0.040	0.049	0.056	0.060	0.048
100	0.053	0.055	0.056	0.043	0.051	0.048	0.053	0.039	0.051	0.050	0.052	0.058	0.044	0.055	0.057
300	0.036	0.041	0.056	0.048	0.048	0.055	0.046	0.052	0.057	0.051	0.064	0.063	0.057	0.056	0.048
600	0.049	0.050	0.056	0.047	0.056	0.044	0.045	0.052	0.044	0.056	0.060	0.058	0.048	0.048	0.060

S9. SIMULATION TABLES<sub>27</sub>

Table 9: Empirical powers of the diagonality test when  $\Sigma_R$  is a tridiagonal matrix with elements  $(\Sigma_R)_{r_1 r_2} = 0.10^{|r_1 - r_2|} I(|r_1 - r_2|)$ .

$N$	20			40			60			100			200		
$c$	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600
$r$	Normal Instances														
10	0.093	0.821	1.000	0.177	0.991	1.000	0.317	1.000	1.000	0.586	1.000	1.000	0.945	1.000	1.000
50	0.101	0.908	1.000	0.215	1.000	1.000	0.366	1.000	1.000	0.690	1.000	1.000	0.995	1.000	1.000
100	0.111	0.908	1.000	0.202	1.000	1.000	0.382	1.000	1.000	0.703	1.000	1.000	0.996	1.000	1.000
300	0.126	0.949	1.000	0.218	1.000	1.000	0.357	1.000	1.000	0.731	1.000	1.000	0.997	1.000	1.000
600	0.110	0.917	1.000	0.241	1.000	1.000	0.399	1.000	1.000	0.732	1.000	1.000	0.997	1.000	1.000
$r$	Gamma Instances I														
10	0.102	0.808	1.000	0.223	0.996	1.000	0.338	1.000	1.000	0.605	1.000	1.000	0.952	1.000	1.000
50	0.114	0.904	1.000	0.216	1.000	1.000	0.388	1.000	1.000	0.720	1.000	1.000	0.994	1.000	1.000
100	0.128	0.919	1.000	0.225	1.000	1.000	0.381	1.000	1.000	0.699	1.000	1.000	0.995	1.000	1.000
300	0.110	0.923	1.000	0.241	1.000	1.000	0.382	1.000	1.000	0.733	1.000	1.000	0.995	1.000	1.000
600	0.123	0.916	1.000	0.226	1.000	1.000	0.394	1.000	1.000	0.723	1.000	1.000	0.997	1.000	1.000
$r$	Gamma Instances II														
10	0.100	0.807	1.000	0.202	0.996	1.000	0.315	1.000	1.000	0.573	1.000	1.000	0.957	1.000	1.000
50	0.103	0.898	1.000	0.236	1.000	1.000	0.373	1.000	1.000	0.687	1.000	1.000	0.991	1.000	1.000
100	0.115	0.896	1.000	0.238	1.000	1.000	0.377	1.000	1.000	0.705	1.000	1.000	0.996	1.000	1.000
300	0.106	0.927	1.000	0.217	1.000	1.000	0.361	1.000	1.000	0.689	1.000	1.000	0.997	1.000	1.000
600	0.098	0.903	1.000	0.209	1.000	1.000	0.371	1.000	1.000	0.711	1.000	1.000	0.998	1.000	1.000
$r$	Gamma Instances III														
10	0.107	0.814	1.000	0.212	0.996	1.000	0.324	1.000	1.000	0.585	1.000	1.000	0.956	1.000	1.000
50	0.107	0.904	1.000	0.238	1.000	1.000	0.376	1.000	1.000	0.710	1.000	1.000	0.995	1.000	1.000
100	0.113	0.908	1.000	0.203	1.000	1.000	0.375	1.000	1.000	0.690	1.000	1.000	0.996	1.000	1.000
300	0.101	0.929	1.000	0.212	1.000	1.000	0.356	1.000	1.000	0.708	1.000	1.000	0.997	1.000	1.000
600	0.113	0.919	1.000	0.212	1.000	1.000	0.387	1.000	1.000	0.640	1.000	1.000	0.996	1.000	1.000

Table 10: Empirical powers of the diagonality test when  $\Sigma_R$  is a tridiagonal matrix with elements  $(\Sigma_R)_{r_1 r_2} = 0.15^{|r_1 - r_2|} I(|r_1 - r_2|)$ .

$N$	20			40			60			100			200		
$c$	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600
$r$	Normal Instances														
10	0.203	0.997	1.000	0.493	1.000	1.000	0.774	1.000	1.000	0.975	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
50	0.231	1.000	1.000	0.602	1.000	1.000	0.876	1.000	1.000	0.999	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
100	0.211	1.000	1.000	0.590	1.000	1.000	0.894	1.000	1.000	0.999	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
300	0.270	1.000	1.000	0.628	1.000	1.000	0.905	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
600	0.253	1.000	1.000	0.653	1.000	1.000	0.908	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
$r$	Gamma Instances I														
10	0.233	0.996	1.000	0.520	1.000	1.000	0.767	1.000	1.000	0.979	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
50	0.245	1.000	1.000	0.612	1.000	1.000	0.908	1.000	1.000	0.998	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
100	0.259	1.000	1.000	0.628	1.000	1.000	0.881	1.000	1.000	0.999	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
300	0.248	1.000	1.000	0.636	1.000	1.000	0.905	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
600	0.248	1.000	1.000	0.614	1.000	1.000	0.902	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
$r$	Gamma Instances II														
10	0.209	0.998	1.000	0.493	1.000	1.000	0.765	1.000	1.000	0.979	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
50	0.235	1.000	1.000	0.602	1.000	1.000	0.886	1.000	1.000	0.996	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
100	0.246	1.000	1.000	0.624	1.000	1.000	0.895	1.000	1.000	0.998	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
300	0.230	1.000	1.000	0.628	1.000	1.000	0.899	1.000	1.000	0.995	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
600	0.230	1.000	1.000	0.607	1.000	1.000	0.889	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
$r$	Gamma Instances III														
10	0.224	0.999	1.000	0.517	1.000	1.000	0.771	1.000	1.000	0.974	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
50	0.234	1.000	1.000	0.632	1.000	1.000	0.876	1.000	1.000	0.998	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
100	0.231	1.000	1.000	0.627	1.000	1.000	0.922	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
300	0.240	1.000	1.000	0.606	1.000	1.000	0.883	1.000	1.000	0.998	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
600	0.249	1.000	1.000	0.638	1.000	1.000	0.932	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.998	1.000	1.000	1.000

S9. SIMULATION TABLES<sub>29</sub>

Table 11: Empirical sizes of the sphericity test when  $\Sigma_R = \mathbf{I}_r$  and  $\alpha = 0.05$  and  $\text{tr}(\Sigma_R^2)$  is replaced by its true value.

$N$	20			40			60			100			200		
$c$	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600
$r$	Normal Instances														
10	0.051	0.066	0.050	0.045	0.055	0.054	0.059	0.059	0.056	0.060	0.053	0.058	0.053	0.057	0.045
50	0.052	0.060	0.053	0.053	0.063	0.059	0.064	0.055	0.048	0.066	0.042	0.052	0.056	0.053	0.050
100	0.068	0.060	0.060	0.050	0.054	0.051	0.069	0.058	0.056	0.060	0.058	0.050	0.047	0.056	0.057
300	0.066	0.058	0.056	0.054	0.054	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.057	0.049	0.050	0.045	0.052	0.046	0.040
600	0.056	0.051	0.048	0.051	0.055	0.045	0.056	0.047	0.051	0.056	0.051	0.054	0.047	0.051	0.049
$r$	Gamma Instances I														
10	0.084	0.075	0.073	0.077	0.063	0.070	0.087	0.076	0.069	0.071	0.074	0.054	0.071	0.077	0.057
50	0.064	0.059	0.061	0.060	0.065	0.043	0.054	0.059	0.052	0.052	0.063	0.059	0.058	0.054	0.057
100	0.060	0.061	0.056	0.057	0.047	0.071	0.064	0.045	0.058	0.066	0.043	0.056	0.063	0.056	0.051
300	0.059	0.047	0.057	0.068	0.054	0.052	0.066	0.050	0.056	0.053	0.059	0.045	0.044	0.046	0.052
600	0.060	0.054	0.063	0.056	0.070	0.059	0.052	0.067	0.058	0.057	0.058	0.046	0.062	0.054	0.049
$r$	Gamma Instances II														
10	0.084	0.063	0.075	0.084	0.073	0.064	0.070	0.073	0.087	0.073	0.069	0.072	0.064	0.078	0.095
50	0.067	0.053	0.075	0.075	0.065	0.052	0.071	0.075	0.065	0.075	0.060	0.061	0.074	0.052	0.048
100	0.067	0.051	0.047	0.062	0.044	0.060	0.060	0.048	0.059	0.057	0.044	0.065	0.059	0.058	0.052
300	0.057	0.057	0.053	0.055	0.051	0.061	0.057	0.039	0.063	0.063	0.059	0.047	0.056	0.055	0.042
600	0.071	0.059	0.068	0.050	0.051	0.047	0.057	0.044	0.060	0.053	0.057	0.064	0.056	0.062	0.046
$r$	Gamma Instances III														
10	0.098	0.096	0.118	0.105	0.085	0.096	0.126	0.100	0.089	0.115	0.096	0.098	0.102	0.102	0.099
50	0.080	0.086	0.073	0.093	0.071	0.068	0.077	0.064	0.081	0.082	0.064	0.059	0.102	0.071	0.067
100	0.073	0.054	0.062	0.061	0.058	0.062	0.070	0.055	0.053	0.068	0.058	0.064	0.065	0.061	0.054
300	0.064	0.052	0.059	0.050	0.059	0.060	0.051	0.057	0.059	0.051	0.065	0.054	0.059	0.058	0.060
600	0.066	0.059	0.064	0.058	0.059	0.058	0.055	0.057	0.056	0.058	0.055	0.049	0.050	0.054	0.050



S9. SIMULATION TABLES<sub>31</sub>

Table 13: Empirical powers of the sphericity test when  $\Sigma_R$  is a diagonal matrix with diagonal elements  $(\Sigma_R)_{r_1 r_1} = 1 + I(r_1 \leq 0.9r)$  and  $\text{tr}(\Sigma_R^2)$  is replaced by its true value.

$N$	20			40			60			100			200		
	$c$	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100
$r$	Normal Instances														
10	0.135	0.976	1.000	0.242	1.000	1.000	0.451	1.000	1.000	0.802	1.000	1.000	0.998	1.000	1.000
50	0.139	0.982	1.000	0.289	1.000	1.000	0.504	1.000	1.000	0.845	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
100	0.146	0.989	1.000	0.278	1.000	1.000	0.512	1.000	1.000	0.866	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
300	0.142	0.994	1.000	0.285	1.000	1.000	0.491	1.000	1.000	0.893	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
600	0.143	0.990	1.000	0.314	1.000	1.000	0.522	1.000	1.000	0.889	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
$r$	Gamma Instances I														
10	0.159	0.925	1.000	0.297	1.000	1.000	0.445	1.000	1.000	0.747	1.000	1.000	0.994	1.000	1.000
50	0.156	0.982	1.000	0.302	1.000	1.000	0.502	1.000	1.000	0.840	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
100	0.157	0.979	1.000	0.296	1.000	1.000	0.500	1.000	1.000	0.842	1.000	1.000	0.999	1.000	1.000
300	0.144	0.986	1.000	0.316	1.000	1.000	0.500	1.000	1.000	0.883	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
600	0.160	0.984	1.000	0.291	1.000	1.000	0.503	1.000	1.000	0.884	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
$r$	Gamma Instances II														
10	0.157	0.915	1.000	0.253	1.000	1.000	0.405	1.000	1.000	0.692	1.000	1.000	0.990	1.000	1.000
50	0.161	0.982	1.000	0.290	1.000	1.000	0.502	1.000	1.000	0.845	1.000	1.000	0.999	1.000	1.000
100	0.149	0.986	1.000	0.318	1.000	1.000	0.505	1.000	1.000	0.860	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
300	0.131	0.982	1.000	0.296	1.000	1.000	0.491	1.000	1.000	0.841	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
600	0.134	0.979	1.000	0.302	1.000	1.000	0.491	1.000	1.000	0.850	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
$r$	Gamma Instances III														
10	0.169	0.872	1.000	0.264	0.999	1.000	0.393	1.000	1.000	0.611	1.000	1.000	0.963	1.000	1.000
50	0.161	0.965	1.000	0.314	1.000	1.000	0.462	1.000	1.000	0.780	1.000	1.000	0.999	1.000	1.000
100	0.172	0.976	1.000	0.300	1.000	1.000	0.504	1.000	1.000	0.826	1.000	1.000	0.999	1.000	1.000
300	0.135	0.974	1.000	0.279	1.000	1.000	0.476	1.000	1.000	0.844	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
600	0.157	0.984	1.000	0.268	1.000	1.000	0.508	1.000	1.000	0.860	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

Table 14: Empirical powers of the sphericity test when  $\Sigma_R$  is a tridiagonal matrix with elements  $(\Sigma_R)_{r_1 r_2} = 0.1^{|r_1 - r_2|} I(|r_1 - r_2|)$  and  $\text{tr}(\Sigma_R^2)$  is replaced by its true value.

$N$	20			40			60			100			200		
	$c$	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100
$r$	Normal Instances														
10	0.102	0.786	1.000	0.189	0.988	1.000	0.298	1.000	1.000	0.551	1.000	1.000	0.924	1.000	1.000
50	0.125	0.888	1.000	0.226	1.000	1.000	0.374	1.000	1.000	0.677	1.000	1.000	0.993	1.000	1.000
100	0.121	0.907	1.000	0.210	1.000	1.000	0.382	1.000	1.000	0.695	1.000	1.000	0.996	1.000	1.000
300	0.131	0.944	1.000	0.222	1.000	1.000	0.359	1.000	1.000	0.725	1.000	1.000	0.997	1.000	1.000
600	0.126	0.920	1.000	0.250	1.000	1.000	0.398	1.000	1.000	0.728	1.000	1.000	0.997	1.000	1.000
$r$	Gamma Instances I														
10	0.141	0.756	1.000	0.226	0.990	1.000	0.315	1.000	1.000	0.553	1.000	1.000	0.917	1.000	1.000
50	0.140	0.894	1.000	0.230	1.000	1.000	0.388	1.000	1.000	0.694	1.000	1.000	0.992	1.000	1.000
100	0.142	0.903	1.000	0.223	1.000	1.000	0.365	1.000	1.000	0.696	1.000	1.000	0.993	1.000	1.000
300	0.123	0.922	1.000	0.247	1.000	1.000	0.389	1.000	1.000	0.731	1.000	1.000	0.995	1.000	1.000
600	0.144	0.919	1.000	0.227	1.000	1.000	0.397	1.000	1.000	0.720	1.000	1.000	0.997	1.000	1.000
$r$	Gamma Instances II														
10	0.127	0.735	1.000	0.184	0.984	1.000	0.277	1.000	1.000	0.488	1.000	1.000	0.911	1.000	1.000
50	0.131	0.891	1.000	0.225	1.000	1.000	0.364	1.000	1.000	0.673	1.000	1.000	0.988	1.000	1.000
100	0.131	0.886	1.000	0.234	1.000	1.000	0.382	1.000	1.000	0.702	1.000	1.000	0.995	1.000	1.000
300	0.121	0.923	1.000	0.218	1.000	1.000	0.364	1.000	1.000	0.686	1.000	1.000	0.997	1.000	1.000
600	0.111	0.904	1.000	0.218	1.000	1.000	0.372	1.000	1.000	0.703	1.000	1.000	0.995	1.000	1.000
$r$	Gamma Instances III														
10	0.150	0.680	1.000	0.228	0.981	1.000	0.309	1.000	1.000	0.475	1.000	1.000	0.845	1.000	1.000
50	0.146	0.869	1.000	0.257	1.000	1.000	0.366	1.000	1.000	0.645	1.000	1.000	0.981	1.000	1.000
100	0.132	0.886	1.000	0.247	1.000	1.000	0.390	1.000	1.000	0.668	1.000	1.000	0.993	1.000	1.000
300	0.113	0.926	1.000	0.211	1.000	1.000	0.351	1.000	1.000	0.699	1.000	1.000	0.996	1.000	1.000
600	0.136	0.915	1.000	0.216	1.000	1.000	0.393	1.000	1.000	0.660	1.000	1.000	0.995	1.000	1.000





Table 16: Empirical sizes of the diagonality test when  $\Sigma_R = \mathbf{I}_r$  and  $\alpha = 0.05$  and  $\text{tr}(\Sigma_R^2)$  is replaced by its true value.

$N$	20			40			60			100			200		
$c$	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600
$r$	Normal Instances														
10	0.049	0.060	0.042	0.039	0.054	0.044	0.055	0.061	0.057	0.064	0.051	0.050	0.050	0.049	0.050
50	0.050	0.051	0.056	0.048	0.068	0.055	0.065	0.057	0.043	0.063	0.049	0.042	0.055	0.056	0.051
100	0.070	0.055	0.062	0.053	0.050	0.052	0.068	0.059	0.051	0.053	0.054	0.048	0.041	0.053	0.059
300	0.059	0.055	0.055	0.054	0.056	0.050	0.046	0.063	0.057	0.050	0.048	0.048	0.050	0.051	0.038
600	0.053	0.050	0.049	0.048	0.058	0.045	0.058	0.046	0.050	0.055	0.049	0.052	0.045	0.052	0.049
$r$	Gamma Instances I														
10	0.049	0.051	0.045	0.052	0.055	0.058	0.055	0.059	0.052	0.064	0.045	0.048	0.054	0.054	0.049
50	0.058	0.055	0.061	0.058	0.061	0.048	0.054	0.055	0.046	0.053	0.057	0.058	0.049	0.050	0.063
100	0.060	0.058	0.055	0.052	0.053	0.073	0.057	0.043	0.061	0.058	0.040	0.052	0.057	0.046	0.048
300	0.056	0.050	0.059	0.071	0.051	0.057	0.060	0.049	0.057	0.056	0.057	0.043	0.042	0.047	0.060
600	0.054	0.055	0.064	0.052	0.067	0.058	0.051	0.065	0.056	0.057	0.055	0.052	0.054	0.050	0.049
$r$	Gamma Instances II														
10	0.051	0.050	0.055	0.051	0.053	0.052	0.049	0.055	0.049	0.044	0.051	0.063	0.046	0.058	0.057
50	0.061	0.049	0.060	0.063	0.060	0.044	0.057	0.061	0.058	0.063	0.058	0.044	0.051	0.052	0.044
100	0.063	0.049	0.046	0.056	0.048	0.052	0.063	0.047	0.048	0.061	0.037	0.058	0.053	0.045	0.048
300	0.057	0.058	0.051	0.058	0.048	0.054	0.059	0.045	0.059	0.066	0.052	0.050	0.057	0.049	0.044
600	0.068	0.055	0.072	0.050	0.049	0.047	0.053	0.045	0.060	0.049	0.056	0.060	0.052	0.063	0.047
$r$	Gamma Instances III														
10	0.051	0.044	0.054	0.049	0.048	0.047	0.051	0.046	0.052	0.046	0.043	0.051	0.038	0.046	0.051
50	0.054	0.071	0.054	0.056	0.057	0.048	0.051	0.051	0.056	0.060	0.050	0.052	0.058	0.058	0.048
100	0.063	0.051	0.045	0.048	0.049	0.055	0.056	0.050	0.040	0.055	0.052	0.056	0.041	0.050	0.054
300	0.055	0.060	0.054	0.052	0.055	0.055	0.041	0.051	0.062	0.046	0.065	0.046	0.050	0.055	0.054
600	0.058	0.053	0.068	0.066	0.059	0.052	0.048	0.056	0.044	0.055	0.057	0.049	0.052	0.052	0.048

Table 17: Empirical sizes of the diagonality test when  $\Sigma_R$  is a diagonal matrix with diagonal elements  $(\Sigma_R)_{r_1 r_1} \sim U(0.5, 1.5)$  and  $\alpha = 0.05$  and  $\text{tr}(\Sigma_R^2)$  is replaced by its true value.

$N$	20			40			60			100			200		
$c$	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600
$r$	Normal Instances														
10	0.047	0.053	0.050	0.045	0.057	0.044	0.060	0.053	0.049	0.060	0.049	0.053	0.053	0.048	0.047
50	0.046	0.056	0.048	0.051	0.059	0.047	0.056	0.052	0.039	0.058	0.046	0.052	0.051	0.057	0.057
100	0.058	0.056	0.064	0.048	0.061	0.058	0.055	0.056	0.049	0.052	0.059	0.053	0.040	0.048	0.057
300	0.060	0.064	0.054	0.053	0.053	0.047	0.047	0.050	0.045	0.054	0.053	0.047	0.051	0.044	0.044
600	0.051	0.057	0.056	0.057	0.043	0.053	0.063	0.048	0.043	0.053	0.042	0.064	0.042	0.052	0.052
$r$	Gamma Instances I														
10	0.056	0.048	0.051	0.047	0.053	0.052	0.053	0.049	0.044	0.058	0.047	0.045	0.055	0.052	0.041
50	0.059	0.050	0.058	0.056	0.061	0.034	0.055	0.043	0.043	0.052	0.056	0.055	0.050	0.044	0.061
100	0.068	0.049	0.056	0.048	0.045	0.063	0.057	0.046	0.060	0.064	0.051	0.051	0.058	0.048	0.046
300	0.054	0.045	0.063	0.060	0.043	0.053	0.063	0.041	0.061	0.053	0.051	0.052	0.048	0.053	0.053
600	0.058	0.040	0.062	0.061	0.071	0.058	0.060	0.065	0.060	0.045	0.057	0.050	0.050	0.046	0.049
$r$	Gamma Instances II														
10	0.044	0.047	0.053	0.050	0.054	0.057	0.052	0.058	0.048	0.041	0.054	0.052	0.047	0.056	0.055
50	0.056	0.054	0.049	0.067	0.065	0.048	0.060	0.056	0.056	0.059	0.050	0.043	0.054	0.048	0.040
100	0.063	0.058	0.043	0.064	0.044	0.050	0.057	0.049	0.046	0.056	0.050	0.045	0.053	0.045	0.054
300	0.054	0.054	0.053	0.056	0.045	0.062	0.055	0.045	0.056	0.055	0.050	0.040	0.059	0.059	0.044
600	0.059	0.063	0.064	0.048	0.053	0.047	0.055	0.054	0.060	0.059	0.060	0.078	0.062	0.054	0.045
$r$	Gamma Instances III														
10	0.058	0.044	0.056	0.046	0.044	0.043	0.038	0.045	0.052	0.039	0.043	0.047	0.047	0.051	0.046
50	0.053	0.061	0.049	0.064	0.058	0.051	0.048	0.048	0.059	0.070	0.055	0.054	0.055	0.063	0.060
100	0.072	0.057	0.043	0.047	0.052	0.053	0.050	0.037	0.049	0.057	0.061	0.056	0.056	0.047	0.056
300	0.045	0.065	0.069	0.045	0.055	0.050	0.048	0.054	0.050	0.047	0.060	0.053	0.050	0.045	0.054
600	0.056	0.056	0.052	0.068	0.060	0.040	0.056	0.052	0.070	0.049	0.050	0.050	0.059	0.049	0.060

Table 18: Empirical sizes of the diagonality test when  $\Sigma_R$  is a diagonal matrix with the diagonal elements  $(\Sigma_R)_{r_1 r_1} = 1 + I(r_1 \leq 0.9r)$  and  $\alpha = 0.05$  and  $\text{tr}(\Sigma_R^2)$  is replaced by its true value.

$N$	20			40			60			100			200		
	$c$	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100
$r$	Normal Instances														
10	0.047	0.051	0.046	0.045	0.060	0.045	0.050	0.062	0.055	0.058	0.049	0.054	0.060	0.052	0.046
50	0.048	0.049	0.055	0.048	0.061	0.057	0.066	0.055	0.045	0.051	0.042	0.043	0.055	0.056	0.049
100	0.065	0.057	0.063	0.057	0.049	0.048	0.063	0.050	0.056	0.055	0.056	0.051	0.047	0.045	0.064
300	0.063	0.053	0.059	0.046	0.054	0.044	0.051	0.061	0.052	0.050	0.054	0.041	0.051	0.046	0.048
600	0.056	0.049	0.055	0.050	0.057	0.058	0.053	0.046	0.051	0.051	0.047	0.060	0.047	0.052	0.047
$r$	Gamma Instances I														
10	0.053	0.056	0.041	0.055	0.050	0.057	0.059	0.055	0.051	0.054	0.043	0.052	0.053	0.053	0.049
50	0.060	0.050	0.063	0.070	0.055	0.051	0.055	0.055	0.047	0.056	0.057	0.058	0.055	0.058	0.060
100	0.066	0.056	0.060	0.053	0.050	0.067	0.059	0.045	0.056	0.061	0.059	0.056	0.060	0.050	0.052
300	0.061	0.056	0.060	0.061	0.055	0.063	0.067	0.050	0.054	0.054	0.050	0.044	0.041	0.049	0.048
600	0.057	0.058	0.060	0.053	0.061	0.060	0.047	0.059	0.055	0.057	0.058	0.048	0.051	0.053	0.048
$r$	Gamma Instances II														
10	0.048	0.041	0.057	0.039	0.046	0.047	0.046	0.055	0.056	0.046	0.055	0.063	0.040	0.057	0.056
50	0.050	0.062	0.067	0.058	0.064	0.046	0.061	0.061	0.057	0.056	0.051	0.048	0.054	0.056	0.050
100	0.064	0.052	0.055	0.064	0.048	0.050	0.055	0.043	0.053	0.052	0.046	0.051	0.055	0.045	0.044
300	0.060	0.053	0.053	0.053	0.048	0.057	0.056	0.044	0.057	0.058	0.057	0.052	0.047	0.052	0.044
600	0.053	0.056	0.068	0.046	0.050	0.047	0.054	0.046	0.070	0.048	0.056	0.060	0.065	0.060	0.047
$r$	Gamma Instances III														
10	0.053	0.050	0.053	0.045	0.046	0.048	0.047	0.038	0.047	0.047	0.038	0.049	0.044	0.050	0.052
50	0.049	0.067	0.052	0.064	0.049	0.047	0.055	0.054	0.059	0.048	0.039	0.048	0.057	0.060	0.048
100	0.059	0.056	0.043	0.051	0.053	0.049	0.056	0.042	0.047	0.055	0.052	0.059	0.045	0.054	0.057
300	0.043	0.046	0.050	0.055	0.049	0.049	0.048	0.053	0.057	0.054	0.065	0.064	0.057	0.056	0.048
600	0.065	0.049	0.058	0.052	0.059	0.054	0.046	0.052	0.044	0.055	0.060	0.056	0.048	0.051	0.060

S9. SIMULATION TABLES<sub>37</sub>

Table 19: Empirical powers of the diagonality test when  $\Sigma_R$  is a tridiagonal matrix with elements  $(\Sigma_R)_{r_1 r_2} = 0.1^{|r_1 - r_2|} I(|r_1 - r_2|)$  and  $\text{tr}(\Sigma_R^2)$  is replaced by its true value.

$N$	20			40			60			100			200		
	$c$	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100	600	10	100
$r$	Normal Instances														
10	0.098	0.818	1.000	0.185	0.992	1.000	0.319	1.000	1.000	0.574	1.000	1.000	0.945	1.000	1.000
50	0.116	0.900	1.000	0.222	1.000	1.000	0.368	1.000	1.000	0.688	1.000	1.000	0.994	1.000	1.000
100	0.115	0.911	1.000	0.205	1.000	1.000	0.380	1.000	1.000	0.700	1.000	1.000	0.996	1.000	1.000
300	0.132	0.947	1.000	0.219	1.000	1.000	0.365	1.000	1.000	0.731	1.000	1.000	0.997	1.000	1.000
600	0.129	0.920	1.000	0.248	1.000	1.000	0.402	1.000	1.000	0.730	1.000	1.000	0.997	1.000	1.000
$r$	Gamma Instances I														
10	0.110	0.810	1.000	0.230	0.997	1.000	0.339	1.000	1.000	0.604	1.000	1.000	0.953	1.000	1.000
50	0.123	0.901	1.000	0.226	1.000	1.000	0.388	1.000	1.000	0.719	1.000	1.000	0.994	1.000	1.000
100	0.139	0.912	1.000	0.228	1.000	1.000	0.379	1.000	1.000	0.699	1.000	1.000	0.995	1.000	1.000
300	0.119	0.921	1.000	0.248	1.000	1.000	0.388	1.000	1.000	0.728	1.000	1.000	0.995	1.000	1.000
600	0.143	0.920	1.000	0.232	1.000	1.000	0.391	1.000	1.000	0.719	1.000	1.000	0.997	1.000	1.000
$r$	Gamma Instances II														
10	0.105	0.807	1.000	0.205	0.995	1.000	0.319	1.000	1.000	0.568	1.000	1.000	0.956	1.000	1.000
50	0.116	0.903	1.000	0.241	1.000	1.000	0.371	1.000	1.000	0.681	1.000	1.000	0.991	1.000	1.000
100	0.132	0.892	1.000	0.244	1.000	1.000	0.381	1.000	1.000	0.702	1.000	1.000	0.996	1.000	1.000
300	0.121	0.929	1.000	0.221	1.000	1.000	0.363	1.000	1.000	0.688	1.000	1.000	0.997	1.000	1.000
600	0.117	0.907	1.000	0.223	1.000	1.000	0.374	1.000	1.000	0.711	1.000	1.000	0.997	1.000	1.000
$r$	Gamma Instances III														
10	0.116	0.820	1.000	0.220	0.996	1.000	0.326	1.000	1.000	0.577	1.000	1.000	0.956	1.000	1.000
50	0.119	0.905	1.000	0.243	1.000	1.000	0.388	1.000	1.000	0.708	1.000	1.000	0.995	1.000	1.000
100	0.121	0.903	1.000	0.210	1.000	1.000	0.377	1.000	1.000	0.685	1.000	1.000	0.994	1.000	1.000
300	0.109	0.924	1.000	0.218	1.000	1.000	0.360	1.000	1.000	0.707	1.000	1.000	0.996	1.000	1.000
600	0.134	0.917	1.000	0.221	1.000	1.000	0.390	1.000	1.000	0.630	1.000	1.000	0.996	1.000	1.000



## S10 Vector-Based Simulations

This section contains tables that display the simulation results for the sphericity test (Table 21) and the identity test (Table 22) proposed by Srivastava, Yanagihara, and Kubokawa (2014) when the correlation between the column features is ignored and each subject specific matrix response is treated as  $c$  independent  $r$ -dimensional vectors.

We simulated  $\mathbf{X}_1, \dots, \mathbf{X}_N$  under four matrix-variate normal scenarios with matrix parameters:

1.  $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{0}$ ,  $\Sigma_{\mathbf{R}} = \mathbf{I}_r$  and  $\Sigma_{\mathbf{C}} = \mathbf{I}_c$ .
2.  $\mathbf{M}$  with elements  $(\mathbf{M})_{r_1 c_1} = r_1 c_1 / (rc)$ ,  $\Sigma_{\mathbf{R}} = \mathbf{I}_r$  and  $\Sigma_{\mathbf{C}} = \mathbf{I}_c$ .
3.  $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{0}$ ,  $\Sigma_{\mathbf{R}} = \mathbf{I}_r$  and  $\Sigma_{\mathbf{C}}$  with elements  $(\Sigma_{\mathbf{C}})_{c_1 c_2} = 0.85^{|c_1 - c_2|}$ .
4.  $\mathbf{M}$  with elements  $(\mathbf{M})_{r_1 c_1} = r_1 c_1 / (rc)$ ,  $\Sigma_{\mathbf{R}} = \mathbf{I}_r$  and  $\Sigma_{\mathbf{C}}$  with elements  $(\Sigma_{\mathbf{C}})_{c_1 c_2} = 0.85^{|c_1 - c_2|}$ .

To reflect high-dimensional settings, we considered  $N = 20, 40, 60$ ,  $r = 10, 50, 100, 300, 600$  and  $c = 10, 100, 600$ . In each simulation scheme, we used 1000 replicates and we calculated the proportions of rejections at a 5% nominal significance level.







## S11 R code

The R code to run the analysis in the mouse example in Section 5 is

```
## Loading required R packages

library(covsep)

library(HDTD)

## Loading data

data(VEGFmouse)

## Assessing the Kronecker Product Assumption

VEGFmouse_arrays <- array(data.matrix(VEGFmouse), c(46, 9, 40))

VEGFmouse_arrays <- aperm(VEGFmouse_arrays, c(3, 1, 2))

set.seed(1)

empirical_bootstrap_test(VEGFmouse_arrays, L1 = 46, L2 = 9)

## Estimating the tissue correlation matrix

Sigma_tissues <- covmat.hat(data = VEGFmouse, N = 40, voi = "columns",
                           shrink = "both")$cols.covmat

Cor_tissues <- cov2cor(Sigma_tissues)

round(Cor_tissues, 4)

## Covariance tests

covmat.ts(data = VEGFmouse, N = 40, voi = "columns")
```

and below are also the details of the R session

```
> sessionInfo()

R version 3.5.0 (2018-04-23)

Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32/x64 (64-bit)

Running under: Windows 7 x64 (build 7601) Service Pack 1
```



```
control_group <- transposedata(matrix(unlist(control_group),
                                     nrow = 256, ncol = 45 * 64), N = 45)

## Test the temporal covariance matrices
covmat.ts(datamat = alcoholic_group, N = 77, voi="columns")
covmat.ts(datamat = control_group, N = 45, voi="columns")

## Test the covariance matrices of the electrodes
covmat.ts(datamat = alcoholic_group, N = 77, voi="rows")
covmat.ts(datamat = control_group, N = 45, voi="rows")

## Assess the bandness for the alcoholic group
alcoholic_group <- transposedata(alcoholic_group, N=77)
covmat.ts(datamat = alcoholic_group[seq(1, 256, 4), ], N = 77, voi="rows")
covmat.ts(datamat = alcoholic_group[seq(2, 256, 4), ], N = 77, voi="rows")
covmat.ts(datamat = alcoholic_group[seq(3, 256, 4), ], N = 77, voi="rows")

## Assess the bandness for the control group
control_group <- transposedata(control_group, N=45)
covmat.ts(datamat = control_group[seq(1, 256, 4), ], N = 45, voi="rows")
covmat.ts(datamat = control_group[seq(2, 256, 4), ], N = 45, voi="rows")
covmat.ts(datamat = control_group[seq(3, 256, 4), ], N = 45, voi="rows")
```

and below are also the details of the R session

```
sessionInfo()
```

R version 3.6.0 (2019-04-26)

Platform: x86\_64-w64-mingw32/x64 (64-bit)

Running under: Windows 7 x64 (build 7601) Service Pack 1

Matrix products: default

Random number generation:

RNG: Mersenne-Twister

Normal: Inversion

Sample: Rounding

locale:

[1] LC\_COLLATE=English\_United Kingdom.1252 LC\_CTYPE=English\_United Kingdom.1252

[3] LC\_MONETARY=English\_United Kingdom.1252 LC\_NUMERIC=C

[5] LC\_TIME=English\_United Kingdom.1252

attached base packages:

[1] stats graphics grDevices utils datasets methods base

other attached packages:

[1] HDTD\_1.14.0 R.matlab\_3.6.2

loaded via a namespace (and not attached):

[1] compiler\_3.6.0 tools\_3.6.0 yaml\_2.2.0 Rcpp\_1.0.1

R.methodsS3\_1.7.1

[6] `R.utils_2.8.0`      `pacman_0.5.1`      `R.oo_1.22.0`

## Bibliography

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Seber, G. A. F. (2008). *A Matrix Handbook for Statisticians*. John Wiley & Sons.

Srivastava, M. S., Yanagihara, H. and Kubokawa, T. (2014). Tests for covariance matrices in high dimension with less sample size. *Journal of Multivariate Analysis* **130**, 289–309.