Simulations2

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Soit $U \sim \mathcal{U}([0,1])$, on simulera nos lois tte avec HR constant comme ceci :

$$X = \frac{-\log(1 - U)}{\lambda (e^{\beta Z})^{1/k}}$$

Les paramètres λ , k et la loi de la censure seront précisés. La covariable Z correspond au traitement, Z = 1 si le patient est dans le groupe traité et 0 sinon.

Scénario 1 : $T \sim C$

Paramètres:

```
• tte: \lambda = 0.5, k = 0.5, \beta = 0, la censure sera une distribution \mathcal{W}(1,2)
```

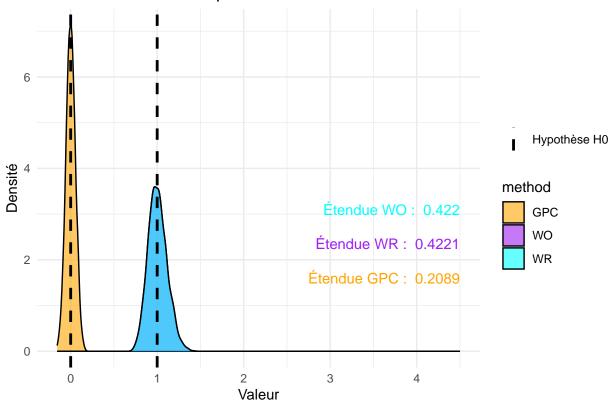
• Continue:

```
\mathcal{N}_{T}(3,2) ; \mathcal{N}_{C}(3,2)
```

• Binaire:

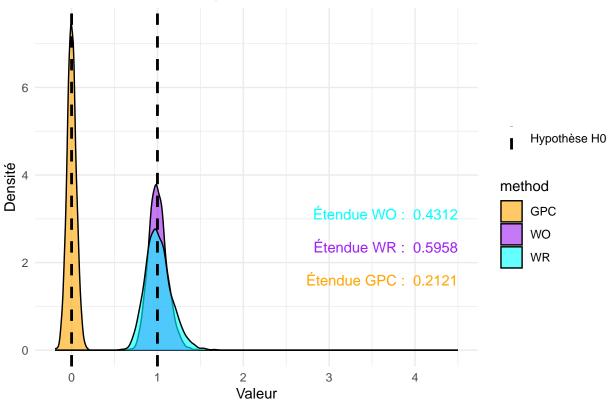
```
\mathcal{B}_T(0.5); \mathcal{B}_C(0.5)
```

```
## $Count
##
                                                    GPC
              Win Loose
                                   WR
                                            WO
                         Tie
## endpoint1 1244
                   1253 7502 0.99282 0.99820 -0.00090
## endpoint2 1878
                    1873 3752 1.00267 1.00133
## endpoint3 1877
                    1874
                            1 1.00160 1.00160
## overall
             4999
                   5000
                            1 0.99980 0.99980 -0.00010
##
##
  $value_tte_cont_C
          Y_1_C (tte) Y_3_C (continue)
##
## min
            0.0038785
                              0.0375595
## median
            0.5233442
                              3.0030080
            4.3853240
                              8.4683000
## max
##
   $value_tte_cont_T
##
          Y_1_T (tte) Y_3_T (Continue)
##
            0.0037470
                               0.038992
## min
##
  median
            0.5210525
                               3.010569
##
  max
            4.4154610
                               8.473368
##
## $value_binary
##
             C
                       Τ
## 1 0 99.9030 100.0970
##
  2 1 99.8925 100.1075
## $censure_rate_T
## [1] 0.7495725
##
## $censure_rate_C
```



```
## $Count
##
                                                 GPC
              Win Loose Tie
                                  WR
                                          WO
                     86 9828 1.00000 1.00000 0.00000
## endpoint1
               86
## endpoint2 2457 2457 5086 1.00000 1.00000 0.00000
## endpoint3 1090 1085 7824 1.00461 1.00100 0.00050
## overall
             3633 3629 7824 1.00110 1.00053 0.00027
## $value_tte_cont_C
##
          Y_1_C (tte) Y_3_C (continue)
            0.0038785
                             0.0375595
## min
## median
            0.5233442
                             3.0030080
## max
                             8.4683000
            4.3853240
```

```
##
## $value_tte_cont_T
         Y_1_T (tte) Y_3_T (Continue)
##
            0.0037470
                              0.038992
## min
## median
            0.5210525
                              3.010569
## max
            4.4154610
                              8.473368
## $value_binary
##
             С
## 1 0 99.9030 100.0970
## 2 1 99.8925 100.1075
##
## $censure_rate_T
## [1] 0.7495725
##
## $censure_rate_C
## [1] 0.749895
##
## $p_val_GPC
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour la GPC: 0.051"
##
## $p_val_WR
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour le WR: 0.053"
## $p_val_WO
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour le WO: 0.053"
```

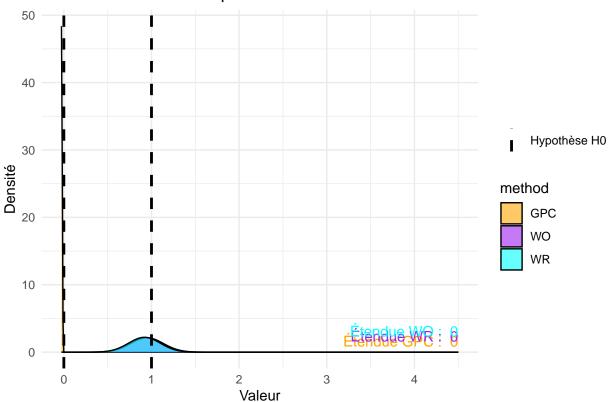


L'étendue est plus importante pour le $\mathbf{W}\mathbf{R}$ que pour le $\mathbf{W}\mathbf{O}$ même avec des distributions similaire, il voudrait mieux prioriser le $\mathbf{W}\mathbf{O}$ ou la $\mathbf{G}\mathbf{P}\mathbf{C}$ suivant les besoins.

Outcome continue de Poisson

La distribution de Poisson continue est de paramètre $\lambda = 3$, le seuil est de 2

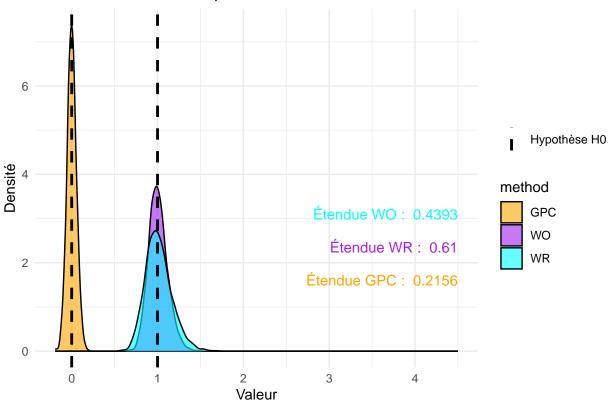
```
## $Count
##
                                           WO
                                                   GPC
              Win Loose Tie
                                  WR
               47
                     88 9865 0.53409 0.99183 -0.00410
## endpoint1
## endpoint2 2327 2595 5078 0.89672 0.94780 -0.02680
## endpoint3 732
                    693 8575 1.05628 1.00783 0.00390
## overall
             3106 3376 8575 0.92002 0.96477 -0.01793
##
## $value_tte_cont_C
          Y_1_C (tte) Y_3_C (poisson)
##
## min
                0.006
## median
                0.506
                                   NA
                3.802
## max
                                    NA
##
## $value_tte_cont_T
##
          Y_1_T (tte) Y_3_T (poisson)
## min
                0.003
                                    0
                0.626
                                    3
## median
## max
                8.617
                                     9
##
## $value binary
         С
##
## 1 0 98 102
## 2 1 103 97
## $censure_rate_T
## [1] 0.785
##
## $censure_rate_C
## [1] 0.795
##
## $p_val_GPC
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour la GPC:
## $p_val_WR
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour le WR:
##
## $p_val_WO
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour le WO:
```



Outcome binaire en premier

```
## $Count
##
              Win Loose Tie
                                  WR
                                          WO
## endpoint1
              43 43 9914 1.00000 1.00000 0.00000
## endpoint2 2500 2500 4914 1.00000 1.00000 0.00000
## endpoint3 1090 1085 2738 1.00461 1.00204 0.00102
## overall
             3634 3628 2738 1.00165 1.00120 0.00060
##
## $value_tte_cont_C
##
         Y_2_C (tte) Y_3_C (continue)
           0.0038785
                            0.0375595
## min
## median
           0.5233442
                             3.0030080
                             8.4683000
## max
           4.3853240
##
## $value_tte_cont_T
##
         Y_2_T (tte) Y_3_T (Continue)
           0.0037470
                            0.038992
## min
## median 0.5210525
                              3.010569
           4.4154610
                             8.473368
## max
##
## $value_binary
            C
##
## 1 0 99.9030 100.0970
## 2 1 99.8925 100.1075
```

```
##
## $censure_rate_T
  [1] 0.7495725
##
## $censure_rate_C
  [1] 0.749895
##
##
## $p_val_GPC
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour la GPC: 0.052"
##
## $p_val_WR
  [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour le WR:
##
## $p_val_WO
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour le WO: 0.0525"
```



Une petite différence est notable entre le moment où l'outcome principal est tte ou de poisson.

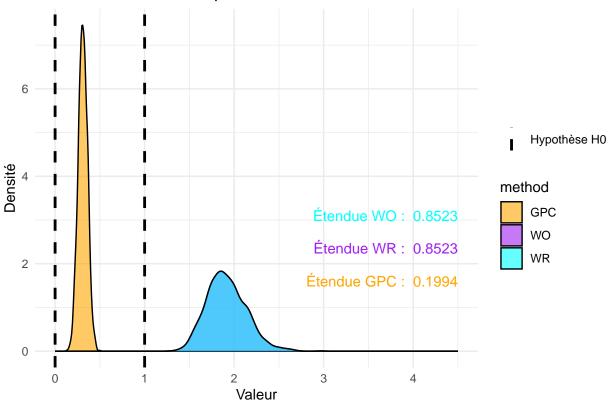
	Outcome tte	Outcome Binaire
WO	0.4312	0.4393
WR	0.5958	0.61
GPC	0.2121	0.2156

Scénario 2 : $T \gg C$

Paramètres:

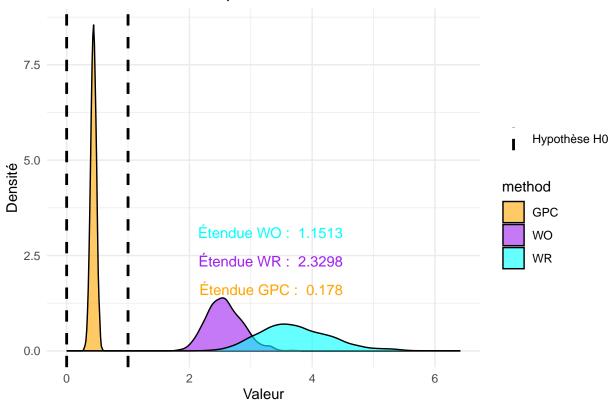
```
• tte:
     \lambda = 1, k = 2, \beta = -2, la censure sera une distribution \mathcal{W}(1,3)
  • Continue:
     \mathcal{N}_{T}(3,2) : \mathcal{N}_{C}(2,2)
  • Binaire:
     \mathcal{B}_T(0.65); \mathcal{B}_C(0.3)
tau = 0
## $Count
                                                      GPC
##
               Win Loose Tie
                                     WR
                                             WO
## endpoint1 1635 1637 6728 0.99878 0.99960 -0.00020
## endpoint2 3055
                    710 2964 4.30282 2.06980 0.34849
## endpoint3 1861 1102
                             0 1.68875 1.68875 0.25616
            6551 3449
## overall
                             0 1.89939 1.89939 0.31020
##
## $value_tte_cont_C
          Y_1_C (tte) Y_3_C (continue)
##
             0.0038785
## min
                                0.021318
## median
            0.5233442
                                2.099368
             4.3853240
## max
                                7.468930
##
## $value_tte_cont_T
##
          Y_1_T (tte) Y_3_T (Continue)
## min
            0.0070515
                                0.038992
                                3.010569
## median
            0.9908997
## max
            8.3155135
                                8.473368
##
## $value_binary
##
               С
## 1 0 139.8250 60.1750
## 2 1 70.1705 129.8295
##
## $censure_rate_T
## [1] 0.5251875
##
## $censure_rate_C
## [1] 0.749895
##
## $p_val_GPC
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour la GPC: 1"
##
## $p_val_WR
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour le WR: 1"
##
## $p_val_WO
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour le WO: 1"
```





```
## $Count
##
              Win Loose Tie
                                  WR
## endpoint1 403 112 9485 3.59821 1.05994 0.02910
## endpoint2 4305 1001 4179 4.30070 2.06908 0.34834
## endpoint3 1300
                  525 2354 2.47619 1.45535 0.18545
## overall
             6008 1638 2354 3.66789 2.55240 0.43700
##
## $value_tte_cont_C
##
         Y_1_C (tte) Y_3_C (continue)
           0.0038785
## min
                              0.021318
## median
           0.5233442
                              2.099368
## max
           4.3853240
                              7.468930
##
## $value_tte_cont_T
##
         Y_1_T (tte) Y_3_T (Continue)
            0.0070515
                              0.038992
## min
## median
           0.9908997
                              3.010569
           8.3155135
## max
                              8.473368
##
## $value_binary
              С
##
## 1 0 139.8250 60.1750
## 2 1 70.1705 129.8295
```

```
##
## $censure_rate_T
## [1] 0.5251875
##
## $censure_rate_C
## [1] 0.749895
##
## $p_val_GPC
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour la GPC: 1"
##
## $p_val_WR
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour le WR: 1"
##
## $p_val_WO
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour le WO: 1"</pre>
```



Outcome continue de poisson

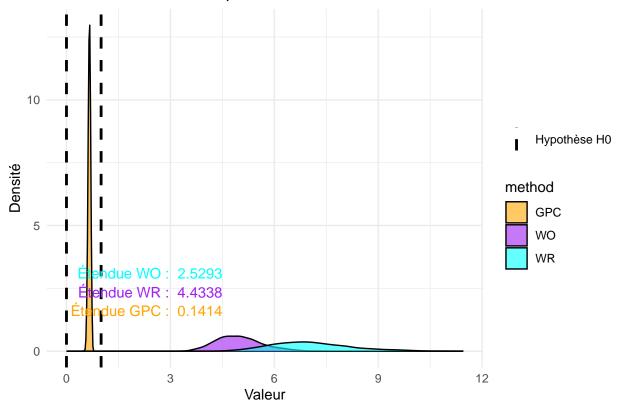
Ici, on aura un seuil de 2 et les 2 distribution de poisson seront les suivantes :

$$\mathcal{P}_T(5)$$
 ; $\mathcal{P}_C(1)$

\$Count
Win Loose Tie WR WO GPC

```
## endpoint1 402
                  113 9485
                               3.55752 1.05952 0.02890
## endpoint2 4304 1001 4694
                               4.29970 1.98656 0.33033
                      7 6966 432.42857 1.86533 0.30200
## endpoint3 3027
## overall
            7734 1120 6966
                               6.90536 2.43689 0.41808
## $value_tte_cont_C
##
         Y_1_C (tte) Y_3_C (poisson)
            0.0038785
## min
## median
            0.5233442
                                   NA
## max
            4.3853240
                                   NA
##
## $value_tte_cont_T
         Y_1_T (tte) Y_3_T (poisson)
## min
            0.0070515
## median
            0.9908997
                                   NA
## max
            8.3155135
                                   NA
##
## $value_binary
              C
## 1 0 139.8250 60.1750
## 2 1 70.1705 129.8295
## $censure_rate_T
## [1] 0.5251875
##
## $censure_rate_C
## [1] 0.749895
## $p_val_GPC
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour la GPC: 1"
## $p_val_WR
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour le WR: 1"
## $p_val_WO
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour le WO: 1"
```

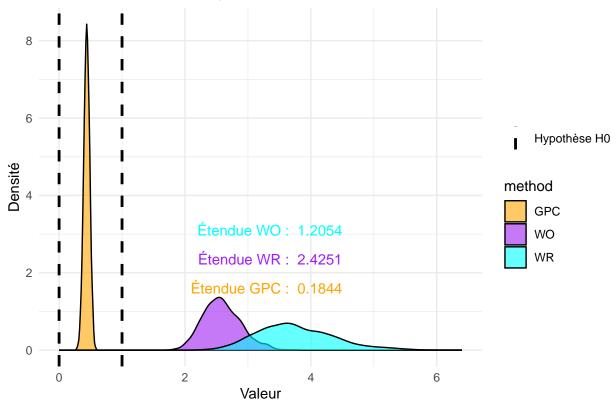




Outcome binaire en premier

```
## $Count
##
              Win Loose Tie
                                  WR
                                          WO
## endpoint1 178
                    49 9773 3.63265 1.02614 0.01290
## endpoint2 4538 1056 4179 4.29735 2.10698 0.35629
                  525 2354 2.47619 1.45535 0.18545
## endpoint3 1300
             6016 1630 2354 3.69080 2.56252 0.43860
## overall
##
## $value_tte_cont_C
##
         Y_2_C (tte) Y_3_C (continue)
            0.0038785
## min
                              0.021318
## median
            0.5233442
                              2.099368
## max
            4.3853240
                              7.468930
##
## $value_tte_cont_T
##
         Y_2_T (tte) Y_3_T (Continue)
            0.0070515
                              0.038992
## min
## median
           0.9908997
                              3.010569
## max
            8.3155135
                              8.473368
##
## $value_binary
              С
##
## 1 0 139.8250 60.1750
## 2 1 70.1705 129.8295
```

```
##
## $censure_rate_T
## [1] 0.5251875
##
## $censure_rate_C
## [1] 0.749895
##
## $p_val_GPC
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour la GPC: 1"
##
## $p_val_WR
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour le WR: 1"
##
## $p_val_WO
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour le WO: 1"</pre>
```



Modèle avec les HR non-constant

On travaille avec un modèle AFT où les HR ne sont pas constant. Le seuil τ vaut 2 pour les outcomes 1 (tte) et 3 (continue). La formule pour de simulation pour le modèle AFt est la suivante :

$$\left(\frac{1}{1-U}-1\right) \times \lambda^{-1/k} \times e^{Z\beta}$$

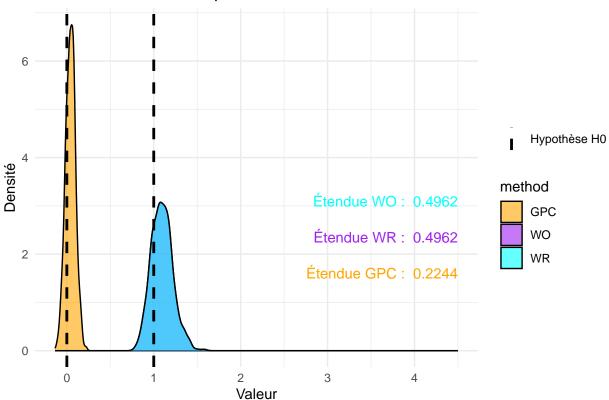
Où $U \sim \mathcal{U}([0,1])$, Z la covariable valant 1 si le patient suit le traitement et 0 s'il suit le contrôle. Les paramètres λ et k vaudront respectivement 0.1 et 0.5.

Les distributions des outcomes binaire et continue sont les suivantes :

$$\mathcal{B}_T(0.65)$$
 ; $\mathcal{B}_C(0.3)$; $\mathcal{N}_T(3,2)$; $\mathcal{N}_C(2,2)$

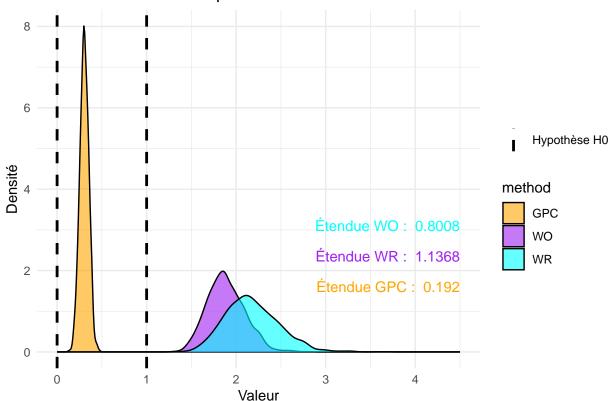
```
## $Count
                                                  GPC
##
              Win Loose Tie
                                  WR
                                          WO
                   4555 875 1.00329 1.00300 0.00150
## endpoint1 4570
## endpoint2
              397
                     92 386 4.31522 2.07018 0.34857
## endpoint3
              243
                    143
                           0 1.69930 1.69930 0.25907
## overall
             5210
                  4790
                           0 1.08768 1.08768 0.04200
##
## $value_tte_cont_C
          Y_1_C (tte) Y_3_C (continue)
##
## min
            0.0025445
                               0.021318
            1.1787500
## median
                               2.099368
## max
           11.1978900
                               7.468930
##
## $value_tte_cont_T
##
          Y_1_T (tte) Y_3_T (Continue)
## min
             0.008582
                               0.038992
## median
             1.378464
                               3.010569
            11.759856
                               8.473368
## max
##
  $value_binary
## 1 0 139.8250 60.1750
## 2 1 70.1705 129.8295
##
## $censure_rate_T
## [1] 0.0103375
##
## $censure_rate_C
## [1] 0.109455
##
## $p_val_GPC
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour la GPC: 0.106"
##
## $p_val_WR
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour le WR: 0.108"
##
```

```
## $p_val_W0
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour le WO: 0.108"</pre>
```



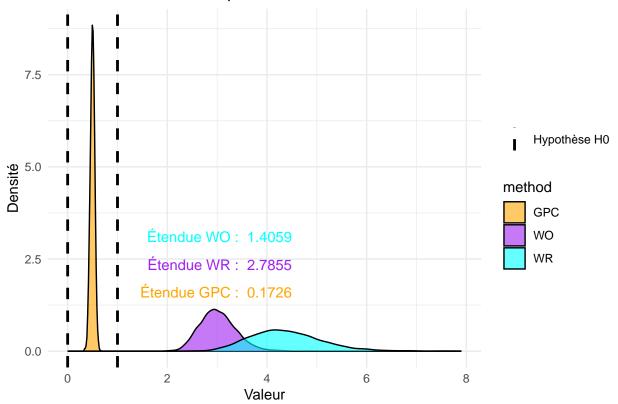
```
## $Count
              Win Loose Tie
                                  WR
## endpoint1 1671 1550 6779 1.07806 1.02450 0.01210
## endpoint2 3076
                   716 2987 4.29609 2.06811 0.34813
## endpoint3 931
                    374 1682 2.48930 1.45844 0.18647
## overall
             5678 2640 1682 2.15076 1.87274 0.30380
##
## $value_tte_cont_C
          Y_1_C (tte) Y_3_C (continue)
##
                              0.021318
## min
            0.0025445
            1.1787500
                              2.099368
## median
           11.1978900
## max
                              7.468930
## $value_tte_cont_T
##
          Y_1_T (tte) Y_3_T (Continue)
## min
             0.008582
                              0.038992
## median
             1.378464
                              3.010569
## max
            11.759856
                              8.473368
##
## $value_binary
```

```
С
## 1 0 139.8250 60.1750
## 2 1 70.1705 129.8295
##
## $censure_rate_T
## [1] 0.0103375
## $censure_rate_C
## [1] 0.109455
##
## $p_val_GPC
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour la GPC: 1"
## $p_val_WR
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour le WR: 1"
##
## $p_val_WO
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour le WO: 1"
```



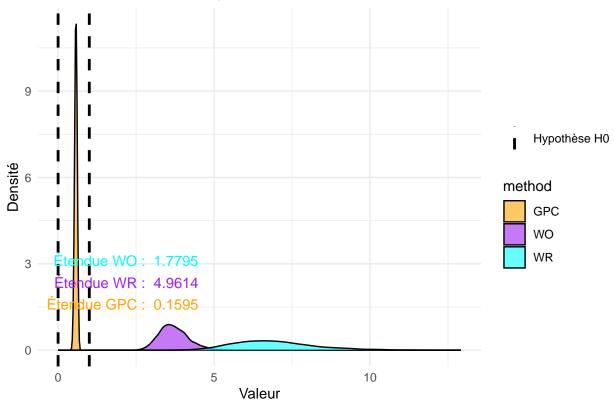
Distribution très différente

```
## $Count
             Win Loose Tie
                                                 GPC
## endpoint1 676 658 8666 1.02736 1.00361 0.00180
                  783 3644 5.41379 2.32668 0.39880
## endpoint2 4239
## endpoint3 1579 71 1994 22.23944 2.41199 0.41383
## overall
            6494 1512 1994 4.29497 2.98565 0.49820
##
## $value_tte_cont_C
##
         Y_1_C (tte) Y_3_C (continue)
## min
           0.0051715
                             0.014032
           0.6874255
## median
                             1.309817
           5.8274700
## max
                             4.034159
##
## $value_tte_cont_T
         Y_1_T (tte) Y_3_T (Continue)
##
## min
           0.0049540
                             0.038992
## median 0.6980433
                             3.010569
## max
           5.9020525
                             8.473368
##
## $value_binary
## 1 0 139.8250 60.1750
## 2 1 60.1165 139.8835
##
## $censure_rate_T
## [1] 0.0013525
## $censure_rate_C
## [1] 0.009795
##
## $p_val_GPC
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour la GPC: 1"
## $p_val_WR
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour le WR: 1"
##
## $p_val_WO
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour le WO: 1"
```



```
## $Count
##
              Win Loose Tie
                                           WO
                                                  GPC
                                   WR
## endpoint1
              14
                  14 9971
                             1.00000 1.00000 0.00000
## endpoint2 4876
                  901 4195 5.41176 2.32566 0.39862
## endpoint3 1817
                    82 2295 22.15854 2.41114 0.41369
## overall
             6707
                    998 2295 6.72044 3.66092 0.57090
##
## $value_tte_cont_C
##
         Y_1_C (tte) Y_3_C (continue)
            0.0598260
                              0.014032
## min
## median
            0.8273042
                              1.309817
## max
            2.4105095
                              4.034159
##
## $value_tte_cont_T
##
         Y_1_T (tte) Y_3_T (Continue)
            0.0618805
                              0.038992
## min
## median
            0.8343377
                              3.010569
            2.4169275
##
  max
                              8.473368
##
## $value_binary
              С
##
                       Τ
## 1 0 139.8250 60.1750
## 2 1 60.1165 139.8835
```

```
##
## $censure_rate_T
## [1] 0.00119
##
## $censure_rate_C
## [1] 0.0087075
##
## $p_val_GPC
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour la GPC: 1"
##
## $p_val_WR
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour le WR: 1"
##
## $p_val_WO
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour le WO: 1"</pre>
```



Distribution avec des résultats différents suivant les outcomes

Dans cette partie, nous allons dans un premier temps choisir des distributions de façon à ce que le premier outcome soit en faveur de T et les 2 autres en faveur de C.

Dans un second temps nous ferons varier l'ordre des outcome pour voir s'il y a des différences significatives entre les statistiques en fonction de leur ordre.

Dans tous ces cas, les distributions continues seront des lois normales dont les paramètres seront précisés. Les seuils τ seront toujours égaux à 2 pour les distributions continue et tte.

Différents scénario dans le même tableau de donnée

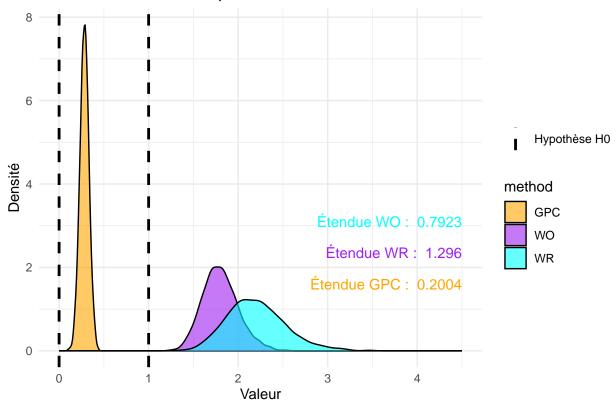
HR constant (modèle de Cox)

Ici, l'outcome binaire sera en faveur du traitement, l'outcome continue en faveur du contrôle et l'outcome principal tte sera beaucoup censuré avec des distributions plus ou moins en faveur du traitement.

Les distributions seront les suivantes :

```
• tte:
     \lambda = 1, k = 2, \beta = -2, la censure sera une distribution \mathcal{W}(1,3)
   • Continue:
     \mathcal{N}_{T}(2,2) ; \mathcal{N}_{C}(3,2)
   • Binaire:
     \mathcal{B}_T(0.65); \mathcal{B}_C(0.3)
## $Count
##
                                                WO
                                                         GPC
                Win Loose
                           Tie
                                       WR
                403
                       112 9485 3.59821 1.05994
                                                    0.02910
## endpoint1
                     1001 4179 4.30070 2.06908
## endpoint2 4305
## endpoint3
               527
                     1296 2356 0.40664 0.68917 -0.18402
  overall
              5234 2409 2356 2.17269 1.78757 0.28253
##
##
##
  $value_tte_cont_C
           Y_1_C (tte) Y_3_C (continue)
##
             0.0038785
                                 0.0375595
## min
## median
             0.5233442
                                 3.0030080
             4.3853240
## max
                                 8.4683000
##
## $value_tte_cont_T
##
           Y_1_T (tte) Y_3_T (Continue)
## min
             0.0070515
                                 0.0199235
## median
             0.9908997
                                 2.1039738
##
             8.3155135
                                 7.4740225
   max
##
## $value_binary
##
                          Τ
## 1 0 139.8250 60.1750
## 2 1 70.1705 129.8295
## $censure_rate_T
```

```
## [1] 0.5251875
##
## $censure_rate_C
## [1] 0.749895
##
## $p_val_GPC
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour la GPC: 0.9995"
##
## $p_val_WR
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour le WR: 0.9995"
##
## $p_val_WO
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour le WO: 0.9995"</pre>
```



HR non-constant (modèle AFT)

Ici les paramètres λ et k voudront respectivement 0.1 et 0.5.

```
## $Count

## endpoint1 1671 1550 6779 1.07806 1.02450 0.01210

## endpoint2 3076 716 2987 4.29609 2.06811 0.34813

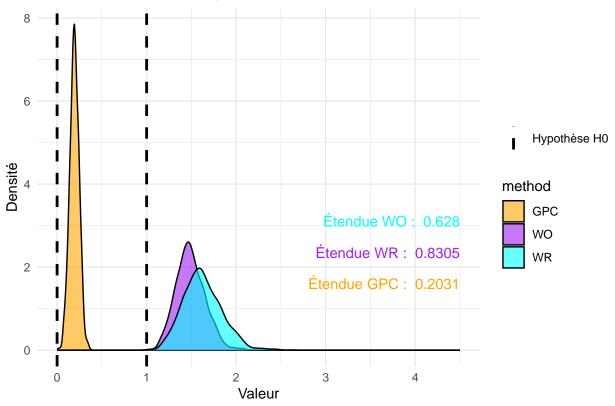
## endpoint3 377 925 1685 0.40757 0.68996 -0.18346

## overall 5124 3191 1685 1.60577 1.47924 0.19330

##
```

```
## $value_tte_cont_C
##
          Y_1_C (tte) Y_3_C (continue)
## min
            0.0025445
                             0.0375595
## median
           1.1787500
                             3.0030080
## max
           11.1978900
                             8.4683000
##
## $value_tte_cont_T
         Y_1_T (tte) Y_3_T (Continue)
##
## min
             0.008582
                             0.0199235
## median
            1.378464
                             2.1039738
## max
            11.759856
                             7.4740225
##
## $value_binary
##
                       Τ
## 1 0 139.8250 60.1750
## 2 1 70.1705 129.8295
##
## $censure_rate_T
## [1] 0.0103375
##
## $censure_rate_C
## [1] 0.109455
##
## $p_val_GPC
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour la GPC: 0.951"
## $p_val_WR
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour le WR: 0.9535"
## $p_val_WO
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour le WO: 0.952"
```





Variation des ordres

Dans un premier temps, nous avons vu des outcomes tte et binaire en outcome principaux, maintenant, nous allons voir l'outcome continue étant en faveur du contrôle comme outcome principal d'abord en simulant nos données tte suivant un modèle de Cox et ensuite avec un modèle AFT où les HR ne seront pas constant.

Les distributions seront les suivantes :

- tte : $\lambda=1,\,k=2,\,\beta=-2,\,\mbox{la censure sera une distribution}\,\,\mathcal{W}(1,3)$
- Continue : $\mathcal{N}_T(2,2) \; ; \, \mathcal{N}_C(3,2)$
- Binaire : $\mathcal{B}_T(0.65) \; ; \; \mathcal{B}_C(0.3)$

```
n_sim = 2000
n=200

nb_core = parallel::detectCores() - 2
cl = makeCluster(nb_core)
registerDoParallel(cl)
count = 0
```

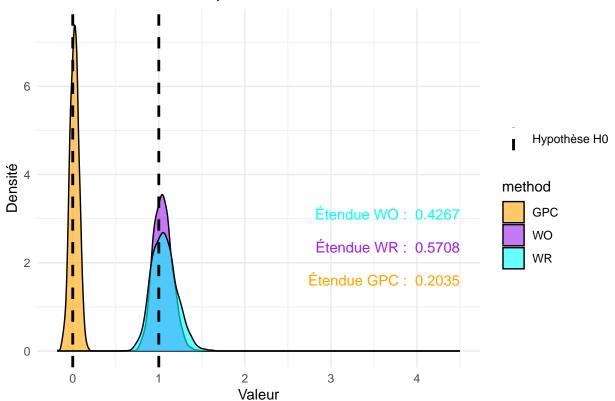
```
start_time = Sys.time()
results = foreach(s = 1:n_sim, .combine = rbind, .packages = c("dplyr", "survival", "parallel", "foreach
id=1:(2*n)
arm=rep(c("T", "C"), each=200)
U = runif(2*n)
lambdaT = 1
kT = 2
Z = ifelse(arm == "T", 1, 0)
beta = -2
prob_T = 0.65
prob_C = 0.3
mean_T = 2
mean_C = 3
sd_T = 2
sd_C = 2
Time_1 = round((-log(1 - U)) / (lambdaT * exp(beta * Z)^(1 / kT)), 3)
fup_censureT = round(rweibull(2*n, shape = 1, scale =3),3)
Time_T = pmin(Time_1, fup_censureT)
deltaT=as.numeric(fup_censureT==Time_T)
Y_2_T=as.numeric(gener_binom(prob = prob_T)[,1] )-1
Y_2_C=as.numeric(gener_binom(prob = prob_C)[,1] )-1
Y_3_T= gener_continue(mean = mean_T, sd = sd_T)
Y_3_C= gener_continue(mean = mean_C, sd = sd_C)
stratum=sample(rep(c(1,3,5,8), each = 50))
dataT=data.frame(Y\_1 = Time\_T[Z==1], Delta\_1 = deltaT[Z==1], Y\_2 = Y\_2\_T, Y\_3 = Y\_3\_T, stratum = stratum
dataC=data.frame(Y_1 = Time_T[Z==0], Delta_1 = deltaT[Z==0], Y_2 = Y_2C, Y_3 = Y_3C, stratum = stratum =
data1=rbind(dataT,dataC)
summT = summary.data.frame(dataT)
min_Y_1T = as.numeric(stringr::str_extract(summT[1,1], "\\d+\\.\\d+"))
min_Y_3T = as.numeric(stringr::str_extract(summT[1,4], "\\d+\\.\\d+"))
nb_0_{=sum}(Y_2_{==0})
nb_1_C=sum(Y_2_C==1)
```

```
nb_0_{T=sum}(Y_2_{T==0})
nb_1_{=sum}(Y_2_{==1})
median_Y_1T = as.numeric(stringr::str_extract( summT[3,1], "\\d+\\.\\d+"))
median_Y_3T = as.numeric(stringr::str_extract( summT[3,4], "\\d+\\.\\d+"))
max_Y_1T =as.numeric(stringr::str_extract(summT[6,1], "\\d+\\.\\d+"))
max Y 3T =as.numeric(stringr::str extract(summT[6,4], "\\d+\\.\\d+"))
summC = summary.data.frame(dataC)
min_Y_1C = as.numeric(stringr::str_extract(summC[1,1], "\\d+\\.\\d+"))
min_Y_3C = as.numeric(stringr::str_extract(summC[1,4], "\\d+\\.\\d+"))
median_Y_1C = as.numeric(stringr::str_extract( summC[3,1], "\\d+\\.\\d+"))
median_Y_3C = as.numeric(stringr::str_extract( summC[3,4], "\\d+\\.\\d+"))
max_Y_1C =as.numeric(stringr::str_extract(summC[6,1], "\\d+\\.\\d+"))
max_Y_3C =as.numeric(stringr::str_extract(summC[6,4], "\\d+\\.\\d+"))
censure_rateT=sum(dataT$Delta_1==0)/n
censure_rateC=sum(dataC$Delta_1==0)/n
data=data.frame(id=id, arm = arm, Y_1= data1[,1],Delta_1=data1[,2], Y_2 = data1[,3], Y_3 = data1[,4], s
result =
  win.stat(
    data = data,
    ep_type = c("tte", "binary", "continuous"),
    stratum.weight = "equal",
    tau = c(2,0,2),
    arm.name = c("T", "C"),
    alpha = 0.05,
    digit = 3,
    pvalue = "two-sided",
    priority = c(3,2,1),
    summary.print = FALSE
  )
win_edp1=sum(result$summary_ep$Trt_Endpoint1[,2])
loose_edp1=sum(result$summary_ep$Con_Endpoint1[,2])
tie_edp1=4*2500-sum(win_edp1+loose_edp1)
win_edp2=sum(result$summary_ep$Trt_Endpoint2[,2])
loose_edp2=sum(result$summary_ep$Con_Endpoint2[,2])
tie_edp2=tie_edp1-(loose_edp2+win_edp2)
win_edp3 = sum(result$summary_ep$Trt_Endpoint3[,2])
loose_edp3 = sum(result$summary_ep$Con_Endpoint3[,2])
tie_edp3 = tie_edp2-(win_edp3+loose_edp3)
```

```
count = count + 1
       write.table(c(count), file="../output.txt", append = T, col.names = F)
      val_GPC = result$Win_statistic$Net_Benefit[1]
       val_WR = result$Win_statistic$Win_Ratio[1]
       val_W0 = result$Win_statistic$Win_Odds[1]
      p_val_GPC = result$p_value[2]
      p_val_WR = result$p_value[1]
      p_val_W0 = result$p_value[3]
      return(unname(c(val_GPC,val_WR,val_W0,win_edp1,loose_edp1,tie_edp1,win_edp2,loose_edp2,tie_edp2,win_e
}
stopCluster(cl)
end_time = Sys.time()
execution_time = end_time - start_time
results_df = as.data.frame(results)
min_Y_1C=mean(as.numeric(results_df[,13]))
min_Y_3C=mean(as.numeric(results_df[,14]))
max_Y_1C=mean(as.numeric(results_df[,15]))
max_Y_3C=mean(as.numeric(results_df[,16]))
median_Y_1C=mean(as.numeric(results_df[,17]))
median_Y_3C=mean(as.numeric(results_df[,18]))
min_Y_1T=mean(as.numeric(results_df[,19]))
min_Y_3T=mean(as.numeric(results_df[,20]))
max_Y_1T=mean(as.numeric(results_df[,21]))
max_Y_3T=mean(as.numeric(results_df[,22]))
median_Y_1T=mean(as.numeric(results_df[,23]))
median_Y_3T=mean(as.numeric(results_df[,24]))
nb_0_C = mean(as.numeric(results_df[,25]))
nb_1_C = mean(as.numeric(results_df[,26]))
nb_0_T= mean(as.numeric(results_df[,27]))
nb_1_T = mean(as.numeric(results_df[,28]))
censure_rateC= mean(as.numeric(results_df[,29]))
censure_rateT= mean(as.numeric(results_df[,30]))
dfC=data.frame(row.names = c("min", "median", "max"), c(min_Y_1C, median_Y_1C, max_Y_1C),c(min_Y_3C, median_Y_1C),c(min_Y_3C, median_Y_1C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C),c(min_Y_3C)
colnames(dfC) = c("Y_1_C (continue)", "Y_3_C (tte)")
dfT=data.frame(row.names = c("min", "median", "max"), c(min_Y_1T, median_Y_1T, max_Y_1T),c(min_Y_3T, median_Y_1T, max_Y_1T, median_Y_1T, median_Y_
colnames(dfT) = c("Y_1_T (continue)", "Y_3_T (tte)")
df2 = data.frame(row.name = c("0", "1"), c(nb_0_C,nb_0_T), c(nb_1_C,nb_1_T))
```

```
p_valGPC = results_df[,31]
p_valWR = results_df[,32]
p_valW0 = results_df[,33]
nb_pval_GPC = sum(p_valGPC< 0.05)</pre>
nb_pval_WR = sum(p_valWR< 0.05)</pre>
nb_pval_W0 = sum(p_valW0 < 0.05)
colnames(df2)=c(" ","C", "T")
GPC=as.numeric(results_df[,1])
WR= as.numeric(results_df[,2])
WO= as.numeric(results_df[,3])
quantileGPC_lwr=quantile(GPC, 0.025)
quantileGPC_upr=quantile(GPC, 0.975)
étendue_GPC= round(quantileGPC_upr - quantileGPC_lwr,4)
quantileWR_lwr=quantile(WR, 0.025)
quantileWR_upr=quantile(WR, 0.975)
étendue_WR= round(quantileWR_upr - quantileWR_lwr,4)
quantileWO_lwr=quantile(WO, 0.025)
quantileWO_upr=quantile(WO, 0.975)
étendue_WO= round(quantileWO_upr - quantileWO_lwr,4)
Win
      = round(c(mean(as.numeric(results_df[,4])), mean(as.numeric(results_df[,7])), mean(as.numeric(res
Loose = round(c(mean(as.numeric(results_df[,5])), mean(as.numeric(results_df[,8])),mean(as.numeric(resu
      = round(c(mean(as.numeric(results_df[,6])), mean(as.numeric(results_df[,9])), mean(as.numeric(res
df3 = data.frame(
  row.names = c("endpoint1", "endpoint2", "endpoint3", "overall"),
  Win = Win,
  Loose = Loose,
  Tie
        = Tie,
  WR = round(Win/Loose,5),
  WO = round((Win+0.5*Tie)/(Loose+0.5*Tie),5),
  GPC = round((Win-Loose)/(Win+Loose+Tie),5)
list(Count = df3, value_tte_cont_C = dfC, value_tte_cont_T = dfT, value_binary = df2, censure_rate_T =
## $Count
              Win Loose Tie
                                                  GPC
                                  WR
                     28 9872 3.57143 1.01450 0.00720
## endpoint1 100
## endpoint2 2559
                  595 6718 4.30084 1.49671 0.19895
## endpoint3 1261 3101 2356 0.40664 0.56999 -0.27389
           3920 3724 2356 1.05263 1.03998 0.01960
##
```

```
## $value_tte_cont_C
##
        Y_1_C (continue) Y_3_C (tte)
## min
               0.0038785 0.0375595
                0.5233442 3.0030080
## median
## max
                4.3853240 8.4683000
##
## $value_tte_cont_T
         Y_1_T (continue) Y_3_T (tte)
##
                0.0070515 0.0199235
## min
## median
                0.9908997
                            2.1039738
## max
                 8.3155135 7.4740225
## $value_binary
                       Τ
## 1 0 139.8250 60.1750
## 2 1 70.1705 129.8295
##
## $censure rate T
## [1] 0.5251875
## $censure_rate_C
## [1] 0.749895
##
## $p val GPC
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour la GPC: 0.065"
## $p_val_WR
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour le WR: 0.0655"
## $p_val_WO
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour le WO: 0.065"
vlines = data.frame(
   method = c("GPC", "WR", "WO"),
   intercept = c(0, 1, 1),
   linetype_label = "Hypothèse HO")
val = results_df[,1:3]
colnames(val)=c("val_GPC","val_WR","val_WO")
values_long = val %>%
   select(starts_with("val_")) %>%
  pivot_longer(cols = everything(), names_to = "method", values_to = "value") %>%
  mutate(method = recode(method,
                          "val_GPC" = "GPC",
                          "val_WR" = "WR",
                          "val_W0" = "W0"))
values_long$value = unlist(values_long$value)
values_long <- values_long %>% filter(!is.infinite(value))
ggplot(values_long, aes(x = value, fill = method)) +
  geom_density(alpha = 0.6, color = "black") +
```



HR non-constant (modèle AFT)

Ici les paramètres λ et k voudront respectivement 0.1 et 0.5.

```
0.0025445 0.0375595
## min
## median
              1.1787500 3.0030080
## max
             11.1978900 8.4683000
##
## $value_tte_cont_T
## Y_1_T (continue) Y_3_T (tte)
## min
                0.008582 0.0199235
## median
                1.378464
                           2.1039738
## max
                11.759856 7.4740225
##
## $value_binary
##
            C
                      Т
## 1 0 139.8250 60.1750
## 2 1 70.1705 129.8295
##
## $censure_rate_T
## [1] 0.0103375
##
## $censure_rate_C
## [1] 0.109455
##
## $p_val_GPC
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour la GPC: 0.059"
## $p_val_WR
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour le WR: 0.06"
## $p_val_WO
## [1] "%-tage de p-valeur < 0.05 pour le WO: 0.0595"
```

