```
## Load libraries
library(splines)
library(MASS)

## Define the number of tests
ntest <- 1000

## Set the value of lambda
lambda <- 0.8

## Set nuber of simulations
nSims <- 10000</pre>
```

# 1 Probability of being a false positive as a linear function of time

```
set.seed(1345)
## Set up the time vector and the probability of being null
tme <- seq(-1,2,length=ntest)</pre>
pi0 < -1/4*tme+1/2
tmeInt <- cbind(1, tme)</pre>
##save the value of piOhat for each simulation
piOhatMat <- matrix(NA, nrow=nSims, ncol=ntest)</pre>
for(sim in 1:nSims)
 ## Calculate a random variable indicating whether to draw
 ## the p-values from the null or alternative
 nullI <- rbinom(ntest,prob=pi0,size=1)> 0
  ## Sample the null P-values from U(0,1) and the alternatives
  ## from a beta distribution
 pValues <- rep(NA,ntest)
 pValues[nullI] <- runif(sum(nullI))</pre>
 pValues[!nullI] <- rbeta(sum(!nullI),1,50)</pre>
  ## Get the estimate
```

```
glm1 <- lsfit(tme, y)

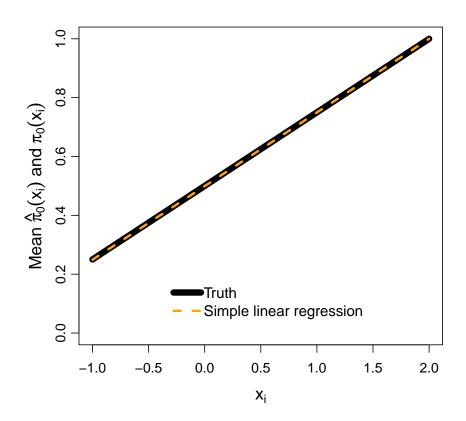
## Get the estimated piO values
piOhatMat[sim, ] <-
    (tmeInt %*%
        matrix(glm1$coefficients, ncol=1))[,1]/(1-lambda)
}

## Get the mean values:
piOhatMean <- colMeans(piOhatMat)

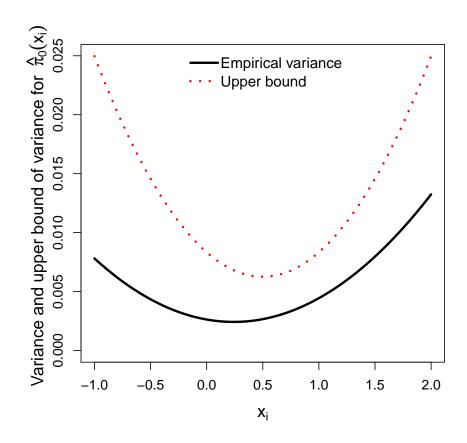
##Get the variances:
piOhatVar <- apply(piOhatMat, 2, var)

##Get the variance bounds:
zMat <- tmeInt
S <- zMat%*%solve(t(zMat)%*%zMat)%*%t(zMat)
piOhatVarBound <-
    diag(S)/(4*(1-lambda)^2)</pre>
```

#### 1.1 Plot for means



## 1.2 Plot for variances



# 2 Probability of being a false positive as a smooth function of time

```
## Set up the time vector and the probability of being null
tme <- seq(-1,2,length=ntest)
pi0 <- pnorm(tme)

##save the value of piOhat for each simulation
##fitting splines:</pre>
```

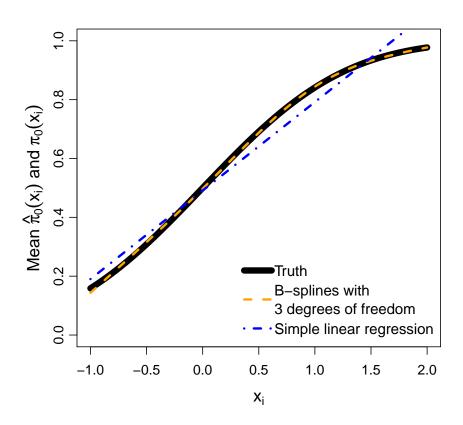
```
piOhatMatFitSpl <- matrix(NA, nrow=nSims, ncol=ntest)</pre>
##fitting linear function:
piOhatMatFitLin <- piOhatMatFitSpl</pre>
splineMat <- ns(tme,df=3)</pre>
splineMatInt <- cbind(1, splineMat)</pre>
for(sim in 1:nSims)
  ## Calculate a random variable indicating whether to draw
  ## the p-values from the null or alternative
  nullI <- rbinom(ntest,prob=pi0,size=1)> 0
  ## Sample the null P-values from U(0,1) and the alternatives
  ## from a beta distribution
  pValues <- rep(NA,ntest)
  pValues[nullI] <- runif(sum(nullI))</pre>
  pValues[!nullI] <- rbeta(sum(!nullI),1,50)
  ## Get the estimates
  y <- pValues > lambda
  glm1 <- lsfit(splineMat, y)</pre>
  ## Get the estimated piO values
  piOhatMatFitSpl[sim, ] <-</pre>
    (splineMatInt %*%
       matrix(glm1$coefficients, ncol=1))[,1]/(1-lambda)
  glm2 <- lsfit(tme, y)</pre>
  ## Get the estimated piO values
  piOhatMatFitLin[sim, ] <-</pre>
    (cbind(1, tme) %*%
       matrix(glm2$coefficients, ncol=1))[,1]/(1-lambda)
## Get the mean values:
piOhatMeanFitSpl <- colMeans(piOhatMatFitSpl)</pre>
piOhatMeanFitLin <- colMeans(piOhatMatFitLin)</pre>
##Get the variances:
piOhatVarFitSpl <- apply(piOhatMatFitSpl, 2, var)</pre>
piOhatVarFitLin <- apply(piOhatMatFitLin, 2, var)</pre>
```

```
##Get the variance bounds:
zMat <- splineMatInt
S <- zMat%*%solve(t(zMat)%*%zMat)%*%t(zMat)
piOhatVarBoundFitSpl <-
    diag(S)/(4*(1-lambda)^2)

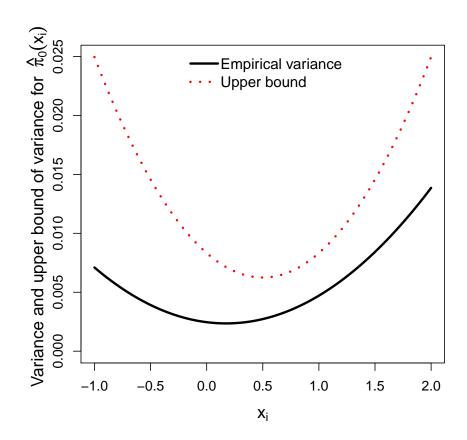
zMat <- cbind(1, tme)
S <- zMat%*%solve(t(zMat)%*%zMat)%*%t(zMat)
piOhatVarBoundFitLin <-
    diag(S)/(4*(1-lambda)^2)</pre>
```

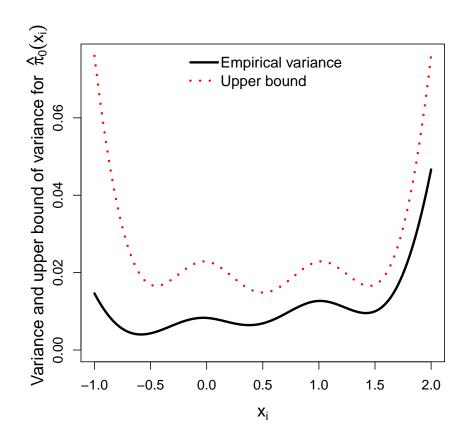
#### 2.1 Plot for means

```
par(cex.axis = 1.1, cex.main=1.3)
plot(pi0 ~ tme,col="black",type="1",lwd=8, lty=1,
    xlab="", yaxt = "n",
    ylim=c(0,1), ylab="")
mtext(expression(x[i]), 1, line=3, cex=1.3)
mtext(expression(paste("Mean ", hat(pi)[0](x[i])," and ", pi[0](x[i]))), 2, line=2, cex=1.3
points(pi0hatMeanFitSpl ~ tme,
       col="orange",type="1",lwd=3, lty=2)
points(pi0hatMeanFitLin ~ tme,
       col="blue",type="1",lwd=3, lty=4)
legend("bottomright", ##x=-100, y=0.3,
      legend=c("Truth", "B-splines with\n3 degrees of freedom", "Simple linear regression")
       col=c("black", "orange", "blue"), bty="n",
      lwd=c(8,3,3), lty=c(1,2,4),
       cex=1.2, x.intersp=0.2, y.intersp=1.0)
axis(side=2, at=(0:5)/5, mgp=c(3, 0.7, 0))
```



## 2.2 Plots for variances





# 3 Probability of being a false positive as a sine + step function

```
set.seed(1345)

## Set up the time vector and the probability of being null
tme1 <- seq(-1*pi,2*pi,length=ntest)
tme2 <- rep(1:0, each=ntest/2)
pi0 <- 1/4*sin(tme1) + tme2/4 + 1/2
##pi0 <- 1/4*sin(tme1) + 0.5
range(pi0)

## [1] 0.2500028 0.9999972</pre>
```

```
splineMat3 <- cbind(ns(tme1,df=3), tme2)</pre>
splineMat20 <- cbind(ns(tme1,df=20), tme2)</pre>
splineMatInt3 <- cbind(1, splineMat3)</pre>
splineMatInt20 <- cbind(1, splineMat20)</pre>
##save the value of piOhat for each simulation
pi0hatMat3 <- pi0hatMat20 <-</pre>
  matrix(NA, nrow=nSims, ncol=ntest)
for(sim in 1:nSims)
  ## Calculate a random variable indicating whether to draw
  ## the p-values from the null or alternative
  nullI <- rbinom(ntest,prob=pi0,size=1)> 0
  ## Sample the null P-values from U(0,1) and the alternatives
  ## from a beta distribution
  pValues <- rep(NA,ntest)
  pValues[nullI] <- runif(sum(nullI))</pre>
  pValues[!nullI] <- rbeta(sum(!nullI),1,50)</pre>
  ## Get the estimate
  y <- pValues > lambda
  glm1 <- lsfit(splineMat3, y)</pre>
  ## Get the estimate piO values
  piOhatMat3[sim, ] <- (splineMatInt3 %*%</pre>
                            matrix(glm1$coefficients,
                                   ncol=1))[,1]/(1-lambda)
  glm2 <- lsfit(splineMat20, y)</pre>
  ## Get the estimate pi0 values
  piOhatMat20[sim, ] <- (splineMatInt20 %*%</pre>
                             matrix(glm2$coefficients,
                                    ncol=1))[,1]/(1-lambda)
## Get the mean values:
pi0hatMean3 <- colMeans(pi0hatMat3)</pre>
pi0hatMean20 <- colMeans(pi0hatMat20)</pre>
##Get the variances:
piOhatVar3 <- apply(piOhatMat3, 2, var)</pre>
```

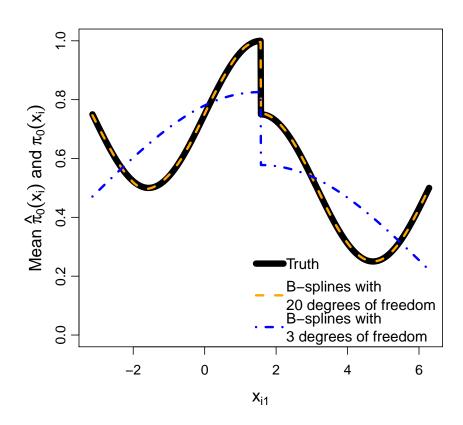
```
pi0hatVar20 <- apply(pi0hatMat20, 2, var)

##Get the variance bounds:
zMat <- splineMatInt3
S <- zMat%*%ginv(t(zMat)%*%zMat)%*%t(zMat)
pi0hatVarBound3 <-
    diag(S)/(4*(1-lambda)^2)

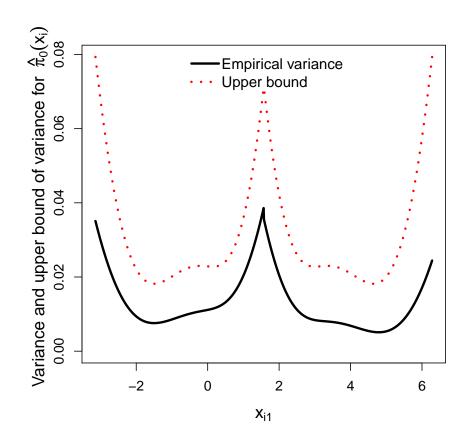
zMat <- splineMatInt20
S <- zMat%*%ginv(t(zMat)%*%zMat)%*%t(zMat)
pi0hatVarBound20 <-
    diag(S)/(4*(1-lambda)^2)</pre>
```

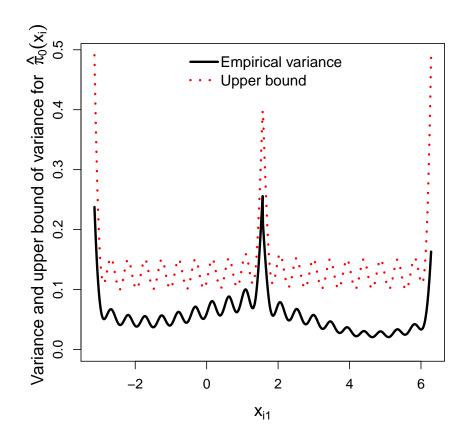
#### 3.1 Plot for means

```
par(cex.axis = 1.1, cex.main=1.3)
plot(pi0 ~ tme1,col="black",type="l",lwd=8, lty=1,
    xlab="", yaxt = "n",
    ylim=c(0,1), ylab="")
mtext(expression(x[i1]), 1, line=3, cex=1.3)
mtext(expression(paste("Mean ", hat(pi)[0](x[i])," and ",
                       pi[0](x[i])), 2, line=2, cex=1.3)
points(pi0hatMean20 ~ tme1,col="orange",type="1",lwd=3, lty=2)
points(pi0hatMean3 ~ tme1,col="blue",type="1",lwd=3, lty=4)
legend("bottomright", ##x=-100, y=0.3,
       legend=c("Truth", "B-splines with\n20 degrees of freedom",
                "B-splines with\n3 degrees of freedom"),
       col=c("black", "orange", "blue"), bty="n",
       lwd=c(8,3,3), lty=c(1,2,4),
       cex=1.2, x.intersp=0.2, y.intersp=1.15)
axis(side=2, at=(0:5)/5, mgp=c(3, 0.7, 0))
```



## 3.2 Plots for variances





#### Session info:

```
devtools::session_info()
## Session info --
    setting value
   version R version 3.1.2 (2014-10-31)
            x86_64, mingw32
##
   system
   ui
            RTerm
##
##
   language (EN)
   collate English_United States.1252
##
             America/New_York
   tz
##
   date
             2015-12-30
## Packages
```

```
## package * version date source

## devtools 1.9.1 2015-09-11 CRAN (R 3.1.3)

## digest 0.6.8 2014-12-31 CRAN (R 3.1.2)

## evaluate 0.5.5 2014-04-29 CRAN (R 3.1.1)

## formatR 1.0 2014-08-25 CRAN (R 3.1.2)

## highr 0.4 2014-10-23 CRAN (R 3.1.2)

## knitr * 1.9 2015-01-20 CRAN (R 3.1.2)

## MASS * 7.3-35 2014-09-30 CRAN (R 3.1.2)

## memoise 0.2.1 2014-04-22 CRAN (R 3.1.3)

## stringr 0.6.2 2012-12-06 CRAN (R 3.1.1)
```