library(survival)   • funkcje survfit(.)
library(survminer)

                                                  dalty
dane.A <- data.frame(time = czas.A, status = status.A)

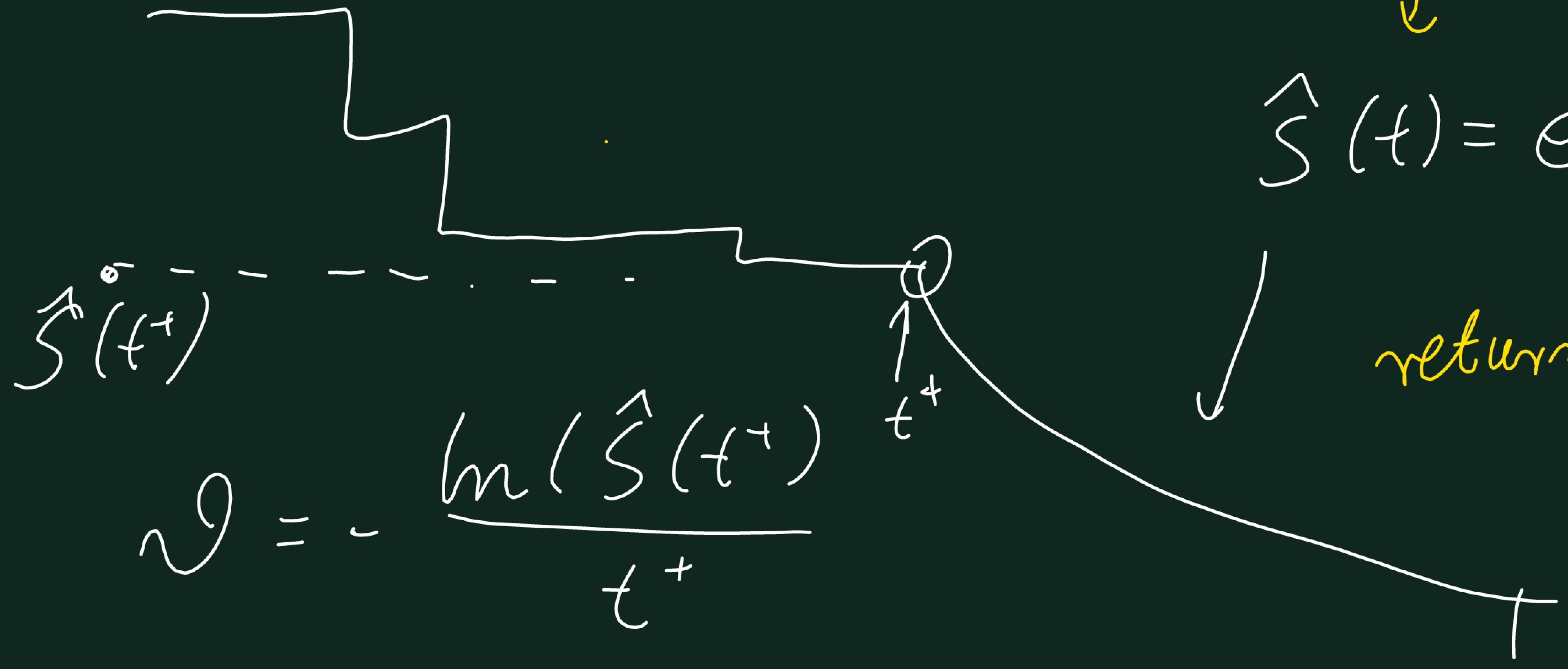
km.fit.A <- survfit(Surv(time, status) ~ 1, data = dane.A)
(model)

wykres:
km.df.A <- data.frame(time = km.fit.A$time, surv = km.fit.A$surv)

ggplot() + geom_step(data = km.df.A, aes(time, surv)) + geom_line(data = km.fit.A.tail, aes(time, surv)) <- wzór 2.

type = "fleming-harrington"

2)



$$\vartheta = -\frac{\ln(\hat{S}(t^+))}{t^+}$$

$$t^+ = t_{(n)} \leftarrow \max\{km.fit.A \setminus \{t_0\}\}$$

np.: $t_{max} = 3$

opakować w funkcję:

$$\hat{S}(t) = \exp\left(\frac{\ln \hat{S}(t^+)}{t^+} \cdot t\right),$$

return(time, surv) $t > t^+$

od t^+ do t_{max} np. co 0.1

```
library(survival)
library(survminer)
```

3) $M \leftarrow 1000$

$n \leftarrow 30/50/100$

$alpha \leftarrow \cos \neq 1 \; ; > 0$ 1.2

$lambda \leftarrow \cos 2 > 0$ $\frac{\Lambda}{2}$

$t_0 \approx \mathbb{E}\left(g\mathcal{E}(\alpha, \lambda)\right) \approx \frac{\Lambda}{\lambda}$ 2.2

$x \leftarrow$ generator_typ_I $(\alpha, \lambda, n, t_0)$ } w pętli

twarzymy estymator K-M dla x

twarzymy ogon jak w zad 2.

obliczamy $\hat{S}(t_0)$; $\hat{S}(2t_0)$

twarzymy histogram $\hat{S}(t_0)$; $\hat{S}(2t_0)$