

## Comments on Simulation Programs

Here I am following the notation in the matlab code, with parenthetical comments about the corresponding concepts in the paper.

For each of the designs there are  $n$  units in the population. Each unit  $i$  is characterized by three variables,  $Z_i$ ,  $\alpha_i$ , and  $\phi_i$  (the  $\theta_{n,i}$  in the paper - the notation in the programs should go back to this). The potential outcome function is

$$Y_i(x) = \alpha_i + \phi_i x.$$

(It would have been more proper to write it as a function of  $u$ , and work from there.)

$Z_i$  is a  $KZ + 1$  dimensional vector with the first element equal to 1, and the remaining  $KZ$  elements drawn from a normal distribution with mean zero and unit variance, all independent. The population is generated first, with

$$Z_{i1} = 1, \quad Z_{ik} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1).$$

$$\alpha_i \sim \mathcal{N}(Z_i^\top \gamma, \sigma_\eta^2)$$

$$\phi_i \sim \mathcal{N}(Z_i^\top \psi, \sigma_\varepsilon^2).$$

The assignment mechanism is

$$X_i \sim \mathcal{N}(Z_i^\top \xi, 1).$$

In all designs  $\xi = 0$ , so that for the properties the  $U_i$  and  $X_i$  are interchangeable.

Once we have this population, we can calculate the various estimands and the various variances. Because  $X_i$  and  $Z_i$  are uncorrelated, for the limit of the estimands we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \theta_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \phi_i = \mathbb{E}[Z]^\top \psi = \psi_1 = 0$$

in all the designs.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \gamma_n = \mathbb{E}[Z_i Z_i^\top]^{-1} \mathbb{E}[Z_i Y_i] = \mathbb{E}[Z_i Y_i].$$

For the first element of the limit of  $\gamma_n$ , corresponding to the intercept, we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \gamma_{1n} = \mathbb{E}[Y_i] = \mathbb{E}[\alpha_i] + \mathbb{E}[\phi_i X_i] = 0 + \mathbb{E}[Z_i^\top \psi_i X_i] + \mathbb{E}[(\phi_i - Z_i^\top \psi) X_i] = 0$$

For the other elements

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \gamma_{kn} = \mathbb{E}[Z_{ik} Y_i] = \mathbb{E}[Z_{ik} \alpha_i] + \mathbb{E}[Z_{ik} \phi_i X_i]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}[Z_{ik}Z_i^\top \gamma] + \mathbb{E}[Z_{ik}(\alpha_i - Z_i^\top \gamma)] + \mathbb{E}[Z_{ik}Z_i^\top \psi_i X_i] + \mathbb{E}[Z_{ik}(\phi_i - Z_i^\top \psi)X_i] = 0$$

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Next, we simulate samples. This involves sampling units from the population, and assigning them causes  $X_i$  to the units sampled.

The list of programs used in the simulations is

1. **main\_18aug8.m** This is the main program that runs the simulations.
2. **gen\_potential.m** This program generates the population. It takes as input the population size  $n$ , the  $KZ + 1$  vector  $\psi$ , the  $KZ + 1$  vector  $\gamma$ , the  $KZ + 1$  vector  $\xi$ , and the scalars  $\sigma_\varepsilon$ , and  $\sigma_\eta$ , and the integer  $KZ$ , and puts out the  $KZ + 1$  vector  $Z_i$ , and the scalars  $\alpha_i$ , and  $\phi_i$ , for  $i = 1, \dots, N$ .
  - (a)  $KZ$  is the number of characteristics, beyond the intercept. In the first design  $KZ = 1$ .
  - (b)  $\xi$  is not used
  - (c) In the first design,  $\gamma = (0, 0)^\top$ .
  - (d) In the first design,  $\psi = (0, 2)^\top$ .
  - (e)  $\alpha_i \sim \mathcal{N}(Z_i^\top \gamma, \sigma_\eta^2)$
  - (f)  $\phi_i \sim \mathcal{N}(Z_i^\top \psi, \sigma_\varepsilon^2)$
3. **gen\_sample.m** This program takes the population, characterized by  $(Z_i, \alpha_i, \phi_i)$ , and samples a fraction  $\rho$  from this population, and assigns a value of  $X_i$  to them. The input  $\xi$  ??? The output is
  - (a)  $YR$
  - (b)  $XR$
  - (c)  $ZR$
  - (d)  $W$
  - (e)  $UR$
  - (f)  $R$
  - (g)  $\Omega$
  - (h)  $\theta_{\text{desc}}$
  - (i)  $\theta_{\text{causal, sample}}$