

# Stat 8003, HW5

Due: Thursday, Oct 2nd, 2014

1. In this example, we consider a simulated dataset. This type of data set appears widely in the current research in multiple hypothesis testing.

Assume that the data  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  follows the following distribution:

$$x_i \sim f(x_i) = \pi_0 f_0(x_i) + \pi_1 f_1(x_i),$$

where  $f_0(x_i) = 1(0 \leq x_i \leq 1)$  is the density function of the uniform distribution and  $f_1(x_i) = \beta(1-x)^{\beta-1}$  is the density function of  $Beta(1, \beta)$ . The group information can be treated as a missing value and is denoted as  $z_i$ . Let  $y_i = (x_i, z_i)$  be the complete data.

- (a) Derive the completely likelihood function;
- (b) Using the EM algorithm to derive the estimator for  $\pi_0$  and  $\beta$ ;
- (c) Apply your method to the data set, estimate  $\pi_0$  and  $\beta$  and then calculate  $fdr_i = P(Z_i = 0|x_i)$ . (This score is called the local fdr score.)
- (d) Classify  $x_i$  to the first group if  $fdr_i(x_i) > 0.5$ . Compare your classification with the actual group information, what is the total number of falsely classified data?

You can load the data by using the following command

```
pvalue <- read.csv("http://astro.temple.edu/~zhaozhg/Stat8003/data/pvalue.csv", header=T)
```

The first column is the actual group information. We know this because this dataset is simulated. Your estimation can not use this information. The second column is the data  $\mathbf{x}$ .

2. (Continued from Problem 1.) It is known that the local fdr score can be written as

$$fdr_i = \frac{\pi_0 f_0(x_i)}{f(x_i)}$$

where  $f(x_i)$  is the marginal density of  $x_i$ . Assume that  $\pi_0$  is 0.7.

- (a) Estimate  $f(x_i)$  by using the kernel density estimation with Gaussian kernel and Silverman's  $h$ ;
- (b) Estimate the local fdr score;
- (c) Using the same rule as in 1(d), calculate the total number of falsely classified data;
- (d) Choose the bandwidth using the maximum likelihood cross validation, repeat problem (a-c), what is the total number of falsely classified data?
- (e) Which method work the best in terms of having the smallest classification error?