

Estimates of π_0

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Abstract

I plot estimates of π_0 versus π_0 for various methods under various alternative densities. RUVASH and SUCCOTASH perform the best.

Method

I used π_0 from a grid from 0.01 to 0.99, generated count data from the muscle GTEX data with $p = 1000$, where p is the number of genes. Signal was added via the Poisson thinning procedure with log2-fold-changes drawn from the same alternative distributions as in the ASH paper (see table below). The only difference is that the mixing variances were also divided by $n - 2$, where n is the sample size. This is a little different from my previous simulation settings and is meant to conform to the settings that Mengyin has been looking at.

| Scenario | Alternative Distribution |
|-------------|---|
| Spiky | $0.4N(0, 0.25^2) + 0.2N(0, 0.5^2) + 0.2N(0, 1^2), 0.2N(0, 2^2)$ |
| Near Normal | $2/3N(0, 1^2) + 1/3N(0, 2^2)$ |
| Flattop | $(1/7)N(-1.5, .5^2) + N(-1, .5^2) + N(-.5, .5^2) + N(0, .5^2) + N(0.5, .5^2) + N(1.0, .5^2) + N(1.5, .5^2)$ |
| Skew | $(1/4)N(-2, 2^2) + (1/4)N(-1, 1.5^2) + (1/3)N(0, 1^2) + (1/6)N(1, 1^2)$ |
| Big-normal | $N(0, 4^2)$ |
| Bimodal | $0.5N(-2, 1^2) + 0.5N(2, 1^2)$ |

I ran 10 methods, keeping their estimates of π_0 :

- OLS + qvalue.
- OLS + ASH
- Two-step SUCCOTASH using normal mixtures and heteroscedastic PCA as the factor-analysis method.
- The robust regression version of CATE using PCA as the factor analysis method + qvalue.
- SVA + qvalue.
- Scaled version of RUVASH.
- Negative control version of CATE using PCA as the factor analysis method + qvalue.
- RUV2 + qvalue.
- RUV4 + qvalue.
- Ridge version of LEAPP + qvalue.

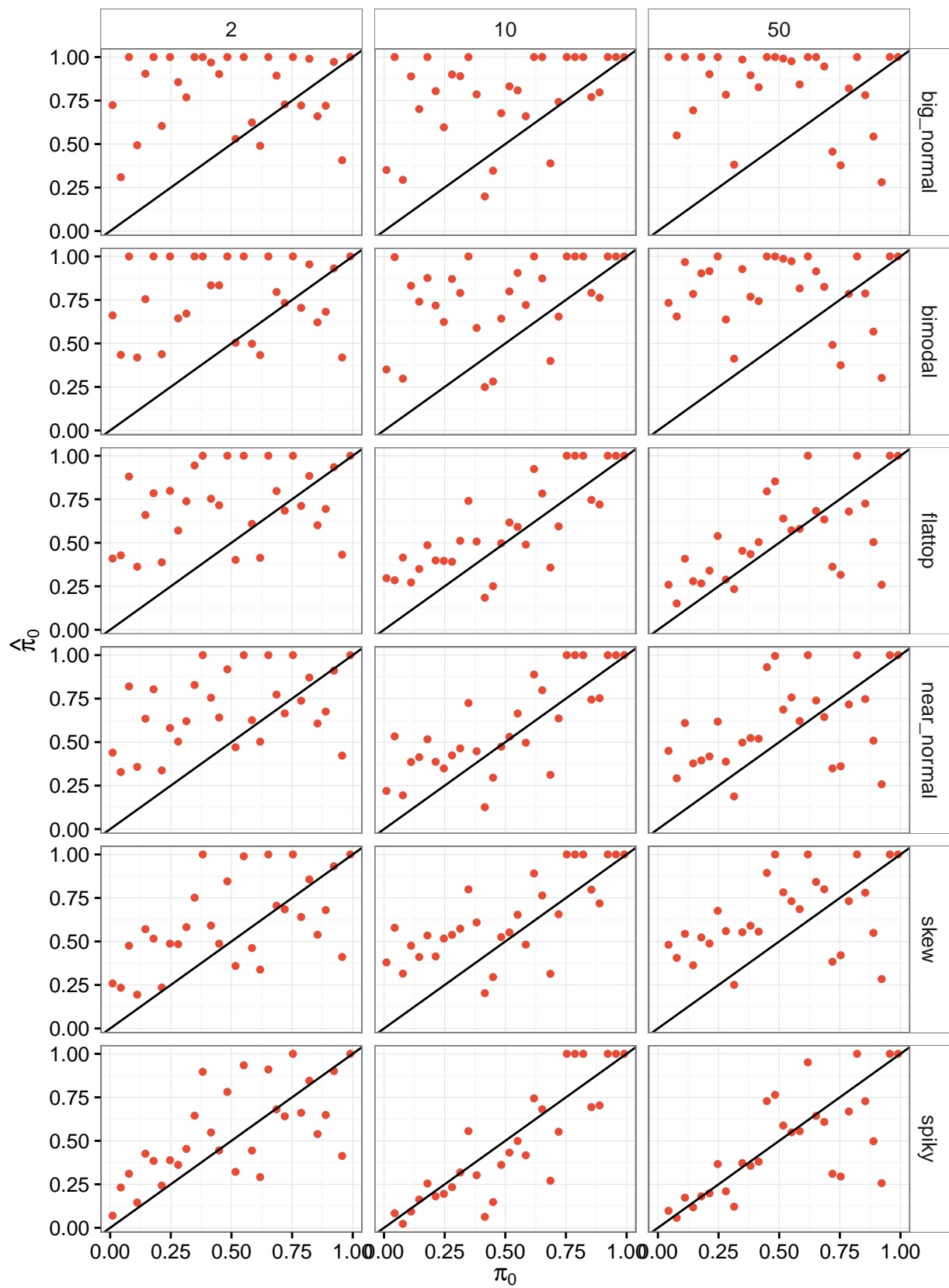
Plots of π_0 vs $\hat{\pi}_0$ for each method in each combination of n by alternative type are plotted below.

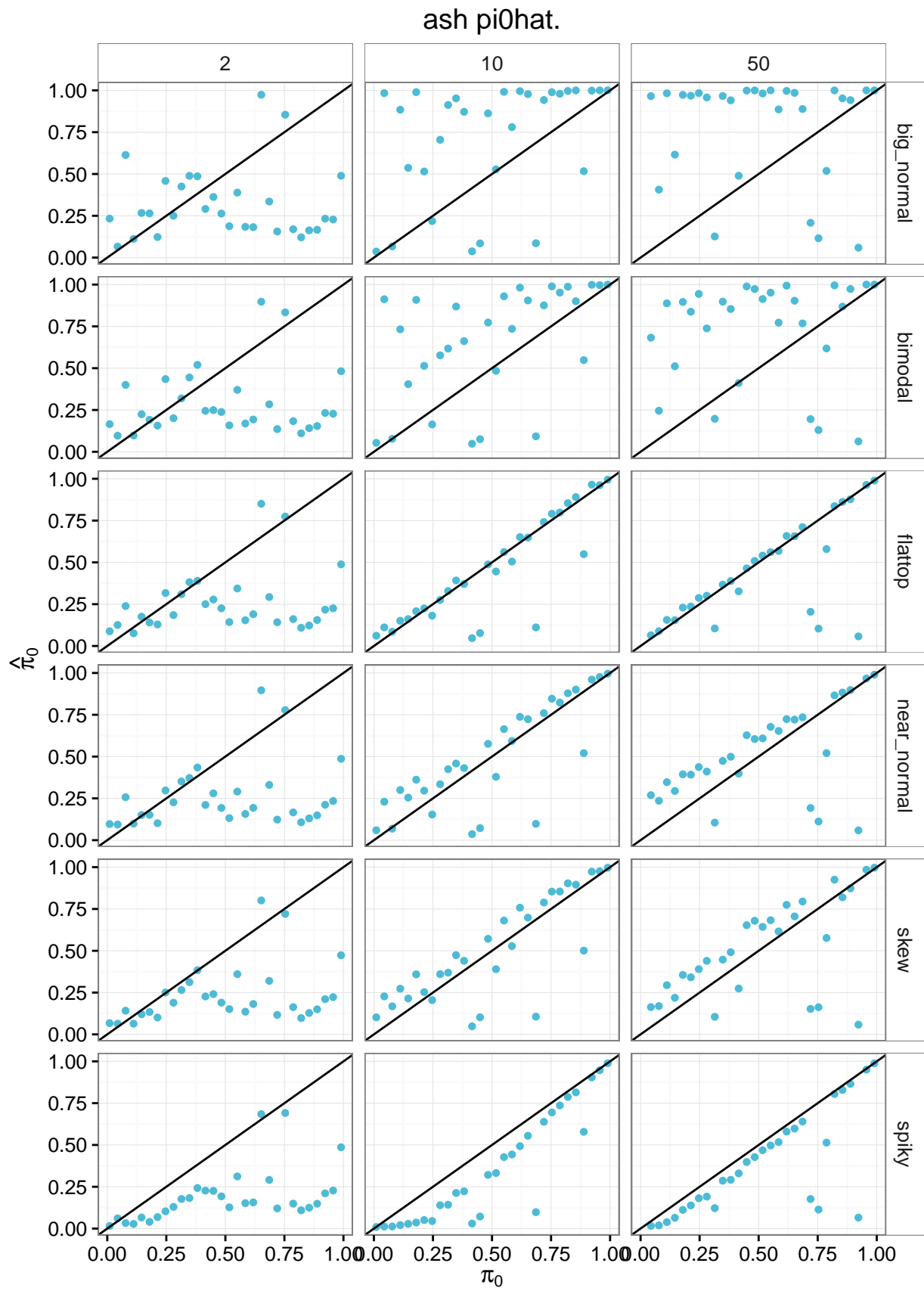
Results

SUCCOTASH and RUVASH seem to perform the best, but all of the methods seem to be getting better at estimating π_0 as n increases.

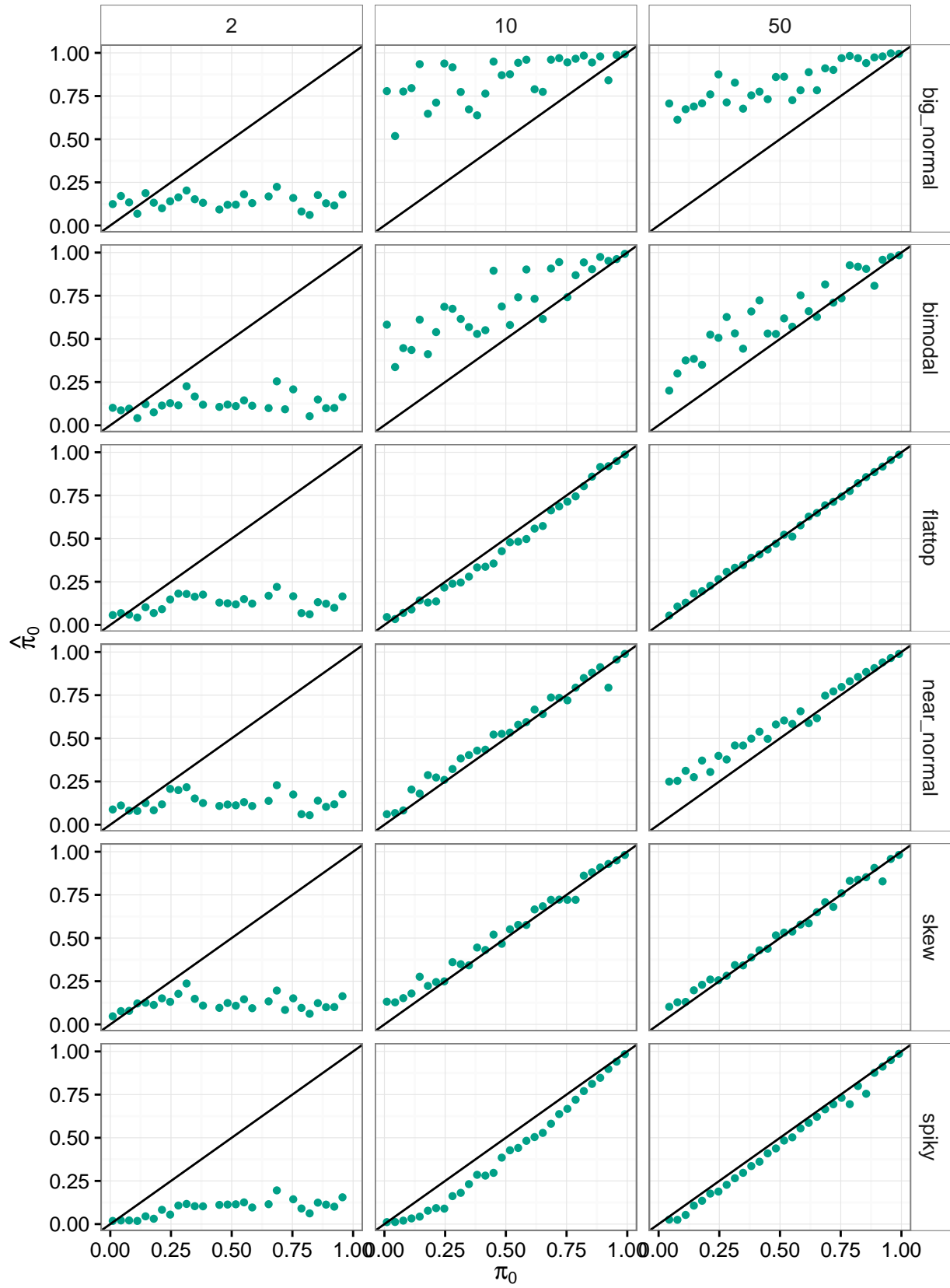
In this case where the mixing variances decrease with n , SUCCOTASH and RUVASH actually perform the worst in the spiky scenario rather than the bimodal scenario. But they perform better than the other methods in the spiky scenario.

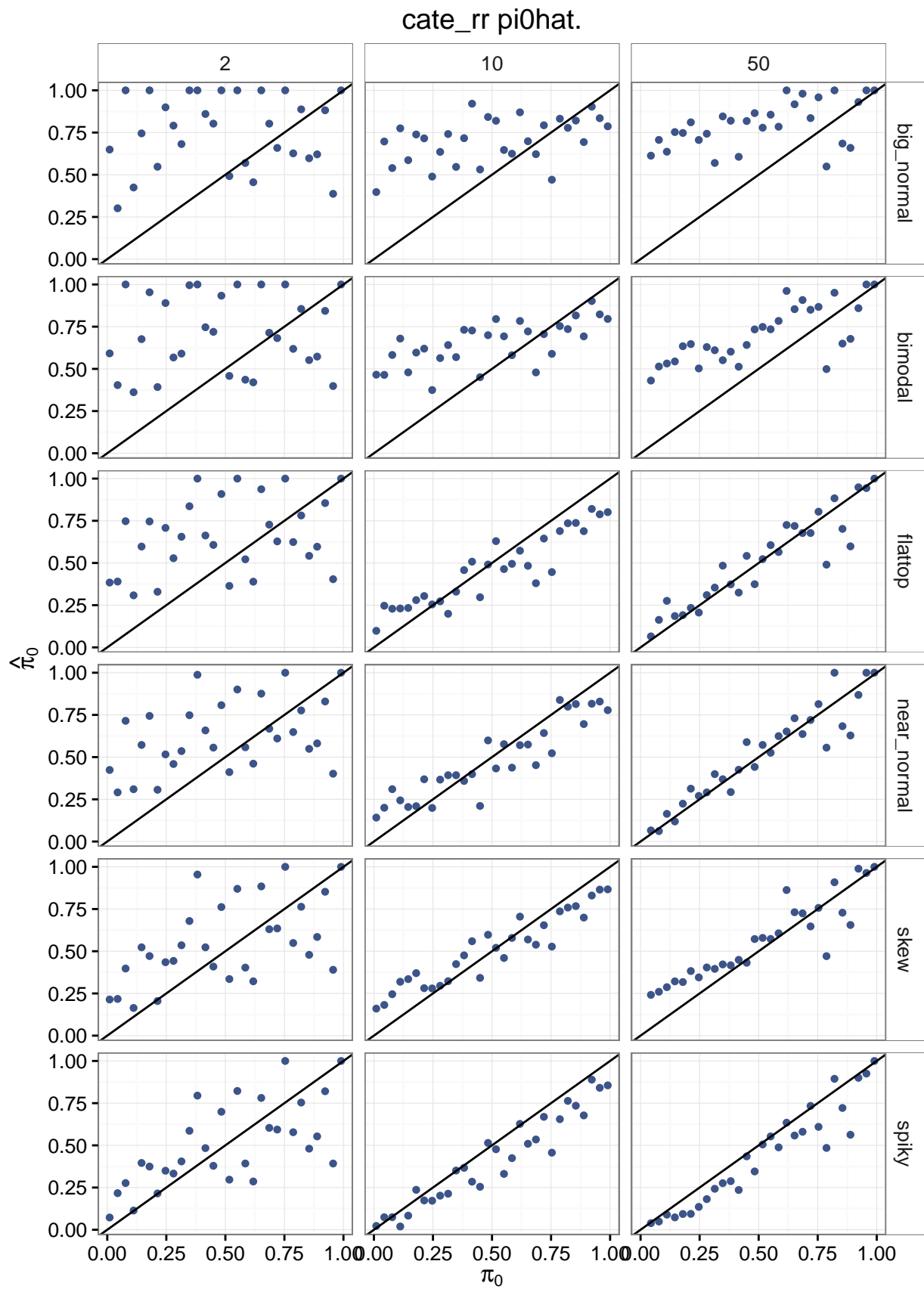
ols pi0hat.



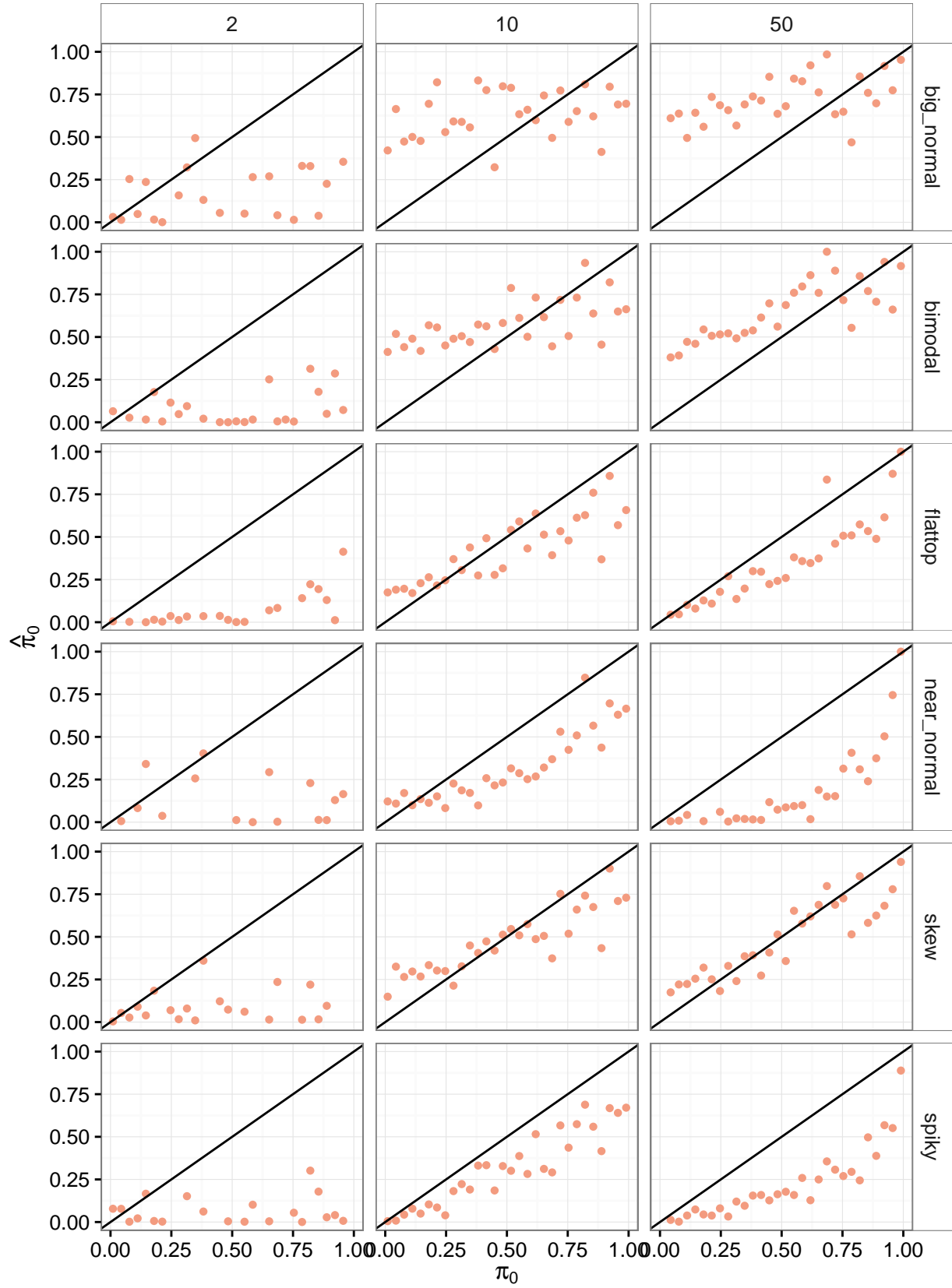


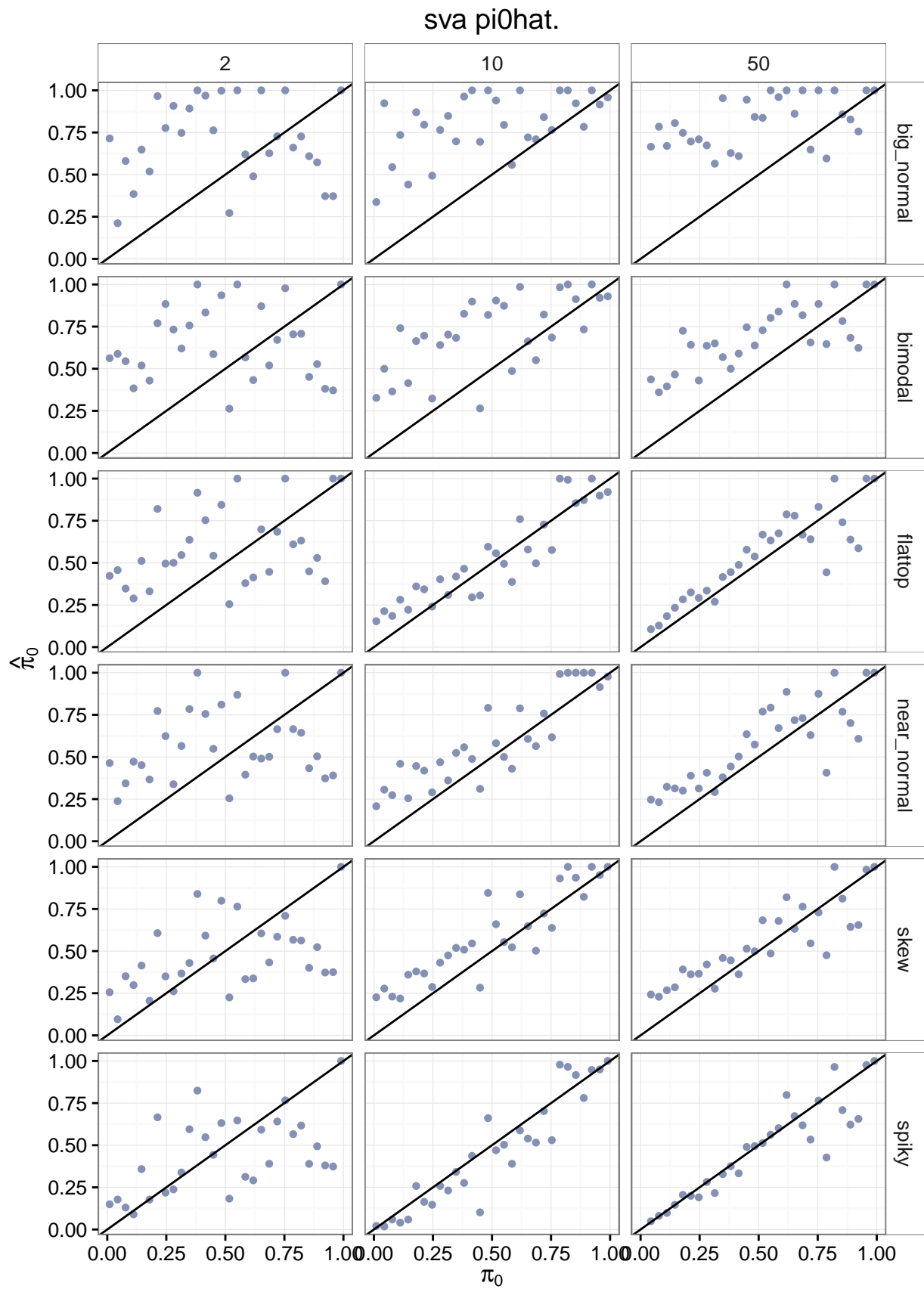
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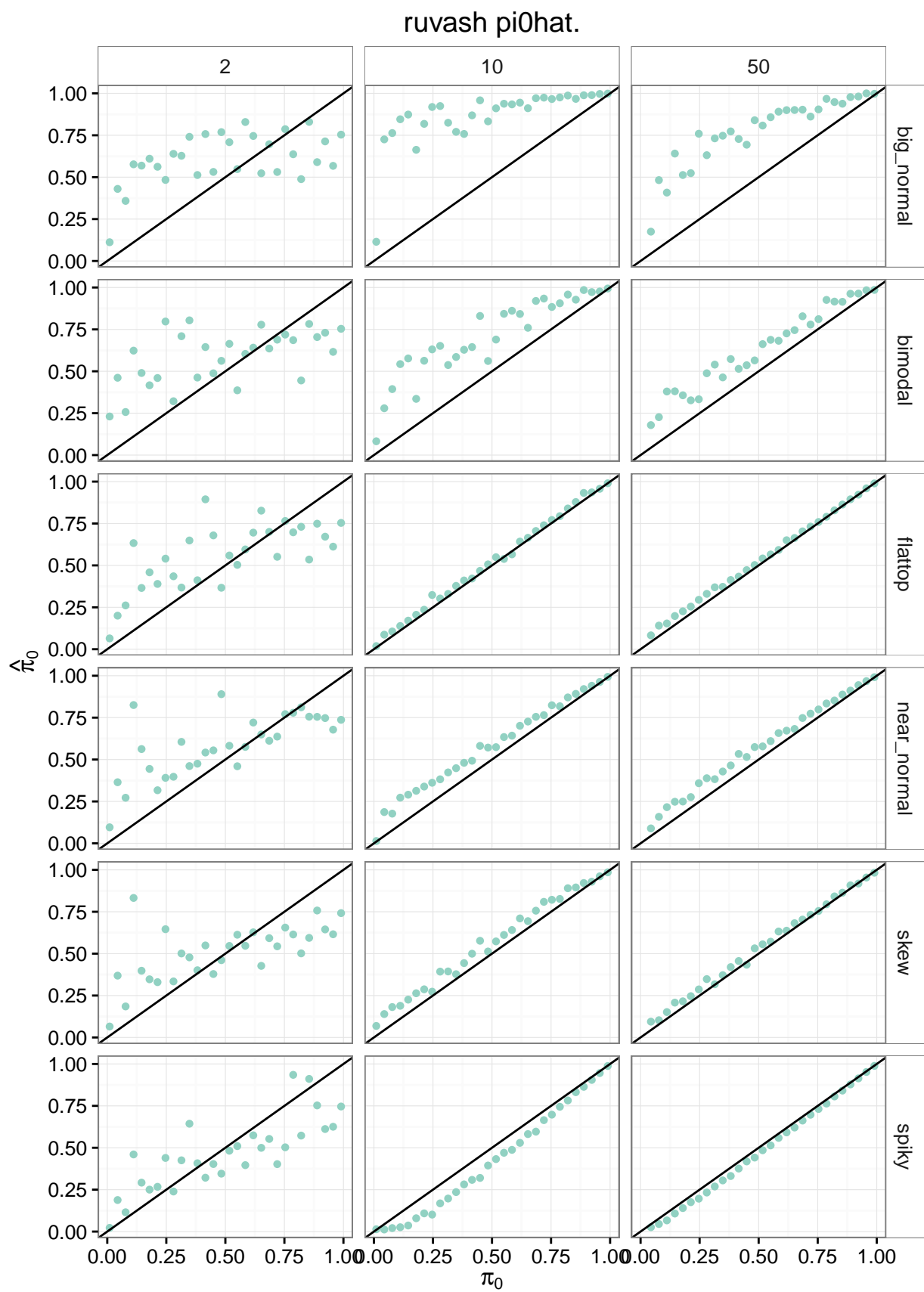


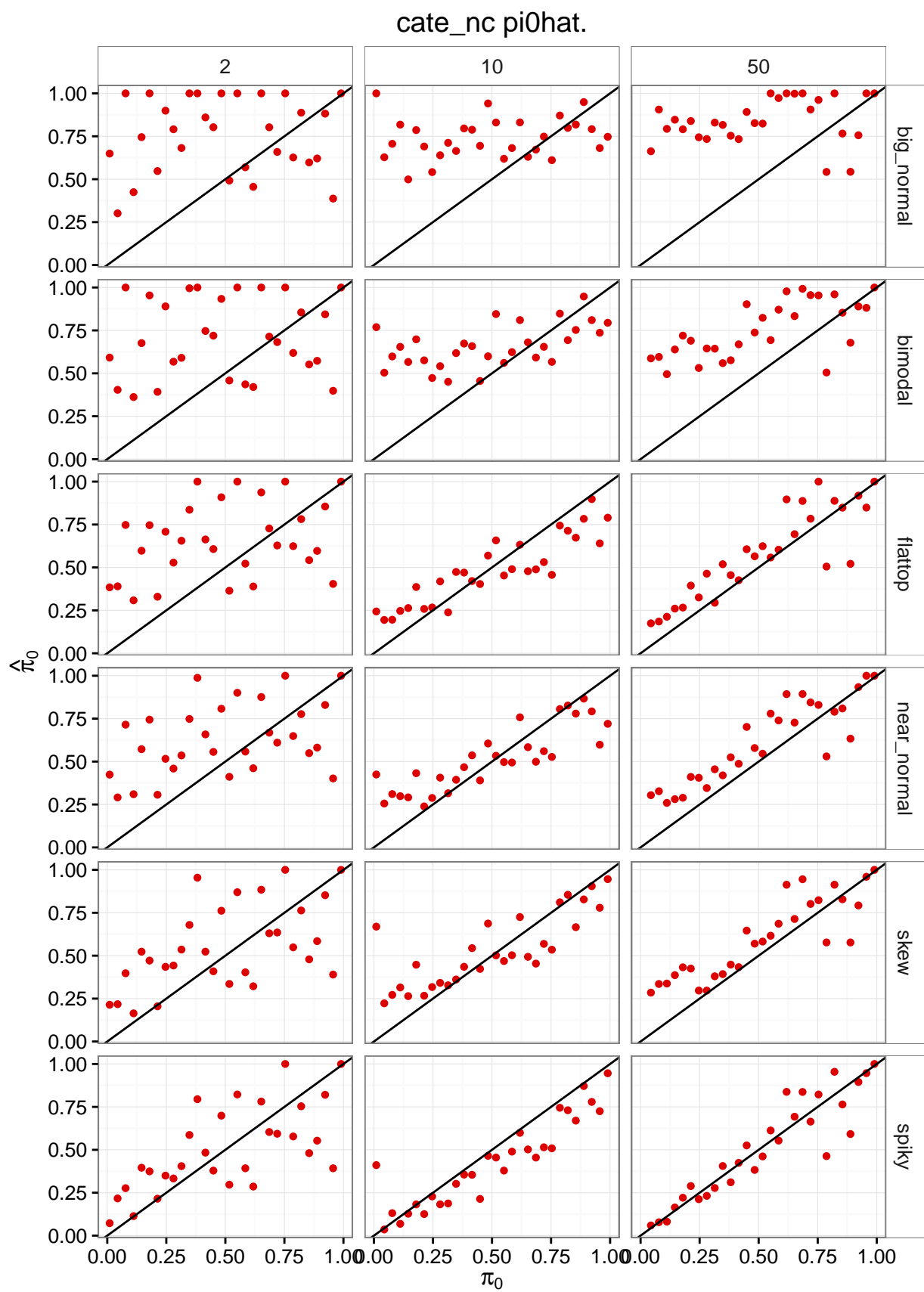


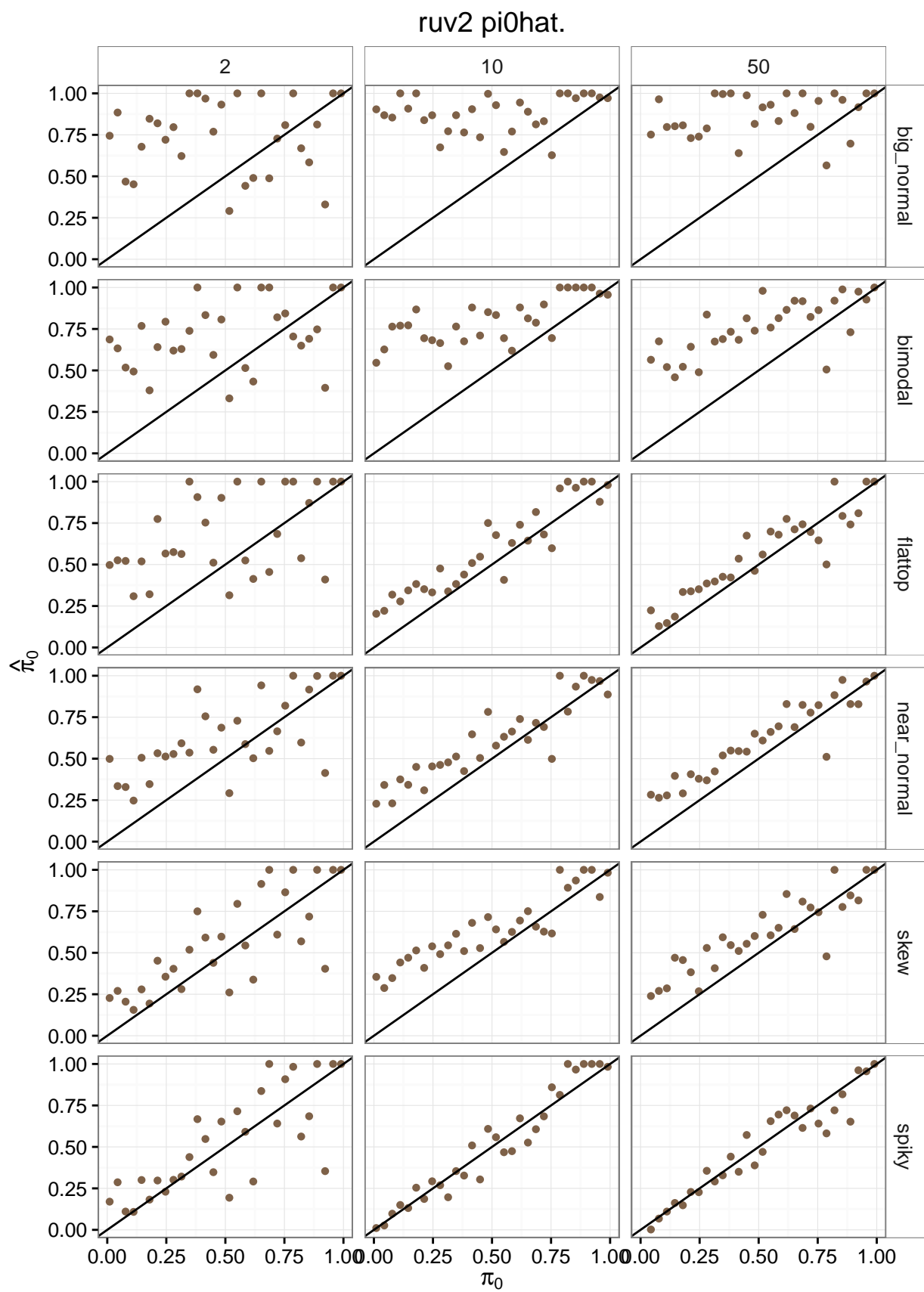
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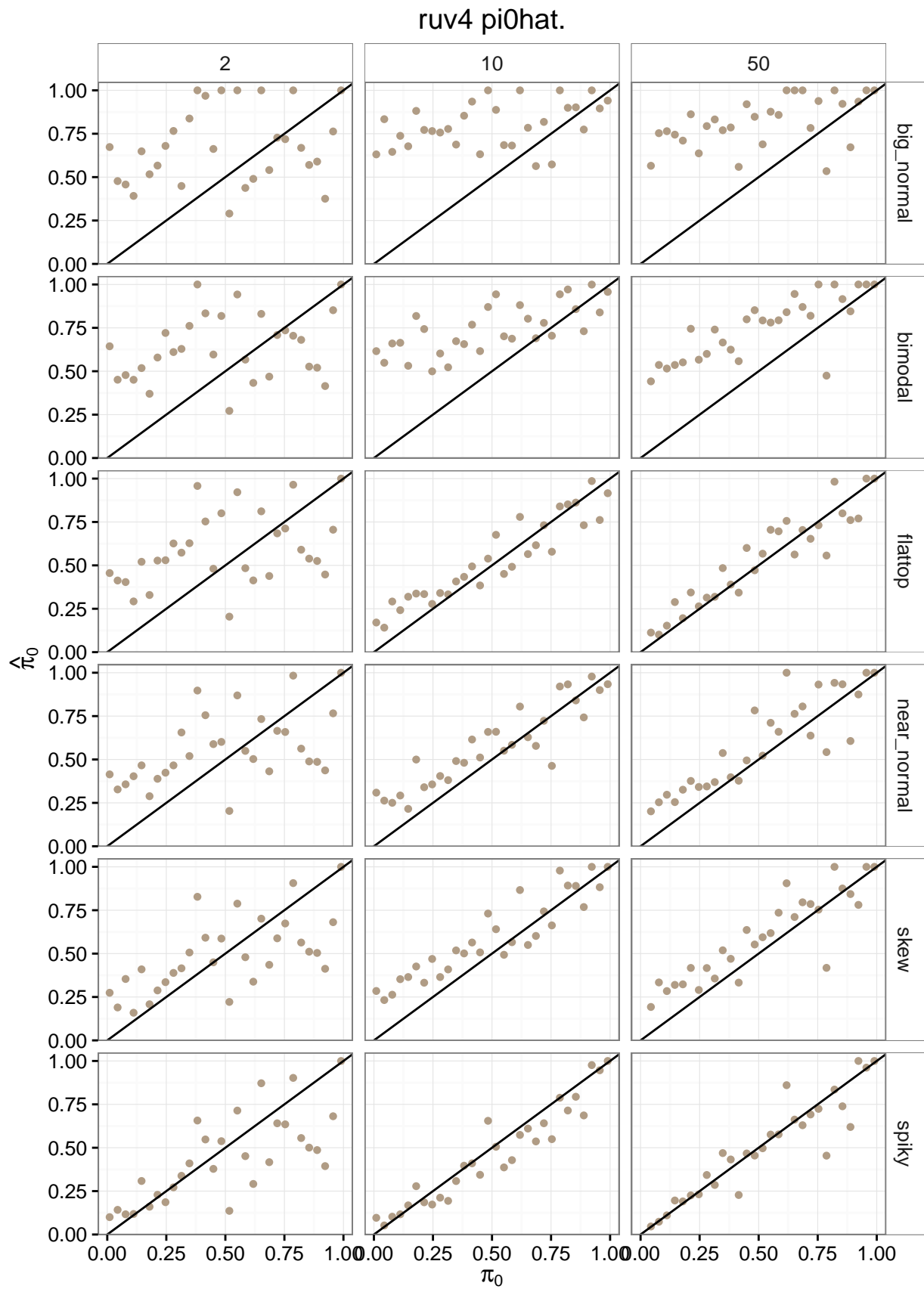












```
sessionInfo()
```

```
## R version 3.3.0 (2016-05-03)
## Platform: x86_64-pc-linux-gnu (64-bit)
## Running under: Ubuntu 14.04.4 LTS
##
## locale:
##  [1] LC_CTYPE=en_US.UTF-8      LC_NUMERIC=C
##  [3] LC_TIME=en_US.UTF-8      LC_COLLATE=en_US.UTF-8
##  [5] LC_MONETARY=en_US.UTF-8  LC_MESSAGES=en_US.UTF-8
##  [7] LC_PAPER=en_US.UTF-8     LC_NAME=C
##  [9] LC_ADDRESS=C             LC_TELEPHONE=C
## [11] LC_MEASUREMENT=en_US.UTF-8 LC_IDENTIFICATION=C
##
## attached base packages:
## [1] stats      graphics  grDevices  utils      datasets  methods    base
##
## other attached packages:
## [1] ggsci_1.1      reshape2_1.4.1 ggplot2_2.1.0
##
## loaded via a namespace (and not attached):
##  [1] Rcpp_0.12.5      codetools_0.2-14 digest_0.6.9     plyr_1.8.3
##  [5] grid_3.3.0      gtable_0.2.0     formatR_1.3      magrittr_1.5
##  [9] evaluate_0.9     scales_0.4.0     stringi_1.0-1    rmarkdown_0.9.6
## [13] labeling_0.3     tools_3.3.0      stringr_1.0.0    munsell_0.4.3
## [17] yaml_2.1.13      compiler_3.3.0   colorspace_1.2-6 htmltools_0.3.5
## [21] knitr_1.12.28
```