

Simulation Report 1

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Suppose we have $z_i \sim N(0, 1)$, $i = 1, 2$ under the null. Their correlation is ρ . We perform a one-sided test with rejection region $\Gamma = \{z \geq 1.645\}$.

We then estimate $FDR(\Gamma)$ by

$$\hat{FDR}(\Gamma) = \frac{\hat{\pi}_0 E[R^0(\Gamma)]}{R(\Gamma) \vee 1} \quad (1)$$

Since we have only two variables and $R(\Gamma) \vee 1$ is observable, we only focus on the numerator of equation(1).

Theoretical derivation

$$\begin{aligned}E[R^0(\Gamma)] &= P\{R^0(\Gamma) = 1\} \times 1 + P\{R^0(\Gamma) = 2\} \times 2 \\&= p\{z_1 > 1.645 \text{ and } z_2 \leq 1.645 \text{ or } z_2 > 1.645 \text{ and } z_1 \leq 1.645\} \\&\quad + p\{z_1 > 1.645 \text{ and } z_2 > 1.645\} \times 2 \\&= \int_{1.645}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{1.645} \frac{\exp(-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{z} - \boldsymbol{\mu})' \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}(\mathbf{z} - \boldsymbol{\mu}))}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^2 |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}|}} dz_1 dz_2 \times 2 \\&\quad + \int_{1.645}^{\infty} \int_{1.645}^{\infty} \frac{\exp(-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{z} - \boldsymbol{\mu})' \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}(\mathbf{z} - \boldsymbol{\mu}))}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^2 |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}|}} dz_1 dz_2 \times 2\end{aligned}\tag{2}$$

Theoretical derivation

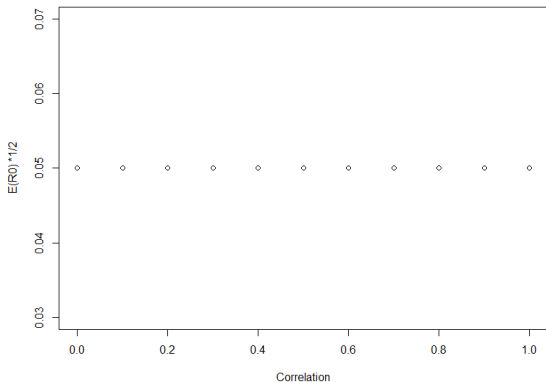


Figure 1: Numerator of equation(1) vs. correlation when $m=2$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}[R^0(\Gamma)] &= E[(R^0(\Gamma))^2] - (E[R^0(\Gamma)])^2 \\ &= p\{z_1 > 1.645 \text{ and } z_2 \leq 1.645 \text{ or } z_2 > 1.645 \text{ and } \\ &\quad z_1 \leq 1.645\} + p\{z_1 > 1.645 \text{ and } z_2 > 1.645\} \times 2^2 \\ &\quad - (E[R^0(\Gamma)])^2 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

Theoretical derivation

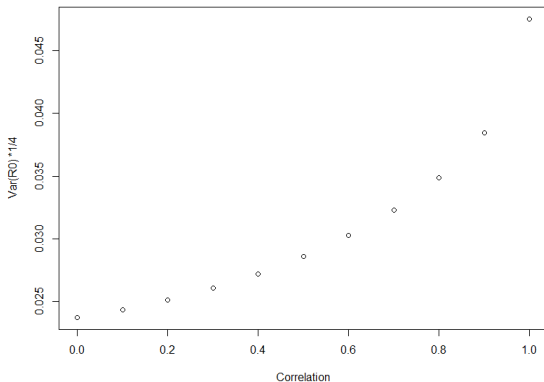
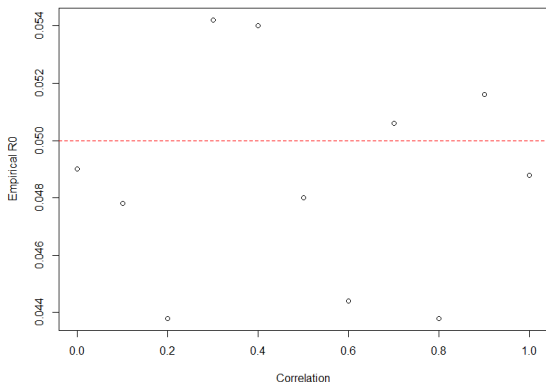


Figure 2: Exact variance of $R^0(\Gamma) \times 1/4$ vs. correlation when $m=2$

Simulation

Set up:

$z_1 \sim N(0, 1), z_2 \sim N(0.5, 1), \rho \in \{0, 0.1, \dots, 1\}, n = 200, B = 5000$



Empirical variance:

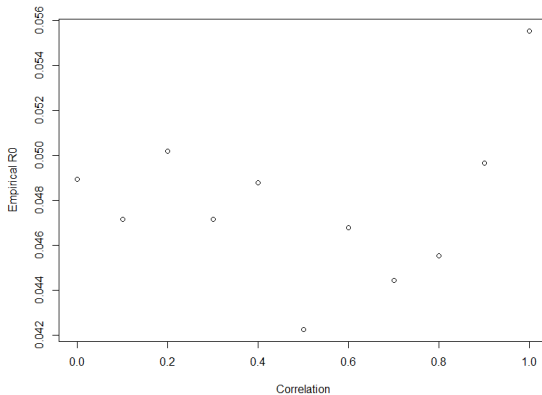


Figure 4: Variance of # false rejections vs. correlation when $m=2$

Exact mean:

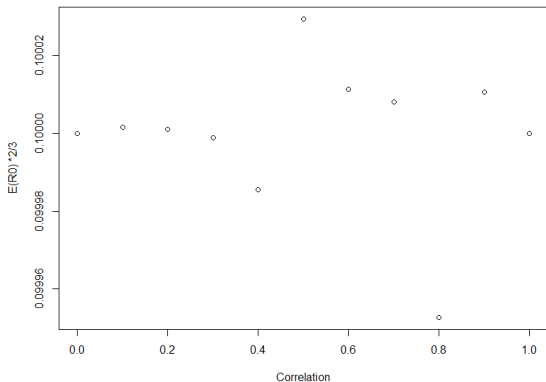


Figure 5: Numerator of equation(1) vs. correlation when $m=3$

Empirical mean:

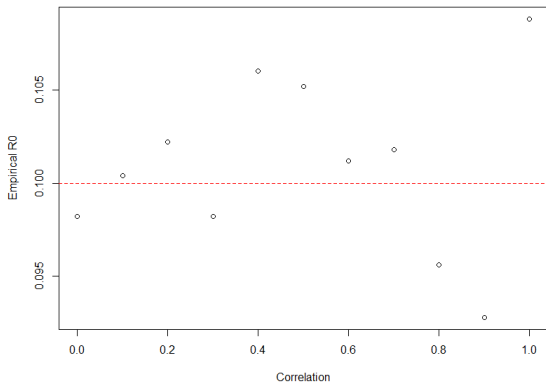


Figure 6: Mean of # false rejections vs. correlation when $m=3$

Exact variance:

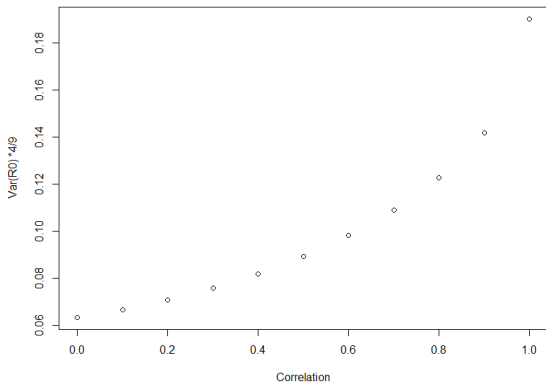


Figure 7: Exact variance of $R^0(\Gamma) \times 1/4$ vs. correlation when $m=3$

Empirical variance:

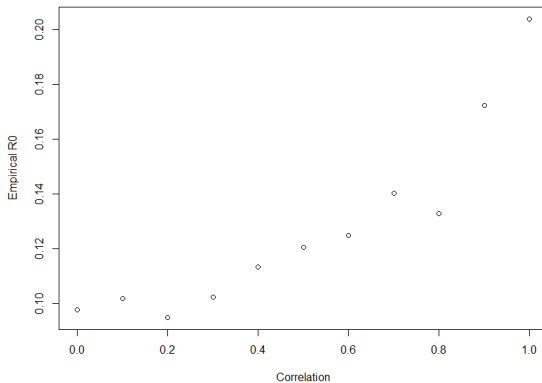


Figure 8: Variance of # false rejections vs. correlation when $m=3$

Simulation when $M=100$

Set up: $z_i \sim N(\mu_i, 1)$, $\mu_i = 0$ for $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, 90\}$, $\mu_i = 0.5$ for $i \in \{91, 92, \dots, 100\}$. They have equal correlations $\rho \in \{0, 0.1, \dots, 1\}$, $n = 200$, $B = 5000$.

Simulation when $M=100$

Empirical mean

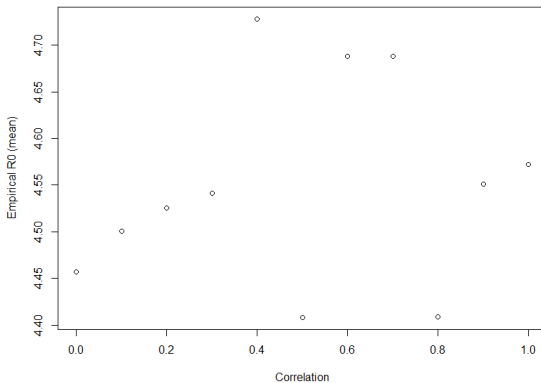


Figure 9: Mean of $\#$ false rejections vs. correlation when $m=100$

Simulation when $M=100$

Empirical variance

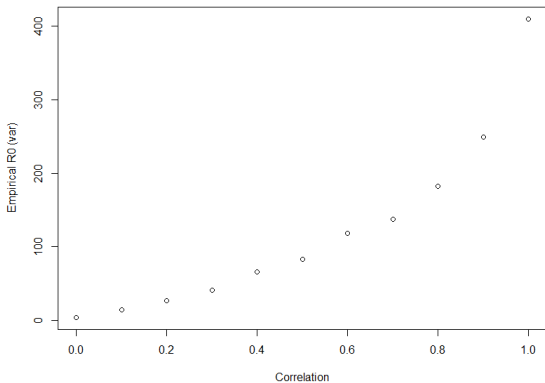


Figure 10: Variance of $\#$ false rejections vs. correlation when $m=100$