# simulation\_rst

## Rui Hu

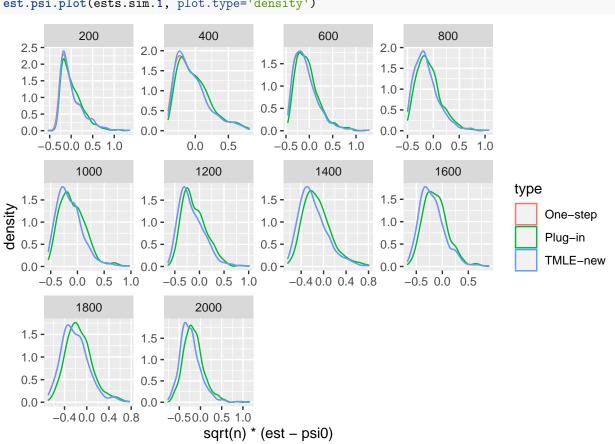
# 8/2/2021

## Generating Y depending on A

## Using SL.gam to estimate $\hat{\pi}$ and $\hat{\mu}$

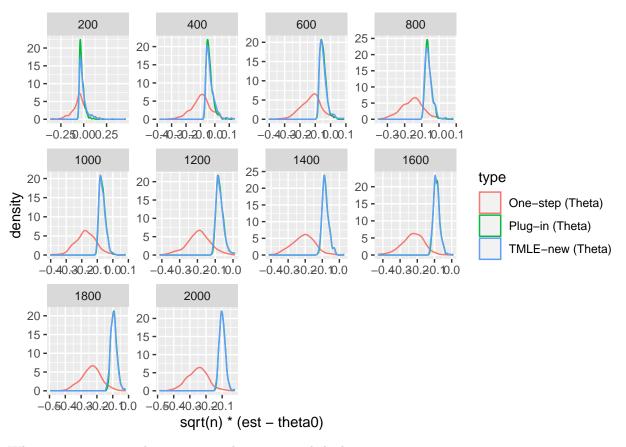
When n is large, one-step estimator of  $\psi(P)$  tend to be non-negative.

```
# ests.sim.1 <- est.psi.sim(200*c(1:10), 1:500,
# func_1 = "SL.gam", func_2 = "SL.gam", null.sims=FALSE)
load("ests.sim.1.RData")
est.psi.plot(ests.sim.1, plot.type='density')</pre>
```



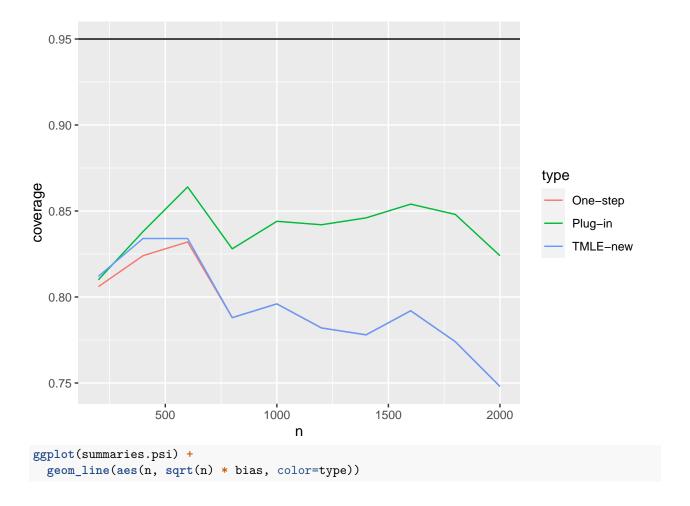
one-step estimator of  $\theta(P)$  tend to be negative.

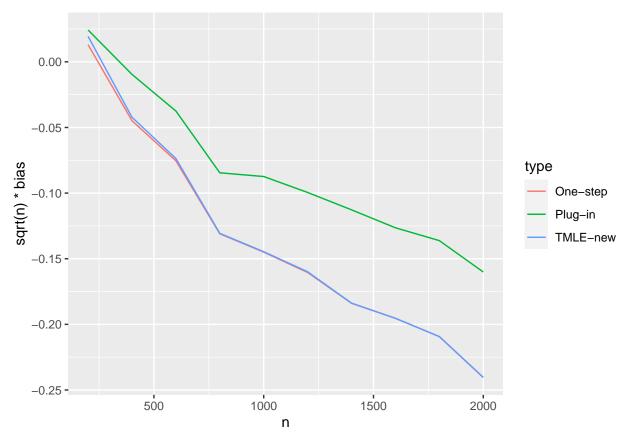
```
est.theta.plot(ests.sim.1, plot.type='density')
```



When n is increasing, the coverage is decreasing and the bias is increasing.

```
summaries.psi <- est.psi.summary(ests.sim.1)
ggplot(summaries.psi) +
  geom_line(aes(n, coverage, color=type)) +
  geom_hline(yintercept=.95)</pre>
```

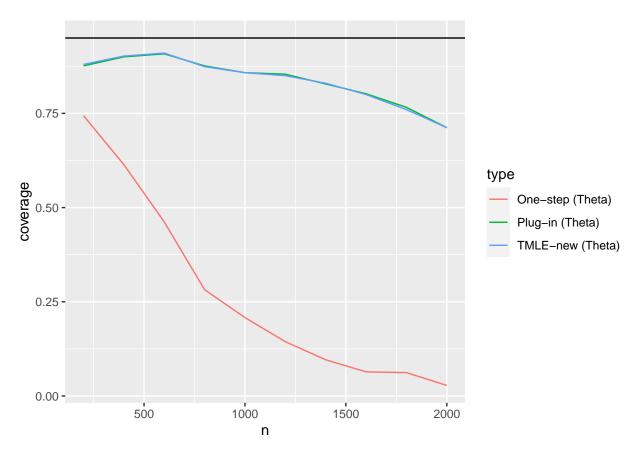




I am looking for possible explanations.

\* [x] The MSE of gam model is the lowest among the three models. Thus the reason that leads to low coverage should not be the selection of model.

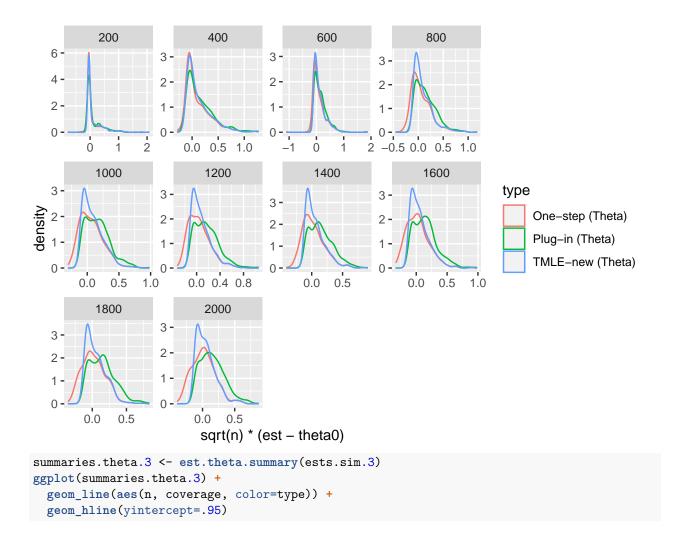
```
summaries.theta <- est.theta.summary(ests.sim.1)
ggplot(summaries.theta) +
  geom_line(aes(n, coverage, color=type)) +
  geom_hline(yintercept=.95)</pre>
```

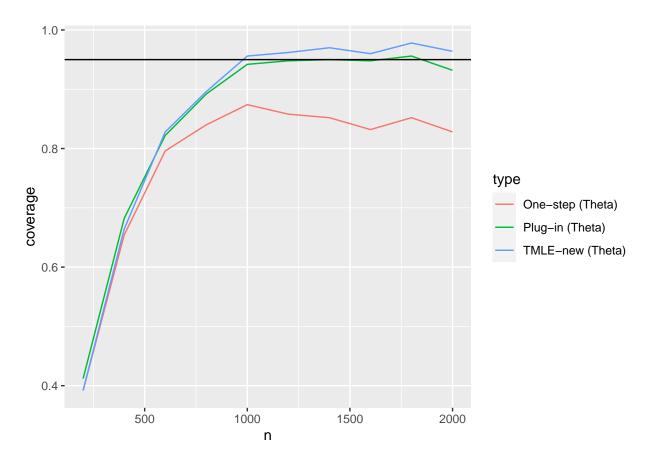


Using SL.earth to estimate  $\hat{\pi}$  and  $\hat{\mu}$ 

Since the model will do the variable selection, A might not be included to the estimated model and thus  $\hat{\tau} = 0$  and  $\hat{\theta}(P) = 0$ .

```
load("ests.sim.3.RData")
est.theta.plot(ests.sim.3, plot.type='density')
```

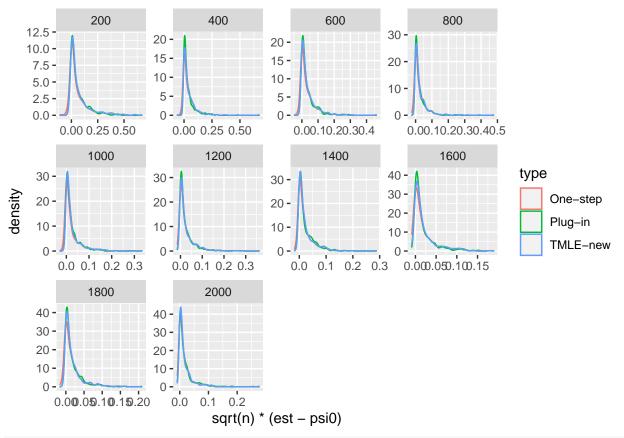




# Generating Y not depending on A

```
# ests.sim.1.null <- est.psi.sim(200*c(1:10), 1:500,

# func_1 = "SL.gam", func_2 = "SL.gam", null.sims=TRUE)
load("ests.sim.1.null.RData")
est.psi.plot(ests.sim.1.null, plot.type='density')</pre>
```



est.theta.plot(ests.sim.1.null, plot.type='density')

