# Simulation to estimating alpha 3

#### 2019-09-15

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#### Kullback-Leibler divergence

For distributions  $F_1$  and  $F_2$  of a continuous random variable, the KL divergence is defined as:

$$D_{KL}(F_1||F_2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(x) \log(\frac{f_1(x)}{f_2(x)}) dx$$
 (1)

where  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  denote the probability density of  $F_1$  and  $F_2$ .

Therefore, we defined the *puirty* as

$$\int log(f_1)f_1 - \int log(f_2)f_1 + \int log(f_2)f_2 - \int log(f_1)f_2$$

$$= \left(-\frac{p}{2}log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2}log(|D_1|) - \frac{p}{2}\right)$$

$$- \left(-\frac{p}{2}log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2}log(|D_2|) - \frac{1}{2}\left(tr(D_2^{-1}D_1) + (\mu_1 - \mu_2)'D_2^{-1}(\mu_1 - \mu_2)\right)\right)$$

$$+ \left(-\frac{p}{2}log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2}log(|D_2|) - \frac{p}{2}\right)$$

$$- \left(-\frac{p}{2}log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2}log(|D_1|) - \frac{1}{2}\left(tr(D_1^{-1}D_2) + (\mu_1 - \mu_2)'D_1^{-1}(\mu_1 - \mu_2)\right)\right)$$

$$= -p + \frac{1}{2}tr(D_2^{-1}D_1) + \frac{1}{2}tr(D_1^{-1}D_2) + \frac{1}{2}(\mu_1 - \mu_2)'(D_1^{-1} + D_2^{-1})(\mu_1 - \mu_2)$$

where  $\mu_1 = \beta_1 + \Gamma_1 \alpha' x$ ,  $\mu_2 = \beta_2 + \Gamma_2 \alpha' x$ .

That is:

KL purity 
$$= -p + \frac{1}{2}tr(D_2^{-1}D_1) + \frac{1}{2}tr(D_1^{-1}D_2) + \frac{1}{2}(\mu_1 - \mu_2)'(D_1^{-1} + D_2^{-1})(\mu_1 - \mu_2)$$

The optimization of  $\alpha$ :

$$\alpha = -2B^{-1}A'$$

where

• 
$$A = \sum_{i} (\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2)' (D_1^{-1} + D_2^{-1}) (\beta_1 - \beta_2) x_i'$$

• 
$$B = \sum_{i} x_i ((\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2))' (D_1^{-1} + D_2^{-1}) ((\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2)) x_i'$$

# Simulation Setting

## Old results (200 subjects each arm)

Sample size:

• 200 subjects in each group, 400 in total.

Dimensions:

• p = 4. (4 baseline biosignature)

Angle between  $\Gamma_1$  and  $\Gamma_3$ :

• scenario: 0, 30, 60, 90, 120, 150, 180 degrees.

Initial value: True  $\alpha$ Simulation time: 500

Parameters

• Each subject has 7 time points:  $2 \times 100 \times 7 = 1400$ 

• True  $\alpha = [0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5]'$ 

•  $\beta_{pbo} = [0, 3, 0.9]', \beta_{drg} = [0, 3.1, 1]'$ 

•  $\Gamma_{drg} = [0, 1, 0]'$ , angle between the two  $\Gamma$  lines can be 0, 30, 60, 90, 120, 150, and 180 degrees.

•  $|\Gamma_{drg}| = |\Gamma_{pbo}| = 1$ 

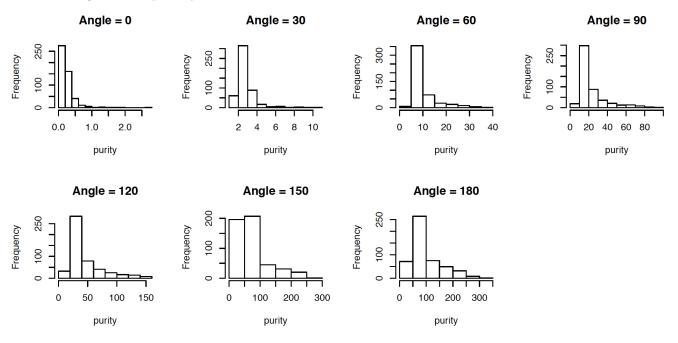
# $\alpha$ calculated by $\hat{\beta}_{drg}, \hat{\beta}_{pbo}, \hat{\Gamma}_{drg}, \hat{\Gamma}_{pbo}, \hat{D}_{drg}, \hat{D}_{pbo}$

Angle	Mean KL dif	Mean KL	SD KL	Mean cosine	SD cosine	Mean abs cosine	SD abs cosine
0	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.35	0.54	0.55	0.33
30	0.70	2.79	1.07	0.66	0.73	0.98	0.02
60	3.37	10.18	5.64	0.66	0.72	0.98	0.05
90	9.47	22.76	15.26	0.65	0.73	0.97	0.09
120	21.22	44.90	30.80	0.64	0.72	0.96	0.10
150	35.49	75.20	49.32	0.67	0.73	0.99	0.02
180	44.41	96.89	57.38	0.66	0.74	0.99	0.02

- Mean\_KL\_dif: the mean absolute differences between true *purity* and the estimated *purity* during the 500 times replication.
- Mean\_KL: The mean value of the estimated purity
- SD\_KL: The standard deviation value of the estimated purity
- Mean\_cosine: the mean value of the cosine\_similarity.
- SD\_cosine: The standard deviation value of the cosine\_similarity
- Mean\_abs\_cosine: the mean value of the absolute cosine\_similarity.

• SD\_abs\_cosine: The standard deviation value of the absolute cosine\_similarity

#### The histogram of purity

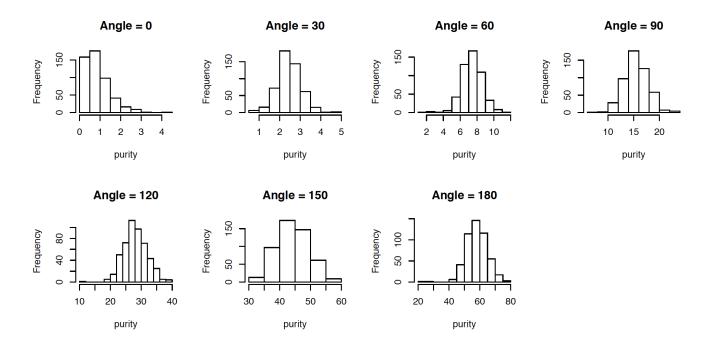


 $\alpha$  calculated by  $\hat{\beta}_{drg}, \hat{\beta}_{pbo}, \hat{\Gamma}_{drg}, \hat{\Gamma}_{pbo}$ , true  $D_{drg}, D_{pbo}$ 

Angle	Mean KL dif	Mean KL	SD KL	Mean cosine	SD cosine	Mean abs cosine	SD abs cosine
0	0.88	0.88	0.60	0.28	0.41	0.43	0.27
30	0.46	2.46	0.58	0.62	0.67	0.89	0.21
60	0.82	7.40	1.24	0.67	0.72	0.99	0.07
90	1.50	15.45	2.28	0.66	0.75	0.99	0.02
120	2.38	28.04	3.79	0.67	0.74	0.99	0.02
150	3.16	44.26	5.25	0.67	0.74	1.00	0.01
180	3.75	58.16	6.71	0.67	0.74	1.00	0.02

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- Mean cosine: the mean value of the cosine similarity.
- SD\_cosine: The standard deviation value of the cosine\_similarity
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#### The histogram of purity



## New results (500 each arm)

#### Sample size:

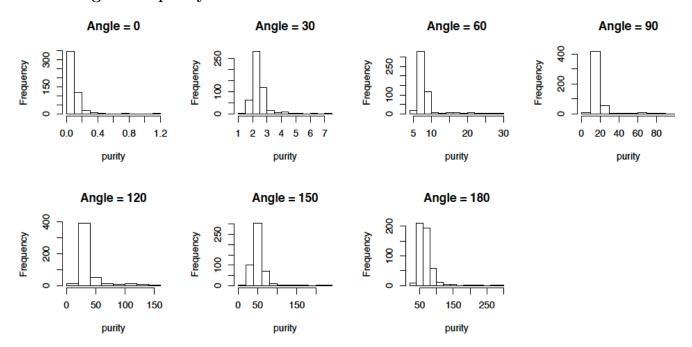
• 500 subjects in each group, 1000 in total.

 $\alpha$  calculated by  $\hat{\beta}_{drg}, \hat{\beta}_{pbo}, \hat{\Gamma}_{drg}, \hat{\Gamma}_{pbo}, \hat{D}_{drg}, \hat{D}_{pbo}$ 

Angle	Mean KL dif	Mean KL	SD KL	Mean cosine	SD cosine	Mean abs cosine	SD abs cosine
0	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.35	0.53	0.55	0.32
30	0.33	2.42	0.55	0.73	0.67	0.99	0.01
60	1.44	8.22	3.22	0.74	0.66	0.99	0.03
90	4.09	17.84	10.46	0.73	0.67	0.99	0.03
120	11.07	36.31	21.97	0.72	0.67	0.98	0.06
150	11.51	51.44	21.27	0.73	0.68	1.00	0.01
180	16.24	68.93	30.72	0.72	0.69	1.00	0.01

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- Mean\_cosine: the mean value of the cosine\_similarity.
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- Mean abs cosine: the mean value of the absolute cosine similarity.
- SD abs cosine: The standard deviation value of the absolute cosine similarity

#### The histogram of purity



 $\alpha$  calculated by  $\hat{\beta}_{drg}, \hat{\beta}_{pbo}, \hat{\Gamma}_{drg}, \hat{\Gamma}_{pbo}$ , true  $D_{drg}, D_{pbo}$ 

Angle	Mean KL dif	Mean KL	SD KL	Mean cosine	SD cosine	Mean abs cosine	SD abs cosine
0	0.27	0.27	0.22	0.61	0.31	0.62	0.29
30	0.26	2.28	0.31	0.99	0.01	0.99	0.01
60	0.58	7.23	0.69	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
90	1.12	15.11	1.32	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
120	1.88	27.60	2.17	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
150	2.73	43.69	3.09	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
180	3.40	57.61	3.79	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00

- Mean\_KL\_dif: the mean absolute differences between true purity and the estimated purity during the 500 times replication.
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#### The histogram of purity

