Conditional Kendall's tau with perturbation weights

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Install tranSurv package from GitHub using

```
> devtools::install_github("stc04003/tranSurv")
```

Load tranSurv and copula packages.

```
> library(tranSurv)
> library(copula)
```

Generating correlated data:

```
> set.seed(1)
> rho <- iTau(normalCopula(dim = 2), .5) ## convert kendall's tau to pearson's rho
> u <- rCopula(2000, normalCopula(rho, dim = 2)) ## generate correlated data
> u <- qweibull(u, 2, 1) ## assumes t1 and t2 follows some weibull distribution
> colnames(u) <- c("t1", "t2")</pre>
```

This gives a Kendall's tau of 0.5 (between t1 and t2)

Now apply the truncation

Arguments for wKendall:

```
> args(wKendall)
function (trun, obs, delta = NULL, weights = NULL)
NULL
```

When there is no perturbation weights, wKendall is equivalent to condKendall.

```
> attach(u)
> condKendall(t1, t2)$PE
[1] 0.1407727
> wKendall(t1, t2)
[1] 0.1407727
> detach(u)
```

wKendall with perturbation weight, which assumes to be a standard exponential distribution.

```
> with(u, wKendall(t1, t2, NULL, rexp(length(t1))))
[1] 0.1285347
```

Use perturbation weights for standard error estimation:

```
> attach(u)
> set.seed(2)
> sd(replicate(500, wKendall(t1, t2, NULL, rexp(length(t1))))) ## 0.018
[1] 0.01835329
> condKendall(t1, t2)$SE ## 0.208
[1] 0.02084022
> detach(u)
```

Small scale simulation: