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<b>Title</b>	Comparison of Extended Empirical Likelihood Methods: Size and Shape of Test Based Confidence Regions
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respectively:

$$ELR_{1n}(\theta) = EL_{1n}(\theta) / \prod_{i=1}^n n^{-1}, \quad ELR_{2n}(\theta) = EL_{2n}(\theta) / \prod_{i=1}^n n^{-1}. \quad (3.1)$$

The following theorem shows that results in (2.1) hold for the profile and the plug-in method.

**Theorem 2.** *Assume conditions under which the below results hold:*

$$n^{1/2} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\theta}_n - \theta_0 \\ \hat{\psi}_n - \psi_0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow N_p(0, \Sigma)$$

*in distribution, where  $\Sigma = \{S_{12}S_{11}^{-1}S_{21}\}^{-1}$  with  $S_{12} = S_{21}^\top = E \begin{pmatrix} \partial m / \partial \theta & \partial m / \partial \psi \\ \partial h / \partial \theta & \partial h / \partial \psi \end{pmatrix}$ ,*

*$S_{11} = E \begin{pmatrix} mm^\top & mh^\top \\ hm^\top & hh^\top \end{pmatrix}$ , and the expectations taken at  $\theta = \theta_0$  and  $\psi = \psi_0$ . Also*

*assume that for any  $\tilde{\psi}$  with  $\|\tilde{\psi} - \psi_0\| = O_p(n^{-1/2})$ ,  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n m(Z_i, \theta_0, \tilde{\psi}) m^\top(Z_i, \theta_0, \tilde{\psi}) \rightarrow E(mm^\top)$ . Suppose  $\Sigma_{(jk)}$ ,  $j, k = 1, 2$ , denotes the blocks of  $\Sigma$  that correspond to  $\theta$  and  $\psi$ . Then, the results in (2.1) hold for both  $-2 \log ELR_{1n}(\theta_0)$  and  $-2 \log ELR_{2n}(\theta_0)$  with*

$$U \sim N_p(0, \Sigma_{(11)}), \quad W = V_1 = \Sigma_{(11)}^{-1} \left[ E(\partial m / \partial \theta)^\top \{E(mm^\top)\}^{-1} E(\partial m / \partial \theta) \right]^{-1}.$$

*Specifically,  $-2 \log ELR_{2n}(\theta_0) = \sum_{j=1}^p c_j \xi_j$  in distribution, where  $\xi_j$  are independent chi-squared distributed random variables with degree of freedom 1 and  $c_j$  are eigenvalues of  $W$ .*

The weight  $c_j$  as in the above results stems from the ill-construction of the likelihood: the likelihood of  $EL_{2n}(\theta)$  takes the same form as that of Owen's likelihood of independent data, whereas  $m(Z_i, \theta, \hat{\psi}_n)$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, n$ , are not independent anymore as they all involve the same  $\hat{\psi}_n$ .

### 3.2. Censoring Data Analysis

We suppose that  $\{Z_i\}_{i=1}^n = \{(T_i, \delta_i)\}_{i=1}^n$  where  $(T_i, \delta_i)$  denote right censored observations from lifetime variables  $\{Y_i\}$  with a common cumulative distribution function  $F_0$  subject to random censoring as follows:

$$T_i = \min(Y_i, C_i) \quad \text{and} \quad \delta_i = I_{[Y_i \leq C_i]} \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n.$$



























