

Web-based Supplementary Materials for “Gene-based Association Analysis for Censored Traits Via Fixed Effect Functional Regressions”

Appendix A. More Simulation Results

In this supplementary section, more simulation results are provided. When some causal variants are rare and some are common, the empirical type I error results are presented in Tables A.1, A.3, and A.5, and the empirical power comparison are presented in Figures A.1, A.3, and A.5. When all causal variants are rare, the empirical type I error results are presented in Tables A.2, A.4, and A.6, and the empirical power comparison are presented in Figures A.2, A.4, and A.6.

Three sets of parameters are used in the simulations:

1. In Tables A.1 and A.2 and Figures A.1 and A.2, the order of B-spline basis was 4, and the number of B-spline basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 6$; the number of Fourier basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 7$.
2. In Tables A.3 and A.4 and Figures A.3 and A.4, the order of B-spline basis was 4, and the number of B-spline basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 8$; the number of Fourier basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 9$.
3. In Tables A.5 and A.6 and Figures A.5 and A.6, the order of B-spline basis was 4, and the number of B-spline basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 12$; the number of Fourier basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 13$.

For the first two sets of parameters, 12 independent randomly seeded simulations were implemented to calculate the empirical type I error rates: 10^5 phenotype-genotype datasets in each simulation were generated to fit the proposed Cox models and to calculate the test statistics and related p -values for each combination of a sample size and a censoring scheme. The total number of simulations is 1.2×10^6 in Tables A.1 and A.2. However, the computation of some simulations can not go through

due to the failure of model convergence. Thus, the total number of simulations ranges from 10^6 (or 600,000) to 1.2×10^6 in Table A.3 (or Table A.4). After the simulations were complete, an empirical type I error rate was calculated as the proportion of the total p -values which were smaller than a given α level.

For the third set of parameters, 24 independent randomly seeded simulations were implemented to calculate the empirical type I error rates: 10^5 phenotype-genotype datasets in each simulation were generated to fit the proposed Cox models and to calculate the test statistics and related p -values for each combination of a sample size and a censoring scheme. However, the computation of some simulations can not go through due to the failure of model convergence. Thus, the total number of simulations ranges from 0 to 2.4×10^6 . After the simulations were complete, an empirical type I error rate was calculated as the proportion of the total p -values which were smaller than a given α level. If the total number of simulations is 0, no type I error rate is available.

The empirical power levels in Figures A.1 and A.2 are slightly lower than those of Figures 1 and 2. On the other hand, the empirical power levels in Figures A.3, A.4, A.5, and A.6 are similar to those of Figures 1 and 2. Therefore, the range of parameters $8 \leq K = K_\beta \leq 13$ should be fine to use in fitting the proposed Cox models, in terms of controlling type I error rates well and good power.

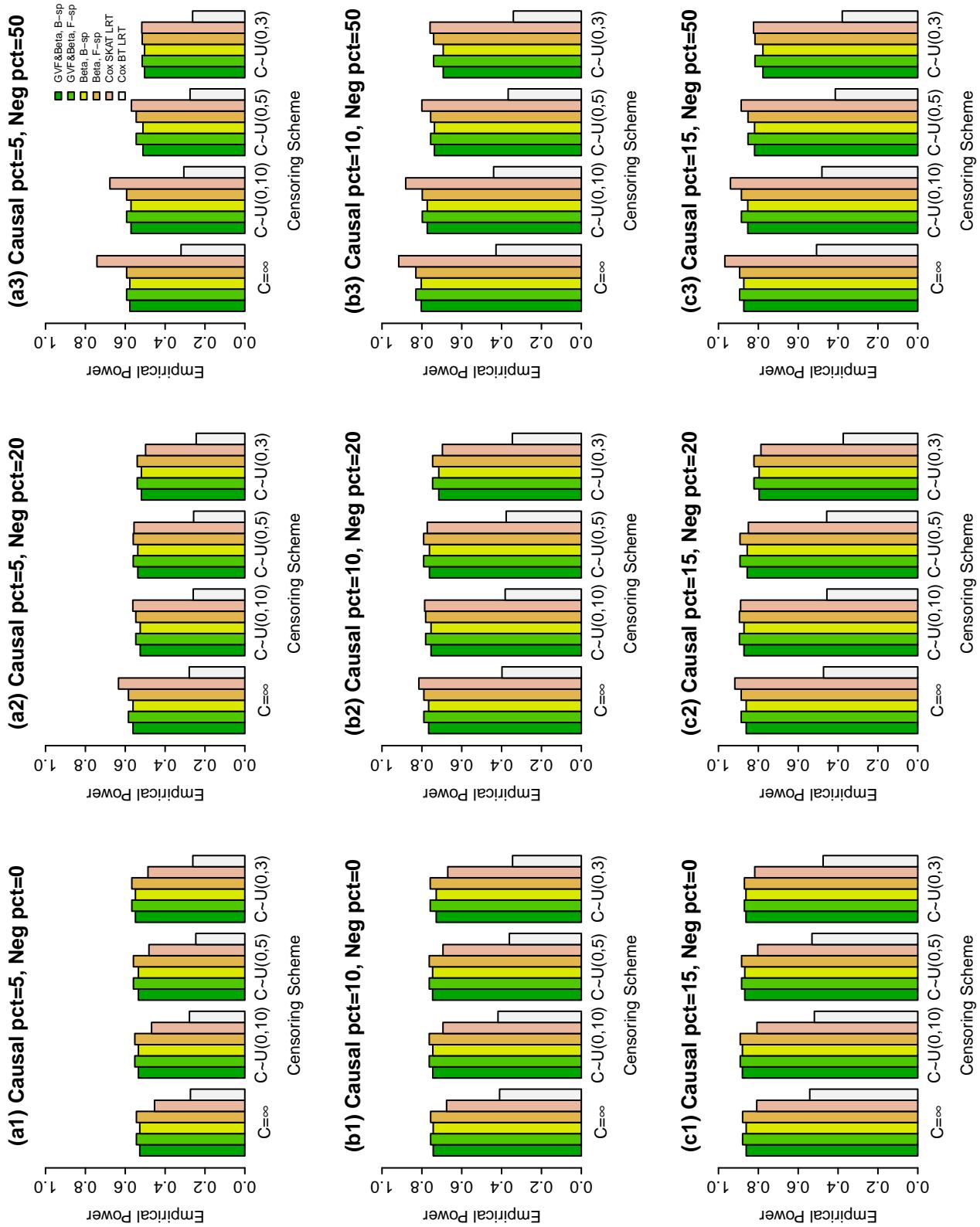


Figure A.1: The Empirical Power of the Cox FR LRT Statistics of the Cox Models (4) and (5) and Cox SKAT LRT and Cox BT LRT by Chen et al. (2014) at $\alpha = 0.001$, When Some Causal Variants are Rare and Some are Common and a Sample Size of 2,000. When Neg pct = 0, All Causal Variants Had Positive Effects; When Neg pct = 20, 20%/80% Causal Variants Had Negative/Positive Effects; When Neg pct = 50, 50%/50% Causal Variants Had Negative/Positive Effects. The order of B-spline basis was 4, and the number of B-spline basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 6$; the number of Fourier basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 7$.

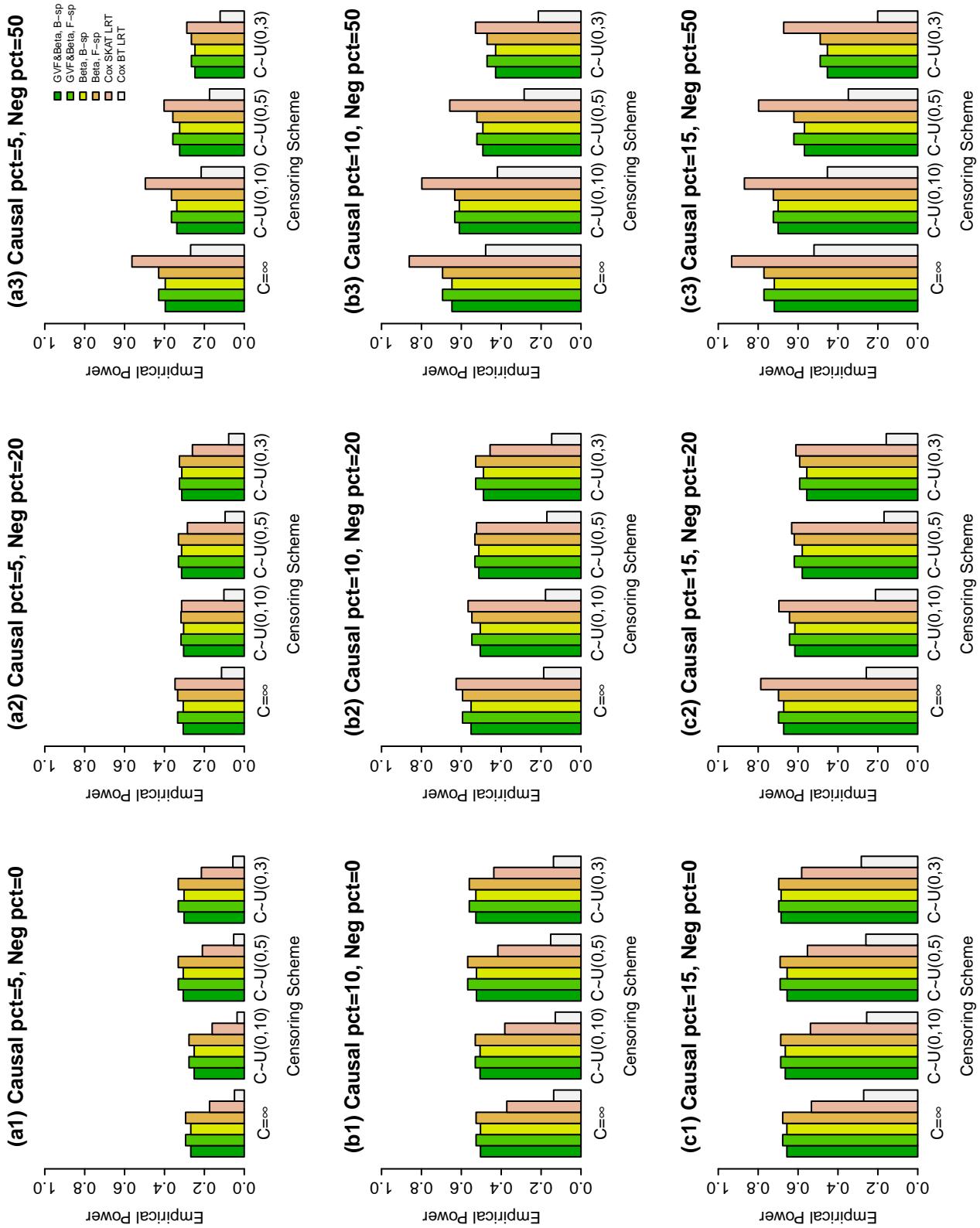


Figure A.2: The Empirical Power of the Cox FR LRT Statistics of the Cox Models (4) and (5) and Cox SKAT LRT and Cox BT LRT by Chen et al. (2014) at $\alpha = 0.001$, When All Causal Variants are Rare and a Sample Size of 2,000. When Neg pct = 0, All Causal Variants Had Positive Effects; When Neg pct = 20, Causal Variants Had Negative/Positive Effects; When Neg pct = 50, 50%/50% Causal Variants Had Negative/Positive Effects. The order of B-spline basis was 4, and the number of B-spline basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 6$; the number of Fourier basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 7$.

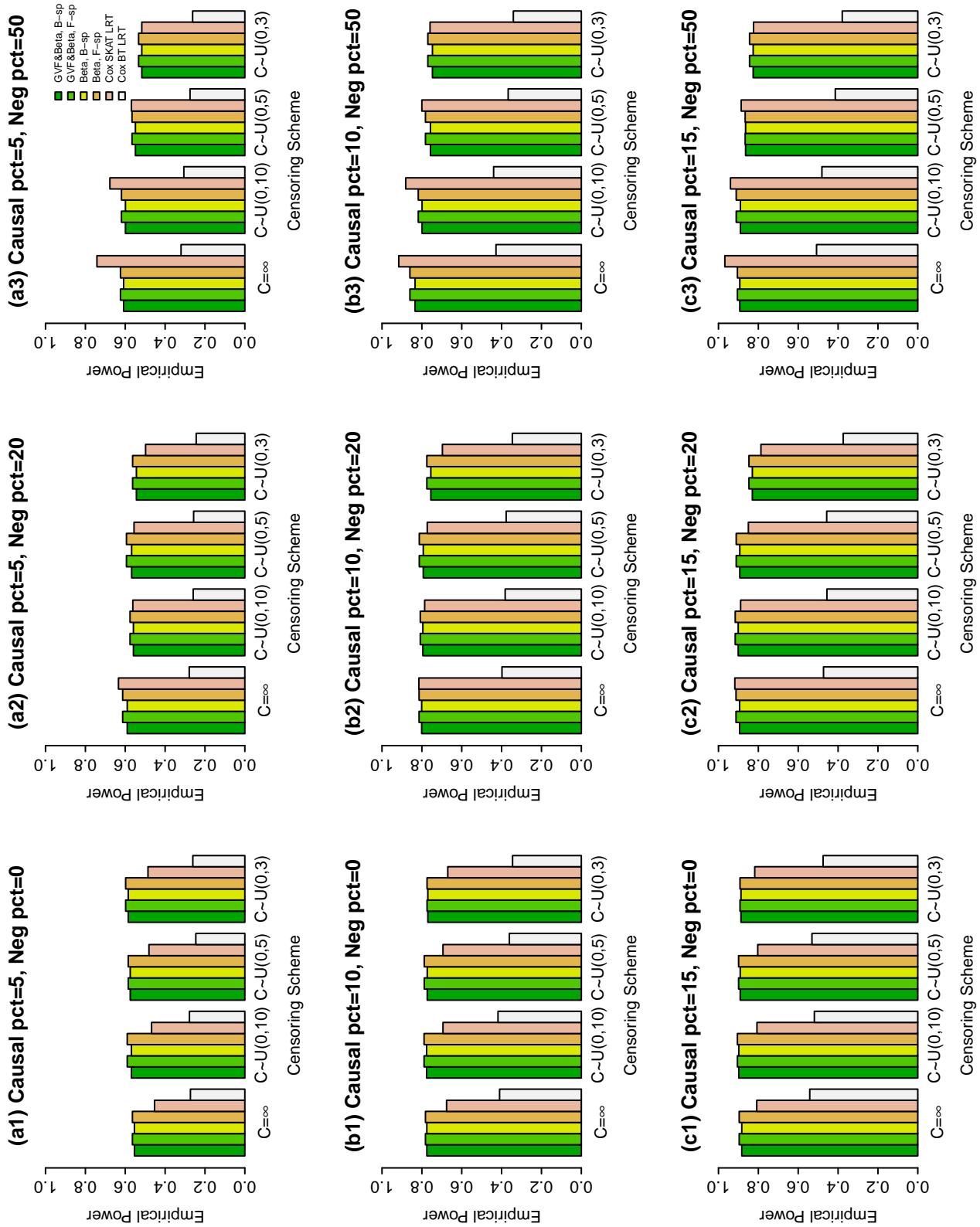


Figure A.3: The Empirical Power of the Cox FR LRT Statistics of the Cox Models (4) and (5) and Cox SKAT LRT and Cox BT LRT by Chen et al. (2014) at $\alpha = 0.001$, When Some Causal Variants are Rare and Some are Common and a Sample Size of 2,000. When Neg pct = 0, All Causal Variants Had Positive Effects; When Neg pct = 20, 20%/80% Causal Variants Had Negative/Positive Effects; When Neg pct = 50, 50%/50% Causal Variants Had Negative/Positive Effects. The order of B-spline basis was 4, and the number of B-spline basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 8$; the number of Fourier basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 9$.

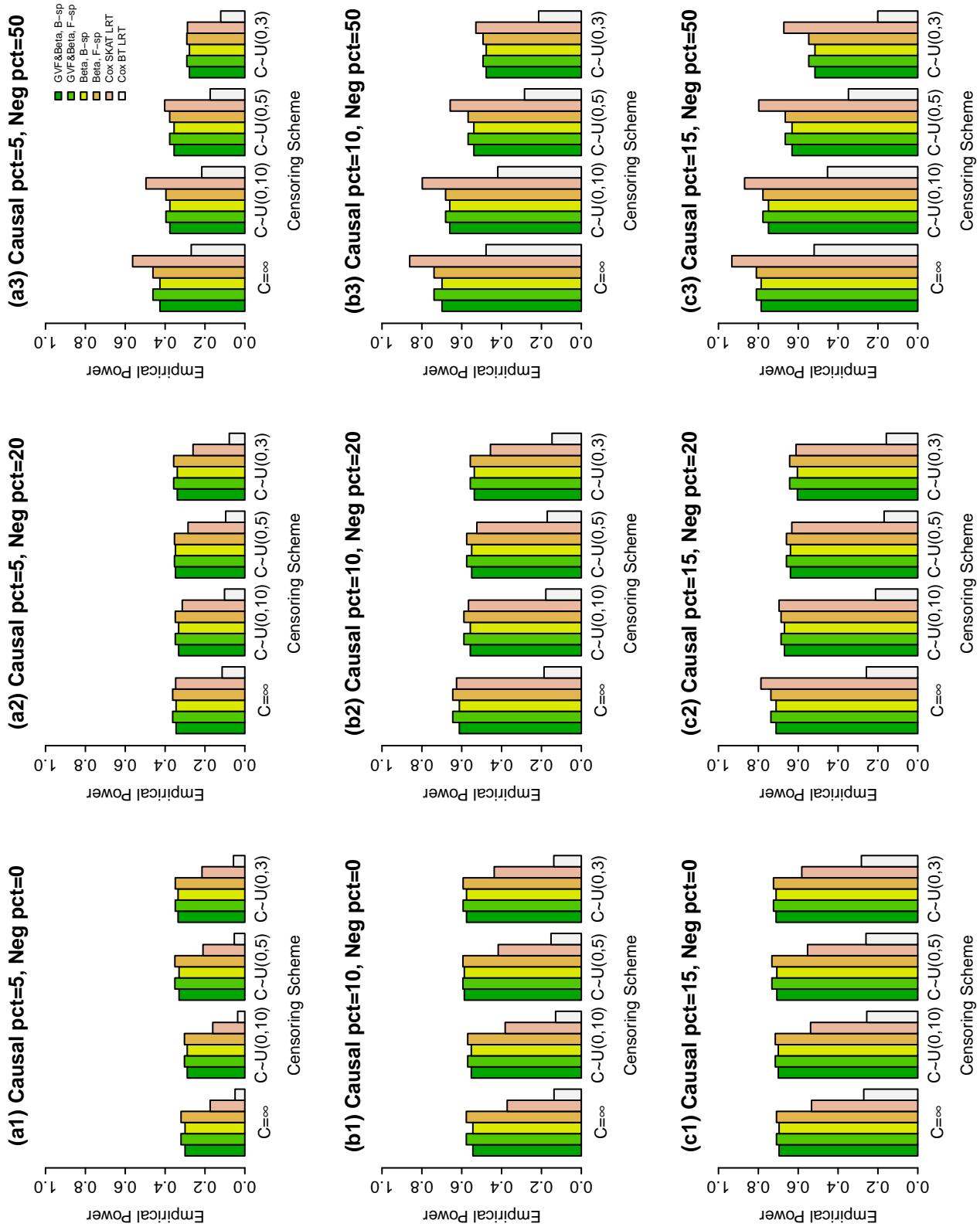


Figure A.4: The Empirical Power of the Cox FR LRT Statistics of the Cox Models (4) and (5) and Cox SKAT LRT and Cox BT LRT by Chen et al. (2014) at $\alpha = 0.001$, When All Causal Variants are Rare and a Sample Size of 2,000. When Neg pct = 0, All Causal Variants Had Positive Effects; When Neg pct = 20, Causal Variants Had Negative/Positive Effects; When Neg pct = 50, 50%/50% Causal Variants Had Negative/Positive Effects. The order of B-spline basis was 4, and the number of B-spline basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 8$; the number of Fourier basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 9$.

Table A.5: Empirical Type I Error Rates of the Cox FR LRT Statistics and Cox SKAT LRT, When All Variants in 6 kb Regions Were Used to Generate Genotype Data. The order of B-spline basis was 4, and the number of B-spline basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 12$; the number of Fourier basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 13$. The results of Cox SKAT LRT were from R SeqMeta package by Chen et al. (2014)

Sample Size n	The Censoring Scheme	Number of Simulations	Nominal Level α	Cox FR LRT Statistics				Cox SKAT LRT	
				Basis of both GVF and $\beta(u)$		Basis of beta-Smooth Only			
				B-sp Basis	Fourier Basis	B-sp Basis	Fourier Basis		
1,000	∞	900,000	0.05	0.05748	0.05719	0.05752	0.05719	0.06950	
			10^{-3}	0.00127	0.00127	0.00127	0.00127	0.00185	
			10^{-4}	0.00013	0.00013	0.00013	0.00013	0.00021	
			10^{-5}	1.00×10^{-5}	1.00×10^{-5}	1.00×10^{-5}	1.00×10^{-5}	2.67×10^{-5}	
	$U(0, 10)$	100,000	0.05	0.05906	0.05809	0.05911	0.05809	0.07252	
			10^{-3}	0.00136	0.00142	0.00137	0.00142	0.00187	
			10^{-4}	0.00015	0.00013	0.00015	0.00013	0.00015	
			10^{-5}	2.00×10^{-5}	1.00×10^{-5}	2.00×10^{-5}	1.00×10^{-5}	1.00×10^{-5}	
2,000	∞	1,800,000	0.05	0.05390	0.05347	0.05390	0.05347	0.06203	
			10^{-3}	0.00116	0.00116	0.00116	0.00116	0.00146	
			10^{-4}	0.00012	0.00012	0.00012	0.00012	0.00016	
			10^{-4}	0.00012	0.00012	0.00012	0.00012	0.00016	
			10^{-5}	1.88×10^{-5}	1.38×10^{-5}	1.88×10^{-5}	1.38×10^{-5}	2.11×10^{-5}	
	$U(0, 10)$	800,000	0.05	0.05463	0.05405	0.05464	0.05405	0.06406	
			10^{-3}	0.00121	0.00122	0.00121	0.00122	0.00152	
			10^{-4}	0.00012	0.00010	0.00012	0.00010	0.00016	
			10^{-5}	1.25×10^{-5}	8.75×10^{-6}	1.25×10^{-5}	8.75×10^{-6}	1.75×10^{-5}	
	$U(0, 5)$	400,000	0.05	0.05610	0.05516	0.05614	0.05516	0.06826	
			10^{-3}	0.00119	0.00115	0.00119	0.00115	0.00150	
			10^{-4}	0.00013	0.00012	0.00013	0.00012	0.00018	
			10^{-5}	1.00×10^{-5}	0	1.00×10^{-5}	0	2.25×10^{-5}	
3,000	∞	2,200,000	0.05	0.05270	0.05233	0.05270	0.05233	0.05952	
			10^{-3}	0.00112	0.00110	0.00112	0.00110	0.00137	
			10^{-4}	0.00010	0.00011	0.00010	0.00011	0.00013	
			10^{-5}	1.27×10^{-5}	1.36×10^{-5}	1.27×10^{-5}	1.36×10^{-5}	1.86×10^{-5}	
	$U(0, 10)$	2,100,000	0.05	0.05289	0.05256	0.05289	0.05256	0.06040	
			10^{-3}	0.00113	0.00111	0.00113	0.00111	0.00136	
			10^{-4}	0.00011	0.00010	0.00011	0.00010	0.00014	
			10^{-5}	1.14×10^{-5}	1.19×10^{-5}	1.14×10^{-5}	1.19×10^{-5}	1.38×10^{-5}	
	$U(0, 5)$	1,900,000	0.05	0.05411	0.05309	0.05412	0.05309	0.06313	
			10^{-3}	0.00117	0.00113	0.00117	0.00113	0.00145	
			10^{-4}	0.00012	0.00011	0.00012	0.00011	0.00016	
			10^{-5}	1.00×10^{-5}	1.10×10^{-5}	1.00×10^{-5}	1.10×10^{-5}	1.36×10^{-5}	
	$U(0, 3)$	600,000	0.05	0.05641	0.05476	0.05646	0.05476	0.06780	
			10^{-3}	0.00119	0.00110	0.00119	0.00110	0.00155	
			10^{-4}	0.00010	0.00011	0.00010	0.00011	0.00017	
			10^{-5}	1.00×10^{-5}	5.00×10^{-6}	1.00×10^{-5}	5.00×10^{-6}	1.33×10^{-5}	
4,000	∞	2,200,000	0.05	0.05188	0.05172	0.05188	0.05172	0.05752	
			10^{-3}	0.00107	0.00106	0.00107	0.00106	0.00127	
			10^{-4}	0.00011	0.00012	0.00011	0.00012	0.00015	
			10^{-5}	1.40×10^{-5}	1.50×10^{-5}	1.40×10^{-5}	1.50×10^{-5}	1.13×10^{-5}	
	$U(0, 10)$	2,400,000	0.05	0.05217	0.05182	0.05217	0.05182	0.05861	
			10^{-3}	0.00114	0.00113	0.00114	0.00113	0.00132	
			10^{-4}	0.00013	0.00011	0.00013	0.00011	0.00014	
			10^{-5}	8.75×10^{-6}	1.62×10^{-5}	8.75×10^{-6}	1.62×10^{-5}	1.67×10^{-5}	
	$U(0, 5)$	1,600,000	0.05	0.05282	0.05225	0.05283	0.05225	0.06079	
			10^{-3}	0.00110	0.00107	0.00110	0.00107	0.00134	
			10^{-4}	0.00010	0.00012	0.00010	0.00012	0.00014	
			10^{-5}	1.25×10^{-5}	1.18×10^{-5}	1.25×10^{-5}	1.18×10^{-5}	1.56×10^{-5}	
	$U(0, 3)$	1,400,000	0.05	0.05435	0.05318	0.05437	0.05318	0.06459	
			10^{-3}	0.00124	0.00120	0.00125	0.00120	0.00138	
			10^{-4}	0.00013	0.00013	0.00013	0.00013	0.00014	
			10^{-5}	1.14×10^{-5}	1.07×10^{-5}	1.14×10^{-5}	1.07×10^{-5}	1.85×10^{-5}	

Table A.6: Empirical Type I Error Rates of the Cox FR LRT Statistics and Cox SKAT LRT, When Only Rare Variants in 6 kb Regions Were Used to Generate Genotype Data. The order of B-spline basis was 4, and the number of B-spline basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 12$; the number of Fourier basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 13$. The results of Cox SKAT LRT were from R SeqMeta package by Chen et al. (2014).

Sample Size n	The Censoring Scheme	Number of Simulations	Nominal Level α	Cox FR LRT Statistics				Cox SKAT LRT	
				Basis of both GVF and $\beta(u)$		Basis of beta-Smooth Only			
				B-sp Basis	Fourier Basis	B-sp Basis	Fourier Basis		
1,000	∞	100,000	0.05	0.06052	0.06091	0.06060	0.06091	0.07265	
			0.01	0.01358	0.01313	0.01360	0.01313	0.017	
			10^{-3}	0.00154	0.00156	0.00155	0.00156	0.00184	
			10^{-4}	0.00014	0.00014	0.00015	0.00014	0.00024	
			10^{-5}	0	0	0	0	1.00×10^{-5}	
1,500	∞	400,000	0.05	0.05758	0.05677	0.05758	0.05677	0.06718	
			0.01	0.01242	0.01204	0.01242	0.01204	0.01525	
			10^{-3}	0.00136	0.00130	0.00136	0.00130	0.00166	
			10^{-4}	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	0.00017	
			10^{-5}	7.50×10^{-6}	1.00×10^{-5}	7.50×10^{-6}	1.00×10^{-5}	1.50×10^{-5}	
2,000	∞	1,300,000	0.05	0.05535	0.05486	0.05535	0.05486	0.06322	
			0.01	0.01160	0.01132	0.01160	0.01132	0.01379	
			10^{-3}	0.00124	0.00114	0.00124	0.00114	0.00154	
			10^{-4}	0.00013	0.00013	0.00013	0.00013	0.00016	
			10^{-5}	1.00×10^{-5}	1.69×10^{-5}	1.00×10^{-5}	1.69×10^{-5}	2.00×10^{-5}	
2,500	∞	1,700,000	0.05	0.05473	0.05421	0.05473	0.05421	0.06183	
			0.01	0.01144	0.01108	0.01144	0.01108	0.01340	
			10^{-3}	0.00117	0.00120	0.00117	0.00120	0.00150	
			10^{-4}	0.00013	0.00013	0.00013	0.00013	0.00017	
			10^{-5}	1.76×10^{-5}	1.00×10^{-5}	1.76×10^{-5}	1.00×10^{-5}	1.35×10^{-5}	
	$U(0, 10)$	600,000	0.05	0.05497	0.05451	0.05497	0.05451	0.06253	
			0.01	0.01143	0.01124	0.01143	0.01124	0.01343	
			10^{-3}	0.00125	0.00123	0.00125	0.00123	0.00143	
			10^{-4}	0.00014	0.00015	0.00014	0.00015	0.00014	
			10^{-5}	1.67×10^{-5}	1.67×10^{-5}	1.67×10^{-5}	1.67×10^{-5}	1.83×10^{-5}	
3,000	∞	1,900,000	0.05	0.05393	0.05334	0.05393	0.05334	0.06031	
			0.01	0.01102	0.01088	0.01102	0.01088	0.01291	
			10^{-3}	0.00117	0.00113	0.00117	0.00113	0.00139	
			10^{-4}	0.00012	0.00011	0.00012	0.00011	0.00014	
			10^{-5}	8.42×10^{-6}	1.05×10^{-5}	8.42×10^{-6}	1.05×10^{-5}	1.63×10^{-5}	
	$U(0, 10)$	1,000,000	0.05	0.05388	0.05329	0.05388	0.05329	0.06133	
			0.01	0.01121	0.01095	0.01121	0.01095	0.01296	
			10^{-3}	0.00121	0.00117	0.00121	0.00117	0.00142	
			10^{-4}	0.00012	0.00013	0.00012	0.00013	0.00015	
			10^{-5}	1.40×10^{-5}	2.40×10^{-5}	1.40×10^{-5}	2.40×10^{-5}	1.40×10^{-5}	
	$U(0, 5)$	200,000	0.05	0.05474	0.05466	0.05474	0.05466	0.06376	
			0.01	0.01139	0.01139	0.01140	0.01139	0.01373	
			10^{-3}	0.00119	0.00126	0.00119	0.00126	0.00154	
			10^{-4}	0.00016	0.00013	0.00016	0.00013	0.00018	
			10^{-5}	2.00×10^{-5}	1.50×10^{-5}	2.00×10^{-5}	1.50×10^{-5}	1.50×10^{-5}	
4,000	∞	2,100,000	0.05	0.05271	0.05262	0.05271	0.05262	0.05809	
			0.01	0.01076	0.01074	0.01076	0.01074	0.01218	
			10^{-3}	0.00111	0.00107	0.00111	0.00107	0.00128	
			10^{-4}	0.00012	0.00011	0.00012	0.00011	0.00015	
			10^{-5}	1.33×10^{-5}	1.14×10^{-5}	1.33×10^{-5}	1.14×10^{-5}	1.47×10^{-5}	
	$U(0, 10)$	1,500,000	0.05	0.05325	0.05289	0.05325	0.05289	0.05914	
			0.01	0.01101	0.01074	0.01101	0.01074	0.01244	
			10^{-3}	0.00111	0.00111	0.00111	0.00111	0.00131	
			10^{-4}	0.00010	0.00011	0.00010	0.00011	0.00014	
			10^{-5}	1.26×10^{-5}	1.53×10^{-5}	1.26×10^{-5}	1.53×10^{-5}	1.93×10^{-5}	
	$U(0, 5)$	600,000	0.05	0.05456	0.05328	0.05456	0.05328	0.06154	
			0.01	0.01103	0.01093	0.01103	0.01093	0.01265	
			10^{-3}	0.00122	0.00113	0.00122	0.00113	0.00134	
			10^{-4}	0.00012	0.00012	0.00012	0.00012	0.00014	
			10^{-5}	1.83×10^{-5}	2.00×10^{-5}	1.83×10^{-5}	2.00×10^{-5}	2.00×10^{-5}	

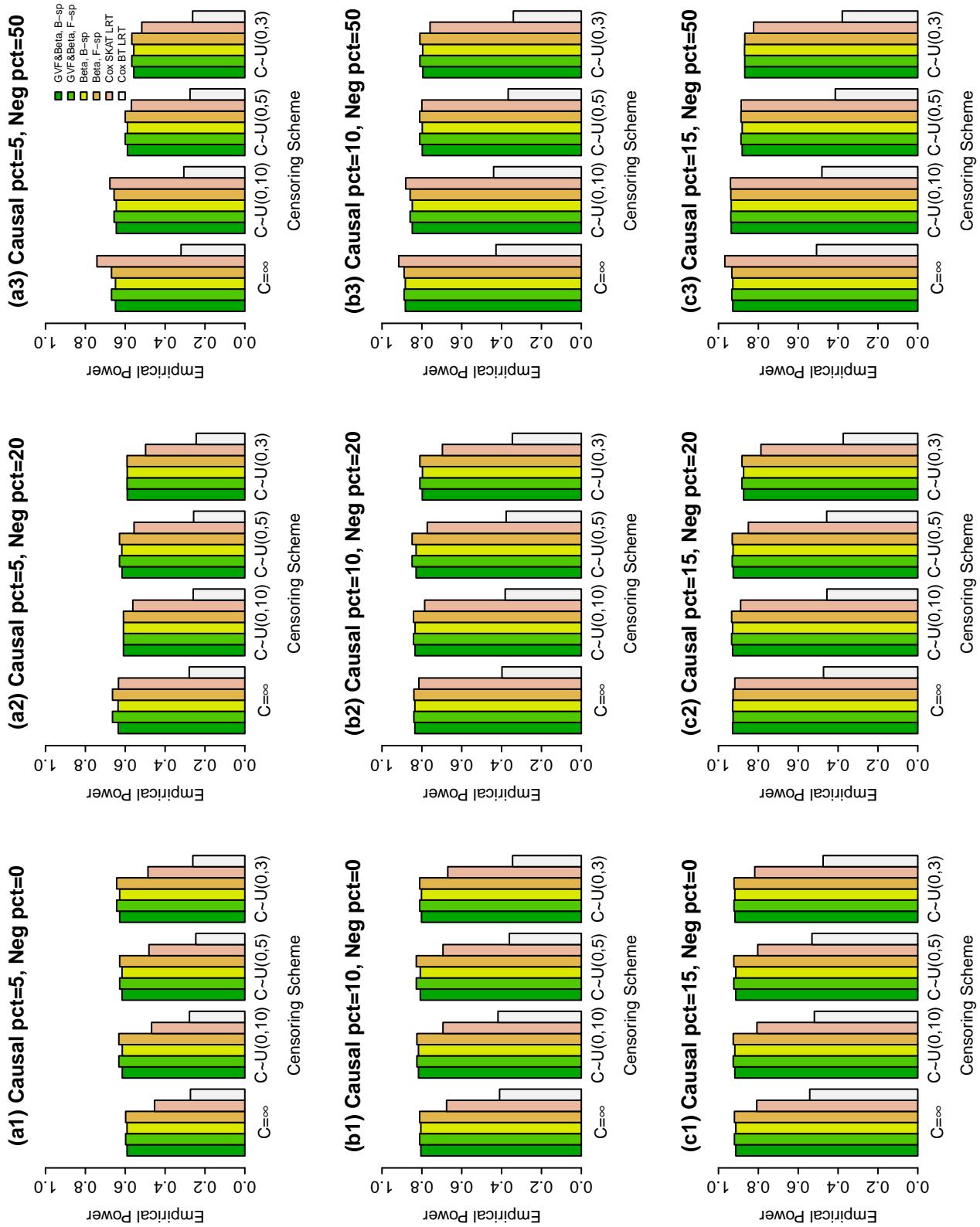


Figure A.5: The Empirical Power of the Cox FR LRT Statistics of the Cox Models (4) and (5) and Cox SKAT LRT and Cox BT LRT by Chen et al. (2014) at $\alpha = 0.001$, When Some Causal Variants are Rare and Some are Common and a Sample Size of 2,000. When Neg pct = 0, All Causal Variants Had Positive Effects; When Neg pct = 20, 20%/80% Causal Variants Had Negative/Positive Effects; When Neg pct = 50, 50%/50% Causal Variants Had Negative/Positive Effects. The order of B-spline basis was 4, and the number of B-spline basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 12$; the number of Fourier basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 13$.

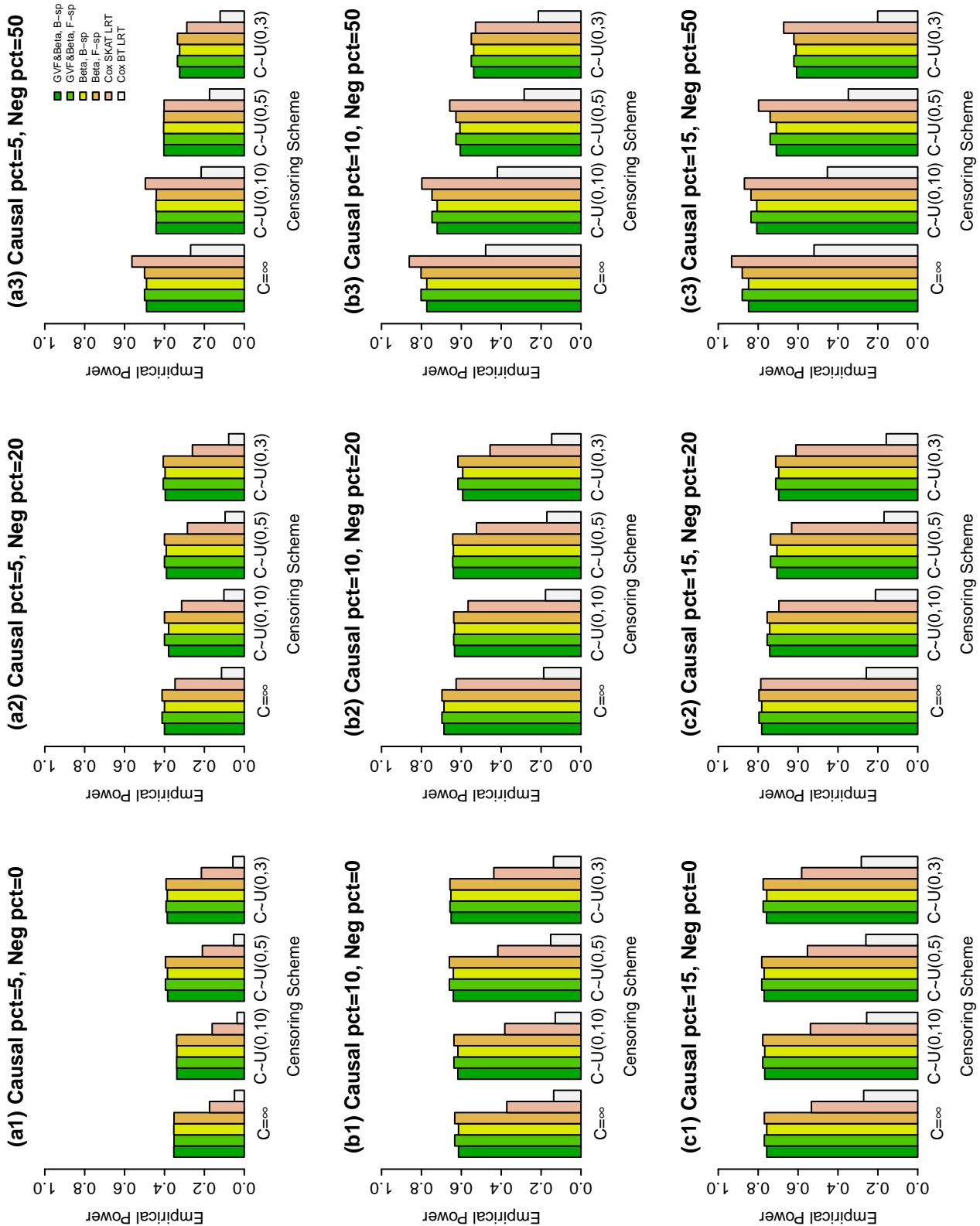


Figure A.6: The Empirical Power of the Cox FR LRT Statistics of the Cox Models (4) and (5) and Cox SKAT LRT and Cox BT LRT by Chen et al. (2014) at $\alpha = 0.001$, When All Causal Variants are Rare and a Sample Size of 2,000. When Neg pct = 0, All Causal Variants Had Positive Effects; When Neg pct = 20, 20%/80% Causal Variants Had Negative/Positive Effects; When Neg pct = 50, 50%/50% Causal Variants Had Negative/Positive Effects. The order of B-spline basis was 4, and the number of B-spline basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 12$; the number of Fourier basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 13$.

Web-based Supplementary Materials for “Gene-based Association Analysis for Censored Traits Via Fixed Effect Functional Regressions”

Appendix B. More Simulation Results

In this **Supplementary Materials**, Appendix B, three more settings were considered: 30%, 40%, and 50% of variants were causal in the 6 kb subregion. When some causal variants are rare and some are common, $c = \log(1.75), \log(1.50)$, and $\log(1.25)$ if 30%, 40%, and 50% of the variants were causal, respectively. When all causal variants are rare, $c = \log(2.5), \log(2.0)$, and $\log(1.5)$ if 30%, 40%, and 50% of the variants were causal, respectively.

In Figures B.1, B.2, B.3, B.4, B.5, B.6, Figures B.7, and B.8, the range of parameters K and K_β are from 6 to 13 as those in the main text and **Supplementary Materials**, Appendix A. If some causal variants are rare and some are common, the Cox FR LRT statistics have higher or similar power as Cox SKAT LRT. If all causal variants are rare, the Cox FR LRT statistics have higher or similar power as Cox SKAT LRT except when 50%/50% causal variants had negative/positive effects. The Cox FR LRT statistics have higher power than Cox BT LRT in all the figures.

The power levels of Cox SKAT LRT are higher than those of Cox BT LRT except when 50% variants are causal and all causal variants had positive effects [graph (c1) in Figures B.1, B.2, B.3, B.4, B.5, B.6, B.7, and B.8]. This is consistent with the results of Chen et al. (2014).

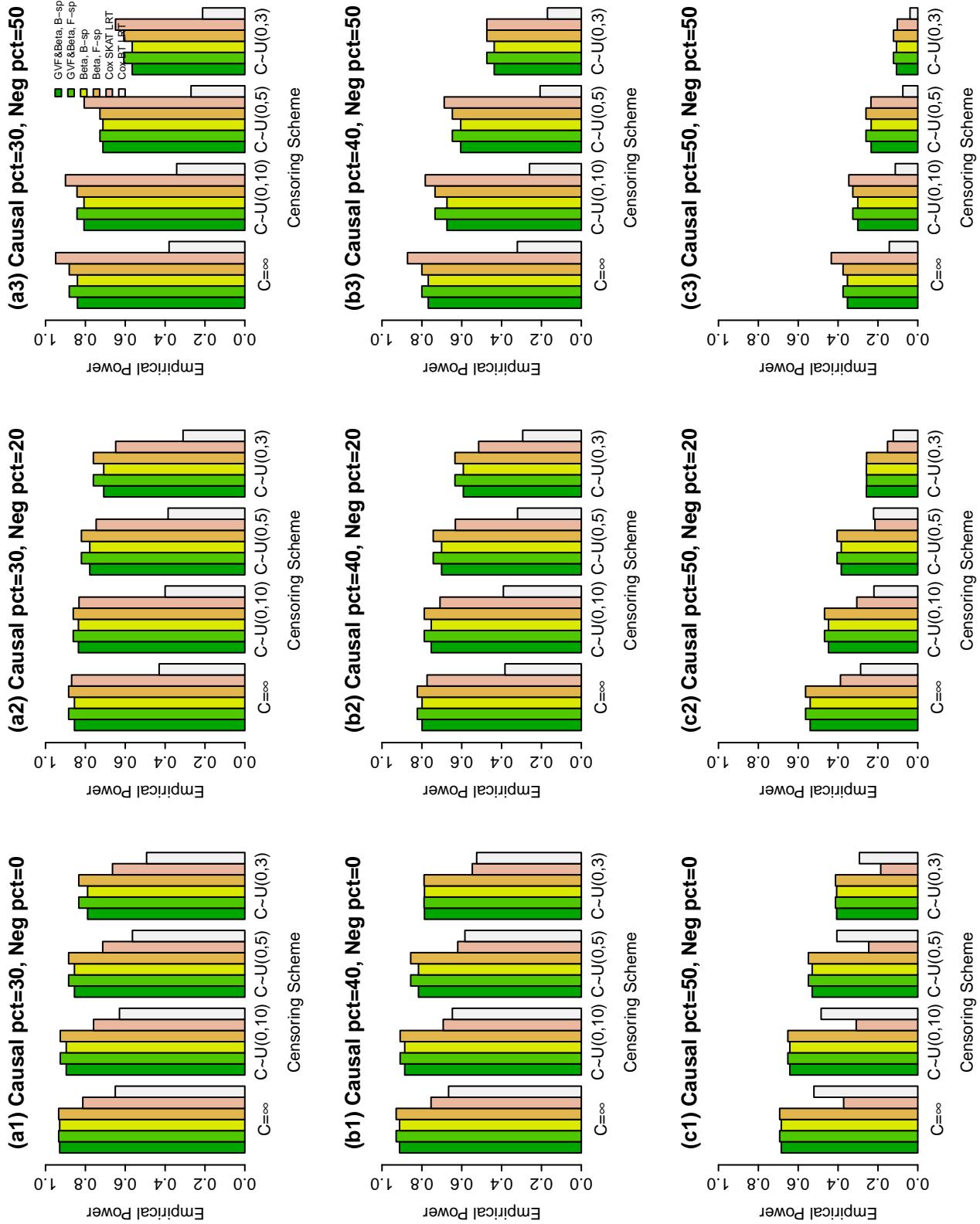


Figure B.1: The Empirical Power of the Cox FR LRT Statistics of the Cox Models (4) and (5) and Cox SKAT LRT and Cox BT LRT by Chen et al. (2014) at $\alpha = 0.001$, When Some Causal Variants are Rare and Some are Common and a Sample Size of 2,000. When Neg pct = 0, All Causal Variants Had Positive Effects; When Neg pct = 20, 20%/80% Causal Variants Had Negative/Positive Effects; When Neg pct = 50, 50%/50% Causal Variants Had Negative/Positive Effects. The order of B-spline basis was 4, and the number of B-spline basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 6$; the number of Fourier basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 7$.

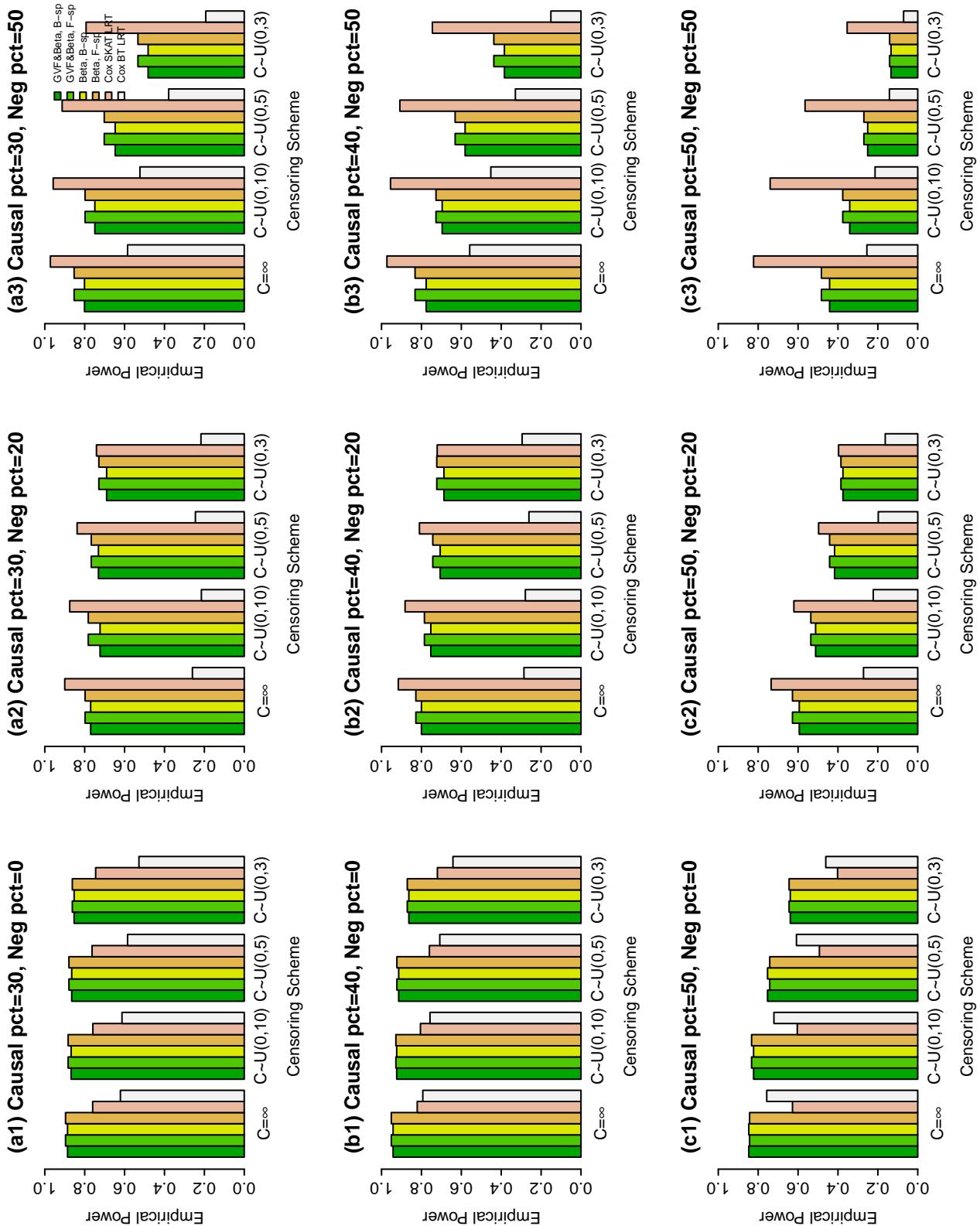


Figure B.2: The Empirical Power of the Cox FR LRT Statistics of the Cox Models (4) and (5) and Cox SKAT LRT and Cox BT LRT by Chen et al. (2014) at $\alpha = 0.001$, When All Causal Variants are Rare and a Sample Size of 2,000. When Neg pct = 0, All Causal Variants Had Positive Effects; When Neg pct = 20, 20%/80% Causal Variants Had Negative/Positive Effects; When Neg pct = 50, 50%/50% Causal Variants Had Negative/Positive Effects. The order of B-spline basis was 4, and the number of B-spline basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 6$; the number of Fourier basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 7$.

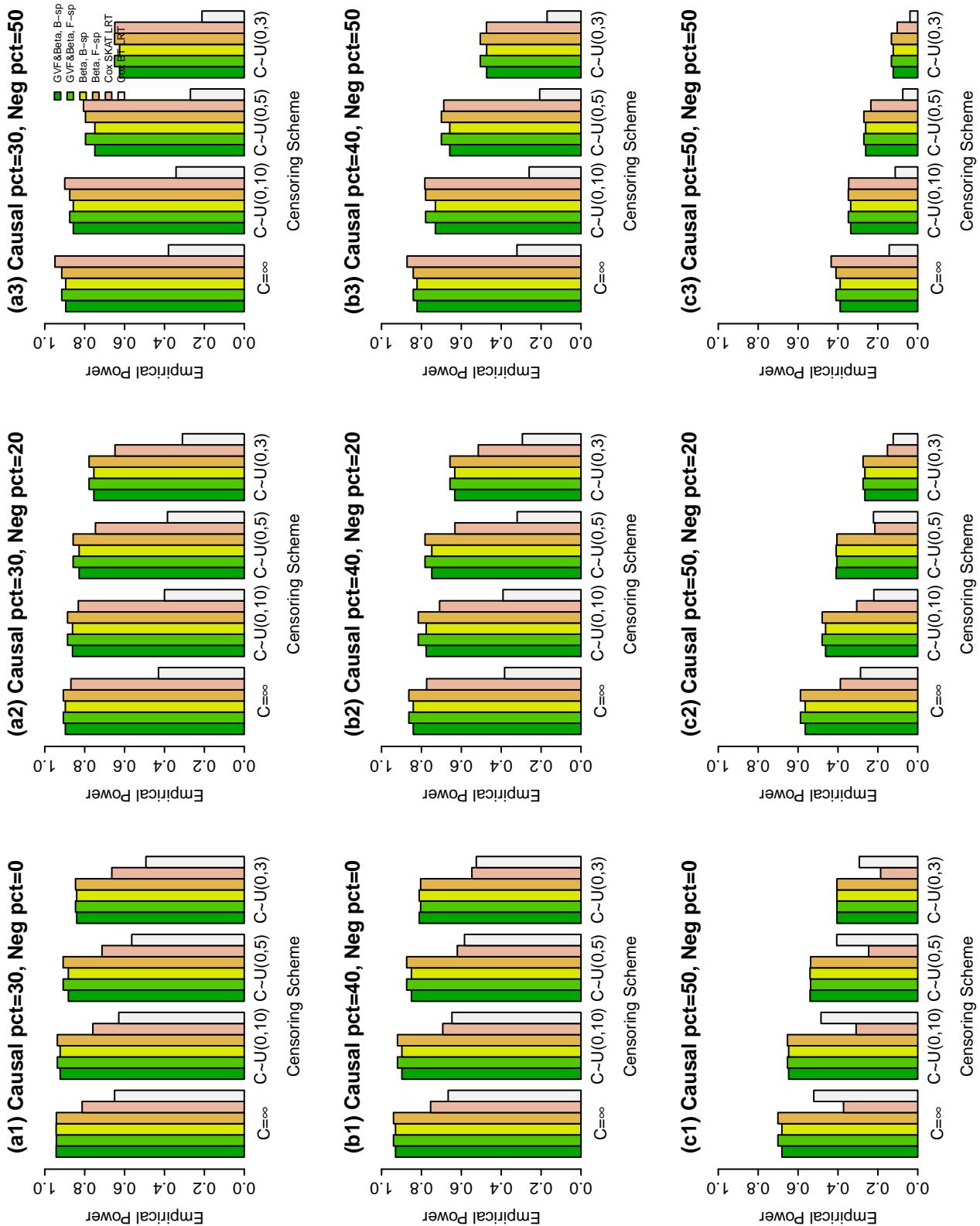


Figure B.3: The Empirical Power of the Cox FR LRT Statistics of the Cox Models (4) and (5) and Cox SKAT LRT and Cox BT LRT by Chen et al. (2014) at $\alpha = 0.001$, When Some Causal Variants are Rare and Some are Common and a Sample Size of 2,000.

When $\text{Neg pct} = 0$, All Causal Variants Had Positive Effects; When $\text{Neg pct} = 20$, 20%/80% Causal Variants Had Negative/Positive Effects; When $\text{Neg pct} = 50$, 50%/50% Causal Variants Had Negative/Positive Effects. The order of B-spline basis was 4, and the number of B-spline basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 8$; the number of Fourier basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 9$.

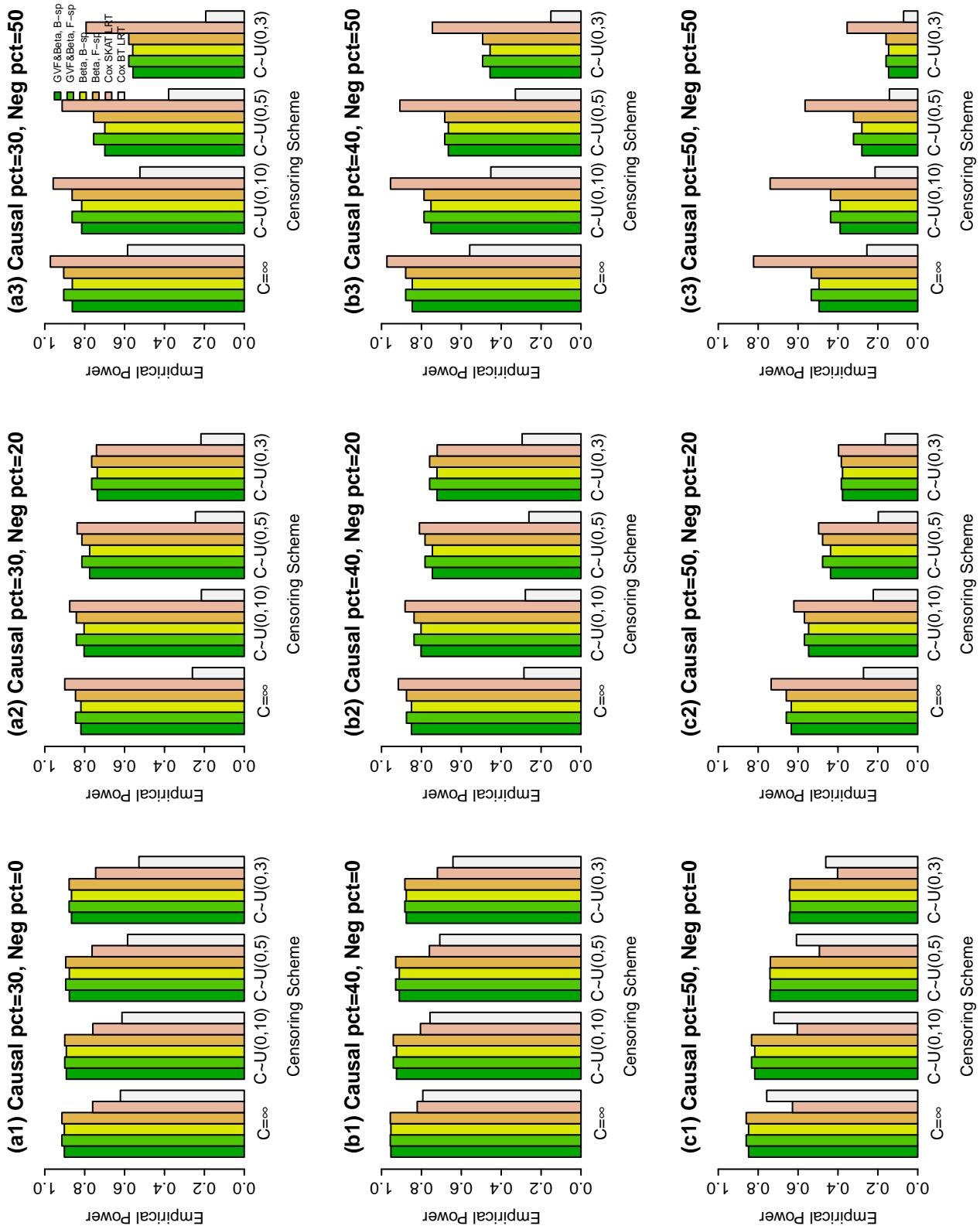


Figure B.4: The Empirical Power of the Cox FR LRT Statistics of the Cox Models (4) and (5) and Cox SKAT LRT and Cox BT LRT by Chen et al. (2014) at $\alpha = 0.001$, When All Causal Variants are Rare and a Sample Size of 2,000. When Neg pct = 0, All Causal Variants Had Positive Effects; When Neg pct = 20, 20%/80% Causal Variants Had Negative/Positive Effects; When Neg pct = 50, 50%/50% Causal Variants Had Negative/Positive Effects. The order of B-spline basis was 4, and the number of B-spline basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 8$; the number of Fourier basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 9$.

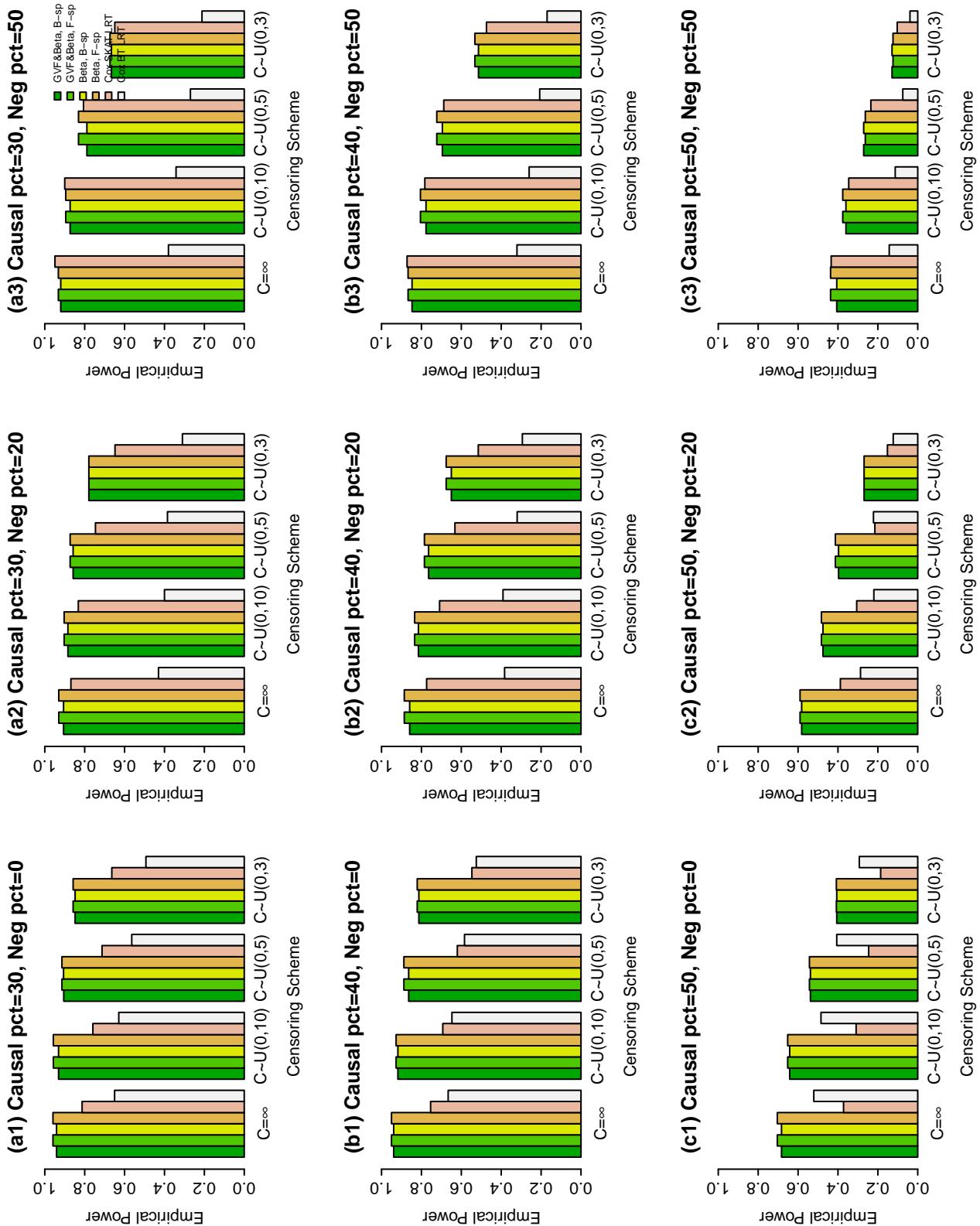


Figure B.5: The Empirical Power of the Cox FR LRT Statistics of the Cox Models (4) and (5) and Cox SKAT LRT and Cox BT LRT by Chen et al. (2014) at $\alpha = 0.001$, When Some Causal Variants are Rare and Some are Common and a Sample Size of 2,000. When Neg pct = 0, All Causal Variants Had Positive Effects; When Neg pct = 20, 20%/80% Causal Variants Had Negative/Positive Effects; When Neg pct = 50, 50%/50% Causal Variants Had Negative/Positive Effects. The order of B-spline basis was 4, and the number of B-spline basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 10$; the number of Fourier basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 11$.

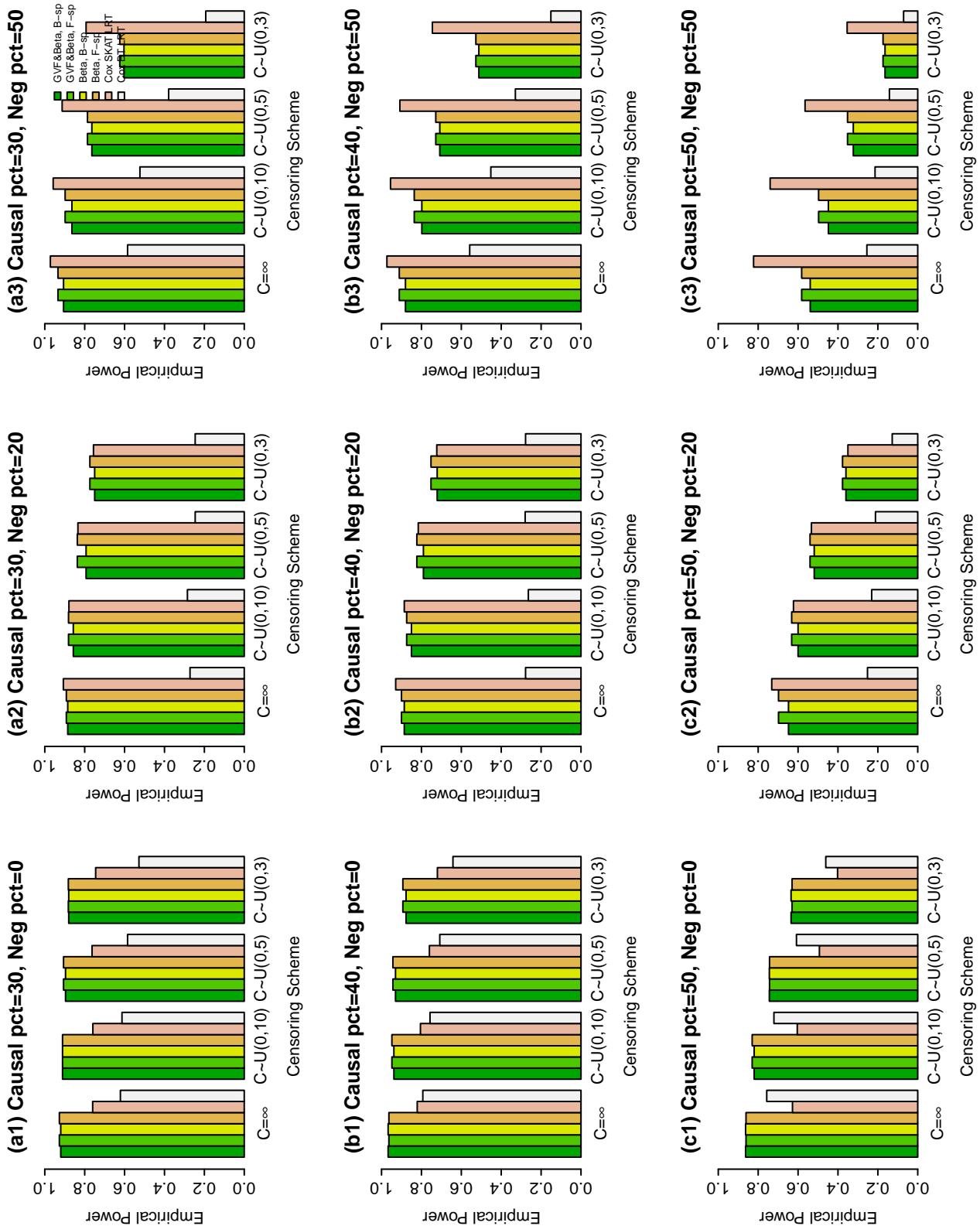


Figure B.6: The Empirical Power of the Cox FR LRT Statistics of the Cox Models (4) and (5) and Cox SKAT LRT and Cox BT LRT by Chen et al. (2014) at $\alpha = 0.001$, When All Causal Variants are Rare and a Sample Size of 2,000. When Neg pct = 0, All Causal Variants Had Positive Effects; When Neg pct = 20, 20%/80% Causal Variants Had Negative/Positive Effects; When Neg pct = 50, 50%/50% Causal Variants Had Negative/Positive Effects. The order of B-spline basis was 4, and the number of B-spline basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 10$; the number of Fourier basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 11$.

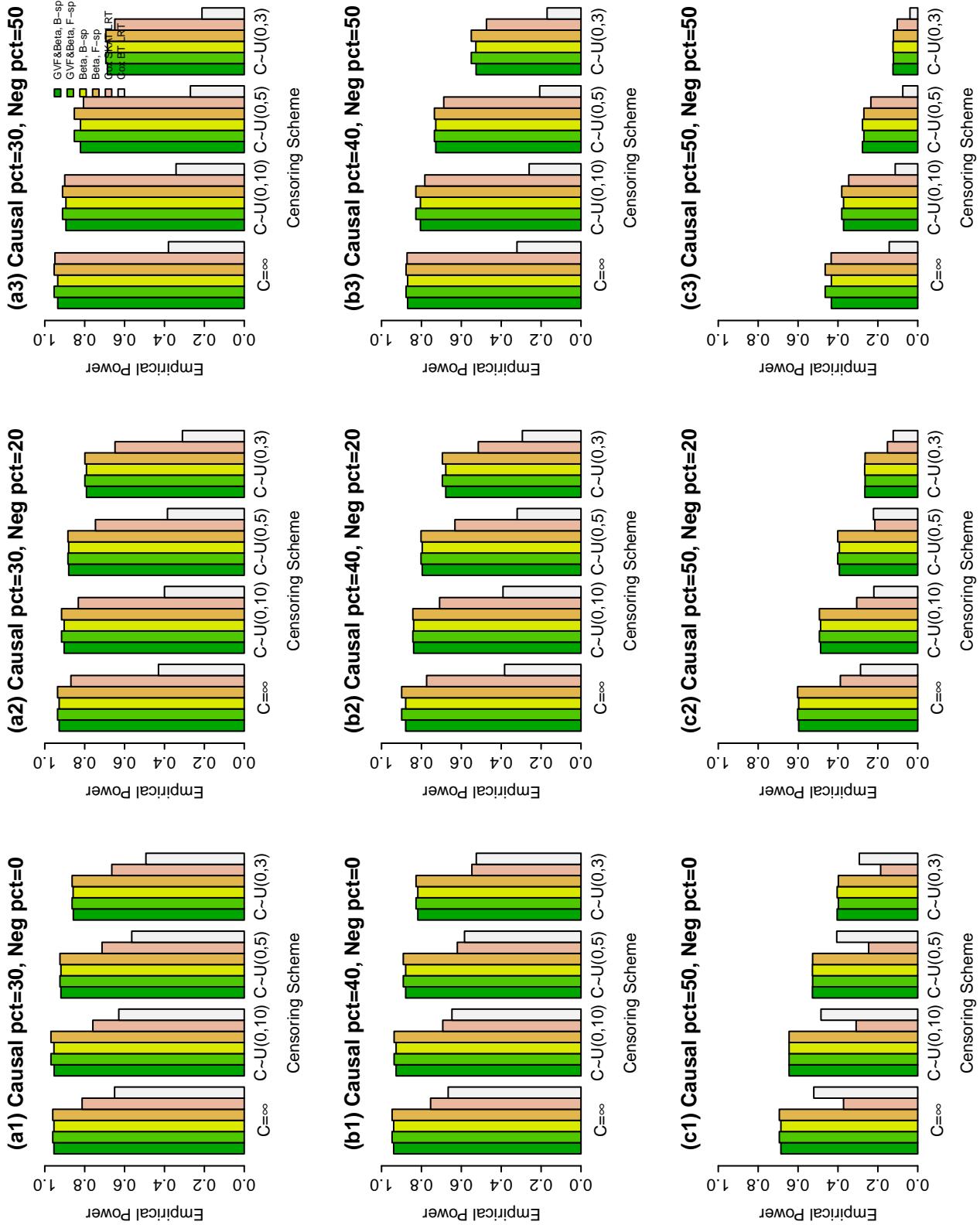


Figure B.7: The Empirical Power of the Cox FR LRT Statistics of the Cox Models (4) and (5) and Cox SKAT LRT and Cox BT LRT by Chen et al. (2014) at $\alpha = 0.001$, When Some Causal Variants are Rare and Some are Common and a Sample Size of 2,000. When Neg pct = 0, All Causal Variants Had Positive Effects; When Neg pct = 20, 20%/80% Causal Variants Had Negative/Positive Effects; When Neg pct = 50, 50%/50% Causal Variants Had Negative/Positive Effects. The order of B-spline basis was 4, and the number of B-spline basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 12$; the number of Fourier basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 13$.

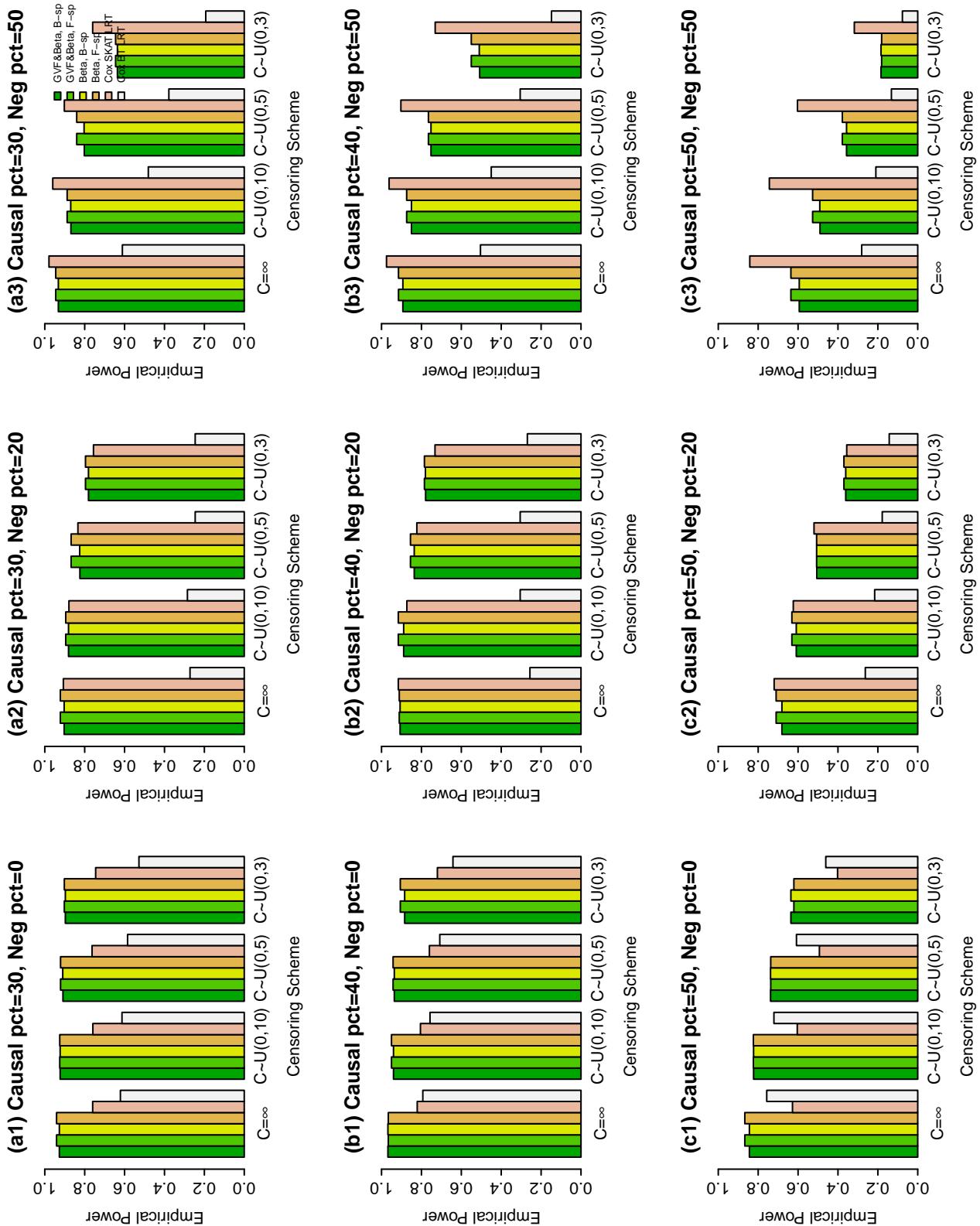


Figure B.8: The Empirical Power of the Cox FR LRT Statistics of the Cox Models (4) and (5) and Cox SKAT LRT and Cox BT LRT by Chen et al. (2014) at $\alpha = 0.001$, When All Causal Variants are Rare and a Sample Size of 2,000. When Neg pct = 0, All Causal Variants Had Positive Effects; When Neg pct = 20, 20%/80% Causal Variants Had Negative/Positive Effects; When Neg pct = 50, 50%/50% Causal Variants Had Negative/Positive Effects. The order of B-spline basis was 4, and the number of B-spline basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 12$; the number of Fourier basis functions was $K = K_\beta = 13$.