

# Supplementary tables and figures for “Asymptotic properties of Principal Component Analysis and shrinkage-bias adjustment under the Generalized Spiked Population model”

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Some additional tables and figures that were referred to in “Asymptotic properties of Principal Component Analysis and shrinkage-bias adjustment under the Generalized Spiked Population model” are provided in this Online Supplement.

Table 1: Number of simulated datasets (out of 200) where the number of distant spikes were estimated to be 1, 2, 3 or  $\geq 4$

<b>Settings</b>					<b>Estimated no. of distant spikes</b>			
<b>No.</b>	$n$	$p$	$\sigma^2$	$\rho$	1	2	3	$\geq 4$
1	500	5000	4	0.8	0	77	77	46
2	500	5000	1	0.7	0	139	53	8
3	500	5000	7.5	0.8	95	78	20	7
4	500	5000	4	0	0	188	12	0

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Figure 1: Empirical biases (%) in estimating the shrinkage factor corresponding to the largest population eigenvalue for GSP-based and UHD-based methods. The population eigenvalues and the rate of increment of the largest population eigenvalue are assumed to be unknown.

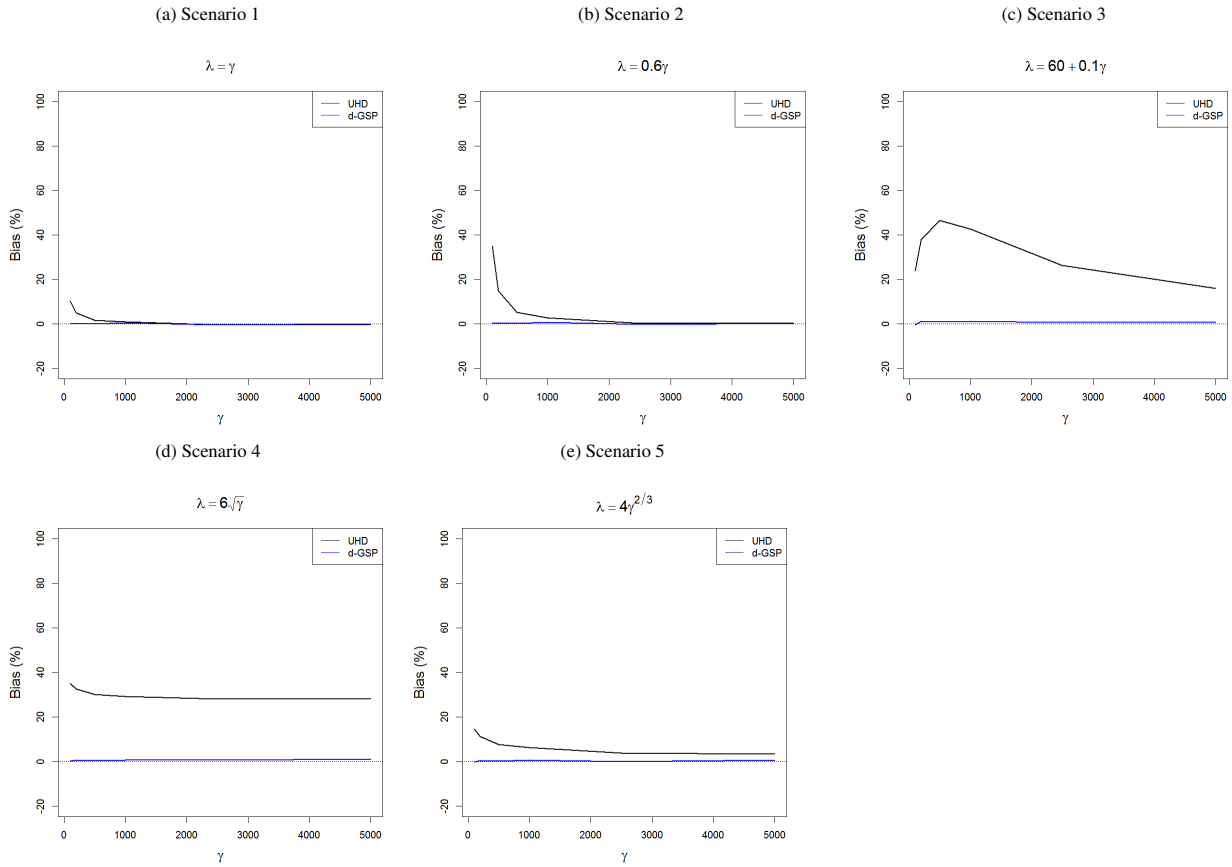


Figure 2: Linkage disequilibrium

Hapmap III CEU+TSI samples, 848 SNPs on Chr. 9, created using Haploview [1]

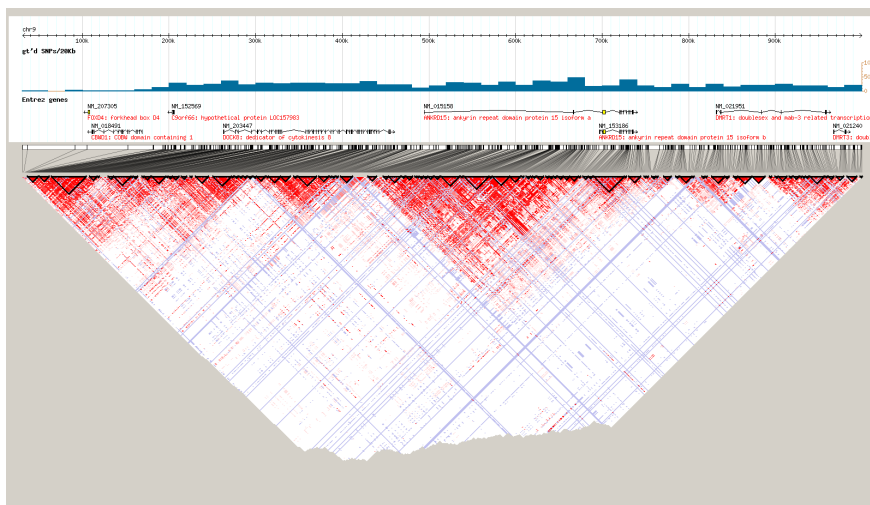


Figure 3: Sample sizes of the test samples that were included in the prediction error estimation for different values of the thresholding parameter  $\epsilon$

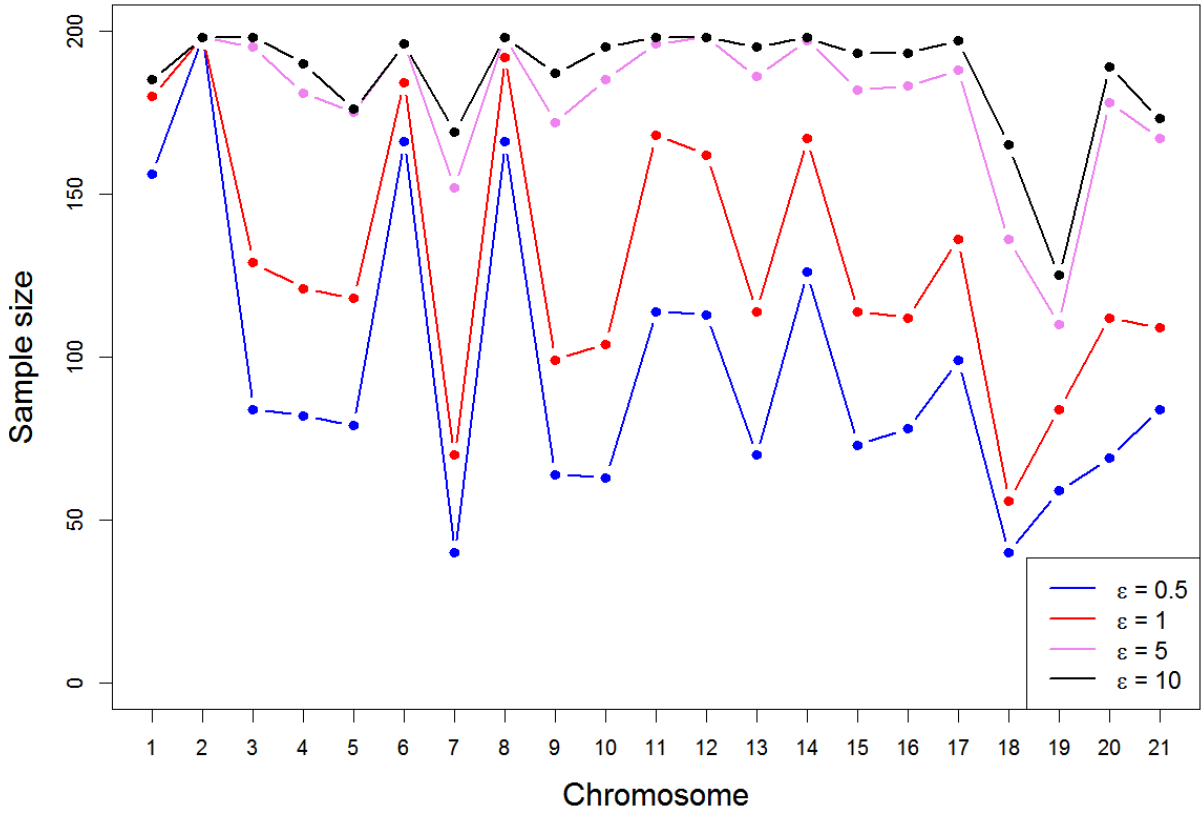


Figure 4: Distribution of the number of markers across different chromosomes

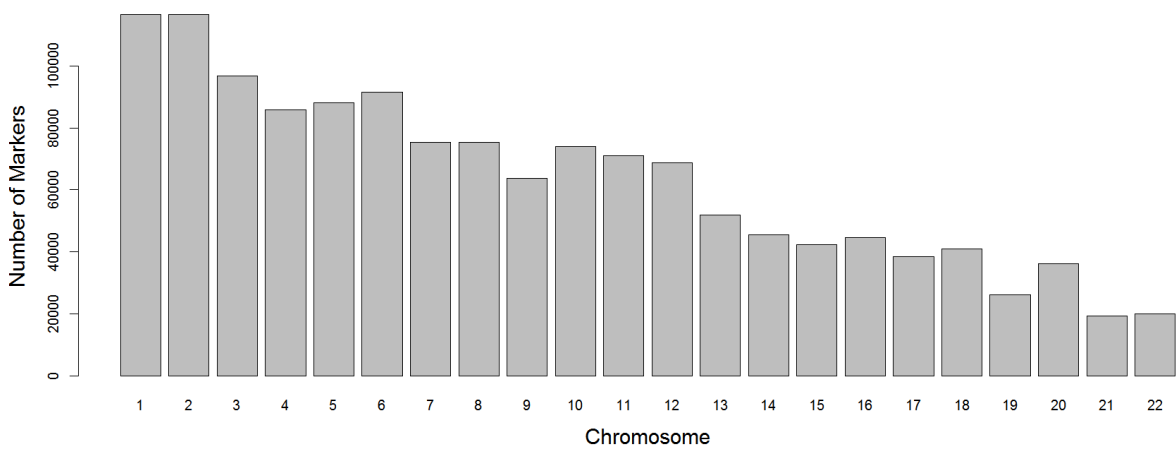
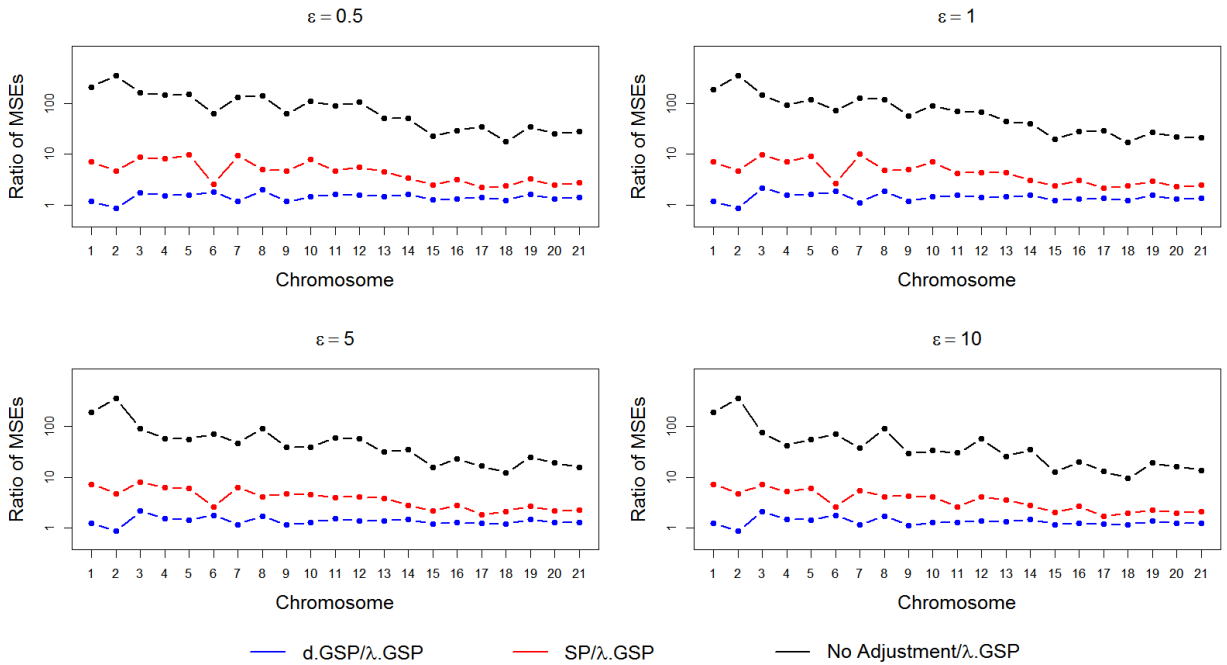


Figure 5: Comparison of the mean squared errors (MSE) of the unadjusted and adjusted PC scores based on the  $d$ -GSP and SP methods with the adjusted PC scores based on the  $\lambda$ -GSP method. The ratios of the MSEs are presented for chromosome 1-21 using different values of the thresholding parameter  $\epsilon$ . The y-axis is presented in a logarithmic scale.



## References

- [1] J. C. Barrett, B. Fry, J. Maller, M. J. Daly, Haploview: analysis and visualization of Id and haplotype maps, *Bioinformatics* 21 (2005) 263–265.