

Simulate regression with measurement error in x variables*

```
> source("https://www.utstat.toronto.edu/~brunner/openSEM/fun/rmvn.txt")
>
> n = 500 # Sample size
> # Regression coefficients
> beta0 = 1; beta1 = 1; beta2 = 0
> # Expected values of x variables
> mux = c(10,20)
> # Variance-covariance matrix of x variables: Correlation = 0.75
> Phi = rbind(c(20, 30),
+             c(30, 80))
> # Variance of epsilon
> psi = 50
> # Variances of measurement error terms: Both reliabilities = 0.80
> omegal = 5; omega2 = 20
>
> # Simulate data
> set.seed(9999)
>
> X = rmvn(n,mux,Phi); head(X)
      [,1] [,2]
[1,] 11.844842 30.51695
[2,] 13.784308 23.57709
[3,] 18.372468 46.74904
[4,]  6.935507 11.24761
[5,] 12.717602 33.65471
[6,]  5.619894 17.13223
> x1 = X[,1]; x2 = X[,2]
> epsilon = rnorm(n,0,sqrt(psi))
> e1 = rnorm(n,0,sqrt(omegal)); e2 = rnorm(n,0,sqrt(omega2))
>
> y = beta0 + beta1*x1 + beta2*x2 + epsilon
> w1 = x1 + e1
> w2 = x2 + e2
> mod = lm(y ~ w1 + w2)
> summary(mod)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = y ~ w1 + w2)
```

Residuals:

	Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
	-27.4119	-4.8809	-0.0529	4.7602	18.3825

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	
(Intercept)	3.02893	0.81016	3.739	0.000206	***
w1	0.63673	0.08086	7.874	2.17e-14	***
w2	0.08801	0.04198	2.096	0.036543	*

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 7.569 on 497 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.2054, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2022
F-statistic: 64.22 on 2 and 497 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

```
> summary(mod)$coefficients[3,4]
[1] 0.03654336
```

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```

> onesim = function()
+   {
+     X = rmvn(n,mux,Phi); head(X)
+     x1 = X[,1]; x2 = X[,2]
+     epsilon = rnorm(n,0,sqrt(psi))
+     e1 = rnorm(n,0,sqrt(omega1)); e2 = rnorm(n,0,sqrt(omega2))
+     y = beta0 + beta1*x1 + beta2*x2 + epsilon
+     w1 = x1 + e1
+     w2 = x2 + e2
+     mod = lm(y ~ w1 + w2)
+     return(summary(mod)$coefficients[3,4])
•   } # End of onesim

```

```

> onesim()
[1] 0.003387256
> onesim()
[1] 0.157549
> onesim()
[1] 0.0002330494
> onesim()
[1] 0.03703943
> onesim()
[1] 0.01261625
> onesim()
[1] 0.01333088
> onesim()
[1] 0.00381823
> onesim()
[1] 0.09167006
> onesim()
[1] 0.006254434
> onesim()
[1] 0.1936868
> onesim()
[1] 0.1007802
> onesim()
[1] 0.06456996
> onesim()
[1] 0.001853765
> onesim()
[1] 0.1529416
> onesim()
[1] 0.01487092
> onesim()
[1] 0.007516158
> onesim()
[1] 0.007077781
> onesim()
[1] 0.002252957
> onesim()
[1] 0.3086806
> onesim()
[1] 0.2501769
> onesim()
[1] 0.04181193
> onesim()
[1] 0.0270884
> onesim()
[1] 0.001101151

```

```

mereg <- function(beta0=1, betal=1, beta2=0, sigmasq = 0.5,
                 mu1=0, mu2=0, phi11=1, phi22=1, phi12 = 0.80,
                 rel1=0.80, rel2=0.80, n=200)
#####
# Model is      Y = beta0 + betal X1 + beta2 X2 + epsilon
#              W1 = X1 + e1
#              W2 = X2 + e2
# Fit naive model
#              Y = beta0 + betal W1 + beta2 W2 + epsilon
# Inputs are
#
# beta0, betal beta2      True regression coefficients
# sigmasq                 Var(epsilon)
# mu1                     E(X1)
# mu2                     E(X2)
# phi11                   Var(X1)
# phi22                   Var(X2)
# phi12                   Cov(X1,X2) = Corr(X1,X1), because
#                          Var(X1) = Var(X2) = 1
# rel1                    Reliability of W1
# rel2                    Reliability of W2
# n                        Sample size
# Note: This function uses rmvn, a multivariate normal random number
#       generator I wrote. The rmultnorm of the package MSBVAR does
#       the same thing but I am having trouble installing it.
#####
{
# Calculate SD(e1) and SD(e2)
sd1 <- sqrt((phi11-rel1)/rel1)
sd2 <- sqrt((phi22-rel2)/rel2)
# Random number generation
epsilon <- rnorm(n,mean=0,sd=sqrt(sigmasq))
e1 <- rnorm(n,mean=0,sd=sd1)
e2 <- rnorm(n,mean=0,sd=sd2)
# X1 and X2 are bivariate normal. Need rmvn function.
Phi <- rbind(c(phi11,phi12),
             c(phi12,phi22))
X <- rmvn(n, mu=c(mu1,mu2), sigma=Phi) # nx2 matrix
X1 <- X[,1]; X2 <- X[,2]
# Now generate Y, W1 and W2

Y = beta0 + betal*X1 + beta2*X2 + epsilon
W1 = X1 + e1
W2 = X2 + e2

# Fit the naive model
mereg <- summary(lm(Y-W1+W2))$coefficients
mereg # Returns table of beta-hats, SEs, t-statistics and p-values
} # End function mereg

```

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