

On copula type estimators of survival and mean residual life functions under random right censored observations at fixed covariate values

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Let's consider the case when the support of covariate C is the interval $[0, 1]$ and we describe our results on fixed design points $0 \leq x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \dots \leq x_n \leq 1$ at which we consider responses (survival or failure times) $X_1, \dots, X_n$ and censoring times $Y_1, \dots, Y_n$ of identical objects, which are under study. These responses are independent and nonnegative random variables (r.v.-s) with conditional distribution function (d.f.) at x_i , $F_{x_i}(t) = P(X_i \leq t/C_i = x_i)$. They are subjected to random right censoring, that is for X_i there is a censoring variable Y_i with conditional d.f. $G_{x_i}(t) = P(Y_i \leq t/C_i = x_i)$ and at n -th stage of experiment the observed data is

$$S^{(n)} = \{(Z_i, \delta_i, C_i), 1 \leq i \leq n\},$$

where $Z_i = \min(X_i, Y_i)$, $\delta_i = I(X_i \leq Y_i)$ with $I(A)$ denoting the indicator of event A . Note that in sample $S^{(n)}$ r.v. X_i is observed only when $\delta_i = 1$. Commonly, in survival analysis to assume independence between the r.v.-s X_i and Y_i conditional on the covariate C_i . But, in some practical situations, this assumption does not hold. Therefore, in this article we consider a dependence model in which dependence structure is described through copula function. So let

$$S_x(t_1, t_2) = P(X_x > t_1, Y_x > t_2), t_1, t_2 \geq 0,$$

the joint survival function of the response X_x and the censoring variable Y_x at x . Then the marginal survival functions are $S_x^X(t) = 1 - F_x(t) = S_x(t, 0)$ and $S_x^Y(t) = 1 - G_x(t) = S_x(0, t)$, $t \geq 0$. We suppose that the marginal d.f.-s F_x and G_x are continuous. Then according to the Theorem of Sklar [7], the joint survival function $S_x(t_1, t_2)$ can be expressed as

$$S_x(t_1, t_2) = C_x(S_x^X(t_1), S_x^Y(t_2)), t_1, t_2 \geq 0, \quad (1)$$

where $C_x(u, v)$ is a known copula function depending on x , S_x^X and S_x^Y in a general way.

Assume that at the fixed design value $x \in (0, 1)$, C_x in (2) is Archimedean copula, i.e.

$$S_x(t_1, t_2) = \varphi_x^{[-1]}(\varphi_x(S_x^X(t_1)) + \varphi_x(S_x^Y(t_2))), t_1, t_2 \geq 0, \quad (2)$$

where copula generator function φ_x is strict, i.e. $\varphi_x(0) = \infty$ and hence $\varphi_x^{[-1]} = \varphi_x^{-1}$. From (3), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} P(Z_x > t) &= 1 - H_x(t) = \overline{H_x(t)} = S_x^Z(t) = S_x(t, t) = \\ &= \varphi_x^{-1}(\varphi_x(S_x^X(t)) + \varphi_x(S_x^Y(t))), \quad t \geq 0, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Let $H_x^{(1)}(t) = P(Z_x \leq t, \delta_x = 1)$ be a subdistribution function and $\Lambda_x(t)$ is crude hazard function of r.v. X_x subjecting to censoring by Y_x , that is

$$\Lambda_x(dt) = \frac{P(X_x \in dt, X_x \leq Y_x)}{P(X_x \geq t, Y_x \geq t)} = \frac{H_x^{(1)}(dt)}{S_x^Z(t-)}. \quad (4)$$

From (4) and (5) one can obtain following expression of survival function S_x^X :

$$\begin{aligned} S_x^X(t) &= \varphi_x^{-1}[-\int_0^t S_x^Z(u-) \varphi'_x(S_x^Z(u)) d\Lambda_x(u)] = \\ &= \varphi_x^{-1}[-\int_0^t \varphi'_x(S_x^Z(u)) dH_x^{(1)}(u)], \quad t \geq 0, \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

(see, for example, [3,4]). In order to constructing the estimator of S_x^X according to representation (6), we introduce some smoothed estimators of S_x^Z , $H_x^{(1)}$ and regularity conditions for them. Similarly to Breakers and Veraverbeke [5], we will also use the Gasser-Müller weights

$$\omega_{ni}(x, h_n) = \frac{1}{q_n(x, h_n)} \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} \frac{1}{h_n} \pi\left(\frac{x-z}{h_n}\right) dz, \quad i = 1, \dots, n,$$

with

$$q_n(x, h_n) = \int_0^{x_n} \frac{1}{h_n} \pi\left(\frac{x-z}{h_n}\right) dz,$$

where $x_0 = 0$, π is a known probability density function(kernel) and $\{h_n, n \geq 1\}$ is a sequence of positive constants, tending to zero as $n \rightarrow \infty$, called bandwidth sequence. Let's introduce the weighted estimators of H_x , S_x^Z and $H_x^{(1)}$ respectively as

$$\begin{aligned} H_{xh}(t) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_{ni}(x, h_n) I(Z_i \leq t), \\ S_{xh}^Z(t) &= 1 - H_{xh}(t), \\ H_{xh}^{(1)}(t) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_{ni}(x, h_n) I(Z_i \leq t, \delta_i = 1). \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Then pluggin in (6) estimators (7) we get corresponding estimator of $S_x^X(t)$ as

$$S_{xh}^X(t) = 1 - F_{xh}(t) = \varphi_x^{-1}[-\int_0^t \varphi'_x(S_{xh}^Z(u)) dH_{xh}^{(1)}(u)], \quad t \geq 0, \quad (7)$$

Let

$$E(t) = E(t; S^X) = E(X_1 - t/X_1 > t) = (S^X(t))^{-1} \cdot \int_t^{+\infty} S^X(y) dy, \quad t \in [0, T_X],$$

is mean residual life function of r.v. X_1 . Consider estimate of $E(t)$:

$$E_{xh}(t) = \begin{cases} E(t; S_{xh}^X), & x \in [0, 1), \\ 0, & t \geq 0. \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

Remark that in the case of no covariate, estimator (7) reduces to estimator first obtained by Zeng and Klein [9]. In the case of the independent copula $\varphi(y) = -\log y$, Zeng and Klein estimate reduces to a exponential-hazard estimate (see, [3,8,9]). Also it is well-known that under independent censoring case Kaplan-Meier's [6] product-limit estimator and exponential-hazard estimators are asymptotical equivalent. Therefore, we will show that estimator (7) and copula-graphic estimator of Breakers and Veraverbeke [5] have the same asymptotic behaviours(see, [3]).In this article we also state our result on consistency of estimator (8).

We note that in paper Abdushukurov [4] author proposed a new another estimator of survival function in the presence of covariate and studied its large sample properties. This estimator is an extended analogue of relative-risk power estimator introduced in Abdushukurov [4].

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