Package 'sizepower'

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Title Sample Size and Power Calculation in Micorarray Studies
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Depends stats

Description This package has been prepared to assist users in computing either a sample size or power value for a microarray experimental study. The user is referred to the cited references for technical background on the methodology underpinning these calculations. This package provides support for five types of sample size and power calculations. These five types can be adapted in various ways to encompass many of the standard designs encountered in practice.

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power.matched

Description

This routine computes the individual power value for a matched-pairs design having n treatment units and n matched control units. This power value is the expected fraction of truly differentially expressed genes that will be correctly declared as differentially expressed by the tests.

Usage

power.matched(ER0, G0, absMu1, sigmad, n)

Arguments

ERØ	mean number of false positives.
GØ	anticipated number of genes in the experiment that are not differentially expressed.
absMu1	absoulte mean difference in log-expression between treatment and control con- ditions as postulated under the alternative hypothesis H1.
sigmad	anticipated standard deviation of the difference in log-expression between matched treatment and control units. The relation between the standard deviation of the difference (sigmad) and the experimental error standard deviation (sigma) is sigmad=sqrt(2)/sigma.
n	the sample size for each group.

Value

power	power.
psi1	non-centrality parameter.

Note

Examples and explainations can be found in http://www.biostat.harvard.edu/people/faculty/ mltlee/pdf/Web-power-matched050510.pdf.

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Lee, M.-L. T., Whitmore, G. A. (2002). Power and sample size for DNA microarray studies. *Statistics in Medicine*, **21**:3543-3570.

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power.multi

See Also

power.randomized, power.multi, sampleSize.randomized, sampleSize.matched

Examples

```
power.matched(ER0=2, G0=5000, absMu1=1, sigmad=0.4243, n=4)
```

power.multi	Power Calculations for Multiple Treatments Design with an Isolated
	Treatment Effect in Microarray Studies

Description

Assume numTrt treatment conditions are being studied in either a completely randomized or randomized block design. Under the alternative hypothesis H1, one treatment is distinguished from the other numTrt - 1 treatments by exhibiting differential expression for the gene. This computer routine calculates the individual power value for the design. This power value is the expected fraction of truly differentially expressed genes that will be correctly declared as differentially expressed by the tests.

Usage

```
power.multi(ER0, G0, numTrt, absMu1, sigma, n)
```

Arguments

ER0	mean number of false positives.
GØ	anticipated number of genes in the experiment that are not differentially expressed.
numTrt	total number of treatment conditions.
absMu1	the absolute difference in expression between the distinguished treatment and the other treatments on the log-intensity scale.
sigma	anticipated experimental error standard deviation of the difference in log-expression between treatments.
n	the sample size for each group.

Value

power	power.
psi1	non-centrality parameter.

Note

Examples and explainations can be found in http://www.biostat.harvard.edu/people/faculty/ mltlee/pdf/Web-power-isolated050510.pdf.

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Lee, M.-L. T., Whitmore, G. A. (2002). Power and sample size for DNA microarray studies. *Statistics in Medicine*, 21:3543-3570.

See Also

power.randomized, power.matched, sampleSize.randomized, sampleSize.matched

Examples

```
power.multi(ER0=2, G0=10000, numTrt=6, absMu1=0.585, sigma=0.3, n=8)
```

power.randomized	Power Calculation for	or Completely	Randomized	Treatment-Control
	Designs in Microarray	studies		

Description

This routine computes the individual power value for a completely randomized design with n treatment units and n control units (2n units in total). This power value is the expected fraction of truly differentially expressed genes that will be correctly declared as differentially expressed by the tests.

Usage

power.randomized(ER0, G0, absMu1, sigmad, n)

Arguments

ERØ	mean number of false positives.
GØ	anticipated number of genes in the experiment that are not differentially expressed.
absMu1	absolute mean difference in log-expression between treatment and control con- ditions as postulated under the alternative hypothesis H1.
sigmad	anticipated standard deviation of the difference in log-expression between treat- ment and control conditions. The relation between the standard deviation of the difference (sigmad) and the experimental error standard deviation (sigma) is sigmad=sqrt(2)/sigma.
n	the sample size for each group.

Value

power	power.
psi1	non-centrality parameter.

Note

Examples and explainations can be found in http://www.biostat.harvard.edu/people/faculty/ mltlee/pdf/Web-power-trt-cont050510.pdf.

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References

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Lee, M.-L. T., Whitmore, G. A. (2002). Power and sample size for DNA microarray studies. *Statistics in Medicine*, 21:3543-3570.

See Also

power.matched, power.multi, sampleSize.randomized, sampleSize.matched

Examples

power.randomized(ER0=2, G0=5000, absMu1=1, sigmad=0.5657, n=8)

sampleSize.matched Sample Size Calculation for Matched-Pairs Designs in Microarray Studies

Description

This routine computes the sample size n required to achieve a specified power level for a matchedpairs design in which differential expression between n treatment units and n matched control units is of interest. The total number of experimental units for the study is 2n.

Usage

```
sampleSize.matched(ER0, G0, power, absMu1, sigmad)
```

Arguments

ERØ	mean number of false positives.
GØ	anticipated number of genes in the experiment that are not differentially expressed.
power	specified power level for an individual gene, which represents the expected pro- portion of differentially expressed genes that will be declared as such by the tests.
absMu1	absolute mean difference in log-expression between treatment and control units as postulated under the alternative hypothesis H1.
sigmad	anticipated standard deviation of the difference in log-expression between matched treatment and control units.

Value

n	sample size for each group.
d	statistical difference between treatment and control conditions under H1 (i.e. d=absMu1/sigmad).

Note

Examples and explainations can be found in http://www.biostat.harvard.edu/people/faculty/ mltlee/pdf/Web-sampsize-matched050510.pdf.

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References

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Lee, M.-L. T., Whitmore, G. A. (2002). Power and sample size for DNA microarray studies. *Statistics in Medicine*, 21:3543-3570.

See Also

power.randomized, power.matched power.multi, sampleSize.randomized

Examples

sampleSize.matched(ER0=1, G0=2000, power=0.9, absMu1=1, sigmad=0.5)

sampleSize.randomized Sample Size Calculation for Completely Randomized Treatment-Control Designs in Microarray Studies

Description

For any specified power, this routine computes the required sample size n for completely randomized designs in which differential expression between n treatment units and n control units is of interest. The total number of experimental units for the study is 2n.

Usage

```
sampleSize.randomized(ER0, G0, power, absMu1, sigmad)
```

Arguments

ERØ	mean number of false positives.
GØ	anticipated number of genes in the experiment that are not differentially expressed.
power	specified power level for an individual gene, which represents the expected pro- portion of differentially expressed genes that will be declared as such by the tests.
absMu1	absolute mean difference in log-expression between treatment and control con- ditions as postulated under the alternative hypothesis H1.
sigmad	anticipated standard deviation of the difference in log-expression between treat- ment and control conditions. The relation between the standard deviation of the difference (sigmad) and the experimental error standard deviation (sigma) is sigmad=sqrt(2)/sigma.

Value

n	sample size for each group.
d	statistical difference between treatment and control conditions under H1 (i.e.
	d=absMu1/sigmad).

Note

Examples and explainations can be found in http://www.biostat.harvard.edu/people/faculty/ mltlee/pdf/Web-sampsize-trt-cont-050511r.pdf.

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References

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Lee, M.-L. T., Whitmore, G. A. (2002). Power and sample size for DNA microarray studies. *Statistics in Medicine*, **21**:3543-3570.

See Also

power.randomized, power.matched, power.multi, sampleSize.matched

Examples

sampleSize.randomized(ER0=1, G0=2000, power=0.9, absMu1=1, sigmad=0.566)

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