
Post hoc inference via JER control

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Joint work with Gilles Blanchard² and Pierre Neuvial²

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 [Arxiv 1703.02307](https://arxiv.org/abs/1703.02307)

1 Introduction

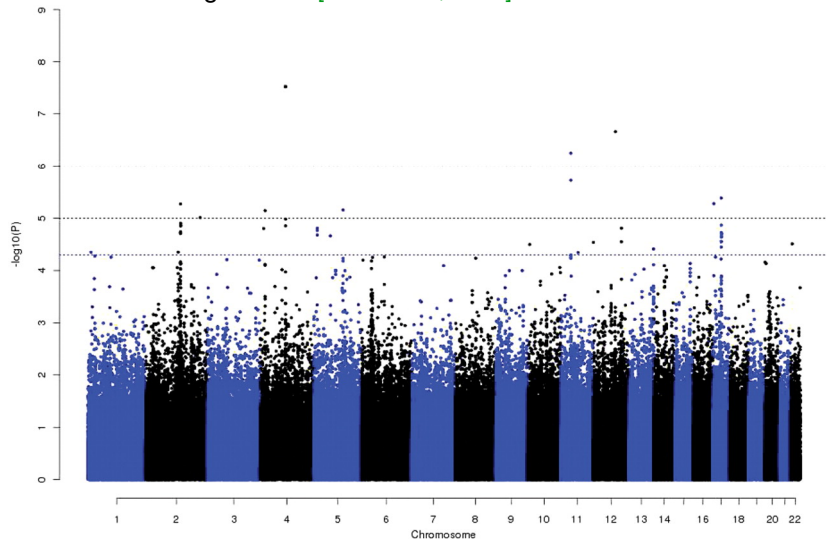
2 Post hoc bound

3 JER control

4 Power issues

Find signal in massive datasets

- ▶ GWAS interesting SNPs? [Saad et al., 2011]



Multiple inferences

▶ Multiple testing:

- derive the rejection set R
- such that from $\text{FDR}(R) \leq \alpha$

[Benjamini and Hochberg (1995)] ... [Bogdan et al. (2014)], [Barber and Candès (2015)]

▶ Post-selective inference

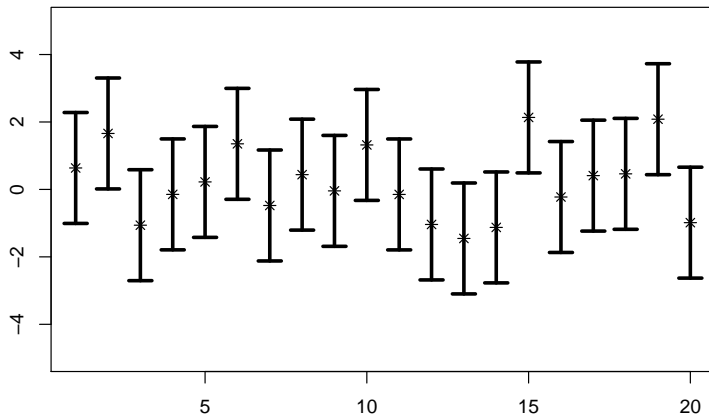
- Inference after specific selection [Lockhart et al. (2014) and Fithian et al. (2014)]
- Inference after arbitrary selection
 - ★ confidence intervals on selected parameters
[Benjamini and Yekutieli (2005)], [Berk et al. (2013)]
 - ★ estimator/bound on signal quantity after selection [Goeman and Solari (2011)]

CI no selection

Let

$$X \sim \mathcal{N}(\theta, I_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m, \quad \theta \in \mathbb{R}^m,$$

90% CI for each θ_i

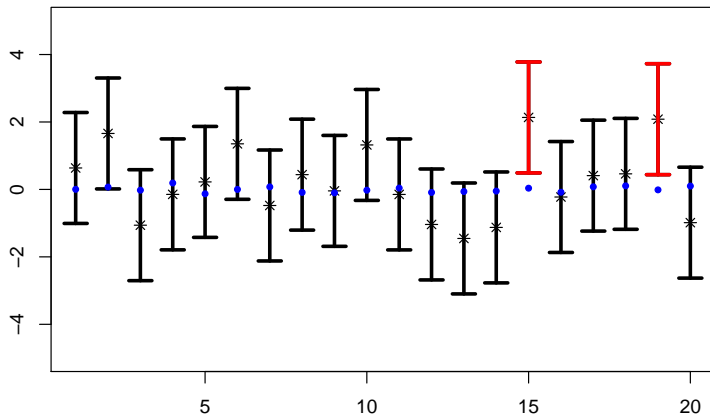


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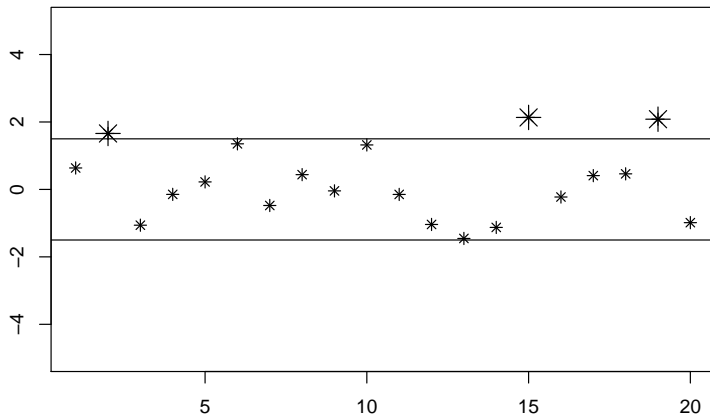


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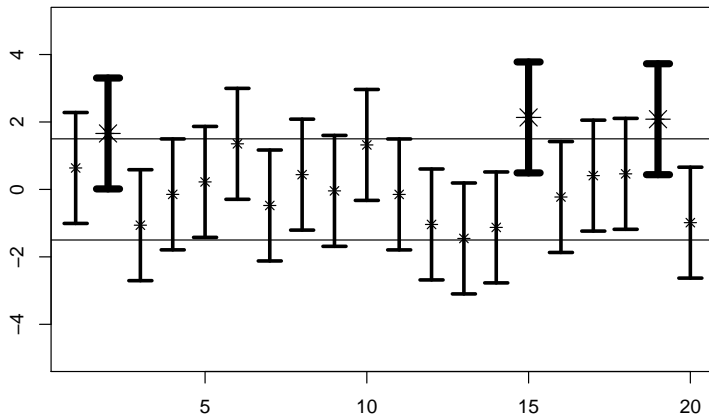


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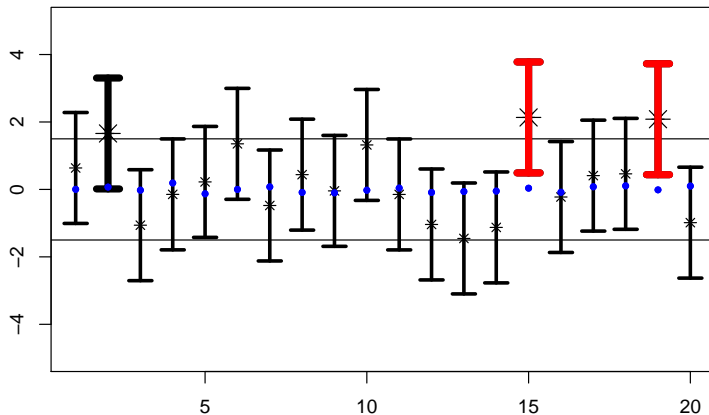


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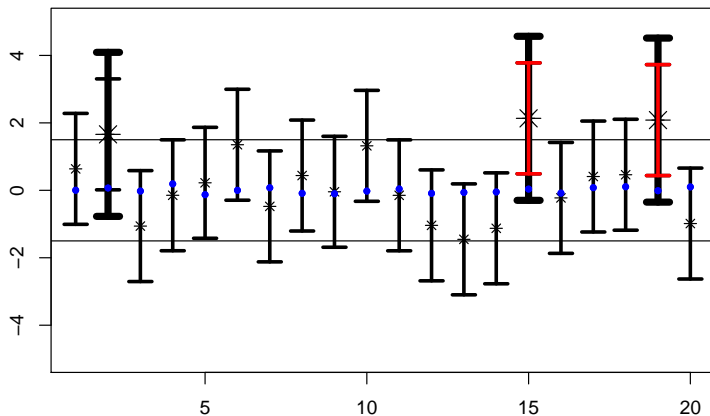


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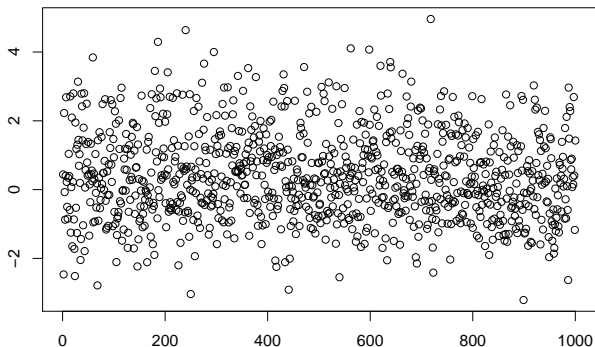
A solution : [Benjamini and Yekutieli \(2005\)](#) take $1 - 0.1|R|/m$ (or so)

Estimating true null quantity

Let

$$X \sim \mathcal{N}(\theta, I_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m, \quad \theta \in \mathbb{R}_+^m,$$

Parameter $m_0(\theta) = \#\text{zeros in } \theta$ (true null number)

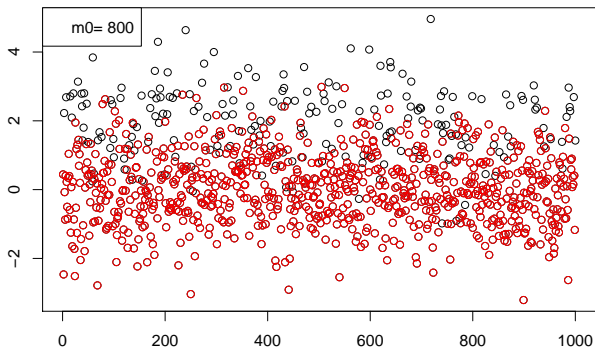


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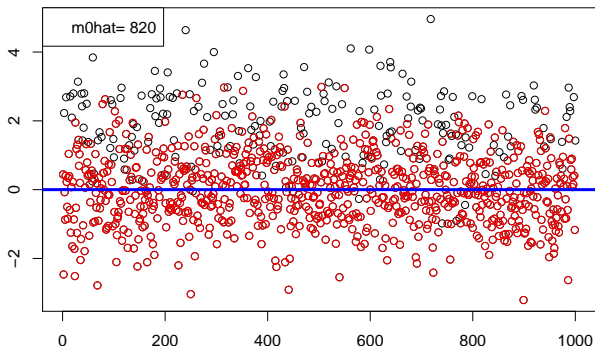


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$$\hat{m}_0 = 2\#\{i : X_i \leq 0\} \geq 2\#\{i : \theta_i = 0, X_i \leq 0\} \approx m_0.$$

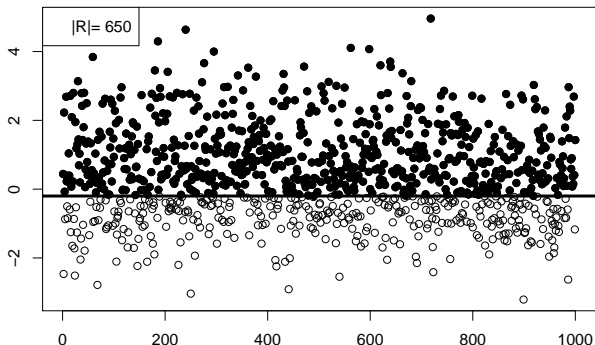
[Storey (2002)]

Estimating m_0 after selection

Let

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Parameter $V(R) = \#\text{zeros in } \theta \text{ in selected } R \text{ (false positives in } R)$

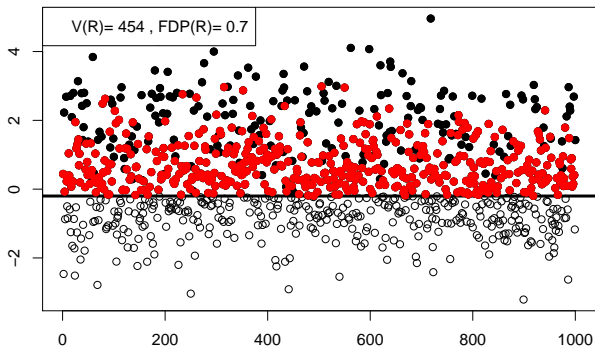


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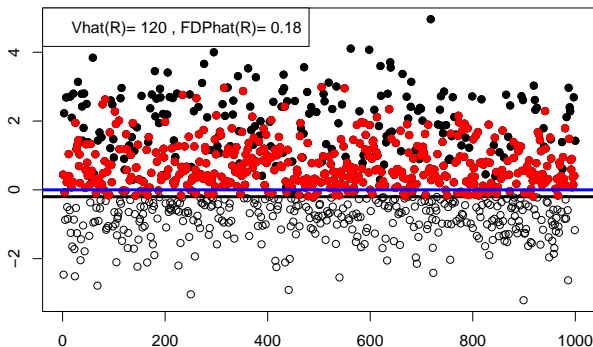


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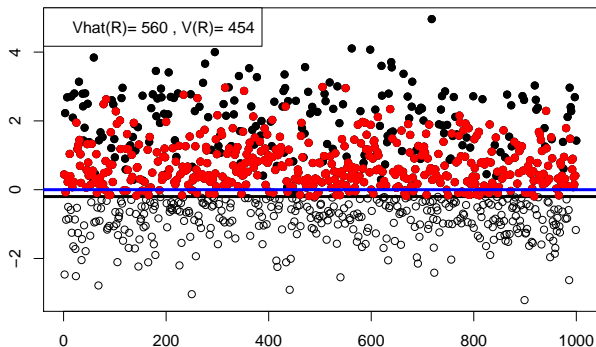


$$\hat{V}(R) = 2\#\{i \in R : X_i \leq 0\} \quad \text{fails}$$

A basic idea

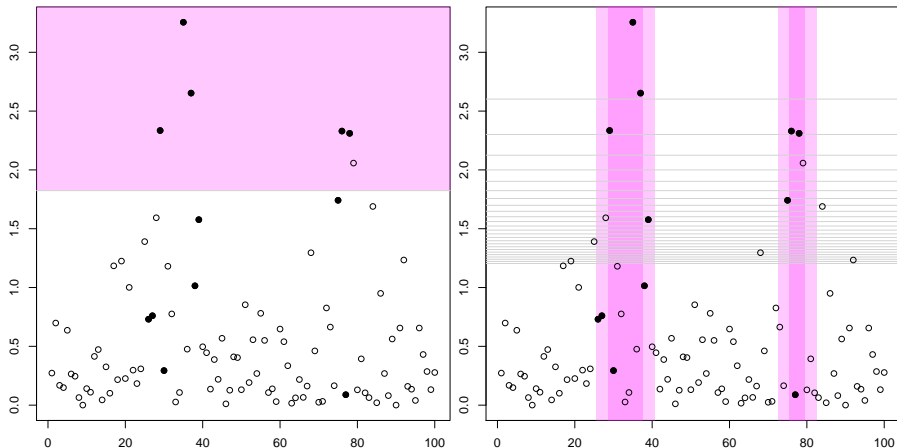
$$\begin{aligned}V(R) &= \#\{i \in R : \theta_i = 0\} \\&= \#\{i \in R : \theta_i = 0, X_i \leq 0\} + \#\{i \in R : \theta_i = 0, X_i > 0\} \\&\leq \#\{i \in R : X_i \leq 0\} + \#\{i \in R : \theta_i = 0, X_i > 0\} \\&\leq \#\{i \in R : X_i \leq 0\} + \#\{i : \theta_i = 0, X_i > 0\} \\&\approx \#\{i \in R : X_i \leq 0\} + m/2 =: \bar{V}(R)\end{aligned}$$

A basic idea



$$\begin{aligned}\bar{V}(R) &= \#\{i \in R : X_i \leq 0\} + m/2 \\ &= \#\{i \in R : X_i \leq 0\} + |R|/2 \frac{m}{|R|}\end{aligned}$$

What is R ?



R from the data in **any** possible way

1 Introduction

2 Post hoc bound

3 JER control

4 Power issues

Aim

Observe $X \sim P$ with parameter $\theta = \theta(P) \in \mathbb{R}^m$.

Number of false positives in $R \subset \{1, \dots, m\}$:

$$V(R) = |R \cap \mathcal{H}_0|, \quad \mathcal{H}_0 = \{i : \theta_i = 0\}.$$

Post hoc bound

$\bar{V}(\cdot) \in \mathbb{N}$, such that for all P ,

$$\mathbf{P}(\forall R \subset \{1, \dots, m\} : V(R) \leq \bar{V}(R)) \geq 1 - \alpha$$

- ▶ agnostic method on R
- ▶ desirable to have sharp $\bar{V}(R)$ for R containing large X_i 's
- ▶ take reference sets $(R_k)_k$ making only few false discoveries

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JER control

$\mathfrak{R} = \{R_k\}_k$ reference family such that

$$\text{JER}(\mathfrak{R}) = \mathbf{P}(\exists k : V(R_k) \geq k) \leq \alpha$$

That is, $\mathcal{E} = \{\forall k : |R_k \cap \mathcal{H}_0| \leq k - 1\}$ is of proba $\geq 1 - \alpha$.

Lemma (interpolation)

On the event \mathcal{E} , $\forall R$,

$$V(R) \leq \bar{V}(R) = \min_k \{|R_k^c \cap R| + k - 1\}$$

► JER control offers post hoc bound

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Simes inequality

Proposition [Simes (1986)]

If $(p_i, 1 \leq i \leq m)$ available with $(p_i, i \in \mathcal{H}_0)$ i.i.d. $U(0, 1)$,

$$\mathbf{P}(\exists k : p_{(k:\mathcal{H}_0)} \leq \alpha k/m) \leq \alpha.$$

we have \leq if positive dependence [Benjamini and Yekutieli (2001)]

Corollary

Simes reference family \mathfrak{R} with $R_k = \{i : p_i \leq \alpha k/m\}$ satisfies

$$JER(\mathfrak{R}) = \mathbf{P}(\exists k : V(R_k) \geq k) \leq \alpha$$

and thus provides a post hoc bound ([Goeman and Solari (2011)]).

- ▶ Calibrated for independence only
- ▶ Why threshold $t_k \propto k$?

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JER control with λ -adjustment

- ▶ $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\theta, \Gamma) \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^m$, Γ known
- ▶ p -values: $p_i = 2\bar{\Phi}(|X_i|)$, $1 \leq i \leq m$
- ▶ Reference family: \mathfrak{R} with $R_k = \{i : p_i \leq t_k(\lambda)\}$, some kernel $t_k(\lambda)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{JER}(\mathfrak{R}) &= \mathbf{P}(\exists k : \rho_{(k):H_0} \leq t_k(\lambda)) \\ &\leq \mathbf{P}_{Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Gamma)} \left(\min_k \left\{ t_k^{-1}(2\bar{\Phi}(|Z|_{(k)})) \right\} \leq \lambda \right) \text{ known !} \end{aligned}$$

Method

Compute $\lambda(\alpha, \Gamma)$ with bound $\leq \alpha$ and use $t_k(\lambda(\alpha, \Gamma))$

- ▶ Linear kernel: $t_k(\lambda) = \lambda k / m$ (Simes under independence)
- ▶ Balanced kernel: such that the $t_k^{-1}(2\bar{\Phi}(|Z|_{(k)}))$'s are all $U(0, 1)$

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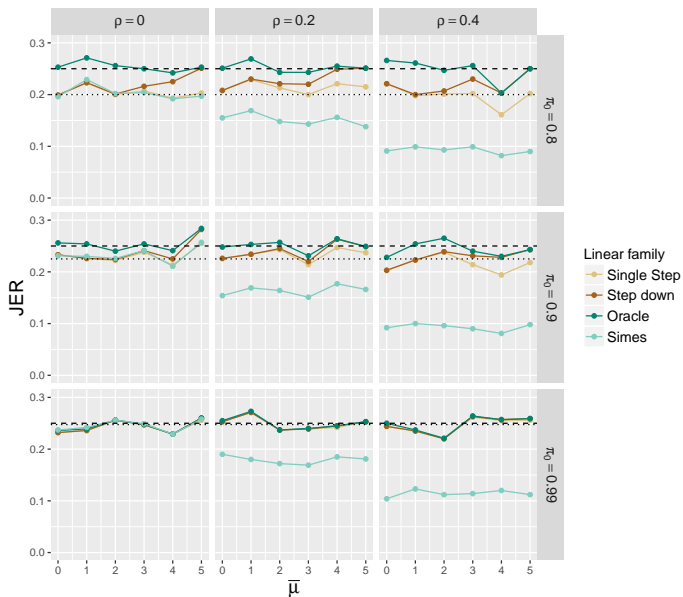
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Illustration

- ▶ $\alpha = 0.25$
- ▶ $\Gamma = \text{equi}(\rho)$
- ▶ $m = 1000$
- ▶ $B = 1000$
- ▶ $\text{rep} = 1000$



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Notions of power

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for $\overline{S}(R) = |R| - \overline{V}(R)$ and $\mathcal{H}_1 = \mathcal{H}_0^c$.

Detection power: $R = \text{all}$

For some procedure \mathfrak{R} , $\text{Pow}^*(\mathfrak{R}) = \mathbf{P}(\overline{S}(\{1, \dots, m\}) > 0)$

Averaged power: R "random"

For some procedure \mathfrak{R} , $\text{Pow}(\mathfrak{R}) = \mathbf{E} \left(\frac{\overline{S}(R)}{|R \cap \mathcal{H}_1|} \mid |R| > 0 \right)$

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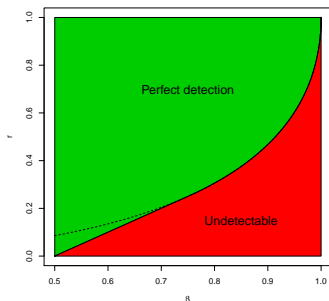
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Optimal detection

[Donoho and Jin (2004)]:

- ▶ Testing full null
- ▶ β sparsity parameter
- ▶ r effect size parameter
- ▶ Higher criticism attains the boundary



Theorem

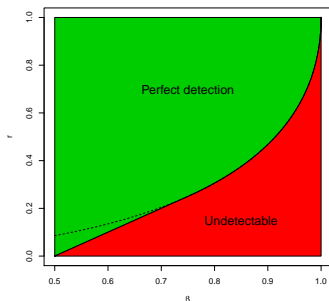
- ▶ for $r < \rho^*(\beta)$, any JER controlling family has $\limsup_m \text{Pow}^*(\mathfrak{R}) \leq \alpha$;
- ▶ for $r > \rho^*(\beta)$, balanced \mathfrak{R} has $\text{Pow}^*(\mathfrak{R}) \rightarrow 1$.

Proof: balanced \mathfrak{R} is a version of Higher criticism

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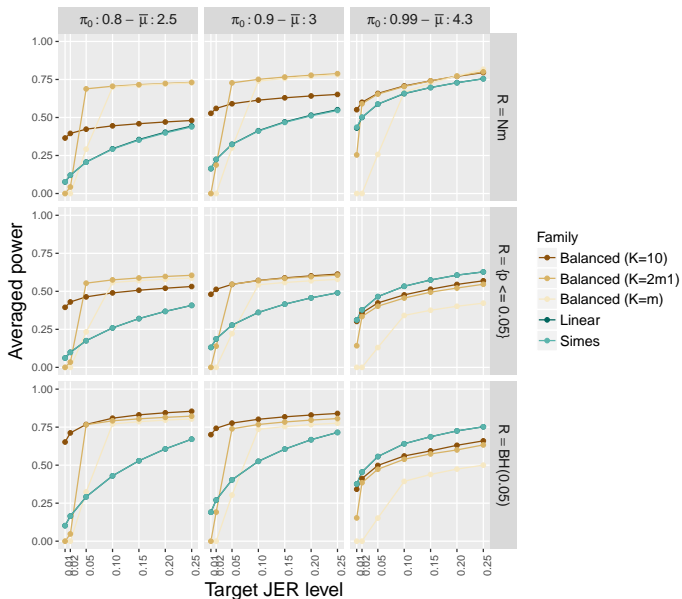
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Illustration averaged power

- ▶ indep.
- ▶ $m = 1000$
- ▶ $B = 1000$
- ▶ rep= 1000



Outlook

Take home message

- ▶ Agnostic approach for false positive bound
- ▶ Price to pay: reference family (complexity K)

Todo

- ▶ Permutation (Γ unknown)
- ▶ Less conservative with structure constraints on R
- ▶ Multivariate test statistics

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- ▶ Postdoc position in Toulouse
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