

1. Introduction

- Variable selection and model-X knockoffs
- Knockoff sampling is difficult

2. **Characterizing knockoff distributions**

- The characterization theorem
- Connection to Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC)

3. Metropolized knockoff sampling (Metro)

- How it works
- Time complexity and graphical structure

4. Good proposals inspired by the MCMC literature

- Covariance-guided proposal
- Multiple-try Metropolis (MTM)

5. Simulation results

6. Discussion

Characterizing knockoff distributions

Theorem 1 (Bates, Candès, Janson and **Wang**, 2019)

For a random vector $(X, \tilde{X}) \in \mathbb{R}^{2p}$, pairwise exchangeability holds if and only if both of the following conditions hold:

- (Conditional exchangeability)

$$(X_j, \tilde{X}_j) \stackrel{d}{=} (\tilde{X}_j, X_j) \mid X_{-j}, \tilde{X}_{1:(j-1)}, 1 \leq j \leq p$$

- (Knockoff symmetry)

$$\mathbb{P}((X_j, \tilde{X}_j) \in A \mid X_{-j}, \tilde{X}_{1:(j-1)})$$

is $\sigma(X_{(j+1):p}, \{X_1, \tilde{X}_1\}, \dots, \{X_{j-1}, \tilde{X}_{j-1}\})$ -measurable for any Borel set A , where $\{ \cdot, \cdot \}$ is the unordered pair. In other words, the conditional distribution does not change when swapping X_k and \tilde{X}_k , $1 \leq k \leq j-1$, $1 \leq j \leq p$.