

# Lecture 13: Bayesian Multiple Testing

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# Normal Means Model

Recall normal model with

$$Y_i \mid \mu_i, \sigma^2 \stackrel{\text{ind}}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mu_i, \sigma^2)$$

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  - $g$
- concern: is that # errors blows up with  $n$  ( $n$  = # tests = dimension of  $\{\mu_i\}$ )



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- Distribution of  $p_\gamma$ ?



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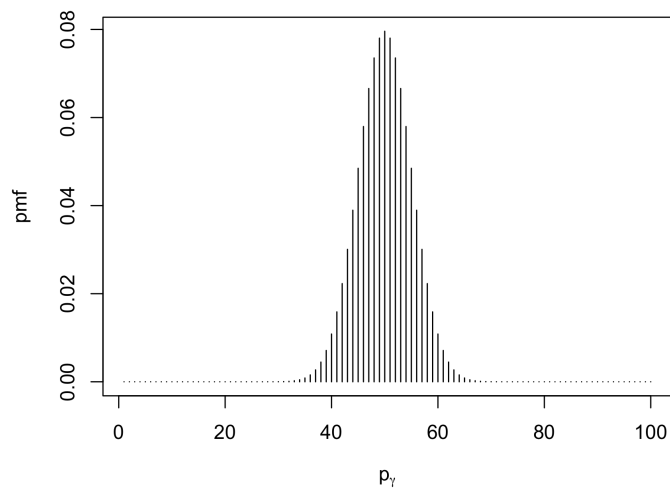
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- probability of at least one signal is  $1 - 0.5^n \approx 1$



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- not a great idea to prespecify  $\pi_0$ !





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- Conjugate or nice setups we can integrate out  $\mu_i$  and then maximize marginal likelihood for  $\pi_0$  and  $\tau$
- Numerical integration or EM algorithms to get  $\hat{\pi}_0^{\text{EB}}$  and  $\hat{\tau}^{\text{EB}}$
- Clyde & George (2000) Silverman & Johnstone (2004) for wavelet regression



# Expectation-Maximization

- introduce latent variables so that "complete" data likelihood is nice! e.g.  $\gamma$ :

$$y_i \mid \gamma_i, \tau \stackrel{ind}{\sim} \mathbf{N}(0, 1)^{1-\gamma_i} \mathbf{N}(0, 1 + \tau)^{\gamma_i}$$

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  - E-step: find the expected values of the latent sufficient statistics given the data,  $\hat{\pi}_0^{(t)}, \hat{\tau}^{(t)}$

$$\hat{\gamma}^{(t)} = \mathbf{E}[\gamma_i \mid y, \hat{\pi}_0^{(t)}, \hat{\tau}^{(t)}]$$



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- This is good as it protects against Type I errors blowing up as  $n$  increases!
- However it becomes more and more difficult to find the few needles in a haystack!



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where we don't know the first hypothesis but we know that the others are all null  $\gamma_j = 0$  for  $j = 2, \dots, n$



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- Update the prior for  $\pi_0$  to include the info  $\gamma_j = 0$  for  $j = 2, \dots, n$

$$\pi(\pi_0 \mid \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_n) \propto \pi_0^{a-1} (1 - \pi_0)^{b-1} \prod_{j=2}^n \pi_0^{1-\gamma_j} (1 - \pi_0)^{\gamma_j}$$

$$\pi(\pi_0 \mid \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_n) \propto \pi_0^{a+n-1-1} (1 - \pi_0)^{b-1}$$



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with mean

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- Multiplicity adjustment as in the EB case
- Scott & Berger (2006 JSPI, 2010 AoS) show that above framework protects against increasing Type I errors with  $n$ ; We also get FDR control automatically



# Induced Prior on $p_\gamma$

Exercise: If  $p_\gamma \mid \pi_0 \sim \text{Binomial}(n, 1 - \pi_0)$  and  $\pi_0 \sim \text{Beta}(1, 1)$

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Bottomline: We need to "learn" key parameters in our hierarchical prior or the magic doesn't work! Borrowing comes through using all the data to inform about "global" parameters in the prior, in this case  $\pi_0$



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- need to have coherent conditional inference given that you selected a hypothesis.
- Don't report selected hypotheses but report results under model averaging!



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- signal values are bounded away from zero



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- assume that there are  $s$  signals (fixed or growing slowly)
- signal values are bounded away from zero
- Want the posterior under the Spike and Slab prior to concentrate on this neighborhood (ie. probability 1)





# Choice of $g$

$$\mu_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \pi_0 \delta_0 + (1 - \pi_0) g(\mu_i \mid 0, \tau, H_{i1})$$

- growing literature on posterior contraction in high dimensional settings as  $n \rightarrow \infty$  with "sparse signals"
- posterior  $\pi(\mu^{(n)} \mid y^{(n)})$

Want

$$\Pr(\mu^{(n)} \in \mathcal{N}_{\epsilon_n}(\mu_0^{(n)}) \mid y^{(n)}) \rightarrow 1$$

- assume that there are  $s$  signals (fixed or growing slowly)
- signal values are bounded away from zero
- Want the posterior under the Spike and Slab prior to concentrate on this neighborhood (ie. probability 1)
- active area of research!

