

Topic 17: False Discovery Rate (FDR) and Knockoffs

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Key points: Constructing knockoff variables to control FDR when estimating regression coefficients.

Disclaimer: The note is built on Prof. [Jinchi Lv](#)'s lectures of the course at USC, DSO 607, High-Dimensional Statistics and Big Data Problems.

17.1 Motivation

Consider the classical linear regression setting

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}$$

where $\boldsymbol{\beta} \in \mathbb{R}^p$ is the unknown vector of coefficients and $\boldsymbol{\epsilon} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})$. In a high-dimensional problem, we would like to just select a subset of all variables $\hat{S} \subset \{1, \dots, p\}$ s.t. conditional on $\{\mathbf{X}_j\}_{j \in \hat{S}}$, \mathbf{y} is **independent** of all other variables, we can define the **False Discovery Rate (FDR)** in can be defined as

Definition 17.1.1: False Discovery Rate (FDR)

$$\text{FDR} = \mathbb{E}(\text{FDP}) = \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{|\hat{S} \cap \mathcal{H}_0|}{|\hat{S}|} = \frac{\#\{j : j \in \hat{S} \setminus S\}}{\#\{j : j \in \hat{S}\}} \right]$$

where $\mathcal{H}_0 \subset \{1, \dots, p\}$ is the set of **null** variables: \mathbf{X}_j is **null** iff \mathbf{Y} is independent of \mathbf{X}_j conditional on the other variables $\mathbf{X}_{-j} = \{\mathbf{X}_1, \dots, \mathbf{X}_p\} \setminus \{\mathbf{X}_j\}$.

In this note, we consider a series of knockoff-based methods to control FDR. They all follow a common procedure:

- **Step 1:** Construct Knockoffs
- **Step 2:** Calculate test statistics for both original and knockoff variables
- **Step 3:** Calculate a threshold for the test statistics, controlling for a desired FDR level
- **Step 4:** Select variables that pass the threshold

Candès et al. (2018)

References

Emmanuel J Candès, Jianqing Fan, Lucas Janson, and Jinchi Lv. Panning for gold: ‘model-x’ knockoffs for high dimensional controlled variable selection. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series B (Statistical Methodology)*, 80(3):551–577, 2018.