

## 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)**

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

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.