

Kernel Stein Tests for Multiple Model Comparison

Jen Ning Lim¹ Makoto Yamada^{2,3} Bernhard Schölkopf¹ Wittawat Jitkrittum¹

¹Max Planck Institute for Intelligent Systems ²Kyoto University ³RIKEN AIP

Summary

- **Given:** l candidate models $\mathcal{M} = \{P_1, \dots, P_l\}$ and n samples $\{y_i\}_{i=1}^n \sim R$ from unknown data distribution R . In \mathbb{R}^d .
- **Goal:** For each model $P_i \in \mathcal{M}$, determine if it (the model) is worse than the best candidate model P_j in \mathcal{M} .
- **Contribution:**
 - Proposed two methods for constructing non-parametric tests for multiple model comparison.
 - 1. Mult: The dataset is split into two independent portions for selection (i.e., determining $P_{\hat{J}}$) and testing.
 - 2. PSI: The same dataset is used for selection and testing.
 - When $l = 2$, PSI has provably higher **true positive rate (TPR)** than Mult.
 - Both methods control **false positive rate (FPR)**.

Multiple Model Comparison

- Test $H_{0,i} : D(P_i, R) \leq D(P_j, R)$ v.s. $H_{1,i} : D(P_i, R) > D(P_j, R)$ where P_j is the best candidate model in \mathcal{M} .
- D = a discrepancy measure. Can be MMD or KSD.
- For each model P_i , we either have samples $\{x_j\}_{j=1}^n \sim P_i$ (D = MMD) or have the log density $\log p_i(x)$ (D = KSD).
- J in P_j is unknown. Estimate best index \hat{J} from data (selection).
- We choose $P_{\hat{J}} \in \argmin_{P_i \in \mathcal{M}} \hat{D}(P_i, R)$.
- Consider hypotheses conditioned on the selection
 - $H_{0,i} : D(P_i, R) \leq D(P_{\hat{J}}, R) \mid P_{\hat{J}}$ is the best,
 - $H_{1,i} : D(P_i, R) > D(P_{\hat{J}}, R) \mid P_{\hat{J}}$ is the best.
- Conditional null hypothesis \implies valid post selection tests that account for selection bias.

False and True Positive Rates

- We use **false positive rate (FPR)** and **true positive rate (TPR)** to measure the performance of our algorithm.
- **True positive rate (TPR)** is the proportion of models correctly designated as worse than the best P_j .
- **False positive rate (FPR)** is the proportion of models incorrectly designated as worse than the best P_j .
- A good test has high TPR and low FPR.

Test Statistic

Our test statistic is $\hat{S} := \sqrt{n}[\hat{D}(P_i, R) - \hat{D}(P_{\hat{J}}, R)]$ where \hat{D} is an unbiased estimator of KSD or MMD

- **Before selection**, \hat{S} is normally distributed as $n \rightarrow \infty$.
- **After selection**, \hat{S} under the conditional null is asymptotically:
 - **Normal** if the data are split into two independent portions: one for selection and the other for inference.
 - **Truncated normal** if the full dataset is used for both selection and testing, by the polyhedral lemma of Lee et. al. 2016.

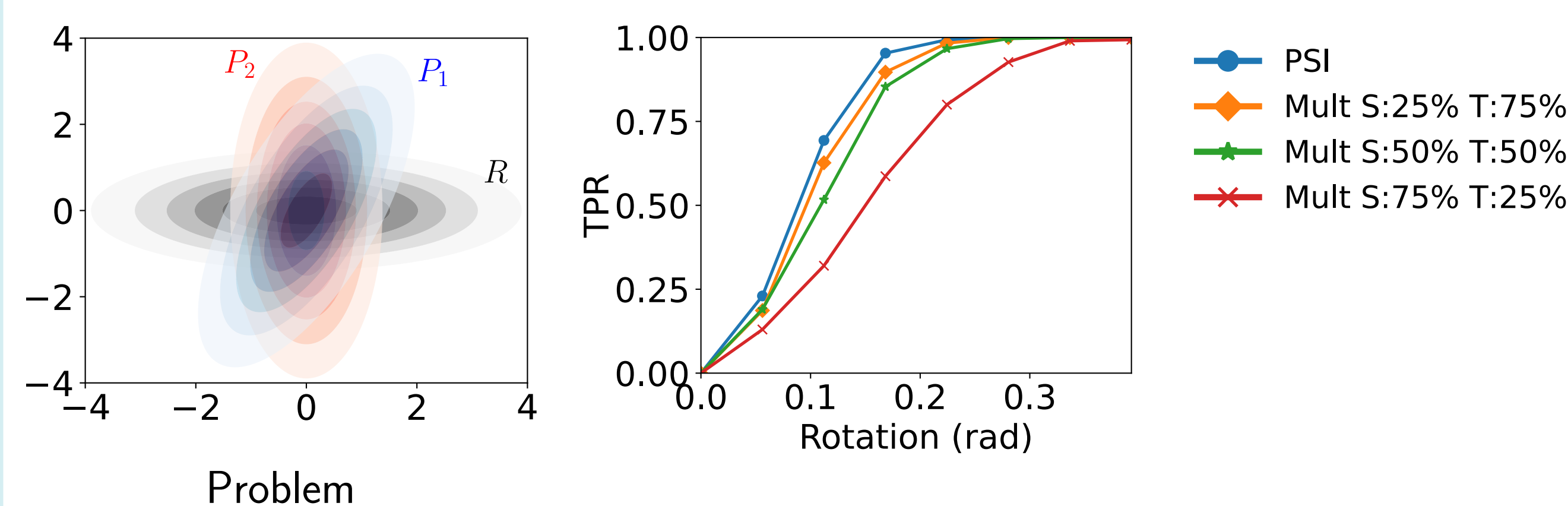
- For all $i = 1, \dots, l$, reject $H_{0,i}$ if $\hat{S} > (1 - \alpha)$ -quantile of the distribution of \hat{S} **after** selection.
- Reject $H_{0,i} \implies$ Model P_i is **worse** than the best $P_{\hat{J}}$.
- This asymptotically controls the type-I error and FPR at α .

Theoretical Result

Proposition: Given two candidate models P_1 and P_2 , then PSI has a **higher** TPR than Mult for both MMD and KSD.

Toy Example ($D = \text{KSD}$)

- Initially, $P_1 \approx P_2$. Then, P_1 is then rotated away such that P_1 is closer to R than P_2 (i.e., $P_j = P_1$).
 - Rotating $P_1 \implies$ easier problem \implies higher TPR.
- The TPR of PSI is consistently higher than Mult with varying portion of data splits.

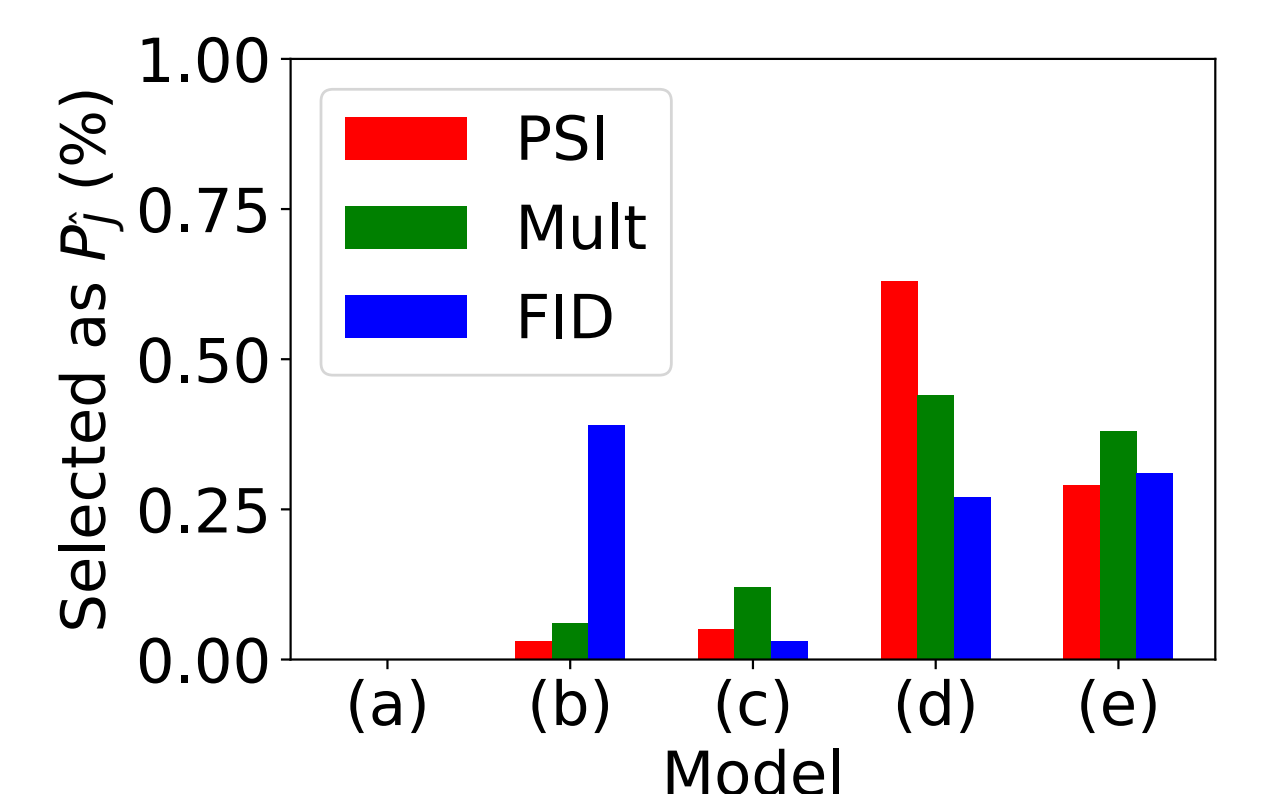


Notation: (S:a% T:b%) means a% and b% of the data are used for selection and testing, respectively.

Mixture of CelebA ($D = \text{MMD}$)

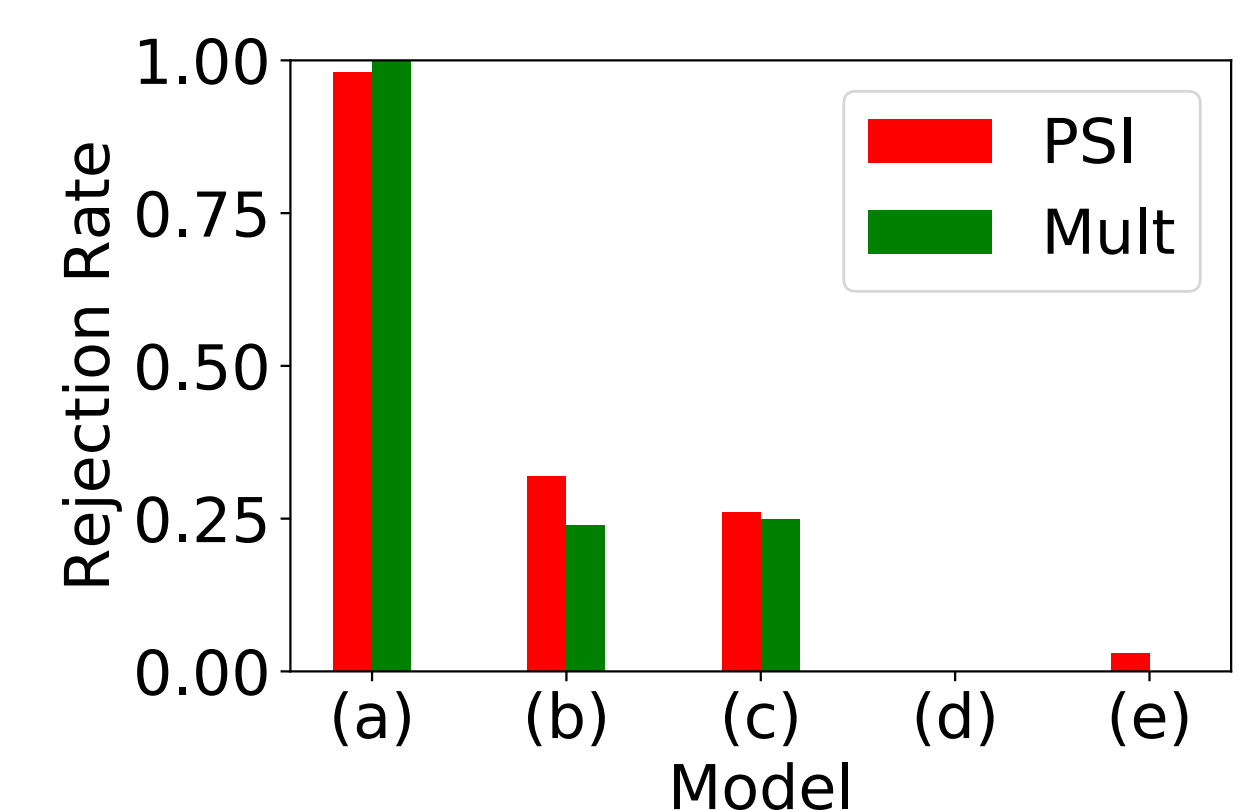
Task: If the true distribution is composed of 50% smile and 50% non-smile (images), which of the following models are the closest?

- (a) GAN: Smile 50%, No-smile 50%.
- (b) Real: Smile 60%, No-smile 40%.
- (c) Real: Smile 40%, No-smile 60%.
- (d) Real: Smile 51%, No-smile 49%.
- (e) Real: Smile 52%, No-smile 48%.



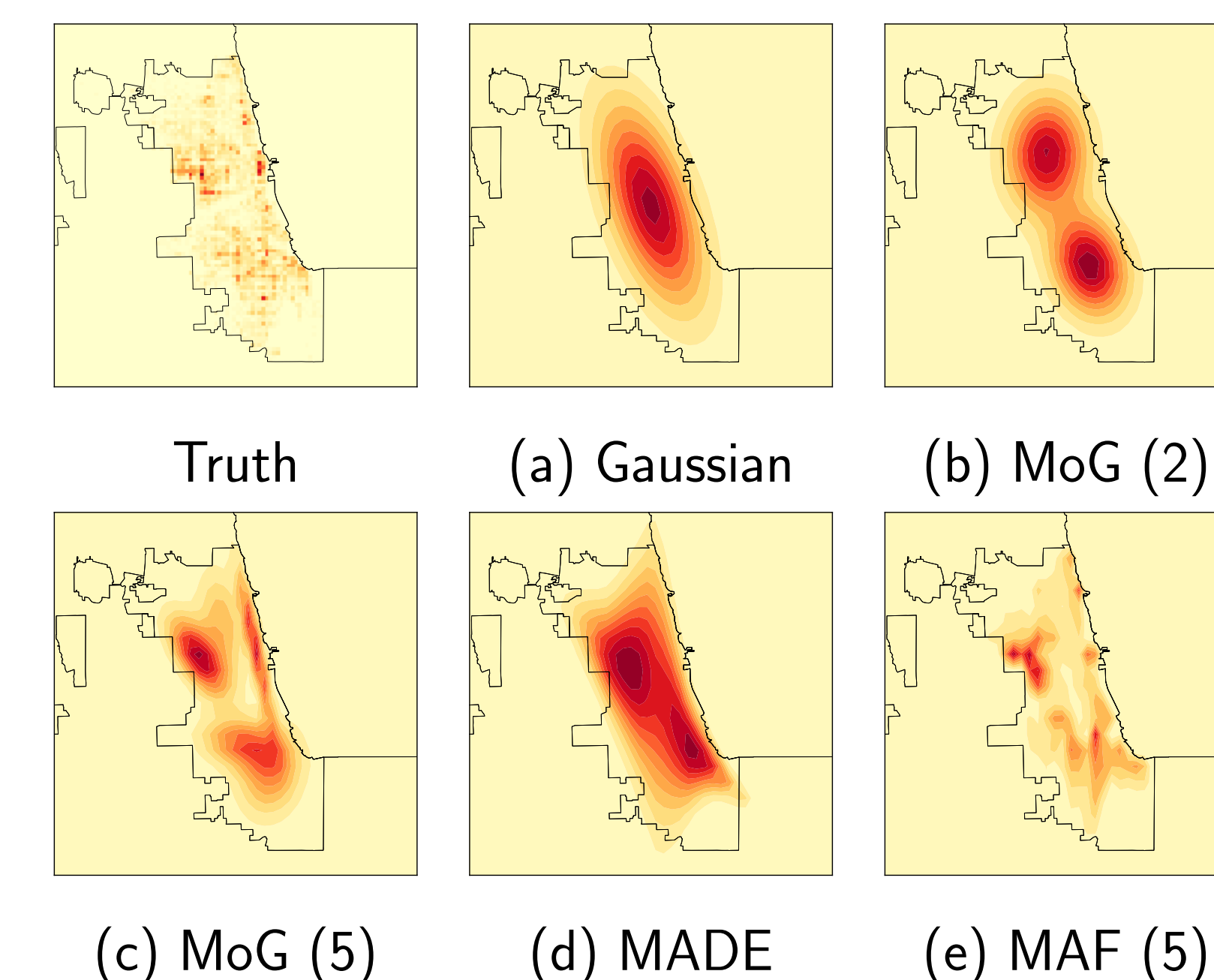
Results:

- Ranking by FID \implies noisy selection.
- Testing indicates that (d) and (e) are the best. 😊
- Performance of PSI and Mult similar.



Chicago Crime ($D = \text{KSD}$)

Task: Best model for representing the crime activity in Chicago?



Results:

- Ranking by KSD \implies (c) and (e) are selected.
- Negative Log Likelihood (NLL) favors the most complex model (e).
- PSI has higher rejection rate than Mult.

