


A fast algorithm to compute a curve of confidence upper bounds for the False Discovery Proportion using a reference family with a forest structure

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Abstract

This paper presents a new algorithm (and an additional trick) that allows to compute fastly an entire curve of post hoc bounds for the False Discovery Proportion when the underlying bound $V_{\mathfrak{R}}^*$ construction is based on a reference family \mathfrak{R} with a forest structure à la [Durand et al. \(2020\)](#). By an entire curve, we mean the values $V_{\mathfrak{R}}^*(S_1), \dots, V_{\mathfrak{R}}^*(S_m)$ computed on a path of increasing selection sets $S_1 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq S_m, |S_t| = t$. The new algorithm leverages the fact that going from S_t to S_{t+1} is done by adding only one hypothesis.

Keywords: multiple testing, algorithmic, post hoc inference, false discovery proportion, confidence bound

1	Contents	
2	1 Introduction	2
3	2 Notation and reference family methodology	3
4	2.1 Multiple testing notation	3
5	2.2 Post hoc bounds with reference families	3
6	2.3 Deterministic regions with a forest structure	3
7	3 New algorithms	3
8	3.1 Pruning the forest	3
9	3.2 Fast algorithm to compute a curve of confidence bounds on a path of selection sets	3
10	4 Numerical experiments	4
11	5 Conclusion	4
12	6 Acknowledgments	4
13	References	5
14	Session information	6

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1 Introduction

Multiple testing theory is often used for exploratory analysis, like Genome-Wide Association Studies, where multiple features are tested to find promising ones. Classical multiple testing theory like Family-Wise Error Rate (FWER) control or False Discovery Rate (FDR) control (Benjamini and Hochberg, 1995) can be used, but a more recent trend consists in the computation of post hoc bounds, also named post selection bounds or confidence envelopes, for the number of false positives, or, equivalently, for the False Discovery Proportion (FDP). This approach is notably advocated for in the context of exploratory research by (Goeman and Solari, 2011, Section 1).

Mathematically speaking, a confidence upper bound (we prefer to say upper bound instead of envelope for obvious reasons) is a function $\hat{V} : \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N}_m^*) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_m$, where $\mathbb{N}_m = \{0, \dots, m\}$, $\mathbb{N}_m^* = \{1, \dots, m\}$ and m is the number of hypotheses, such that

$$\forall \alpha \in]0, 1[, \mathbb{P} \left(\forall S \subseteq \mathbb{N}_m^*, |S \cap \mathcal{H}_0| \leq \hat{V}(S) \right) \geq 1 - \alpha. \quad (1)$$

Here, α is a target error rate and \mathcal{H}_0 is the set of hypotheses indices that are true null hypotheses. Note that the construction of \hat{V} depends on α and on the random data X and the dependence is omitted to lighten notation and because there is no ambiguity. The meaning of Equation 1 is that \hat{V} provides an upper bound of the number of null hypotheses in S for any selection set $S \subseteq \mathbb{N}_m^*$, which allows the user to perform post hoc selection on their data without breaching the statistical guarantee. Also note that by dividing by $|S| \wedge 1$ in Equation 1 we also get a confidence bound for the FDP:

$$\forall \alpha \in]0, 1[, \mathbb{P} \left(\forall S \subseteq \mathbb{N}_m^*, \text{FDP}(S) \leq \frac{\hat{V}(S)}{|S| \wedge 1} \right) \geq 1 - \alpha. \quad (2)$$

So post hoc bounds provide ways to construct FDP-controlling sets instead of FDR-controlling sets, which is much more desirable given the nature of the FDR as an expected value. See for example (Bogdan et al., 2015, Figure 4) for a credible example where the FDR is controlled but the FDP has a highly undesirable behavior (either 0 because no discoveries at all are made, either higher than the target level).

The first confidence bounds are found in (Genovese and Wasserman, 2006) and (Meinshausen, 2006), although, in the latter, only for selection sets of the form $\{i \in \mathbb{N}_m : P_i \leq t\}$ where P_i is the p -value associated to the null hypothesis $H_{0,i}$. In (Goeman and Solari, 2011) the authors re-wrote the generic construction of (Genovese and Wasserman, 2006) in terms of closed testing (Marcus et al., 1976), proposed several practical constructions and sparked a new interest in multiple testing procedures based on confidence envelopes. This work was followed by a prolific series of works like (Meijer et al., 2015) and (Vesely et al., 2023). In (Blanchard et al., 2020), the authors introduce the new point of view of references families (see Section 2.2) to construct post hoc bounds, and show the links between this meta-technique and the closed testing one, along with new bounds.

Following the reference family trail, in (Durand et al., 2020) the authors introduce new reference families with a special set-theoretic constraint that allows an efficient computation of the bound denoted by $V_{\mathfrak{R}}^*$ on a single selection set S . The problem is that one often wants to compute $V_{\mathfrak{R}}^*$ on a whole path of selection sets $(S_t)_{t \in \mathbb{N}_m^*}$, for example the hypotheses attached to the t smallest p -values. Whereas the algorithm provided the aforementioned work (Durand et al., 2020, Algorithm 1) is fast for a single evaluation, it is slow and inefficient to repeatedly call it to compute each $V_{\mathfrak{R}}^*(S_t)$. If the S_t 's are nested, and growing by one, that is $S_1 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq S_m$ and $|S_t| = t$, there is a way to efficiently compute $(V_{\mathfrak{R}}^*(S_t))_{t \in \mathbb{N}_m}$ by leveraging the nested structure.

This is the main contribution of the present paper: a new and fast algorithm computing the curve $(V_{\mathfrak{R}}^*(S_t))_{t \in \mathbb{N}_m}$ for a nested path of selection sets, that is presented in Section 3.2. An additional

algorithm that can speed up computations both for the single-evaluation algorithm and the new curve-evaluation algorithm is also presented, in Section 3.1. In Section 2.1, all necessary notation and vocabulary is re-introduced, most of it being the same as in (Durand et al., 2020). Finally, a few numerical experiments are presented in Section 4 to demonstrate the computation time gain.

2 Notation and reference family methodology

2.1 Multiple testing notation

2.2 Post hoc bounds with reference families

2.3 Deterministic regions with a forest structure

3 New algorithms

3.1 Pruning the forest

Algorithm 1 Pruning of \mathfrak{R}

```

1: procedure PRUNING( $\mathfrak{R} = (R_k, \zeta_k)_{k \in \mathcal{K}}$  with  $\mathfrak{R}$  complete)
2:    $\mathcal{K}^{\text{pr}} \leftarrow \mathcal{K}$ 
3:    $H \leftarrow \max_{k \in \mathcal{K}} \phi(k)$  ▷ maximum depth
4:   for  $h = H - 1, \dots, 1$  do
5:      $\mathcal{K}^h \leftarrow \{k \in \mathcal{K} : \phi(k) = h\}$ 
6:      $\text{newVec} \leftarrow (0)_{k \in \mathcal{K}^h}$ 
7:     for  $k \in \mathcal{K}^h$  do
8:        $\text{Succ}_k \leftarrow \{k' \in \mathcal{K}^{h+1} : R_{k'} \subseteq R_k\}$ 
9:       if  $\text{Succ}_k = \emptyset$  then
10:         $\text{newVec}_k \leftarrow \zeta_k$ 
11:       else
12:        if  $\zeta_k \geq \sum_{k' \in \text{Succ}_k} \text{Vec}_{k'}$  then
13:          $\mathcal{K}^{\text{pr}} \leftarrow \mathcal{K}^{\text{pr}} \setminus \{k\}$ 
14:        end if
15:         $\text{newVec}_k \leftarrow \min(\zeta_k, \sum_{k' \in \text{Succ}_k} \text{Vec}_{k'})$ 
16:       end if
17:     end for
18:      $\text{Vec} \leftarrow \text{newVec}$ 
19:   end for
20:   return  $(\mathcal{K}^{\text{pr}}, \sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}^1} \text{Vec}_k)$ 
21: end procedure

```



Tip

Proposition 3.1 (Pruning).

3.2 Fast algorithm to compute a curve of confidence bounds on a path of selection sets

Theorem 3.1 (Fast curve computation).

Algorithm 2 Formal computation of $(V_{\mathfrak{R}}^*(S_t))_{0 \leq t \leq m}$

```

1: procedure CURVE( $\mathfrak{R} = (R_k, \zeta_k)_{k \in \mathcal{K}}$  with  $\mathfrak{R}$  complete,  $\text{path}(S_t)_{1 \leq t \leq m}$  with  $S_t = \{i_1, \dots, i_t\}$ )
2:    $\mathcal{P}^0 \leftarrow \{(i, i) : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$  ▷ the set of all atoms indices
3:    $\mathcal{K}_0^- \leftarrow \{k \in \mathcal{K} : \zeta_k = 0\}$ 
4:    $\eta_k^0 \leftarrow 0$  for all  $k \in \mathcal{K}$ 
5:   for  $t = 1, \dots, m$  do
6:     if  $i_t \in \bigcup_{k \in \mathcal{K}_{t-1}^-} R_k$  then
7:        $\mathcal{P}^t \leftarrow \mathcal{P}^{t-1}$ 
8:        $\mathcal{K}_t^- \leftarrow \mathcal{K}_{t-1}^-$ 
9:        $\eta_k^t \leftarrow \eta_k^{t-1}$  for all  $k \in \mathcal{K}$ 
10:    else
11:      for  $h = 1, \dots, h_{\max}(t)$  do
12:         $\eta_{k^{(t,h)}}^t \leftarrow \eta_{k^{(t,h)}}^{t-1} + 1$ 
13:        if  $\eta_{k^{(t,h)}}^t < \zeta_k$  then
14:          Pass
15:        else
16:           $h_t^f \leftarrow h.$ 
17:           $\mathcal{P}^t \leftarrow \left( \mathcal{P}^{t-1} \setminus \{k \in \mathcal{P}^{t-1} : R_k \subseteq R_{k^{(t,h_t^f)}}\} \right) \cup \{k^{(t,h_t^f)}\}$ 
18:           $\mathcal{K}_t^- \leftarrow \mathcal{K}_{t-1}^- \cup \{k^{(t,h_t^f)}\}$ 
19:          Break the loop
20:        end if
21:      end for
22:      if the loop has been broken then
23:         $\eta_k^t \leftarrow \eta_k^{t-1}$  for all  $k \in \mathcal{K}$  not visited during the loop, that is all  $k \notin \{k^{(t,h)}, 1 \leq h \leq h_t^f\}$ 
24:      else
25:         $\mathcal{P}^t \leftarrow \mathcal{P}^{t-1}$ 
26:         $\mathcal{K}_t^- \leftarrow \mathcal{K}_{t-1}^-$ 
27:         $\eta_k^t \leftarrow \eta_k^{t-1}$  for all  $k \in \mathcal{K}$  not visited during the loop, that is all  $k \notin \{k^{(t,h)}, 1 \leq h \leq$ 
28:           $h_{\max}(t)\}$ 
29:        end if
30:      end for
31:    return  $\mathcal{P}^t, \eta_k^t$  for all  $t = 1, \dots, m$  and  $k \in \mathcal{K}$ 
32: end procedure

```

71 *Proof.* Content □

72 **Corollary 3.1** (Easy implementation).

73 4 Numerical experiments

74 5 Conclusion

75 6 Acknowledgments

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Algorithm 3 Implementation of $(V_{\mathfrak{R}}^*(S_t))_{0 \leq t \leq m}$

```
1: procedure CURVE( $\mathfrak{R} = (R_k, \zeta_k)_{k \in \mathcal{K}}$  with  $\mathfrak{R}$  complete, path  $(S_t)_{1 \leq t \leq m}$  with  $S_t = \{i_1, \dots, i_t\}$ )
2:    $V_0 \leftarrow 0$ 
3:    $\mathcal{K}^- \leftarrow \{k \in \mathcal{K} : \zeta_k = 0\}$ 
4:    $\eta_k \leftarrow 0$  for all  $k \in \mathcal{K}$ 
5:   for  $t = 1, \dots, m$  do
6:     if  $i_t \in \bigcup_{k \in \mathcal{K}^-} R_k$  then
7:        $V_t \leftarrow V_{t-1}$ 
8:     else
9:       for  $h = 1, \dots, h_{\max}(t)$  do
10:        find  $k^{(t,h)} \in \mathcal{K}^h$  such that  $i_t \in R_{k^{(t,h)}}$ 
11:         $\eta_{k^{(t,h)}} \leftarrow \eta_{k^{(t,h)}} + 1$ 
12:        if  $\eta_{k^{(t,h)}} < \zeta_k$  then
13:          pass
14:        else
15:           $\mathcal{K}^- \leftarrow \mathcal{K}^- \cup \{k^{(t,h)}\}$ 
16:          break the loop
17:        end if
18:      end for
19:       $V_t \leftarrow V_{t-1} + 1$ 
20:    end if
21:  end for
22:  return  $(V_t)_{1 \leq t \leq m}$ 
23: end procedure
```

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108 Session information

109 R version 4.4.0 (2024-04-24)
 110 Platform: x86_64-pc-linux-gnu
 111 Running under: Ubuntu 22.04.4 LTS
 112
 113 Matrix products: default
 114 BLAS: /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/openblas-pthread/libblas.so.3
 115 LAPACK: /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/openblas-pthread/libopenblas-p0.3.20.so; LAPACK version 3.10.0
 116
 117 locale:
 118 [1] LC_CTYPE=C.UTF-8 LC_NUMERIC=C LC_TIME=C.UTF-8
 119 [4] LC_COLLATE=C.UTF-8 LC_MONETARY=C.UTF-8 LC_MESSAGES=C.UTF-8
 120 [7] LC_PAPER=C.UTF-8 LC_NAME=C LC_ADDRESS=C
 121 [10] LC_TELEPHONE=C LC_MEASUREMENT=C.UTF-8 LC_IDENTIFICATION=C
 122
 123 time zone: UTC
 124 tzcode source: system (glibc)
 125
 126 attached base packages:
 127 [1] stats graphics grDevices datasets utils methods base
 128
 129 loaded via a namespace (and not attached):
 130 [1] compiler_4.4.0 fastmap_1.1.1 cli_3.6.2 htmltools_0.5.8.1
 131 [5] tools_4.4.0 yaml_2.3.8 rmarkdown_2.26 knitr_1.46
 132 [9] jsonlite_1.8.8 xfun_0.43 digest_0.6.35 rlang_1.1.3
 133 [13] renv_1.0.7 evaluate_0.23