

# A Wild Bootstrap for Degenerate Kernel Tests

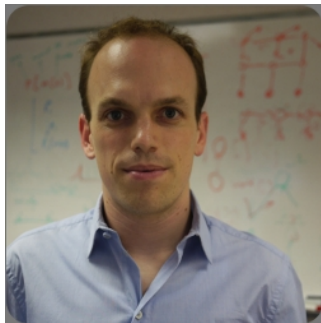
Kacper Chwialkowski <sup>1</sup>    Dino Sejdinovic <sup>2</sup>    Arthur Gretton <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>UCL, Computer Science

<sup>2</sup>UCL, Gatsby Computational Neuroscience Unit

December 5, 2014



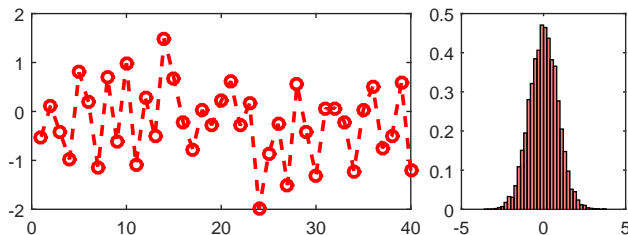
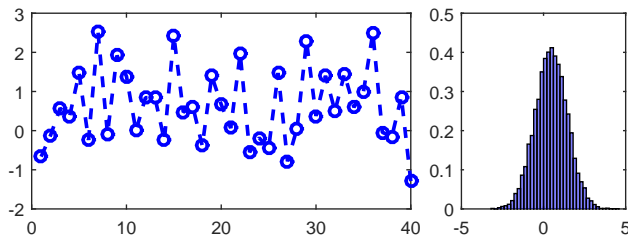


Arthur



Dino

# Maximum Mean Discrepancy for Random Processes



Is

$P$

the same  
distribution  
as

$Q$

?

# Statistical Tests for Random Processes

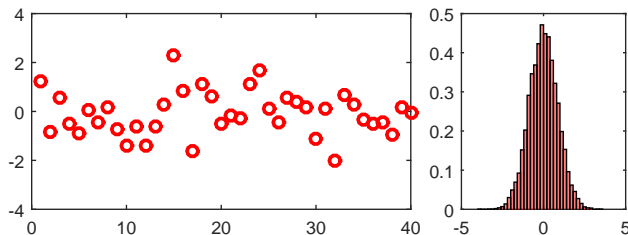
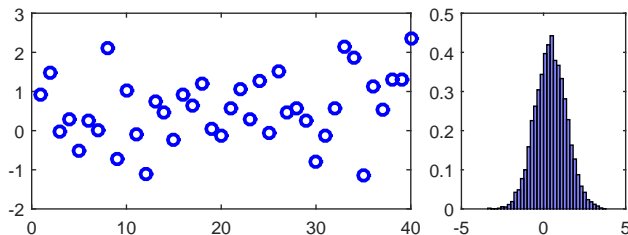
Where one can use Maximum Mean Discrepancy ?

- ▶ Markov chains diagnostics
- ▶ Change point detection

Other tests

- ▶ Hilbert Schmidt Independence Criterion
  - ▶ Dependency structure in financial markets
  - ▶ Brain region activation
- ▶ Three Variables Interaction

# Maximum Mean Discrepancy for i.i.d observations



Is

$P$

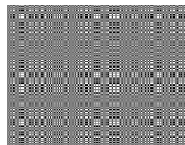
the same  
distribution  
as

$Q$

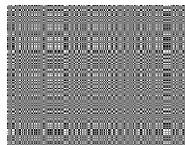
?

# Similarity

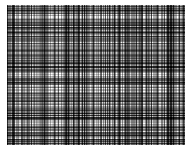
$$K_{P,P} = \begin{bmatrix} k(X_1, X_1) & \dots & k(X_1, X_n) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ k(X_n, X_1) & \dots & k(X_n, X_n) \end{bmatrix} =$$



$$K_{Q,Q} = \begin{bmatrix} k(Y_1, Y_1) & \dots & k(Y_1, Y_n) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ k(Y_n, Y_1) & \dots & k(Y_n, Y_n) \end{bmatrix} =$$

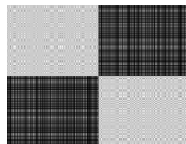


$$K_{P,Q} = \begin{bmatrix} k(X_1, Y_1) & \dots & k(X_1, Y_n) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ k(X_n, Y_1) & \dots & k(X_n, Y_n) \end{bmatrix} =$$



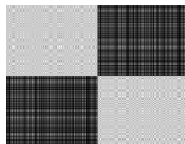
# Similarity

$$P \neq Q \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} K_{P,P} & K_{P,Q} \\ K_{Q,P} & K_{Q,Q} \end{bmatrix} =$$

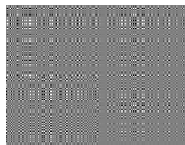


# Similarity

$$P \neq Q \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} K_{P,P} & K_{P,Q} \\ K_{Q,P} & K_{Q,Q} \end{bmatrix} =$$



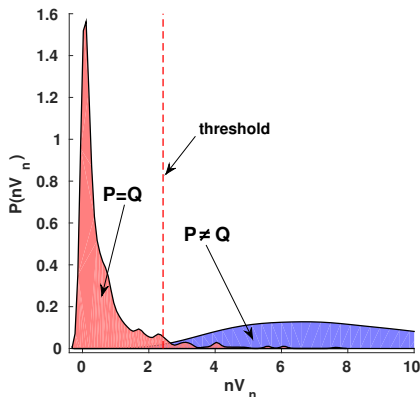
$$P = Q \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} K_{P,P} & K_{P,Q} \\ K_{Q,P} & K_{Q,Q} \end{bmatrix} =$$





# Quantifying Similarity

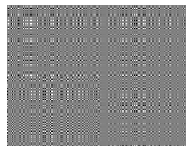
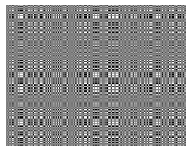
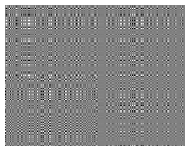
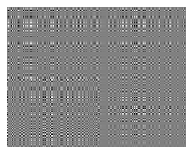
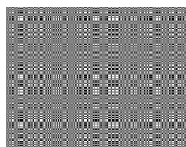
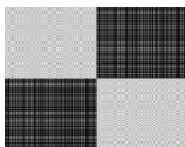
$$V_n = \overline{K_{P,P}} + \overline{K_{Q,Q}} - 2\overline{K_{P,Q}}$$



# Putting Hands on $V_n$ Distribution

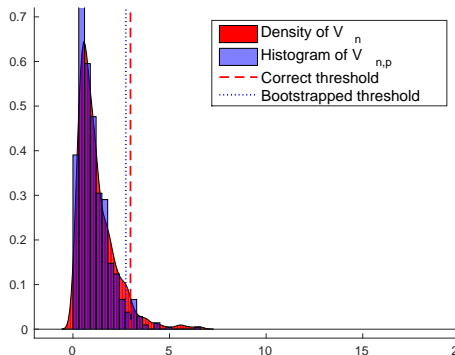
$$W = (-1, 1, 1, \dots, -1, -1, -1)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} K_{P,P} & K_{P,Q} \\ K_{Q,P} & K_{Q,Q} \end{bmatrix} \odot [W^T W] = [?]$$

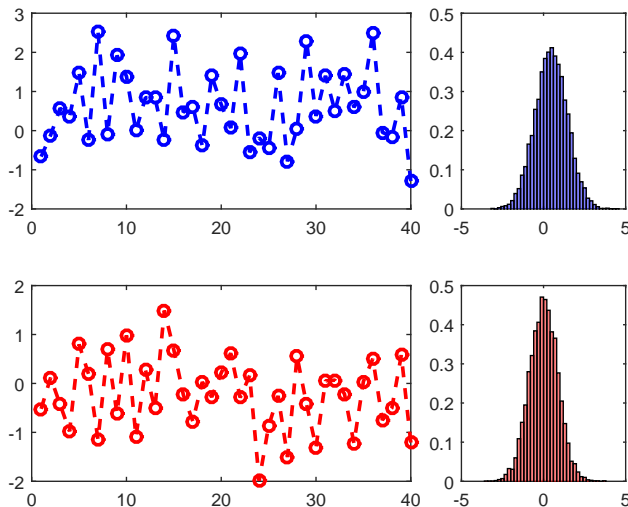


# Estimation of $V_n$ via Permutation

$$V_{n,p} = \begin{bmatrix} K_{P,P} & K_{P,Q} \\ K_{Q,P} & K_{Q,Q} \end{bmatrix} \odot [W^T W]$$



# Back to the Difficult Problem



Is

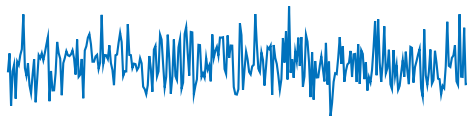
$P$

the same  
distribution  
as

$Q$

?

# Memory of the Processes



$$Q_t = \mathbf{0.14}Q_{t-1} + 0.98\epsilon_t$$

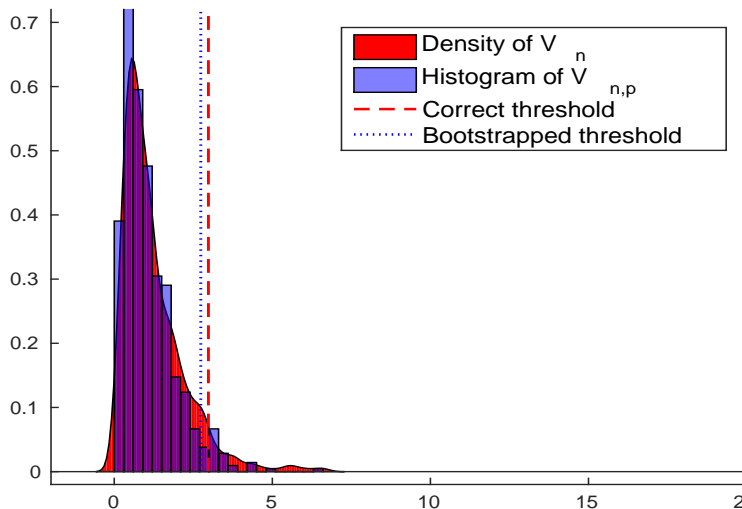
Processes with different  
memory



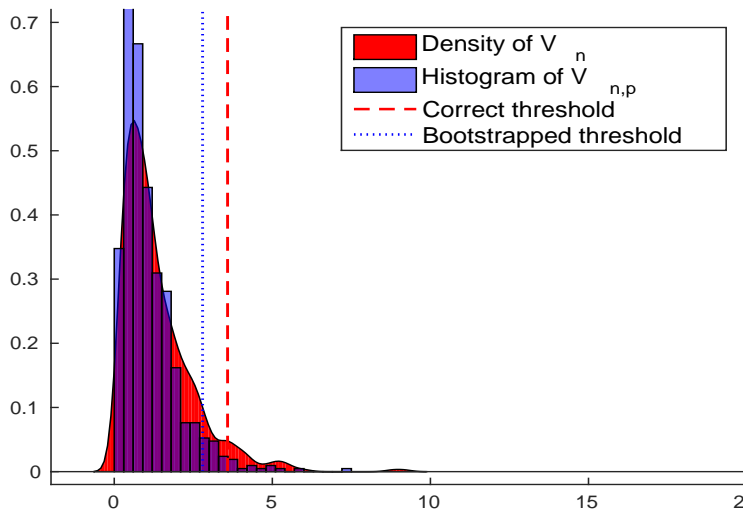
$$Z_t = \mathbf{0.97}Z_{t-1} + 0.22\epsilon_t.$$

The distribution of the  $V$ -statistics is primary driven  
by memory

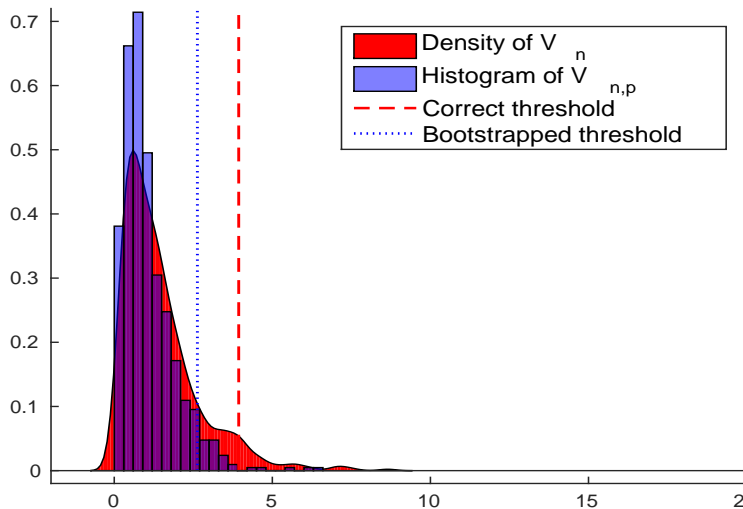
# Memory 0.1



# Memory 0.2

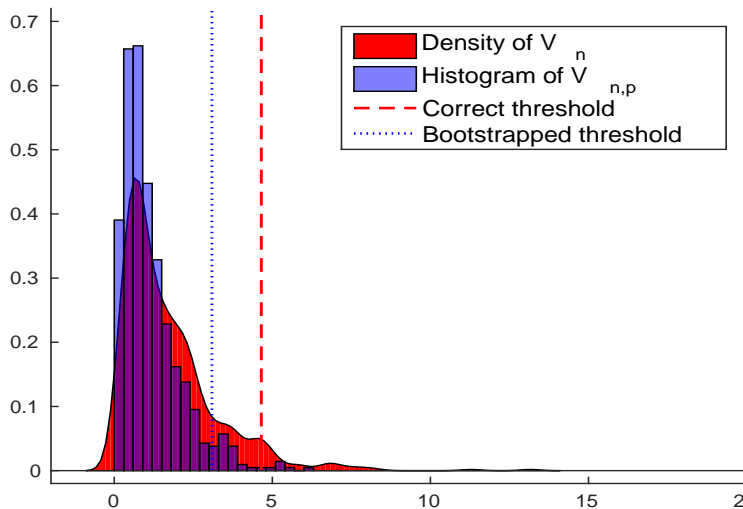


# Memory 0.3

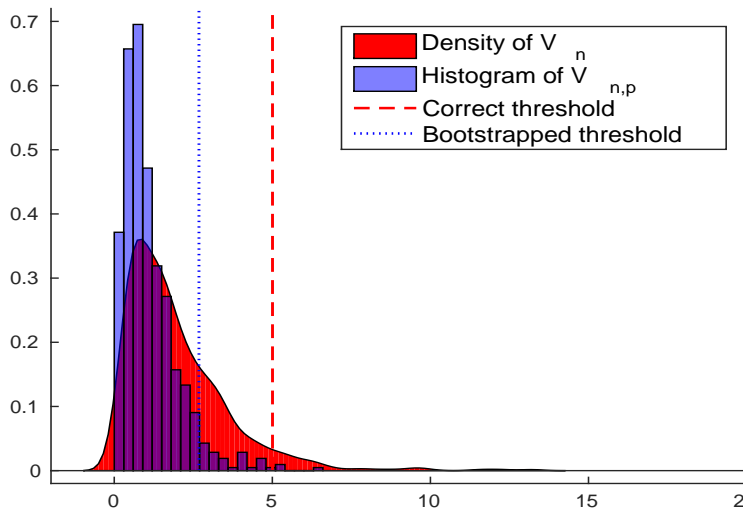




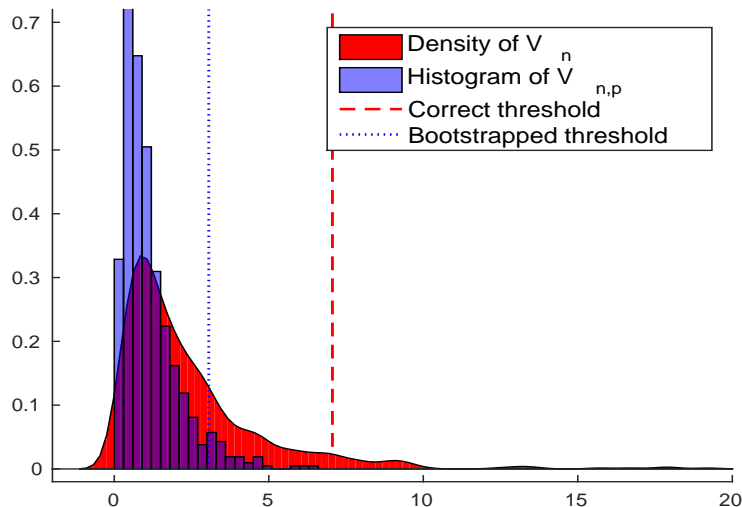
## Memory 0.4



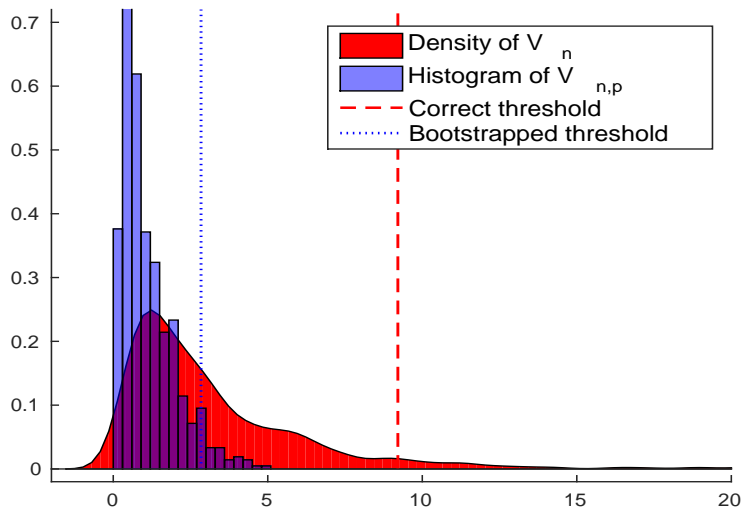
## Memory 0.5



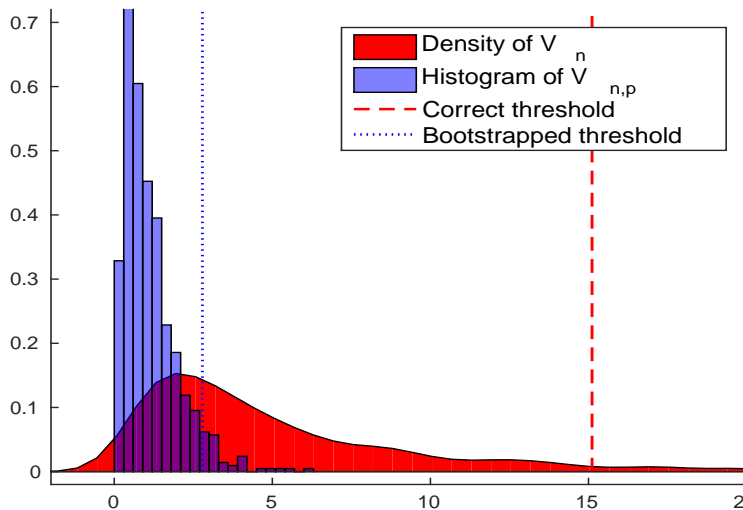
## Memory 0.6



## Memory 0.7

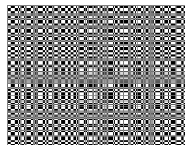


# Memory 0.8

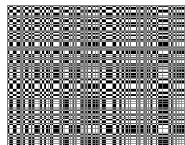


# Similarity for Random Processes

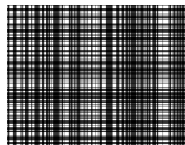
$$K_{P,P} = \begin{bmatrix} k(X_1, X_1) & \dots & k(X_1, X_n) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ k(X_n, X_1) & \dots & k(X_n, X_n) \end{bmatrix} =$$



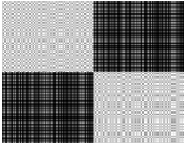
$$K_{Q,Q} = \begin{bmatrix} k(Y_1, Y_1) & \dots & k(Y_1, Y_n) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ k(Y_n, Y_1) & \dots & k(Y_n, Y_n) \end{bmatrix} =$$



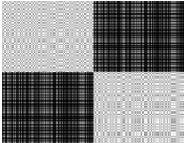
$$K_{P,Q} = \begin{bmatrix} k(X_1, Y_1) & \dots & k(X_1, Y_n) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ k(X_n, Y_1) & \dots & k(X_n, Y_n) \end{bmatrix} =$$

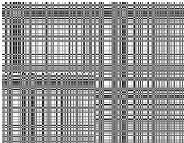


# Gram Matrices

$$P \neq Q \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} K_{P,P} & K_{P,Q} \\ K_{Q,P} & K_{Q,Q} \end{bmatrix} =$$


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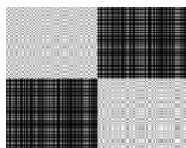
$$P = Q \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} K_{P,P} & K_{P,Q} \\ K_{Q,P} & K_{Q,Q} \end{bmatrix} =$$




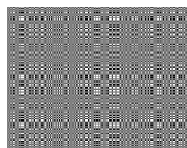
# Permutation Test for Random Processes

$$W = (-1, 1, 1, \dots, -1, -1, -1)$$

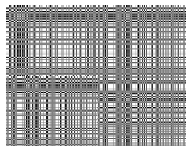
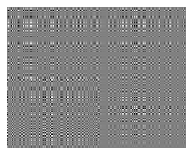
$$\begin{bmatrix} K_{P,P} & K_{P,Q} \\ K_{Q,P} & K_{Q,Q} \end{bmatrix} \odot [W^T W] = [?]$$



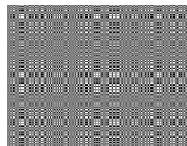
⊙



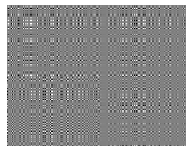
=



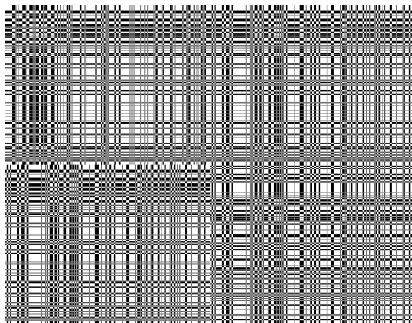
⊙



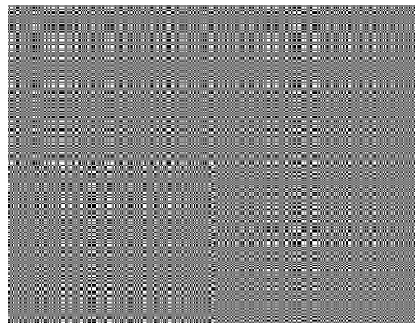
=



# If $P = Q$ Permutation Approach Fails

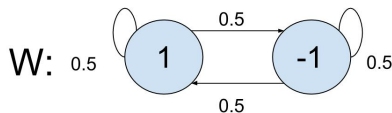


The actual matrix

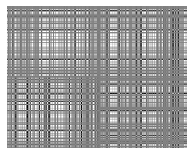
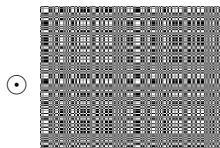
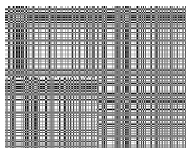
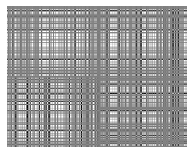
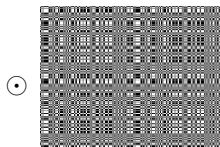
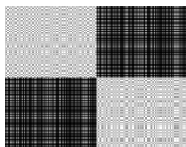


Matrix generated via permutation

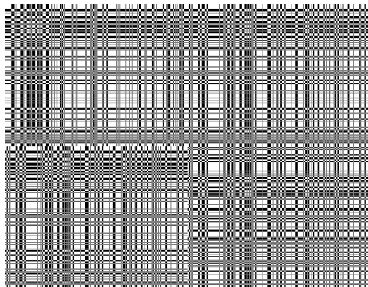
# Wild Bootstrap



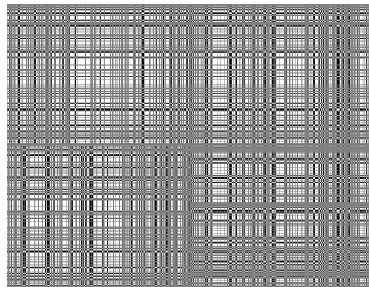
$$\begin{bmatrix} K_{P,P} & K_{P,Q} \\ K_{Q,P} & K_{Q,Q} \end{bmatrix} \odot \begin{bmatrix} W^T W & -W^T W \\ -W^T W & W^T W \end{bmatrix} = [?]$$



If  $P = Q$  the Wild Bootstrap Approach Works!

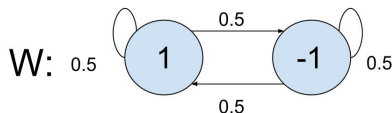


The actual matrix



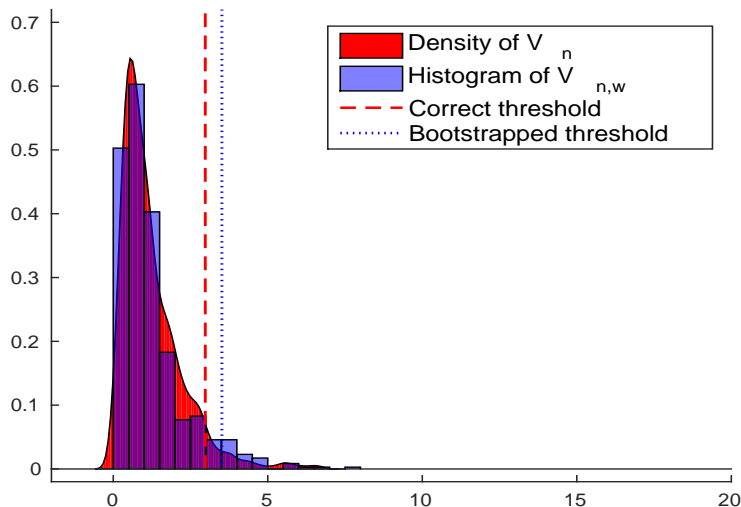
Matrix generated via **wild bootstrap**

# Estimation of $V_n$ via the Wild Bootstrap

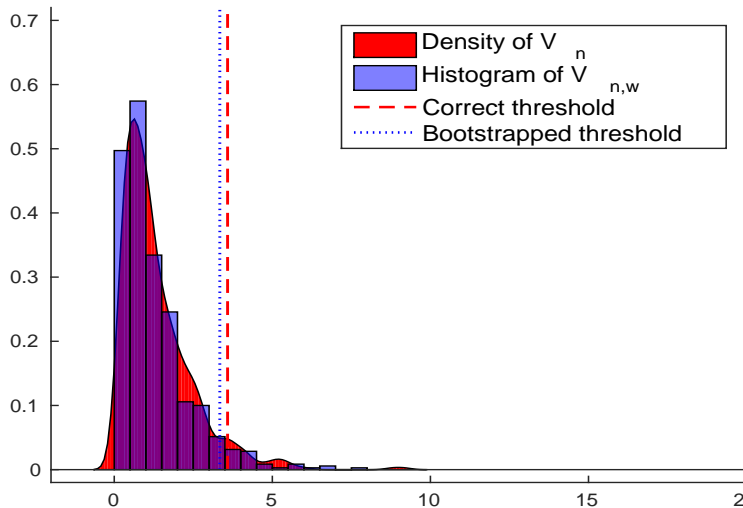


$$V_{n,w} = \overline{\begin{bmatrix} K_{P,P} & K_{P,Q} \\ K_{Q,P} & K_{Q,Q} \end{bmatrix}} \odot \begin{bmatrix} W^\top W & -W^\top W \\ -W^\top W & W^\top W \end{bmatrix}$$

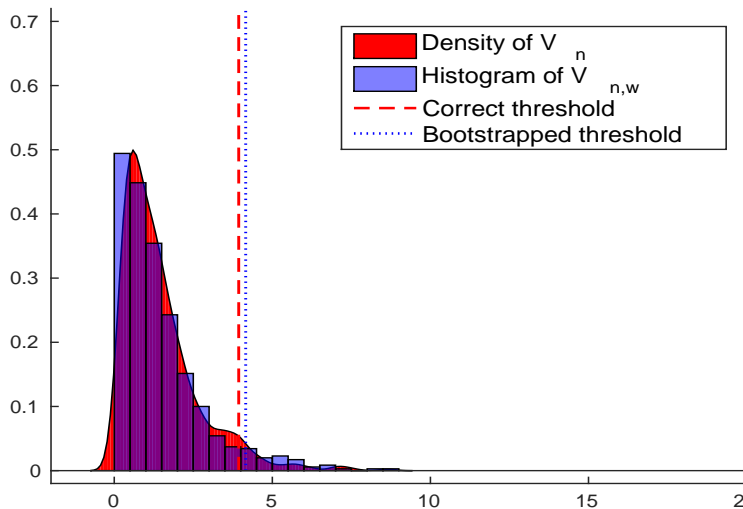
# Memory 0.1



# Memory 0.2

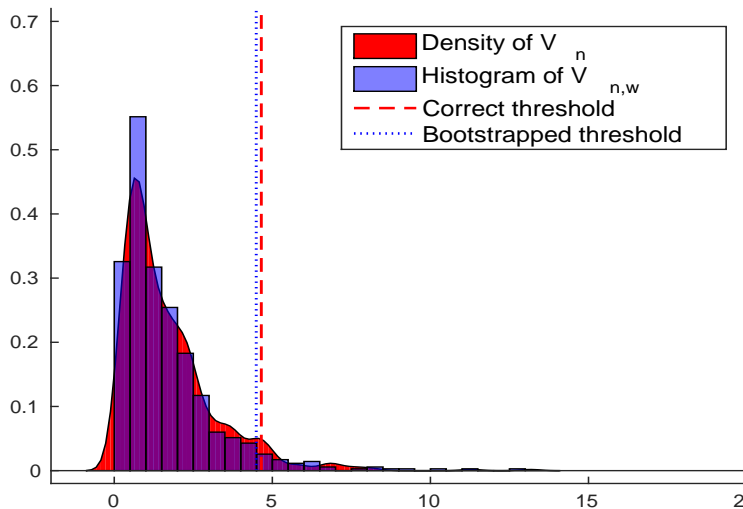


# Memory 0.3

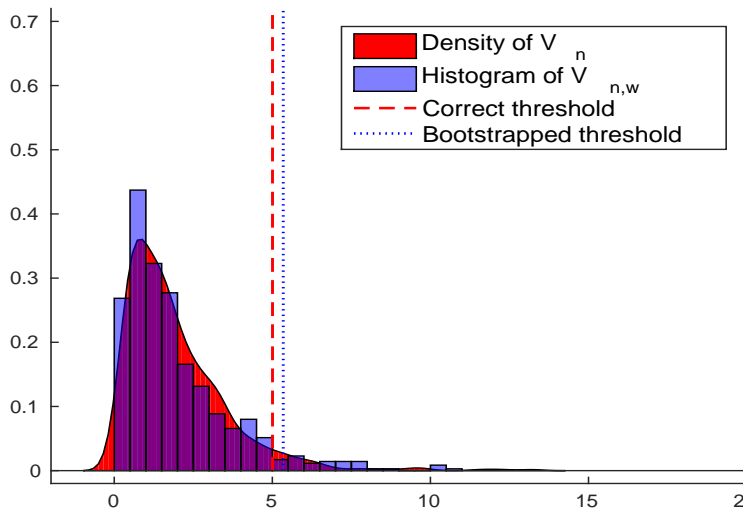




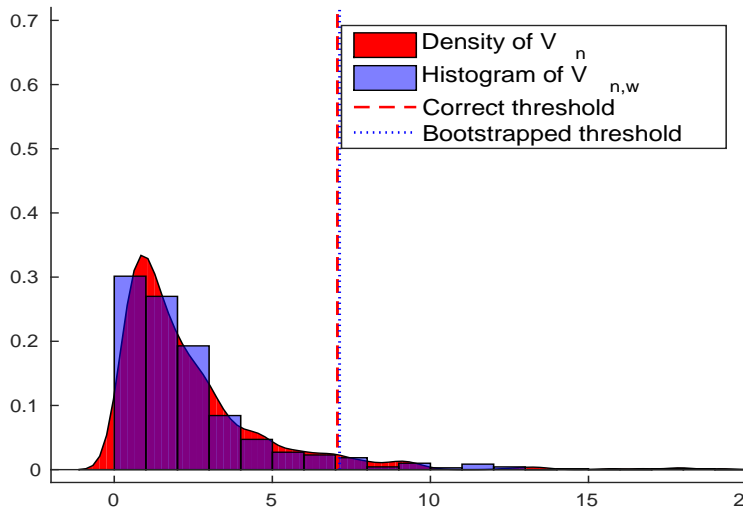
# Memory 0.4



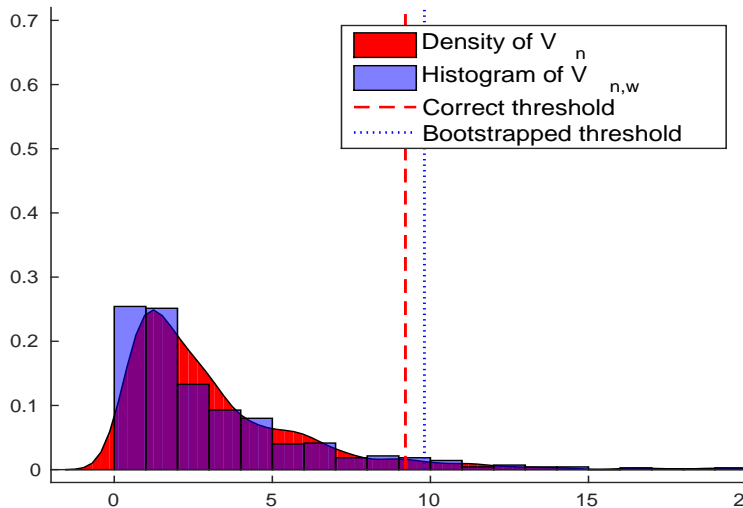
# Memory 0.5



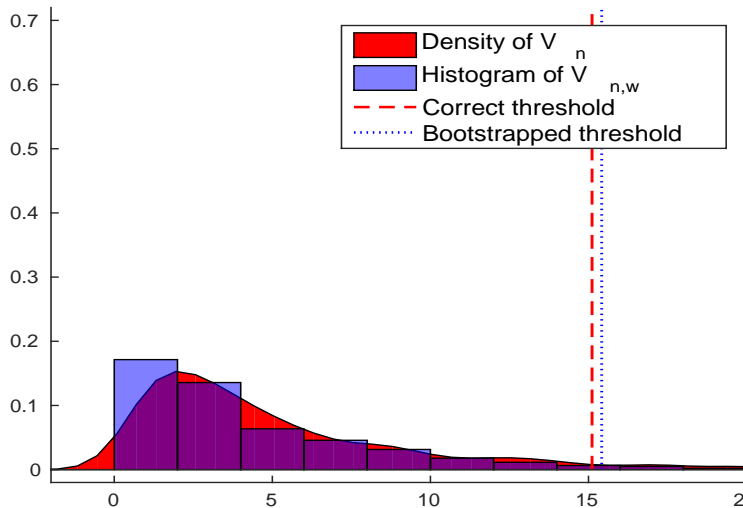
# Memory 0.6



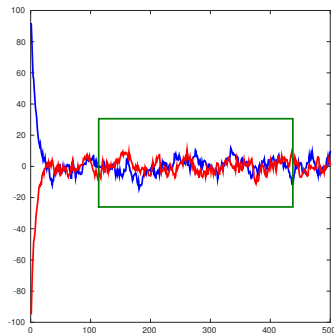
## Memory 0.7



# Memory 0.8



# MCMC M.D. Experiment



Is  $P$  the same distribution as  $Q$  ?

Test - MMD	Type one error
Permutation	68 %
Wild Bootstrap	6 %

# Indie Pop Group Predicts the Volume of the Dow Jones!



# Indie Pop Group Predicts the Volume of the Dow Jones!



Test	p-value	Dependent
Permutation HSIC	0.003	Yes !



# Indie Pop Group Predicts the Volume of the Dow Jones!



Test	p-value	Dependent
Permutation HSIC	0.003	Yes !
Wild Bootstrap HSIC	0.231	No