



A Complete Suite for Conformal Prediction of Simple and Complex Data in R, with some theoretical extensions

Course: Mathematical Engineering

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1. What is Conformal Prediction?
2. Methods & extensions
3. Packages
4. Example
5. Conclusions

Hp: training data $z_1 := (x_1, y_1), z_2 := (x_2, y_2), \dots, z_n := (x_n, y_n) \sim i.i.d.$

Th: prediction set $C(x_{n+1}) : \mathbb{P}(y_{n+1} \in C(x_{n+1})) \geq 1 - \alpha$

1. Univariate response: $y \in \mathbb{R}$
2. Multivariate response: $y \in \mathbb{R}^q$
3. Multivariate functional response: $y \in \prod_{j=1}^q L^\infty(\tau_j)$, where τ_j is a closed and bounded subset of \mathbb{R}^{d_j} , $d_j \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$



Python **libconform** (classification) and **nonconformist**
(univariate)

R **conformalInference** (univariate)

Goal

1. Improve **conformalInference**
2. Extend conformal prediction theory to multivariate and functional response cases
3. build R packages for complex frameworks



Given a new point z_{n+1} , one can score how unusual it is w.r.t. $\{z_1, \dots, z_n\}$ with

$$\mathcal{A}(\{z_1, \dots, z_n\}, z_{n+1}) \in \bar{\mathbb{R}} \text{ where } \mathcal{A} \text{ measurable function}$$

For each regression framework we choose a **suitable NCM**

1. Full conformal
2. Split conformal
3. Jackknife+
4. Multi Split conformal
5. Conformalised Quantile Regression



$$C_{jack+}(x_{n+1}) = [q_{\alpha}\{\hat{\mu}_{-i}(x_{n+1}) - R_i^{LOO}\}, q_{1-\alpha}\{\hat{\mu}_{-i}(x_{n+1}) + R_i^{LOO}\}]$$

$$\mathbb{P}(y_{n+1} \in C_{jack+}(x_{n+1})) \geq 1 - 2\alpha$$

How to translate the concept of quantile in multivariate and functional cases?

I need an order \rightarrow non-conformity measure



$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}_{\max}(x, y) &= \sup_{j \in \{1, \dots, q\}} \left| \frac{y_j - [\hat{\mu}^j(x)]}{s^j} \right| \quad (\text{multivariate}) \\ &= \sup_{j \in \{1, \dots, q\}} \left(\operatorname{ess\,sup}_{t \in \tau_j} \left| \frac{y_j(t) - [\hat{\mu}^j(x_j)](t)}{s^j(t)} \right| \right) \quad (\text{functional})\end{aligned}$$

Extended quantile $q_\alpha^{\mathcal{A}}$ is the level set induced by the non-conformity measure \mathcal{A}

$$q_\alpha^{\mathcal{A}}(u_1, \dots, u_n) := \{u \in \mathcal{U} : \mathcal{A}_{\max}(u) \leq q_{1-\alpha}^{\mathcal{A}}\{\mathcal{A}_{\max}(u_1), \dots, \mathcal{A}_{\max}(u_n)\}\}$$

$$C_{jack+}^{multi} = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^q : y \in [q_{\alpha}^{\mathcal{A}}(\{\hat{\mu}_{-i}(x_{n+1}) \pm R_i^{LOO} : i = 1, \dots, n\})]\}$$

$$C_{jack+}^{fun} = \{y \in \prod_{j=1}^q L^{\infty}(\tau_j) : y(t) \in [q_{\alpha}^{\mathcal{A}}(\{\hat{\mu}_{-i}(x_{n+1}) \pm R_i^{LOO} : i = 1, \dots, n\})(t)] \forall t \in \prod_{j=1}^q \tau_j\}$$

Finally, project on axes with Axes-Aligned Bounding Box

Input: split proportion vector $prop$, level $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, and a regression algorithm \mathcal{G} , number of replications B , smoothing parameter λ , joining parameter τ

1. Repeat Split Conformal B times, with $\alpha_{split} = \alpha(1 - \tau + \lambda/B)$, obtaining $C^{[b]}$ $b = 1, \dots, B$
2. $\Pi^y = \frac{1}{B} \sum_{b=1}^B \mathbb{1}\{y \in C^{[b]}\} \forall y \in \mathbb{R}$
3. $C_{msplit}(x_{n+1}) = \{y \in \mathbb{R} : \Pi^y > \tau\}$

$$\mathbb{P}(y_{n+1} \in C_{msplit}(x_{n+1})) \geq 1 - \alpha$$



How to join multiple prediction regions?

Extended quantile $q_{\alpha_m}^A$, with $\alpha_m := 2\tau B$

2. $L = \{lo^{[b]}, up^{[b]} \mid b = 1, \dots, B\}$
3. $L_q = q_{2\tau B}^A(L)$
4. $C_{msplit}(x_{n+1}) = BoundingBox(L_q)$

1. **conformalInference**
2. **conformalInference.multi**
3. **conformalInference.fd**



Structure:

- Regression methods
- Prediction methods
- Plot functions

Regression methods **not included** into the prediction methods

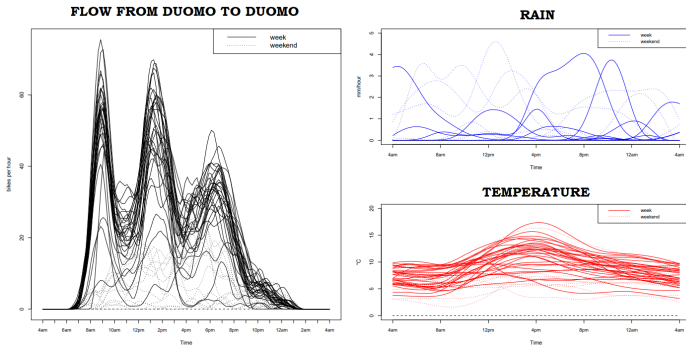
```
conformal.multidim.full = function(x, y, x0, train.fun,  
predict.fun,alpha = 0.1, mad.train.fun = NULL,  
mad.predict.fun = NULL, score='l2', s.type = "st-dev",  
num.grid.pts.dim=100, grid.factor=1.25, verbose=FALSE)
```

Function	Description
<code>conformal.pred.jack</code>	Jackknife+ prediction intervals
<code>conformal.pred.msplitt</code>	Multi Split Conformal prediction intervals
<code>conformal.quant</code>	Full CQR prediction intervals
<code>conformal.quant.splitt</code>	Split CQR prediction intervals



Function	Description
<code>conformal.multidim.full</code>	Full Conformal prediction regions
<code>conformal.multidim.jackplus</code>	Jackknife+ prediction regions
<code>conformal.multidim.split</code>	Split Conformal prediction regions
<code>conformal.multidim.msplitted</code>	Multi Split Conformal prediction regions
<code>elastic.funs</code>	Build elastic net regression
<code>lasso.funs</code>	Build lasso regression
<code>lm_multi</code>	Build linear regression
<code>mean_multi</code>	Build regression functions with mean
<code>plot_multidim</code>	Plot the output of prediction methods
<code>ridge.funs</code>	Build elastic net regression

Function	Description
<code>concurrent</code>	Build concurrent regression model
<code>conformal.fun.jackplus</code>	Jackknife+ prediction sets
<code>conformal.fun.split</code>	Split Conformal prediction sets
<code>conformal.fun.msplrit</code>	Multi Split Conformal prediction sets
<code>mean_lists</code>	Build regression method with mean
<code>plot_fun</code>	Plot the output prediction methods



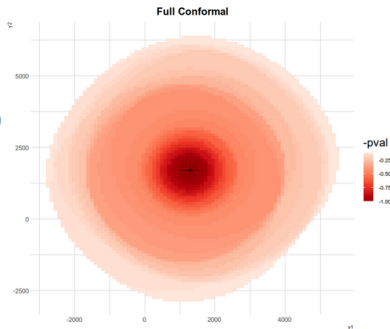
$$\log(y_i^k(t)) = \beta_0^k(t) + \beta_{we}^k(t)x_{we,i}(t) + \beta_{rain}^k(t)x_{rain,i}(t) + \beta_{temp}^k(t)x_{dtemp,i}(t) + \beta_{we_rain}^k(t)x_{we,i}(t)x_{rain,i}(t) + \epsilon_i^k(t) \quad k = 1, 2 \quad i = 1, \dots, 41$$



Example - Multivariate

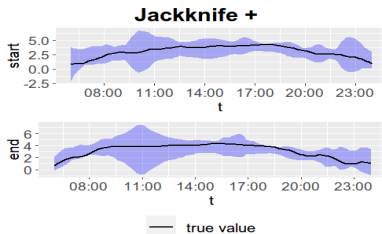
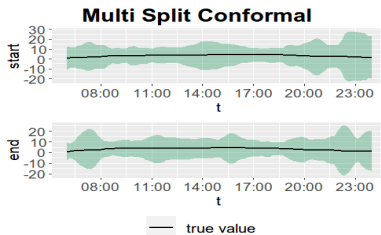
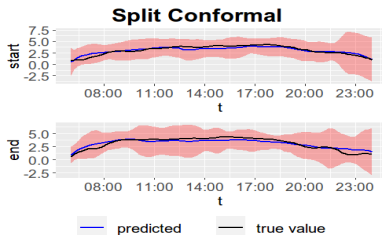
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type	coverage	avg area	avg time (s)
full	0.90	$5.68 * 10^7$	35.3
split	0.98	$3.46 * 10^8$	0.01
msplit	0.90	$4.95 * 10^7$	1.80
jack	0.93	$6.56 * 10^7$	1.96



Example - Functional

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type	coverage	average length	average time (s)
split	0.85	12.09	0.31
msplit	0.85	79.80	8.90
jack	0.63	3.22	4.66

- **conformalInference.multi** and **conformalInference.fd** on CRAN
- Increased the pool of conformal methods for R
- Extended Multi Split and Jackknife +

- **conformalInference** on CRAN
- Conformal tools for time-series analysis, as in [2]

- [1] Rina Barber et al. “Predictive inference with the jackknife+”. In: *Annals of Statistics* 49.1 (2021), pp. 486–507.
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