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False discovery proportion envelopes with m -consistency

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Abstract

We provide new nonasymptotic false discovery proportion (FDP) confidence envelopes in several multiple testing settings relevant for modern high dimensional-data methods. We revisit the multiple testing scenarios considered in the recent work of Katsevich and Ramdas (2020): top- k , preordered (including knockoffs), online. Our emphasis is on obtaining FDP confidence bounds that both have nonasymptotical coverage and are asymptotically accurate in a specific sense, as the number m of tested hypotheses grows. Namely, we introduce and study the property (which we call m -consistency) that the confidence bound converges to or below the desired level α when applied to a specific reference α -level false discovery rate (FDR) controlling procedure. In this perspective, we derive new bounds that provide improvements over existing ones, both theoretically and practically, and are suitable for situations where at least a moderate number of rejections is expected. These improvements are illustrated with numerical experiments and real data examples. In particular, the improvement is significant in the knockoffs setting, which shows the impact of the method for a practical use. As side results, we introduce a new confidence envelope for the empirical cumulative distribution function of i.i.d. uniform variables and we provide new power results in sparse cases, both being of independent interest.

Keywords: Confidence envelope, False discovery rate, Knockoffs, Posthoc inference, Online multiple testing

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Multiple inference is a crucial issue in many modern, high dimensional, and massive data sets, for which a large number of variables are considered and many questions naturally emerge, either simultaneously or sequentially. Recent statistical inference has thus turned to designing methods that guard against false discoveries and selection effect, see Cui et al. (2021); Robertson et al. (2023) for recent reviews on that topic. A key quantity is typically

the false discovery proportion (FDP), that is, the proportion of false discoveries within the selection (Benjamini and Hochberg, 1995).

Among classical methods, finding confidence bounds on the FDP that are valid after a user data-driven selection (‘post hoc’ FDP bounds), has retained attention since the seminal works of Genovese and Wasserman (2004, 2006); Goeman and Solari (2011). The strategy followed by these works is to build confidence bounds *valid uniformly over all selection subsets*, which *de facto* provides a bound valid for any data-driven selection subset. A number of such FDP bounds have been proposed since, either based on a ‘closed testing’ paradigm (Hemerik et al., 2019; Goeman et al., 2019, 2021; Vesely et al., 2023), a ‘reference family’ (Blanchard et al., 2020; Durand et al., 2020), or a specific prior distribution in a Bayesian framework (Perrot-Dockès et al., 2023). It should also be noted that methods providing bounds valid uniformly over *some particular* selection subsets can also be used to provide bounds valid on *any* subsets by using an ‘interpolation’ technique, see, e.g., Blanchard et al. (2020). This is the case for instance for bounds based upon an empirical distribution function confidence band, as investigated by Meinshausen and Bühlmann (2005); Meinshausen (2006); Meinshausen and Rice (2006); Dümbgen and Wellner (2023). Loosely, we will refer to such (potentially partial) FDP bounds as *FDP confidence envelopes* in the sequel.

Recently, finding FDP confidence envelopes has been extended to different contexts of interest in Katsevich and Ramdas (2020) (KR below for short), including knockoffs (Barber and Candès, 2015; Candès et al., 2018) and online multiple testing (Aharoni and Rosset, 2014). For this, their bounds are tailored on particular nested ‘paths’, and employ accurate martingale techniques. In addition, Li et al. (2024) have recently investigated specifically the case of the knockoffs setting by using a ‘joint’ k -FWER error rate control (see also Genovese and Wasserman, 2006; Meinshausen, 2006; Blanchard et al., 2020), possibly in combination with closed testing.

1.2 New insight: m -consistency

The main thrust of this paper is to look at FDP confidence envelopes from the angle of a particular property that we call *m -consistency* (m denoting the number of hypotheses under consideration). First, recall that the false discovery rate (FDR) is the expectation of the FDP, which is a type I error rate measure with increasing popularity since the seminal work of Benjamini and Hochberg (1995). Informally, an FDP confidence envelope is *m -consistent*, in relation to a given reference FDR-controlling selection procedure, if the envelope value for the set output by that procedure converges to (or below) the corresponding nominal FDR value, at least asymptotically when the total number m of hypotheses tends to infinity. This property is important for several reasons:

- FDR controlling procedures output particular selection sets that are widely used in practice. Hence, it is very useful to provide an accurate FDP confidence bound for these particular rejection sets. This is the case for instance for the commonly used Benjamini-Hochberg (BH) procedure at a level α for which the FDP bound should be close to α , at least in ‘favorable’ cases;
- a zoo of FDP confidence envelopes have been proposed in previous literature, and we see m -consistency as a principled way to discard some of them while putting the emphasis on others;

- searching for m -consistency can also lead to new bounds that are accurate for a moderate sample size.

It turns out that most of the existing FDP bounds, while being accurate in certain regimes, are not m -consistent with respect to classical FDR controlling procedures. In particular, this is the case for the Simes bound (Simes, 1986) and those of Katsevich and Ramdas (2020) with respect to the BH procedure, because of a an incompressible constant factor (larger than 1) in front of the FDP estimate. The present paper proposes to fill this gap by introducing new envelopes that are m -consistent. In a nutshell, we replace the constant in front of the FDP estimate by a function that tends to 1 in an asymptotical regime under broad conditions including sparse asymptotical settings (i.e., the proportion of false null hypotheses tends to 0). We stress that this notion of m -consistency only concerns a vanishing gap between the FDP bound and the FDR nominal level of a reference procedure. It does *not* require that the individual tests are consistent in the usual sense, i.e. we do not assume that they reject a false null hypothesis with probability tending to 1; nor does it require that the reference procedure has full asymptotic power.

Let us emphasize again that the envelopes developed in this work have coverage holding in a *non-asymptotical* sense. Here, m -consistency means that on top of this strong non-asymptotical guarantee, the FDP bound satisfies an additional sharpness condition in an asymptotical sense and for some scenarios of interest, including sparse ones.

1.3 Settings

Following Katsevich and Ramdas (2020), we consider the three following multiple testing settings for which a ‘path’ means a (possibly random) nested sequence of candidate rejection sets:

- Top- k : the classical multiple testing setting where the user tests a finite number m of null hypotheses and observes simultaneously a family of corresponding p -values. This is the framework of the seminal paper of Benjamini and Hochberg (1995) and of the majority of the follow-up papers. In that case, the path is composed of the hypotheses corresponding to the top- k most significant p -values (i.e. ranked in increasing order), for varying k .
- Pre-ordered: we observe p -values for a finite set of cardinal m of null hypotheses, which are *a priori* arranged according to some ordering. In that setting, the signal (if any) is primarily carried by the ordering: alternatives are expected to be more likely to have a small rank. Correspondingly the path in that case is obtained by p -value thresholding (for fixed threshold) of the first k hypotheses w.r.t. that order, for varying k . A typical instance is the knockoffs setting (Barber and Candès, 2015; Candès et al., 2018), where the null hypotheses come from a high-dimensional linear regression model and one wants to test whether each of the m variables is associated with the response. The ordering is data-dependent and comes from an ancillary statistic independent of the tests themselves, so that one can argue conditionally and consider the ordering (and path) as fixed.
- Online: the null hypotheses come sequentially, and there is a corresponding potentially infinite stream of p -values. An irrevocable decision (reject or not) has to be taken in

turn for each new hypothesis, depending on past observations only. The path is naturally defined according to the set of rejections until time t , for varying t . It is markedly different from the pre-ordered setting because decisions are irrevocable and the set of nulls is not a pre-specified finite set.

Let us introduce notation that encompasses the three settings mentioned above: the set of hypotheses is denoted by \mathcal{H} (potentially infinite), the set of null hypotheses \mathcal{H}_0 is an unknown subset of \mathcal{H} , and a path $\Pi = (R_k, k \geq 1)$ (with convention $R_0 = \emptyset$) is an ordered sequence of nested subsets of \mathcal{H} that depends only on the observations. A confidence envelope is a sequence $(\overline{\text{FDP}}_k, k \geq 1)$ (with convention $\overline{\text{FDP}}_0 = 0$) of random variables valued in $[0, 1]$, depending only on the observations, such that, for some pre-specified level δ , we have

$$\mathbf{P}(\forall k \geq 1, \text{FDP}(R_k) \leq \overline{\text{FDP}}_k) \geq 1 - \delta, \tag{1}$$

where $\text{FDP}(R_k) = \frac{|R_k \cap \mathcal{H}_0|}{|R_k| \vee 1}$ is the FDP of the set R_k . In (1), the guarantee is non-asymptotic and uniform in k , which means that it corresponds to confidence bounds valid uniformly over the subsets of the path. Also, the distribution \mathbf{P} is relative to the p -value model, which will be specified further on and depends on the considered framework.

Remark 1 (Interpolation). *Any FDP confidence envelope of the type (1) also leads to a post hoc FDP bound valid uniformly for all $R \subset \mathcal{H}$: specifically, by using the interpolation method (see, e.g., Blanchard et al., 2020; Goeman et al., 2021; Li et al., 2024), if (1) holds then the same property also holds with the sharper bound $(\widetilde{\text{FDP}}_k, k \geq 1)$ given by*

$$\widetilde{\text{FDP}}_k = \frac{\min_{k' \leq k} \{|R_k| - |R_{k'}| + |R_{k'}| \overline{\text{FDP}}_{k'}\}}{|R_k| \vee 1} \leq \overline{\text{FDP}}_k, \tag{2}$$

due to the fact that the number of false positives in R_k is always bounded by the number of false positives in $R_{k'} \subset R_k$ plus the number of elements of $R_k \setminus R_{k'}$.

Particular subsets of $\Pi = (R_k, k \geq 1)$ that are of interest are those controlling the FDR. Given a nominal level α , a ‘reference’ procedure chooses a data-dependent \hat{k}_α such that $\mathbb{E}[\text{FDP}(R_{\hat{k}_\alpha})] \leq \alpha$. Depending on the setting, we consider different reference procedures:

- Top- k setting: the reference FDR controlling procedure is the Benjamini-Hochberg (BH) step-up procedure, see Benjamini and Hochberg (1995);
- Pre-ordered setting: the reference procedure is the Lei-Fithian (LF) adaptive Selective sequential step-up procedure, see Lei and Fithian (2016) (itself being a generalization of the procedure of Li and Barber, 2017);
- Online setting: the reference procedure is the (LORD) procedure, see Javanmard and Montanari (2018) and more precisely the improved version of Ramdas et al. (2017).

As announced, for all these procedures, the *expectation* of the FDP (that is, the FDR) is guaranteed to be below α . Additionally, in many scenarios considered as prototypical in the literature, it has been established that the FDP of a reference procedure concentrates around its expectation as the number of tested hypotheses m tends to infinity, see, e.g.,

Genovese and Wasserman (2004); Neuvial (2008, 2013). In such a situation, it is thus natural to expect that a confidence envelope on the FDP should asymptotically converge to (or below) the target level α when applied to a reference procedure.

This motivates, in complement to the non-asymptotic control (1), the introduction of a notion of m -consistency of an FDP envelope in relation to a reference procedure and a sequence of models, as follows.

Definition 2 (m -consistency). *Let $\delta, \alpha \in (0, 1)$ be fixed. For each $m \geq 1$, let be*

- $\mathbf{P}^{(m)}$ a multiple testing distribution model over the set of null hypotheses $\mathcal{H}^{(m)} = \{1, \dots, m\}$ and a set of true null hypotheses $\mathcal{H}_0^{(m)} \subset \mathcal{H}^{(m)}$ (denote $\mathcal{H}_1^{(m)} = \mathcal{H}^{(m)} \setminus \mathcal{H}_0^{(m)}$);
- $\Pi^{(m)} = (R_k^{(m)}, k \geq 1)$ a possibly random path of nested subsets of $\mathcal{H}^{(m)}$;
- $(\overline{\text{FDP}}_k^{(m)}, k \geq 1)$ a confidence envelope at level $1 - \delta$ over that path, i.e. satisfying (1);
- $\hat{k}_\alpha^{(m)}$ a procedure choosing a rejection set from the path $\Pi^{(m)}$ with guaranteed FDR control at level α , i.e. satisfying $\mathbf{E}^{(m)} \left[\text{FDP}(R_{\hat{k}_\alpha^{(m)}}^{(m)}) \right] \leq \alpha$.

Then the confidence envelope is said to be m -consistent with respect to the sequence $(\mathbf{P}^{(m)}, m \geq 1)$ and to the FDR controlling procedure $R_{\hat{k}_\alpha^{(m)}}^{(m)} \in \Pi^{(m)}$ at level α if for all $\epsilon > 0$,

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{P}^{(m)} \left(\overline{\text{FDP}}_{\hat{k}_\alpha^{(m)}}^{(m)} - \alpha \geq \epsilon \right) = 0. \quad (3)$$

When applying this definition with respect to the reference procedures described above (BH/LF/LORD), we will speak about BH/LF/LORD m -consistency for short. In addition, in the above definition, $\mathbf{P}^{(m)}$ stands for a multiple testing model with m hypotheses that is to be specified. We will be interested in standard model sequences that represent relevant practical situations, and in particular *sparse* cases where only a vanishing proportion of null hypotheses are false when m tends to infinity. The above definition applies transparently for the two first considered settings (top- k and pre-ordered). Note that due to (1), we have

$$\mathbf{P} \left(\forall \alpha \in (0, 1), \text{FDP}(R_{\hat{k}_\alpha}) \leq \overline{\text{FDP}}_{\hat{k}_\alpha} \right) \geq 1 - \delta. \quad (4)$$

Hence, (3) comes as an asymptotical accuracy guarantee in addition to the non-asymptotical coverage property (4). The uniformity in α in (4) allows for choosing α in a post hoc manner, while maintaining the false discovery control, that is, for any data-dependent choice of $\hat{\alpha}$, $\text{FDP}(R_{\hat{k}_{\hat{\alpha}}}) \leq \overline{\text{FDP}}_{\hat{k}_{\hat{\alpha}}}$ with probability at least $1 - \delta$. For m -consistency, a similar (but weaker) α -uniformity property can be obtained, see Remark 4 below.

In the third setting (online), the definition applies in the following sense: (3) reads formally as

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{P}^{(\infty)} \left(\overline{\text{FDP}}_m - \alpha \geq \epsilon \right) = 0. \quad (5)$$

Here, the distribution of the data $\mathbf{P}^{(m)}$ does not depend on m and corresponds to $\mathbf{P}^{(\infty)}$ the joint distribution of the countable sequence of observations. The path $\Pi^{(m)} = (R_k^{(m)}, k \geq$

1) = $(R_k, k \geq 1)$ does not depend on m and corresponds to the sequence of rejections along the time. Also, $\hat{k}_\alpha^{(m)} = m$ in that setting, that is, the bound is built for R_k for $k = m$. In contrast with the two first settings, the procedure of interest is represented by the path itself rather than by some particular choice $\hat{k}_\alpha^{(m)}$ of k .

Remark 3. *A notion of consistency for FDP bounds has been introduced by Goeman et al. (2019, Section 7). In our terminology their notion could be dubbed (n, m) -consistency, as both the number of hypotheses m and a parameter n modeling signal-to-noise ratio (e.g., size of the underlying sample, or signal strength) grow to infinity. The authors consider the following scenario:*

- *the bound is considered on any set S_m such that, conditional to their index being in the set S_m , the p -values are independently drawn from a mixture*

$$\gamma \text{Unif}[0, 1] + (1 - \gamma) Q_{1,n}. \tag{6}$$

- *$Q_{1,n}$ approaches a Dirac δ_1 distribution as $n \rightarrow \infty$. (Individual test consistency under the alternative)*
- *$|S_m|$ remains lower bounded by a linear function of m .*

Under these assumptions the authors show that the Simes-based closed testing bound for S_m is consistent, in the sense that it converges asymptotically to γ . The above assumptions allow, in the non-sparse case, to take $S_m = \mathcal{H}_1^{(m)}$ and further conclude to the consistency of the bound for any rejection set of size growing linearly with m .

The notion considered in the present work is of a different nature, as at least one of the above assumptions is not met in the typical scenarios we will consider:

- *in the non-sparse setting, we do not require individual test consistency and consider fixed signal strength.*
- *in the sparse setting, we consider growing signal strength as $m \rightarrow \infty$, which implies individual test consistency but in a way that is only slightly above the threshold of global signal detectability. In such a scenario $|\mathcal{H}_1^{(m)}|$ does not grow linearly with m and neither do the size of rejections sets $|S_m|$ of interest.*
- *we evaluate the bound on rejection sets from reference procedures that do not follow the posited mixture distribution (6). For example, conditional to being rejected by BH the p -values do not follow a Uniform/Alternative independent mixture distribution.*

Thus, in the scenarios we will focus on, some ambiguity is asymptotically remaining and one cannot expect full asymptotic signal identifiability. In fact, we show (see Section 2.8) that in such a scenario, the Simes-based closed testing bound is not m -consistent in general.

1.4 Contributions

Our findings are as follows:

- In each of the considered settings (top- k , pre-ordered, online), we provide new (non-asymptotical) FDP confidence envelopes that are m -consistent under general conditions, including sparse configurations, see Proposition 10, Corollary 13 (top- k), Proposition 21, Corollary 24 (pre-ordered) and Proposition 30, Corollary 33 (online). Table 1 provides a summary of the considered procedures in the different contexts, including the existing and new ones. It is worth noting that in the top- k setting, the envelope based on the DKW inequality (Massart, 1990) is consistent under moderate sparsity assumptions only, while the new envelope based on Wellner’s inequality (Shorack and Wellner, 2009) covers the whole sparsity range (Corollary 13).
- As a byproduct, our results provide (non-asymptotical) confidence bounds on the FDP for standard FDR-controlling procedures, that are also asymptotically sharp (m -consistency) and for which a data-driven choice of the level α is allowed. In particular, in the top- k setting, this gives a new sharp confidence bound for the achieved FDP of the BH procedure while tuning the level from the same data, see (19) below.
- In the top- k setting, we also theoretically show that the Simes bound can be m -inconsistent, even after applying a closed-testing improvement (Goeman and Solari, 2011), see Section 2.8. Hence, closed-testing does not solve the m -inconsistency issue in itself. Also, we develop *adaptive* versions of our bounds (for which the proportion of null hypotheses is simultaneously estimated), which can be seen as an improvement stage that is less computationally demanding than closed-testing, while bringing already a large part of the latter’s improvement when combined with the interpolation technique of Remark 1, see Section D.2.
- In the pre-ordered setting, including the ‘knockoff’ case, we introduce new envelopes, called ‘Freedman’ and ‘KR-U’, which are the two first (provably) m -consistent confidence bounds in that context to our knowledge. This is an important contribution since the knockoff method is one of the leading methodologies in the covariate testing literature of the last decade. In addition, KR-U is shown to behave suitably, even for moderate sample size, see Section 5.
- In the online setting, the new envelopes, called ‘Freedman’ and ‘KR-U’, provide an additional information on the LORD procedure via an FDP upper-envelope uniformly valid along time, and converging to the prescribed level α on the long run, see Figure 9.
- Our study is based on dedicated tools of independent interest, based on uniform versions of classical deviation inequalities, see Corollary 6 (Wellner’s inequality), Corollary 42 (Freedman’s inequality). Both can be seen as a form of ‘stitching’ together elementary inequalities, see Howard et al. (2021) for recent developments of this principle. In addition, the Freedman-type bounds in the pre-ordered and online settings are both based on a single martingale-type result, see Theorem 38.

	Simes	DKW	KR	Wellner (new)	Freedman (new)	KR-U (new)
Top- k	No	Yes	No	Yes		
Pre-ordered			No		Yes	Yes
Online			No		Yes	Yes

Table 1: m -consistency property (Yes or No) for different envelopes, depending on the considered contexts. ‘ m -consistent’ means consistent at least in a particular (reasonable) configuration and with respect to the corresponding reference procedure BH/LF/LORD. Blank means undefined in that context.

Remark 4 (α -uniform m -consistency). *In the top- k and pre-ordered setting, it is possible to show slightly more than the convergence (3), namely we can aim for*

$$\mathbf{P}^{(m)}\left(\sup_{\alpha \in [\alpha_0, 1]} \left\{ \widehat{\text{FDP}}_{\hat{k}_\alpha}^{(m)} - \alpha \right\} \geq \epsilon\right) = o(1),$$

for any fixed $\alpha_0 \in (0, 1)$. More precisely, we can easily show that this α -uniform m -consistency property can be obtained in Corollaries 13 and 24 below by monotonicity of the reference procedure. This allows to account for possible ‘data snooping’ from the user, that is, the consistency property also holds for $\alpha = \hat{\alpha}$ possibly depending on the data, provided that it is larger than some $\alpha_0 > 0$. However, for the online setting, such uniformity is out of reach since the full path itself already depends on α .

Remark 5 (FDP concentration and m -consistency). *Given the FDR control and (3), in cases where the FDP of the reference procedure concentrates around its expectation as m grows (Genovese and Wasserman, 2004; Neuvial, 2008, 2013), we expect that bounds of the form $\alpha + \Delta_{m, \alpha, \delta}$ with $\Delta_{m, \alpha, \delta} = o(1)$ should hold in the sense of Definition 2, and thus m -consistent bounds can be built. In such situations, using m -inconsistent bounds (such as the Simes bound in the top- k setting) is questionable.*

2 Results in the top- k case

2.1 Top- k setting

We consider the classical multiple setting where we observe m independent p -values p_1, \dots, p_m , testing m null hypotheses H_1, \dots, H_m . The set of true nulls is denoted by \mathcal{H}_0 , which is of cardinal m_0 and we denote $\pi_0 = m_0/m \in (0, 1)$. We assume that the p -values are uniformly distributed under the null, that is, for all $i \in \mathcal{H}_0$, $p_i \sim U(0, 1)$.

We consider here the task of building a $(1 - \delta)$ -confidence envelope (1) for the top- k path

$$R_k = \{1 \leq i \leq m : p_i \leq p_{(k)}\}, \quad k = 1, \dots, m. \tag{7}$$

A rejection set of particular interest is the BH rejection set, given by $R_{\hat{k}_\alpha}$ where

$$\hat{k}_\alpha = \max\left\{k \in \mathbb{N} : \widehat{\text{FDP}}_k \leq \alpha\right\}, \quad \widehat{\text{FDP}}_k = mp_k/k, \tag{8}$$

(with the convention $R_0 = \emptyset$).

2.2 Existing envelopes

Let us first review the prominent confidence envelopes that have been considered in the literature. Let U_1, \dots, U_n be $n \geq 1$ i.i.d. uniform random variables. For $\delta \in (0, 1)$, each of the following (uniform) inequalities holds with probability at least $1 - \delta$:

- Simes (1986) (or Robbins, 1954): for all $t \in (0, 1)$, $n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{1}\{U_i \leq t\} \leq t/\delta$.
- DKW (Massart, 1990): for all $t \in (0, 1)$, $n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{1}\{U_i \leq t\} \leq t + \sqrt{\log(1/\delta)/2} n^{-1/2}$.
- KR (Katsevich and Ramdas, 2020) (for $\delta \leq 0.31$), for all $t \in (0, 1)$, $n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{1}\{U_i \leq t\} \leq \frac{\log(1/\delta)}{\log(1+\log(1/\delta))} (1/n + t)$.

Taking $(U_1, \dots, U_n) = (p_i, i \in \mathcal{H}_0)$, $n = m_0$, and $t = p_{(k)}$ in the bounds above gives the following confidence envelopes (in the sense of (1)) for the top- k path: for $k \in \{1, \dots, m\}$,

$$\overline{\text{FDP}}_k^{\text{Simes}} := 1 \wedge \frac{mp_{(k)}}{k\delta}; \quad (9)$$

$$\overline{\text{FDP}}_k^{\text{DKW}} := 1 \wedge \left(\frac{mp_{(k)}}{k} + \frac{m^{1/2} \sqrt{0.5 \log 1/\delta}}{k} \right); \quad (10)$$

$$\overline{\text{FDP}}_k^{\text{KR}} := 1 \wedge \left(\frac{\log(1/\delta)}{\log(1 + \log(1/\delta))} \left(\frac{mp_{(k)}}{k} + 1/k \right) \right), \quad (11)$$

the last inequality requiring in addition $\delta \leq 0.31$. Note that we can slightly improve these bounds by taking appropriate integer parts, but we will ignore this detail further on for the sake of simplicity.

2.3 New envelope

In addition to the above envelopes, this section presents a new one deduced from a new ‘uniform’ variation of Wellner’s inequality (recalled in Lemma 44). Let us first define the function

$$h(\lambda) = \lambda(\log \lambda - 1) + 1, \quad \lambda > 1. \quad (12)$$

Lemma 43 gathers some properties of h , including explicit accurate bounds for h and h^{-1} .

Proposition 6 (Uniform version of Wellner’s inequality). *Let U_1, \dots, U_n be $n \geq 1$ i.i.d. uniform random variables and $\kappa = \pi^2/6$. For all $\delta \in (0, 1)$, we have with probability at least $1 - \delta$,*

$$\forall t \in (0, 1), \quad n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{1}\{U_i \leq t\} \leq t h^{-1} \left(\frac{\log(\kappa/\delta) + 2 \log(\lceil \log_2(1/t) \rceil)}{ng(t)} \right), \quad (13)$$

for $g(t) = 2^{-\lceil \log_2(1/t) \rceil} / (1 - 2^{-\lceil \log_2(1/t) \rceil}) \geq t/2$ and $h(\cdot)$ defined by (12). In particular, with probability at least $1 - \delta$,

$$\forall t \in (0, 1), \quad n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{1}\{U_i \leq t\} \leq t h^{-1} \left(\frac{2 \log(\kappa/\delta) + 4 \log(1 + \log_2(1/t))}{nt} \right). \quad (14)$$

The proof of Proposition 6 is given in Section A.1. It immediately leads to the following result.

Theorem 7. *In the top- k setting of Section 2.1, the following quantity is a $(1-\delta)$ -confidence envelope in the sense of (1) for the top- k path:*

$$\overline{\text{FDP}}_k^{\text{Well}} := 1 \wedge \left(\frac{mp(k)}{k} h^{-1} \left(\frac{2 \log(\kappa/\delta) + 4 \log(1 + \log_2(1/p(k)))}{mp(k)} \right) \right), \quad (15)$$

with $\kappa = \pi^2/6$.

Proof We use (14) for $(U_1, \dots, U_n) = (p_i, i \in \mathcal{H}_0)$, $n = m_0$, and $t = p(k)$. We conclude by using $m_0 \leq m$ and the monotonicity property of Lemma 43. \blacksquare

Remark 8. *Denoting by $\overline{F}_n(t)$ the RHS of (14), we can easily check*

$$\sup_{t \in ((\log \log n)/n, 1)} \left(\sqrt{n} \frac{\overline{F}_n(t) - t}{\sqrt{t \log(1 + \log_2(1/t))}} \right) = O(1),$$

with a constant possibly depending on δ . The iterated logarithm in the denominator is known from classical asymptotic theory (convergence to a Brownian bridge) to be unimprovable for a uniform bound in the vicinity of 0; in this sense the above is a ‘finite law of the iterated logarithm (LIL) bound’ (Jamieson et al., 2014).

2.4 FDP confidence bounds for BH and m -consistency

Applying the previous bounds for the particular BH rejection sets $R_{\hat{k}_\alpha}$ (see (8)) leads to the following result.

Corollary 9. *In the top- k setting of Section 2.1, for any $\alpha, \delta \in (0, 1)$, the following quantities are $(1 - \delta)$ -confidence bounds for $\text{FDP}(R_{\hat{k}_\alpha})$, the FDP of the BH procedure at level α :*

$$\overline{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{Simes}} := \mathbf{1}\{\hat{k}_\alpha \geq 1\} \wedge (\alpha/\delta); \quad (16)$$

$$\overline{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{DKW}} := \mathbf{1}\{\hat{k}_\alpha \geq 1\} \wedge \left(\alpha + \frac{m^{1/2} \sqrt{0.5 \log 1/\delta}}{1 \vee \hat{k}_\alpha} \right); \quad (17)$$

$$\overline{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{KR}} := \mathbf{1}\{\hat{k}_\alpha \geq 1\} \wedge \left(\frac{\log(1/\delta)}{\log(1 + \log(1/\delta))} \left(\alpha + 1/(1 \vee \hat{k}_\alpha) \right) \right); \quad (18)$$

$$\overline{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{Well}} := \mathbf{1}\{\hat{k}_\alpha \geq 1\} \wedge \left(\alpha h^{-1} \left(\frac{2 \log(\kappa/\delta) + 4 \log\left(1 + \log_2\left(\frac{m}{\alpha(1 \vee \hat{k}_\alpha)}\right)\right)}{\alpha(1 \vee \hat{k}_\alpha)} \right) \right), \quad (19)$$

where $\kappa = \pi^2/6$, \hat{k}_α denotes the number of rejections of the BH procedure (8) at level α , and where the KR bound requires in addition $\delta \leq 0.31$. Moreover, these bounds are also valid uniformly in $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, in the sense that

$$\mathbf{P}(\forall \alpha \in (0, 1), \text{FDP}(R_{\hat{k}_\alpha}) \leq \overline{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{Method}}) \geq 1 - \delta, \quad \text{Method} \in \{\text{Simes}, \text{DKW}, \text{KR}, \text{Well}\},$$

and thus also when using a post hoc choice $\alpha = \hat{\alpha}$ of the level.

Proof For (19), we use (14) for $(U_1, \dots, U_n) = (p_i, i \in \mathcal{H}_0)$, $n = m_0$, and $t = \alpha(1 \vee \hat{k}_\alpha)/m$. ■

Let us now consider the m -consistency property (3), by using BH as reference procedure. Among the four above bounds, it is apparent that Simes and KR are not BH m -consistent, because of the constant in front of α ; namely, for all m ,

$$\overline{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{Simes}} \wedge \overline{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{KR}} \geq (1 \wedge (c\alpha)) \wedge \mathbf{1}\{\hat{k}_\alpha \geq 1\},$$

for some constant $c > 1$, which implies the BH m -inconsistency for a sequence of model such that $\hat{k}_\alpha \geq 1$ with an asymptotically non-null probability. By contrast, $\overline{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{DKW}}$ and $\overline{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{Well}}$ are BH m -consistent in the following sense.

Proposition 10. *Let us consider any model sequence $\mathbf{P}^{(m)}$ in the top- k setting and denote by \hat{k}_α the number of nulls rejected by the BH procedure at level α . Then the following envelopes are BH m -consistent in the sense of (3):*

- $\overline{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{DKW}}$ if $m^{1/2}/\hat{k}_\alpha = o_P(1)$;
- $\overline{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{Well}}$ if $(\log \log m)/\hat{k}_\alpha = o_P(1)$.

The latter result means that the BH procedure at level α should make enough rejections in order to provide m -consistency. In the two-group model of (Efron et al., 2001) with a fixed proportion of alternatives in $(0, 1)$ (that is, a “dense” case), under some assumptions on the alternative distribution, and assuming α above a critical value, Chi (2007) showed that \hat{k}_α is asymptotically of the order of m and thus the DKW and Wellner bounds are both m -consistent. Another exemple, including sparse situations, is considered in the next section.

2.5 BH m -consistency in a prototypical model

Definition 11. *The sparse one-sided Gaussian location model of parameter m, b, c, β , denoted as $\mathbf{P}_{b,c,\beta}^{(m)}$, is defined as follows: $p_i = \overline{\Phi}(X_i)$, $1 \leq i \leq m$, the X_i 's are independent, with $X_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ for $i \in \mathcal{H}_0$ and $X_i \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_m, 1)$ otherwise, for $\mu_m = \sqrt{2\beta \log m} + b$, $b > 0$, and $m_1 = |\mathcal{H}_1| = \lfloor cm^{1-\beta} \rfloor$, $c \in (0, 1)$, $\beta \in [0, 1)$.*

Note that $\beta = 0$ is the dense case for which the alternative mean $\mu_m = b > 0$ is a fixed quantity, which means that the individual tests do not have full power¹, even asymptotically w.r.t. m . By contrast, $\beta > 0$ corresponds to the sparse case, for which $\mu_m = \sqrt{2\beta \log m} + b$ tends to infinity. In both cases, the magnitude of alternative means is defined to be on the ‘edge of detectability’ where the BH procedure has some non-trivial power, see Bogdan et al. (2011); Neuvial and Roquain (2012); Abraham et al. (2021) for instance.

Theorem 12. *Let $\alpha \in (0, 1)$. In the above one-sided Gaussian location model $\mathbf{P}_{b,c,\beta}^{(m)}$, the number of rejections \hat{k}_α of the BH procedure is such that, as m grows to infinity,*

$$\mathbf{P}_{b,c,\beta}^{(m)}(t_m^* \leq \alpha \hat{k}_\alpha / m \leq t_m^\#) \geq 1 - 2e^{-dm_1}, \text{ for } m_1/m \lesssim t_m^* \leq t_m^\# \lesssim m_1/m, \quad (20)$$

1. This setting is in sharp contrast with Goeman et al. (2019, Section 7) which assumed asymptotical full power for the individual tests and the dense case, see also Remark 3.

for some constant $d > 0$ (depending on α, β, b), where $t_m^* \in (0, 1)$ is the unique solution of $G_m(t) = 2t/\alpha$, $t_m^\# \in (0, 1)$ is the unique solution of $G_m(t) = 0.5t/\alpha$, and where $G_m(t) = (m_0/m)t + (m_1/m)\bar{\Phi}(\bar{\Phi}^{-1}(t) - \mu_m)$, with $\bar{\Phi}(z) = \mathbf{P}(Z \geq z)$, $z \in \mathbb{R}$.

Theorem 12 is proved in Section A.2. It implies $\hat{k}_\alpha \asymp_{\mathbf{P}_{b,c,\beta}^{(m)}} m^{1-\beta}$, which leads to the following result.

Proposition 13. *Let us consider the sequence of sparse one-sided Gaussian location models $(\mathbf{P}_{b,c,\beta}^{(m)}, m \geq 1)$ with fixed parameters $b \in \mathbb{R}$, $c \in (0, 1)$ and a sparsity parameter $\beta \in [0, 1)$, as defined above. Then we have for all $\alpha \in (0, 1)$,*

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{DKW}} - \alpha &\asymp_{\mathbf{P}_{b,c,\beta}^{(m)}} m^{-1/2+\beta}; \\ \overline{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{Well}} - \alpha &\asymp_{\mathbf{P}_{b,c,\beta}^{(m)}} \sqrt{\log \log(m)} m^{-1/2+\beta/2}, \end{aligned}$$

where $u_m \asymp_P v_m$ stands for $u_m = O_P(v_m)$ and $v_m = O_P(u_m)$. In particular, concerning the BH m -consistency (3) for the model sequence $(\mathbf{P}_{b,c,\beta}^{(m)}, m \geq 1)$:

- the DKW bound (10),(17) is m -consistent when $\beta < 1/2$ but fails to be for $\beta \geq 1/2$;
- the Wellner bound (15),(19) is m -consistent for any arbitrary $\beta \in (0, 1)$.

Corollary 13 shows the superiority of the Wellner bound on the DKW bound for achieving the m -consistency property on a particular sparse sequence models: while the DKW bound needs a model dense enough ($\beta < 1/2$), the Wellner bound covers the whole sparsity range $\beta \in (0, 1)$.

2.6 Adaptive envelopes

Let us consider the following upper-bounds for m_0 :

$$\hat{m}_0^{\text{Simes}} := m \wedge \inf_{t \in (0, \delta)} \frac{V_t}{1-t/\delta}; \quad (21)$$

$$\hat{m}_0^{\text{DKW}} := m \wedge \inf_{t \in (0, 1)} \left(\frac{C^{1/2}}{2(1-t)} + \sqrt{\frac{C}{4(1-t)^2} + \frac{V_t}{1-t}} \right)^2; \quad (22)$$

$$\hat{m}_0^{\text{KR}} := m \wedge \inf_{t \in (0, 1/C')} \frac{C' + V_t}{1-C't}; \quad (23)$$

$$\hat{m}_0^{\text{Well}} := m \wedge \inf_{t \in (0, 1)} \left(\sqrt{\frac{tC_t}{2(1-t)^2}} + \sqrt{\frac{C_t}{2(1-t)^2} + \frac{V_t}{1-t}} \right)^2, \quad (24)$$

where $V_t = \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{1}\{p_i > t\}$, $C = \log(1/\delta)/2$, $C' = \frac{\log(1/\delta)}{\log(1+\log(1/\delta))}$, $C_t = 2 \log(\kappa/\delta) + 4 \log(1 + \log_2(1/t))$, $\kappa = \pi^2/6$. Since $V_t/(1-t)$ corresponds to the so-called Storey estimator Storey (2002), these four estimators can all be seen as Storey-type confidence bounds, each including a specific deviation term that takes into account the probability error δ . Note that \hat{m}_0^{DKW} was already proposed in Durand et al. (2020).

Proposition 14. *In the top- k setting of Section 2.1, the envelopes defined by (9), (10), (11) and (15) with m replaced by the corresponding bound \hat{m}_0^{Simes} (21), \hat{m}_0^{DKW} (22), \hat{m}_0^{KR} (23) or \hat{m}_0^{Well} (24), respectively, are also $(1 - \delta)$ -confidence envelopes in the sense of (1) for the top- k path.*

We can easily check that these four adaptive envelopes all uniformly improve their own non-adaptive counterpart. The proof of Proposition 14 is provided in Section A.3.

Remark 15. *In practice, the bounds \hat{m}_0^{Simes} (21), \hat{m}_0^{DKW} (22), \hat{m}_0^{KR} (23) or \hat{m}_0^{Well} (24) can be computed by taking an infimum over $t = p_{(k)}$, $1 \leq k \leq m$ and by replacing V_t by $m - k$.*

Applying Proposition 14 for the BH procedure, this gives rise to the following adaptive confidence bounds.

Corollary 16. *In the top- k setting of Section 2.1, for any $\alpha, \delta \in (0, 1)$, the following quantities are $(1 - \delta)$ -confidence bounds for the FDP of the BH procedure at level α :*

$$\overline{\text{FDP}}_{\alpha}^{Simes\text{-adapt}} := 1 \wedge \alpha(\hat{m}_0^{Simes}/m)/\delta; \quad (25)$$

$$\overline{\text{FDP}}_{\alpha}^{DKW\text{-adapt}} := 1 \wedge \left(\alpha(\hat{m}_0^{DKW}/m) + \frac{(\hat{m}_0^{DKW})^{1/2} \sqrt{0.5 \log 1/\delta}}{1 \vee \hat{k}_{\alpha}} \right); \quad (26)$$

$$\overline{\text{FDP}}_{\alpha}^{KR\text{-adapt}} := 1 \wedge \left(\frac{\log(1/\delta)}{\log(1 + \log(1/\delta))} \left(\alpha(\hat{m}_0^{KR}/m) + 1/(1 \vee \hat{k}_{\alpha}) \right) \right); \quad (27)$$

$$\overline{\text{FDP}}_{\alpha}^{Well\text{-adapt}} := 1 \wedge \left(\alpha(\hat{m}_0^{Well}/m) h^{-1} \left(\frac{2 \log(\kappa/\delta) + 4 \log \left(1 + \log_2 \left(\frac{m}{\alpha(1 \vee \hat{k}_{\alpha})} \right) \right)}{\alpha(1 \vee \hat{k}_{\alpha}) \hat{m}_0^{Well}/m} \right) \right), \quad (28)$$

where $\kappa = \pi^2/6$, \hat{k}_{α} denotes the number of rejections of BH procedure (8) at level α , and where the KR-adapt bound requires in addition $\delta \leq 0.31$. Moreover, these bounds are also valid uniformly in $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ and thus also when using a post hoc choice $\alpha = \hat{\alpha}$ of the level.

Proof For (28), we use (14) for $(U_1, \dots, U_n) = (p_i, i \in \mathcal{H}_0)$, $n = m_0$, $t = \alpha(1 \vee \hat{k}_{\alpha})/m$, and the fact that $m_0 \leq \hat{m}_0^{Well}$ on the considered event by the proof in Section A.3. The other bounds are proved similarly. \blacksquare

2.7 Interpolated bounds

According to Remark 1, the coverage (1) is still valid after the interpolation operation given by (2). As a result, the above confidence envelopes can be improved as follows:

$$\widetilde{\text{FDP}}_k^{\text{Simes}} := \min_{k' \leq k} \{k - k' + k' \wedge (mp_{(k')}/\delta)\}/k; \quad (29)$$

$$\widetilde{\text{FDP}}_k^{\text{DKW}} := \min_{k' \leq k} \{k - k' + k' \wedge (mp_{(k')} + m^{1/2} \sqrt{0.5 \log 1/\delta})\}/k; \quad (30)$$

$$\widetilde{\text{FDP}}_k^{\text{KR}} := \min_{k' \leq k} \left\{ k - k' + k' \wedge \left(\frac{\log(1/\delta)}{\log(1 + \log(1/\delta))} (mp_{(k')} + 1) \right) \right\} / k; \quad (31)$$

$$\widetilde{\text{FDP}}_k^{\text{Well}} := \min_{k' \leq k} \left\{ k - k' + k' \wedge \left(mp_{(k')} h^{-1} \left(\frac{2 \log(\kappa/\delta) + 4 \log(1 + \log_2(1/p_{(k')}))}{mp_{(k')}} \right) \right) \right\} / k, \quad (32)$$

respectively. When applied to BH rejection set, this also provides new confidence bounds $\widetilde{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{Simes}}$, $\widetilde{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{DKW}}$, $\widetilde{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{KR}}$, $\widetilde{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{Well}}$, that can further be improved by replacing m by the corresponding estimator \hat{m}_0 .

2.8 Comparison to closed testing based on Simes local tests

Our bounds can be further improved by using a closed-testing approach (Goeman and Solari, 2011) (see Lemma 6 of Goeman et al., 2021 for an explicit formula). It is legitimate to ask if the m -inconsistency of the Simes bound is still true with this refinement. The following result establishes that, as expected, the closed-testing version of Simes bound is still m -inconsistent. It uses the top- k setting of Section 2.1, for which we added random effects for the true/false null hypotheses (two-group model of Efron et al., 2001).

Proposition 17. *Consider an i.i.d. mixture model $\mathbf{P}_{\pi_0, G}^{(m)}$ of m independent p -values with proportion of nulls π_0 and marginal CDF independent of m given by*

$$F(t) = \pi_0 t + (1 - \pi_0)G(t),$$

with G the cdf of an (alternative) distribution having continuous decreasing density g on $[0, 1]$ (so that $g(0) > 1$). Then if α, δ are such that

$$0 < \delta < \frac{1}{\pi_0 + (1 - \pi_0)g(0)} < \alpha < 1,$$

the Simes-based closed testing bound² at level δ is not $\text{BH}(\alpha)$ - m -consistent in the model $\mathbf{P}_{\pi_0, G}^{(m)}$, but $\widetilde{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{DKW}}$ and $\widetilde{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{Well}}$ are.

Since closed testing bounds are by essence more accurate than adaptive/interpolated ones, Proposition 17 also shows that the versions (25) and (29) of the Simes bound are not BH - m -consistent. Also, numerical experiments suggest that the improvement brought by closed testing is only modest when compared to the adaptive interpolated versions of our bounds (see Section D.2), which are less computationally demanding.

2. See Goeman and Solari (2011); Goeman et al. (2019) for a formal definition and useful formulations.

3 Results in the pre-ordered case

In this section, we build m -consistent envelopes in the case where the p -values are ordered a priori, which covers the famous ‘knockoff’ case.

3.1 Pre-ordered setting

Let $\pi : \{1, \dots, m\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, m\}$ be some ordering of the p -values that is considered as given and deterministic (possibly coming from independent data). The pre-ordered setting is formally the same as the one of Section 2.1, except that the p -value set is explored according to $\pi(1), \pi(2), \dots, \pi(m)$. The rationale behind this is that the alternative null hypotheses $\mathcal{H}_1 = \{1, \dots, m\} \setminus \mathcal{H}_0$ are implicitly expected to be more likely to have a small rank in the ordering π (although this condition is not needed for the future controlling results to hold).

Formally, the considered path is

$$R_k = \{\pi(i) : 1 \leq i \leq k, p_{\pi(i)} \leq s\}, \quad k = 1, \dots, m, \quad (33)$$

for some fixed additional threshold $s \in (0, 1]$ (possibly determined from independent data) and can serve to make a selection. The aim is still to find envelopes $(\widehat{\text{FDP}}_k)_k$ satisfying (1) for this path while being m -consistent. To set up properly the consistency, we should consider an FDR controlling procedure that is suitable in this setting. For this, we consider the Lei Fithian (LF) adaptive Selective sequential step-up procedure (Lei and Fithian, 2016). The latter is defined by $R_{\hat{k}_\alpha}$ where

$$\hat{k}_\alpha = \max\left\{k \in \{0, \dots, m\} : \widehat{\text{FDP}}_k \leq \alpha\right\}, \quad \widehat{\text{FDP}}_k = \frac{s}{1-\lambda} \frac{1 + \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{1}\{p_{\pi(i)} > \lambda\}}{1 \vee \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{1}\{p_{\pi(i)} \leq s\}}, \quad (34)$$

where $\lambda \in [0, 1)$ is an additional parameter. The ‘knockoff’ setting of Barber and Candès (2015) can be seen as a particular case of this pre-ordered setting, where the p -values are independent and binary, the ordering is independent of the p -values and $s = \lambda = 1/2$. The LF procedure reduces in that case to the classical Barber and Candès (BC) procedure.

3.2 New confidence envelopes

The first envelope is as follows.

Theorem 18. *Consider the pre-ordered setting of Section 3.1 with $s \in (0, 1]$. For all $\delta \in (0, 1)$, $\lambda \in [0, 1)$, the following is a $(1 - \delta)$ -confidence envelope for the ordered path (33) in the sense of (1):*

$$\overline{\text{FDP}}_k^{\text{Freed}} := 1 \wedge \frac{\frac{s}{1-\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{1}\{p_{\pi(i)} > \lambda\} + \Delta(\nu k)}{\sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{1}\{p_{\pi(i)} \leq s\}}, \quad k \geq 1, \quad (35)$$

where $\Delta(u) = 2\sqrt{\varepsilon_u} \sqrt{(u \vee 1)} + \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_u$, $\varepsilon_u = \log((1 + \kappa)/\delta) + 2 \log(1 + \log_2(u \vee 1))$, $u > 0$, $\kappa = \pi^2/6$ and $\nu = s(1 + \min(s, \lambda))/(1 - \lambda)$.

The proof of Theorem 18 is a direct consequence of a more general result (Theorem 38), itself being a consequence of a uniform version of Freedman's inequality (see Section B.2).

The second result is based on the KR envelope (Katsevich and Ramdas, 2020):

$$\overline{\text{FDP}}_k^{\text{KR}} := 1 \wedge \left(\frac{\log(1/\delta)}{a \log(1 + \frac{1-\delta^{B/a}}{B})} \frac{a + \frac{s}{1-\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{1}\{p_{\pi(i)} > \lambda\}}{1 \vee \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{1}\{p_{\pi(i)} \leq s\}} \right), \quad (36)$$

where $a > 0$ is some parameter, $B = s/(1 - \lambda)$ and it is assumed $\lambda \geq s$. While the default choice in KR is $a = 1$, we can build up a new envelope by taking a union bound over $a \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$:

Theorem 19. *Consider the pre-ordered setting of Section 3.1 with $s \in (0, 1]$. For all $\delta \in (0, 1)$ and $\lambda \in [s, 1]$, the following is a $(1 - \delta)$ -confidence envelope for the ordered path (33) in the sense of (1):*

$$\overline{\text{FDP}}_k^{\text{KR-U}} := 1 \wedge \min_{a \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}} \left\{ \frac{\log(1/\delta_a)}{a \log(1 + \frac{1-\delta_a^{B/a}}{B})} \frac{a + \frac{s}{1-\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{1}\{p_{\pi(i)} > \lambda\}}{1 \vee \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{1}\{p_{\pi(i)} \leq s\}} \right\}, \quad k \geq 1, \quad (37)$$

for $\delta_a = \delta/(\kappa a^2)$, $a \geq 1$, for $B = s/(1 - \lambda)$, $\kappa = \pi^2/6$.

The envelope (37) is less explicit than (35) but has a better behavior in practice, as we will see in the numerical experiments of Section 5.

3.3 Confidence bounds for LF and m -consistency

Recall that the LF procedure (34) is the reference FDR-controlling procedure in this setting. Applying the above envelopes for the LF procedure gives the following confidence bounds.

Corollary 20. *In the pre-ordered setting of Section 3.1 with a selection threshold $s \in (0, 1]$, for any $\alpha, \delta \in (0, 1)$, $\lambda \in [s, 1]$ the following quantities are $(1 - \delta)$ -confidence bounds for the FDP of the LF procedure with parameters s, λ at level α :*

$$\overline{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{KR}} := 1 \wedge \left(\frac{\log(1/\delta)}{\log(1 + \frac{1-\delta^B}{B})} (\alpha + 1/(1 \vee \hat{r}_\alpha)) \right); \quad (38)$$

$$\overline{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{Freed}} := 1 \wedge \left(\alpha + \Delta(\nu \hat{k}_\alpha)/(1 \vee \hat{r}_\alpha) \right) \quad (39)$$

$$\overline{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{KR-U}} := 1 \wedge \min_{1 \leq a \leq 1/\hat{r}_\alpha} \left\{ \frac{\log(1/\delta_a)}{a \log(1 + \frac{1-\delta_a^{B/a}}{B})} (\alpha + a/(1 \vee \hat{r}_\alpha)) \right\}, \quad (40)$$

for $\nu = s(1 + s/(1 - \lambda))$, $B = s/(1 - \lambda)$, $\delta_a = \delta/(\kappa a^2)$, $a \geq 1$, $\kappa = \pi^2/6$, $\Delta(\cdot)$ defined in Theorem 18 and where \hat{k}_α is as in (34) and $\hat{r}_\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{k}_\alpha} \mathbf{1}\{p_{\pi(i)} \leq s\}$ denotes the number of rejections of LF procedure at level α . In addition, these bounds are also valid uniformly in $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ in the sense that

$$\mathbf{P}(\forall \alpha \in (0, 1), \text{FDP}(R_{\hat{k}_\alpha}) \leq \overline{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{Method}}) \geq 1 - \delta, \quad \text{for Method} \in \{\text{KR}, \text{Freed}, \text{KR-U}\},$$

and thus also when using a post hoc choice $\alpha = \hat{\alpha}$ of the level.

Proof This is direct by applying (36) ($a = 1$), (35) and (37) to the rejection set $R_{\hat{k}_\alpha}$. ■

Let us now study the consistency property (3). It is apparent that KR is never LF m -consistent: namely, for all $m \geq 1$,

$$\overline{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{KR}} \geq 1 \wedge c\alpha,$$

for some constant $c > 1$. By contrast, $\overline{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{Freed}}$ is LF m -consistent if $\Delta(\nu m)/\hat{r}_\alpha$ tends to 0 in probability, that is, $(m \log \log m)^{1/2}/\hat{r}_\alpha = o_P(1)$. For $\overline{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{KR-U}}$, we always have

$$\overline{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{KR-U}} \leq \frac{\log(1/\delta_{\hat{a}})}{\hat{a} \log(1 + \frac{1 - \delta_{\hat{a}}^{B/\hat{a}}}{B})} \left(\alpha + 1/(1 \vee \hat{r}_\alpha)^{1/2} \right)$$

by considering $\hat{a} = \lfloor (1 \vee \hat{r}_\alpha)^{1/2} \rfloor$. By Lemma 45, this provides consistency (3) as soon as $1/\hat{r}_\alpha = o_P(1)$. This is summarized in the next result.

Proposition 21. *Let us consider any model sequence $\mathbf{P}^{(m)}$ in the pre-ordered setting and denote the rejection number of the LF procedure at level α by \hat{r}_α . Then the following envelopes are LF m -consistent in the sense of (3):*

- $\overline{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{Freed}}$ if $(m \log \log m)^{1/2}/\hat{r}_\alpha = o_P(1)$;
- $\overline{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{KR-U}}$ if $1/\hat{r}_\alpha = o_P(1)$.

The latter result means that the LF procedure at level α should make enough rejections in order to provide m -consistency. This is exemplified in a particular model in the next section.

3.4 LF m -consistency in the generalized VCT model

We provide here a model example where conditions of Proposition 21 are satisfied. We consider the varying coefficient two-groups (VCT) model of Lei and Fithian (2016), that we generalize to the possible sparse case.

Here, without loss of generality we assume that the ordering π is identity, that is, $\pi(i) = i$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$. Below, with some abuse, the notation π will be re-used to stick with the notation of Lei and Fithian (2016).

Definition 22. *Let m be a positive integer, β (sparsity parameter) a real in $[0, 1)$, F_0, F_1 two c.d.f.s on $[0, 1]$ with $F_0(t) \leq t$ for all $t \in [0, 1]$, and $\pi : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, 1)$ some measurable function (instantaneous signal probability function) with $\pi(0) > 0$ and $\pi(x) = \pi(1)$ for $x \geq 1$.*

The generalized VCT model of parameters m, π, β, F_0, F_1 , denoted as $\mathbf{P}_{\pi, \beta, F_0, F_1}^{(m)}$, is the p -value mixture model where $(p_k, H_k) \in [0, 1] \times \{0, 1\}$, $1 \leq k \leq m$, are independent and generated as follows:

- *the variables H_k , $1 \leq k \leq m$, are independent and $\mathbf{P}(H_k = 1) = \pi_m(k/m)$, $1 \leq k \leq m$, with $\pi_m(x) = \pi(m^\beta x)$, $x \geq 0$;*

- conditionally on H_1, \dots, H_k , the p -values p_k , $1 \leq k \leq m$, are independent, with $p_k \mid \{H_k = i\} \sim F_i$, $1 \leq k \leq m, i \in \{0, 1\}$.

We denote $\Pi(t) := t^{-1} \int_0^t \pi(s) ds$, with $\Pi(0) = \pi(0)$ and

$$\Pi_m(t) := t^{-1} \int_0^t \pi_m(s) ds = t^{-1} \int_0^t \pi(m^\beta s) ds = m^{-\beta} t^{-1} \int_0^{m^\beta t} \pi(s) ds = \Pi(m^\beta t)$$

the expected fraction of signal before time mt . We also let $\pi_1 := \Pi_m(1) = \int_0^1 \pi_m(s) ds = m^{-\beta} \Pi(1)$ the overall expected fraction of signal. We consider the asymptotic where m tends to infinity and F_0, F_1 are fixed.

When $\beta = 0$, π_m, Π_m are fixed and we recover the dense VTC model introduced in Lei and Fithian (2016) (also noting that we are slightly more general because F_0 is possibly non-uniform and F_1 not concave). The above formulation can also handle the sparse case for which $\beta \in (0, 1)$ and the probability to generate a signal is shrunk to 0 by a factor m^β . For instance, if $\pi(1) = 0$, the model only generates null hypotheses and corresponding p -values p_{k+1}, \dots, p_m for $k \geq m^{1-\beta}$.

We now analyze the asymptotic behavior of the number of rejections of the LF procedure. By following the same heuristic as in Lei and Fithian (2016) (which is justified by a concentration argument), we have from (34) that for $k = \lfloor mt \rfloor$,

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{\text{FDP}}_k &= \frac{s}{1-\lambda} \frac{1 + \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{1}\{p_i > \lambda\}}{1 \vee \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{1}\{p_i \leq s\}} \\ &\approx \frac{s}{1-\lambda} \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^k (1 - \pi_m(i/m))\right)(1 - F_0(\lambda)) + \left(\sum_{i=1}^k \pi_m(i/m)\right)(1 - F_1(\lambda))}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^k (1 - \pi_m(i/m))\right)F_0(s) + \left(\sum_{i=1}^k \pi_m(i/m)\right)F_1(s)} \\ &\approx \frac{1 + \Pi_m(t) \left(\frac{1-F_1(\lambda)}{1-\lambda} - 1\right)}{1 + \Pi_m(t) \left(\frac{F_1(s)}{s} - 1\right)} = \text{FDP}^\infty(m^\beta t), \end{aligned}$$

by assuming $F_0(s) = s$, $F_0(\lambda) = \lambda$, $F_1(s) > s$, $F_1(\lambda) > \lambda$ and by letting

$$\text{FDP}^\infty(t) = \frac{1 + \Pi(t) \left(\frac{1-F_1(\lambda)}{1-\lambda} - 1\right)}{1 + \Pi(t) \left(\frac{F_1(s)}{s} - 1\right)}, \quad t \geq 0. \quad (41)$$

By (34), the quantity $\hat{k}_\alpha/m^{1-\beta}$ should be asymptotically close to

$$t_\alpha^* = \max\{t \in [0, +\infty) : \text{FDP}^\infty(t) \leq \alpha\}, \quad (42)$$

with the convention $t_\alpha^* = +\infty$ if the set is not upper bounded. We should however ensure that the latter set is not empty. For this, we let

$$\underline{\alpha} = \frac{1 + \pi(0) \left(\frac{1-F_1(\lambda)}{1-\lambda} - 1\right)}{1 + \pi(0) \left(\frac{F_1(s)}{s} - 1\right)}. \quad (43)$$

Hence, $\hat{r}_\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{k}_\alpha} \mathbf{1}\{p_i \leq s\}$, the number of rejections of the LF procedure, should be close to $\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\hat{k}_\alpha} (1 - \pi_m(i/m))\right) F_0(s) + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\hat{k}_\alpha} \pi_m(i/m)\right) F_1(s) \gtrsim \hat{k}_\alpha s \approx m^{1-\beta} t_\alpha^* s$. This heuristic is formalized in the next result.

Theorem 23. Consider a generalized VCT model $\mathbf{P}_{\pi, \beta, F_0, F_1}^{(m)}$ with parameters β, π, F_0, F_1 (see Definition 22) and the LF procedure with parameter s, λ (see (34)), with the assumptions:

- (i) $\Pi : t \in [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ is continuous, decreasing, and L -Lipschitz;
- (ii) $F_0(s) = s, F_0(\lambda) = \lambda, F_1(s) > s, F_1(\lambda) > \lambda$;
- (iii) $\alpha > \underline{\alpha}$ where $\underline{\alpha}$ is defined by (43).

Let $\alpha' = (\underline{\alpha} + \alpha)/2 \in (\underline{\alpha}, \alpha), t_{\alpha'}^* \in (0, +\infty]$ given by (42), $t_m^* = t_{\alpha'}^* \wedge m^\beta$ and let $a \geq 1$ be an integer $a \leq m^{1-\beta} t_m^*$ such that $r = \frac{4}{a^{1/4}} \left(\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{1-\lambda}\right)$ is small enough to provide $r \leq (\alpha - \underline{\alpha})/4$.

Then the number of rejections $\hat{r}_\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{k}_\alpha} \mathbf{1}\{p_i \leq s\}$ of the LF procedure (34) is such that

$$\mathbf{P}_{\pi, \beta, F_0, F_1}^{(m)}(\hat{r}_\alpha < r_m^*) \leq 2(2 + a^{1/2})e^{-2a^{1/2}}, \quad r_m^* = \lfloor m^{1-\beta} t_m^* \rfloor s/2. \quad (44)$$

In particular, choosing $a = 1 + \lfloor (\log m)^2 \rfloor$, we have as m grows to infinity, $m^{1-\beta}/\hat{r}_\alpha = O_P(1)$.

Theorem 23 is proved in Section A.5. Condition (ii) is more general than in Lei and Fithian (2016) and allows to handle binary p -values, like in the ‘knockoffs’ situation (for which F_0 and F_1 are not continuous). The condition (iii) was overlooked in Lei and Fithian (2016), but it is needed to ensure the existence of t_α^* . It reads equivalently

$$\pi(0) > \frac{1 - \alpha}{1 - \frac{1 - F_1(\lambda)}{1 - \lambda} + \alpha \left(\frac{F_1(s)}{s} - 1\right)}, \quad (45)$$

which ensures that the probability to generate a false null hypothesis is sufficiently large at the beginning of the p -value sequence, with a minimum amplitude function of $F_1(s)$ and $F_1(\lambda)$. Note that in the ‘knockoffs’ case where $s = \lambda = 1/2$, we have $\underline{\alpha} = \frac{1 - \pi(0)M}{1 + \pi(0)M}$, where $M = 2F_1(1/2) - 1 > 0$ can be interpreted as a ‘margin’. Hence, the critical level $\underline{\alpha}$ is decreasing in $\pi(0)M$. Hence, the setting is more favorable either when $\pi(0)$ increases, or when the margin M increases.

Corollary 24. Consider the sequence of generalized VCT models $(\mathbf{P}_{\pi, \beta, F_0, F_1}^{(m)}, m \geq 1)$ defined above. Assume that the parameters π, β, F_0, F_1 satisfy the assumptions of Theorem 23. Then the consistency (3) holds for the sequence $(\mathbf{P}_{\pi, \beta, F_0, F_1}^{(m)}, m \geq 1)$ and for any LF procedure using $\lambda \geq s$ in either of the two following cases:

- for the KR-U envelope (37) and the corresponding bound (40).
- for the Freedman envelope (35) and the corresponding bound (39) if either $\lambda = s$ or $\beta < 1/2$;

Proof This is a direct consequence of Theorem 23 because $m^{1-\beta}/\hat{r}_\alpha = O_P(1)$ in that context and \hat{r}_α is nondecreasing in α . To see why the Freedman envelope is consistent when $\lambda = s$, we note that in this case $\hat{k}_\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{k}_\alpha} \mathbf{1}\{p_{\pi(i)} \leq s\} + \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{k}_\alpha} \mathbf{1}\{p_{\pi(i)} > \lambda\} \leq (1 + \alpha s/(1 - \lambda))(1 \vee \hat{r}_\alpha)$, hence the quantity $\Delta(\nu \hat{k}_\alpha)/(1 \vee \hat{r}_\alpha)$ is $o_P(1)$ as $1/\hat{r}_\alpha = o_P(1)$. ■

Remark 25. *Similarly to Section 2.7 in the top- k setting, the bounds KR, Freedman and KR-U can be improved by performing the interpolation operation (2) in the pre-ordered setting.*

4 Results in the online case

4.1 Online setting

We consider an infinite stream of p -values p_1, p_2, \dots testing null hypotheses H_1, H_2, \dots , respectively. In the online setting, these p -values come one at a time and a decision should be made at each time immediately and irrevocably, possibly on the basis of past decisions.

The decision at time k is to reject H_k if $p_k \leq \alpha_k$ for some critical value α_k only depending on the past decisions. An online procedure is thus defined by a sequence of critical values $\mathcal{A} = (\alpha_k, k \geq 1)$, that is predictable in the following sense

$$\alpha_{k+1} \in \mathcal{G}_k = \sigma(\mathbf{1}\{p_i \leq \alpha_i\}, i \leq k), \quad k \geq 1.$$

A classical assumption is that each null p -value is super-uniform conditionally on past decisions, that is,

$$\mathbf{P}(p_k \leq x \mid \mathcal{G}_k) \leq x, \quad k \in \mathcal{H}_0, \quad (46)$$

where $\mathcal{H}_0 = \{k \geq 1 \mid H_k = 0\}$. Condition (46) is for instance satisfied if the p -values are all mutually independent and marginally super-uniform under the null.

For a *fixed* procedure \mathcal{A} , we consider the path

$$R_k = \{1 \leq i \leq k : p_i \leq \alpha_i\}, \quad k \geq 1. \quad (47)$$

We will also denote

$$R(k) = |R_k| = \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{1}\{p_i \leq \alpha_i\}, \quad k \geq 1, \quad (48)$$

the number of rejections before time k of the considered procedure. A typical procedure controlling the online FDR is the LORD procedure

$$\alpha_k = W_0 \gamma_k + (\alpha - W_0) \gamma_{k-\tau_1} + \alpha \sum_{j \geq 2} \gamma_{k-\tau_j}, \quad (49)$$

where $W_0 \in [0, \alpha]$, each τ_j is the first time with j rejections, $(\gamma_k)_k$ is a non-negative (‘spending’) sequence with $\sum_{k \geq 0} \gamma_k \leq 1$ and $\gamma_k = 0$ for $k < 0$. The latter has been extensively studied in the literature (Foster and Stine, 2008; Aharoni and Rosset, 2014; Javanmard and Montanari, 2018), and further improved by Ramdas et al. (2017). Under independence

of the p -values and super-uniformity of the p -values under the null, the LORD procedure controls the online FDR in the sense of

$$\sup_{k \geq 1} \mathbf{E}[\text{FDP}(R_k)] \leq \alpha,$$

see Theorem 2 (b) in Ramdas et al. (2017). Here, we consider the different (and somehow more demanding) task of finding a bound on the realized online FDP, by deriving confidence envelopes (1). Note that this will be investigated for any online procedure and not only for LORD, see Section 4.2. Also, we will study the consistency of the envelope for any LORD-type procedure in Section 4.3.

4.2 New confidence envelopes

The first envelope is a consequence of the general result stated in Theorem 38.

Theorem 26. *In the online setting described in Section 4.1, consider any online procedure $\mathcal{A} = (\alpha_k, k \geq 1)$ and assume (46). Then for any $\delta \in (0, 1)$, the following is a $(1 - \delta)$ -confidence envelope for the path (47) in the sense of (1):*

$$\overline{\text{FDP}}_{\mathcal{A},k}^{\text{Freed}} := 1 \wedge \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i + \Delta\left(\sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i\right)}{1 \vee R(k)}, \quad k \geq 1, \quad (50)$$

where $R(k)$ is given by (48), $\Delta(u) = 2\sqrt{\varepsilon_u}\sqrt{u \vee 1} + \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_u$, $\varepsilon_u = \log((1+\kappa)/\delta) + 2\log(1 + \log_2(u \vee 1))$, $u > 0$ and $\kappa = \pi^2/6$.

Proof We apply Theorem 38 in the online setting for $\lambda = 0$ (and further upper-bounding each term $\mathbf{1}\{p_{\pi(i)} > 0\}$ by 1), $\pi(k) = k$, because (66) is satisfied by (46). \blacksquare

Next, the envelope of Katsevich and Ramdas (2020) is as follows

$$\overline{\text{FDP}}_{\mathcal{A},k}^{\text{KR}} := 1 \wedge \left(\frac{\log(1/\delta)}{a \log(1 + \log(1/\delta)/a)} \frac{a + \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i}{1 \vee R(k)} \right), \quad (51)$$

for some parameter $a > 0$ to choose. While the default choice in Katsevich and Ramdas (2020) is $a = 1$, applying a union w.r.t. $a \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$ provides the following result.

Theorem 27. *In the online setting described in Section 4.1 such that (46) is satisfied, and for any online procedure $\mathcal{A} = (\alpha_k, k \geq 1)$, for any $\delta \in (0, 1)$, the following is a $(1 - \delta)$ -confidence envelope for the path (47) in the sense of (1):*

$$\overline{\text{FDP}}_{\mathcal{A},k}^{\text{KR-U}} := 1 \wedge \min_{a \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}} \left\{ \frac{\log(1/\delta_a)}{a \log(1 + \log(1/\delta_a)/a)} \frac{a + \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i}{1 \vee R(k)} \right\}, \quad k \geq 1, \quad (52)$$

where $R(k)$ is given by (48), $\delta_a = \delta/(\kappa a^2)$, $a \geq 1$, for $\kappa = \pi^2/6$.

Remark 28. *Note that in the online setting, the obtained guarantee (1) is not uniform in the procedure \mathcal{A} (in contrast with the envelopes in top- k and preordered cases which were uniform in k and thus also in the cut-off procedure).*

4.3 Confidence envelope for LORD-type procedures and m -consistency

We now turn to the special case of online procedures satisfying the following condition:

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i \leq \alpha(1 \vee R(k)), \quad k \geq 1. \quad (53)$$

Classically, this condition is sufficient to control the online FDR (if the p -values are independent and under an additional monotonicity assumption), see Theorem 2 (b) in Ramdas et al. (2017). In particular, it is satisfied by LORD (49).

Corollary 29. *In the online setting described in Section 4.1, consider any online procedure $\mathcal{A} = (\alpha_k, k \geq 1)$, satisfying (53) for some $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, and assume (46). Then for any $\delta \in (0, 1)$, the following quantities are $(1-\delta)$ -confidence bounds for the FDP of the procedure: for all $k \geq 1$,*

$$\overline{\text{FDP}}_{\alpha,k}^{\text{KR}} := 1 \wedge \left(\frac{\log(1/\delta)}{\log(1 + \log(1/\delta))} (\alpha + 1/(1 \vee R(k))) \right); \quad (54)$$

$$\overline{\text{FDP}}_{\alpha,k}^{\text{Freed}} := 1 \wedge \left(\alpha + \frac{\Delta(\alpha(1 \vee R(k)))}{1 \vee R(k)} \right), \quad k \geq 1; \quad (55)$$

$$\overline{\text{FDP}}_{\alpha,k}^{\text{KR-U}} := 1 \wedge \min_{a \geq 1} \left\{ \frac{\log(1/\delta_a)}{a \log(1 + \log(1/\delta_a)/a)} (\alpha + a/(1 \vee R(k))) \right\}, \quad (56)$$

for $\delta_a = \delta/(\kappa a^2)$, $a \geq 1$, $\kappa = \pi^2/6$, $\Delta(\cdot)$ defined in Theorem 27 and where $R(k)$ is given by (48).

Proof This is direct by applying (51) ($a = 1$), (55) and (56) and by using the inequality (53) in the corresponding bound. \blacksquare

Let us now consider these bounds for the LORD procedure (49), and study the LORD m -consistency property for each envelope $\overline{\text{FDP}}_{\alpha,k}$, $k \geq 1$: for all $\epsilon > 0$,

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{P}(\overline{\text{FDP}}_{\alpha,k} - \alpha \geq \epsilon) = 0. \quad (57)$$

where the asymptotics is when the time k tends to infinity.

Clearly, we have $\overline{\text{FDP}}_{\alpha}^{\text{KR}} \geq 1 \wedge (c\alpha)$ for all $k \geq 1$, where $c > 1$ is a constant. Hence, the KR envelope is not LORD m -consistent. By contrast, it is apparent that both the Freedman envelope and the uniform KR envelope are LORD m -consistent provided that $1/R(k) = o_P(1)$ as k tends to infinity (consider $a = \sqrt{1 \vee R(k)}$ and use Lemma 45 for the KR-U envelope). This is summarized in the next result.

Proposition 30. *Let us consider any online model \mathbf{P} for which (46) is satisfied and the LORD procedure at level α which rejects $R(k)$ nulls at time k , then the envelopes $(\overline{\text{FDP}}_{\alpha,k}^{\text{Freed}}, k \geq 1)$ and $(\overline{\text{FDP}}_{\alpha,k}^{\text{KR-U}}, k \geq 1)$ are LORD m -consistent in the sense of (57) provided that $1/R(k) = o_P(1)$ as k tends to infinity.*

The latter result means that the LORD procedure at level α should make enough rejections in order m -consistency to be guaranteed. This condition is met in classical online models, as the next section shows.

4.4 LORD m -consistency in a vanilla online model

Definition 31. *The online one-sided Gaussian mixture model of parameters π_1, F_1 , denoted by \mathbf{P}_{π_1, F_1} , is given by the i.i.d. p -value stream $(p_k, H_k) \in [0, 1] \times \{0, 1\}$, $k \geq 1$, with*

- $\mathbf{P}(H_k = 1) = \pi_1$ for some fixed $\pi_1 \in (0, 1)$;
- p -values are uniform under the null: $p_k | H_k = 0 \sim U(0, 1)$;
- p -values have the same alternative distribution: $p_k | H_k = 1 \sim F_1$, where F_1 is the c.d.f. corresponding to the one-sided Gaussian problem, that is, $F_1(x) = \bar{\Phi}(\bar{\Phi}^{-1}(x) - \mu)$, $x \in [0, 1]$, for some $\mu > 0$.

Here, we make no sparsity assumption: π_1 is assumed to be constant across time. This will ensure that the online procedure maintains a chance to make discoveries even when the time grows to infinity.

Theorem 32. *Consider the one-sided Gaussian online mixture model and the LORD procedure with $W_0 \in (0, \alpha)$ and a spending sequence $\gamma_k = \frac{1}{k(\log(k))^\gamma}$, $\gamma > 1$. Then its rejection number $R(k)$ at time k satisfies: for all $a \in (0, 1)$, $k \geq 1$,*

$$\mathbf{P}(R(k) < k^{1-a}) \leq ck^{-a}, \tag{58}$$

where c is some constant only depending on α, W_0, γ, μ and π_1 . In particular, $k^{1-a}/R(k) = O_{\mathbf{P}}(1)$ when k tends to infinity, for any $a > 0$.

Theorem 32 is proved in Section A.6.

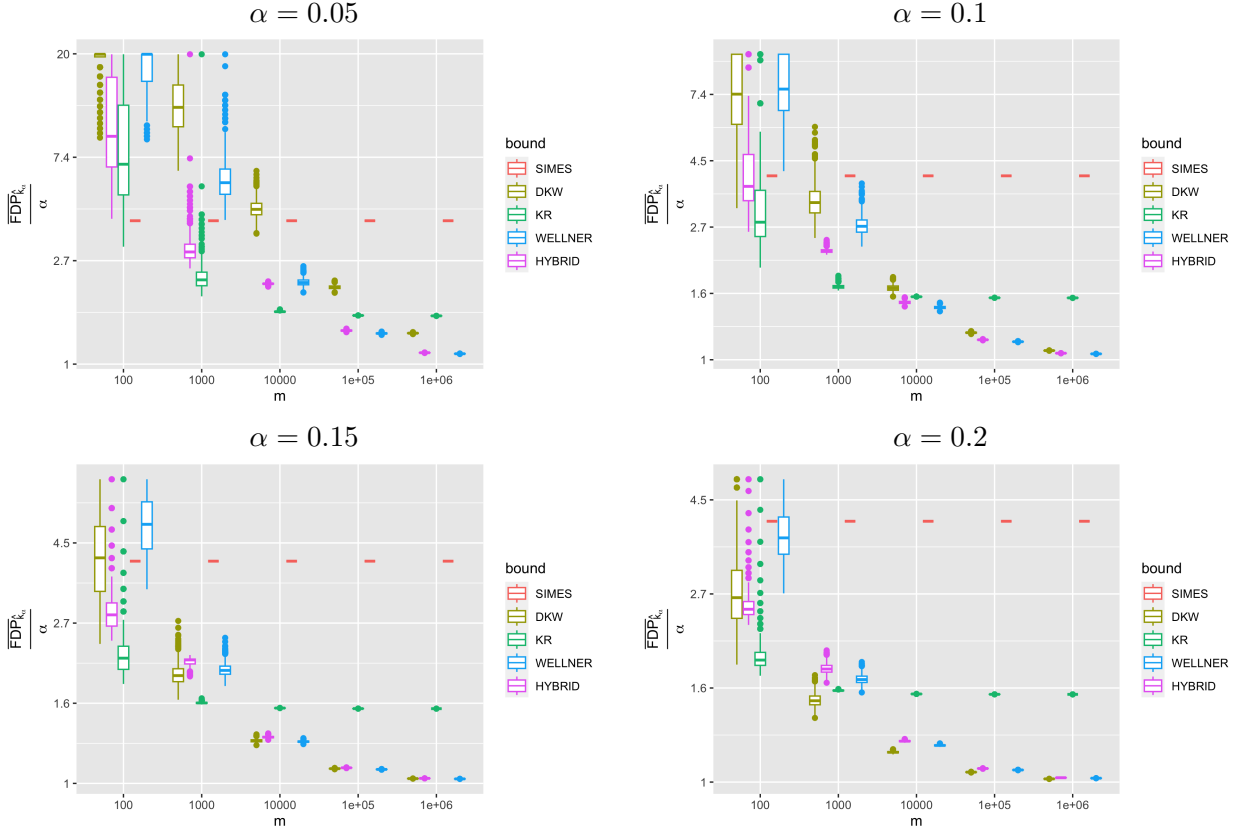
Corollary 33. *Consider the online one-sided Gaussian mixture model \mathbf{P}_{π_1, F_1} defined above and the LORD procedure with $W_0 \in (0, \alpha)$ and a spending sequence $\gamma_k = \frac{1}{k(\log(k))^\gamma}$, $k \geq 1$ for $\gamma > 1$. Then both the Freedman envelope (55) and the uniform KR envelope (56) are consistent in the sense of (57) for the model \mathbf{P}_{π_1, F_1} .*

Proof This is a direct consequence of Theorem 32, which provides that $k^{1/2}/R(k) = O_{\mathbf{P}_{\pi_1, F_1}}(1)$ when k tends to infinity. ■

Remark 34. *Similarly to Section 2.7 in the top- k setting, the bounds KR, Freedman and KR-U can be improved by performing the interpolation operation (2) in the online setting.*

5 Numerical experiments

In this section, we illustrate our findings by conducting numerical experiments³ in each of the considered settings: top- k , pre-ordered and online. Throughout the experiments, the default value for δ is 0.25 and the default number of replications to evaluate each FDP bound is 1000.


 Figure 1: Top- k dense case ($\pi_0 = 0.5$, $\mu = 1.5$).

5.1 Top- k

Here, we consider the top- k setting of Section 2.1, for alternative p -values distributed as $F_1(x) = \Phi(\Phi^{-1}(x) - \mu)$ (one-sided Gaussian location model), and for different values of μ and of π_0 . To investigate the consistency property, we take m varying in the range $\{10^i, 2 \leq i \leq 6\}$, and we consider the FDP bounds $\overline{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{Simes}}$ (16), $\overline{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{DKW}}$ (17), $\overline{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{KR}}$ (18), $\overline{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{Well}}$ (19) for $\alpha \in \{0.05, 0.1, 0.15, 0.2\}$. We also add for comparison the hybrid bound

$$\overline{\text{FDP}}_{\alpha,\delta}^{\text{Hybrid}} := \min\left(\overline{\text{FDP}}_{\alpha,\delta/2}^{\text{KR}}, \overline{\text{FDP}}_{\alpha,\delta/2}^{\text{Well}}\right),$$

which also provides the correct coverage while being close to the best between the Wellner and KR bounds.

Figure 1 displays boxplots of the different FDP bounds in the dense case for which $\pi_0 = 1/2$, $\mu = 1.5$. When m gets large, we clearly see the inconsistency of the bounds Simes, KR and the consistency of the bounds Wellner, Hybrid, DKW, which corroborates the

3. All our numerical experiments are reproducible from the code provided in the repository <https://github.com/iqm15/ConsistentFDP>.

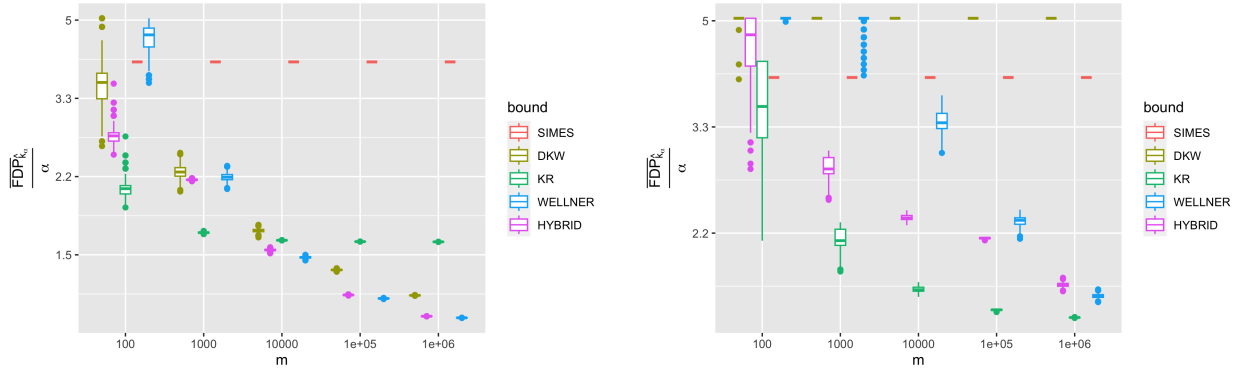


Figure 2: Top- k sparse case $\pi_0 = 1 - 0.5m^{-0.25}$, $\mu = \sqrt{2\log(m)}$ (left) $\pi_0 = 1 - 0.5m^{-0.55}$, $\mu = 10$ (larger than $\sqrt{2\log(10^6)}$) (right), $\alpha = 0.2$.

theoretical findings (Corollary 13). In sparser scenarios, Figure 2 shows that the consistency is less obvious for the Wellner and Hybrid bounds and gets violated for the DKW bound when $m_1 \propto m^{0.55}$, as predicted from Corollary 13 (regime $\beta \geq 1/2$). Overall, the new bounds are expected to be better as the number of rejections gets larger and KR bounds remain better when the number of rejections is expected to be small. The hybrid bound hence might be a good compromise for a practical use.

The adaptive versions of the bounds (Section 2.6) are displayed on Figure 3. By comparing the left and the right panels, we see that the uniform improvement can be significant, especially for the Wellner and DKW bounds. By contrast, the improvement for KR is slightly worse. This can be explained from Figure 4, that evaluates the quality of the different π_0 estimators. DKW, which is close to an optimized Storey-estimator, is the best, followed closely by the Wellner estimator.

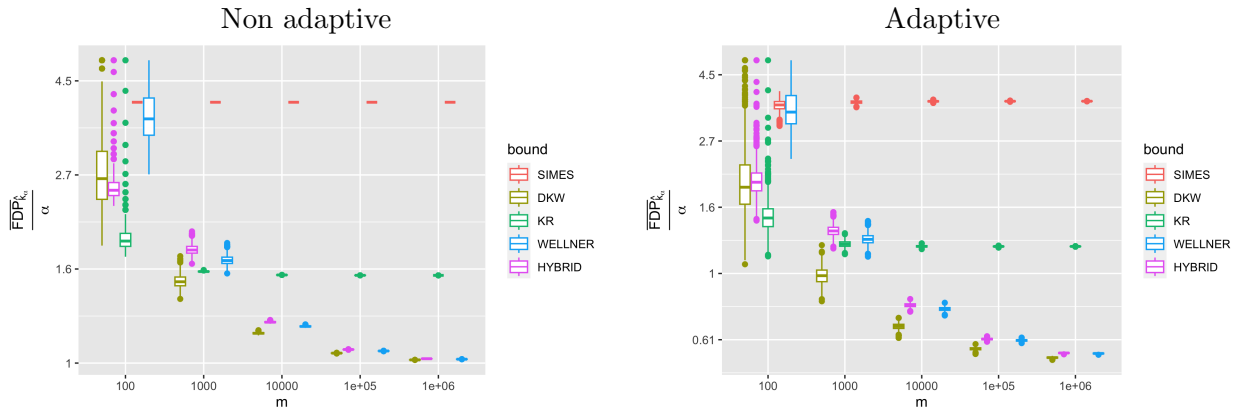


Figure 3: Top- k dense case with nonadaptive bounds (left) and adaptive bounds (right) ($\pi_0 = 0.5$, $\alpha = 0.2$).

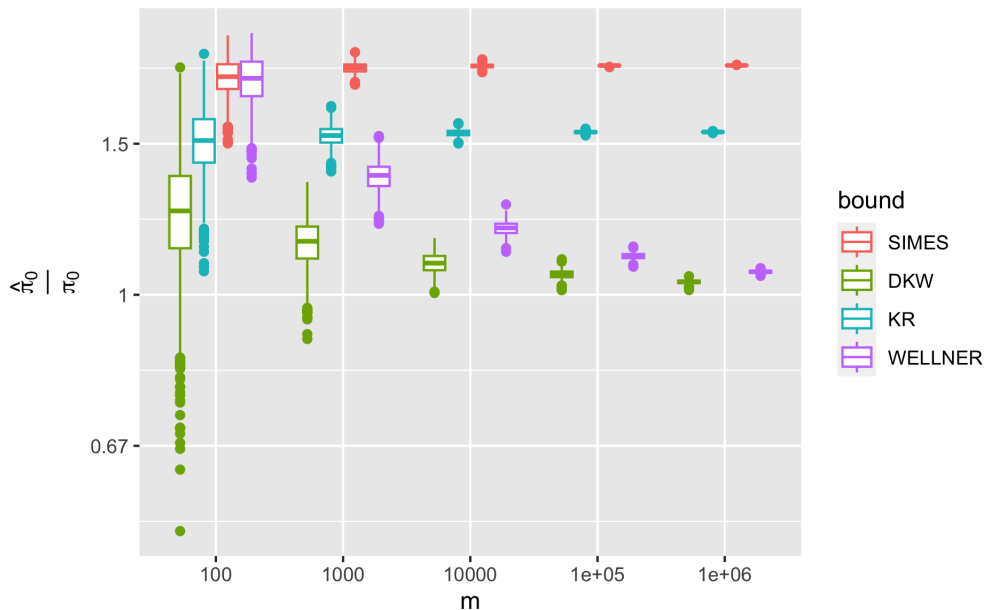


Figure 4: Boxplots of the estimators $\hat{\pi}_0$ in the top- k dense case ($\pi_0 = 0.5$, $\alpha = 0.2$).

Remark 35. For clarity, the bounds are displayed without the interpolation improvement (2) (for top- k and preordered). The figures are reproduced together with the interpolated bounds in Appendix D for completeness. In a nutshell, the interpolation operation improves significantly the bounds mainly when they are not very sharp (typically small m or very sparse scenarios). Hence, while it can be useful in practice, interpolation does not seem particularly relevant to study the consistency phenomenon.

5.2 Pre-ordered

We consider data generated as in the pre-ordered model presented in Section 3.1 and more specifically as in the VCT model of Section 3.4. The trueness/falseness of null hypotheses are generated independently, and the probability of generating an alternative is decreasing with the position $1 \leq k \leq m$, and is given by $\pi(m^{\beta-1}k)$, where $\pi : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, 1)$ is some function (see below) and $\beta \in [0, 1)$ is the sparsity parameter. Once the process of true/false nulls is given, the p -values are generated according to either:

- LF setting: $\pi(t) = \pi_1 e^{-bt} \frac{b}{1-e^{-b}}$, $t \geq 0$, so that $\Pi(1) = \pi_1$. Here π_1 is equal to 0.4 and b , measuring the quality of the prior ordering, is equal to 2. In addition, the alternative p -values are one-sided Gaussian with $\mu = 1.5$. Note that this is the setting considered in the numerical experiments of Lei and Fithian (2016).

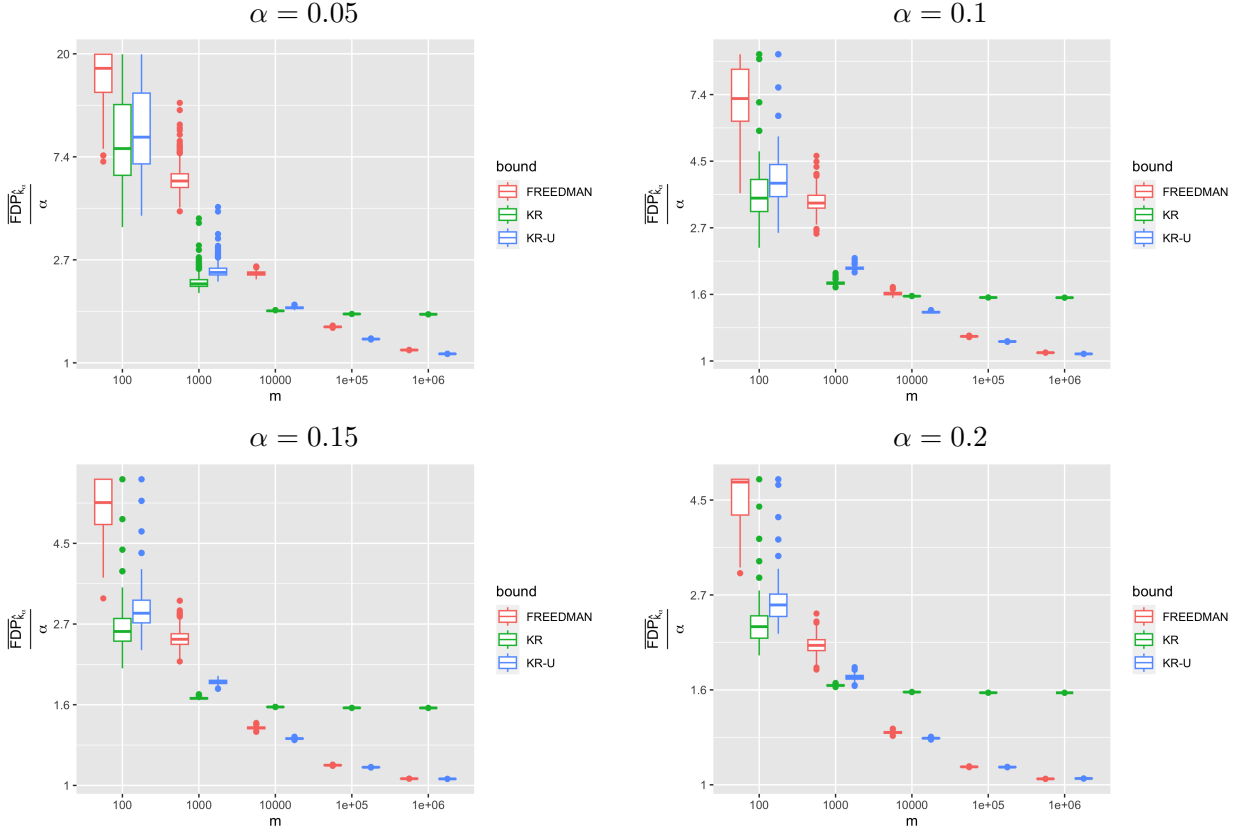


Figure 5: Preordered dense ($\beta = 0$) LF setting with LF procedure ($s = 0.1\alpha$, $\lambda = 0.5$).

- Knockoff setting: $\pi(t) = 1/2 + (0 \vee 1/2(\frac{z-t}{z-1}))$, $t \geq 0$, with $z > 1$ a parameter that determines how slowly the probability of observing signal deteriorates, taken equal to 30. Then, the binary p -values are as follows: under the null $p_i = 1/2$ or 1 with equal probability. Under the alternative, $p_i = 1/2$ with probability 0.9 and $p_i = 1$ otherwise.

In both settings, the dense (resp. sparse) case refers to the sparsity parameter value $\beta = 0$ (resp. $\beta = 0.25$).

We consider the bounds $\overline{\text{FDP}}_{\alpha}^{\text{KR}}$ (38), $\overline{\text{FDP}}_{\alpha}^{\text{Freed}}$ (39) and $\overline{\text{FDP}}_{\alpha}^{\text{KR-U}}$ (40) for the LF procedure across different values of $(\lambda, s) \in \{(1/2, 0.1\alpha), (1/2, 1/2)\}$, $m \in \{10^i, 2 \leq i \leq 6\}$, and $\alpha \in \{0.05, 0.1, 0.15, 0.2\}$. The procedure LF with $(\lambda, s) = (1/2, 1/2)$ is referred to as the Barber and Candès (BC) procedure.

Figure 5 displays the boxplots of these FDP bounds for the LF procedure with $(\lambda, s) = (1/2, 0.1\alpha)$ in the LF setting with $\beta = 0$ (dense case). It is apparent that KR is not

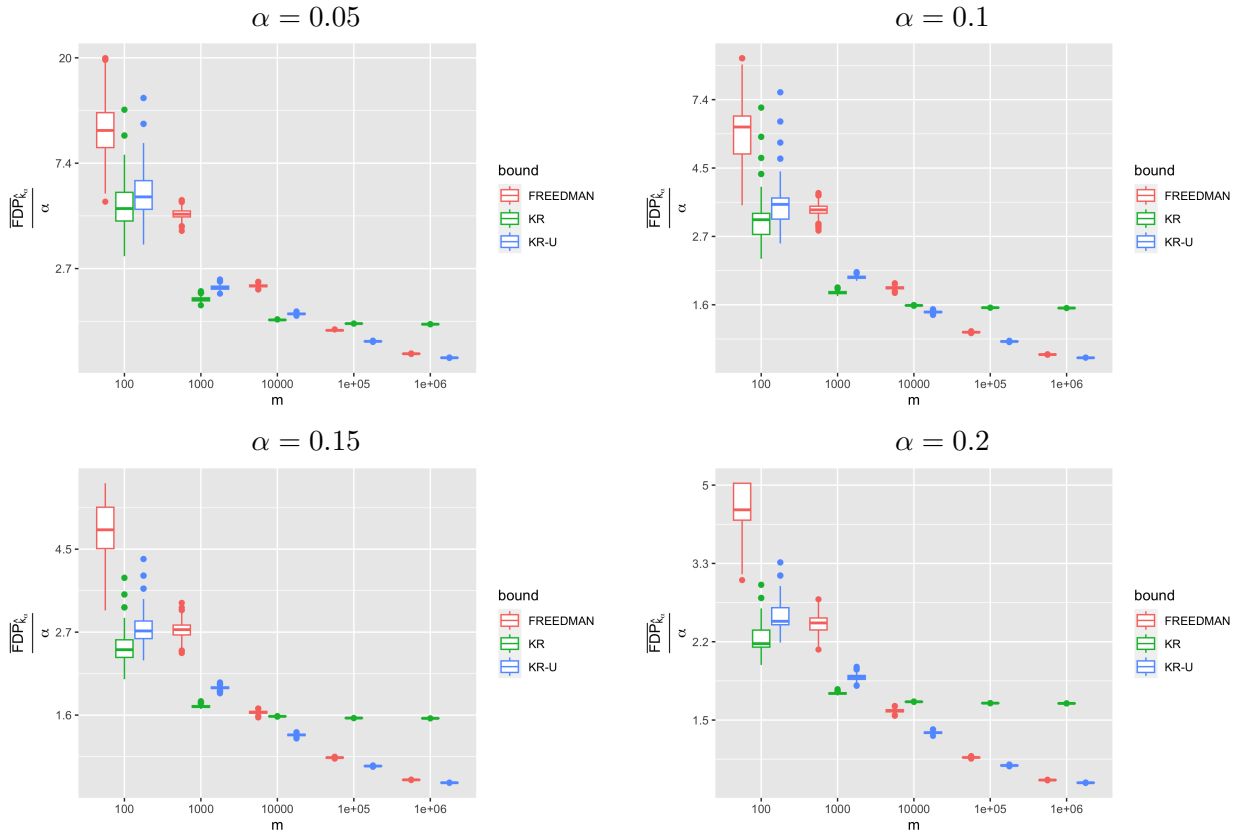


Figure 6: Preordered sparse ($\beta = 0.25$) LF setting with LF procedure ($s = 0.1\alpha$, $\lambda = 0.5$).

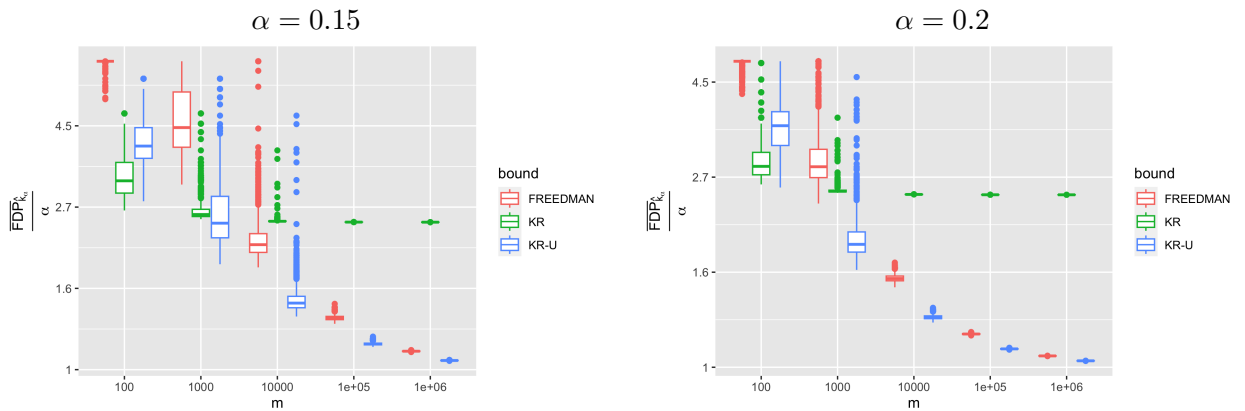


Figure 7: Pre-ordered dense ($\beta = 0$) knockoff setting with BC procedure (i.e., LF procedure with $s = \lambda = 0.5$).

consistent, while the new bounds Freedman and KR-U are. Also, the bound KR-U is overall the best, losing almost nothing w.r.t. KR when the number of rejections is very small (say $m = 100$ and $\alpha = 0.05$ or 0.1) and making a very significant improvement otherwise.

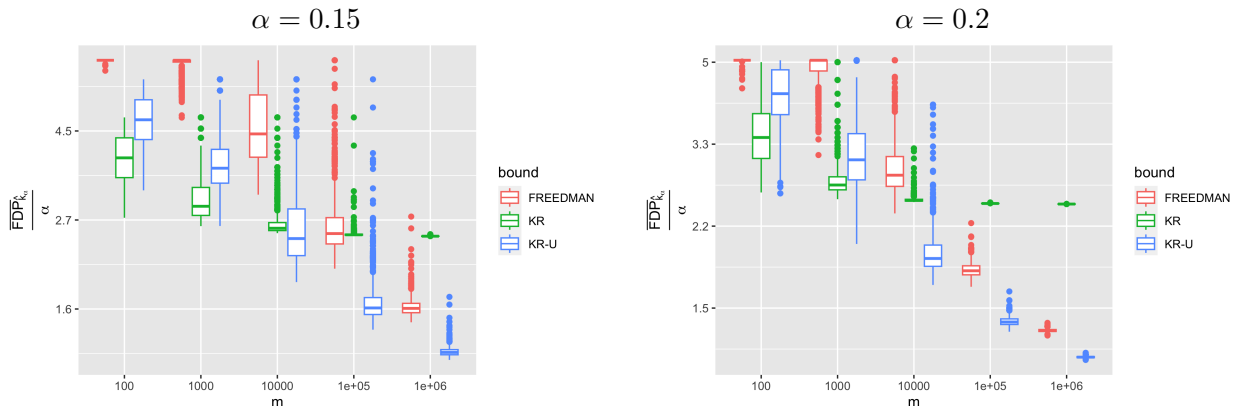


Figure 8: Pre-ordered sparse ($\beta = 0.25$) knockoff setting with BC procedure (i.e., LF procedure with $s = \lambda = 0.5$).

Similar conclusions hold for the case of BC procedure, see Figure 7. Next, to stick with a very common scenario, we also investigate the sparse situation where the fraction of signal is small in the data, see Figures 6 and 8. As expected, while the conclusion is qualitatively the same, the rejection number gets smaller so that the consistency is reached for largest values of m (i.e., the convergence is ‘slowed down’).

5.3 Online

We now consider the online case, by applying our method to the real data example coming from the International Mice Phenotyping Consortium (IMPC) (Muñoz-Fuentes et al., 2018), which is a consortium interested in the genotype effect on the phenotype. This data is collected in an online fashion for each gene of interest and is classically used in online detection works (see Ramdas et al. (2017) and references therein).

Figure 9 displays the FDP time-wise envelopes $k \mapsto \overline{\text{FDP}}_{\alpha,k}^{\text{KR}}$ (54), $k \mapsto \overline{\text{FDP}}_{\alpha,k}^{\text{Freed}}$ (55) and $k \mapsto \overline{\text{FDP}}_{\alpha,k}^{\text{KR-U}}$ (56), for the LORD procedure (49) ($W_0 = \alpha/2$ with the spending sequence $\gamma_k = k^{-1.6}$, $k \geq 1$). As we can see, the Freedman and KR-U envelopes both tend to the nominal level α , as opposed to the KR envelope, which is well expected from the consistency theory. In addition, KR-U seems to outperform the Freedman envelope and while KR is (slightly) better than KR-U in the initial segment of the process ($k < 300$), we can see that KR-U gets rapidly more accurate.

5.4 Comparison to Li et al. (2024)

In this section, we compare the performances of the KR-U bound with respect to the recent bounds proposed in Li et al. (2024). For this, we reproduce the high dimensional Gaussian linear regression setting of Section 5.1 (a) therein, which generates binary p -values by applying the fixed- X ‘sdp’ knockoffs and the signed maximum lambda knockoff

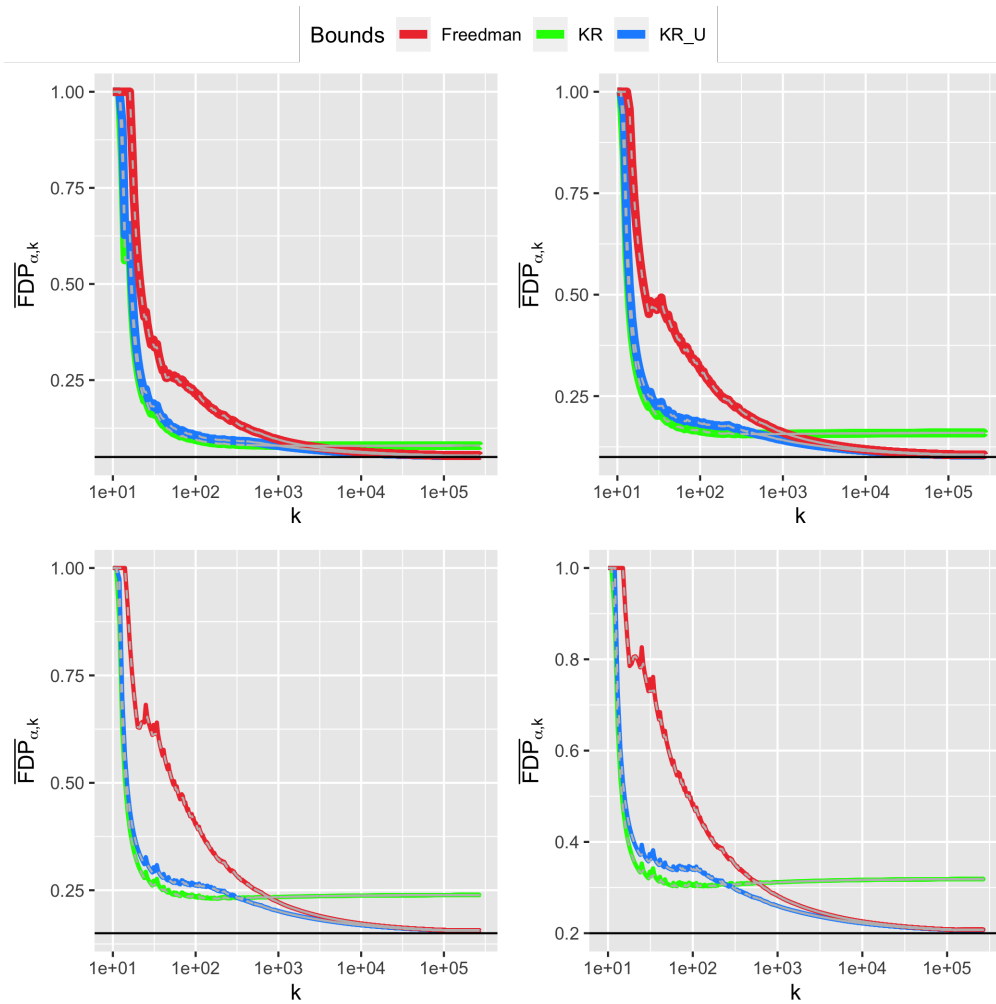


Figure 9: Online FDP envelopes for LORD applied on IMPC data for four values of $\alpha \in \{0.05, 0.1, 0.15, 0.2\}$ (horizontal black bars). The interpolated bounds are displayed for each procedure as a gray dashed line.

statistic of Barber and Candès (2015). Doing so, the p -values follow the preordered setting of Section 3.1 and thus our bounds are non-asymptotically valid (note however that the p -values do not follow strictly speaking the VCT model of Section 3.4). To be more specific, the considered Gaussian linear model $Y \sim \mathcal{N}(X\beta, I_n)$ is obtained by first generating X and β as follows: the correlated design matrix X of size $n \times m$ is obtained by drawing $n = 1500$ i.i.d. samples from the multivariate m -dimensional distribution $\mathcal{N}_m(0, \Sigma)$ where $\Sigma_{i,j} = 0.6^{|i-j|}$, $1 \leq i, j \leq m$; the signal vector $\beta \in \mathbb{R}^m$ is obtained by first randomly sampling a subset of $\{1, \dots, m\}$ of size $\lfloor \pi_1 m \rfloor$ for the non-zero entries of β and then by setting all non-zero entries of β equal to a/\sqrt{n} for a given amplitude $a > 0$.

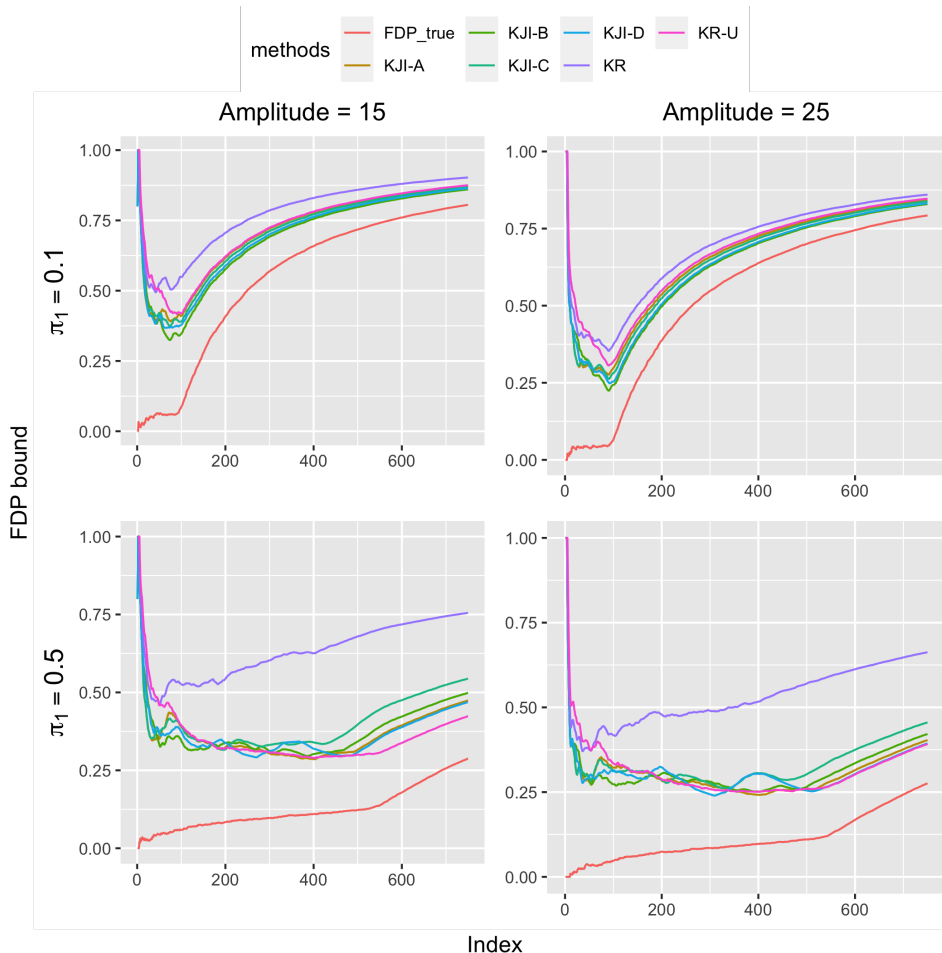


Figure 10: Comparing the envelope $\widehat{\text{FDP}}_k^{\text{KR-U}}$, $k \geq 1$ given by (2)-(37) ($s = \lambda = 0.5$) to those of Li et al. (2024) in the Gaussian linear regression setting of Section 5.4 for $m = 1000$ (see text for more details).

First, in the spirit of Figure 3 in Li et al. (2024), we display in Figure 10 the envelope $(\widehat{\text{FDP}}_k^{\text{KR-U}}, k \geq 1)$ given by the interpolation (2) of the envelope $(\overline{\text{FDP}}_k^{\text{KR-U}}, k \geq 1)$ defined by (37) (with $s = \lambda = 1/2$), and compare it to those obtained in Li et al. (2024) (namely, KJI A/B/C/D) for $\pi_1 \in \{0.1, 0.5\}$, $a \in \{15, 25\}$. We also set here $\delta = 0.05$ to stick with the choice of Li et al. (2024) (note that this requires to further calibrate the parameters of their method according to this value of δ) and the number of replications is here only taken equal to 10 for computational reasons. Markedly, the KR-U envelope becomes much better than KR and is competitive w.r.t. KJI A/B/C/D, at least when k is moderately large. As expected, the most favorable case for KR-U is when the signal has a large amplitude and is dense.

Second, to stick with the consistency-oriented plots of the previous sections, we also display the corresponding FDP bounds for the BC procedure at level $\alpha \in \{0.15, 0.2\}$ in Figure 11. The conclusions are qualitatively similar.

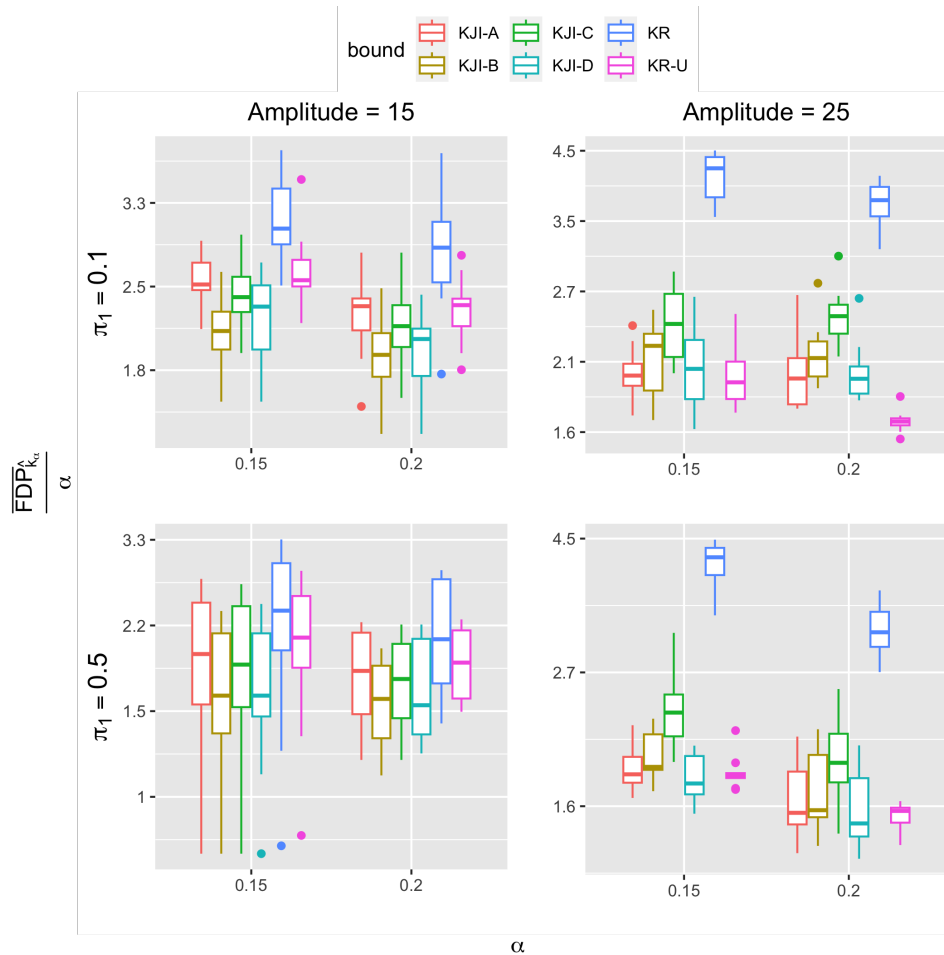


Figure 11: Comparing the FDP bound $\widetilde{\text{FDP}}_{\hat{k}_\alpha}^{\text{KR-U}}$ for \hat{k}_α the BC procedure (34) ($s = \lambda = 0.5$) to those of Li et al. (2024) with respect to $\alpha \in \{0.15, 0.2\}$ in the Gaussian linear regression setting of Section 5.4 for $m = 1000$ (see text for more details).

6 Conclusion

The main point of this paper is to provide another point of view on FDP confidence bounds: we introduced a notion of m -consistency, a desirable asymptotical property which should act as a guiding principle when building such bounds, by ensuring that the bound is sharp enough on particular FDR controlling rejection sets. Doing so, some previous bounds were shown to be inconsistent, including the original KR bounds. While some other known FDP confidence bounds, in particular based on the DKW inequality, are m -consistent under certain assumptions, we have introduced new ones shown to satisfy this condition under more general conditions (in particular high sparsity). New bounds based on the classical Wellner/Freedman inequalities showed interesting behaviors, however simple modifications

of KR bounds Hybrid/KR-U by ‘stitching’ have been shown to be the most efficient, both asymptotically and for moderate sample size.

Overall, this work shows that m -consistency is a simple and fruitful criterion, and we believe that using it will be beneficial in the future to make wise choices among the rapidly increasing literature on FDP bounds.

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Appendix A. Proofs

A.1 Proof of Proposition 6

For $j \geq 1$, let $\delta_j = \delta j^{-2}$, $\tau_j = 2^{-j}$ and

$$A_j = \left\{ \forall t \in [\tau_j, 1], n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{1}\{p_i \leq t\} \leq t \lambda_j \right\};$$

$$\lambda_j = h^{-1} \left(\frac{\log(1/\delta_j)}{n\tau_j/(1-\tau_j)} \right),$$

so that by Wellner’s inequality, we have $\mathbf{P}(A_j) \geq 1 - \delta_j$ and with a union bound $\mathbf{P}(\cap_{j \geq 1} A_j) \geq 1 - \delta\pi^2/6$. Now let $t \in (0, 1)$ and $j_0 = \min\{j \geq 1 : t \geq \tau_j\} = \min\{j \geq 1 : j \geq \log_2(1/t)\}$, so that $j_0 = \lceil \log_2(1/t) \rceil \geq 1$. This yields

$$\log(1/\delta_{j_0}) = \log(1/\delta) + 2 \log(\lceil \log_2(1/t) \rceil).$$

On the event $\cap_{j \geq 1} A_j$, we have, since $t \in [\tau_{j_0}, 1]$ by definition,

$$n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{1}\{p_i \leq t\} \leq t \lambda_{j_0} = t h^{-1} \left(\frac{\log(1/\delta_{j_0})}{n\tau_{j_0}/(1-\tau_{j_0})} \right) = t h^{-1} \left(\frac{\log(1/\delta) + 2 \log(\lceil \log_2(1/t) \rceil)}{ng(t)} \right),$$

because $\tau_{j_0} = 2^{-\lceil \log_2(1/t) \rceil}$. The result then comes from replacing δ by $\delta 6/\pi^2$.

A.2 Proof of Theorem 12

First let $F_m(t) = \overline{\Phi}(\overline{\Phi}^{-1}(t) - \mu_m)$, $\Psi_m(t) = F_m(t)/t$ and observe that Ψ_m is continuous decreasing on $(0, 1]$ with $\lim_0 \Psi_m = +\infty$. This implies that $t_m^*, t_m^\sharp \in (0, 1)$ as described in the statement both exist, with

$$t_m^* = \Psi_m^{-1}(\tau_m(\alpha/2)), \quad t_m^\sharp = \Psi_m^{-1}(\tau_m(2\alpha)), \quad \tau_m(\alpha) = \frac{m}{m_1} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{m_0}{m} \right).$$

We first establish

$$t_m^* \gtrsim m_1/m \quad (59)$$

$$t_m^\# \lesssim m_1/m. \quad (60)$$

If $\beta = 0$, then $m_0/m = 1 - c$, $m_1/m = c$, $\mu_m = b$, $\tau_m > 0$, $F_m(t) = \bar{\Phi}(\bar{\Phi}^{-1}(t) - b)$, $\Psi_m(t) = \bar{\Phi}(\bar{\Phi}^{-1}(t) - b)/t$, $\tau_m(\alpha)$ all do not depend on m . Hence, t_m^* and $t_m^\#$ are both constant, which establishes (59) and (60). Let us now turn to the sparse case, for which $\beta \in (0, 1)$. The inequality (60) follows from the upper bound

$$0.5t_m^\#/\alpha = G_m(t_m^\#) \leq t_m^\# + m_1/m.$$

For (59), the analysis is slightly more involved. We first prove that for m large enough

$$\bar{\Phi}^{-1}(t_m^*) \leq \mu_m - b. \quad (61)$$

This will establish (59), since it implies $F_m(t_m^*) \geq F_m(\bar{\Phi}(\mu_m - b)) = \bar{\Phi}(-b) > 0$ and also $t_m^* = (\tau_m(\alpha/2))^{-1}F_m(t_m^*) \gtrsim m_1/m$. On the one hand,

$$\Psi_m(\bar{\Phi}(\mu_m - b)) = \frac{\bar{\Phi}(-b)}{\bar{\Phi}(\mu_m - b)} \geq \bar{\Phi}(-b) \frac{\mu_m - b}{\phi(\mu_m - b)} = \bar{\Phi}(-b)m^\beta \sqrt{2\beta \log m}$$

because $\mu_m - b = \sqrt{2\beta \log m}$ and $\phi(\mu_m - b) = m^{-\beta}$, and by using $\Phi(x) \leq \phi(x)/x$ for all $x > 0$. On the other hand,

$$\Psi_m(t_m^*) = \tau_m(\alpha/2) \leq \frac{2}{\alpha}m^\beta.$$

Hence, for m large enough, we have $\Psi_m(\bar{\Phi}(\mu_m - b)) \geq \Psi_m(t_m^*) = \Psi_m(\bar{\Phi}(\bar{\Phi}^{-1}(t_m^*)))$, which in turn implies (61).

We now turn to prove the result (20) and follow for a classical concentration argument. Let

$$\hat{G}_m(t) = m^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{1}\{p_i \leq t\}, \quad t \in [0, 1],$$

so that $G_m(t) = \mathbf{E}\hat{G}_m(t)$ for all $t \in [0, 1]$. Hence, for all $t \in (0, 1)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P}(\alpha \hat{k}_\alpha/m < t) &\leq \mathbf{P}(\hat{G}_m(t) \leq t/\alpha) \\ &= \mathbf{P}(\hat{G}_m(t) - G_m(t) \leq t/\alpha - G_m(t)), \end{aligned}$$

because $\alpha \hat{k}_\alpha/m = \max\{t \in (0, 1) : \hat{G}_m(t) \geq t/\alpha\}$ by definition of \hat{k}_α . Applying this with $t = t_m^*$, this gives

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P}(\alpha \hat{k}_\alpha/m < t_m^*) &= \mathbf{P}(\hat{G}_m(t_m^*) - G_m(t_m^*) \leq -G_m(t_m^*)) \\ &\leq \exp(-cmG_m(t_m^*)) \leq \exp(-Cm_1F_m(t_m^*)), \end{aligned}$$

for some constant $C > 0$, by applying Bernstein's inequality. Since $F_m(t_m^*) \geq \bar{\Phi}(-b) > 0$, this gives $\mathbf{P}(\alpha \hat{k}_\alpha/m < t_m^*) \leq e^{-dm_1}$ for m large enough and some constant $d > 0$.

Next, for all $t \in [t_m^\sharp, 1)$, still applying Bernstein's inequality,

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{P}(\alpha \hat{k}_\alpha/m > t) \\ & \leq \sum_{k=1}^m \mathbf{1}\{\alpha k/m > t\} \mathbf{P}\left(\hat{G}_m(\alpha k/m) - G_m(\alpha k/m) \geq k/m - G_m(\alpha k/m)\right) \\ & \leq \sum_{k=1}^m \mathbf{1}\{\alpha k/m > t\} \exp\left(-m \frac{(k/m - G_m(\alpha k/m))^2}{G_m(\alpha k/m) + (1/3)(k/m - G_m(\alpha k/m))}\right) \leq m \exp\left(-Cmt_m^\sharp\right), \end{aligned}$$

because for all $\alpha k/m \geq t_m^\sharp$, $k/m - G_m(\alpha k/m) \geq G_m(\alpha k/m) \geq G_m(t_m^\sharp) = 0.5t_m^\sharp/\alpha$ (given the monotonicity of $t \mapsto G_m(t)/t$). Applying this for $t = t_m^\sharp \in (0, 1)$, we obtain

$$\mathbf{P}(\alpha \hat{k}_\alpha/m > t_m^\sharp) \leq e^{-dm_1},$$

because $t_m^\sharp \geq t_m^* \gtrsim m_1/m$. This proves the result.

A.3 Proof of Proposition 14

Let us prove it for the adaptive uniform Wellner envelope (the other ones being either simpler or provable by using a similar argument). The idea is to prove that on an event where the (non-adaptive) Wellner envelope (15) is valid, we also have $m_0 \leq \hat{m}_0^{\text{Well}}$. The result is implied just by monotonicity (Lemma 43).

For this, we come back to apply (14) with $(U_1, \dots, U_n) = (p_i, i \in \mathcal{H}_0)$, $n = m_0$. Hence, on an event with probability at least $1 - \delta$, we have for all $t \in (0, 1)$,

$$m_0^{-1} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{H}_0} \mathbf{1}\{p_i \leq t\} \leq t h^{-1} \left(\frac{C_t}{tm_0} \right) \leq t \left(1 + \sqrt{C_t/(2tm_0)} \right)^2,$$

where we apply an upper bound coming from Lemma 43. This gives

$$V_t/m_0 \geq 1 - t \left(1 + \sqrt{C_t/(2tm_0)} \right)^2 = 1 - t - \sqrt{2tC_t/m_0} - C_t/(2m_0).$$

As a result, $V_t \geq m_0(1-t) - \sqrt{2tC_t m_0} - C_t/2$ and thus $(1-t)m_0 - \sqrt{2tC_t m_0}^{1/2} - C_t/2 - V_t \leq 0$, which gives

$$m_0 \leq \left(\frac{\sqrt{2tC_t} + \sqrt{2tC_t + 4(1-t)(C_t/2 + V_t)}}{2(1-t)} \right)^2 = \left(\sqrt{\frac{tC_t}{2(1-t)^2}} + \sqrt{\frac{C_t}{2(1-t)^2} + \frac{V_t}{1-t}} \right)^2.$$

Since this is uniform in t , we can take the minimum over t , which gives the m_0 confidence bound \hat{m}_0^{Well} .

A.4 Proof of Proposition 17

Classically, the Simes-based closed testing bound on $R = \text{BH}(\alpha)$ is trivial (i.e. equal to $|R|$) if the global intersection hypothesis $[m] = \{1, \dots, m\}$ is not rejected by the local Simes test, that is, if $\min_{1 \leq k \leq m} (p_{(k)}/k) > \delta/m$ (Goeman and Solari, 2011). By the assumptions on G (G is concave, $G(0) = 0$ and G has derivative $g(0)$ at 0), we have $G(t) \leq \min(1, g(0)t)$ for all $t \in [0, 1]$ and thus $F(t) \leq \min(1, (\pi_0 + (1 - \pi_0)g(0))t)$ for all $t \in [0, 1]$. Hence, the p -values are stochastically lower bounded by a $\text{Unif}[0, \gamma]$ variable, with $\gamma = (\pi_0 + (1 - \pi_0)g(0))^{-1}$. Let us denote \mathbf{P}_γ the joint probability of i.i.d. $\text{Unif}[0, \gamma]$ p -values. We therefore have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P}\left(\min_k (p_{(k)}/k) \leq \delta/m\right) &\leq \mathbf{P}_\gamma\left(\min_k (p_{(k)}/k) \leq \delta/m\right) \\ &= \mathbf{P}_\gamma\left(\min_k (\gamma^{-1}p_{(k)}/k) \leq \delta/(\gamma m)\right) \\ &= \delta/\gamma, \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality is from Simes (1986), since under \mathbf{P}_γ the rescaled p -values $\gamma^{-1}p_k$ are i.i.d. $\text{Unif}[0, 1]$. Thus, as soon as $\delta < \gamma$, the Simes-based closed testing bound is trivial with probability bounded away from 0 for all m , and thus cannot be m -consistent.

On the other hand, if $\alpha > \gamma$, then there is a non-zero solution t^* to the equation $F(t) = t/\alpha$ (due to strict concavity of F , this solution is unique). It is well-known (see Chi, 2007) that asymptotically as $m \rightarrow \infty$, the $\text{BH}(\alpha)$ rejection threshold will tend to t^* in probability. Therefore, $\widehat{k}_\alpha^{\text{BH}}$ grows to infinity at a rate of order m in probability (in the sense $\widehat{k}_\alpha^{\text{BH}} \asymp_{\mathbf{P}_{\pi_0, G}^{(m)}} m$ by using the notation of Proposition 13), which by Proposition 10 implies the $\text{BH}(\alpha)$ -consistency of $\overline{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{DKW}}$ and $\overline{\text{FDP}}_\alpha^{\text{Well}}$.

A.5 Proof of Theorem 23

First note that $\text{FDP}^\infty(t)$ is an decreasing function of $\Pi(t)$ because $\frac{1-F_1(\lambda)}{1-\lambda} < 1 < \frac{F_1(s)}{s}$, see (41). Since $\Pi(t)$ is decreasing from $\pi(0)$ to $\pi(1) = \Pi(+\infty)$, we have that $\text{FDP}^\infty : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [\underline{\alpha}, \bar{\alpha}]$ is continuous increasing, where $\bar{\alpha} = \left(1 + \pi(1)\left(\frac{1-F_1(\lambda)}{1-\lambda} - 1\right)\right) / \left(1 + \pi(1)\left(\frac{F_1(s)}{s} - 1\right)\right)$. Hence, if $\alpha' < \bar{\alpha}$, we have $0 < t_{\alpha'}^* < +\infty$, $t_m^* = t_{\alpha'}^*$ for m large enough, and thus $\text{FDP}^\infty(t_m^*) = \alpha'$. If $\alpha' \geq \bar{\alpha}$, $t_{\alpha'}^* = +\infty$, $t_m^* = m^\beta$ and $\text{FDP}^\infty(t_m^*) \leq \alpha'$. Both cases are considered in what follows. Consider the events

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_1 &= \left\{ \sup_{a \leq k \leq m} \left| k^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{1}\{p_i > \lambda\} - k^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{P}(p_i > \lambda) \right| \leq 1/a^{1/4} \right\}; \\ \Omega_2 &= \left\{ \sup_{a \leq k \leq m} \left| k^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{1}\{p_i \leq s\} - k^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{P}(p_i \leq s) \right| \leq 1/a^{1/4} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 37, the event $\Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2$ occurs with probability larger than $1 - 2(2 + a^{1/2})e^{-2a^{1/2}}$. Let

$$\begin{aligned} e_1 &= 1 + \Pi_m(m^{-\beta}t_m^*) \left(\frac{1 - F_1(\lambda)}{1 - \lambda} - 1 \right) = 1 + \Pi(t_m^*) \left(\frac{1 - F_1(\lambda)}{1 - \lambda} - 1 \right); \\ e_2 &= 1 + \Pi_m(m^{-\beta}t_m^*) \left(\frac{F_1(s)}{s} - 1 \right) = 1 + \Pi(t_m^*) \left(\frac{F_1(s)}{s} - 1 \right), \end{aligned}$$

be the numerator and denominator of $\text{FDP}^\infty(t_m^*)$, so that $e_1/e_2 = \text{FDP}^\infty(t_m^*) \leq \alpha'$. Let $k_0 = \lfloor m^{1-\beta}t_m^* \rfloor \leq m$. Provided that $k_0 \geq a$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left| k_0^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^{k_0} \mathbf{P}(p_i > \lambda) - (1 - \lambda)e_1 \right| &\leq \left| k_0^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^{k_0} \pi_m(i/m) - \Pi_m(m^{-\beta}t_m^*) \right| |(1 - F_1(\lambda)) - (1 - \lambda)| \\ &\leq \left| k_0^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^{k_0} \pi_m(i/m) - \Pi_m(k_0/m) \right| + \left| \Pi_m(k_0/m) - \Pi_m(m^{-\beta}t_m^*) \right| \\ &\leq 1/a + L/m^{1-\beta}, \end{aligned}$$

by applying Lemma 36 and using that $\Pi(\cdot)$ is L -Lipschitz. Similarly,

$$\left| k_0^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^{k_0} \mathbf{P}(p_i \leq s) - se_2 \right| \leq 1/a + L/m^{1-\beta}.$$

We deduce that on $\Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2$ and when $k_0 \geq a$, we have

$$\widehat{\text{FDP}}_{k_0} \leq \frac{e_1 + \frac{1}{a(1-\lambda)} + \frac{L}{m^{1-\beta}(1-\lambda)} + \frac{1}{k_0(1-\lambda)} + \frac{1}{a^{1/4}(1-\lambda)}}{\frac{1}{as} \vee \left(e_2 - \frac{1}{as} - \frac{L}{m^{1-\beta}s} - \frac{1}{k_0s} - \frac{1}{a^{1/4}s} \right)} \leq \frac{e_1 + r}{e_2 - r} \leq \frac{e_1}{e_2} + 4r,$$

provided that $e_2 \geq 2r$, because $e_1 \leq 1$, $e_2 \geq 1$, and by considering r as in the statement. Since $e_1/e_2 \leq \alpha' \leq \alpha - 4r$ and $e_2 \geq 1 \geq 2r$ by assumption, we have $\widehat{\text{FDP}}_{k_0} \leq \alpha$ and thus $\hat{k}_\alpha \geq k_0$ on $\Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2$. The result is proved by noting that $\hat{r}_\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{k}_\alpha} \mathbf{1}\{p_i \leq s\} \geq \sum_{i=1}^{k_0} \mathbf{1}\{p_i \leq s\} \geq (e_2 - r)k_0s \geq k_0s/2$ on this event.

Lemma 36. *In the setting of Theorem 23, we have for all $a \geq 1$, $m \geq a$,*

$$\sup_{a \leq k \leq m} \left| k^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^k \pi_m(i/m) - \Pi_m(k/m) \right| \leq 1/a. \quad (62)$$

Proof First note that because π_m is nonnegative continuous decreasing, we have for all $k \geq 1$,

$$(1/k) \sum_{i=1}^k \pi_m(i/m) \leq \Pi_m(k/m) = (m/k) \int_0^{k/m} \pi_m(s) ds \leq (1/k) \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \pi_m(i/m).$$

Since $\pi_m(0) \leq 1$, the result is clear. ■

This following lemma is similar to Lemma 1 in Lei and Fithian (2016).

Lemma 37. *Let $X_i \sim \mathcal{B}(p_i)$, $1 \leq i \leq m$, be independent Bernoulli variables for $p_i \in [0, 1]$, $1 \leq i \leq m$. Then we have for all $a \geq 1$ and $m \geq a$,*

$$\mathbf{P}\left(\sup_{a \leq k \leq m} \left| k^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^k X_i - p_i \right| \geq 1/a^{1/4}\right) \leq (2 + a^{1/2})e^{-2a^{1/2}}. \quad (63)$$

Proof By Hoeffding's inequality, we have for all $x > 0$,

$$\mathbf{P}\left(\sup_{1 \leq k \leq a} \left| k^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^k (H_i - \pi_m(i/m)) \right| \geq x\right) \leq 2 \sum_{k \geq a} e^{-2kx^2} = \frac{2}{1 - e^{-2x^2}} e^{-2ax^2} \leq (2 + 1/x^2)e^{-2ax^2}.$$

We deduce the result by considering $x = 1/a^{1/4}$. ■

A.6 Proof of Theorem 32

We get inspiration from the power analysis of Javanmard and Montanari (2018). Let $c = \min(\alpha - W_0, W_0)$. By definition (49), the LORD procedure makes (point-wise) more rejections than the procedure given by the critical values

$$\alpha_T = c \max\{\gamma_{T-\tau_j}, j \geq 0\}, \quad (64)$$

where, for any $j \geq 1$, τ_j is the first time that the procedure makes j rejections, that is,

$$\tau_j = \min\{t \geq 0 : R(t) \geq j\} \quad (\tau_j = +\infty \text{ if the set is empty}), \quad (65)$$

(note that $\tau_0 = 0$) for $R(T) = \sum_{t=1}^T \mathbf{1}\{p_t \leq \alpha_t\}$. Let $\Delta_j = \tau_j - \tau_{j-1}$ the time between the j -th rejection and the $(j-1)$ -th rejection. It is clear that $(R(t))_{t \geq 1}$ is a renewal process with holding times $(\Delta_j)_{j \geq 1}$ and jump times $(\tau_j)_{j \geq 1}$. In particular, the Δ_j 's are i.i.d. As a result, we have for all $r, k \geq 1$,

$$\mathbf{P}(R(k) < r) \leq \mathbf{P}(\tau_r \geq k) = \mathbf{P}(\Delta_1 + \dots + \Delta_r \geq k) \leq r \mathbf{E}\Delta_1/k,$$

where

$$\mathbf{E}\Delta_1 = \sum_{m \geq 1} \mathbf{P}(\Delta_1 \geq m) = \sum_{m \geq 1} \prod_{\ell=1}^m (1 - G(c\gamma_\ell)) \leq \sum_{m \geq 1} e^{-mG(c\gamma_m)}.$$

In addition, since G is concave,

$$\frac{G(x)}{x} \geq g'(x) = \pi_0 + \pi_1 c e^{\mu\bar{\Phi}^{-1}(x)} \geq e^{c'\sqrt{2\log(1/x)}} \geq (\log(1/x))^{\gamma+2},$$

for x small enough and $c, c' > 0$ some constants. This gives for large $m \geq M$, $e^{-mG(c\gamma_m)} \leq e^{-cm\gamma_m(\log(1/(c\gamma_m)))^{2+\gamma}} \leq e^{-2\log m}$, for some $M > 0$, by the choice made for γ_m . As a result,

$$\mathbf{E}\Delta_1 \leq C + \sum_{m \geq M} e^{-mG(c\gamma_m)} \leq C + \sum_{m \geq M} e^{-cm\gamma_m(\log(1/(c\gamma_m)))^{\gamma+2}} \leq C + \sum_{m \geq 1} e^{-2\log m} = C + \pi^2/6,$$

for some constant $C > 0$. This gives

$$\mathbf{P}(R(k) < r) \leq r(C + \pi^2/6)/k.$$

and taking $r = k^{1-a}$ gives (58).

Appendix B. Tools of independent interest

B.1 A general envelope for a sequence of tests

An important basis for our work is the following theorem, which has the flavor of Lemma 1 of Katsevich and Ramdas (2020), but based on a different martingale inequality, derived from a Freedman type bound (see Section B.2). Also, while the pre-ordered and online settings are different, this result can be applied to both settings.

Theorem 38. *Consider a potentially infinite set of null hypotheses H_1, H_2, \dots for the distribution P of an observation X , with associated p -values p_1, p_2, \dots (based on X). Consider an ordering $\pi(1), \pi(2), \dots$ (potentially depending on X) and a set of critical values $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots$ (potentially depending on X). Let $\lambda \in [0, 1)$ be a parameter and assume that there exists a filtration*

$$\mathcal{F}_k = \sigma((\pi(i))_{1 \leq i \leq k}, (\mathbf{1}\{p_{\pi(i)} \leq \alpha_i\})_{1 \leq i \leq k}, (\mathbf{1}\{p_{\pi(i)} > \lambda\})_{1 \leq i \leq k}), \quad k \geq 1,$$

such that for all $k \geq 2$,

$$\mathbf{P}(p_{\pi(k)} \leq t \mid \mathcal{F}_{k-1}, H_{\pi(k)} = 0) \leq t \text{ for all } t \in [0, 1]. \quad (66)$$

Then, for any $\delta \in (0, 1)$, with probability at least $1 - \delta$, it holds

$$\forall k \geq 1, \quad \sum_{i=1}^k (1 - H_{\pi(i)}) \mathbf{1}\{p_{\pi(i)} \leq \alpha_i\} \leq \bar{V}_k,$$

for

$$\bar{V}_k = \sum_{i=1}^k (1 - H_{\pi(i)}) \mathbf{1}\{p_{\pi(i)} > \lambda\} \frac{\alpha_i}{1 - \lambda} + \Delta \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (1 - H_{\pi(i)}) \nu_i \right), \quad (67)$$

where $\Delta(u) = 2\sqrt{\varepsilon_u} \sqrt{u \vee 1} + \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_u$, $\varepsilon_u = \log((1 + \kappa)/\delta) + 2 \log(1 + \log_2(u \vee 1))$, $u > 0$, $\kappa = \pi^2/6$. and $\nu_i = \alpha_i(1 + \min(\alpha_i, \lambda)/(1 - \lambda))$, for $i \geq 1$.

Proof By Lemma 39, we can apply Corollary 42 (it self coming from Freedman's inequality) with

$$\xi_i = (1 - H_{\pi(i)}) \left(\mathbf{1}\{p_{\pi(i)} \leq \alpha_i\} - F_i(\alpha_i) \frac{\mathbf{1}\{p_{\pi(i)} > \lambda\}}{1 - F_i(\lambda)} \right),$$

where $F_i(\alpha_i)$ and $F_i(\lambda)$ are defined by (69). First note that $\xi_i \leq 1 =: B$ almost surely. Let us now prove

$$\mathbf{E}(\xi_i^2 \mid \mathcal{F}_{i-1}) \leq (1 - H_{\pi(i)}) \nu_i. \quad (68)$$

Indeed, assuming first $\alpha_i \leq \lambda$, we have by (66),

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}(\xi_i^2 \mid \mathcal{F}_{i-1}) &= (1 - H_{\pi(i)}) \left(\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{1}\{p_{\pi(i)} \leq \alpha_i\} \mid \mathcal{F}_{i-1}) + (F_i(\alpha_i))^2 \frac{\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{1}\{p_{\pi(i)} > \lambda\} \mid \mathcal{F}_{i-1})}{(1 - F_i(\lambda))^2} \right) \\ &\leq (1 - H_{\pi(i)}) (\alpha_i + \alpha_i^2/(1 - \lambda)) = (1 - H_{\pi(i)}) \nu_i. \end{aligned}$$

which gives (68). Now, if $\alpha_i > \lambda$, still by (66),

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{E}(\xi_i^2 | \mathcal{F}_{i-1}) &= (1 - H_{\pi(i)}) \left(\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{1}\{p_{\pi(i)} \leq \alpha_i\} | \mathcal{F}_{i-1}) + (F_i(\alpha_i))^2 \frac{\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{1}\{p_{\pi(i)} > \lambda\} | \mathcal{F}_{i-1})}{(1 - F_i(\lambda))^2} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - 2 \frac{F_i(\alpha_i)}{1 - F_i(\lambda)} \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{1}\{\lambda < p_{\pi(i)} \leq \alpha_i\} | \mathcal{F}_{i-1}) \right) \\
 &= (1 - H_{\pi(i)}) [F_i(\alpha_i) + (F_i(\alpha_i))^2 / (1 - F_i(\lambda)) - 2F_i(\alpha_i)(F_i(\alpha_i) - F_i(\lambda)) / (1 - F_i(\lambda))] \\
 &= (1 - H_{\pi(i)}) F_i(\alpha_i) [1 + (2F_i(\lambda) - F_i(\alpha_i)) / (1 - F_i(\lambda))] \\
 &\leq (1 - H_{\pi(i)}) F_i(\alpha_i) [1 + F_i(\lambda) / (1 - F_i(\lambda))] \leq (1 - H_{\pi(i)}) \nu_i,
 \end{aligned}$$

which implies (68) also in that case. Finally, (68) is established, which yields

$$\forall k \geq 1, S_k \leq 2\sqrt{\varepsilon_k(\delta)} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^k (1 - H_{\pi(i)}) \nu_i} + 4\varepsilon_k(\delta)$$

and thus (67). ■

Lemma 39. *In the setting of Theorem 38, let*

$$F_k(\alpha_k) = \mathbf{P}(p_{\pi(k)} \leq \alpha_k | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}, H_{\pi(k)} = 0), \quad F_k(\lambda) = \mathbf{P}(p_{\pi(k)} \leq \lambda | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}, H_{\pi(k)} = 0) \quad (69)$$

the process $(S_k)_{k \geq 1}$ defined by

$$S_k = \sum_{i=1}^k (1 - H_{\pi(i)}) \left(\mathbf{1}\{p_{\pi(i)} \leq \alpha_i\} - F_i(\alpha_i) \frac{\mathbf{1}\{p_{\pi(i)} > \lambda\}}{1 - F_i(\lambda)} \right), \quad k \geq 1,$$

is a martingale with respect to the filtration $(\mathcal{F}_k)_{k \geq 1}$.

Proof First, S_k is clearly \mathcal{F}_k measurable. Second, we have for all $k \geq 2$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{E}(S_k | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}) &= \mathbf{E} \left(S_{k-1} + (1 - H_{\pi(k)}) \left(\mathbf{1}\{p_{\pi(k)} \leq \alpha_k\} - F_k(\alpha_k) \frac{\mathbf{1}\{p_{\pi(k)} > \lambda\}}{1 - F_k(\lambda)} \right) \middle| \mathcal{F}_{k-1} \right) \\
 &= S_{k-1} + (1 - H_{\pi(k)}) (F_k(\alpha_k) - F_k(\alpha_k)) = S_{k-1}.
 \end{aligned}$$
■

B.2 Uniform-Empirical version of Freedman's inequality

We establish a time-uniform, empirical Bernstein-style confidence bound for bounded martingales. Various related inequalities have appeared in the literature, in particular in the online learning community. The idea is based on ‘stitching’ together time-uniform bounds that are accurate on different segments of (intrinsic) time. The use of the stitching principle has been further pushed and developed into many refinements by Howard et al. (2021),

who also propose a uniform empirical Bernstein bound as a byproduct. The version given here, based on a direct stitching of Freedman's inequality, has the advantage of being self-contained with an elementary proof (though the numerical constants may be marginally worse than Howard et al.'s).

We first recall Freedman's inequality in its original version (Freedman, 1975). Let $(\xi_i, \mathcal{F}_i)_{i \geq 1}$ be a supermartingale difference sequence, i.e. $\mathbb{E}[\xi_i | \mathcal{F}_{i-1}] \leq 0$ for all i . Define $S_n := \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i$ (then (S_n, \mathcal{F}_n) is a supermartingale), and $V_n := \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}[\xi_i | \mathcal{F}_{i-1}]$.

Theorem 40 (Freedman's inequality; Freedman, 1975, Theorem 4.1). *Assume $\xi_i \leq 1$ for all $i \geq 1$. Then for all $t, v > 0$:*

$$\mathbb{P}[S_n \geq t \text{ and } V_n \leq v \text{ for some } n \geq 1] \leq \exp(-\varphi(v, t)), \quad (70)$$

where

$$\varphi(v, t) := (v + t) \log \left(1 + \frac{t}{v} \right) - t. \quad (71)$$

We establish the following corollary (deferring the proof for now):

Corollary 41. *Assume $\xi_i \leq 1$ for all $i \geq 1$. Then for all $\delta \in (0, 1)$ and $v > 0$:*

$$\mathbb{P} \left[S_n \geq \sqrt{2v \log \delta^{-1}} + \frac{\log \delta^{-1}}{2} \text{ and } V_n \leq v \text{ for some } n \geq 1 \right] \leq \delta. \quad (72)$$

Following the stitching principle applied to the above we obtain the following.

Corollary 42. *Assume $\xi_i \leq B$ for all $i \geq 1$, where B is a constant. Put $\tilde{V}_k := (V_k \vee B^2)$ and $\kappa = \pi^2/6$. Then for all $\delta \in (0, 1/(1 + \kappa))$, with probability at least $1 - (1 + \kappa)\delta$ it holds*

$$\forall k \geq 1 : S_k \leq 2\sqrt{\tilde{V}_k \varepsilon(\delta, k)} + \frac{1}{2} B \varepsilon(\delta, k),$$

where $\varepsilon(\delta, k) := \log \delta^{-1} + 2 \log(1 + \log_2(\tilde{V}_k/B^2))$.

Proof Denote $v_j^2 := 2^j B^2$, $\delta_j := (j \vee 1)^{-2} \delta$, $j \geq 0$, and define the nondecreasing sequence of stopping times $\tau_{-1} = 1$ and $\tau_j := \min \{k \geq 1 : V_k > v_j^2\}$ for $j \geq 0$. Define the events for $j \geq 0$:

$$A_j := \left\{ \exists k \geq 1 : S_k \geq \sqrt{2v_j^2 \log \delta_j^{-1}} + \frac{1}{2} B \log \delta_j^{-1} \text{ and } V_k \leq v_j^2 \right\},$$

$$A'_j := \left\{ \exists k \text{ with } \tau_{j-1} \leq k < \tau_j : S_k \geq 2\sqrt{\tilde{V}_k \varepsilon(\delta, k)} + \frac{1}{2} B \varepsilon(\delta, k) \right\}.$$

From the definition of v_j^2, δ_j , we have $j = \log_2(v_j^2/B^2)$ for $j \geq 1$. For $j \geq 1$, $\tau_{j-1} \leq k < \tau_j$ implies $\tilde{V}_k = V_k$, $v_{j-1}^2 = v_j^2/2 < \tilde{V}_k \leq v_j^2$, and further

$$\log \delta_j^{-1} = \log \delta^{-1} + 2 \log \log_2(v_j^2/B^2) \leq \varepsilon(\delta, k).$$

Therefore it holds $A'_j \subseteq A_j$. Furthermore, for $j = 0$, we have $v_0^2 = B^2$, $\delta_0 = \delta$. Further, if $k < \tau_0$ it implies $V_k < B^2$ and therefore $\tilde{V}_k = B^2$, thus $\varepsilon(\delta, k) = \log \delta^{-1}$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} A'_0 &\subseteq \left\{ \exists k \text{ with } k < \tau_0 : S_k \geq 2\sqrt{B^2 \log \delta_0^{-1}} + \frac{1}{2}B \log \delta_0^{-1} \right\} \\ &\subseteq \left\{ \exists k \geq 1 : S_k \geq \sqrt{2v_0^2 \log \delta_0^{-1}} + \frac{1}{2}B \log \delta_0^{-1} \text{ and } V_k \leq v_0^2 \right\} = A_0. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, since by (72) it holds $\mathbb{P}[A_j] \leq \delta_j$ for all $j \geq 0$:

$$\mathbb{P}\left[\exists k \leq n : S_k \geq 2\sqrt{V_k \varepsilon(\delta, k)} + B\varepsilon(\delta, k)\right] = \mathbb{P}\left[\bigcup_{j \geq 0} A'_j\right] \leq \mathbb{P}\left[\bigcup_{j \geq 0} A_j\right] \leq \delta \sum_{j \geq 0} (j \vee 1)^{-2} \leq 3\delta. \quad \blacksquare$$

Proof [Proof of Corollary 41] It can be easily checked that $\varphi(v, t)$ is increasing in t (for $v, t > 0$). Thus $S_n \geq t \Leftrightarrow \varphi(p, (S_n)_+) \geq \varphi(p, t)$. Since $\varphi(v, 0) = 0$, and $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(v, t) = \infty$, it follows that for any $\delta \in (0, 1]$, there exists a unique real $t(v, \delta)$ such that $\varphi(v, t(v, \delta)) = -\log \delta$. It follows that (70) is equivalent to:

$$\forall v > 0, \forall \delta \in (0, 1] : \quad \mathbb{P}[A_{v, \delta}] \leq \delta, \quad (73)$$

where

$$A_{v, \delta} := \{\varphi(v, (S_n)_+) \geq -\log \delta \text{ and } T_n \leq v \text{ for some } n \geq 1\}.$$

Observe that $\varphi(v, t) = vh\left(\frac{v+t}{v}\right)$, where h is the function defined by (12). Since $h(\lambda) \geq 2(\sqrt{\lambda}-1)^2$ from Lemma 43, we deduce $\varphi(v, t) \geq 2(\sqrt{v+t}-\sqrt{v})^2$ thus, whenever $\varphi(v, (S_n)_+) \leq -\log \delta$, we have:

$$\sqrt{v + (S_n)_+} \leq \sqrt{v} + \sqrt{\frac{\log \delta^{-1}}{2}};$$

taking squares on both sides entails

$$S_n \leq \sqrt{2v \log \delta^{-1}} + \frac{\log \delta^{-1}}{2},$$

proving (72). \blacksquare

Appendix C. Auxiliary results

Lemma 43. *The function h defined by (12) is increasing strictly convex from $(1, \infty)$ to $(0, \infty)$, while h^{-1} is increasing strictly concave from $(0, \infty)$ to $(1, \infty)$. The functions h and h^{-1} satisfy the following upper/lower bounds:*

$$\begin{aligned} 2(\sqrt{\lambda} - 1)^2 &\leq h(\lambda) \leq (\lambda - 1)^2/2, \quad \lambda > 1 \\ 1 + \sqrt{2y} &\leq h^{-1}(y) \leq (1 + \sqrt{y/2})^2, \quad y > 0 \end{aligned}$$

In particular, $h^{-1}(y) - 1 \leq \sqrt{2y} + \mathcal{O}(y)$ as $y \rightarrow 0$. In addition, for any $c > 0$, $x \in (1, +\infty) \mapsto xh^{-1}(c/x)$ is increasing.

Proof Clearly, $h' = \log$, which is positive and increasing on $(1, \infty)$. This gives the desired property for h and h^{-1} . Next, the bounds can be easily obtained by studying the functions $\lambda \mapsto (\lambda - 1)^2/2 - h(\lambda)$ and $\lambda \mapsto h(\lambda) - 2(\sqrt{\lambda} - 1)^2$. For the last statement, since h^{-1} is strictly concave and $h^{-1}(0) = 1$, we have that $y \in (0, \infty) \mapsto (h^{-1}(y) - 1)/y$ is decreasing. Since $y \in (0, \infty) \mapsto 1/y$ is also decreasing, this gives that $y \in (0, \infty) \mapsto h^{-1}(y)/y$ is decreasing. This gives the last statement. \blacksquare

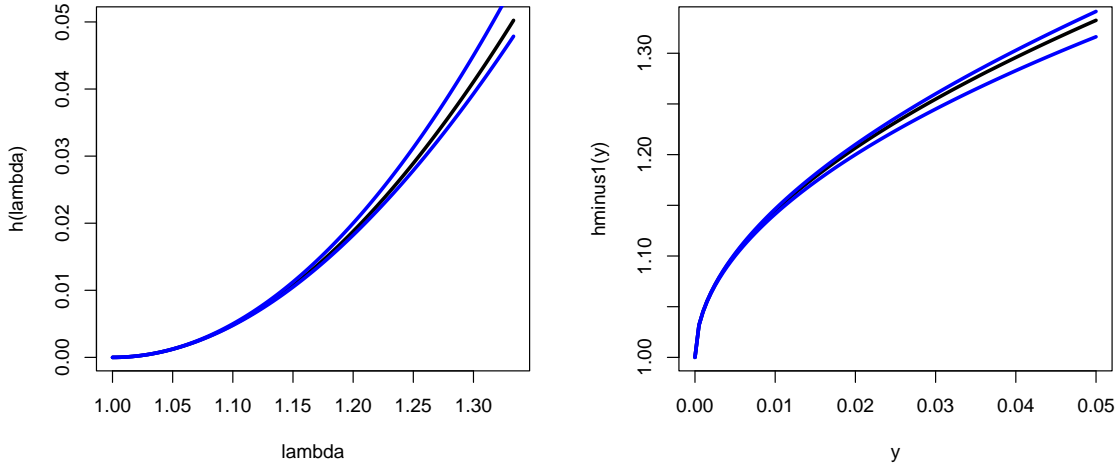


Figure 12: Displaying h (left) and h^{-1} (right). Bounds of Lemma 43 are displayed in blue.

Lemma 44 (Wellner’s inequality, Inequality 2, page 415, with the improvement of Exercise 3 page 418 of Shorack and Wellner, 2009). *Let U_1, \dots, U_n be $n \geq 1$ i.i.d. uniform random variables. For all $\lambda \geq 1$, $a \in [0, 1)$, we have*

$$\mathbf{P}\left(\exists t \in [a, 1] : n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{1}\{U_i \leq t\}/t \geq \lambda\right) \leq e^{-nah(\lambda)/(1-a)},$$

for $h(\cdot)$ defined by (12).

Lemma 45. *The KR constants in (36) and (51) satisfy, as $a \rightarrow \infty$,*

$$\frac{\log(1/\delta_a)}{a \log(1 + \frac{1-\delta_a^{B/a}}{B})} = 1 + O\left(\frac{\log(a)}{a}\right);$$

$$\frac{\log(1/\delta_a)}{a \log(1 + \log(1/\delta_a)/a)} = 1 + O\left(\frac{\log(a)}{a}\right),$$

where $\delta_a = c\delta/a$, $c = \pi^2/6$ and the $O(\cdot)$ depends only on the constants $\delta > 0$ and $B > 0$.

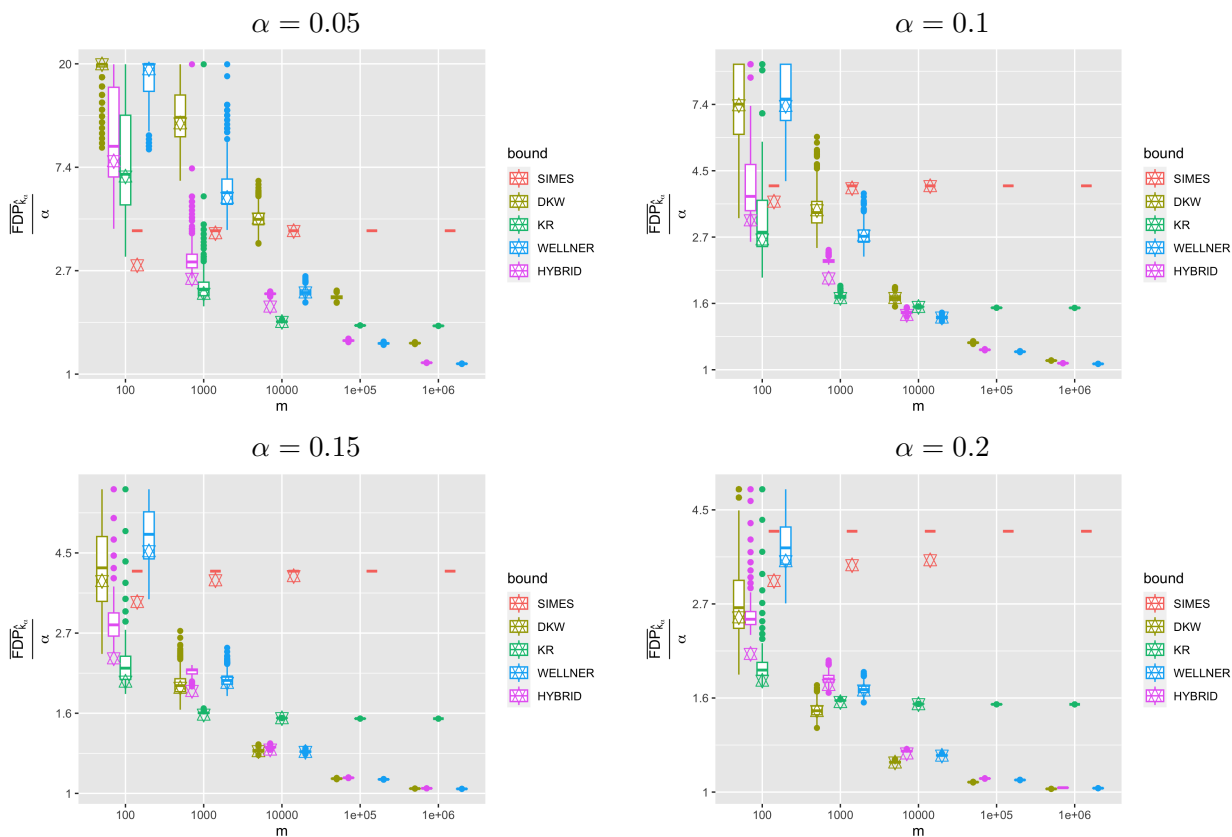


Figure 13: Figure 1 where we have superposed in each case the (median of the) interpolated bounds (star symbols). Top- k dense case ($\pi_0 = 0.5$, $\mu = 1.5$).

Appendix D. Additional experiments

D.1 Interpolated bounds

We reproduce here the figures of the numerical experiments in the top- k and preordered settings, by adding the interpolated bounds. On each graph, the median of the generated interpolated bound is marked by a star symbol, which is given in addition to the former boxplot (of the non-interpolated bound). By doing so, we can evaluate the gain brought by the interpolation operation in each case. Note that the interpolated bound is not computed for $m \geq 10^5$ for computational cost reasons.

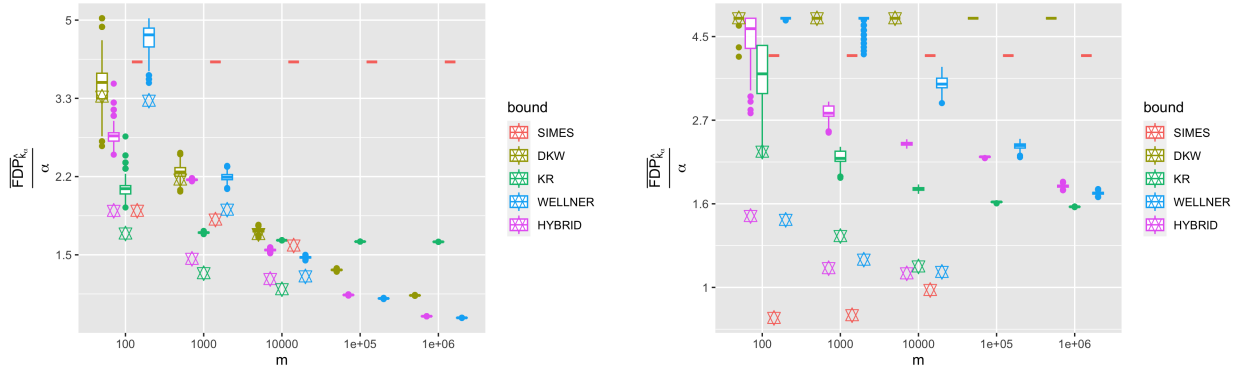


Figure 14: Figure 2 where we have superposed in each case the (median of the) interpolated bounds (star symbols). Top- k sparse case $\pi_0 = 1 - 0.5m^{-0.25}$, $\mu = \sqrt{2 \log m}$ (left) $\pi_0 = 1 - 0.5m^{-0.55}$, $\mu = 10$ (right), $\alpha = 0.2$.

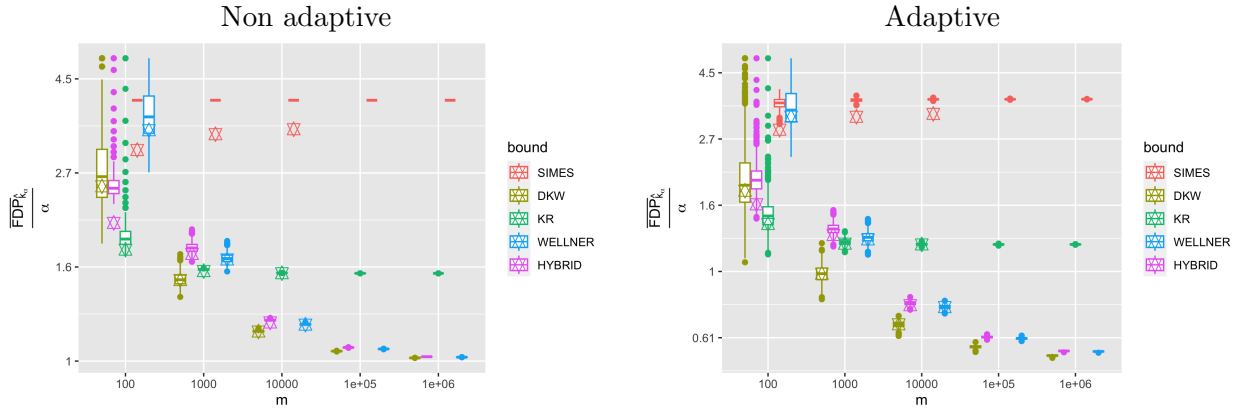


Figure 15: Figure 3 where we have superposed in each case the (median of the) interpolated bounds (star symbols). Top- k dense case with nonadaptive bounds (left) and adaptive bounds (right) ($\pi_0 = 0.5$, $\alpha = 0.2$).

D.2 Closed testing bounds

Let us consider the top- k setting with m null hypotheses, and consider any nonnegative sequence $\ell_{i,k} \in [0, 1]$, $1 \leq i \leq k$, $1 \leq k \leq m$. Let $\ell_{i,k} = \ell_{i,i}$ for $i > k \geq 1$ and $\ell_{i,0} = 1$. Assume that $\ell_{i,k} \geq \ell_{i,k'}$ for $1 \leq k \leq k' \leq m$ for all $i \geq 1$. It includes the following cases:

- Simes: $\ell_{i,k} = \delta i/k$;
- KR: $\ell_{i,k} = \frac{\log(1+\log(1/\delta))}{\log(1/\delta)} i/k - 1/k$, (for $\delta \leq 0.31$);
- DKW: $\ell_{i,k} = i/k - \sqrt{\log(1/\delta)/2} k^{-1/2}$.

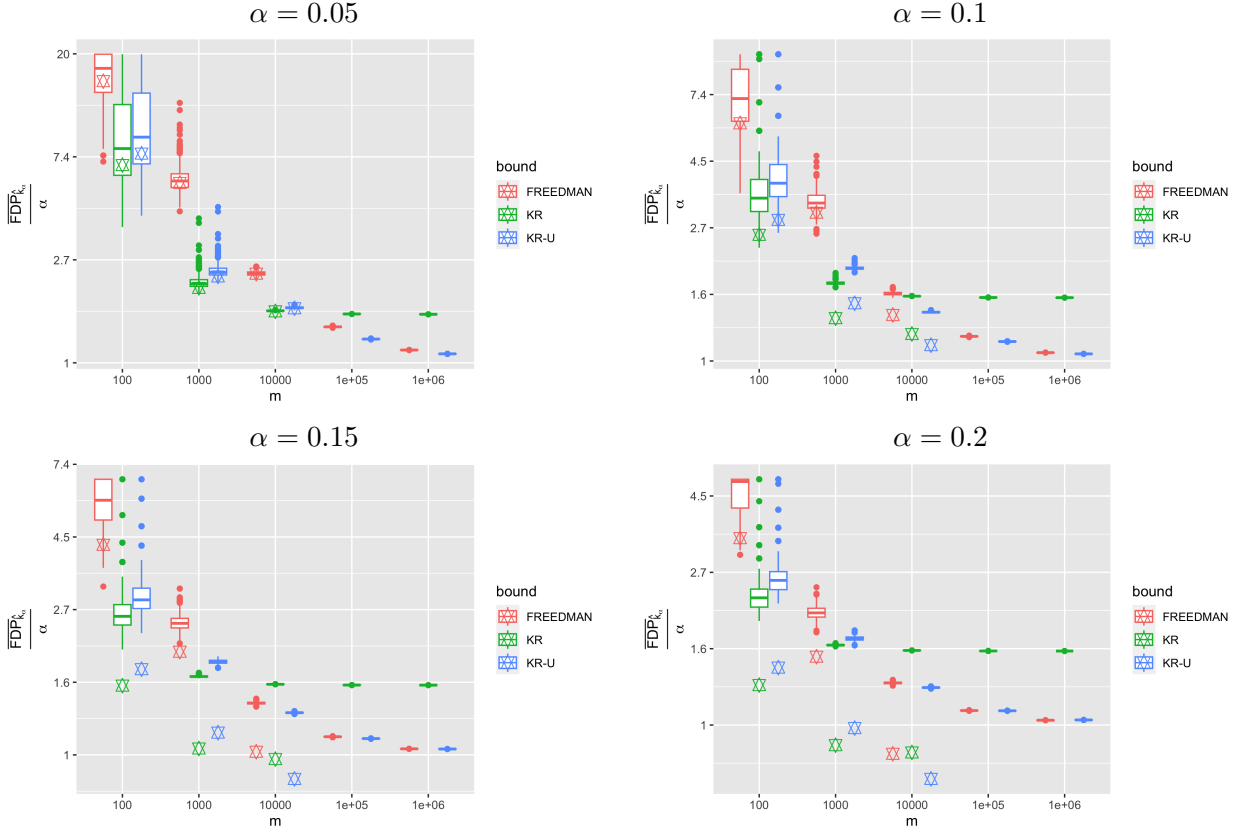


Figure 16: Figure 5 where we have superposed in each case the (median of the) interpolated bounds (star symbols). Preordered dense ($\beta = 0$) LF setting with LF procedure ($s = 0.1\alpha$, $\lambda = 0.5$).

Theorem 46 (Lemma 6 in Goeman et al. (2021)). *In the top- k setting, consider any sequence $(\ell_{i,k})_{i,k}$ as above and assume that for all $S \subset \mathcal{H}_0$, $\mathbf{P}(\exists i \in \{1, \dots, |S|\} : p_{(i:S)} \leq \ell_{i,|S|}) \leq \delta$. Then the closed-testing FDP envelope*

$$\overline{\text{FDP}}_k = \min_{1 \leq k' \leq k} \left\{ \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} \mathbf{1}\{p_{(j)} > \ell_{k', \hat{m}_0}\} + k' - 1 \right\} / k; \quad (74)$$

$$\hat{m}_0 = \max\{0 \leq j \leq m : \text{for all } i \in \{1, \dots, j\}, p_{(m-j+i)} > \ell_{i,j}\} \quad (75)$$

is valid in the sense of (1).

The form of the closed-testing FDP bound (74) turns out to coincide with the adaptive interpolated bounds of Section 2.7 (improved by adding an integer part). This is exemplified in the next result for the Simes sequence.

Lemma 47. *Consider the Simes sequence $\ell_{i,k} = \delta i/k$. Then, on the event where all p -values are different from all thresholds $\ell_{i,k}$, the closed-testing bound (74) is equal to*

$$k \wedge \min_{1 \leq k' \leq k} \{k - k' + k' \wedge \lfloor \hat{m}_0 p_{(k')} / \delta \rfloor\},$$

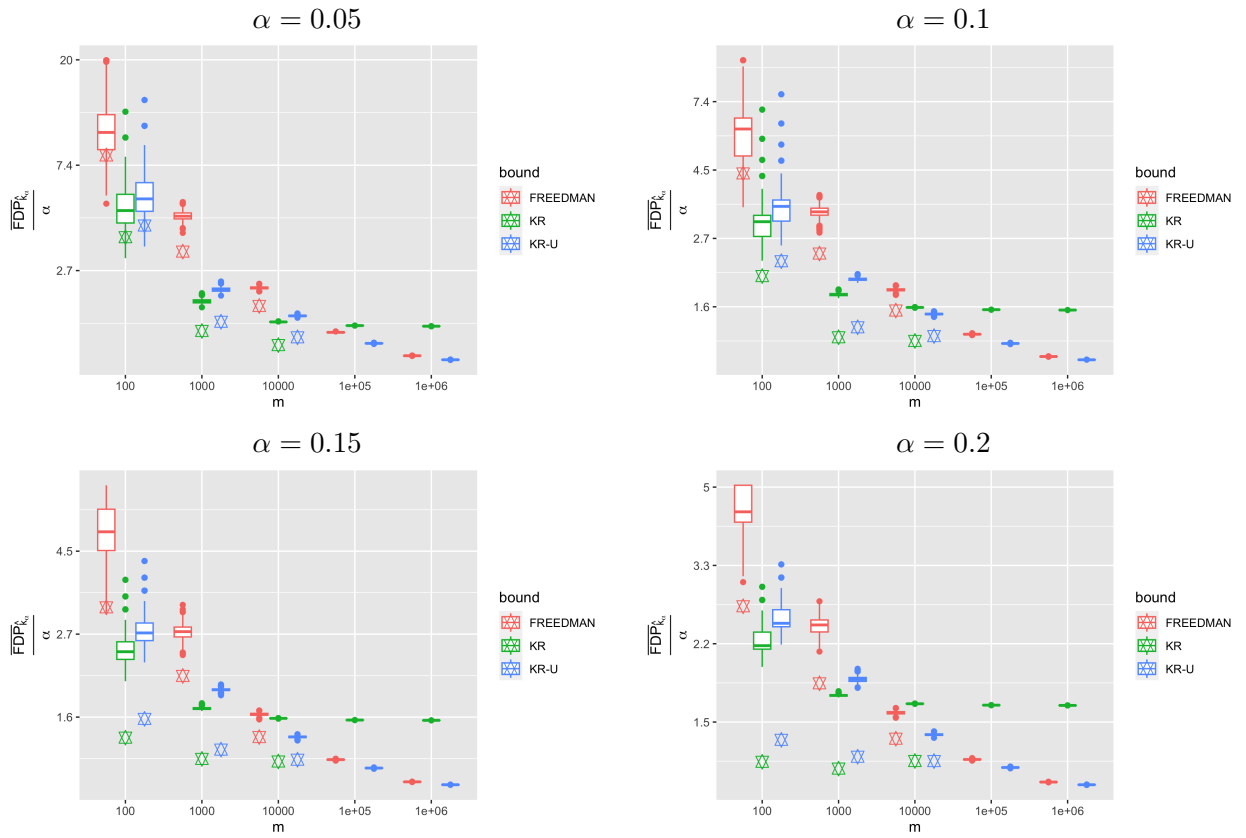


Figure 17: Figure 6 where we have superposed in each case the (median of the) interpolated bounds (star symbols). Preordered sparse ($\beta = 0.25$) LF setting with LF procedure ($s = 0.1\alpha$, $\lambda = 0.5$).

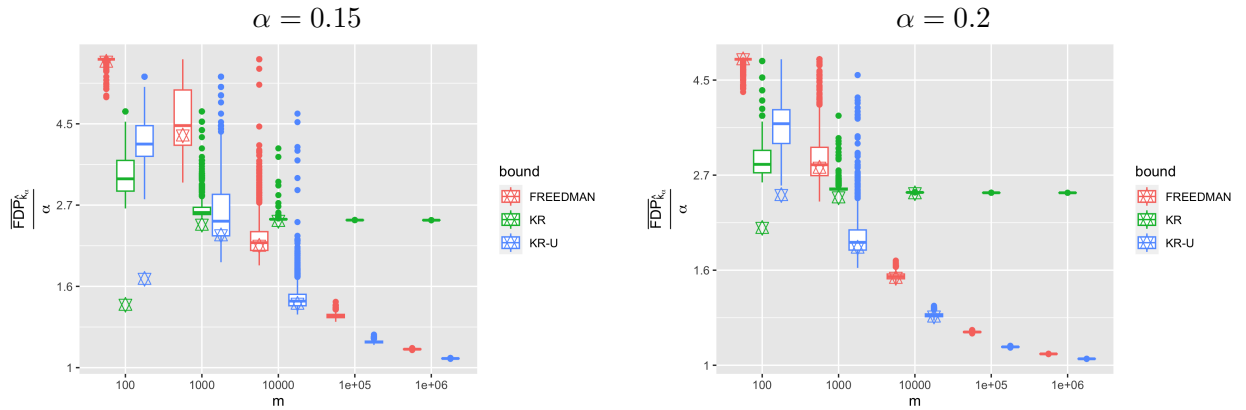


Figure 18: Figure 7 where we have superposed in each case the (median of the) interpolated bounds (star symbols). Pre-ordered dense ($\beta = 0$) knockoff setting with BC procedure (i.e., LF procedure with $s = \lambda = 0.5$).

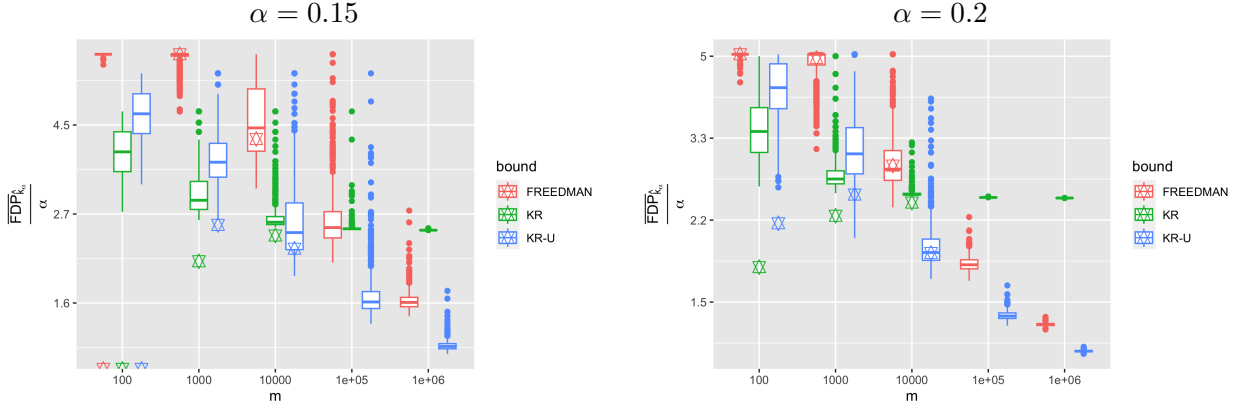


Figure 19: Figure 8 where we have superposed in each case the (median of the) interpolated bounds (star symbols). Pre-ordered sparse ($\beta = 0.25$) knockoff setting with BC procedure (i.e., LF procedure with $s = \lambda = 0.5$).

Lemma 47 shows that, for the Simes threshold, the closed testing bound improves the interpolated one only in the way m_0 is estimated. The closed-testing m_0 estimator (75) is by essence more accurate than those that we proposed in Section 2.6, but is also more computationally demanding. In addition, in our experiments, the improvement is modest in general, as shown in Figure 20. We see the closed-testing versions of our bounds as advisable when m is small, because the improvement seems to be the most significant in that case while the complexity is still low. In addition, this figure also suggests that the closed testing versions of Simes and KR bounds are m -inconsistent, which corroborates the theoretical findings of Corollary 17 in the Simes case.

Proof Define $\mathcal{U} = \{u_{(k')}, 1 \leq k' \leq k\}$, with $u_{(k')} = \lfloor \hat{m}_0 p_{(k')} / \delta \rfloor$. We have

$$\begin{aligned}
 k \wedge \min_{1 \leq k' \leq k} \{k - k' + k' \wedge \lfloor \hat{m}_0 p_{(k')} / \delta \rfloor\} &= k \wedge \min_{1 \leq k' \leq k} \{k - k' + \lfloor \hat{m}_0 p_{(k')} / \delta \rfloor\} \\
 &= k \wedge \min_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \left\{ k - \sum_{j=1}^k \mathbf{1}\{u_{(j)} \leq u\} + u \right\} \\
 &= k \wedge \min_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^k \mathbf{1}\{u_{(j)} > u\} + u \right\} \\
 &= k \wedge \min_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^k \mathbf{1}\{u_{(j)} \geq u + 1\} + u \right\} \\
 &= k \wedge \min_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^k \mathbf{1}\{\hat{m}_0 p_{(j)} / \delta \geq u + 1\} + u \right\} \\
 &= k \wedge \min_{v \in \mathcal{U}+1} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^k \mathbf{1}\{p_{(j)} \geq v \delta / \hat{m}_0\} + v - 1 \right\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Fix now $w \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, and let us prove

$$\sum_{j=1}^k \mathbf{1}\{p_{(j)} \geq w\delta/\hat{m}_0\} + w - 1 \geq k \wedge \min_{v \in \mathcal{U}+1} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^k \mathbf{1}\{p_{(j)} \geq v\delta/\hat{m}_0\} + v - 1 \right\}. \quad (76)$$

First observe that for all $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$,

$$p_{(j)} \geq w\delta/\hat{m}_0 \Leftrightarrow \hat{m}_0 p_{(j)}/\delta \geq w \Leftrightarrow \lfloor \hat{m}_0 p_{(j)}/\delta \rfloor \geq w \Leftrightarrow u_{(j)} + 1 > w. \quad (77)$$

Hence if for all $v \in \mathcal{U} + 1$ we have $v > w$, (76) is satisfied. Otherwise, there is one $v \in \mathcal{U} + 1$ such that $v \leq w$ and we can consider $v_w = \max\{v \in \mathcal{U} + 1 : v \leq w\}$ the maximum of the elements of $\mathcal{U} + 1$ that are below w . From (77), we have for all $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, $p_{(j)} \geq w\delta/\hat{m}_0 \Leftrightarrow u_{(j)} + 1 > v_w \Leftrightarrow p_{(j)} \geq v_w\delta/\hat{m}_0$, which means $\sum_{j=1}^k \mathbf{1}\{p_{(j)} \geq w\delta/\hat{m}_0\} = \sum_{j=1}^k \mathbf{1}\{p_{(j)} \geq v_w\delta/\hat{m}_0\}$ and thus since $w \geq v_w$, the inequality (76) is also satisfied. This establishes in any case

$$k \wedge \min_{v \in \mathcal{U}+1} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^k \mathbf{1}\{p_{(j)} \geq v\delta/m\} + v - 1 \right\} = k \wedge \min_{1 \leq w \leq k} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^k \mathbf{1}\{p_{(j)} \geq w\delta/m\} + w - 1 \right\}.$$

This gives the result. ■

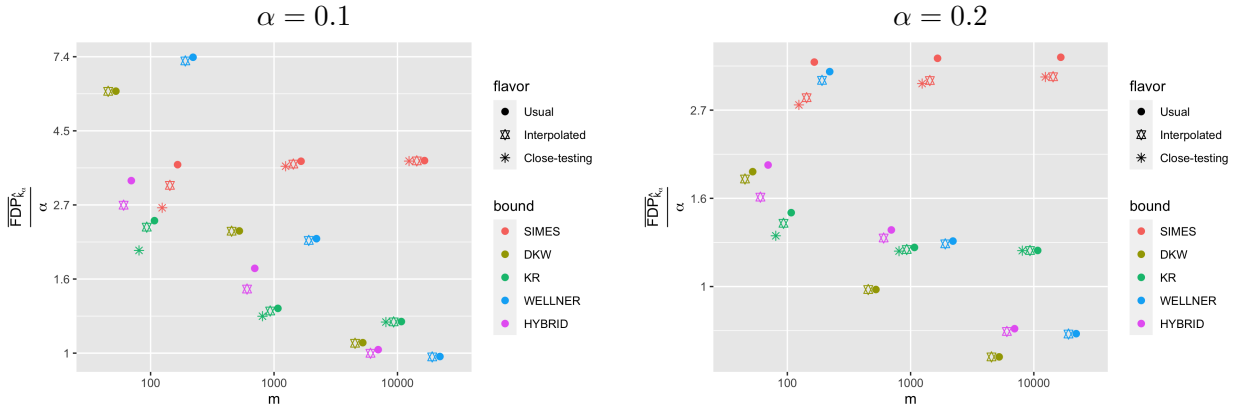


Figure 20: Median of the adaptive bounds of Section 2.6 (plain circles), median of interpolated bounds of Section 2.7 (hollow star), and median of closed-testing bounds given by (74) (asterisk) in function of $m \in \{100, 1000, 10000\}$. The closed-testing is only computed for Simes and KR bounds. The simulation setting is the same as the one used for the right panel of Figure 3 ($\pi_0 = 0.5$).