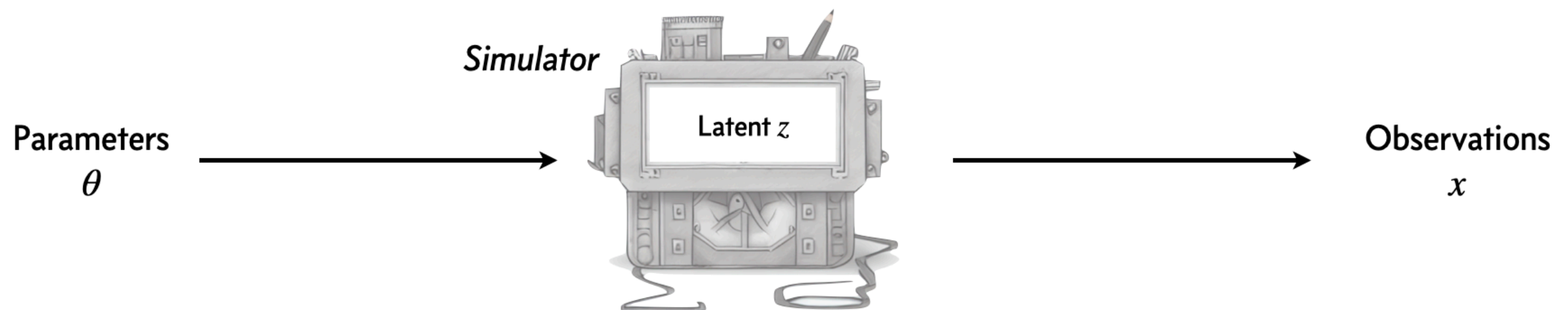


Lecture 23: Simulation Based Inference

Simulation Based Inference

Simulation-based inference (SBI)



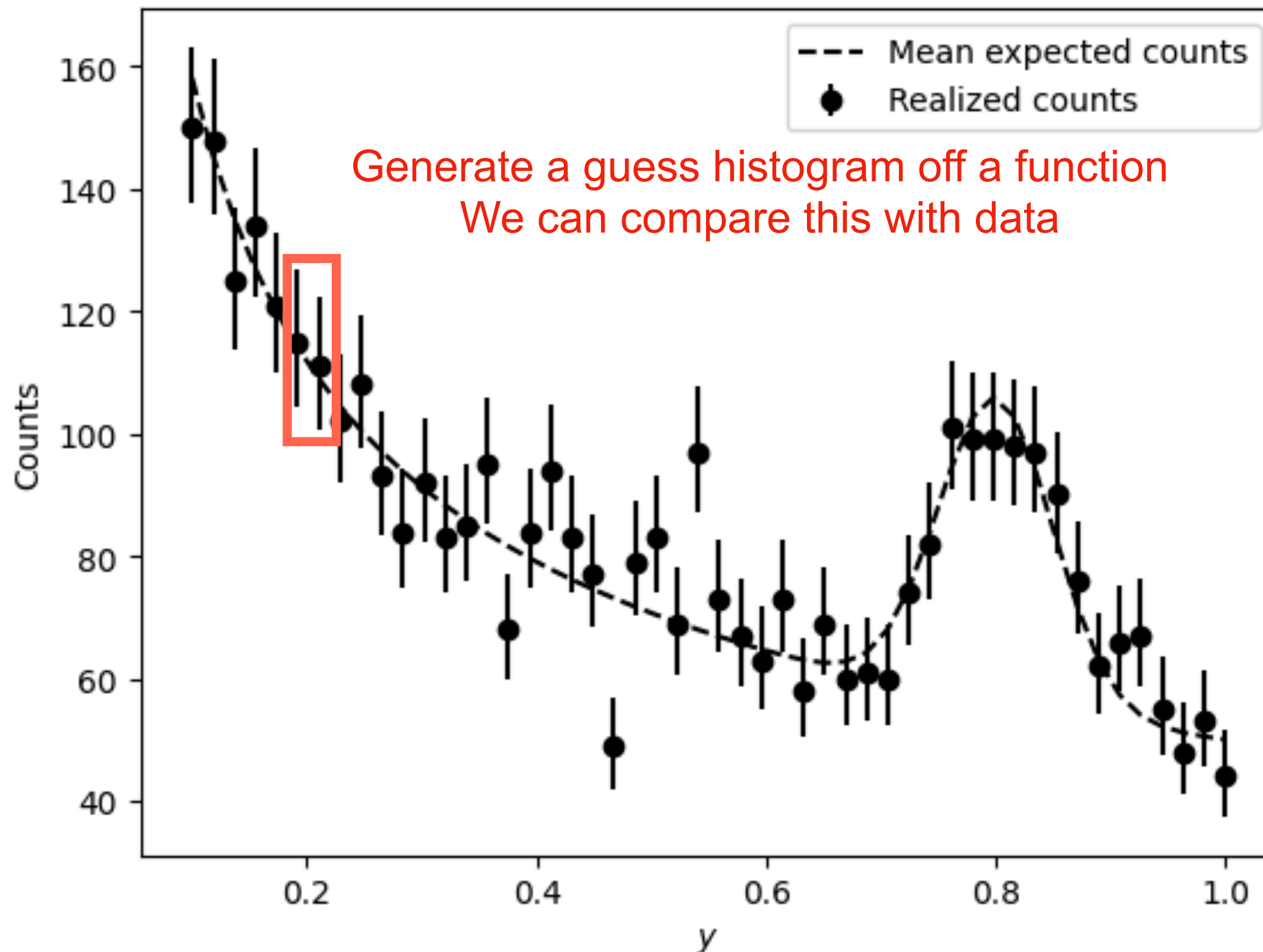
Prediction:

- Mechanistic forward model
- We can generate samples from a simulator $x \sim p(x | \theta)$

Inference:

- Likelihood $p(x | \theta) = \int dz p(x, z | \theta)$ is intractable
- *Inference is challenging*

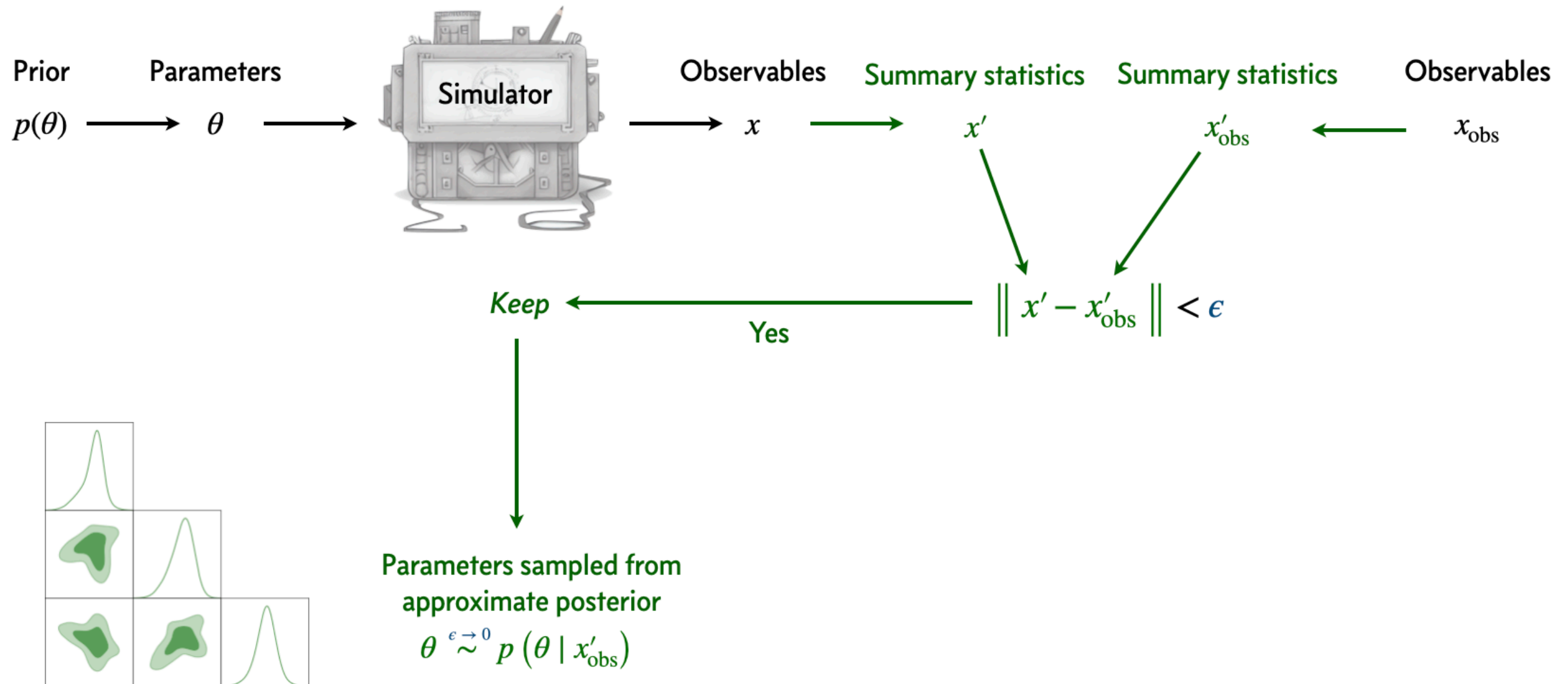
Poisson Fluctuation



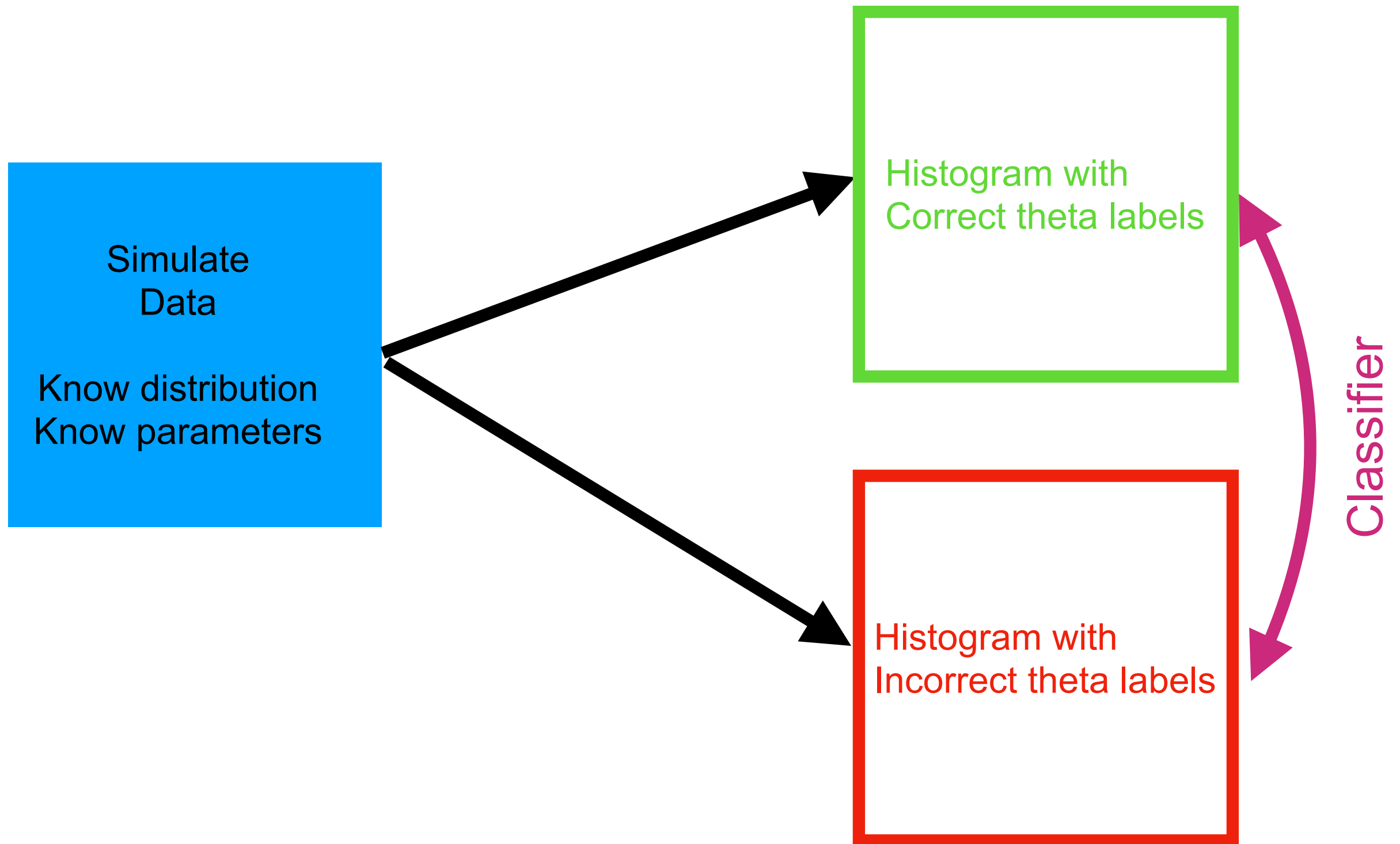
Poisson fluctuate a func

[Rubin 1984]

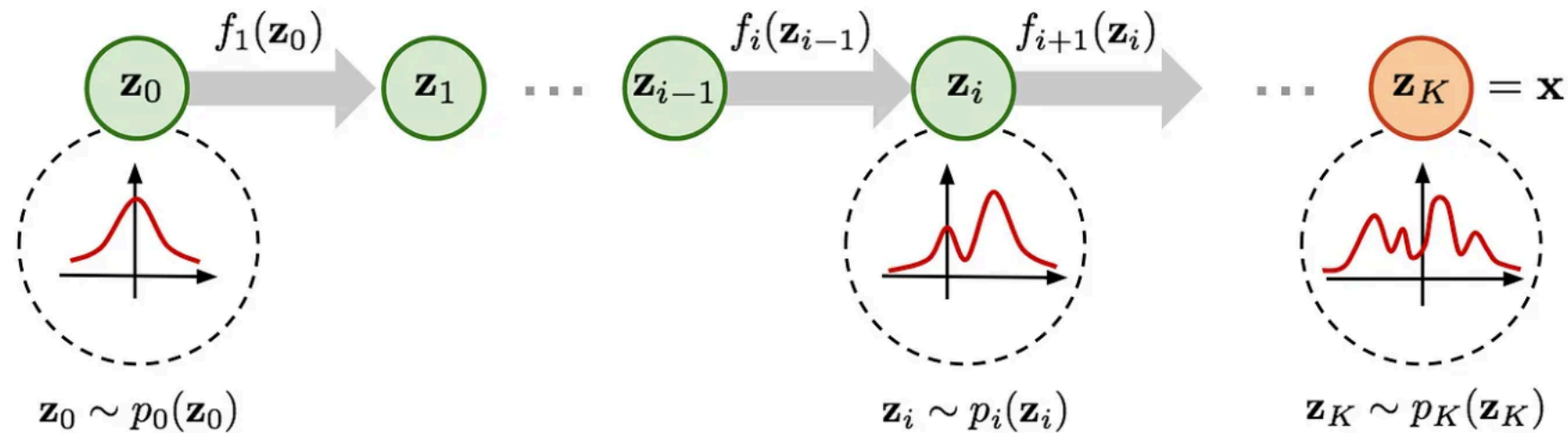
“Traditional” SBI: *Approximate Bayesian Computation*



Importance Sampling



Normalizing Flow



$$z \sim p_\theta(z) = N(z; 0, 1)$$

$$x = f_\theta(z) = f_K \circ \dots \circ f_2 \circ f_1(z)$$

each f_i is invertible

How Does it Work?

$f : Z \rightarrow X$, f is invertible

$p_\theta(z)$ defined over $z \in Z$

$p_\theta(x) \neq p_\theta(f_\theta^{-1}(x))$

Change of variable formula:

$$p_\theta(x) = p_\theta(f_\theta^{-1}(x)) \left| \det\left(\frac{\partial f^{-1}(x)}{\partial x}\right) \right|$$

$$p_\theta(x) = p_\theta(z) \left| \det\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) \right|$$

$$\log(p_\theta(x)) = \log(p_\theta(z)) + \sum_{i=1}^K \log \left| \det\left(\frac{\partial f_i^{-1}}{\partial z_i}\right) \right|$$

exact likelihood evaluation

Example

Inference

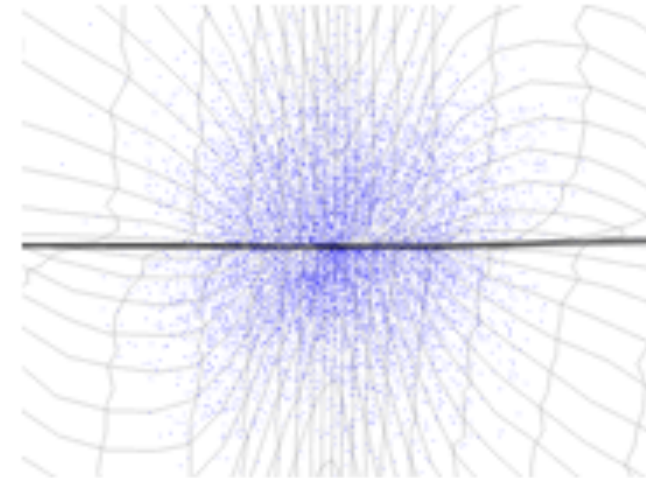
$$x \sim \hat{p}_X$$

$$z = f(x)$$

Data space \mathcal{X}



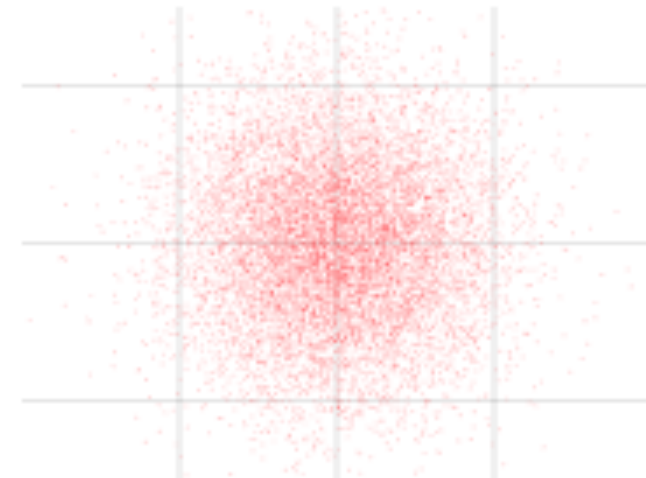
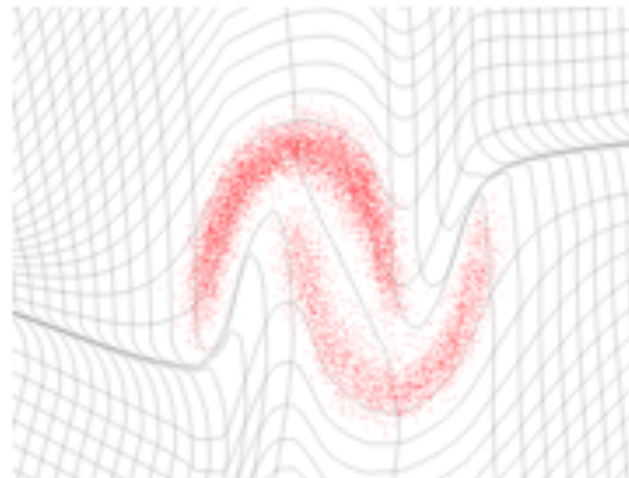
Latent space \mathcal{Z}



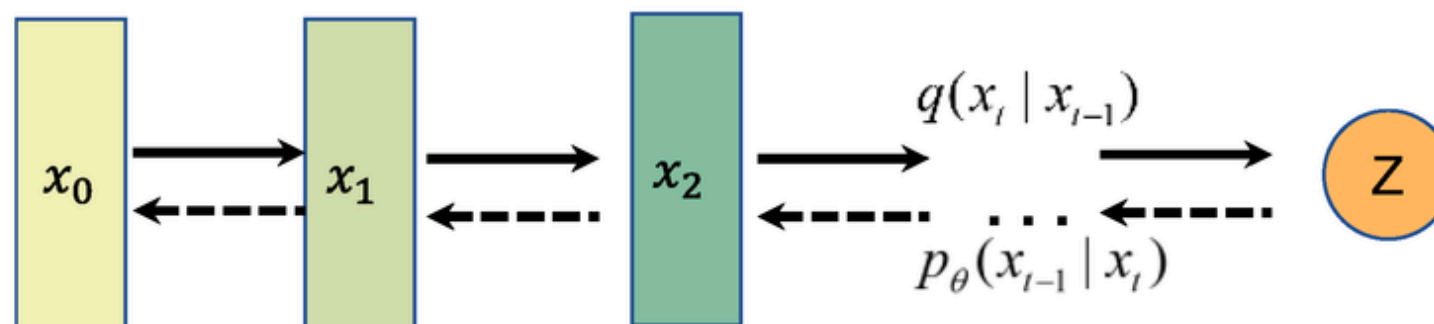
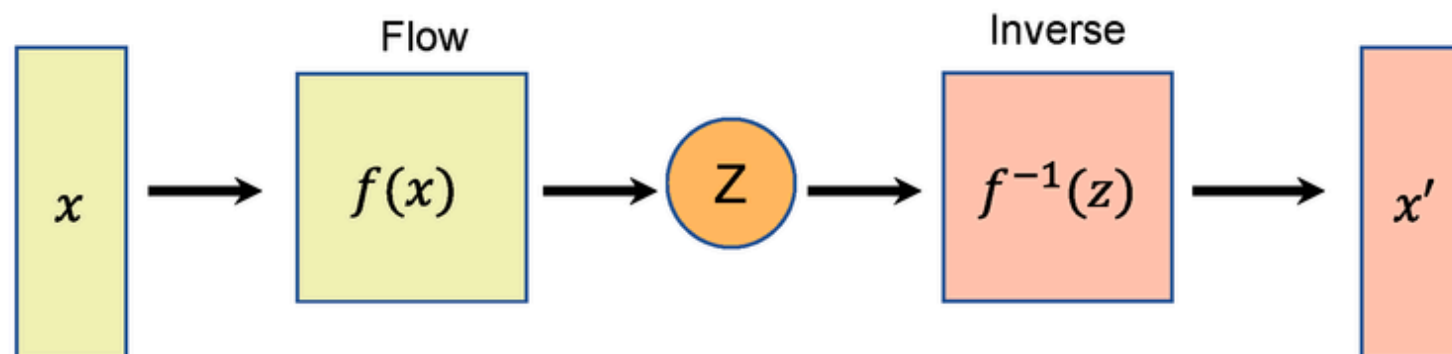
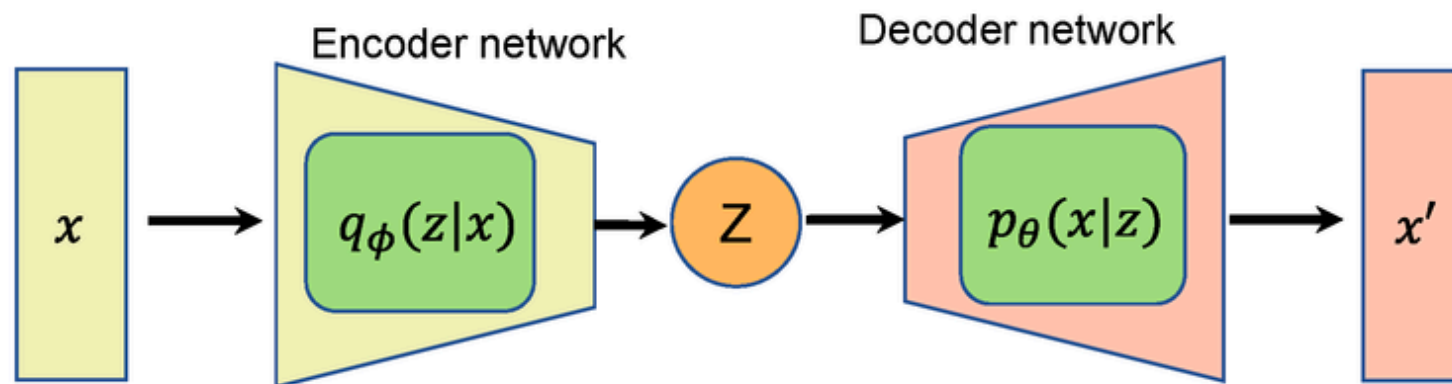
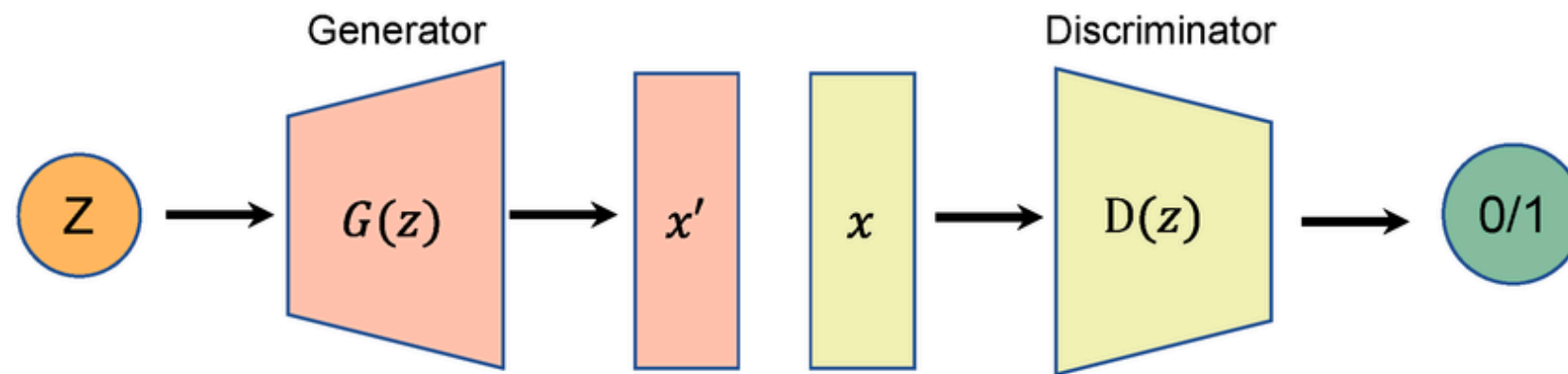
Generation

$$z \sim p_Z$$

$$x = f^{-1}(z)$$



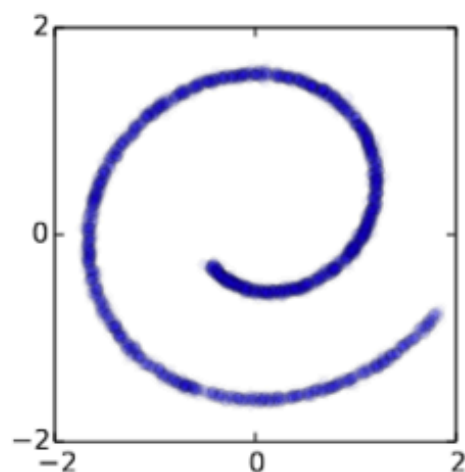
Diffusion



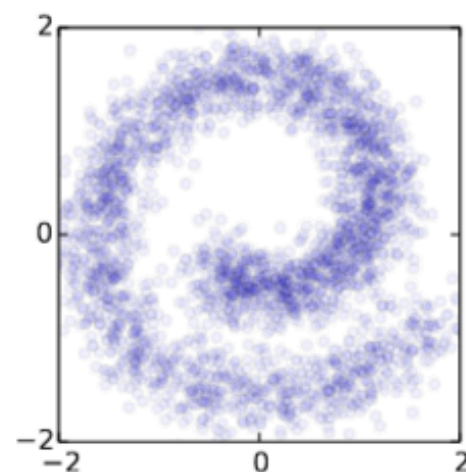
Example

$$q(\mathbf{x}^{(0 \dots T)})$$

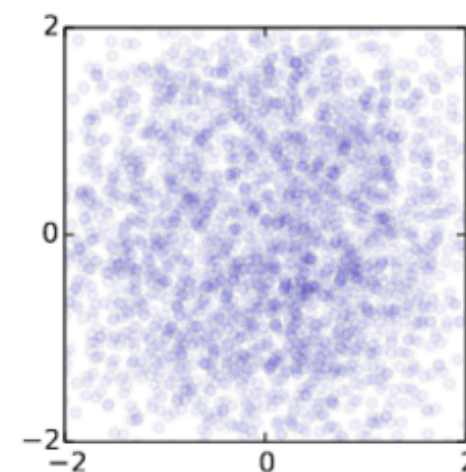
$$t = 0$$



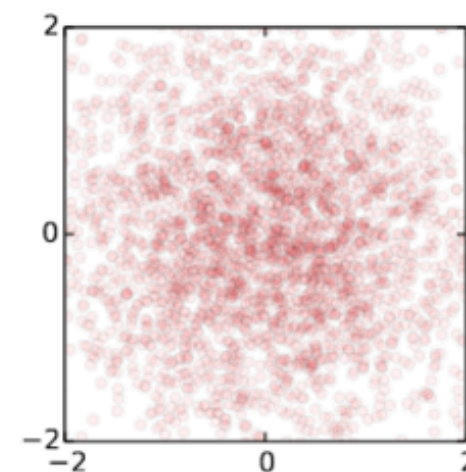
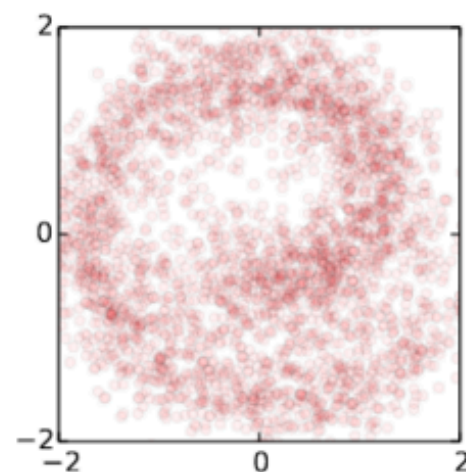
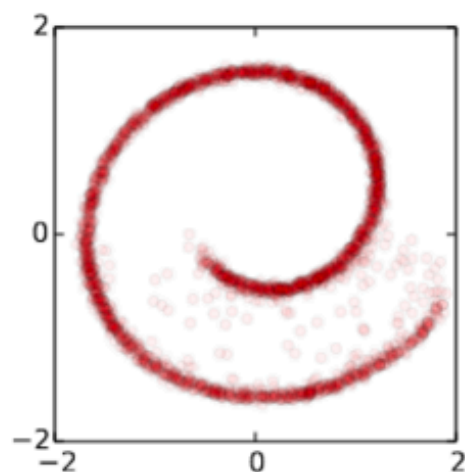
$$t = \frac{T}{2}$$



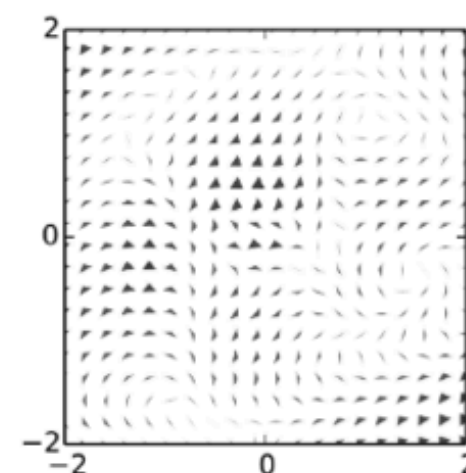
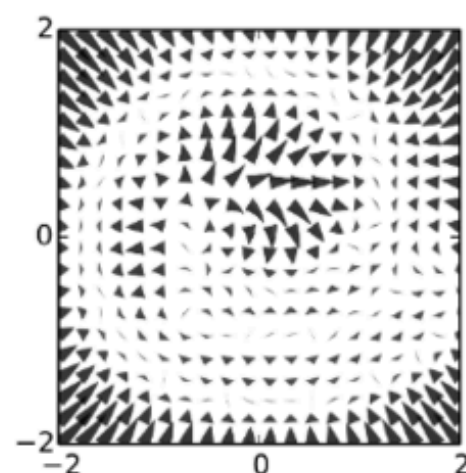
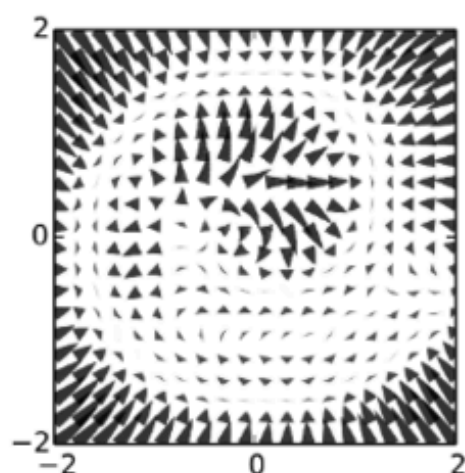
$$t = T$$



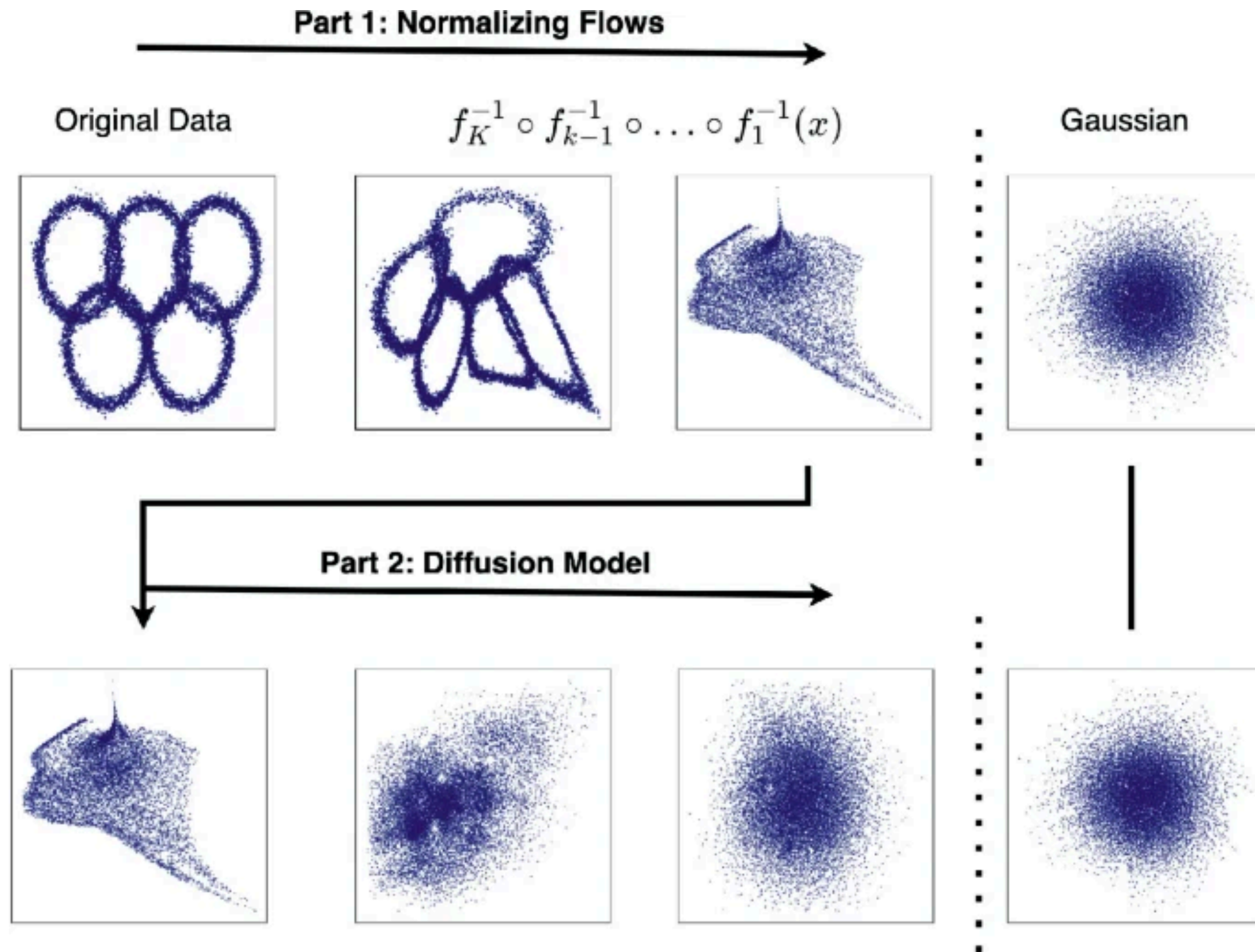
$$p(\mathbf{x}^{(0 \dots T)})$$



$$\mathbf{f}_\mu(\mathbf{x}^{(t)}, t) - \mathbf{x}^{(t)}$$



Combo



Importance Sampling

