# Practical: Monte Carlo and Markov chain theory

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## Estimating the tail of the standard normal distribution

Let $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$. We would like to estimate the tail probability $\Pr(Z > c)$, where $c$ is large (e.g., $c = 4.5$).

*Naive Monte Carlo*: simulate $Z_1, \dots, Z_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(0,1)$. Then

$$\hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} 1_{\{Z_i > c\}} \approx \mathrm{E}\left(1_{\{Z>c\}}\right) = \Pr(Z > c).$$

This estimator will most likely give you 0 even for $n = 10,000$. The problem is the large variance of the integrand:

$$\mathrm{Var}(\hat{\mu}) = \frac{1}{n}\mathrm{Var}(1_{\{Z_1>c\}}) = \frac{1}{n}\Pr(Z_1 > c)[1-\Pr(Z_1 > c)] = \mathbf{3.4} \times \mathbf{10^{-10}} \text{ for } n = 10,000 \text{ and } c = 4.5.$$

This variance is huge, because the quantity of interest is $\Pr(Z_1 > c) = 3.39 \times 10^{-6}$ and the standard deviation of our estimator is $1.84 \times 10^{-5}$. So the standard deviation of our estimator exceeds to quantity we are trying to estimate.

*Importance sampling*: Simulate $Y_1, ..., Y_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \mathrm{Exp}(c, 1)$ from a shifted exponential with density

$$g(y) = e^{-(y-c)} 1_{\{y>c\}}.$$

Generating such random variables is very easy: just simulate a regular exponential Exp(1) and add $c$ to the simulated value. Then the importance sampling estimator becomes

$$\tilde{\mu} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\frac{\phi(Y_i)}{g(Y_i)} 1_{\{Y_i>c\}} = \tilde{\mu} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\frac{\phi(Y_i)}{g(Y_i)},$$

where $\phi(x)$ is the standard normal density. Notice that we dropped the indicator function because the way we simulated $Y_i$s guarantees that its value is always 1.0. The variance of this estimator amounts to

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{Var}(\tilde{\mu}) &= \frac{1}{n}\mathrm{Var}\left[\frac{\phi(Y)}{g(Y)}\right] = \frac{1}{n}\left\{\mathrm{E}_g\left[\frac{\phi^2(Y)}{g^2(Y)}\right] - \left[\mathrm{E}_g\left(\frac{\phi(Y)}{g(Y)}\right)\right]^2\right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{n}\left[\int_c^{\infty}\frac{\phi^2(y)}{g(y)}dy - \Pr(Z > c)^2\right] = \mathbf{1.95} \times \mathbf{10^{-15}} \text{ for } n = 10,000 \text{ and } c = 4.5.\end{aligned}$$

The standard deviation of the importance sampling estimator is $4.4 \times 10^{-8}$. This means that importance sampling reduced Monte Carlo error roughly by a factor of 400 from using $1.84 \times 10^{-5}$ to $4.4 \times 10^{-8}$.

## Your task

Implement naive and importance sampling Monte Carlo estimates of $\Pr(Z > 4.5)$, where $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$. Download 'import_sampl_reduced.R' from the course web page. The code has a couple of things to get you started.