

Statistics – Bayesian Inference

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1 概念介绍

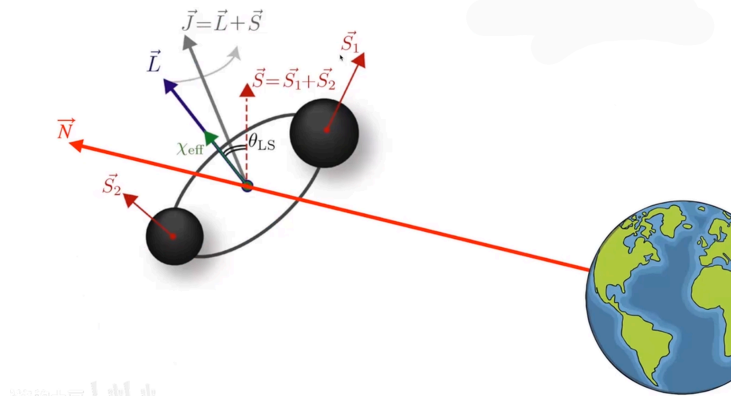


Figure 1: GW 示意图

1.1 参数估计 && 假设检验

事件和概率定义(不同的概率诠释), 数学书上有要 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) —样本空间 Ω 、事件空间 \mathcal{F} 和概率测度 P 。Kolmogorov axiom: 考虑集合 \mathcal{S} 和它的子集 A, B, \dots 概率公理如下:

1. $\forall A \subset \mathcal{S}, P(A) \geq 0$ 非负性
2. $P(\mathcal{S}) = 1$ 归一化
3. $A \cap B = \emptyset, P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$ 可加性

贝叶斯定理

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B)} \quad (1)$$

全概率公式

$$\begin{aligned} P(A|B) &= \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B)} \\ &= \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{\sum_i P(B|A_i)P(A_i)} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

GW detection:

$$d(t) = \begin{cases} n(t) & \text{if signal not present} \\ n(t) + h(t; \theta) & \text{if signal } h \text{ present} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$P(h|d) = \frac{P(d|h)\pi(h)}{P(d)} = \frac{P(d|h)\pi(h)}{P(d|h)\pi(h) + P(d|0)\pi(0)}$$

$$= \Lambda \left[\Lambda + \frac{\pi(0)}{\pi(h)} \right]^{-1} \text{ where } \Lambda = \frac{P(d|h)}{P(d|0)} = \frac{P(d-h|0)}{P(d|0)} \text{ (Finn 1992)}$$

最后分子变换的解释：把引力波的信号去除剩下的是噪声

假设噪声是稳态高斯白噪声，可以对噪声的概率分布写出表达式

用噪声的分布模拟引力波信号？

不可排除的假信息：glitch (e.g. 风、地震等等，人为消除、关联已知数据消除)
Stationary, Gaussian white noise:

$$P(n|0) = \mathbb{N}e^{-\frac{1}{2}(n|n)} = \mathbb{N}e^{-\frac{1}{2}(n^T \cdot C^{-1} \cdot n)} \quad (4)$$

log-likelihood ratio:

$$\ln(\Lambda) = -\frac{1}{2}(d-h|d-h) + \frac{1}{2}(d|d) = (d|h) - \frac{1}{2}(h|h) \quad (5)$$

对其求导得到 SNR 的平方 $\rightarrow \Lambda$ 会有一个阈值(90%, 1.645σ)对应着: SNR=8
log-likelihood ratio 很大 \rightarrow 探测到引力波

The Law of Large Number && The Central Limit Theorem

Bayesian Inference

- Parameter estimation : **Posterior**
 - Find the Posterior probability density $P(\theta|d, \mathbb{H})$
- Model Selection : **Evidence**
 - compare different hypotheses through an odds ratio (\mathbb{H}_1 is prefer when > 1)

$$O_{\mathbb{H}_2}^{\mathbb{H}_1} = \frac{P(\mathbb{H}_1|d)}{P(\mathbb{H}_2|d)} = \frac{P(d|\mathbb{H}_1)P(\mathbb{H}_1)}{P(d|\mathbb{H}_2)P(\mathbb{H}_2)} \propto \frac{Z_1}{Z_2} \text{ (Evidence ratio)} \quad (6)$$

1.2 Bayesian Computation method

Bayes-factor(Zimmerman et al. 2019)

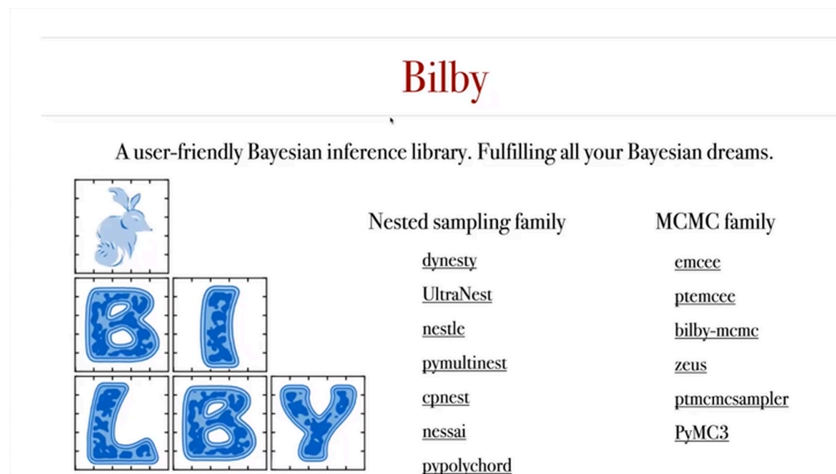


Figure 2: 采样器列表

1.2.1 MCMC

1. Direct Sampling
2. Rejection Sampling (要能包起来, heavy tail 分布用这种方法不行)

Detail Balance Condition : $\pi(i)P(i, j) = \pi(j)P(j, i)$

Limitation of MCMC:

1. 收敛到极值点
2. 采样结果不收敛
3. 结束条件

Burn-in & Thin-in & Auto-correlation Statistics & Gelman-Rubin Statistics

多峰结构: 可能被困在局域极值上

可以用 PTMCMC(parallel-tempering)并行退火算法 (多个温度)

(MCMC 不能计算 Evidence, 但 2019 年时 Maturana-Russel 提出将 MCMC 与 Stepping-stone 联合使用 \rightarrow Evidence)

1.2.2 Nest-Sampling

(Ashton et al 2022)

- Well-defined stopping criteria
- Calculate the Evidence
- Solve multimodal problem

K-L divergence 之类的数据处理方法用进来啊啊啊啊啊啊

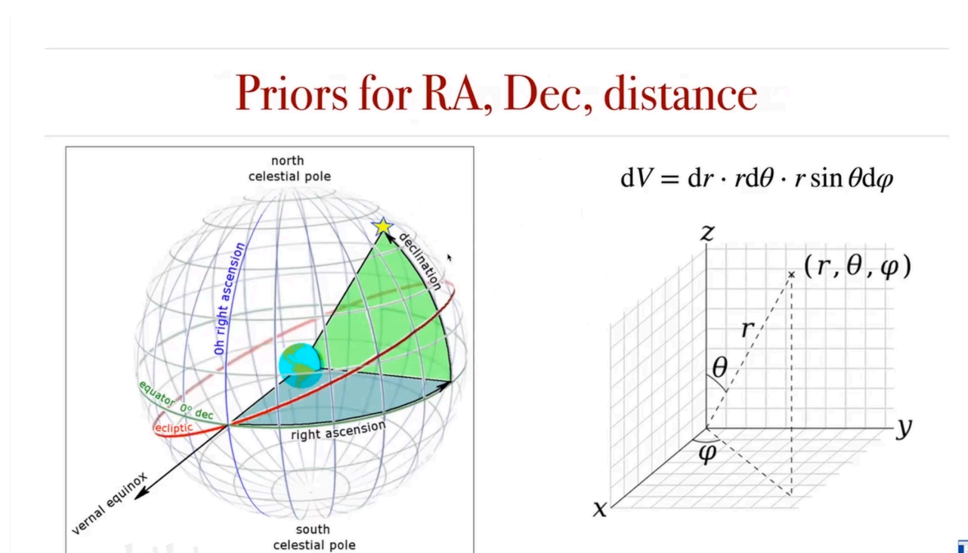


Figure 3: 先验和坐标参数有关($r^2, \cos \theta, \varphi$)一般对体积元平权