

# Frugal Hawkes Processes

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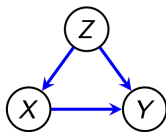
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# Idea of Frugal Parameterization



## Theorem (theorem 3.1 in [ED23].)

*Consider an outcome  $Y$ , and causally prior variables  $Z, X$  (see the figure above). Then we can smoothly parameterize the joint distribution  $P(z, x, y)$  with models for*

$$P(z, x) \quad P^*(y \mid x) \quad \phi_{ZY|X}^*(z, y \mid x)$$

*where  $P^*$  is the intervened distribution and  $\phi_{ZY|X}^*(z, y \mid x)$  is some dependence measure.*

Note that  $Z, X, Y$  can be vector valued.

This gives us the best of both worlds: a coherent joint distribution and a marginal specification of our choice. For example, causal inference researchers often consider the marginal model  $P(y \mid do(x))$ .

# Proof Sketch of Frugal Parameterization

## Proof.

Here is a sketch of the algorithm we use.

- Construct  $P^*(z \mid x) = P(z)$  from  $P(z, x)$ .
- Then combine with  $P^*(y \mid x)$  and  $\phi_{ZY|X}^*$  to obtain  $P^*(y, z \mid x)$ . (In general, if  $\phi_{ZY|X}^*$  is a copula we use inverse CDFs.)
- Then obtain  $P(x, z)/P^*(z \mid x)$ , and multiply by  $P^*(y, z \mid x)$ . This gives  $P(z, x, y)$ .



The third step follows from the following fact: given that  $\phi_{ZY|X}^*$  is a copula density, the likelihood is

$$P(z, x, y) = P(x, z) \cdot P^*(y \mid x) \cdot \phi_{ZY|X}^*(z, y \mid x).$$

This follows from

$$P(z) \cdot P(y \mid z, x) = P(z) \cdot P^*(y \mid x) \cdot \phi_{YZ|X}^*(y, z \mid x).$$

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# Preliminary on Point Processes

Let  $N = (N^k)_{k \in [d]}$  denote a collection of point processes where

$$N^k(A) = \sum_i \delta_{\tau_i^k}(A)$$

is a simple and non-exploding point process for  $k \in [d]$ .

## Definitions

The intensity  $\lambda_t^k = \mathbb{E}(N^k(dt) \mid \mathcal{F}_{t-}^V)$  describes the conditional rate of new events at time  $t$ .

We consider a special intensity process

$$\lambda_t^k = \beta_0^k + \sum_{j \in [d]} \int_{-\infty}^{t-} g^{jk}(t-s) N^j(ds) \quad (1)$$

where  $g^{jk} : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  is the kernel,  $j, k \in [d]$ .

# Definitions of Multivariate Hawkes Processes

## Definitions

A  $d$ -dimensional point process  $N = (N^k)_{k \in [d]}$  with intensity processes  $\lambda^k, k \in [d]$  as defined by eq. (1) is called a multivariate linear Hawkes process.

Define

$$\mathbf{g}^{jk} = \int_0^\infty g^{jk}(t) dt$$

and the matrix  $G = (\mathbf{g}^{jk})_{j,k}$ .

## Definitions

For a multivariate linear Hawkes process, the local independence graph is a graph with vertices  $[d]$  and an edge  $j \rightarrow k$  iff  $\mathbf{g}^{jk} > 0$ .

Note that  $\exists$  a natural extension of the local independence graph to nonlinear Hawkes process, even general point processes, see [MH20].



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# Simulation of Multivariate Hawkes Processes

After the introduction, a natural question arises.

## Problem

*Given disjoint multivariate Hawkes processes  $N = (N^k)_{k \in \Omega_i}$  and relevant information, where  $i \in I$  and  $\bigsqcup_i \Omega_i = [d]$ , how can we simulate the multivariate point processes  $N = (N^k)_{k \in [d]}$  with multivariate Hawkes processes as marginal models?*

Hawkes processes are not necessarily closed under marginalization. This means that this is the simulation of a larger family of multivariate point processes and poses a challenge for simulation.

However, we shall attempt this via a counterpart of the frugal parameterization in multivariate Hawkes processes.

## Solution

*Generalize ideas of the frugal parameterization from [ED23] to multivariate (linear) Hawkes processes as marginal models for simulation.*

If successful, the algorithm will be implemented with R.

- [ED23] Robin J Evans and Vanessa Didelez. “Parameterizing and Simulating from Causal Models”. In: *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society Series B: Statistical Methodology* (May 2023), qkad058. ISSN: 1369-7412. DOI: 10.1093/jrsssb/qkad058. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1093/jrsssb/qkad058>.
- [MH20] Søren Wengel Mogensen and Niels Richard Hansen. “Markov equivalence of marginalized local independence graphs”. In: *The Annals of Statistics* 48.1 (2020), pp. 539–559. DOI: 10.1214/19-AOS1821. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1214/19-AOS1821>.