

IMPORTANCE SAMPLING

→ IS THERE A WAY TO USE ALL SAMPLES
THAT ARE GENERATED FROM A PROPOSAL DISTRIBUTION?

→ SAY THAT WE ARE INTERESTED IN ESTIMATING $E_{\pi}(f(\theta))$

USUAL APPROACH → MC INTEGRATION

PROBLEM

NOT EASY TO SAMPLE
 $\pi(\theta|x)$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \hat{E}_{\pi}(f(\theta)) &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_i f(\theta^i) \quad \text{WHERE } \theta^i \text{ ARE} \\ &\quad \text{FROM } \pi(\theta|x) \end{aligned} \right.$$

• WE WOULD LIKE TO USE A PROPOSAL $g(\theta)$ AND SAMPLE $\theta_1^g, \dots, \theta_n^g \sim g(\theta)$

$$\Rightarrow \text{NOTE} \quad E_{\pi}(f(\theta)) = \int f(\theta) \pi(\theta|x) d\theta = \int \frac{f(\theta) \pi(\theta|x)}{g(\theta)} g(\theta) d\theta = E_g \left[\frac{f(\theta) \pi(\theta|x)}{g(\theta)} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \hat{E}_{\pi}(f(\theta)) = \hat{E}_g \left[\frac{f(\theta) \pi(\theta|x)}{g(\theta)} \right] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i \frac{\pi(\theta_i^g|x)}{g(\theta_i^g)} f(\theta_i^g) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i w(\theta_i^g) f(\theta_i^g)$$

$$w_i = \frac{\pi(\theta_g^i | x)}{g(\theta_g^i)} = \text{"IMPORTANCE WEIGHTS"}$$

- MORE EFFICIENT THAN REJECTION SAMPLING! WE USE ALL THE SAMPLES FROM THE PROPOSAL $g(\theta)$
- IT WORKS ALSO WITH UNNORMALISED POSTERIOR (TARGETS)

$$\text{UNNORMALISED } p(\theta | x) = Z \cdot \tilde{p}(\theta | x) \quad \text{WHERE } \begin{cases} \tilde{p}(\theta | x) = \text{PROPER DISTRIBUTION} \\ Z = \text{UNKNOWN CONSTANT} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow Z &= \int p(\theta | x) d\theta = \int \frac{p(\theta | x)}{g(\theta)} g(\theta) d\theta \\ &= E_g \left[\frac{p(\theta | x)}{g(\theta)} \right] \approx \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow E[p(\theta | x)] \approx \frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \theta_g^i}{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n w_i}$$

EXAMPLE 1

$$\pi(\theta) \sim \text{BETA}(3, 4)$$

$$g(\theta) \sim U(0, 1)$$

- 1) SAMPLE $\theta_1^i \sim \theta_2^i \sim U(0, 1)$

- 2) WEIGHTS $w_i = \frac{\pi(\theta_1^i)}{g(\theta_1^i)} = \frac{\Gamma(7)}{\Gamma(4)\Gamma(3)} \theta_1^i e_{(1-\theta_1^i)^3}$

$$\rightarrow \hat{E}_{\pi}(\theta) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i w_i \theta_1^i$$

$$\rightarrow \hat{E}_{\pi}[(\theta - \mu_0)^2] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i w_i \theta_1^{i2} - \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_i w_i \theta_1^i \right]^2$$

SAMPLING IMPORTANCE RESAMPLING (SIR)

- $\theta^1, \dots, \theta^n$ FROM $g(\theta)$
 - $w_i = P(\theta^i | x) / g(\theta^i)$ AND $w_i^* = \frac{w_i}{\sum_{j=1}^n w_j}$
 - SAMPLE WITH REPLACEMENT $\theta^1, \dots, \theta^m$ FROM $\theta^1, \dots, \theta^n$ WHERE EACH θ^i IS CHOSEN WITH PROBABILITY w_i^*
- \Rightarrow THE RESULTING $\theta^1, \dots, \theta^m$ ARE SAMPLES FROM $P(\theta | x)$

POSSIBLE PROBLEM

"PARTICLE DEPLETION" \rightarrow

$$\begin{array}{c|c} g(\theta) & \theta^{(1)} \quad \theta^{(2)} \quad \dots \quad \theta^{(n)} \\ w_i^* & 0.5 \quad 0.49 \quad \dots \quad \dots \end{array}$$

$\underbrace{\sum_i w_i^* = 0.99 !}$