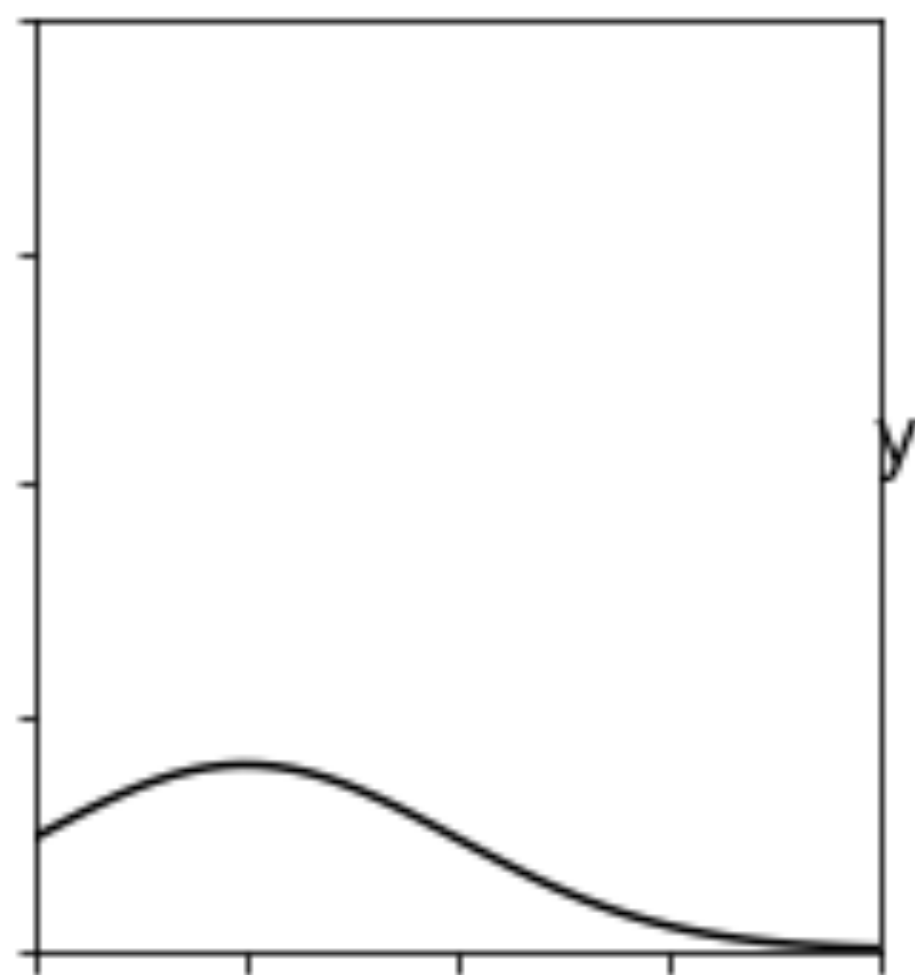


Rejection Approximate Bayesian Computation

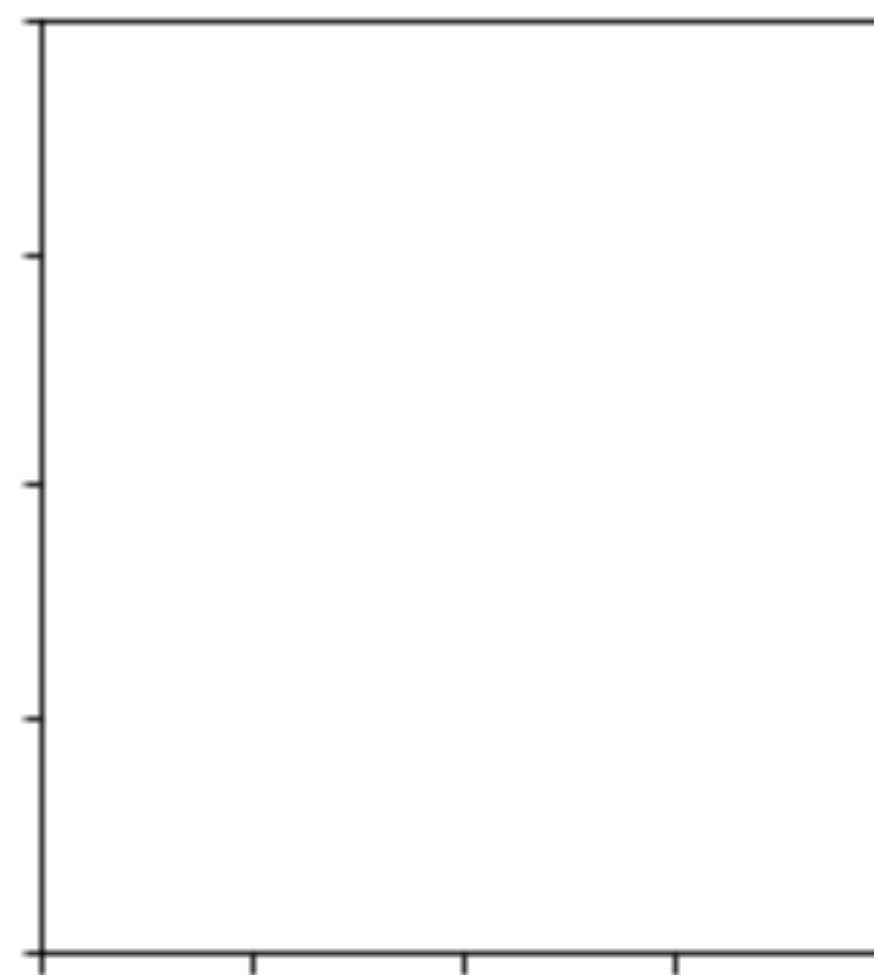
(ABC)



y



θ



$p(\theta)$

$$p(x|\theta)$$

$$\approx p(\theta | x^o)$$

For $i = 1, \dots, N$

$$\theta^* \sim p(\theta)$$

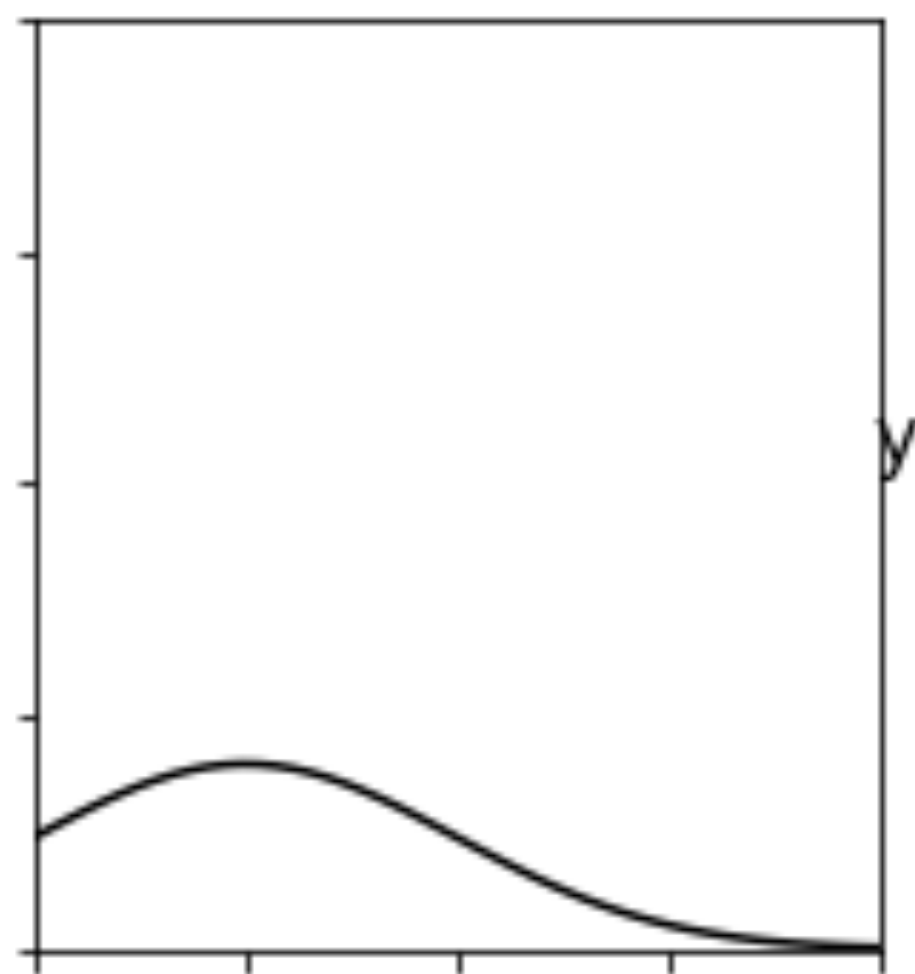
$$x^* \sim p(x \mid \theta^*)$$

while $d(x^*, x^o) > \epsilon$:

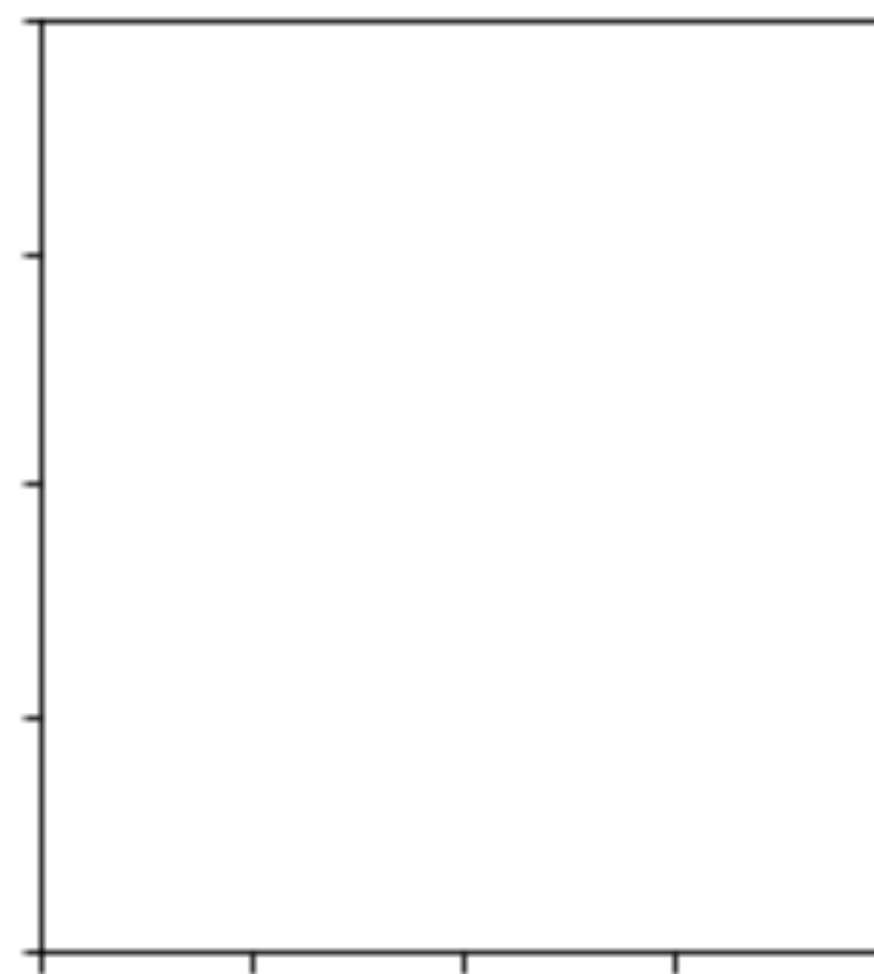
$$\theta^* \sim p(\theta)$$

$$x^* \sim p(x \mid \theta^*)$$

set $\theta_i = \theta^*$



theta



Rejection Approximate Bayesian Computation (ABC)

For $i = 1, \dots, N$

$$\theta^* \sim p(\theta)$$

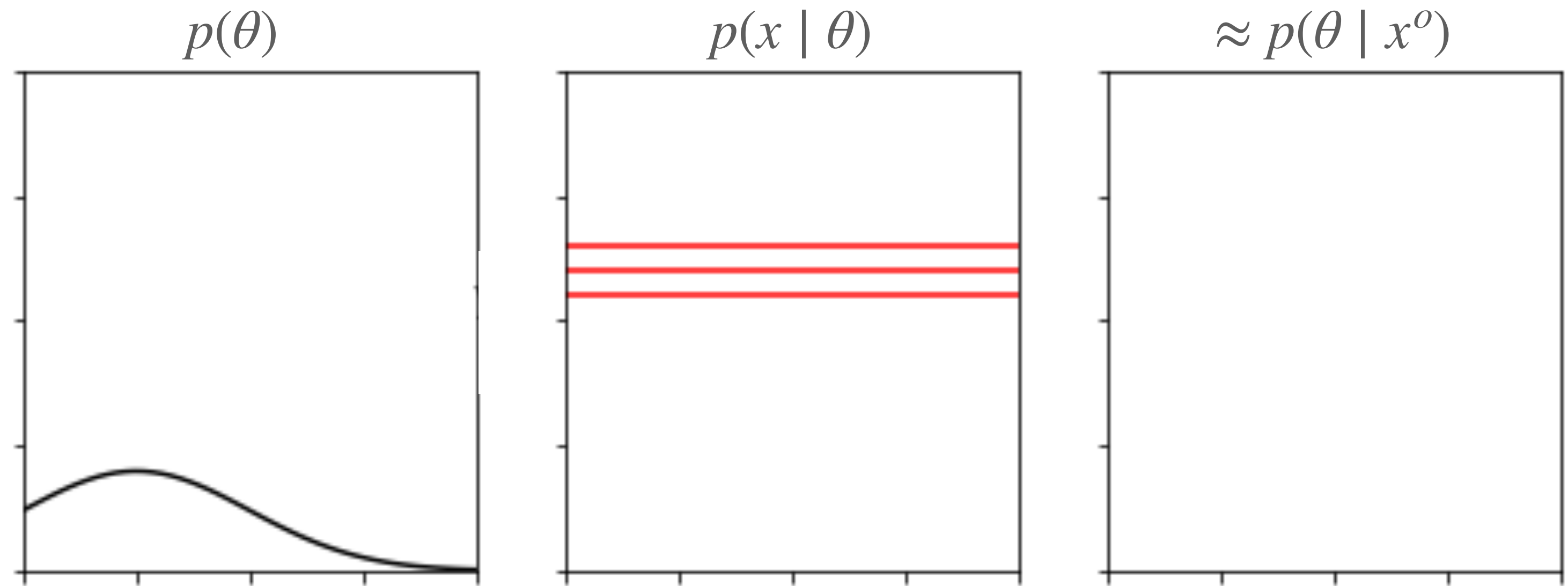
$$x^* \sim p(x \mid \theta^*)$$

while $d(x^*, x^o) > \epsilon$:

$$\theta^* \sim p(\theta)$$

$$x^* \sim p(x \mid \theta^*)$$

set $\theta_i = \theta^*$



Rejection ABC

Alternative approach

- Instead of choosing a fixed threshold we can instead sample a very large artificial data set and choose a fraction of samples that are most similar to the observed data
- Threshold can then be calculated after the simulation as the largest distance that was still accepted
- The approach can be used in smaller scale to find out reasonable threshold levels for sampling based ABC methods