

Introduction to Markov Chain Monte Carlo

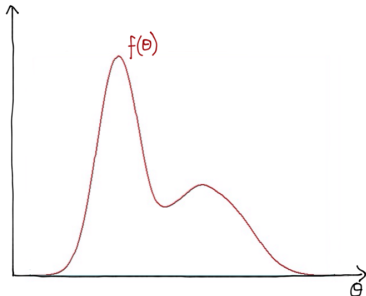
Recap. on Bayesian inference

Last time we saw that the **posterior distribution** of θ , given observed data is

$$p(\theta|\text{data}) \propto p(\text{data}|\theta)p(\theta)$$

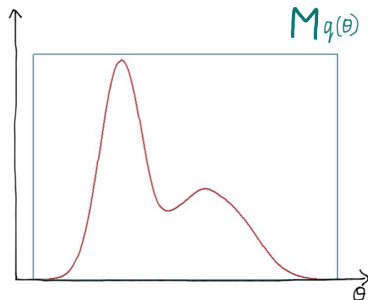
Our aim is to draw samples from this distribution.

Rejection sampling



- Consider a distribution $f(\theta)$, which we can evaluate for any θ
- How do we draw samples?

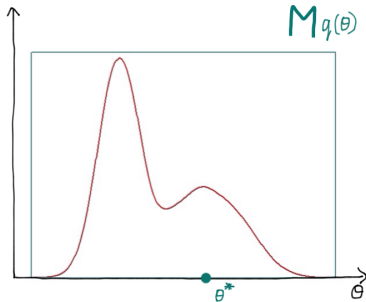
Rejection sampling



Rejection sampling uses a **proposal distribution $q(\theta)$** which:

- is simple to evaluate
- is easy to sample from
- one can find $M > 1$ such that $f(\theta) < Mq(\theta)$ for all θ

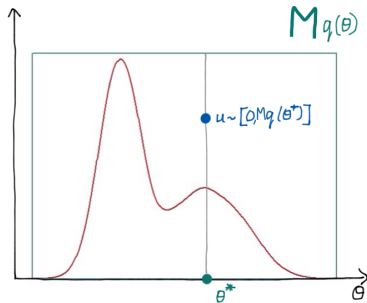
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The algorithm proceeds as follows:

1. Sample θ^* from $q(\theta)$

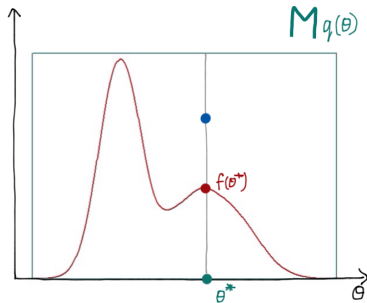
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The algorithm proceeds as follows:

1. Sample θ^* from $q(\theta)$
2. Draw $u \sim \text{Uniform}[0, Mq(\theta^*)]$

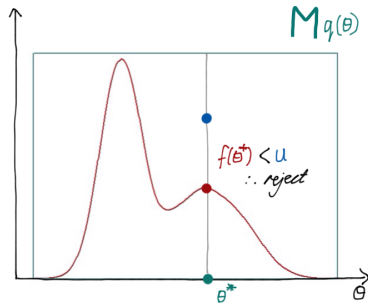
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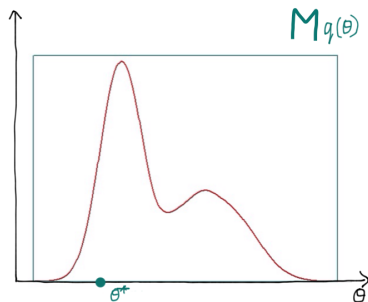
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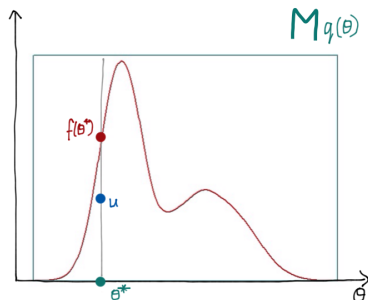
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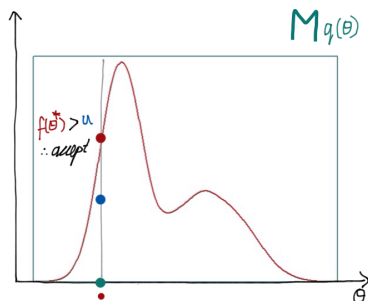
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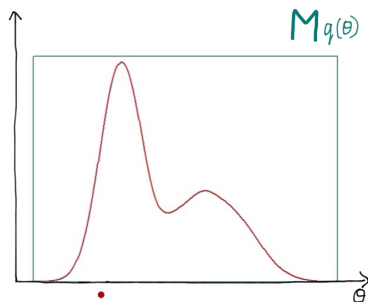
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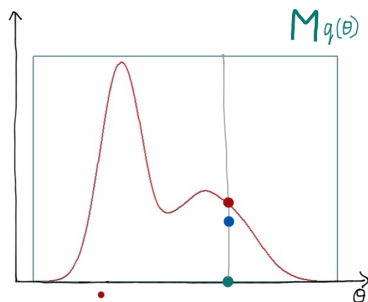
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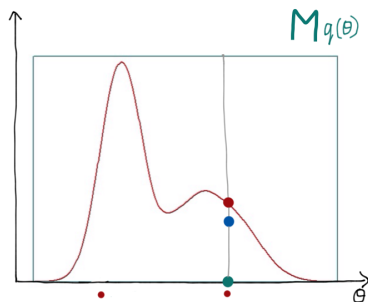
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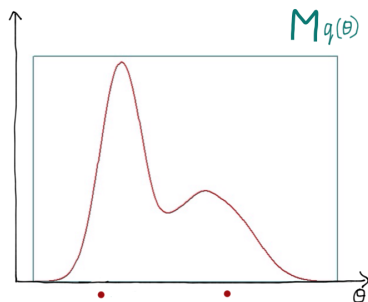
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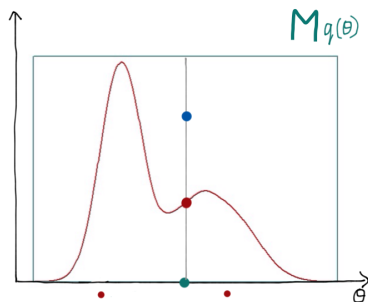
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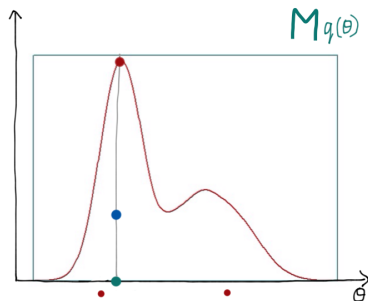
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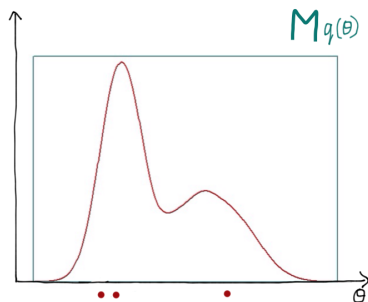
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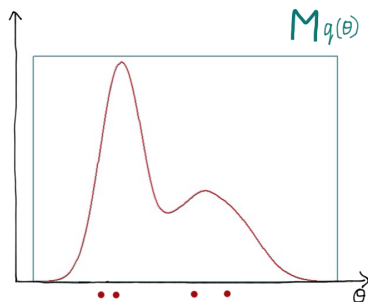
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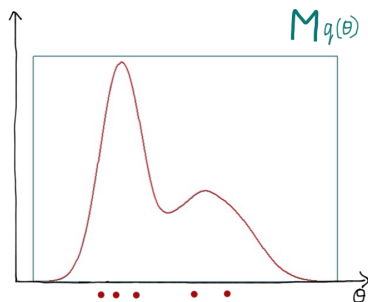
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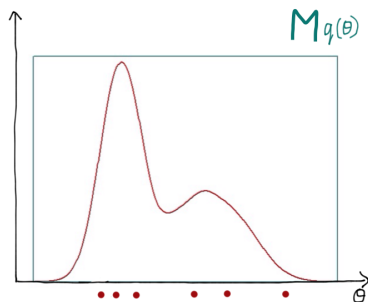
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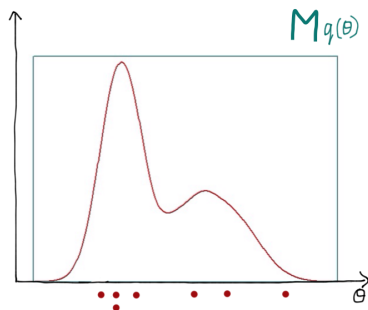
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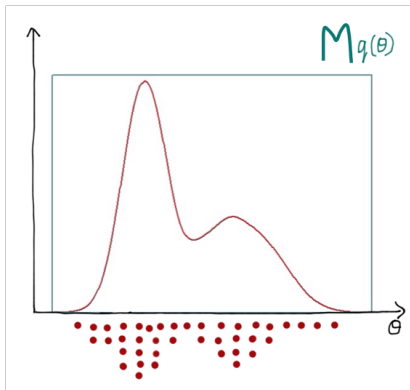
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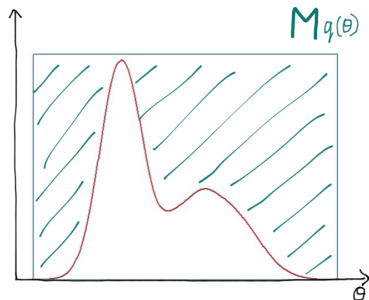


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Rejection sampling

- Rejection sampling works best if $q(\theta) \approx f(\theta)$ ($M \gtrapprox 1$)
- Acceptance rate of rejection sampler is $\frac{1}{M}$
- Requiring $f(\theta) < Mq(\theta)$ for all θ can make rejection rate v. high
- Even more limited in high dimensions



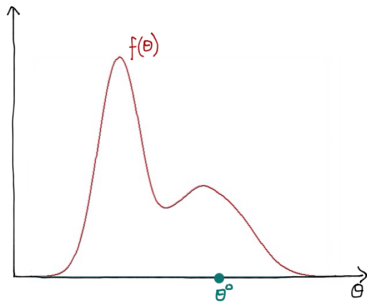
Markov Chain Monte Carlo

- In Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) we do not define one proposal density $q(\theta)$ such that $f(\theta) < Mq(\theta)$.
- Rather we build up a **chain** of samples where each proposed θ^* depends on the previous one

i.e the proposal density takes the form $q(\theta^*|\theta)$

- A commonly used MCMC algorithm is **Metropolis-Hastings** (M-H).
- The acceptance rate of M-H is carefully derived to ensure **unbiased samples**.

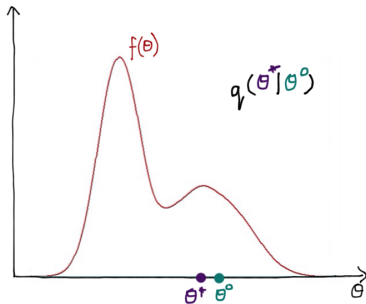
Metropolis-Hastings



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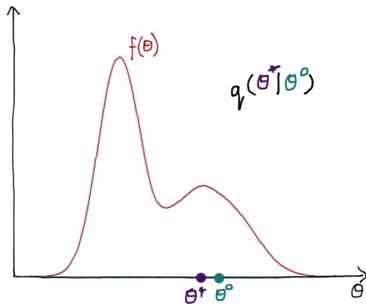
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Metropolis-Hastings

Acceptance

- If $q(\theta^*|\theta)$ symmetric, then

$$r = \min \left(1, \frac{f(\theta^*)}{f(\theta)} \right)$$

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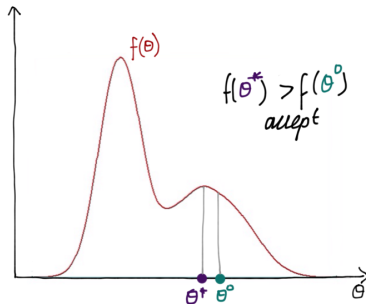
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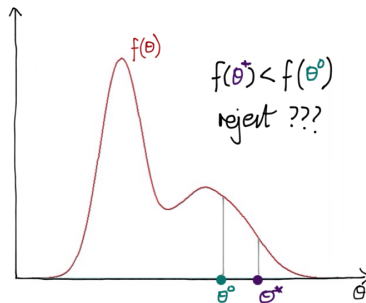
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Metropolis-Hastings

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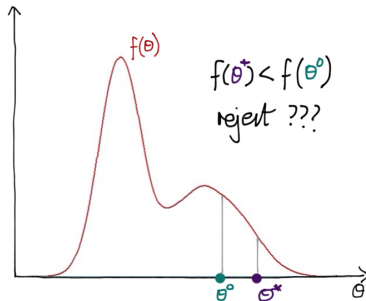
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- If $q(\theta^*|\theta)$ asymmetric, then

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Metropolis-Hastings

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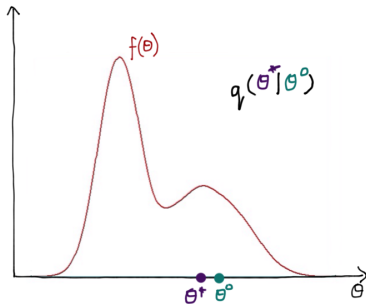
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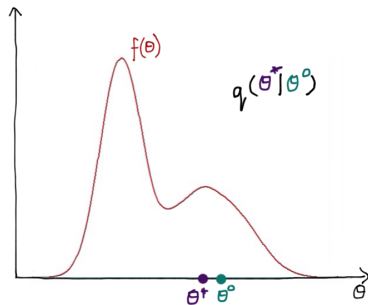
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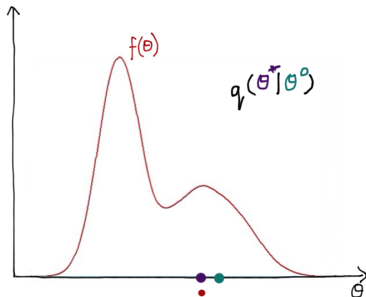
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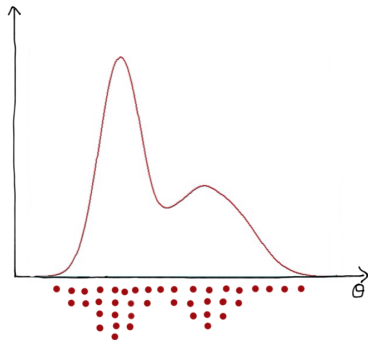


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5. Set new sample to

$$\theta^{(s+1)} = \begin{cases} \theta^*, & \text{if } u < r \\ \theta^{(s)}, & \text{if } u \geq r \end{cases}$$

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