

# Advanced Statistical Computing Proejct

Hierarchical-block conditioning approximations for high-dimensional  
multivariate normal probabilities

Hyunseok Yang, Kyeongwon Lee, Songhyun Kim

*Department of Statistics, Seoul National University*

December 8, 2019

## 1 Introduction

The computation of multivariate normal probability appears various fields. For instance, the inferences based on the central limit theorem, which holds when the sample size is large enough, is widely used in the social sciences and engineering as well as in the natural sciences. Recently, the dimensionality of data and models has been grown significantly, and in this respect, so does a need for the methodology to efficiently calculate high-dimensional multivariate normal probability.

Cao, Genton, Keyes, and Turkiyyah (2019) proposes new approaches to approximate high-dimensional multivariate normal probability

$$\Phi_n(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}; 0, \mathbf{\Sigma}) = \int_a^b \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n |\mathbf{\Sigma}|}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} \mathbf{x}\right) d\mathbf{x}, \quad (1)$$

using the hierarchical matrix  $\mathcal{H}$  (Hackbusch, 2015) for the covariance matrix  $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ . The methods are based on two state-of-arts methods, among others, are the bivariate conditioning method (Trinh & Genz, 2015) and the hierarchical Quasi-Monte Carlo method (Genton, Keyes, & Turkiyyah, 2018). Specifically, Cao et al. (2019) generalize the bivariate conditioning method to a  $d$ -dimension and combine it with the hierarchical representation of the covariance matrix.

## 2 Multidimensional Conditioning Approximations

### 2.1 Conditioning Approximation

We can exploit Cholesky factors from LDL decomposition rather than dealing with original covariance matrix. Mendell and Elston (1974) and Kamakura (1989) developed conditioning method to calculate cdf of multivariate truncated normal distribution. Trinh and Genz (2015) employ bivariate blocking method for efficient calculation while accuracy is preserved.

$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{1,1} & \mathbf{R}^T \\ \mathbf{R} & \hat{\Sigma} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ with } \mathbf{L} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I}_2 & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{1} : \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{L} \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } \mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{D}_1 & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & \hat{\mathbf{D}} \end{pmatrix}$$

, where  $\Sigma_{1,1}, \mathbf{D}_1$  is a  $2 \times 2$  matrix. From  $\mathbf{D}_1 = \Sigma_{1,1}$ ,  $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{R}\mathbf{D}_1^{-1}$ ,  $\hat{\mathbf{D}} = \hat{\Sigma} - \mathbf{M}\mathbf{D}_1\mathbf{M}^T$ , we can obtain bivariate LDL decomposition of  $\Sigma$  inductively.

With transformation  $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{L}\mathbf{x}$ ,  $\mathbf{a} \leq \mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b}$  is transformed to  $a_j - \sum_{m=1}^{j-1} l_{jm}x_m = \alpha_j \leq x_j \leq b_j - \sum_{m=1}^{j-1} l_{jm}x_m = \beta_j$  for  $j = 1, \dots, n$ . Then, with  $k = \frac{n}{2}$  and  $\mathbf{x}_{2k} = (x_{2k-1}, x_{2k})^T$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_n(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}; \mathbf{0}, \Sigma) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{|\mathbf{D}|}(2\pi)^n} \int_{\alpha_1}^{\beta_1} \int_{\alpha_2}^{\beta_2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{x}_2^T \mathbf{D}_1^{-1} \mathbf{x}_2} \\ &\quad \dots \int_{\alpha_{2k-1}}^{\beta_{2k-1}} \int_{\alpha_{2k}}^{\beta_{2k}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{x}_{2k}^T \mathbf{D}_1^{-1} \mathbf{x}_{2k}} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Cao et al. (2019) generalizes bivariate method of Trinh and Genz (2015) to  $d$ -dimensional. Algorithms and details are following.

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#### Algorithm 1 LDL decomposition

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1: procedure LDL( $\Sigma$ )
2:    $\mathbf{L} \leftarrow \mathbf{I}_m, \mathbf{D} \leftarrow \mathbf{O}_m$ 
3:   for  $i = 1 : d : m - d + 1$  do
4:      $\mathbf{D}[i : i + d - 1, i : i + d - 1] \leftarrow \Sigma[i : i + d - 1, i : i + d - 1]$ 
5:      $\mathbf{L}[i + d : m, i : i + d - 1] \leftarrow \Sigma[i + d : m, i : i + d - 1] \mathbf{D}^{-1}[i : i + d - 1, i : i + d - 1]$ 
6:      $\Sigma[i + d : m, i + d : m] \leftarrow \Sigma[i + d : m, i + d : m] - \mathbf{L}[i + d : m, i : i + d - 1] \mathbf{D}^{-1}[i : i + d - 1, i : i + d - 1] \mathbf{L}[i : i + d - 1, i + d : m]$ 
7:     if  $i + d < m$  then
8:        $\mathbf{D}[i + d : m, i + d : m] \leftarrow \Sigma[i + d : m, i + d : m]$ 
9:     end if
10:  end for
11:  return  $\mathbf{L}$  and  $\mathbf{D}$ 
12: end procedure

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When  $s = \frac{m}{d}$  is integer, results of Algorithm 1,  $\mathbf{L}, \mathbf{D}$  can be written as

$$\mathbf{L} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I}_d & \mathbf{O}_d & \cdots & \mathbf{O}_d \\ \mathbf{L}_{2,1} & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \mathbf{I}_d & \mathbf{O}_d \\ \mathbf{L}_{s,1} & \cdots & \mathbf{L}_{s,s-1} & \mathbf{I}_d \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{D}_1 & \mathbf{O}_d & \cdots & \mathbf{O}_d \\ \mathbf{O}_d & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \mathbf{D}_{s-1} & \mathbf{O}_d \\ \mathbf{O}_d & \cdots & \mathbf{O}_d & \mathbf{D}_s \end{pmatrix}$$

with  $d$ -dimensional identity matrix  $\mathbf{I}_d$  and  $d$ -dimensional zero matrix  $\mathbf{O}_d$  and  $d$ -dimensional positive-definite matrix  $\mathbf{D}_1, \dots, \mathbf{D}_s$ . Algorithm 1 is still valid when  $m$  is not multiple of  $d$  if we allow  $\mathbf{L}, \mathbf{D}$  to have non- $d$  dimensional matrix block as last row.

As in (2), tranformation,  $Y = LX$  provides  $m$ -dimensional multivariate normal prabability as the product of  $s$   $d$ -dimensional multivariate normal probabilities as below.

$$\Phi_m(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}; \mathbf{0}, \Sigma) = \int_{\alpha_1}^{\beta_1} \phi_d(\mathbf{y}_1; \mathbf{D}_1) \int_{\alpha_2}^{\beta_2} \phi_d(\mathbf{y}_2; \mathbf{D}_2) \cdots \int_{\alpha_s}^{\beta_s} \phi_d(\mathbf{y}_s; \mathbf{D}_s) d\mathbf{y}_s \cdots d\mathbf{y}_2 d\mathbf{y}_1 \quad (3)$$

,where  $\alpha_i = \mathbf{a}_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \mathbf{L}_{ij} \mathbf{y}_j, \beta_i = \mathbf{b}_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \mathbf{L}_{ij} \mathbf{y}_j$  Equation (3) is implemented as below.

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**Algorithm 2**  $d$ -dimensional conditioning algorithm

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```

1: procedure CMVN( $\Sigma, \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, d$ )
2:    $\mathbf{y} \leftarrow \mathbf{0}, P \leftarrow 1$ 
3:   for  $i = 1 : s$  do
4:      $j \leftarrow (i - 1)d$ 
5:      $\mathbf{g} \leftarrow \mathbf{L}[j + 1 : j + d, 1 : j] \mathbf{y}[1 : j]$ 
6:      $\alpha \leftarrow \mathbf{a}[j + 1 : j + d] - \mathbf{g}$ 
7:      $\beta \leftarrow \mathbf{b}[j + 1 : j + d] - \mathbf{g}$ 
8:      $\mathbf{D}' \leftarrow \mathbf{D}[j + 1 : j + d, j + 1 : j + d]$ 
9:      $P \leftarrow P \cdot \Phi_d(\alpha, \beta; \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{D}')$ 
10:     $\mathbf{y}[j + 1 : j + d] \leftarrow E[\mathbf{Y}']$ 
11:   end for
12:   return  $P$  and  $\mathbf{y}$ 
13: end procedure
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## 2.2 Multidimensional Truncated Expectations

In algorithm 2 needs approximation of  $\Phi_d$  and  $E[Y']$ .  $\Phi_d$  is possibly obtained with quasi monte calro method proposed by Genz and Bretz (2009), and Kan and Robotti (2017) provides methods to calculate  $E[Y']$ . The truncated expectation is expressed as

$$E(X^{e_j}) = \frac{1}{\Phi(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}; \mu, \Sigma)} \int_{\mathbf{a}}^{\mathbf{b}} x_j \phi_d(\mathbf{x}; \mu, \Sigma) d\mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{\Phi(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}; \mu, \Sigma)} F_j^d(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}; \mu, \Sigma)$$

**Theorem 1.** (*Kan & Robotti, 2017*)

$$F_j^d(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}; \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = \mu_j \boldsymbol{\Phi}_d(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}; \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) + \mathbf{e}_j^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \mathbf{c}$$

,where  $\mathbf{c}$  is a vector with  $l$ th component defined as

$$\begin{aligned} c_l &= \phi_1(a_l; \mu_l, \sigma_l^2) \Phi_{d-1}(\mathbf{a}_{-l}, \mathbf{b}_{-l}; \hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}^1, \hat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}}_l) \\ &\quad - \phi_1(b_l; \mu_l, \sigma_l^2) \Phi_{d-1}(\mathbf{a}_{-l}, \mathbf{b}_{-l}; \hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}^2, \hat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}}_l) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_l^1 &= \mu_{-l} + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{-l,l} \frac{a_l - \mu_l}{\sigma_l^2}, \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_l^2 &= \mu_{-l} + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{-l,l} \frac{b_l - \mu_l}{\sigma_l^2}, \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}}_l &= \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{-l,-l} - \frac{1}{\sigma_l^2} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{-l,l} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{l,-l} \end{aligned}$$

*Proof.* Derivative of the multivariate normal density satisfies below

$$-\frac{\partial \phi_n(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \phi_n(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) \quad (4)$$

With integration (4) from  $\mathbf{a}$  to  $\mathbf{b}$ ,

$$\mathbf{c} = \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} F_1^d - \mu_1 \Phi_{d-1} \\ F_2^d - \mu_1 \Phi_{d-1} \\ \vdots \\ F_d^d - \mu_1 \Phi_{d-1} \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

Using the fact that

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_n(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})|_{x_j=a_j} &= \phi_1(a_j; \mu_j, \sigma_j^2) \phi_{n-1}(\mathbf{x}_{-j}; \hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_j^1, \hat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}}_j^1) \\ \phi_n(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})|_{x_j=b_j} &= \phi_1(b_j; \mu_j, \sigma_j^2) \phi_{n-1}(\mathbf{x}_{-j}; \hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_j^2, \hat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}}_j^1), \end{aligned}$$

(5) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} c_l &= \phi_1(a_l; \mu_l, \sigma_l^2) \Phi_{d-1}(\mathbf{a}_{-l}, \mathbf{b}_{-l}; \hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}^1, \hat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}}_l) \\ &\quad - \phi_1(b_l; \mu_l, \sigma_l^2) \Phi_{d-1}(\mathbf{a}_{-l}, \mathbf{b}_{-l}; \hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}^2, \hat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}}_l) \end{aligned}$$

□

Theorem 1 has same form with bivariate version of Trinh and Genz (2015) with  $d = 2$  and it allows us to calculate  $E[Y']$  in Algorithm 2 with  $\boldsymbol{\Phi}$  which can be obtained with quasi monte carlo method proposed by Genz and Bretz (2009)

## 2.3 Multidimensional Conditioning Approximation with Univariate Reordering

It is known that appropriate integration order on conditioning algorithm possibly improves estimation accuracy. Schervish (1984) originally proposed integral with shortest integration interval widths be the outermost integration variables to reduce overall variation of integrand and Gibson, Glasbey, and Elston (1994) suggested variables which have smallest expected values be the outermost integration variables. Since innermost integrals which have smaller variation have the most influence with this order, overall variance reduces. Trinh and Genz (2015) also employs this ordering, and Cao et al. (2019) generalized it to  $d$ -dimensional problem.

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### Algorithm 3 $d$ -dimensional conditioning algorithm with univariate reordering

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1: procedure RCMVN( $\Sigma, \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, d$ )
2:    $\mathbf{y} \leftarrow \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{C} \leftarrow \Sigma$ 
3:   for  $i = 1 : m$  do
4:     if  $i > 1$  then
5:        $\mathbf{y}[i-1] \leftarrow \frac{\phi(a') - \phi(b')}{\Phi(b') - \Phi(a')}$ 
6:     end if
7:      $j \leftarrow \operatorname{argmin}_{i \leq j \leq m} \left\{ \Phi\left(\frac{\mathbf{b}[j] - \mathbf{C}[j, 1:i-1]\mathbf{y}[1:i-1]}{\sqrt{\Sigma[j,j] - \mathbf{C}[j, 1:i-1]\mathbf{C}^T[j, 1:i-1]}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{\mathbf{a}[j] - \mathbf{C}[j, 1:i-1]\mathbf{y}[1:i-1]}{\sqrt{\Sigma[j,j] - \mathbf{C}[j, 1:i-1]\mathbf{C}^T[j, 1:i-1]}}\right) \right\}$ 
8:      $\Sigma[:, (i, j)] \leftarrow \Sigma[:, (j, i)]; \Sigma[(i, j), :] \leftarrow \Sigma[(j, i), :]$ 
9:      $\mathbf{C}[:, (i, j)] \leftarrow \mathbf{C}[:, (j, i)]; \mathbf{C}[(i, j), :] \leftarrow \mathbf{C}[(j, i), :]$ 
10:     $\mathbf{a}[(i, j)] = \mathbf{a}[(j, i)]$ 
11:     $\mathbf{b}[(i, j)] = \mathbf{b}[(j, i)]$ 
12:     $\mathbf{C}[i, i] \leftarrow \sqrt{\Sigma[i, i] - \mathbf{C}[i, 1:i-1]\mathbf{C}^T[i, 1:i-1]}$ 
13:     $\mathbf{C}[j, i] \leftarrow \frac{\Sigma[j, i] - \mathbf{C}[j, 1:i-1]\mathbf{C}^T[j, 1:i-1]}{\mathbf{C}[i, i]}, \text{ for } j = i+1, \dots, m$ 
14:     $a' = \frac{\mathbf{a}[i] - \mathbf{C}[i, 1:i-1]\mathbf{y}[1:i-1]}{\mathbf{C}[i, i]}$ 
15:     $b' = \frac{\mathbf{b}[i] - \mathbf{C}[i, 1:i-1]\mathbf{y}[1:i-1]}{\mathbf{C}[i, i]}$ 
16:   end for
17:   return CMVN( $\Sigma, \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, d$ ) as in Algorithm 2
18: end procedure

```

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## 3 Hierarchical-Block Approximations

In this section, we suggest methods to solve the  $n$ -dimensional MVN problem with the hierarchical covariance matrix using the  $d$ -dimensional conditioning method with that of the Monte Carlo-based method for solving the  $m$ -dimensional MVN problems presented by the diagonal blocks.

### 3.1 Hierarchical Cholesky Decomposition

Hackbusch (2015) proposed hierarchical matrix and its cholesky decomposition method. We have applied low rank approximation to each block of its decomposition to make implementation efficiently and save storage while accuracy is preserved.  $A = LU$  have the structure

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} L_{11} & O \\ L_{21} & L_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} L_{11}^T & L_{12}^T \\ O & L_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

with lower triangular matrix  $L_{11}, L_{22}$ . It leads to four tasks:

- (a) compute  $L_{11}$  via Cholesky decomposition of  $A_{11}$
- (b) compute  $L_{12}$  from  $L_{21}L_{11}^T = A_{21}$
- (c) low rank approximation of  $L_{12} = UV^T$
- (d) compute  $L_{22}$  via Cholesky decomposition of  $A_{22} - L_{21}L_{21}^T$

(a) and (d) is solved with hierarchical cholesky decomposition it self, and (b) is easy since it has triangular form. (c) is implemented with low-rank approximation of SVD, i.e.  $A = UDV^T = \sum_{i=1}^n d_i u_i v_i^T = \sum_{i=1}^k d_i u_i v_i^T$ . Hierarchical cholesky decomposition of  $n \times n$  matrix into  $m \times m$  blocks is implemented like below.

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**Algorithm 4** Hierarchical cholesky decomposition

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```

1: procedure HCHOL( $A, n, m, \text{rank}$ )
2:   for  $i = 1 : \log_2(\frac{n}{m})$  do
3:      $nb = n/2^i$ 
4:      $x = 0, y = nb$ 
5:     for  $j = 1 : 2^{i-1}$  do
6:        $\mathbf{U}, \mathbf{D}, \mathbf{V} = \text{lowrankSVD}(A[xbegin + 1 : xbegin + nb, ybegin + 1 : ybegin + nb], \text{rank})$ 
7:        $\mathbf{A}[x + 1 : x + nb, y + 1 : y + \text{rank}] = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{D}$ 
8:        $\mathbf{A}[x + 1 : x + nb, y + \text{rank} + 1 : y + nb] = \mathbf{O}$ 
9:        $\mathbf{A}[y + 1 : y + nb, x + 1 : x + \text{rank}] = \mathbf{V}\mathbf{D}$ 
10:       $\mathbf{A}[y + 1 : y + nb, x + \text{rank} + 1 : x + nb] = \mathbf{O}$ 
11:       $x += 2nb, y += 2nb$ 
12:    end for
13:  end for
14: end procedure

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### 3.2 The Hierarchical-Block Conditioning Method

Let  $\phi_m(\mathbf{x}; \Sigma)$  be a pdf of the  $m$ -dimensional normal distribution  $N(\mathbf{0}, \Sigma)$  and  $(\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{UV}^T)$  be the hierarchical Cholesky decomposition of the covariance matrix  $\Sigma$ . Then, we can express (1) as

$$\Phi_n(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}; \mathbf{0}, \Sigma) = \int_{\mathbf{a}'_1}^{\mathbf{b}'_1} \phi_m(\mathbf{x}_1; \mathbf{B}_1 \mathbf{B}_1^T) \cdots \int_{\mathbf{a}'_r}^{\mathbf{b}'_r} \phi_r(\mathbf{x}_r; \mathbf{B}_r \mathbf{B}_r^T) d\mathbf{x}_r \cdots d\mathbf{x}_1. \quad (6)$$

Where  $\mathbf{a}'$ ,  $\mathbf{b}'$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, r$ , are the corresponding segments of the updated  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$ . Specifically, we can compute  $n$ -dimensional MVN problem using hierarchical structure as algorithm 5.

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**Algorithm 5** Hierarchical-block conditioning algorithm

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```

1: procedure HBMV(a, b, Σ, d)
2:    $\mathbf{x} \leftarrow \mathbf{0}$  and  $P \leftarrow 1$ 
3:    $[\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{UV}] \leftarrow \text{choldecomp\_hmatrix}(\Sigma)$ 
4:   for  $i = 1 : r$  do
5:      $j \leftarrow (i - 1)m$ 
6:     if  $i > 1$  then
7:        $o_r \leftarrow$  row offset of  $\mathbf{U}_{i-1} \mathbf{V}_{i-1}^T$ 
8:        $o_c \leftarrow$  column offset of  $\mathbf{U}_{i-1} \mathbf{V}_{i-1}^T$ 
9:        $l \leftarrow \dim(\mathbf{U}_{i-1} \mathbf{V}_{i-1}^T)$ 
10:       $\mathbf{g} \leftarrow \mathbf{U}_{i-1} \mathbf{V}_{i-1}^T \mathbf{x}[o_c + 1 : o_c + l]$ 
11:       $\mathbf{a}[o_r + 1 : o_r + l] = \mathbf{a}[o_r + 1 : o_r + l] - \mathbf{g}$ 
12:       $\mathbf{b}[o_r + 1 : o_r + l] = \mathbf{a}[o_r + 1 : o_r + l] - \mathbf{g}$ 
13:    end if
14:     $\mathbf{a}_i \leftarrow \mathbf{a}[j + 1 : j + m]$ 
15:     $\mathbf{b}_i \leftarrow \mathbf{b}[j + 1 : j + m]$ 
16:     $P = P * \Phi_m(\mathbf{a}_i, \mathbf{b}_i; \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{B}_i \mathbf{B}_i^T)$ 
17:     $\mathbf{x}[j + 1 : j + m] \leftarrow \mathbf{B}_i^{-1} \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{X}_i]$ 
18:  end for
19: end procedure

```

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Note the probabilities  $\Phi_m(\mathbf{a}_i, \mathbf{b}_i; \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{B}_i \mathbf{B}_i^T)$  can be computed using Quasi-Monte Carlo method (HBMV, Method 1 in Cao et al. (2019)),  $d$ -dimensional conditioning algorithm (HCMV, Method 2 in Cao et al. (2019)) or with  $d$ -dimensional conditioning algorithm with univariate reordering (HRCMV, Method 3 in Cao et al. (2019)). These methods are more effective and easily parallelizable than the classical methods.

### 3.3 Computational Complexity

For a clearer comparison of the complexities, we decompose the complexity of Algorithm 5 into three parts and list the complexity for each part in Table 1, where  $M(\cdot)$  denotes the complexity

of the QMC simulation in the given dimension.

	MVN prob	Trunc exp	Upd limits
HMVN	$\frac{n}{m}M(m)$	$2nM(m) + O(nm^2)$	$O(mn + kn\log(n/m))$
HCMVN	$\frac{n}{d}M(d) + O(m^2n)$	$2nM(d) + O(nd^2)$	$O(mn + kn\log(n/m))$
HRCMVN	$\frac{n}{d}M(d) + O(m^2n)$	$2nM(d) + O(nd^2)$	$O(mn + kn\log(n/m))$

Table 1: Complexity decomposition of the HMVN, HCMVN, and HRCMVN

The three parts of the complexity are the calculation of the MVN probability (MVN prob), the calculation of the truncated expectations (Trunc exp), and the update of the integration limits with truncated expectations (Upd limits). The latter two share the same asymptotic order in all three complexity terms. The updating cost is independent of the method. The complexity of the univariate reordering is  $O(m^2n)$ , the same as the complexity of computing the MVN probabilities in HCMVN, resulting in an identical major complexity component for HCMVN and HRCMVN. Since HCMVN and HRCMVN perform the QMC simulation in  $d$ -dimensions, these two methods are not greatly affected by the choice of  $m$ .

## 4 Block Reordering

Summarizing the previous computations, the cdf value for  $n$ -dimensioned multivariate normal variable comprises of  $m$  multiplications of  $d$ -dimensional integrals. The idea arose from the construction of hierarchical Cholesky decomposition of covariance matrix, which enables concentration of high correlation values in the block diagonal area. As a consequence, correlation within blocks(or, group of compositions) are high while correlation between blocks(between groups) are low. Recall the RCMVN algorithm(2) : as computing each  $d$ -dimensional integral values, integration variables were arranged in order of increasing order of CMVN probability values, from outer to inner. Trinh and Genz (2015) discovered that this reordering improves overall accuracy. In this sense, the authors adopted block reordering procedure. Briefly speaking, this procedure permutes the block of LDL-decomposed covariance matrix, in order of RCMVN probability values of each blocks. On the top left corner, the block with minimal probability value get its place. The block reordering algorithm introduced in the paper is as following:

Here, sort function arranges elements in the vector 'ind' in an increasing order based on  $\mathbf{P}$ . Also,  $G$  means the intrinsic geometry of data. In practice, we set the geometry as 2D isotropic exponential covariance model, assuming data observation occurred in unit square grd, indices



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**Algorithm 6** Blockwise reordering

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```
1: procedure BLOCKREORDER( $G, \rho, a, b, m, ind$ )
2:    $G, \rho, a, b, m, ind$  given,  $\mathbf{P} \leftarrow 0$ 
3:   for  $i = 1 : m : n - m + 1$  do
4:      $\mathbf{s} \leftarrow ind[i : i + m - 1]$ 
5:      $\mathbf{A} \leftarrow \rho(G, \mathbf{s})$ 
6:      $a' \leftarrow a[\mathbf{s}]$ 
7:      $b' \leftarrow b[\mathbf{s}]$ 
8:      $\mathbf{P} \leftarrow [\mathbf{P}, RCMVN(\mathbf{A}, a', b', 1).P]$ 
9:   end for
10:  sort(ind,  $\mathbf{P}$ , m)
11:  return ind
12: end procedure
```

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arranged based on Morton order of level 1. The paper implemented the comparison between computing HMVN, HCMVN, HRCMVN values with or without block reordering procedure. Commonly, block reordering procedure places on the way before implementing hierarchical decomposition. For example, one can derive the algorithms of HMVN, including block reordering procedure as following:

Block reordering aims for improving accuracy rather than shortening computation time. According to the simulation result introduced in the paper, the extra time used for running block reordering is relatively small compared with the total time costs. The table below displays the running time for block reordering procedure and its condition.

## 5 Numerical Examples

In this section, we show you the results of implementing and experimenting with the methods described above. The implementation was done in julia=1.2.0. Code is made available in the github repository<sup>1</sup>.

### 5.1 Cholesky Factorization

The *chol* function from **LinearAlgebra** package, the *dpotrf* from **LAPACK** package, and hierarchical cholesky decomposition which suggested by Hackbusch (2015) are implemented. Exponential covariance matrix,  $\Sigma_{ij} = \exp(-\|\mathbf{s}_i - \mathbf{s}_j\|/\beta)$  is set with  $\beta = 0.3$ .  $n$  points,  $\mathbf{s}_1, \dots, \mathbf{s}_n$  is evenly distributed over unique square with Morton's order which defined recursively as described in figure 1.

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<sup>1</sup>[https://github.com/kw-lee/AdvStatComp\\_HDP](https://github.com/kw-lee/AdvStatComp_HDP)

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**Algorithm 7** Hierarchical-block conditioning algorithm with Block Reordering
 

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```

procedure HCMVN_BR0( $a, b, \Sigma, d$ )
   $\mathbf{x} \leftarrow \mathbf{0}, P \leftarrow 1, \text{ind} \leftarrow [1, \dots, n]$ 
   $[\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{UV}] \leftarrow \text{choldecomp\_hmatrix}(\Sigma)$ 
   $\mathbf{B} \leftarrow \text{Blockreorder}(G, \rho, a, b, m, \text{ind})$ 
  for  $i = 1 : r$  do
     $j \leftarrow (i - 1)m$ 
    if  $i > 1$  then
       $o_r \leftarrow \text{row offset of } \mathbf{U}_{i-1} \mathbf{V}_{i-1}^T$ 
       $o_c \leftarrow \text{column offset of } \mathbf{U}_{i-1} \mathbf{V}_{i-1}^T$ 
       $l \leftarrow \text{dim}(\mathbf{U}_{i-1} \mathbf{V}_{i-1}^T)$ 
       $\mathbf{g} \leftarrow \mathbf{U}_{i-1} \mathbf{V}_{i-1}^T \mathbf{x}[o_c + 1 : o_c + l]$ 
       $\mathbf{a}[o_r + 1 : o_r + l] = \mathbf{a}[o_r + 1 : o_r + l] - \mathbf{g}$ 
       $\mathbf{b}[o_r + 1 : o_r + l] = \mathbf{b}[o_r + 1 : o_r + l] - \mathbf{g}$ 
    end if
     $\mathbf{a}_i \leftarrow \mathbf{a}[j + 1 : j + m]$ 
     $\mathbf{b}_i \leftarrow \mathbf{b}[j + 1 : j + m]$ 
     $P = P * \Phi_m(\mathbf{a}_i, \mathbf{b}_i; \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{B}_i \mathbf{B}_i^T)$ 
     $\mathbf{x}[j + 1 : j + m] \leftarrow \mathbf{B}_i^{-1} \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{X}_i]$ 
  end for
end procedure

```

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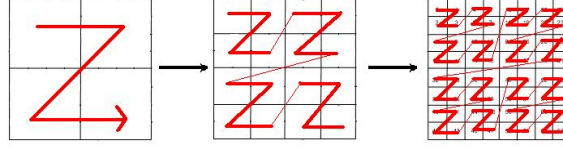


Figure 1: Morton's order(Salem & Arab, 2016)

With various  $n$ , three Cholesky methods are applied and results are below table 2. In low rank approximation at algorithm 4, rank is about  $n^{1/4}$ .

Hierarchical cholesky decomposition is more efficient than other classical cholesky method with large dimension. Hierarchical cholesky decomposition provides  $\Sigma \approx L_H L_H^T$ . Its relative error is defined as  $\frac{\|\Sigma - L_H L_H^T\|_2}{\|\Sigma\|_2}$ , and table 2 ensures accuracy of hierarchical cholesky decomposition proposed by Hackbusch (2015).

## 5.2 Multivariate Normal Probabilities

To implement \*MVN functions, we need to calculate  $n$ -dimensional normal probability (1),

$$\Phi_n(a, b; \mathbf{0}, \Sigma) = \int_a^b \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n |\Sigma|}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{x}\right) d\mathbf{x},$$

n	256	1024	4096	16384
chol	0.001s	0.0097s	0.414s	156.3s
dpotrf	0.0007s	0.0132s	0.431s	154.1s
hierarchical cholesky	0.153s	0.076s	0.916s	37.3s
Error of hierarchical cholesky	1.06e-7	9.97e-7	1.11e-3	1.87e-3

Table 2

numerically. We implement `mvn`, the function that calculate multivariate normal probabilities using Richtmyer Quasi-Monte Carlo(QMC) method proposed by Genz and Bretz (2009). It is well-known that QMC methods is more effective than classical Monte Carlo(MC) method. Varying sample size  $N$  and dimension  $d$ , two Monte Carlo methods are compared and results are below table 3. We generate  $N$  samples from  $N(0, I_d)$  and set  $\mathbf{a}_i = -\infty$  and  $\mathbf{b}_i = 0$ , i.e. true probabilities are  $1/2^d$ s, and repeat 20 times. Relative errors and computation times of each method are formulated.

Note QMC is superior to MC in every criterion. All the multivariate normal distribution probabilities required in the next algorithms are calculated using the `mvn` function.

### 5.3 d-dimensional Conditioning Algorithm without/with Reordering

Haar distribution is defined with a uniform distribution in the unitary  $N \times N$  matrices group,  $U(N)$ . Stewart (1980) provides how to sample from Haar distribution with theorem 2

**Theorem 2.** *Stewart (1980) Let the independent vectors  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  be distributed  $N(0, \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})$ . For  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$ , let  $\mathbf{H}_{x_j}$  be the Householder transformation that reduces  $x_j$  to  $r_{jj}e_1$ , where  $r_{ij}$  is obtained in QR decomposition of  $[x_1, \dots, x_n]$  Let  $\mathbf{H}_j = \text{diag}(\mathbf{I}_{j-1}, \bar{\mathbf{H}}_j)$ . Let  $\mathbf{D} = \text{diag}(\text{sign}(r_{11}), \dots, \text{sign}(r_{nn}))$ . Then the product  $\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{D}\mathbf{H}_1 \dots \mathbf{H}_{n-1}$  follows Haar Distribution.*

We simulates 250 MVN problems with various values of  $m$  and  $d$ .  $\Sigma = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{J}\mathbf{Q}^T$  is simulated with  $\mathbf{Q} \sim \text{Haardistribution}$  and  $\mathbf{J} = \text{diag}(j_i)$  where  $j_1, \dots, j_m \sim U(0, 1)$ . Integration limits  $a_i = -\infty$  and  $b_i \sim (U, m)$  for  $i = 1 \dots, m$  are chosen. Estimated value is compared with approximated value obtained via quasi monte carlo method with a sample size of  $10^4$ , which ensures error below  $10^{-4}$ , and relative error and spent time is formulated below.

Estimation error tended to decrease as  $d$  increases with each  $m$  since lager  $d$  implers less discarded correlation information. Spent time grows to a linear fashion with  $m$  while it grows exponentially with  $d$ .

$(n, d)$	4	8	12	16	20
Classical Monte Carlo					
500	12.2%	56.8%	161.9%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.294ms	0.016ms	0.018ms	0.019ms	0.019ms
1000	9.5%	50.6%	193.8%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.046ms	0.041ms	0.028ms	0.028ms	0.034ms
1500	8.9%	38.7%	150.2%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.055ms	0.046ms	0.042ms	0.048ms	0.045ms
2000	5.4%	26.5%	102.4%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.070ms	0.065ms	0.072ms	0.058ms	0.055ms
2500	5.1%	32.0%	100.1%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.073ms	0.092ms	0.081ms	0.083ms	0.076ms
Richtmyer Quasi-Monte Carlo					
500	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	0.058ms	0.003ms	0.006ms	0.006ms	0.011ms
1000	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	0.003ms	0.009ms	0.013ms	0.017ms	0.020ms
1500	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	0.006ms	0.011ms	0.016ms	0.019ms	0.030ms
2000	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	0.011ms	0.012ms	0.013ms	0.025ms	0.036ms
2500	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	0.009ms	0.022ms	0.033ms	0.038ms	0.056ms

Table 3: Richtmyer Quasi-Monte Carlo and classical Monte Carlo

## 5.4 Hierarchical-Block Approximations

In this section, we implement three methods in the section 3 and compare their performance

- M1, `HMVN()`: Calculate multivariate normal probabilities using hierarchical-block approximation
- M2, `HCMVN()`: Calculate multivariate normal probabilities using hierarchical-block conditioning approximation
- M3, `HRCMVN()`: Calculate multivariate normal probabilities using hierarchical-block conditioning approximation with univariate reordering

We use 20 as the sample size instead of 250 as in Table 4 because the covariance structure is fixed, leading to a much smaller standard deviation for the estimators. We simulate two spatial problems with various values of  $m$  and  $n$

$(m, d)$	1	2	4	8	16
Without univariate reordering					
16	3.7%	3.5%	3.6%	3.8%	2.9%
	0.029ms	0.201ms	0.431ms	0.676ms	1.372ms
32	2.4%	2.9%	2.9%	3.3%	2.7%
	0.001ms	0.390ms	0.833ms	1.283ms	2.545ms
64	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%	1.8%	1.9%
	0.004ms	0.762ms	1.686ms	2.545ms	5.004ms
128	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.4%
	0.024ms	1.505ms	3.333ms	5.146ms	10.548ms
With univariate reordering					
16	3.3%	3.1%	3.3%	3.6%	2.7%
	0.007ms	0.203ms	0.439ms	0.680ms	1.363ms
32	2.3%	2.6%	2.6%	3.2%	2.6%
	0.004ms	0.393ms	0.841ms	1.289ms	2.544ms
64	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%
	0.014ms	0.773ms	1.695ms	2.552ms	5.022ms
128	1.2%	1.5%	1.4%	1.2%	1.4%
	0.097ms	1.593ms	3.462ms	5.268ms	10.7861ms

Table 4: Errors and execution times of the  $d$ -dimensional conditioning method

1. Constant covariance matrix:  $k(x_i, x_j) = \theta + (1 - \theta)\delta_{ij}$  for some  $|\theta| < 1$ .
2. 1D exponential covariance matrix:  $k(x_i, x_j) = \exp(-d_{ij}/\beta)$  for some  $\beta > 0$ , where  $d_{ij}$  is the distance between  $x_i$  and  $x_j$ .

We set the integration limits  $a_i = -\infty$  and  $b_i \sim (U, n)$  for  $i = 1 \dots, n$ ,  $\theta = 0.7$ , and  $\beta = 10$  as in Cao et al. (2019). Estimated value is compared with approximated value obtained via QMC with a sample size of  $10^4$ .

Estimation error tended to decrease as  $d$  increases with each  $m$  since larger  $d$  implers less discarded correlation information. Spent time grows to a linear fashion with  $m$  while it grows exponentially with  $d$ .

## 5.5 Block Reordering

## 6 Conclusion

## References

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