

# Measuring Sample Quality with Stein's Method

An attempt at quantifying Monte-Carlo efficiency by Gorham and Mackey (2015)

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Our goal is to calculate quantities of the form  $\mathbb{E}_P[h(X)]$  where  $P$  is an unknown target distribution from the samples of  $Q$  as

$$\mathbb{E}_Q[h(X)] = \sum_{i=1}^n q(x_i)h(x_i).$$

We will be following (Gorham and Mackey, 2015).

- Revisiting Stein's Lemma
- Finding distances between distributions
- How Stein's method provides an answer
- Constructing Stein operators
- Calculating the discrepancies
- Experiments

# Stein's Lemma

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$$X \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \beta) \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \mathbb{E}[Xf'(X) + (\alpha - \beta X)f(X)] = 0$$

$$X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda) \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \mathbb{E}[\lambda f(X+1) - Xf(X)] = 0$$

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$$X \sim P \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \mathbb{E}_P[(\mathcal{A}f)(X)] = 0.$$



# Quality Measures for samples

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$$d_{\mathcal{H}}(Q, P) = \sup_{h \in \mathcal{H}} |\mathbb{E}_Q[h(X)] - \mathbb{E}_P[h(X)]|$$

# Stein's Method

How to characterize convergence in distribution classically (Stein, 1972):

1. Find a real-valued operator  $\mathcal{T} : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  characterizing  $P$  in the sense that

$$\mathbb{E}_P[(\mathcal{T}g)(Z)] = 0 \quad \forall g \in \mathcal{G}.$$

Together,  $\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{G}$  define the *Stein discrepancy*

$$\mathcal{S}(Q, \mathcal{T}, \mathcal{G}) := \sup_{g \in \mathcal{G}} |\mathbb{E}_Q[(\mathcal{T}g)(X)]| = d_{\mathcal{G}}(Q, P).$$

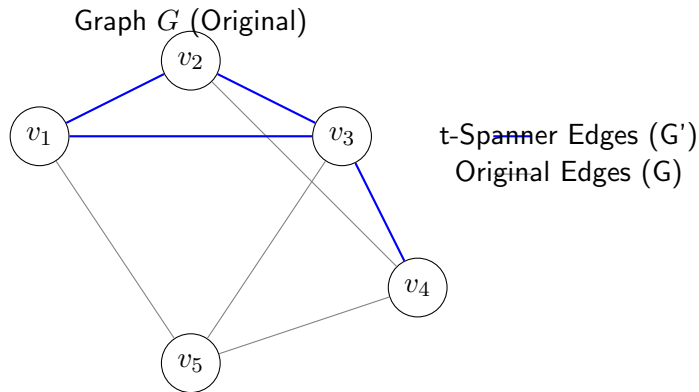
2. Lower bound (Consistency)
3. Upper bound  $\mathcal{S}(Q, \mathcal{T}, \mathcal{G})$  to demonstrate convergence to zero. (Reliability)

# How to construct $\mathcal{A}$

Infinitesimal generator. For a Markov process  $(Z_t)_{t \geq 0}$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t} (\mathbb{E}[u(x) \mid Z_0 = x] - u(x))$$

# Bounding the Stein Discrepancy



Graph  $G'$  (t-Spanner for  $t \geq 1$ )



# Extensions

Replacing with a Kernel Approach (Gorham and Mackey, 2017) Diffusion  
(Gorham et al., 2019)

# References

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