

Adaptive Pareto Smoothed Importance Sampling

William Ruth

Joint work with Payman Nickchi



RichCon 2024

Introduction

- Importance Sampling
- Measuring performance
- Improving performance
 - Modifications
 - Optimization

Importance Sampling

- Need to compute an expected value
 - $\mathbb{E}_F \varphi(X)$
- Can't do the integral
- Monte Carlo approximation
 - Simulating from F might be hard

Importance Sampling

- Introduce “proposal distribution”, G :

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}_F \varphi(X) &= \mathbb{E}_G \left[\varphi(X) \cdot \frac{f(X)}{g(X)} \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_G [\varphi(X) \cdot w(X)]\end{aligned}$$

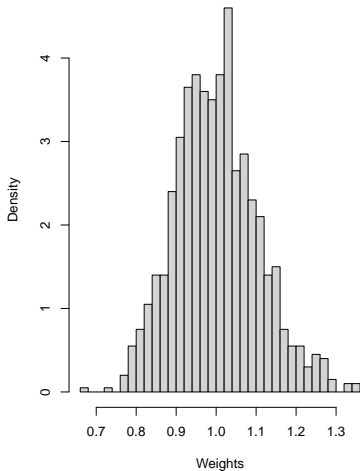
- G can be nearly anything*
 - *Some choices will be better than others

Example: Mystery Target

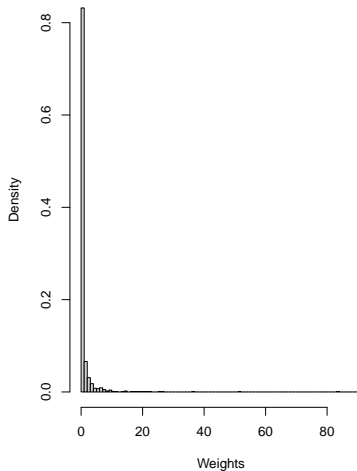
- f unknown, but can be evaluated
- $\varphi(X) = X^2$
- Try some proposals:
 - $G_1 \sim N(0.1, 1)$
 - $G_2 \sim N(2, 1)$
- Use $M = 1000$ samples from proposal
 - $\hat{\mathbb{E}}_1 = 0.974$
 - $\hat{\mathbb{E}}_2 = 0.603$

Example: Mystery Target

$$G_1 = N(0.1, 1)$$



$$G_2 = N(2, 1)$$



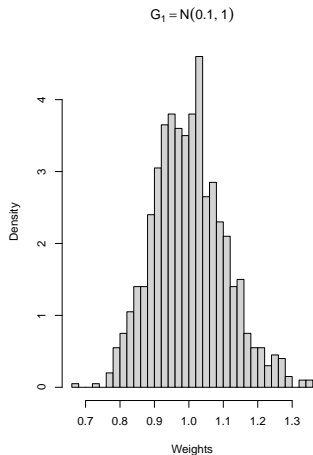
Importance Sampling

- We can make this difference precise
- “Effective Sample Size”:

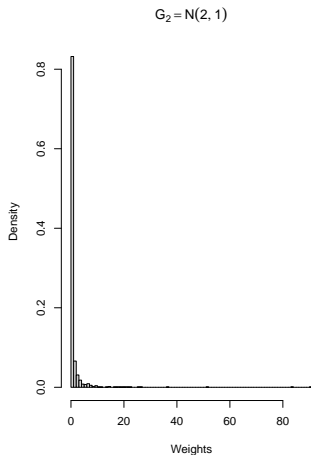
$$ESS = \frac{[\sum_i w(X_i)]^2}{\sum_i w(X_i)^2}$$

$$1 \leq ESS \leq M$$

Example: Mystery Target



$$ESS_1 \approx 990$$



$$ESS_2 \approx 73$$

Importance Sampling

- Problem: Low ESS \rightarrow hard to estimate means
- But ESS is based on means
 - (Chatterjee and Diaconis, 2018)

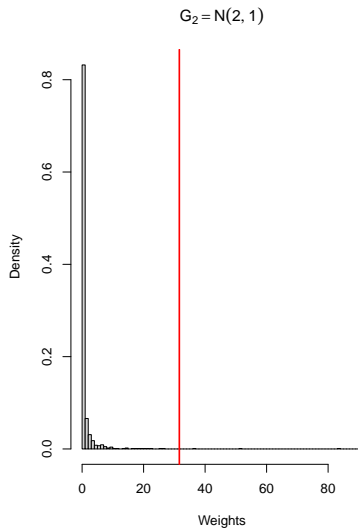
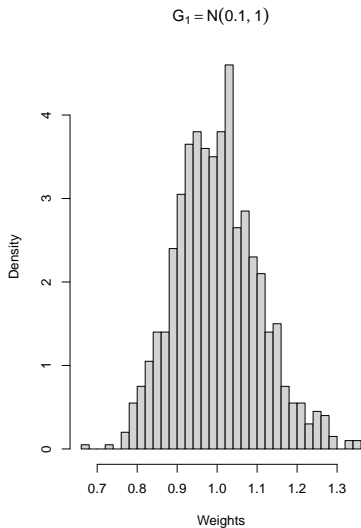
Improving IS

- Choose a good proposal
- Modify large weights
- Truncated IS
- Pareto Smoothed IS

Improving IS

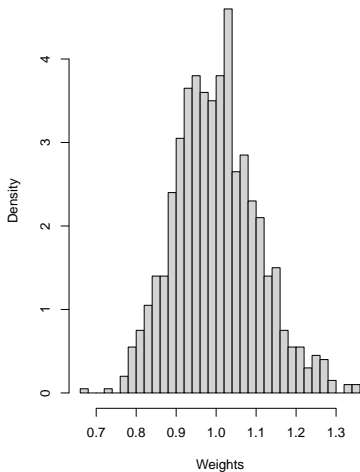
- Truncated Importance Sampling:
 - (Ionides, 2008)
1. Choose a threshold
 2. Set any weights above threshold equal to threshold

Example: Mystery Target

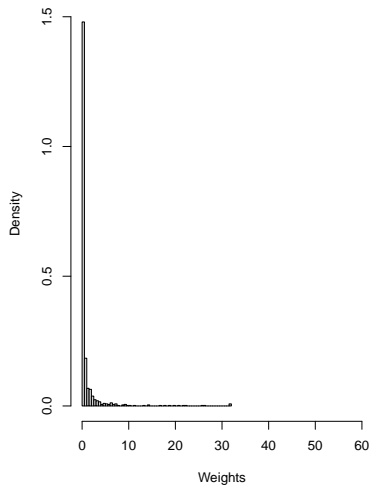


Example: Mystery Target

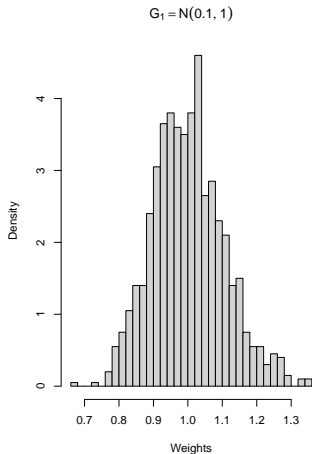
$$G_1 = N(0.1, 1)$$



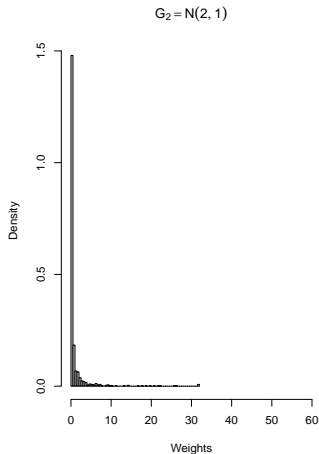
$$G_2 = N(2, 1)$$



Example: Mystery Target



$$ESS_1 \approx 990$$
$$ESS_1^{(\text{trunc})} \approx 990$$



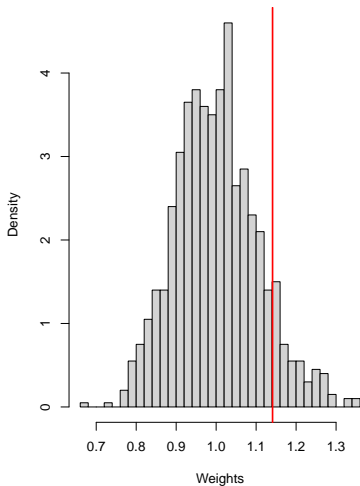
$$ESS_2 \approx 73$$
$$ESS_2^{(\text{trunc})} \approx 93$$

Improving IS

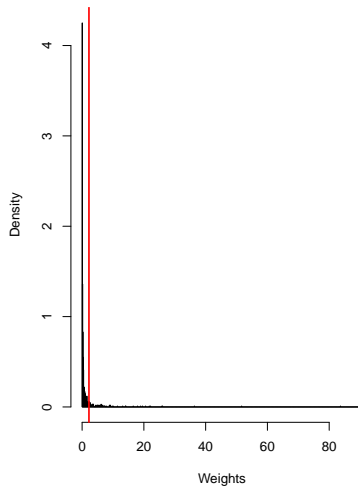
- Pareto Smoothed Importance Sampling:
 - (Vehtari et al., 2022)
1. Choose a threshold
 - Weights above threshold represent tail of their dist.
 2. Approximate tail with Generalized Pareto Dist.
 - Fit GPD to weights above threshold
 - (Zhang and Stephens, 2009)
 3. Replace large weights with quantiles of fitted GPD

Example: Mystery Target

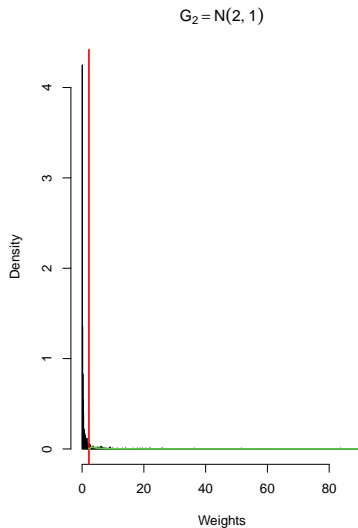
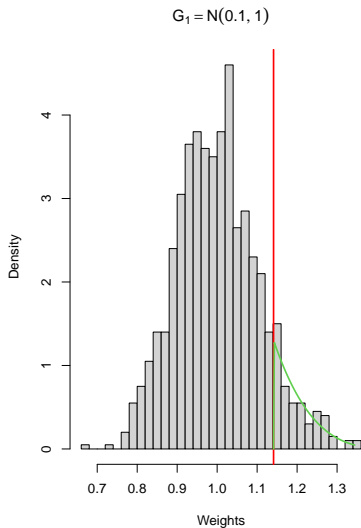
$$G_1 = N(0.1, 1)$$



$$G_2 = N(2, 1)$$

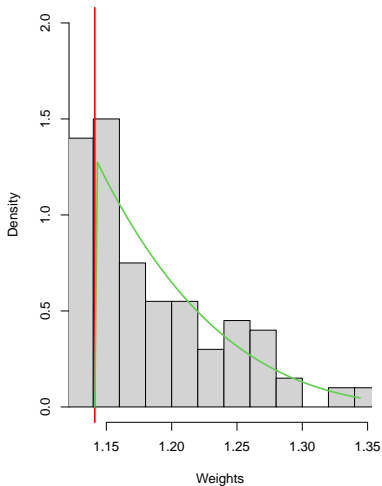


Example: Mystery Target

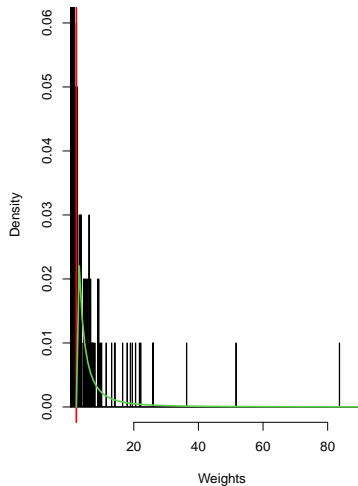


Example: Mystery Target

$$G_1 = N(0.1, 1)$$



$$G_2 = N(2, 1)$$



Example: Mystery Target

Histograms of weights with threshold and fitted GPD density above threshold

Example: Mystery Target

Histograms of smoothed weights

Example: Mystery Target

Histograms of smoothed weights with ESS for raw, truncated and smoothed weights

Adaptive IS

- Modifications are nice, but require creativity
 - Alternative: directly optimize ESS
 - Adaptive Importance Sampling:
 - (Akyildiz and Míguez, 2021)
1. Choose a family of proposals
 2. Iteratively update the proposal to maximize ESS

Adaptive IS

- Actually, we want to maximize a population-level analog: \overline{ESS}
- We only get ESS , not \overline{ESS}

Stochastic Approximation

- If we had \overline{ESS} , we would do gradient descent
- $\theta_{k+1} = \theta_k - \alpha \nabla \overline{ESS}(\theta_k)$
- Instead, do gradient descent on ESS
- $\hat{\theta}_{k+1} = \hat{\theta}_k - \alpha_k \nabla ESS(\hat{\theta}_k)$
- Stochastic Approximation
 - (Robbins and Monro, 1951)

Stochastic Approximation

- Have to choose $\{\alpha_k\}$ carefully
- May not have ∇ESS
 - Finite difference approximation
 - (Kiefer and Wolfowitz, 1952)

Example: Mystery Target

- Trajectory of $\hat{\theta}$
- Trajectory of ESS and \overline{ESS}
- Values of above at convergence

Our Method

- Recall: Be careful using IS means to diagnose IS
- Vehtari et al. give an alternative
 - Shape parameter of fitted tail distribution, \hat{k}
 - “Tail Index”
 - Smaller is better

Our Method

- Use diagnostic as objective function
- Apply stochastic approximation to minimize \hat{k}
 - More precisely, $k(\theta)$

Example: Mystery Target

- Trajectory of $\hat{\theta}$
- Trajectory of \hat{k} and k
- Values of above at convergence
- Big reveal!

Recap

- Importance sampling and extensions
 - Truncation
 - Pareto Smoothing
- Diagnostics for importance sampling
 - Effective sample size
 - Pareto tail index
- Adaptive importance sampling
 - Stochastic approximation

Acknowledgements



Thank You

Some References

- Akyildiz, Ö. D. and Míguez, J. (2021). Convergence rates for optimized adaptive importance samplers. *Statistics and Computing*, 31(12).
- Chatterjee, S. and Diaconis, P. (2018). The sample size required in importance sampling. *The Annals of Applied Probability*, 28(2).
- Ionides, E. L. (2008). Truncated importance sampling. *Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics*, 17(2).
- Kiefer, J. and Wolfowitz, J. (1952). Stochastic estimation of the maximum of a regression function. *The Annals of Mathematical Statistics*, 23(3).
- Robbins, H. and Monro, S. (1951). A stochastic approximation method. *The Annals of Mathematical Statistics*, 22(3).
- Vehtari, A., Simpson, D., Gelman, A., Yao, Y., and Gabry, J. (2022). Pareto smoothed importance sampling. *ArXiv*.
- Zhang, J. and Stephens, M. A. (2009). A new and efficient estimation method for the generalized Pareto distribution. *Technometrics*, 51(3).