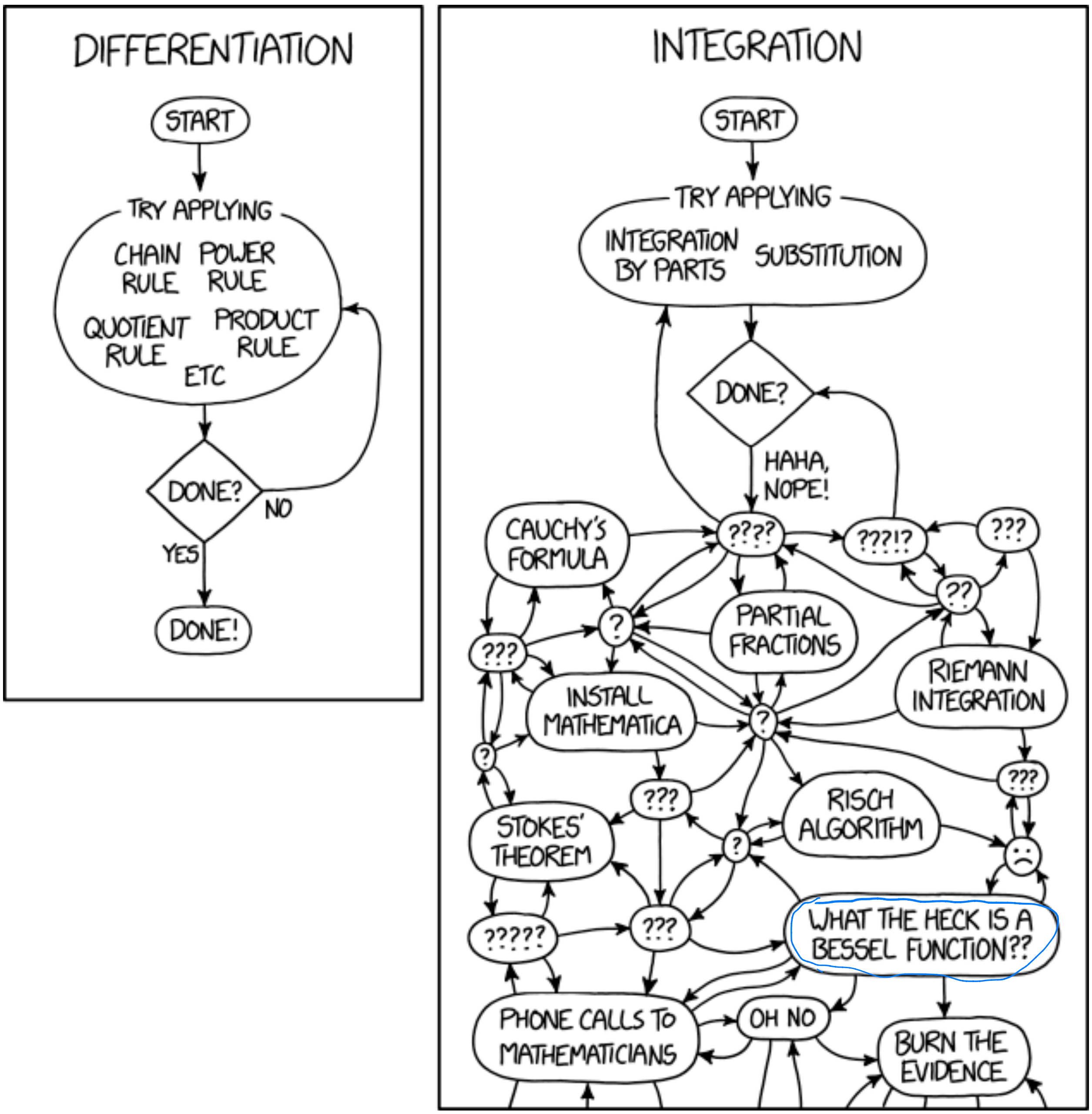
What I've been calling Ch. 5.

Chapter 6: Monte Carlo Integration

ch. 3.

Monte Carlo integration is a statistical method based on random sampling in order to approximate integrals. This section could alternatively be titled,

> "Integrals are hard, how can we avoid doing them?"



https://xkcd.com/2117/

1 A Tale of Two Approaches

Consider a one-dimensional integral.

$$\int_a^b \underbrace{f(x)}_{\text{"integrand"}}\, dx$$

The value of the integral can be derived analytically only for a few functions, f. For the rest, numerical approximations are often useful.

Why is integration important to statistics?

many quantities of interest in inferential statistics can be expressed as the expectation of a function of a r.v.

$$E\, g(X) = \int g(x) f(x)\, dx.$$

1.1 Numerical Integration

Idea: Approximate $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ via the sum of many polygons under the curve $f(x)$.

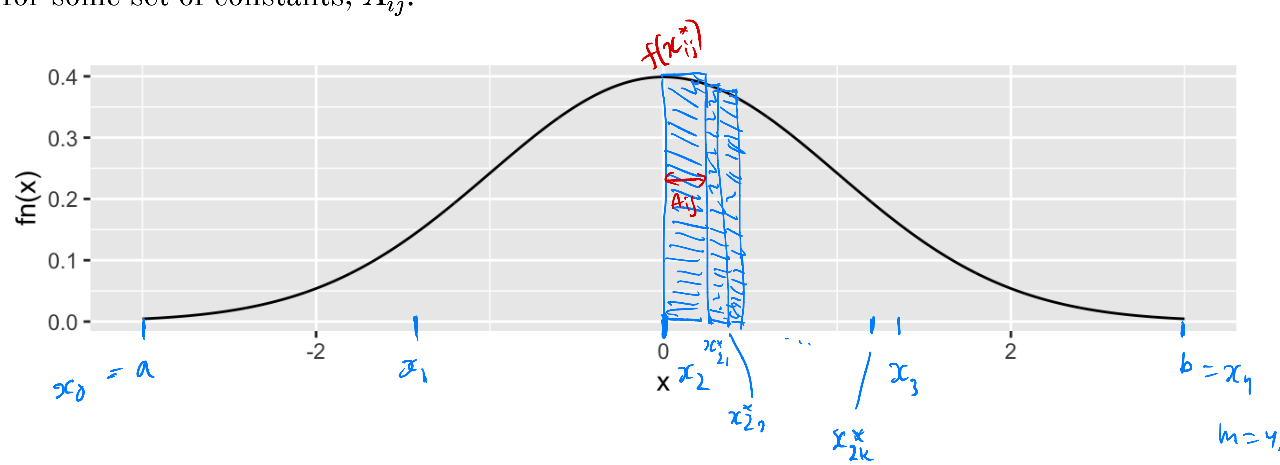
To do this, we could partition the interval $[a, b]$ into m subintervals $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ for $i = 0, \dots, m-1$ with $x_0 = a$ and $x_m = b$.

Within each interval, insert $k+1$ nodes, so for $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ let x^*_{ij} for $j = 0, \dots, k$, then

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} f(x)dx \approx \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^{k} A_{ij} f(x^*_{ij})$$

width height

for some set of constants, A_{ij}.



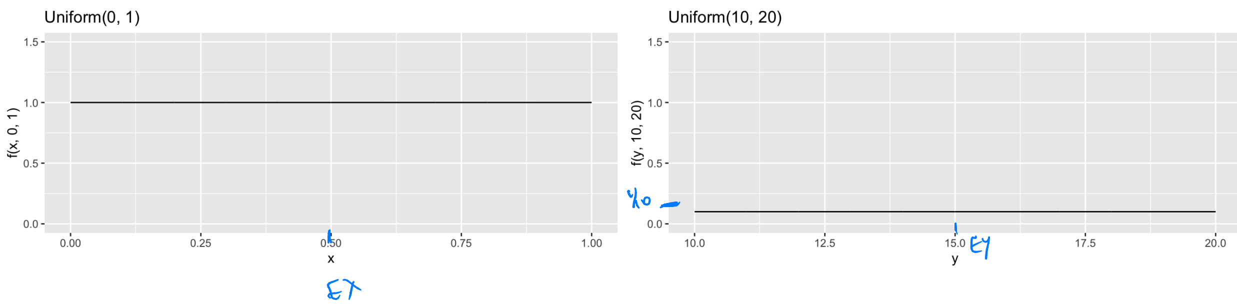
1.2 Monte Carlo Integration

How do we compute the mean of a distribution?

Example 1.1 Let $X \sim Unif(0,1)$ and $Y \sim Unif(10,20)$.

```
x <- seq(0, 1, length.out = 1000)
f <- function(x, a, b) 1/(b - a)
ggplot() +
  geom_line(aes(x, f(x, 0, 1))) +
  ylim(c(0, 1.5)) +
  ggtitle("Uniform(0, 1)")

y <- seq(10, 20, length.out = 1000)
ggplot() +
  geom_line(aes(y, f(y, 10, 20))) +
  ylim(c(0, 1.5)) +
  ggtitle("Uniform(10, 20)")
```



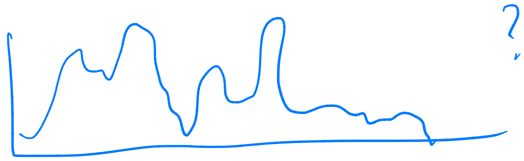
Theory

$$f(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{10} & 10 \le y \le 20 \\ 0 & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \int_0^1 x f(x)\,dx = \int_0^1 x \cdot 1\,dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{10}^{20} y f(y)\,dy = \int_{10}^{20} y \cdot \frac{1}{10}\,dy = \frac{1}{10}\left[\frac{y^2}{2}\right]_{10}^{20} = 15.$$

How about a dsn that looks like



??

Probably can't do this in closed form.

need to approximate.

1.2.1 Notation

θ = parameter (unknown).

$\hat{\theta}$ = estimator of θ, statistic (sometimes we write $\bar{X}$, s^2, etc. instead of $\hat{\theta}$).

Distribution of $\hat{\theta}$ = sampling distribution

$E[\hat{\theta}]$ = on average, what's the value of $\hat{\theta}$?
theoretical mean of the distribution of $\hat{\theta}$ (sampling dsn).

$Var(\hat{\theta})$ = theoretical variance of $\hat{\theta}$
variance of the sampling dsn of $\hat{\theta}$.

estimated versions of theoretical quantities.

$\hat{E}[\hat{\theta}]$ = estimated mean of dsn of $\hat{\theta}$

$\hat{Var}(\hat{\theta})$ = estimated variance of dsn of $\hat{\theta}$.

$se(\hat{\theta}) = \sqrt{Var(\hat{\theta})}$ = theoretical s.e. of $\hat{\theta}$ = sd of sampling dsn of $\hat{\theta}$.

$\hat{se}(\hat{\theta}) = \sqrt{\hat{Var}(\hat{\theta})}$ = estimated se of $\hat{\theta}$ = estimated sd of sampling dsn of $\hat{\theta}$.

1.2.2 Monte Carlo Simulation

What is Monte Carlo simulation?

Computer simulation that generates a large number of samples from a distribution. The distribution characterizes the population from which the sample is drawn.

(sounds a lot like ch. 3).

1.2.3 Monte Carlo Integration

parameter characterizes a population. Thing we care about & want to estimate.

To approximate $\theta = E[X] = \int xf(x)dx$, we can obtain an iid random sample $X_1, \ldots, X_n$ from f and then approximate θ via the sample average

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} X_i \approx EX$$

Example 1.2 Again, let $X \sim Unif(0,1)$ and $Y \sim Unif(10,20)$. To estimate $E[X]$ and $E[Y]$ using a Monte Carlo approach,

(1) draw $X_1, \ldots, X_m \sim Unif(0,1)$.

(2) Compute $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} X_i$

(1) draw $Y_1, \ldots, Y_m \sim Unif(10,20)$

(2) Compute $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} Y_i$

This is useful when we can't compute the EX in closed form. Also useful for approximating other integrals.

Now consider $E[g(X)]$.

$$\theta = E[g(X)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x)f(x)dx.$$

The Monte Carlo approximation of θ could then be obtained by

1. Draw $X_1, \ldots, X_m \sim f$

2. Compute $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} g(X_i)$

Definition 1.1 *Monte Carlo integration* is the statistical estimation of the value of an integral using evaluations of an integrand at a set of points drawn randomly from a distribution with support over the range of integration.

Example 1.3

(A) parameter estimation! Linear models vs. generalized linear models.

$y = X\beta + \varepsilon \quad \varepsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2), \qquad \hat{\beta} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y$ closed form solution.

GLM : $Y \sim \text{Binom}(p)$

$\text{logit}(p) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X \longrightarrow$ no estimates for β_0 and β_1 in closed form.

(B) estimate quantiles of a dsn. Find y s.t. $0.9 = \int_{-\infty}^{y} f(x)\,dx$.

Why the mean?

Let $E[g(X)] = \theta$, then

drew X_i iid from f ; m times

$$E(\hat{\theta}) = E\left(\frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} g(X_i)\right) = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} E\, g(X_i) = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} E\, g(X) = \frac{1}{m}\left[\theta + \theta + \dots \theta\right] = \theta.$$

So $\hat{\theta}$ is unbiased.

and, by the strong law of large numbers,

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} g(X_i) \xrightarrow{p} E(g(X)) = \theta$$

So $\hat{\theta}$ is consistent.

Example 1.4 Let $v(x) = (g(x) - \theta)^2$, where $\theta = E[g(X)]$, and assume $g(X)^2$ has finite expectation under f. Then

$$Var(g(X)) = \overset{E[(g(X) - E[g(X)])^2]}{E[(g(X) - \theta)^2]} = E[v(X)].$$

We may want to approximate sampling variance of $\hat{\theta}$.

$$Var(\hat{\theta}) = Var\left(\frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} g(X_i)\right) = \frac{1}{m^2}\sum_{i=1}^{m} Var\, g(X_i) = \frac{1}{m} Var\, g(X).$$

We can estimate this using a Monte Carlo approach.

$$\hat{Var}(g(X)) = \hat{E}\left[v(X)\right]$$

(1) Sample $X_1, \dots, X_m$ from f.

(2) Compute $\frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m}\left(g(X_i) - \theta\right)^2$

Approximate! We don't know this. we can replace it with $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} g(X_i)$.

To estimate,

$$\hat{Var}(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{1}{m} \cdot \hat{Var}\, g(X).$$

When $Var\, g(X)$ exists and is finite, the CLT states.

$$\frac{\hat{\theta} - E\hat{\theta}^{=\theta}}{\sqrt{Var\,\hat{\theta} = \frac{Var\, g(X)}{m}}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0,1) \quad \text{as } m \to \infty.$$

Hence, if m is large,

" approximately distributed "

can use $\hat{Var}\, g(X)$ as a plugin.

$$\hat{\theta} \overset{\circ}{\sim} N\left(\theta, \boxed{\frac{Var\, g(X)}{m}}\right)$$

We can use this to put confidence limits or error bounds on the MC estimate of the integral θ.

We can do inference on the integral θ!

Monte Carlo integration provides slow convergence, i.e. even though by the SLLN we know we have convergence, it may take us a while to get there.

But, Monte Carlo integration is a **very** powerful tool. While numerical integration methods are difficult to extend to multiple dimensions and work best with a smooth integrand, Monte Carlo does not suffer these weaknesses.

Numeric integration cannot say the same

- MC does not attempt systematic exploration of the p-dimensional support region of f.
- MC does not require integrand to be smooth.
- ☆ MC does not require finite support

1.2.4 Algorithm

The approach to finding a Monte Carlo estimator for ~~$\int g(x)f(x)dx$~~ $\int h(x)dx$. is as follows. // $Eg(X)$ where $X \sim f$.

before R

1. Select f, g to define $\theta = \int h(x)dx$ as an expected value, i.e. $\int h(x)dx = \int g(x)f(x)dx$ where $f(x)$ is a pdf.
   TIP: the support of f MUST MATCH the support of the integral. unless we can get clever with $g(x)$,
2. Derive the estimator s.t. θ approximates that integral $\theta = E[g(X)]$.

in R

3. Sample $X_1, \dots, X_m$ from f.
4. Compute $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} g(X_i)$.

Example 1.5 Estimate $\theta = \int_0^1 h(x)dx$.

1. Let f be Uniform $(0,1)$. density, $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in [0,1] \\ 0 & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$

   $g(x) = h(x)$.

2. Then $\theta = \int_0^1 g(x) \cdot 1\, dx = \int_0^1 g(x)f(x)dx = Eg(X)$, $X \sim Unif(0,1)$.

3. Sample $X_1, \dots, X_m$ from $Unif(0,1)$.

   `> x <- runif(m)`.

4. Compute $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} g(X_i) = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} h(X_i)$.

   `> mean(h(x))`

Example 1.6 Estimate $\theta = \int_a^b h(x)dx$.

① Choose $f \equiv \text{Unif}(a,b)$ so $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & x \in [a,b] \\ 0 & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$ $\quad f(x) \cdot g(x) = h(x)$

Then $g(x) = (b-a) \cdot h(x)$.

② $\theta = \int_a^b h(x)dx = \int_a^b (b-a)h(x) \cdot \frac{1}{b-a}\, dx = E[(b-a)h(X)]$, $X \sim \text{Unif}(a,b)$.

③ Sample $X_1, \ldots, X_m \sim \text{Unif}(a,b)$ $\quad$ > x <- runif(m, a, b).

④ evaluate $\hat\theta \approx \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^m (b-a)h(X_i)$ $\quad$ > mean((b-a)h(x))

Another approach:

map (a,b) to $(0,1)$.

What if I chose $Y \sim \text{Unif}(0,1)$ instead! $f(y) = \begin{cases} 1 & y \in [0,1] \\ 0 & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$

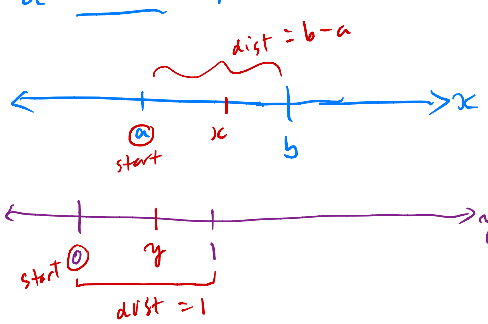
But we care about $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) f(x)\, dx = E[g(X)]$

support of f.

Problem: We want to integrate from (a,b) but support of dsn f is $(0,1)$.

So, we need a change of variables to use MC integration.

Need a function to map $x \in (a,b)$ to $y \in (0,1)$. We will use a linear transformation.



$$\underbrace{\frac{x - a}{b-a}}_{\text{dist}} = \frac{y - 0}{1} = y$$

start $\quad$ start $\quad$ dist $\quad$ solve for x

$x = y(b-a) + a$

$dx = (b-a)\,dy$.

can check.

$dy = \frac{dx}{b-a}$

$\theta = \int_a^b h\left(\frac{x-a}{b-a}(b-a)+a\right) \cdot (b-a) \cdot \frac{dx}{b-a}$

$= \int_a^b h(x)\,dx$.

Now $\theta = \int_a^b h(x)\,dx = \int_0^1 \underbrace{h(y(b-a)+a) \cdot (b-a)}_{g(y)}\, dy$ $\quad 1 = f(y)$

To get $\hat\theta$,

① simulate $Y_1, \ldots, Y_m$ from $\text{Unif}(0,1)$

② $\hat\theta = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^m \{h(Y_i \cdot (b-a) + a) \cdot (b-a)\}$

We can use this idea if the limits of integration don't match any density.

Example 1.7 Monte Carlo integration for the standard Normal cdf. Let $X \sim N(0,1)$, then the pdf of X is

$$\phi(x) = f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right), \qquad -\infty < x < \infty$$

and the cdf of X is

$$\Phi(x) = F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{t^2}{2}\right) dt.$$

why do we do this?
because now support of t is $[0, x]$.

We will look at 3 methods to estimate $\Phi(x)$ for $x > 0$.

Method 1 Note that for $x \geq 0$, $\Phi(x) = \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{0} \phi(x)\,dx}_{=\frac{1}{2}} + \int_0^x \phi(t)\,dt$

① Let $Y \sim \text{Unif}(0,1)$. It's support is $[0,1]$. Want a function that maps $t \in [0,x]$ to $y \in [0,1]$.

change of variables.

$\frac{t}{x} = \frac{y}{1} = y$ if $t=0 \Rightarrow y=0$ ✓
if $t = x \Rightarrow y = 1$ ✓

$dy = \frac{1}{x}\,dt$

$\Rightarrow t = xy \qquad dt = x\,dy.$

$$\int_0^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{t^2}{2}\right) dt = \int_0^1 \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(xy)^2}{2}\right) x}_{g(y)}\,\underbrace{dy}_{1 = f(x).}$$

② Want to estimate $\theta = E_Y\left[x\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(xY)^2}{2}\right)\right]$ where $Y \sim \text{Unif}(0,1)$.

③ Sample $Y_1, \ldots, Y_m \sim \text{Unif}(0,1)$.

④ $\hat{\theta} = \hat{\Phi}(x) = 0.5 + \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m}\left\{\frac{x}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(xY_i)^2}{2}\right)\right\}$ for $x > 0$.

Method 2 instead, could let $Y \sim \text{Unif}(0, x)$.

derivations, etc. of $g \to$ HOMEWORK

Method 3

Let $\mathbb{1}$ denote an indicator function.

$$\mathbb{1}(Z \le z) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } Z \le z \\ 0 & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

Let $Z \sim N(0,1)$.

Then
$$E_Z[\mathbb{1}(Z \le x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathbb{1}(Z \le x)\,\phi(z)\,dz$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{x} 1 \cdot \phi(z)\,dz + \int_{x}^{\infty} 0 \cdot \phi(z)\,dz$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{x} \phi(z)\,dz = \Phi(x).$$

So an MC estator of $\Phi(x)$ is

① Generating $Z_1, \dots, Z_m \sim N(0,1)$.

② $\hat{\Phi}(x) = \frac{1}{m} \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathbb{1}(Z_i \le x)}_{\text{counts \# of } Z_i\text{'s} \le x.}$

Notes

① Can show Method 3 has less bias in the tails and Method 2 has less bias in the center.

② Method 3 works for any dsn to approximate the cdf (change f accordingly).

1.2.5 Inference for MC Estimators

The Central Limit Theorem implies

$$\frac{\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta})}{\sqrt{Var(\hat{\theta})}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0,1)$$

$se(\hat{\theta}) \longrightarrow \sqrt{Var(\hat{\theta})}$

This holds because $X_1, \dots, X_m$ iid f. and $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} g(X_i)$.

So, we can construct confidence intervals for our estimator

1. 95% CI for $\hat{\theta}$ which estimates $E(g(X)) = \theta$: $\hat{\theta} \pm 1.96\sqrt{\hat{Var}(\hat{\theta})}$ qnorm(0.975)
2. (HW) 95% CI for $\hat{\Phi}(2)$: $\hat{\Phi}(2) \pm 1.96\sqrt{\hat{Var}(\hat{\Phi}(2))}$

But we need to estimate $Var(\hat{\theta})$. (recap).

Assume $\theta = E[g(X)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) f(x)\, dx$

$$\sigma^2 = Var[g(X)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [g(x) - Eg(x)]^2 f(x)\, dx$$

recall

$$Var\, \hat{\theta} = Var\left[\frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} g(X_i)\right] = \frac{1}{m^2}\sum_{i=1}^{m} Var(g(X_i)) = \frac{\sigma^2}{m}$$

$\hat{SE}(\hat{\theta}) = \sqrt{\hat{Var}(\hat{\theta})}$.

$$\hat{Var}(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{m} = \frac{1}{m}\left[\frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m}[g(X_i) - \hat{\theta}]^2\right] = \frac{1}{m^2}\sum_{i=1}^{m}(g(x_i) - \hat{\theta})^2$$

estimated variance of the sampling distribution of $\hat{\theta}$

$\hat{E}g(X)$ (an MC estimator).

Recall we usually use $s^2 = \frac{1}{m-1}\sum_{i=1}^{m}(x_i - \bar{x})^2$ to estimate σ^2.

Why not use s^2 w/ $\frac{1}{m-1}$ instead of $\hat{\sigma}^2$ with $\frac{1}{m}$?

For MC integration, m is large so $\frac{1}{m-1} \approx \frac{1}{m}$.

Ex if $m = 1000$, $\frac{1}{m-1} - \frac{1}{m} = 1 \times 10^{-6}$

Some books use $\frac{1}{m-1}$, so $\hat{Var}(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{1}{m(m-1)}\sum_{i=1}^{m}(g(x_i) - \hat{\theta})^2$

$$se(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{m}}$$

So, if $m \uparrow$ then $Var(\hat{\theta}) \downarrow$. How much does changing m matter?

Example 1.8 If the current $se(\hat{\theta}) = 0.01$ based on m samples, how many more samples do we need to get $se(\hat{\theta}) = 0.0001$?

Curent $se(\hat{\theta}) = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{m}} = .01$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{a \cdot m}} = .0001$$

$$\frac{\sigma^2}{m} \cdot \frac{1}{a} = (.0001)^2$$

$$(.01)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{a} = (.0001)^2$$

$$a = \left(\frac{.01}{.0001}\right)^2$$

$$a = 10{,}000$$

So we would need $10{,}000 \times m$ samples to acheive $se(\hat{\theta}) = .0001$!

Is there a better way to decrease the variance? **Yes!**