Sampling Methods

Nipun Batra

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IIT Gandhinagar

Topics

1. Monte Carlo Simulation

    General Form

    Applications

    Bias and Variance of Monte Carlo

2. Sampling from common probability distributions

    PRNG

    Inverse CDF Sampling

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    Sampling from Normal Distribution

The Discovery That Transformed Pi

Monte Carlo Simulation

General Form

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$$\mathbb{E}_{x \sim p(x)}[f(x)] \approx \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} f(x_i) \tag{2}$$

where $x_i \sim p(x)$.

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Estimating Pi using Monte Carlo (Part 1)

We can estimate the value of pi using Monte Carlo methods by considering a unit square with a quarter circle inscribed within it.

- Let $p(x)$ be defined over the unit square using the uniform distribution in two dimensions, i.e., $p(x) = U(x) = 1$ for $x \in [0, 1]^2$.
- Let $f(x)$ be the indicator function defined as follows:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \text{Green}(1), & \text{if } x \text{ falls inside the quarter circle,} \\ \text{Red}(0), & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

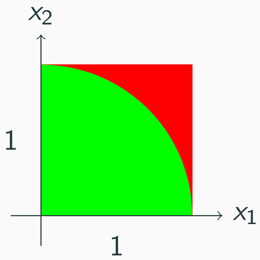
Estimating Pi using Monte Carlo (Part 1)

- Or, we can write $f(x)$ to be the following:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

- Or, using the indicator function, we can write $f(x)$ to be the following:

$$f(x) = \mathbb{I}(x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq 1)$$



$$\frac{\pi}{4} \approx \frac{\text{Green area}}{\text{Green area} + \text{Red area}}$$

Notebook: `mc_sampling_intro.ipynb`

Estimating prior predictive distribution

- Let $p(\theta)$ be the prior distribution of parameter. Say, for example, $p(\theta_i) = \mathcal{N}(0, 1)\ \forall i$ or $p(\theta) = \mathcal{N}(\mu, \Sigma)$.

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- Let $p(y|\theta, x)$ be the likelihood function. Say, for example, $p(y|\theta, x) = \mathcal{N}(x^T\theta, 1)$.
- Then, the prior predictive distribution is given by:

$$p(y|x) = \int p(y|\theta, x)p(\theta)d\theta \tag{3}$$

$$p(y|x) \approx \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} p(y|\theta_i, x) \tag{4}$$

where $\theta_i \sim p(\theta)$.

Estimating prior predictive distribution

Notebook: `mc-linreg-predictive.ipynb`

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where $\theta_i \sim p(\theta|D)$.

Estimating marginal likelihood or evidence term for linear regression

[Ref: MML book 9.3.5]

We consider the following generative process:

$$\boldsymbol{\theta} \sim \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{m}_0, \boldsymbol{S}_0)$$
$$y_n \mid \boldsymbol{x}_n, \boldsymbol{\theta} \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\boldsymbol{x}_n^\top \boldsymbol{\theta}, \sigma^2\right),$$

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The marginal likelihood is given by

$$\begin{aligned} p(\mathcal{Y} \mid \mathcal{X}) &= \int p(\mathcal{Y} \mid \mathcal{X}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) p(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{\theta} \\ &= \int \mathcal{N}\left(\boldsymbol{y} \mid \boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{\theta}, \sigma^2 \boldsymbol{I}\right) \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\theta} \mid \boldsymbol{m}_0, \boldsymbol{S}_0) \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{\theta} \end{aligned}$$

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Estimating marginal likelihood or evidence term for linear regression

Instead if we used Monte Carlo methods, we would have:

Estimating marginal likelihood or evidence term for linear regression

Instead if we used Monte Carlo methods, we would have:

$$I = p(\mathcal{Y} \mid \mathcal{X}) \approx \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} p(\mathcal{Y} \mid \mathcal{X}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_i) \tag{8}$$

where $\boldsymbol{\theta}_i \sim p(\boldsymbol{\theta})$.

Estimating Marginal Likelihood in Linear Regression

Generally, we work with log probabilities instead:

$$\log I = \log p(\mathcal{Y} \mid \mathcal{X}) \approx \log \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} p(\mathcal{Y} \mid \mathcal{X}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_i) \right) \tag{9}$$

The log-sum-exp trick helps us compute this efficiently.

Log-Sum-Exp Trick

[Ref: https://gregorygundersen.com/blog/2020/02/09/log-sum-exp/]

The log-sum-exp trick is a technique to compute $\log\left(\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} e^{a_i}\right)$ more efficiently.

$$\log\left(\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} e^{a_i}\right) = \log\left(e^{\max(a_i)}\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} e^{a_i - \max(a_i)}\right) \tag{10}$$

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$$= \max(a_i) + \log\left(\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} e^{a_i-\max(a_i)}\right) \tag{11}$$

Log-Sum-Exp Trick in Linear Regression

Applying the log-sum-exp trick to linear regression:

$$\log l = \log p(\mathcal{Y} \mid \mathcal{X}) \approx \log \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} p(\mathcal{Y} \mid \mathcal{X}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_i) \right) \tag{12}$$

$$= \log \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} e^{\log p(\mathcal{Y} \mid \mathcal{X}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_i)} \right) \tag{13}$$

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$$= \max(\log p(\mathcal{Y} \mid \mathcal{X}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_i)) + \log \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} e^{\log p(\mathcal{Y}|\mathcal{X},\boldsymbol{\theta}_i) - \max(\log p(\mathcal{Y}|\mathcal{X},\boldsymbol{\theta}_i))} \right) \tag{15}$$

Efficient Computation

The log-sum-exp trick allows us to compute $\log I$ more efficiently by:

- Subtracting the maximum value of $\log p(\mathcal{Y} \mid \mathcal{X}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_i)$ to avoid numerical issues with exponentiation.
- Adding the maximum value back after the sum of exponentials.

This technique helps prevent overflow and underflow issues when dealing with large or small values in the exponentials.

Estimating Marginal Likelihood in Linear Regression

Notebook: `mc-linreg-evidence.ipynb`

Unbiased Estimator?

Is Monte Carlo Sampling a biased or unbiased estimator?

We know:

$$\mathbb{E}_{x \sim p(x)}[f(x)] = \int f(x)p(x)dx = \phi \tag{16}$$

Let $x_i \in 1, \ldots, N$ be i.i.d samples:

$$\hat{\phi} = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} f(x_i)$$

$$\mathbb{E}(\hat{\phi}) = \int \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} f(x_i)p(x_i)dx = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\int f(x_i)p(x_i)dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\mathbb{E}(f(x_i)) = \phi$$

Thus, it is an unbiased estimator!

Sampling converges slowly

The expected square error of the Monte Carlo estimate is given by:

$$\mathbb{E}\left(\hat{\phi}-\mathbb{E}(\hat{\phi})\right)^2=\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}(f(x_i)-\phi)\right]^2$$

$$=\frac{1}{N^2}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\sum_{j=1}^{N}\mathbb{E}(f(x_i)f(x_j))-\phi\mathbb{E}(f(x_i))-\mathbb{E}(f(x_j))\phi+\phi^2$$

$$=\frac{1}{N^2}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\left(\left(\sum_{i\neq j}\phi^2-2\phi^2+\phi^2\right)+\mathbb{E}(f^2)-\phi^2\right)=\frac{1}{N}\mathbb{V}(f)$$

$$\therefore\mathbb{E}\left(\hat{\phi}-\mathbb{E}(\hat{\phi})\right)^2=\mathcal{O}(N^{-1})$$

Thus, the expected error drops as $\mathcal{O}(N^{-\frac{1}{2}})$.

Sampling from common probability distributions

Sampling from uniform U(0, 1)

[Ref: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linear_congruential_generator]

- Question: How can you generate samples from the uniform distribution in $[0, 1]$?

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$$x_{n+1} = (ax_n + c) \mod m \tag{17}$$
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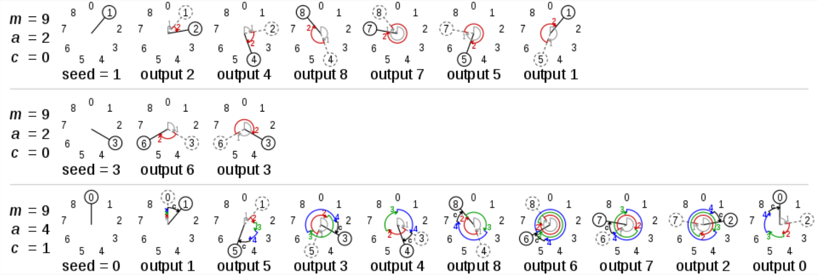
- $\frac{x_{n+1}}{m}$ is the next random number between 0 and 1

Sampling from uniform U(0, 1)

From Wikipedia page on LCG



Sampling from uniform U(0, 1)

Notebook: random-uniform.ipynb

Sampling from uniform U(a, b)

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Sampling from uniform U(a, b)

- Assume we have $X \sim U(0, 1)$
- Then, $Y = a + (b - a)X \sim U(a, b)$

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[Inspired by content from Ben Lambert and Phillip Hennig]

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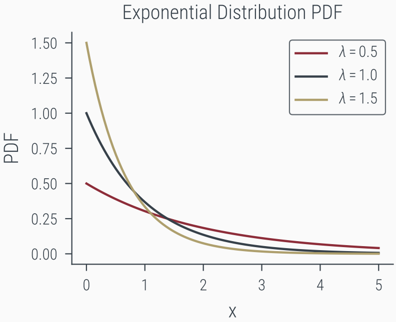
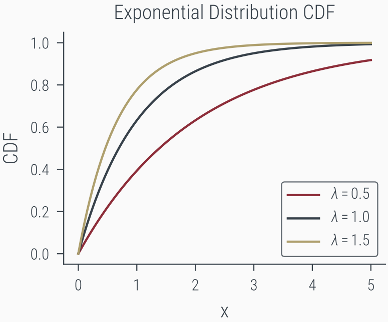
- Let us try to generate samples from the exponential distribution.
- The PDF of the exponential distribution is given by:
- PDF: $p(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$
- CDF: $F(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$. Prove!





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At $y = 0$, $z = 0$. At $y = x$, $z = -\lambda y$.

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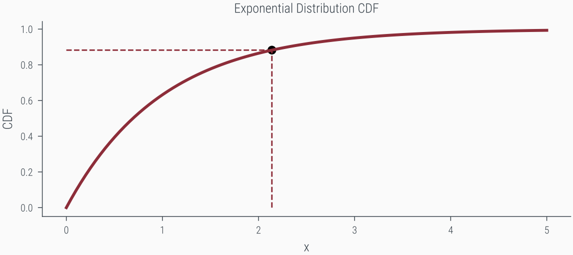
$$F(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x} \tag{25}$$

Inverse CDF Sampling for Number of samples = 1

- Let us consider the CDF ($F(x)$) of the exponential distribution ($\lambda = 1$) and try to generate samples from it.
- We generate a random number $u \sim U(0, 1)$.
- We then find the value of x such that $F(x) = u$.



Inverse CDF Sampling for Number of samples = 2

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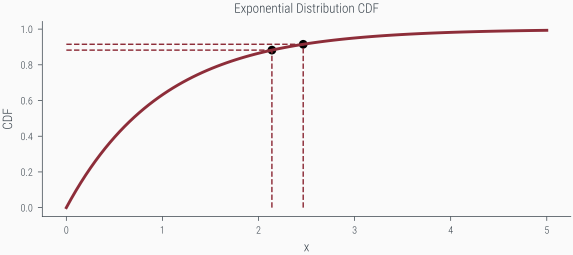

Inverse CDF Sampling for Number of samples = 3

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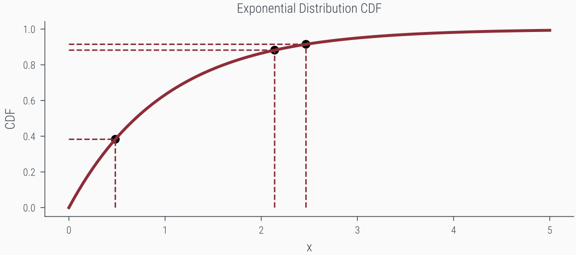

Inverse CDF Sampling for Number of samples = 4

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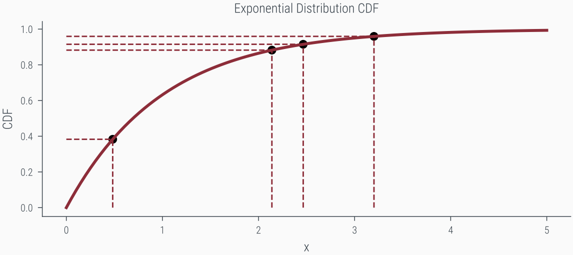

Inverse CDF Sampling for Number of samples = 5

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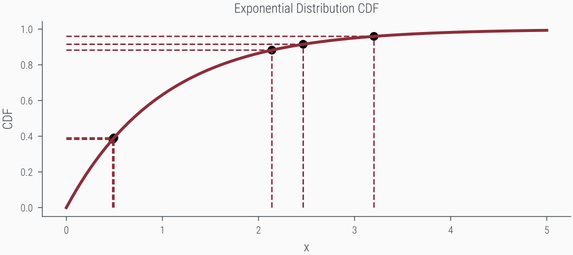

Inverse CDF Sampling for Number of samples = 6

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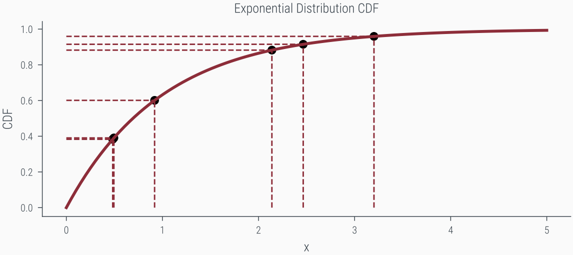
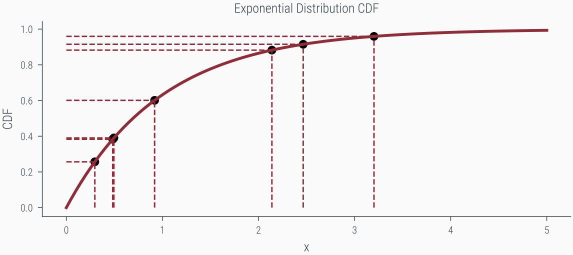


Inverse CDF Sampling for Number of samples = 7

- Let us consider the CDF ($F(x)$) of the exponential distribution ($\lambda = 1$) and try to generate samples from it.
- We generate a random number $u \sim U(0, 1)$.
- We then find the value of x such that $F(x) = u$.



Inverse CDF Sampling for Number of samples = 8

- Let us consider the CDF ($F(x)$) of the exponential distribution ($\lambda = 1$) and try to generate samples from it.
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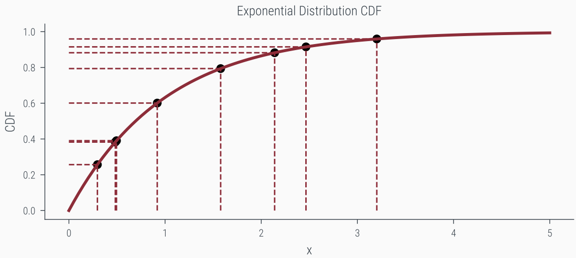
- We then find the value of x such that $F(x) = u$.



Inverse CDF Sampling for Number of samples = 9

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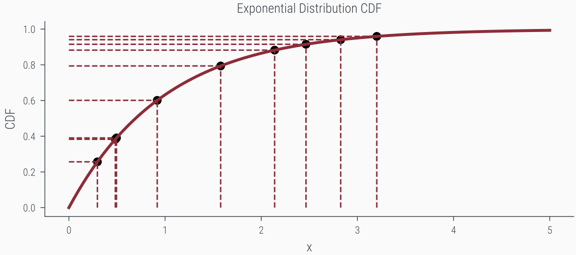
- We then find the value of x such that $F(x) = u$.



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- $u = 1 - e^{-x}$
- $x = -\log(1 - u)$

Notebook: inverse-cdf.ipynb

Inverse CDF sampling

[From Wikipedia page on Inverse Transform Sampling]

`https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inverse_transform_sampling`

Generating samples from $\mathcal{N}(0,1)$ using Box-Muller Transform

[From Wikipedia page on Box-Muller Transform]

- Let $U_1, U_2 \sim U(0,1)$ be two independent random variables.

Generating samples from $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ using Box-Muller Transform

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[From Wikipedia page on Box-Muller Transform]

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- Then, $R = \sqrt{-2 \log U_1}$ and $\Theta = 2\pi U_2$ are independent random variables.

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- Then, $Z_0 = R \cos \Theta$ and $Z_1 = R \sin \Theta$ are independent random variables.
- Z_0 and Z_1 are independent and identically distributed (i.i.d) $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ random variables.

Notebook: sampling-normal.ipynb

Generating samples from $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma)$

- Let $Z_0 \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ be independent random variables.

Generating samples from $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma)$

- Let $Z_0 \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ be independent random variables.
- Then, $X = \mu + \sigma Z_0$ is a random variable with $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma)$ distribution.

Generating samples from Multivariate $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \Sigma)$

Drawing values from the distribution in https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multivariate_normal_distribution