

# Approximate Bayesian Computational Methods

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Likelihood free methods.



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MUST be able to simulate from likelihood function.

Also requires a known prior.



# Algorithm 1

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**Algorithm 1** Likelihood-free rejection sampler 1

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**for**  $i = 1$  to  $N$  **do**

**repeat**

    Generate  $\theta'$  from the prior distribution  $\pi(\cdot)$

    Generate  $\mathbf{z}$  from the likelihood  $f(\cdot|\theta')$

**until**  $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{y}$

    set  $\theta_i = \theta'$ ,

**end for**

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# Algorithm 1

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    Generate  $\theta'$  from the prior distribution  $\pi(\cdot)$

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**until**  $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{y}$

    set  $\theta_i = \theta'$ ,

**end for**

---

This NEVER happens!



## Algorithm 2

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**Algorithm 2** Likelihood-free rejection sampler 2

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**for**  $i = 1$  to  $N$  **do**

**repeat**

    Generate  $\theta'$  from the prior distribution  $\pi(\cdot)$

    Generate  $\mathbf{z}$  from the likelihood  $f(\cdot|\theta')$

**until**  $\rho\{\eta(\mathbf{z}), \eta(\mathbf{y})\} \leq \varepsilon$

  set  $\theta_i = \theta'$ ,

**end for**

---



## Example

Moving average model (order  $q$ ):

$$y_k = u_k + \sum_{i=1}^q \theta_i u_{k-i} \quad (1)$$

With

$$u_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$$

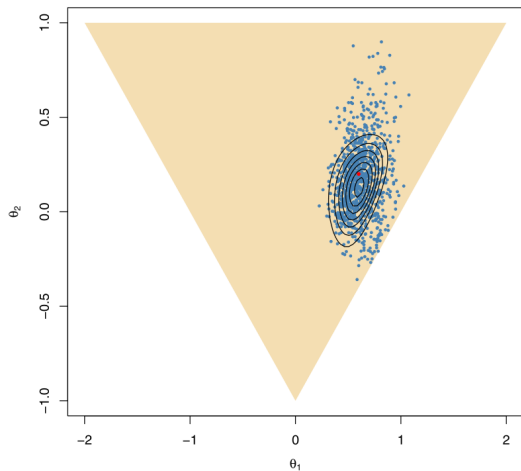
For  $q = 2$ , prior is uniform in the triangle:

$$-2 < \theta_1 < 2, \quad \theta_1 + \theta_2 > -1, \quad \theta_1 - \theta_2 < 1$$





# Example

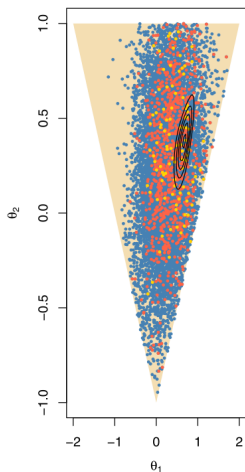
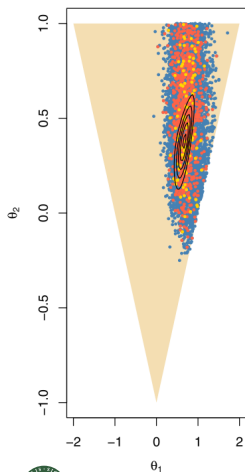


- ▼ Prior
- True values (0.6, 0.2)
- Contour of true distr.
- Sampled points



# Example

## Different metrics and tolerances - 1



▼ Prior

- Contour of true distr.

●  $\varepsilon = 1\%$

●  $\varepsilon = 0.1\%$

●  $\varepsilon = 0.01\%$

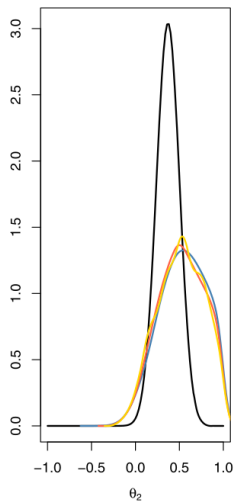
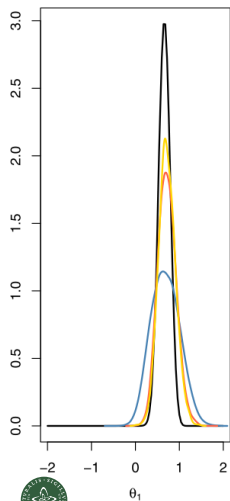
(left) autocovariance

(right) raw distance



# Example

## Different metrics and tolerances - 2



- $\varepsilon = 1\%$
- $\varepsilon = 0.1\%$
- $\varepsilon = 0.01\%$
- Contour of true distr.



## Algorithm 3

MCMC-ABC

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### Algorithm 3 Likelihood-free MCMC sampler

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Use Algorithm 2 to get a realisation  $(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{(0)}, \mathbf{z}^{(0)})$  from the ABC target distribution  $\pi_\varepsilon(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{z}|\mathbf{y})$

**for**  $t = 1$  to  $N$  **do**

    Generate  $\boldsymbol{\theta}'$  from the Markov kernel  $q(\cdot|\boldsymbol{\theta}^{(t-1)})$ ,

    Generate  $\mathbf{z}'$  from the likelihood  $f(\cdot|\boldsymbol{\theta}')$ ,

    Generate  $u$  from  $\mathcal{U}_{[0,1]}$ ,

**if**  $u \leq \frac{\pi(\boldsymbol{\theta}')q(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{(t-1)}|\boldsymbol{\theta}')}{\pi(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{(t-1)})q(\boldsymbol{\theta}'|\boldsymbol{\theta}^{(t-1)})}$  and  $\rho\{\eta(\mathbf{z}'), \eta(\mathbf{y})\} \leq \varepsilon$  **then**

        set  $(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{(t)}, \mathbf{z}^{(t)}) = (\boldsymbol{\theta}', \mathbf{z}')$

**else**

$(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{(t)}, \mathbf{z}^{(t)}) = (\boldsymbol{\theta}^{(t-1)}, \mathbf{z}^{(t-1)})$ ,

**end if**

**end for**

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